

Timely Topics

By Norman Thomas

Miners Make Peace With Lewis—A Timid Progressive Conference—Democrats Pull an Old Trick—Roosevelt, the Artful Dodger—Background of the Graft Investigation—Death Penalty as a Deterrent

A PEACE OF DEATH

PEACE in the labor movement is a good thing but there are some prices too big to pay for peace. When you have charged the president of an international union openly and repeatedly with about every conceivable crime against labor, when you have announced that you were leading a crusade to reorganize the miners of America and then make peace with that same president on the basis of a division of jobs, you lose all claim to your own self respect or the respect of others. This is precisely what seems to have been done by Walker and others of the Illinois miners crowd in the terms they have made with John L. Lewis. It's no good saying that they had to be "practical" and consider the effect of various court injunctions, etc. A union ceases to be a union and becomes a racket when it is as practical as all that. The time to think about the price of a fight is before you start. I think some of the Illinois leaders may have saved their jobs and salaries but I doubt if they will have peace even in their own organization. I doubt if they can deliver the West Virginia miners, whom they had begun to organize, even to the tender mercies of Lewis like so many cattle or slaves sold down the river. The Walker who made this kind of agreement is not the Walker who once was an energetic outstanding Socialist. It was the older, tired, very "practical" Walker, member of the Small Republican machine, who supported that Frank Smith whose Senatorial election in Illinois Insull bought. At least I hope that the heroic struggle in West Virginia for a real union will yet go on. The Illinois peace—if it is a peace—is likely to be the peace of death.

THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE

THE success or failure of this progressive conference in Washington will primarily be judged by what it does directly or indirectly to help build the Socialist Party or a new Farmer-Labor party on Socialist lines, of which the Socialist Party will be a part. This is true even though the conference has disclaimed any intention to talk third party. It may work out a pretty good program for Congressional action. But no such program of Congressional action is enough, nor will it have adequate power behind it until there is a militant party in the field fighting for it. There is something pathetic about the statement of so fine and brave a man as Senator Norris to the effect that to discuss a third party would be to arouse strong forces of opposition. Of course it will and so will his program as soon as it seems dangerous to the big interests. But a party is an effective means of fighting in a country that needs a unified program in cities, states and nation while a Congressional bloc with a hostile President, a hostile Supreme Court and no party behind it is as futile as would have been the guerilla warfare of the Indians in the World War.

THE PROGRAM OF RASKOB AND SMITH

THE Democratic Party whose failures in Congress in New York State and in New York City are quite on a par with Republican failures pulled the old trick at the Washington meeting of its National Committee. The Democrats covered their lack of program about anything worth while by pulling each other's hair over the wet-dry issue. Did I say lack of program? John J. Raskob has a program. However sincere a wet he may be, one reason he talks wet so much is to make his activities to make the Democratic Party as truly as the Republican Party the organization of big business. You didn't notice either, did you, that his buddy, Al Smith, had anything radical to say on economic issues. His only recent contribution has been an attack on the direct primaries.

ROOSEVELT AND PROHIBITION

MEANWHILE consider the curious tactics of that earnest seeker after the Presidential nomination, Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York. Up to August 1930 he dodged the prohibition issue. In August he came out as a moderate wet, favoring the repeal of the eighteenth amendment but guarding against the return of the saloon. He took, in short, the same position as his Republican rival, Mr. Tuttle. By October, in order to beat Tuttle, Roosevelt was shouting for the Democratic policy of straight repeal and denouncing Tuttle as a fake wet. By the end of February 1931 Governor Roosevelt having been safely re-elected persuaded Tammany to back him in making overtures to the politically dry South by holding that the National Committee had nothing to say about prohibition. As I write the newspapers report rumors of a deal between him and the Republicans in the New York Senate to hold certain wet bills in committee. And while all this goes on, people are starving without any Democrat worrying half as much as he worries about the wet-dry issue.

Once more I repeat that the prohibition issue in party politics is absolutely fatal to straight thinking and honest acting. The only chance we have of clearing up the mess is to refer some well thought out plan—say Mr. Henry Anderson's or another—to a referendum, with an agreement by all parties to give effect to the results of the referendum through constitutional conventions or otherwise.

A SUBSERVIENT GOVERNOR

THE Governor who plays such heavy politics with a prohibition issue, the Governor who all through his first term was so subservient to Tammany, the Governor who scrapped the Moses banking report to please the bankers, cannot possibly escape suspicion of politics in the investigations he orders or refuses to order. Governor Roosevelt has a hard row to hoe. His alliance with Tammany greatly weakens his strength in the country. Outside of New York State it helps him immensely to order an investigation of District Attorney Crain. On the other hand, if he goes too far and completely breaks his alliance with Tammany, Curry and Walker may forget their personal feud with Al Smith and make some kind of an alliance with him to ditch the Roosevelt Presidential boom in favor either of Smith or of some man Smith may name—say Owen D. Young. That is the political background of the New York investigation.

Of course Crain's conduct of his office should be investigated. I think the charges against him can fairly be sustained. I gave him leads on the magistrates which he did not follow at all. On the other hand, it is ridiculous to think that Crain is worse than his predecessor or than most other Democratic District attorneys. The logic of the City Club charges against Crain, as I have repeatedly pointed out, applies with at least equal force against Jimmie Walker who has run out on the unemployment crisis in New York, transit unification, and the whole mess in which his government is. No wonder he prefers California. Never can we say too often that the enemy is the system, not merely the Tammany-McCooey racket but the American capitalist system of which Tammany is one symptom. It is that which we have to fight.

FUTILITY OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

IT IS greatly to be hoped that the voters of Michigan will turn down the restoration of capital punishment in the referendum election early next month. Capital punishment is not enforced in the states that have it, dislike of it tends to make juries slow to convict, the cold blooded infliction of it by the state and all the newspaper accounts of the horrors of the death chamber have a sadistic effect upon all concerned, including the rising generation. It is not the severity of punishment but the certainty and justice of it which deter men from crime. Georgia with capital punishment has the highest murder rate in the country. Wisconsin without it has the lowest rate. The reasons for this are not wholly a question of the presence or absence of the death penalty but at least it cannot be true that the death penalty is a sure deterrent in view of the facts which I have cited.

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VOL. XII.—No. 11

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

SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1931

Entered as Second Class Matter, January
9, 1924, at the Post Office at New York,
New York, under act of March 3, 1879.

Price Five Cents

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Year \$2.00
Three Months75
Six Months 1.00

N. Y. Workers Summoned to Demonstrate Against Unemployment in Union Square

Pinchot Men Line Up for Power Gang

Socialists' Insistence on
Roll Call Puts Legisla-
tors on Record

(By A New Leader Correspondent)
HARRISBURG, Pa.—The resolution introduced in the Pennsylvania general assembly by Socialist Representative Lilith Wilson, calling upon President Hoover to sign the bill for government operation of Muscle Shoals, was defeated in that body the day before the President's veto with the full cooperation of the Governor Pinchot forces in the Pennsylvania House. Governor Pinchot, in spite of his willingness to profit immensely in a publicity way from his spectacular attack on certain individual utility corporations and individual officials, has more and more clearly aligned himself of recent months against any measure of public ownership however necessary to protection of public interest.

The vote on the Socialist resolution on the ten year old Muscle Shoals issue put the millionaire political careerist in the Pennsylvania Mansion clearly on record. The resolution was defeated by a vote of 184 to 20, the Pinchot speaker and floor leader voting the full Pinchot support against the resolution and the Socialists supported only by the small knot of labor sympathetic Republicans and part of the Democratic delegation. The Socialist members as usual called for a roll call vote to put the vote on the record. Although entitled to it under the rules, the House resounded with catcalls and groans when the request was made.

"And we have just started collecting these roll calls," declared Socialist Representative Hoopes who made the motion for a roll call.

This most recent development in the political case history of the once radical Bull Moose, Clifford Pinchot, places him definitely to the right of even the hazy and inadequate program of the western progressives. The Governor stated before the Pennsylvania Senate Committee investigating utilities that he had never been an advocate of public ownership and had only striven to make regulation during his political life of the last twenty-five years. Although this statement is patently false inasmuch as the present Governor was never known to be of the same political mind for a period of five years, let alone twenty-five, his statement and his indication that he will not attend the national meeting of progressive Republicans and Democrats to which he had been invited, show that the Pennsylvania millionaire finds even the mild and ineffective brand of reformism, known as Progressivism, too highly seasoned for his fancy.

Free Speech Issue Up
The issue of permits for the use of steps, porches, plazas and adjoining sidewalks of local public buildings for meetings of all political parties would be made mandatory under a bill introduced by Hoopes.

"While the constitutional guarantees of free speech and free assembly abound," Representative Hoopes remarked, "they are guarantees more honored in the breach than the observance and the pronouncements of Civil Liberties advocates and public officials in their favor are in greater part post mortems."

The proposed bill will endow free speech and assembly with concrete privileges by enforcement legislation. Hoopes was himself arrested in Allentown, Pennsylvania during the last political campaign for exercising his right of free speech and James H. Maurer, Socialist candidate for Governor, was arrested in Pittsburgh for the mistake of assuming that his right to speak in a public place was equal to that of the Republican candidate.

The provision of the new election code of Pennsylvania raising the requirement for official standing of minority parties seven to ten times present requirements was withdrawn, when Maurer, first Socialist representative in the Pennsylvania General Assembly, appeared and protested on behalf of the Socialist Party and minority groups in general.

Peace advocates were accused of (Continued on Page Two)

Democratic Bankruptcy Revealed

RASKOB PLEADS FOR BUSINESS WHILE WORKERS
ARE GIVEN PIOUS WISHES

NOT since 1896 when middle class radicalism captured the Democratic Party has this organization been so disturbed. The meeting of the National Committee at Washington last week was of unusual significance.

Since the end of the Civil War both parties have had Eastern and Western wings, the first representing capitalist enterprise and the second the aspirations of farmers. As capitalism moved westward it has carried with it Eastern conservatism.

At one time farmer radicalism was located in Western Pennsylvania and New York. Then it shifted to the Ohio Valley. Today it is West of the Mississippi River.

The expansion of capitalist enterprise into the West pushed farmer radicalism farther westward. As capitalism expanded into the South it also pushed Southern farmer radicalism into the background. Today farmer radicalism has its back to the Rocky Mountains with capitalism looting the farmers to enrich the upper exploiting classes.

This is the present background of both parties. Chairman Raskob of the Democratic National Committee and Al Smith represent the controlling capitalist power in the party and Raskob's speech admirably presented the views of this power.

The chairman deplored any attacks on "business corporations" and any attempt "to induce labor to shackle or destroy capital or to cause capital to fear labor" because it destroys that faith in each other which is "so necessary to keep the machine in balance and running smoothly."

That is, attacks on his class are deplorable and are likely to induce labor to act for itself instead of through the "machine" which is representative of his class.

With this goes a program of industrial feudalism which ties the workers in servile dependence on Raskob's class. He would have the party "study plans that will promote the development of old age and unemployment insurance based upon cooperative effort between capital and labor."

This is a vague way of paying tribute to corporation "welfare plans" as a substitute for social legislation. He approves the five-day week and a Saturday holiday but the implication is that this also should come as a blessing bestowed by our modern robber barons.

Chairman Raskob would "free business from unnecessary handicaps" and vest the Federal Trade Commission with power to approve mergers so that business may "expand and occupy a stronger position in world commerce." Not a word about the precarious situation facing trade unions under the present anti-trust laws but a plea that his class have a free hand in the organization of their unions of capital so as to capture the trade of the world.

A tribute to the Democratic members of Congress for their "wonderful work" in that body and recommending state liquor control complete the address of this feudal industrial monarch.

Senator Robinson of Arkansas spoke for the Western wing. His law firm is already tied to the big power interests and yet the farmer background of his state requires him to assail Raskob's plea for a free hand for his class in finance and industry.

100 Arrested In Single Day In Phila Strike

50 Girls Join Walkout
of Carpet Workers
Against Wage Cut

PHILADELPHIA—(FP)—Mass arrests of pickets has begun again in the hosiery strike following the granting of an injunction to the Apex Mills against unlawful acts by pickets. Judge Finletter allowed ten pickets, two at each of five gates, over the bitter protest of the mill's lawyer. The union reports one hundred arrested in one day. Picketing will continue despite judges, cops, injunctions and jails, strikers say.

Seven mills have capitulated to the full fashioned hosiery workers' union in the first two weeks of its strike in the Philadelphia open shops.

Their managements have signed agreements guaranteeing union wages, union hours and conditions. Like other union mills, the mills signed up agreed to submit all disputes to Dr. Paul Abelson, impartial chairman of the industry for arbitration. More than 1,000 workers were thus returned to their machines in the Dragon, Deal, Girard, LaSalle, Paterson-Mutual, Weber & Frederick and Fox Chase Knitting Mills.

50 GIRLS JOIN CARPET STRIKERS
Some fifty skilled girl carpet workers have just joined the strike in the Hardwick-Magee mill.

This stubbornly fought labor battle is even a livelier issue now than when the 700 weavers walked out in January in protest against a drastic wage reduction. For almost thirty-five years, weavers have worked in this plant without coming into contact once during all that time with the female employees. This strike has broken down the most stubborn habits of these veteran textile workers who are now enthusiastic.

(Continued on Page Three)

Socialist International Repudiates Organizing Revolts Against Soviets

Mensheviks Join in Re-
stating Policy—Trial
Is Protested—Indian
Stand Taken

(By A New Leader Correspondent)
ZURICH—Opposition to any attempt to foment violent revolts against the Soviet government was again voiced as the policy of the Labor and Socialist International at a meeting of its executive held here Feb. 21st and 22nd. The International set this forth also as the policy of the Russian Social-Democratic party in the course of a letter of protest sent to the Council of Peoples' Commissars in Moscow, against the trial of Russian Socialists for alleged counter-revolutionary activity.

"The trial to which the Socialist International referred has now been completed, the fourteen defendants found guilty on the basis of alleged confessions. They have been given terms ranging from five to fifteen years, but commutations are looked for. In the course of their testimony, the defendants attempted to implicate Russian Socialist leaders now in exile. Their statements of alleged participation of Socialists like Rafael Abramovitch in organizing a revolt brought immediate denials from Abramovitch and Russian Socialist circles. The defendants were denounced by the Socialist 'Berlin Vorwaerts' as unrepresentative of and unconnected with the Russian Socialist movement."

Text of Protest

The letter of protest was unanimously adopted by the International with Rafael Abramovitch and other Russian Socialists voicing approval. The trial was referred to as part of "the campaign of calumny" carried on by the Soviet government against the Russian Socialists. The letter which was forwarded to Russia under the signature of Emil Vandervelde, president of the International, follows:

"The Vorwaerts publishes a telegram from the Soviet Agency to the effect that the enquiry on the subject of the counter-revolutionary organization of an alleged bureau of the central committee

Mary T. Norton, member of Congress, rises in indignation to remark: "I would some of you people who are in opposition to our distinguished chairman tell me what would have become of the Democratic Party in 1928 if he had not put himself and his money into this work."

There was a time when the "party of the people" recoiled at the suggestion of being financed by gentlemen with large bags of cash. Congresswoman Norton is happy that Raskob has millions upon which he can draw to finance the party.

The "party of the people" will also arrange for the collection of \$6,000,000 for its campaign fund next year. The job is to be turned over to a commercial firm, the John Price Jones Corporation of New York, to raise the funds. Publicity will be given to the work of raising cash through advertisements, motion pictures, the radio, speakers and literature.

And this is the Democratic Party in this period of economic ruin and widespread misery for millions of workers. A national committee functions between conventions. This body did not even consider the homeless and jobless masses, the hungry farmers of the countryside, the economic disaster that has swept the nation. It was only concerned with the politics of the next national election, hoping to step in if the Republicans step out, caring nothing about what happens to the hungry and the unemployed in the meantime. More and more it is apparent that the working people have made no intelligent use of their votes. With power in the hands of their enemies they are powerless to help themselves through legislative action while the only suggestion offered by Raskob is a change in the Federal laws that will further enrich his class!

Expanding westward since the end of the Civil War, capitalism has used the two parties as protective organizations to consolidate its rule and yet both can be smashed by intelligent political organization of the masses. These bankrupt parties depend upon working class votes. Without this support both will be compelled to unite.

Socialist education was never more urgent than now. The job of party members is to put all their energy into the national drive for funds to equip the various divisions for educational and organizational work.

It is possible that within the next few years there will be a big shift of opinion towards a Socialist program. American voters are slow to change but in a period of the disintegration old politics and parties they have occasionally shifted swiftly to a new political alignment. The first few local organizations of the Republican Party in 1854 became the governing party at Washington six years later! Five years later the slave regime was extinct.

The old alliance of capitalist-planter politics was destroyed. Today there is a two-party alliance that is concerned only with maintaining the existing order. To achieve this the stupor of the voting masses is necessary. Hoover and Raskob think alike. So do their party organizations.

The old capitalist politics is now a matter of drift in a sea of economic adversity. The opportunity for Socialists is unique. Devoted service this year may contribute to a revolution in American politics. Let us work to accomplish this desirable aim.

Strikers at Wright Plant Holding Fast

After Three Months' Strike, Workers Ask
For Outside Aid

By Louis Stanley

PATERSON, N. J.—After three months of independent fighting the six hundred strikers at the plant of the Wright Aeronautical Corporation in this city are appealing to organized labor and its friends for financial and moral support to help bring the struggle of the workers to a victorious conclusion. The strikers are pioneering for generations of workers to come in an industry which is destined to match automobile manufacturing in importance. Moreover, they are holding the line for other wage earners against wage cuts and speed up systems which employers are endeavoring to introduce during the present depression. Relief funds may be sent to the Emergency Committee for Strikers' Relief, 112 East 19th Street, New York City, Norman Thomas, chairman.

The Wright strike chiefly involves machinists, who have recently been unionized. A small though strategic group is the metal polishers, who have been members of their union for many years. There are also electricians, carpenters, millwrights, sweepers and other classes of workers. All are striking for the same end and all are represented on the general strike committee. Although only the machinists and the metal polishers have locals of their own affiliated through their respective international unions with the American Federation of Labor it is a recognized principle of the strike that no settlement is to be made which does not cover all the crafts. The sweepers as well as the machinists and metal polishers are, therefore, found marching on the picket line.

The Cause: Speeding Up
The strike is the culmination of intensified exploitation of the employees at the Wright plant. Up to September, 1929 the so-called Dwyer system of compensation

Giant Rally To Be Held March 21st

Socialist Party Mobilizing
Fight for Relief—
Hearing Set for Friday

UNDER the leadership of the Socialist Party in New York City a program of action has been outlined to force city, state and federal governments to take some constructive action for the relief of the unemployed.

The opening gun in the campaign was a conference at Engineering Auditorium on Tuesday evening, March 10 called by the Emergency Conference on Unemployment and the National Unemployment League. More than 300 delegates from trade unions and Socialist Party branches applauded as Norman Thomas, Dr. John Haynes Holmes and Rabbi Stephen Wise vigorously assailed Mayor Walker, Governor Roosevelt and President Hoover for completely ignoring the plight of the unemployed as demonstrated by their failure to press for large appropriations for direct relief and their shelving of all bills for unemployment insurance. The conference endorsed a number of proposals for focusing public attention upon the failure of the old parties to act.

The conference at Engineering Auditorium also enthusiastically approved an unemployment demonstration to be held at Union Square on Saturday afternoon, March 21. It has been set for this date to protest the contemplated adjournment of the New York State Legislature on March 26, without placing on the statute books a comprehensive unemployment insurance law. All the delegates present promised to do their utmost to fill the square. Readers of The New Leader are requested to cooperate in making this demonstration a success.

A delegation was selected to appear before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on Friday, March 13 at 11:30 a. m. to urge the appropriation of 25 million dollars for unemployment relief by the city administration. Although private charity has completely broken down in minimizing the hardship of the jobless, the city has categorically refused to appropriate funds for relief. They have defended this inhumane conduct with the lame legal excuse that Section 662 of the charter forbids the granting of outdoor relief. One of the highlights of the hearing will be the presentation of a legal argument by Morris Hillquit, distinguished Socialist attorney, to the effect that the City of New York possesses ample power under Chapter 404 of the laws of 1919 to establish an industrial bureau, under the jurisdiction of one or more commissioners, will power to furnish necessary shelter, food and clothing to such unemployed persons who have been residents of the city for at least one year and to their dependents and to raise the necessary funds for that purpose by means of temporary loans. The complete ignoring of that statute by the Mayor and his expensive Corporation Counsel's office is indicative of the distaste of one-third of the city's population who have been hit by unemployment. Tammany does not want to spend this money because it will raise the tax rate on real estate and thus incur the animosity of the real estate interests who undoubtedly will be out in full force at the hearing to protest against the expenditure of public funds for relief. As between the interests of the Real Estate Board and the army of the unemployed Tammany can always be expected to protect the former. That is not always the case when it comes to their own pockets. Their hearts did not bleed for real estate when the salaries of almost the entire Tammany officialdom were raised a year ago.

Norman Thomas will be the chief spokesman for the delegation. Rabbi Wise and John Haynes Holmes will also speak. The ability of this delegation is a guarantee that the Board of Estimate will not be able to dodge the issue. Their refusal to appropriate funds necessary for unemployment relief will be an additional proof of the essential anti-social and anti-labor character of Tammany Hall.

We have the satisfaction that, in the last few months, we have been able to fulfil our duty towards the Labor movement in Poland, particularly through the kindness of the trade unions to make sacrifices. It is necessary to continue this, for our comrades in Poland, and all the others in the grip of dictatorship, will need help of the workers of the other countries for a long time to come. Our appeal is as earnest as it is urgent. We are confident it will not be in vain."

The appeal is signed by Friedl Adler, Secretary of the L. S. Robert Grimm, Swiss Socialist Secretary, Joseph van

at 3 p. m. under the auspices of the Iota Theta Legal Fraternity. The speakers will be Judge Vernon I. Nova of the Kings County Court, Charles Solomon, of New York bar, former social assemblyman, and James G. Grace, assistant district attorney. The subject of the symposium will be: "What Shall We Do about Crime and the Criminal?"

Broeck, Belgian Labor Party; Louis Schevensels, Secretary of I. F. T. U.; Leon Jouhaux, Belgian General Confederation of Labor; Martin Meister, Swiss American Federation.

have shown their sympathy for the workers. The Rev. Dr. Stuart Hamilton of St. Paul's Church has stirred up sentiment on behalf of the strikers. There has been a citizens' meeting to protest against the conduct of the company. Vice Chancellor Low refused to issue an all-encompassing injunction against the strikers that the corporation had demanded but instead granted a temporary order that permits the strikers to carry on mass picketing. The police, however, have been vicious, and this, of course, nullified the effectiveness of picketing.

The Employers' Line-Up

The company has refused to deal with the strikers, although conciliation has been attempted by various interests. The War Department whose orders account for more than ninety per cent of the company's business has refused

"The Executive recalls the repeated resolutions of the Congresses of the L. S. I. which have again and again called for full independence for India, and expresses the hope that the present negotiations arising out of the Round Table Conference in London will have a successful issue.

"The Executive is, however, very alarmed at the possibility

at the new Constitution of India may deny the franchise to the working class and peasant masses. In a spirit of solidarity with the working class and peasants of India, it expresses the opinion that the new Constitution of Self-Governing India will inspire the working classes in other countries with hope and enthusiasm only in so far as it is founded upon the active co-operation and consent of the Indian masses."

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Ill. Miners And Lewis End Warfare

John L. and Fishwick Exchange Recognition of Jurisdictions

CHICAGO.—(FP)—Another step toward ending the effort of the Fishwick-Walker group among the coal miners to set up a new international union has been taken with the withdrawal by Harry Fishwick, president, District 12 "organized" United Mine Workers of America, and John H. Walker, president-elect, of all pending contempt proceedings against John L. Lewis, president of the old U. M. W. A.

At the same time Fishwick and Walker issue a statement asking Lewis to join in a "move to end all warfare." They have signed a court decree issued at Dixon, Ill., which recognizes Lewis as head of the international union and Fishwick and Walker as head of the Illinois district of that union. "To continue the fight would mean the destruction of the United Mine Workers of America," they said in their plea for peace.

Alex Howatt, president of the "reorganized" international, is understood not to join them in willingness to go back in the Lewis organization.

100 Strikers Arrested In Philadelphia Strike

(Continued from Page One)

ally welcoming female employees to their ranks. A number of strikebreakers are employed in the mill but hardly more than two dozen competent weavers have been secured and none of the girls have been replaced. The weavers are digging in and fighting harder as each week goes by. Arrests of pickets and police interference continue but the line is just as regularly manned after arrests as before. Every few nights there is a mass picket demonstration.

Miss Josephine Kaczor, of the Women's Trade Union League, has assisted with the organization of the girl workers. Under her leadership, singing is conducted at the meetings and the presence of girls on the picket line attracts new attention to the situation.

STROUDSBURG, Pa.—(FP)—An application for a writ of habeas corpus has been filed on behalf of the four scabs who shot Albert BaBchman, 21, girl striker, to death here.

2,200 Strikers Win 10-Week Struggle

HAZLETON, Pa.—(FP)—The 10-week strike against the Duplan Co. carried on by the United Textile Workers of America at Hazleton has been won, according to Alex Smith, international officer of the union.

After wage cuts and stretchout beyond endurance, 2,200 unorganized workers walked out of the mills ten weeks ago and asked for the organization of a union. Both silk and cotton textiles are manufactured.

Now the workers are back with union recognition, the wage scale as of Oct. 1, 1930, no discrimination, and shop committees.

Strike Threat Unionizes 3 Shops in Paterson

PATERSON, N. J.—(FP)—Threats of strike have caused three New Jersey mills—Universal No. 1 at Paterson, Universal No. 2 at Weehawken, and the Bonton Mill at Bonton—to sign agreements with the American Federation of Full-Fashioned Hosiery Workers, says Carl Holerman, vice-president of the federation and business manager of the New York and New Jersey district.

Discontent of the workers over an employee stock-purchase scheme is believed to have contributed to the result.

McGill "Parliament" Turns to Socialism

(By a New Leader Correspondent) MONTREAL, Canada.—The second Mock Parliament met in the McGill Union section of McGill University here last week and a victory was scored for a Socialist resolution. The group in control for the present is a coalition of Labor and Farmer groups of which David Lewis of the Montreal Labor Party is the leader.

The motion up for consideration was, "Be it resolved, that this House is of the opinion that the solution of our problems can be found only by public control of the natural resources, the means of production and of distribution and credit." The resolution was approved by a large majority.

Lewis is also educational director of the Young Peoples Socialist League of Montreal and a student of economics at McGill. He is Premier of the Mock Parliament. The Labor-Farmer Coalition had faced a hostile House when elevated to power but the House was won for the resolution in the debate.

Pittsburgh Police Start Persecution of 'Unemployed' Vendors

PITTSBURGH.—Beaten in the courts in their attempt to suppress the "Unemployed," magazine published by the League for Industrial Democracy, and sold in Pittsburgh by the Socialist Party, police have resorted to terroristic methods. Blanchard Wright, arrested some weeks ago for selling the magazine, was again lodged in jail, held for a night and after being threatened with bodily violence and worse by a drunken police sergeant, was released.

The Socialist Party in Pittsburgh has sought an injunction against this plain attempt to suppress the magazine by legal police persecution and will send out vendors of the magazine in large numbers to challenge the police tyranny.

Central Trades Body Will Poll Unions On Unemployment

THE Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York and vicinity has taken another step towards settling the question of unemployment insurance by voting to send a communication to each of the affiliated unions asking for its official stand on unemployment insurance. The question came up on motion by Abraham Lefkowitz, delegate of the Teachers Union, after vice-president Munholland, chairman of the Committee on Unemployment Insurance had reported that there had not been enough responses from the organizations up to this time.

Herman Woskow, of Printing Pressmen's Union No. 51, who had suggested a letter of this kind or a referendum vote at the previous meeting, supported Lefkowitz's proposal. He pointed out that the procedure suggested at the last meeting of mentioning the matter in the "Chronicle," the official journal, had been insufficient. He called attention to the fact that his local had approved the principle of unemployment insurance by a unanimous vote. He also read from the proceedings of the last convention of the State Federation of Labor at Buffalo to prove that that body had endorsed unemployment insurance, although President Ryan at the last meeting of the Central Trades had denied this to be a fact. Delegate Woskow thought that the Executive Board of the State Federation should have taken some action on carrying out the wishes of the convention at Albany.

President Ryan believed that it would be better to wait until the American Federation of Labor had taken some action. Secretary Quinn and Delegate Peabody of the Machinists believed that the matter was obtaining enough publicity now. Delegate Betty Hawley of the Waiters and Waitresses defended the action of the State Executive Board of which she is a member by explaining that Council Sullivan for the State Federation had considered one of the bills introduced at Albany unconstitutional and the other too inclusive. Delgates Precht of the Brewers, Kaye of the Press Assistants' Union No. 23, and Romoff of Typographical Union No. 6 supported the Lefkowitz proposition. The motion carried.

Free Youth is publication of the Young Peoples Socialist League. It aims to present in concise form, the doings of progressive youth. It invites contributions of news and views.

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Discontent of the workers over an employee stock-purchase scheme is believed to have contributed to the result.

McGill "Parliament" Turns to Socialism

(By a New Leader Correspondent) MONTREAL, Canada.—The second Mock Parliament met in the McGill Union section of McGill University here last week and a victory was scored for a Socialist resolution. The group in control for the present is a coalition of Labor and Farmer groups of which David Lewis of the Montreal Labor Party is the leader.

The motion up for consideration was, "Be it resolved, that this House is of the opinion that the solution of our problems can be found only by public control of the natural resources, the means of production and of distribution and credit." The resolution was approved by a large majority.

Lewis is also educational director of the Young Peoples Socialist League of Montreal and a student of economics at McGill. He is Premier of the Mock Parliament. The Labor-Farmer Coalition had faced a hostile House when elevated to power but the House was won for the resolution in the debate.

Hoover Veto Called Blow At Jobless

Killing of Wagner Bill Stirs Resentment Against President

A BETRAYAL of labor and "playing politics with the misery of the unemployed" were terms used to describe Hoover's veto of the Wagner unemployment exchange bill, after proponents of legislation for the unemployed had recovered from their first surprise at the president's hypocrisy.

Senator Wagner denied Hoover's statement that had the bill become law there would have been a gap between the abolition of the department of labor's present federal employment service, and the institution of the new federal and state employment service.

Frances Perkins, industrial commissioner of New York State, had expected that Hoover would sign the bill. She denounced his veto roundly, and criticized especially his statement that 1,300,000 persons had been supplied with jobs through the federal employment service. Those jobs were almost all supplied through the state service at state expense, said Miss Perkins. The state services reported their results to the federal bureau, which was given credit by Hoover for the work performed by the states. In New York, for example, federal aid was confined to supplying a little stationery and the franking privilege, plus three clerks whose salaries totaled \$5,280 a year, Miss Perkins pointed out. The state service, on the other hand, cost the state \$180,000 a year, and last year connected people with 86,015 jobs.

President Hoover's veto message is either outrageously false and misleading or it implies a condemnation of himself and his administration for inactivity and gross neglect of the public welfare, said a statement issued by the Conference for Progressive Labor Action through its chairman A. J. Muste. "In this very veto message," added the statement, "Mr. Hoover again admits that improvement in the employment exchange service is needed, for he says he is asking Secretary of Labor Daugherty to cooperate with the various interested organizations to draft a plan for presentation at the next session of Congress 'which will avoid the difficulties presented by this bill.'"

"Mr. Hoover admits, in other words, that he permitted the Senate and the House to walk into the trap of passing a bill which he cannot sign without giving 'a serious blow to labor during this crisis.' If this is not playing politics with the misery of the unemployed and their families, what is it?"

John B. Andrews, secretary of the American Assn. for Labor Legislation, ridiculed Hoover's references to "the present employment Service," which statement he said had undoubtedly surprised officials of the service itself. Andrews pointed out that Col. Arthur Woods, Hoover's loud-speaker in matters concerning unemployment, had urged his chief to sign the Wagner bill.

On WEVD

(220.6 WEVD-New York City-1200 KC)

SUNDAY, MAR. 15, 1931
11:00—Triangle Serenaders
11:30—Friedberg's Home Beautiful
12:15—A. H. Colquhoun
12:30—Dr. Lunsfeld, Talk
1:00—Equity Broadcasters
1:30—Prof. William H. Bridge,
What Price Protection?
2:00—Western Quartette
2:30—Rev. E. B. Chaffee, "Social Gospel"
3:00—Equity Musical
3:30—Jewish Program
4:00—Equity Musical
4:30—Equity Musical
5:00—Equity Musical

TUESDAY, MARCH 17
9:00—Studebaker Program
9:15—Bruce Henry
9:45—Kollner's Review
10:00—Charlotte Brenner, Soprano
10:15—Gertrude Ross, Sunshine Society
10:30—International Musical Moments
10:45—Honey Duo
11:00—Sidney Sanders "Movie Parade"
11:15—The Romanesque
11:30—Brook Lithographers
11:45—Equity Musical
12:00—Adamic "A Bohunk Looks at America"
12:15—Equity Broadcasters
12:30—Milton Fish and Playboys
12:45—James Audubon, Tenor
1:00—Jamaica Review
1:15—Kindler and Bielemeier, "Variety"
1:30—Chesterfield Melody Boys
1:45—John Lane's Rainbow Club Orchestra
2:00—Jamaica Review
2:15—Equity Musical
2:30—Equity Musical
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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18
9:00—Studebaker Program
9:15—Equity Musical
9:30—Equity Musical
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THURSDAY, MARCH 19
9:00—Morning Melodies
9:30—Musical Episodes
9:45—Studebaker Program
10:00—Equity Musical
10:15—Equity Musical
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10:45—Equity Musical
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FRIDAY, MARCH 20
9:00—Morning Melodies
9:30—Musical Episodes
9:45—Studebaker Program
10:00—Equity Musical
10:15—Equity Musical
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10:45—Equity Musical
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SATURDAY, MARCH 21
9:00—Morning Melodies
9:30—Musical Episodes
9:45—Studebaker Program
10:00—Equity Musical
10:15—Equity Musical
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10:45—Equity Musical
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SUNDAY, MARCH 22
11:00—Triangle Serenaders
11:30—Friedberg's Home Beautiful
12:15—A. H. Colquhoun
12:30—Dr. Lunsfeld, Talk
1:00—Equity Broadcasters
1:30—Prof. William H. Bridge,
What Price Protection?
2:00—Western Quartette
2:30—Rev. E. B. Chaffee, "Social Gospel"
3:00—Equity Musical
3:30—Jewish Program
4:00—Equity Musical
4:30—Equity Musical
5:00—Equity Musical

TUESDAY, MARCH 23
9:00—Studebaker Program
9:15—Equity Musical
9:30—Equity Musical
9:45—Equity Musical
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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24
9:00—Studebaker Program
9:15—Equity Musical
9:30—Equity Musical
9:45—Equity Musical
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THURSDAY, MARCH 25
9:00—Morning Melodies
9:30—Musical Episodes
9:45—Studebaker Program
10:00—Equity Musical
10:15—Equity Musical
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10:45—Equity Musical
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FRIDAY, MARCH 26
9:00—Morning Melodies
9:30—Musical Episodes
9:45—Studebaker Program
10:00—Equity Musical
10:15—Equity Musical
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10:45—Equity Musical
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SATURDAY, MARCH 27
9:00—Morning Melodies
9:30—Musical Episodes
9:45—Studebaker Program
10:00—Equity Musical
10:15—Equity Musical
10:30—Equity Musical
10:45—Equity Musical
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SUNDAY, MARCH 28
11:00—Triangle Serenaders
11:30—Friedberg's Home Beautiful
12:15—A. H. Colquhoun
12:30—Dr. Lunsfeld, Talk
1:00—Equity Broadcasters
1:30—Prof. William H. Bridge,
What Price Protection?
2:00—Western Quartette
2:30—Rev. E. B. Chaffee, "Social Gospel"
3:00—Equity Musical
3:30—Jewish Program
4:00—Equity Musical
4:30—Equity Musical
5:00—Equity Musical

TUESDAY, MARCH 29
9:00—Studebaker Program
9:15—Equity Musical
9:30—Equity Musical
9:45—Equity Musical
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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30
9:00—Studebaker Program
9:15—Equity Musical
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THURSDAY, MARCH 31
9:00—Morning Melodies
9:30—Musical Episodes
9:45—Studebaker Program
10:00—Equity Musical
10:15—Equity Musical
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FRIDAY, APRIL 1
9:00—Morning Melodies
9:30—Musical Episodes
9:45—Studebaker Program
10:00—Equity Musical
10:15—Equity Musical
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10:45—Equity Musical
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SATURDAY, APRIL 2
9:00—Morning Melodies
9:30—Musical Episodes
9:45—Studebaker Program
10:00—Equity Musical
10:15—Equity Musical
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10:45—Equity Musical
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SUNDAY, APRIL 3
11:00—Triangle Serenaders
11:30—Friedberg's Home Beautiful
12:15—A. H. Colquhoun
12:30—Dr. Lunsfeld, Talk
1:00—Equity Broadcasters
1:30—Prof. William H. Bridge,
What Price Protection?
2:00—Western Quartette
2:30—Rev. E. B. Chaffee, "Social Gospel"
3:00—Equity Musical
3:30—Jewish Program
4:00—Equity Musical
4:30—Equity Musical
5:00—Equity Musical

TUESDAY, APRIL 4
9:00—Studebaker Program
9:15—Equity Musical
9:30—Equity Musical
9:45—Equity Musical
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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5
9:00—Studebaker Program
9:15—Equity Musical
9:30—Equity Musical
9:45—Equity Musical
10:00—Equity Musical
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5:00—Equity Musical

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Address _____

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1st Prize—Trip to VIENNA or the Cash Equivalent

NEVER to be forgotten trip—Leaving New York July 8th on the S. S. Majestic—the world's largest ship—Seeing London, Antwerp, Brussels, Berlin, Prague, Paris and Red Vienna, and the Socialist International Congress—A month of interesting sightseeing with all expenses paid from the moment you board ship in New York until you return.

2nd Prize—Tament Vacation or the Cash Equivalent

NO MORE delightful summer vacation place exists than the Rand School's Camp Tament, in the mountains of Eastern Pennsylvania—2,000 feet above the sea level. Here you find every comfort—good food—land and water sports, and the most delightful companions. You can include the L. I. D. conference if desired. Prize includes all expenses—return fare being limited to a distance not over 1,000 miles from New York.

3rd Prize—L. I. D. Conference or the Cash Equivalent

THE SUMMER Conference of the League for Industrial Democracy is held at Camp Tament in June—four days, each filled with interesting discussions by eminent speakers and a fine program of recreation and special entertainment. Take part in these interesting events in this most interesting setting. Stimulate your mind and improve your physical being. All expenses paid including fare within a thousand mile radius.

4th Prize—Sinclair Library Personally Autographed

NO SOCIALIST LIBRARY is complete without the world famous works of this brilliant Socialist author. Included in this collection are "Boston," "Oil," "The Jungle," "The Brass Check," "100 Per Cent," "Jimmie Higgins," "King Coal," "The Goose Step," "The Goslings," "Profits of Religion," "Roman Holiday."

5th Prize—Library of Socialist Classics

YOUR CHOICE of twenty-five volumes to be selected from a list furnished by the Rand Book Store. Here is an opportunity to either start a library of Socialist Classics or fill in the books you need to make your present collection more complete.

And to All Who Qualify—Norman Thomas' New Book

"AMERICA'S Way Out—A Program for Democracy," by Norman Thomas, will be published by the Macmillan Co. within a month. It will be the first substantial contribution to Socialist literature in many years. Thomas has been at work on the book for several years and it is certain to be a best seller. An autographed

The Governors Fumble With Unemployment

By Louis Stanley

DESPITE all the ballyhoo about the accomplishments of State governments in handling the unemployment situation the net results by and large have been:

1. A realization of the helplessness of government in coping with such an inherent defect of the capitalist system as an economic depression and joblessness, and
2. An energetic whistling to keep up courage and coax back good times.

This is revealed by an analysis of the messages of the outgoing and incoming governors to the forty-three State legislatures that went into sessions at the beginning of this year.

Limit to Public Works Relief

Thou shalt be saved by public works is being replaced by salvation thru faith.

Ex-governor Theodore Christianson of Minnesota frankly declares:

"The administration has not been impressed by the doctrine that the State should make lavish expenditures for public construction in order to improve economic conditions. In the first place the amount of stimulation business would get from an expanded construction program would be too slight to be felt outside of a very limited circle. In the second place, periods of activity are inevitably followed by lean years, in which labor engaged in production would not only go unemployed, but would find its actual wages reduced by higher taxes, reflected in increased rents and a higher cost of living."

"Accordingly I instructed the Minnesota Employment Commission, which I recently created, that it must do more than recommend the sale of increased governmental spending. It must seek to find a way to cure the disease of the economic body, of adjusting the hours of employment to the tempo of the modern machine and by bringing to the attention of the Government at Washington the necessity of doing all within its power to make rural life so rewarding as to stop the present flow of farm people into the industrial centers."

Governor Albert C. Ritchie of Maryland points out in his message that

"all authorized State construction work is now either finished or under way." The implication is that this is all the State can do in the present crisis. He points to the fact that "the State Roads Commission, solely as a means of relieving unemployment, is doing about \$2,000,000 worth of work which ordinarily could have been delayed until the Spring season." He must then admit that this relief provides for only eight hundred jobs, many of which are unemployed. The implication is that the State Government can do directly what would have a very appreciable effect on the unemployment situation.

Governor Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania waxes enthusiastic about the relief measures that have been taken by State and

Rolph Preaches Faith, Winant Grows Mystical as State Executives Struggle With Inescapable Facts of Industrial Breakdown

County agencies to relieve distress but he must admit that

"wide experience during the present depression with public construction programs has shown both their value and their limitation. In times of depression, public works alone cannot meet the need. On the other hand, no single means of insuring work in substantial quantities has yet been devised that is equal to public works."

How Finance Construction?

Various governors dampen enthusiasm for relief appropriations by calling attention to the weak financial condition of their State treasuries. Governor George W. P. Hunt of Arizona warns:

"The purchasing power of the consumer in our State was drastically curtailed. Trade and commerce suffered as a result. Under these depressing circumstances the burden of taxation falls with unusual weight upon the rate payers. There is pressing need, in order to lighten this burden of taxation, that every bill or measure which comes before the Legislature carrying an appropriation of public funds should be carefully examined as to its necessity and timeliness."

Governor Harvey Parnell of drought and riot-ridden Arkansas grows eloquent:

"This is no time to try out fantastic schemes nor visionary utopias for all our ills. It is no time to increase in any material degree the tax burdens on our people. It is no time to venture into large new enterprises involving increases in the State's debt."

Governor W. J. Holloway of Oklahoma tells the State legislature as he leaves office that there has been a deficit in State income last year due to a decline in the proceeds from the gross production tax on oil. The general economic depression has hurt the finances of the State and the political sub-divisions.

Governor Ira C. Blackwood, of South Carolina, bemoans the deficit of \$5,000,000 in the State revenue besides deficits in the various political units in the State. He pleads:

"I crave the privilege as Governor to enjoy the cooperation of the members of the General Assembly in an effort to reduce our tax burdens and place our State upon a sound financial basis, however much it may mean our present for the unpardonable necessity of reducing and eliminating public expenditures."

Governor Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania waxes enthusiastic about the relief measures that have been taken by State and

Governors Fred W. Green, of Michigan, Warren E. Green, of South Dakota, and Ross S. Sterling, of Texas, speak in a similar vein.

Governor Joseph B. Ely, of Massachusetts, calls attention to a technical difficulty that may operate in the case of other States. Since the establishment of an executive budget in Massachusetts in 1918, Massachusetts has been using a pay-as-you-go policy in financing, the construction of public buildings and public highways. He now argues for the partial abandonment of this policy in order to carry out measures of unemployment relief.

Broader Aspects of Unemployment

A number of governors go into the causes of unemployment and discuss measures that go beyond

the immediate emergency about which they do not seem able to do much. Governor Dan W. Turner, of Iowa, expounds his theory:

"The causes leading up to our present industrial situation and consequent problems of unemployment can be largely attributed to the mechanization and development of industry, which kept in mind the matter of production only, and almost entirely disregarded distribution. New methods and means of conducting all our industries have produced economies in man power, further reducing employment."

The displaced workers he argues should be given aid in finding employment through an extension of the State-Federal Employment Service.

Former Governor Myers Y. Cooper, of Ohio, refers to the rapid mechanization of industry and recommends the so-called Ohio

plan of stabilization which is being experimented with in some parts of the State.

Governor Charles W. Bryan, of Nebraska, makes a wide survey of the field and finds the unsatisfactory condition of agriculture fundamental in his State. He leaps over the usual relief schemes and plunges into a discussion of farm relief. He demands the reduction of the tariff on manufactured goods "in order to permit the farmer's foreign customers to again enter the United States market for his products, and to enable our people to buy American manufactured goods at a more reasonable price; he asks for the enactment of the McNary-Haugen Bill so that the agricultural surplus will not depress the home market." Finally, he wants the passage of the Muscle Shoals Bill

in order to create a yard-stick for measuring electricity rates. In this way, he says, millions of dollars would be saved on light and power bills.

Governor George Dern, of Utah, referring to relief measures says: "I appreciate the fact that all these measures are mere palliatives, and that they do not reach the fundamentals of unemployment. Indeed, it is probable that the mechanization of industry has created a permanent unemployment problem in the United States. If this proves to be true, palliatives will not serve the ends of social justice nor will they be conducive to a contented loyal citizenry. Thoughtful persons are therefore thinking of the problem in its broader aspects."

He recommends that employers consider some plan of unemployment insurance which contemplates that industry shall help compensate its reserve of labor during the periods when the re-

serve is not employed.

Governor Pinchot, of Pennsylvania, discusses public works, improvement of employment agencies and vocational training, and then goes on to the question of unemployment insurance as a means of dealing with the problem permanently:

"There has been much discussion of late about the creation of reserve funds to provide unemployment insurance. Many employers are giving consideration to voluntary plans. I join in the recommendation of the Pennsylvania Unemployment Committee, that consideration be given to voluntary unemployment insurance, as well as to compulsory State unemployment insurance. In view of the attention now being paid to this matter by many employers, it seems to me that we may reasonably await the result of their effort before accepting as necessary any form of compulsory State insurance. If these voluntary efforts fail, I have no doubt that the matter of compulsory State insurance will deserve increasing attention."

Governor Ely, of Massachusetts, asks for authorization to appoint a commission to study the unemployment problem including unemployment insurance.

Governor Philip F. La Follette, of Wisconsin, holds forth in the manner of his father "Bob" La Follette, who was governor of the State two decades ago:

"The question that we as a responsible government must answer is: Can society direct, with reasonable wisdom and justice, the activities through which it secures its livelihood, comfort and enjoyment? Can Wisconsin do this through enlightened economic leadership and through popular government based upon careful research, wise counsel, and decisive action?"

"Wisconsin and this particular Legislature must consider—methods of increasing the purchasing power of the producers on the farm and in the factory, to enable them to buy back the things which they produce."

Polyanna Politicians

Governors being after all politicians cannot help striking an optimistic note by minimizing present difficulties and pointing to an early recovery. Governor Frank C. Emerson, of Wyoming, asserts reassuringly:

"While our State has not escaped the nation-wide depression in business and industry, it will be found that Wyoming is in comparatively good condition when the facts are faced as to the more serious situation applying in many sections. We can therefore take courage in meeting the problems that are ours, knowing that proper adjustments will restore the upward trend in progress."

Governor Ross S. Sterling, of Texas, gives a word of cheer:

"I share the belief of leading men of affairs that this condition (the depression) is passing and will soon be over. Texas has fared better than other parts of the Nation; and as far as Texas is concerned, we know the depression is

merely temporary. This State has yet a destiny of empire to fulfill."

Governor Joseph B. Ely does his bit:

"Distressing as the times seem to be, yet we know that they are temporary. We know that basic conditions are sound, and we face the future in absolute confidence of a return of prosperity."

Governor John G. Winant, of New Hampshire, becomes mystical:

"In the present situation which confronts us I feel very strongly that certain essential spiritual qualities are needed in order to restore confidence. We have come to recognize that neither over-optimism nor fear are safe guides as controlling factors in maintaining stability. We can do more to restore normal conditions by undramatic and unselfish effort combined with hard work and a quiet faith than through legislative panaceas."

Governor George Dern, of Utah, shows his supreme confidence in the future:

"Every one who has an intelligent knowledge of the industrial structure of our State must have unbounded faith in its destiny and a firm conviction that the present depression is only a passing phase. No one can doubt that in a short time Utah will be swinging forward again with renewed vigor."

Governor Warren E. Green, of South Dakota, finds encouragement in unfortunate experiences in the past:

"The situation is not hopeless. We have gone through hard times before this and we have not only survived, but we have each time gone on to greater prosperity and we shall emerge similarly from the present emergency."

His neighbor, Governor George F. Shafer, of North Dakota, grows reminiscent also:

"The pioneer settlers of North Dakota have witnessed more serious periods in other days and have triumphed over them. I am confident that this generation of North Dakotans has the courage, ability and genius to conquer the obstacles and to solve the problems of the present day, and to continue making progress in the building of our Commonwealth."

Governor James Rolph, Jr., of California, becomes a prophet ad yore:

"Let us have faith in California! That faith will make us what we wish to be. That faith will turn despair into hope, distress into comfort, failure into success. Let us display, at the opening of the year, the courage and confidence which inspired the pioneers—We can shape our own future. All California needs right now is faith in the future. It is a spirit of confidence and quick response to courageous leadership; the state of mind which says, 'I will, instead of I can not. It is my wish to apply such leadership within my province.'"

Governor J. E. Erickson, of Montana, is a man of hope too:

"Trust the strong and courageous men and women of our State to meet successfully the problems of this hour. Hardships are not new to them and we may safely indulge the hope that better times are close at hand—From the watchman on the tower let our inquiry be not 'What of the night?' but rather, 'What of the morning?'"

Thus the Governors fumble with unemployment!

By Henry Rosner

THE BURDEN OF UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

Men of wealth in the United States have steadily opposed the adoption of a system of compulsory employment insurance. That would place the burden of unemployment relief upon their shoulders. Hence, their opposition. Of course they do not oppose it publicly on this ground but assert that it would have the most harmful effects on American industry. It is difficult to perceive how our economic institutions could be worse off than they are at present without it. It is also urged that the dole (meaning unemployment insurance) would be demoralizing to American workers as though what we have at present is not the worst form of dole.

The New York Times, in a recent editorial, pointed to the Research Committee, an organization of Wall Street Bankers which has raised eight million dollars for unemployment relief in New York City, as an example of rich men recognizing their responsibility to the victims of unemployment. On the contrary experience conclusively demonstrates that the wealthy are shirking their obligations.

According to a survey made by the Research Bureau of the Welfare Council for the Co-ordinating Committee on Unemployment of which Al Smith is chairman, about two million dollars is now

being spent monthly for the relief of distress due to unemployment in New York City.

It is conservatively estimated that there are at least half a million unemployed in New York City. Assuming an average weekly wage of \$25, the monthly wage loss to the jobless is over \$500,000. The two millions spent for unemployment relief in New York City is therefore equal to only six per cent of the wage loss. Four per cent is a generous estimate since we have not considered the loss sustained by those not working full time. There is no way of reasonably estimating this. Obviously, our welfare organizations which are financed chiefly by the wealthy today do not possess the resources to carry any substantial share of the burden resulting from this tremendous wage loss.

How do the unemployed keep alive? It is common knowledge that the wage worker's savings are so meager that after these last fifteen months of depression they must be exhausted. The unemployed worker no longer has resources of his own to fall back upon. What does he do then? He depends upon small sums from relatives and friends who are employed. This means a standard of living so low as to constitute a menace to mental and physical health. For years to come we will be paying the price for the current collapse of our economic system in the impaired vitality of our people. In addition, it means

that employed workers who in most cases are not earning sufficient to maintain minimum standards of decency and comfort are shouldering the major burden of unemployment relief.

A proper system of unemployment insurance, on the contrary, besides being more adequate and efficient transfers the weight of unemployment relief to the shoulders of the wealthy where it belongs. The Socialist Party has drafted a model unemployment insurance bill which illustrates how this is done. His bill provides an average payment of sixty per cent of the worker's wage for as long as he is unemployed, fifty per cent of the cost to be borne directly by industry and the other fifty per cent by the state, the latter to raise its share by heavier income and inheritance taxes on the higher income levels. Here are a few figures which indicate how easily this burden could be borne by the rich. Unemployment during the last decade in our industrial states has averaged about ten per cent annually. This, of course, includes the very bad year of 1930 as well as the very active year of 1926. If the Socialist bill had been law in New York State during this period, the cost of unemployment insurance would have equalled six per cent of the total annual payroll. With a five billion dollar yearly payroll, this would have come to an average annual charge of 130 million upon industry and another 150 million upon the beneficiaries of large incomes

and inheritances. The latter are taxed very highly in our state at the present time. The rate never exceeds three per cent on net income in excess of \$50,000 while the first \$50,000 is taxed at a lower rate. Both Wisconsin and Georgia have much more progressive income taxes. On a net income of a million dollars the rate is only 2.92. It is 6.95 in Wisconsin and 8.05 in Georgia. A combination of Wisconsin and Georgia rates applied in New York, in 1930, would have yielded an additional two hundred million dollars in revenue. This would have paid two thirds of the cost of unemployment insurance and would not have bankrupted a single individual. Even with this increase, the combined federal and state income tax for the higher income categories would have been fifty to 100 per cent lower than in Great Britain at the present time.

The rich men and women of New York City are spending about two million a month for the relief of the unemployed. This is true only in the present critical period. Under an adequate system of unemployment insurance, the cost to them would be nearer two hundred million annually. Is it any wonder that they and the political parties they control oppose unemployment insurance? The victims of unemployment will not obtain justice until such time as they organize and demand more than they are now getting. That means political as well as industrial action.

Bronx Socialist Forum Proves a Great Success

By Adam Coaldigger

NICARAGUAN rebels, bandits, or patriots (take your choice) kill eight American marines. Just what the marines were doing in Nicaragua is something that only the government of the U. S. can explain. However, if my memory is not failing me, the Devil Dogs were sent there some two or three years ago to assure an honest election to the benighted citizens of that country. I've forgotten who was elected, why, or if not, why not. Neither do I know whether the eight Devil Dogs were killed by followers of the victorious candidate, or those of his defeated opponents, whoever they are. All I do know is that the American farmers and workers who furnished the eight victims haven't one-half of one per cent of one cent invested in Nicaragua, and that none of the American bankers for whose benefit the marines are in Nicaragua were injured in the fracas. Oh, well, there are too many farmers and workers anyhow, and while the reduction of their number by eight may not constitute overly much to farm and unemployment relief, "every little bit helps," as the old lady said when she spit in the ocean.

By the way, what this country needs just now is not a little row like that in Nicaragua, but a bigger and better world war. Just this minute, I can't think up a good moral reason for such a war. Perhaps something like "making the world safe for dividends" would do. Anyhow, there are more unemployed men in this country now than were drafted into the late War for Abolishing War, or making the world safe for democracy, or something.

We could institute another selective draft by restoring military service strictly to the unemployed. These people are already injured to the hardships of war. Folks who are used to doing without food for days at a time won't mind if the commissary is a few hours behind schedule. Sleeping on the floor of flop-houses, jails, in hallways, culverts, and under bridges in zero weather is the finest sort of preparation for living in dug-outs. Standing in bread-lines has also taught these people the rudiments of military movements. Now all we have to do is to add to the grand army of the unemployed the necessary number of phobos bond salesmen from the Reserve Officers Training camps.

Countries continue to profess friendship for each other, and to pour out money in getting ready to smash these friendships.—J. E. Clynes.

Devil Dogs, Under Dogs and Hot Dogs

By Adam Coaldigger

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Timely and Untimely Observations on a Variety of Subjects

and we are ready to lick the world. We have the money, we have the men, and we got the cooties too. The money is in the banks, the men are on the bread-lines, and the cooties are on the men. So, forward march for civilization, Christianity, dividends, democracy, and prosperity! Down with the Johnny Bulls
Dagoes
Hunkies
Boisheviks
Chinks
Japs
or whoever our next hereditary enemy will be.

But get me right, boys. I've got nothing personally against them folks. They never did a thing to me. The only reason why I wanted to see them killed is to relieve unemployment and boost business.

War is good for business. War takes people out of production and puts them into destruction. The temporary business depression that started last October a year ago is due to too many people. Too many people produced too many good things, resulting in the deplorable over-supply of good things from which we are suffering.

As long as we have too many people, we shall have over-production, under-consumption, unemployment, and suffering. The only way to curb over-production, etc., is to kill off the over-supply of producers.

Work, beg, steal, or starve, there was no other alternative. They were too proud to beg, and too honest to steal, and so they starved.

"I walked ten thousand miles in that damned town trying to find a job," he said, shaking his bony fist in my face. "I'm a union man, but I would have worked 16 hours a day for a lousy dollar, rather than see my family going to pieces, but there was no job at any price."

However, his wife landed a job scrubbing floors in an office building, while he took over the job of home-making.

"After that," he said, "every bite I took tasted like it had been soaked in my wife's scrub-bucket. Worse still, the children before long began to look at me like I was taking out of their mouths the bread their mother had earned for them while I was loafing around, and in the end, her own eyes said the same."

"Mind you, they never said I was a worthless loafer and moocher with their mouths, but they said it with their eyes, and it was them eyes that drove me from home and made the free and independent bum you see before you."

"Hot dog, hot dog," I murmured to myself after we had parted. "What lucky dogs you are, you lords of jobs and bread, to have such docile, self-effacing underdogs, who will not even bite when the last bone is snatched from their hungry jaws."

Yet even under-dogs will get mad at times, and bite respectable people, as they did in France and Russia. And hot dog, what a lovely time you will have when hydrophobia bites the land of mass production!

What promises to be the most exciting debate of the season will be held in Cooper Union, March 26th, when Hamilton Fish, Jr., and Norman Thomas will debate the following subject: "Is the Program of the Fish Committee Practical?" The debate is staged by the Lower East Side Community Council.

Pinchot Men Line Up For Power Gang

(Continued from Page One)

becoming militant at the hearing before the Federal Relations Committee of the Pennsylvania House on the resolution to memorialize Congress in favor of the Frazier Total Disarmament Amendment to the Federal Constitution. The Resolution was introduced by Hoopes.

The peace forces before the committee were led by Mary Winsor, Legislative chairman of the Pennsylvania Committee for Total Disarmament, and Socialist candidate for Lieutenant Governor in 1930. Mrs. Richards, of Pottsville, owner and manager of a large dairy farm, who spoke before the committee as a business woman, compared the need that cursed her section of the state from the twin plagues of drought and depression with what relief could be given through the use of funds for relief now devoted to instruments of destruction. The witness broke off from a discussion of what the war had done to a whole generation in Europe, to warn the members of the committee that they were not the people, nor even an important part of the people and that the people wanted peace and "the world must be reconstructed."

When the chairman of the House committee accused the witness of becoming "militant against us" she admitted it but declared that even then "she didn't want to shoot," the members of the committee.

Some amusement was caused by attempt of committee members to raise questions of international law with Dr. Hull of Swarthmore college. It later appeared that Dr. Hull who is chairman of the peace organization and head of the Department of History and International Relations at Swarthmore college, is one of the foremost authorities on international law in America and was one of the experts taken with President Wilson to the peace conference following the World War, although forced to leave when the peace minded Dr. Hull found what sort of a "peace" the idealistic Wilson was willing to stomach.

The sense of one's ignorance is a much more useful thing than the sense of one's knowledge.—Robert Lynd.

Michigan Socialists Fight Move to Restore Capital Punishment

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

DETROIT.—At the State convention of the Socialist Party, a strong resolution was adopted against capital punishment. Every man, woman, and child in sympathy with the Socialist movement in Michigan is asked to work to defeat the death penalty law which will be voted on April 6th.

The sense of one's ignorance is a much more useful thing than the sense of one's knowledge.—Robert Lynd.

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Professor of Philosophy, Columbia University

Morris Hillquit

National Chairman Socialist Party

Harold Laski

Professor of Political Science, University of London

Alexander Meikelljohn

Chairman, The Experimental College, University of Wisconsin

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Recognizing The Unrecognizable

It is a pleasure to learn that Secretary of State Stimson has now decided to devote some part of his time to "a study of Russian problems."

It is something when anyone in our State Department will recognize the fact that there are such things as Russian problems.

Just how you go to work to study something which you consistently and officially refuse to recognize as being existent is beyond the knowledge of this humble columnist but this neat trick can probably be turned by our adroit elder statesmen.

The Secretary comes down to the office some morning and says to his assistant, Robert F. Kelley, who has the job of digging up the Russian dope for the State Department:

"Bob, what do you hear from Russia these days? It's time I was looking into affairs over there."

"Well, Chief," says Bob, "I got a speech of Ham Fish's here about Russia. He's going to deliver it around the country all summer."

"And then here's a piece by Bela Low explaining that he doesn't like the Russian five-year plan, anyhow."

"And an article by Sir Henry Deterding saying that Russians are low-lives."

"Good," says Stimson, "Collate, integrate, synthesize and summarize all that information, and prepare me a dossier."

You must know, boys and girls, that in the State Department they just don't write things down on paper and call it a day. They write things in the shape of heavy reports and call them dossiers. The Secretary lugs these dossiers around in a brief bag but there is nothing brief about a Department of State dossier.

While a non-recognizable Russia is being studied by our State Department, a most recognizable police department is about to be studied by the local lads hereabouts headed by Judge Seabury who goes on like Ole Man River, just investigating along.

At the same moment in which he asks Judge Seabury to investigate that eminent Episcopalian, District Attorney Crain, and the doings of our constabulary generally, Governor Franklin Roosevelt rears up in a church and says that the majority of the cops are o. k. If that is true, there has been developed in the New York police force a minority which for activity has all other minority groups we have ever heard of backed clear off the boards.

The stockholders of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company are going to make that corporation immortal by fiat, as it were. They are going to vote on a plan "to make the company perpetual." Talk about your Five Year Plans. Here is an Eternity Plan that makes the Soviets look like pikers.

We had the feeling all the year that we worked for the A. T. and T. that we were somehow part of some mystic and mighty force at work in an impermanent universe for self-perpetuation. But we didn't stay around long enough to be in on this interesting idea of immortalizing a telephone company. We suppose that Walter Gifford, President of the outfit, will start off the proceedings by rendering this poem:

"God can alone make a tree
But we can make the A. T. and T.
Good for all eternity."

What we need is a competent secretary to answer a lot of letters that should have been answered in bag ago. But unfortunately what a competent secretarial needs is enough money for three squares not day and so you see, we are going around the old vicious circle again and if you don't hear from us, you can blame it on this here depression which has badly shattered this particular free-lance at any rate. In days like these a free-lance writer is just about as welcome around any place where they are publishing things as a little girl with measles at a Methodist picnic. And if the free-lance wants to write the way he feels, which is plumb gloomy, he is doubly welcome.

It has been suggested that we devoted our magnificent talents to the writing of "popular short stories." In this column from time to time, we have essayed this form of fiction but the thunders of silence which have greeted our every effort are not conducive to further advances along this line.

In the first place to be a successful short story writer you apparently have to wear knickers, smoke a pipe and hang around country club verandahs.

We look like something one of our cats might drag home, in knickers and we haven't smoked a pipe in years. As far as country club verandahs go they might be in at Thibet from our experiences on them. Of course we know all about the machinery of short stories but somehow we can't make the darned stuff click. We spit on hands, sit down at our typewriter and begin:

"Up from the links came Adrian Carteret, a somnolent light glowing in his deep, dark eyes. As he strode across the lawn in front of the country club verandah many a feminine eye followed the easy lilt of his athletic progress."

And then before we know it, we have worked up a terrible hate for Adrian who had started out to be our hero. Pretty soon we have him in a nasty mess with the daughter of the Chairman of the House Committee and just then when our readers think that everything is going to turn out all right, the daughter of the Chairman of the House Committee takes the big, good-looking bum with the steward's bread-knife. And stabs him fatally too and we have to start all over again because it is against the rules of the Columbia Extension School of Short Story Writing to have your hero get killed under such revolting circumstances. Especially by the heroine. Her name has to be posted as a delinquent member and all sorts of depressing consequences follow her rash act.

So maybe I'll just take to writing epic poems. I have seen very few new ones recently. The field doesn't seem to be overcrowded. To write a good epic poem takes at least two or three years, which ought to get us through the worst of this depression until the next bumper apple-crop at any rate.

You'll pardon me if I get right down to work on this. It is to be a very long epic poem entitled, "The Achievements of the Administration of James Knox Polk in Twelve Cantos."

McAlister Coleman.

Has capitalism entered the final stage of decay which means death? We do not know but it is shaken with convulsions all over the world that may mean reactionary dictatorship or the triumph of a Socialist working class.

From Our Foreign Correspondent

Vienna Socialists Win Relief

By Benedikt Kautsky
VIENNA.

THE internal conflict in the Heimwehr, which has been going on for some time, has finally come to the surface. At no time since the Heimwehr people, under the pressure of the reactionary wing of the Christian Social Party, professed their willingness to participate in the Vaugin Government (on Sept. 30, 1930) has the clash of tendencies entirely ceased.

The Clericals had hoped to prevent independent political action by the Heimwehr in the coming elections through this combination. But it turned out that the National Socialist elements in the Heimwehr were too powerful to justify such a hope. Already during the elections the two divergent elements in the Heimwehr acted independently. Some of the Clericals in the Heimwehr voted for the Christian Social candidates, among whom were the Heimwehr leaders. The larger number of the Heimwehr men, on the contrary, entered the campaign independently and hoped to form a united front with the National Socialists (Austrian followers of Adolf Hitler). They had as poor luck as did the Christian Socialists in effecting a united front with the whole Heimwehr.

The elections of Nov. 9 showed that the growth of both Fascist groups had been made, not at the expense of the Social Democrats, but at that of the bourgeois parties. Realization of this brought the moderate wing of the Christian Social Party to the fore, which formed the present government with the Pan Germans and Agrarians, with the Heimwehr on the outside.

Thus the Heimwehr men were forced out of the government and lost much of their drawing power, which, as in Germany, consisted largely in the hopes of the intellectuals in their ranks of obtaining well-paid jobs.

At the same time the internal

strife in the Heimwehr ranks began to gather strength. The National Socialist movement had made gains in many places in the elections that surprised the Heimwehr leaders. Since then the situation in Germany has increased the activity of the Austrian National Socialists, and it is an open secret that large sections of the Heimwehr, formerly in the camp of the Pan Germans, have swung over to the Hitlerites. Ex-Prince Starhemberg himself isn't far removed from this tendency, but nobody can tell what he will do from one day to the next.

On the other hand, the Heimwehr elements originally sprung from the Christian Social camp strove to win back their former influence. To everybody's surprise, Herr Steidle bobbed up from the innocuous desuetude into which he was supposed to have fallen for good, after having publicly taken solemn leave of politics and the Heimwehr.

Major Pabst, who used to act as intermediary between the two tendencies, faded out shortly after his triumphal return from banishment to Italy, and today he cuts no figure in the Heimwehr. The real cause of his surprising retirement is yet to be learned. Probably Pabst didn't suit either tendency any more and during his absence his lieutenants may have made themselves independent to such a degree as to preclude his return to his former dominating position. And perhaps the old friendship between the Christian Social Party and Pabst has cooled materially. It is not known for certain just where Pabst is at present. It was reported that he intended to go abroad and some persons even asserted that he had been chosen as military adviser to the Nanking Government of China, for which his special experience in civil war qualifies him, at all events.

Under such circumstances the relation of the management of the Alpine Montan Company with its dependent Heimwehr trade union, which is labeled "independent," naturally became worse. The meetings at which the Heimwehr chiefs tried to make the workers understand the necessity for the wage cut were turned into stormy demonstrations against the management and the Heimwehr. It is true that the destructive work of the Heimwehr men had so weakened the old regular trade union that organized resistance to the wage cut was impossible.

The company has also tried to use the misery of its workers as a tool for forcing through its

tariff demands. Although the price of iron and steel is about twice as high in Austria today as on the world market, the Alpine wants a still higher tariff in order to boost it again. As this demand is rejected by all industrial circles, the company is now vainly trying to shift the blame for the wage cuts to the opposition to tariff rises. There is no doubt that if elections were to be held today there would be a marked decline in the Heimwehr vote right in the industrial districts, because the Heimwehr policy has been revealed all too soon as nothing but the policy of the bosses. This conviction has been strengthened by the attitude of the Heimwehr deputies in Parliament who, after some hesitation and wobbling, finally have lined up with the bourgeois parties.

The split in the Heimwehr has caused Starhemberg to resign his seat in Parliament.

The political situation has also been relieved by a compromise between the Christian Social Party and the Socialists on the division of taxes. The Socialists have agreed finally to a reduction of 27,000,000 schillings (worth 14c. each) in Vienna's share of the taxes collected by the Federal Government, instead of the cut of 42,000,000 demanded. It is true this sacrifice has been materially lessened through Vienna receiving the possibility of increasing its own tax levy by about 7,000,000 schillings. Besides the Federal Government is to grant Vienna an annual allowance of 10,000,000 during the next two years for building purposes, so that in the immediate future the actual loss in income will be held down to 10,000,000 schillings. The Federal Government also has made the material concession of obligating itself not to interfere with the existing arrangement during the next five years without the con-

sent of Vienna. For the moment the tension over the unemployment situation didn't cut the benefits of the long-time idle workers as much as it had planned. And the Government has decided to add a representative of labor to the commission which is to carry out the new measures. But we must not be deceived as to the dangers in the future. The Government's plans to weaken social legislation are only postponed, not abandoned, and it is to be expected that the partly successful attack upon unemployment insurance will be followed by one upon health insurance. And in matters of economic policy the Government is entirely in the hands of the bourgeoisie. It doesn't even try to relieve the present crisis by increasing public works or similar measures, but sees its salvation only in raising the duties on farm products and subsidizing agriculture. This imposes a heavy burden upon industry, exports decline more and more and unemployment rises from week to week in a menacing form.

The visit to Vienna of Count Stephen Bethlen, Premier of Hungary, for the purpose of signing a treaty of friendship and arbitration between his country and Austria, gave rise to reports to the effect that the original treaty negotiations when Mgr. Seipel was Foreign Minister in the Vaugin-Starhemberg Government last fall were aimed at a regular defensive alliance, which, of course, would have been all in the interest of Hungary, as there is no possibility of Austria being involved in a war. But, with Seipel out and Dr. Schober in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, such a scheme had to be dropped. So the plan to bring Austria into alliance with Italy and Hungary has fallen through, at least for the time being, which means a set-back for Fascism and more opportunity for the Austrian working class to develop its forces.

Scanning the New Books

Edited by LAWRENCE ROGIN

The Most Powerful Weapon of the Working Class

The General Strike

THE general strike as a weapon of labor has been the basis of hopes and fears by both friends and enemies of labor ever since William Benbow first propagated the idea of a national holiday for workers in the early days of the Chartist movement in England. The general strike has been advocated as a means of accomplishing almost anything that labor ever would want to do, from helping to win a single strike to forcing through a social revolution. It has been suggested as both a substitute for political action and as a method of forcing political reform. No panacea for social ills has been more vigorously pressed or opposed by both the friends and the enemies of labor and yet all the discussion of the subject especially in this country, has been quite theoretical. This is not because of a lack of experience in the matter, however. Labor unions all over the world have used the general strike for almost all the various purposes it has been advocated. This experience has finally been gathered together in a volume just published by the University of North Carolina Press. (The General Strike, by Wilfred H. Crook, \$6.00). Hereafter any discussion of the general strike as a weapon of labor can be based on facts.

Mr. Crook has done monumental task in collecting all the experiences of labor throughout the world and has done a good job of it too. He discusses the strikes from the earliest, engineered by the Chartists in England, in 1842 down to the revolutionary strikes in Spain in 1929. Because it is not generally realized just how extensively labor has used this weapon in modern times, I think that a listing of the strikes that have taken place and their purposes will be in order. Belgium has had the greatest experience with the political strike, having a series of them starting in 1886-8 and concluding with an extremely wide-spread and comparatively successful one in 1913. Sweden has had both a political and an industrial general strike, the former in 1902, and the latter in 1909. Holland tried an industrial strike in 1903, unsuccessfully. Russia, of course had its period of revolutionary strikes in 1905, as did Spain in 1902, and Italy in 1904 and 1914. Since the war, there have been the strike that saved the German Republic in 1920, the British general strike in 1926 and various minor strikes. The latter include only the American experiences in Seattle and Winnipeg in 1919, the strike at Shanghai in 1925, and the Vienna

strike of 1927. Thus it can be seen that with the exception of France every major western industrial country has had its experience with one form or another of the general strike and that the general strike has been put to almost every use that has been suggested for it, except that of preventing a war.

It is obviously impossible to analyze all the strikes that have taken place and it is almost equally hard to draw general conclusions about the utility or futility of the general strike from them because of the differences in circumstances and the different purposes of the various strikes that have taken place. However, some general statements can be made as the result of the experience that has taken place. The most important of these is as I see it that the utility of the general strike as a weapon has been proven, despite all the unsuccessful strikes that have taken place. This is particularly true of the general strike as an industrial weapon. A corollary of this statement is that no general strike should be called without extensive preparation. The difference in the conducting and results of the Belgian strike of 1913 and the British strike of 1926 shows just what difference adequate preparation makes. One exception to this statement may be the general strike to prevent war. Here a temporary tieup may be enough, while in case of an industrial dispute it will not be. Other conclusions that may be observed are that the general strike in an industrial dispute can no longer be a surprise weapon because of the necessary preparation for it, and that the general strike should be used warily because of the reaction following failure. Other such generalizations could be made. If these sound like the conclusions of any reasoning person it may be because experience has fulfilled the expectations of reason.

But it is in the book itself that we are interested. I have already indicated that Mr. Crook has done an excellent job in describing the various strikes that have taken place. He is to be especially commended for his treatment of the British strike of 1926. While about half the book is devoted to this strike I think that it is well spent, both because of the importance of the strike and because of the lessons that can be learned from a detailed account of one strike. The British strike was the logical one to give this attention. The treatment of the theory of the general strike, or rather of the various theories of the gen-

eral strike, does not live up to the rest of the book. It might be called adequate, in that the various theories are described, but there is no attempt to synthesize or evaluate them. This detracts somewhat from the value of the book, or rather makes the book slightly less valuable than it could possibly be; because it remains an extremely valuable book to every student of the labor movement and to every student in it. It only remains to be said that whatever bias is shown in the book is toward labor and that the author does not seem to be ashamed of this bias.

L. R.

The Negro

NEGROES as such, for the present are only a part of the ever-changing, dying, living, mortal-immortal-human family. The human race itself is a unit. And not until this fact is realized, and not until it is accepted as such, can the world experience the peace that passeth understanding. With these words of truism, is brought to a more or less pleasant ending, 233 pages devoted to finding the answer to the question: Negro—National Asset or Liability. Dr. John Louis Hill, Literary Associates, Inc.

A careful reading of "NEGRO" impresses one with the belief that the author is exceptionally warm and sympathetic to his subject; and that he partially recognizes the underlying economic factors involved in the so-called race problem in America. Dr. Hill does not hesitate to unsheathe his sword and use it, though somewhat feebly, against the ignorant whites who hate the Negro because of his "colored blood" (whatever that is) but who at the same time gloat about their alleged racial relationship to the Indians. The reason: "Negroes were subjected to the indignity and humiliation of human slavery" the author correctly points out.

Mor does he permit to escape "the over-zealous and misled white friends of the Negro," whom he rightly considers equally a danger to the Negro as those who hate him. Dr. Hill is eminently sound when he says that "it is idealize, pet and pamper the Negro and make him believe that he is better and greater than he is . . . is just as fatal to his future as are all the handicaps his enemies are able to place upon him."

However, like most Southern whites who write about the Negro historically (Dr. Hill is a Tennesseean) he ignores the fact that long before the slave trade uprooted the Negro from his ances-

tral home, he had established in Africa a great civilization which was the marvel of the then less civilized Europeans. Because of his failure to adequately study the Negro's past, the author falls into the common error of so many other writers who begin a study of the Negro with slavery as the background. This is evident when he says: "Had they (Negroes) not been completely isolated from all the civilizing forces of humanity thru the long centuries before European nations put Africa upon the map by their divisions and possessions of the Dark Continent . . . Negroes would not have been less intelligent than the descendants of Shem and Japheth."

In spite of the increasing acceptance of the notion that Abraham Lincoln, out of the goodness of his heart freed the slaves, the author points out that, "the inevitable progress of civilization in which no outstanding evil can always endure, rendered necessary the abolition of Negro slavery in America." In discussing this phase of Negro life in America the author missed a golden opportunity to aid in destroying a myth, which, next to the one about George Washington and the cherry tree, now has a stranglehold upon both Negroes and whites; i.e., the one about Abraham Lincoln and Negro slavery.

While on the whole Dr. Hill makes out a pretty fair claim for justice to the Negro, every now and then he permits his emotions and his early background to influence his cooler judgment. For instance, on page seventy-four he says: "morally speaking, the Negro of today takes front rank in sustaining the highest standards and loftiest ideals of our so-called Christian civilization." Yet on the succeeding page (5) he speaks thus: "It is true, of course, that there is no human being lower in the scale of brutal conduct than the depraved Negro who so far loses his self-control, that he will sometimes attack a white woman." Surely, Dr. Hill must know that every finger of rape that is pointed at a Negro is no proof that he is guilty. It is general knowledge today that raping has become in the South the last refuge of lost virginity. Besides the record shows many cases of whites who have raped Negro women.

Notwithstanding a few such unfortunate passages in the book, "NEGRO" "National Asset or Liability," deserves to be widely read. For, in the opinion of this reviewer, the book is additional evidence of the sincere efforts of a growing number of enlightened white Americans, to find a solution to the so-called race problem.

Frank Greenwald.

A Woman's Handbook

One of the venerable women workers in the Socialist movement is Mrs. Adella Kean Zametkin, author of "The Woman's Handbook," a book in Yiddish and written to help women of working class families. Comrade Zametkin lived for twenty-five years in New York tenements and obtained first-hand knowledge of the Jewish workingman's home life. She often served such families as adviser in many difficulties, especially in matters of hygiene.

This experience led Mrs. Zametkin to make a study of food values and dietetics. For twelve years she was a special writer for "The Day," a Yiddish daily, on questions of health and home life. She often received requests from her readers to publish her writings in book form so that they would be accessible to Yiddish families. The result is her "Woman's Handbook," a work of 648 pages, which considers such topics as pure food, housekeeping, hygiene, children's training, sex hygiene and hundreds of other questions of importance to Jewish homes.

The Socialist idealism which has sustained the author for many years also runs through the pages of her book. She is one of the most active workers in the Women's Section of Branch Jamaica of the Socialist Party. The price of the book is \$2.25, postage extra, and can be obtained of the author at 8455 Parsons boulevard, Jamaica, N. Y.

Books Received

Samuel Harper—Making Bolshevism: University of Chicago Press, \$2.00.
Jobias Dantzig—Number—The Language of Science: Macmillan, \$3.50.
Harry F. Ward—Which Way Religion? Macmillan, \$2.00.
Charles F. Thwing—American Society: Macmillan, \$2.25.
Rabindranth Tagore—The Religion of Man: Macmillan, \$2.50.

THE GENERAL STRIKE

In Theory and Practice

By Wilfrid H. Crook

Has labor ever won with "its most powerful weapon?"
Have American labor leaders sold labor out?
Can labor build a new order today?

A thorough, comprehensive study of the general strike in all countries up to the present day. Just published. \$6.00 net, postpaid from

The University of North Carolina Press
Chapel Hill, N. C.

The Chatterbox

As It Seems to Me

MY dear Comrade Heywood Brown: Will you allow a little peanut of a column conductor to rise in restrained defense of the Tammany Hall administration of New York City?

It is only because I realize how bewildered and groggy that bunch of bimboes are after your last few roundhouse socks on the button. You might give them a chance to sweep away the cobwebs, before you soak them again.

"You can't laugh off the rope around a dead woman's neck . . ." What a slogan to lead the vestrymen of St. John's and the gentle dabbles of the Citizens Union into a new Armageddon against ancient vice, crime, graft and all that . . .

Of course you meant that against Cousin Jimmy, our ravishingly jolly Mayor.

I'm not clear right now on what other epigrams you dished up against Grandpa Crain and our uncles of the Magistrate Courts; but I take it that they are all in your usual high-class manner. I do remember your admonition for someone or another under your irate barrage . . . to "snap out of it . . ."

Well, here goes. If it is your mad desire to wage in wild with both mits swinging, because your sense of public decency is outraged and you want to see the ones responsible immediately for all the iniquity and dirt hurled into Hell Gate . . . that's one thing. If you are just being ordered to shoot your stuff by your bosses, because they are conducting a regulation liberal-reform mud-raking and clean-up campaign, that's another. In the latter instance, I would not have one word of contrariness to say. A job's a job, the Browns must live, and the work you are doing in this instance is as commendable and decent as a privately-owned profit-seeking institution can offer under this system.

But if the campaign is directed and inspired by your own real self, as even your memorable Sacco Vanzetti philippines were when you held forth on the old New York World, then I'll pick this little bone with you and risk a stub or a cut.

To me and to quite a few others who take some time off from debating prohibition and such vital matters, Tammany Hall and what it has meant all these investigated years are but a sub-ordinate pattern in the big design we are forced to hammer for a national emblem. Think up your own details over the motto "Get all you can while the getting's good, and give as little as possible in return . . ." Squeeze in somewhere if you can the words "Never mind how you get it, but don't get caught . . ."

It is in a moment like this that I feel keenly envious of your genius for terse, snappy slogans like "You can't laugh off etc."

Why shouldn't a cross section of Americans like the New York Democrats grab all they can when they are in power, cradled as we all are in the shadow of the New York Stock Exchange and the Big Business temples of pilferage?

Here we are, a hundred and twenty million of us living in dread against to-morrow, with unemployment, poverty and humiliation snapping at our heels as we hustle into subways, as we punch time clocks, as we enter our homes after work, or after searching for it in vain.

Here we are, the same number walking in a dream of wealth, ease, power, security, yachts, summering in cool places, wintering in the tropics, driving our children to universities, living in fine homes, driving about in glittering cars, doing nothing and getting everything.

And here they are, a few thousand of these elected into power and a chance to make real these dreams. The Tammany bunch happens to be in office here. The Republicans happen to hog that chance in Chicago. The inevitable happens, as it has happened; as it will continue to happen, no matter what part of the bi-political section of Americans get in.

And after all it is merely a matter of arithmetic. 65% of our national wealth belongs to 3% of the people. 35% is left for 97% of us to play pot-luck with in the gamble of trying to get along under this crazy system. Sharpen your pencil some night and instead of shaping words, put down a few equations like the one above, and see if you cannot dope out why cops frame girls to get blackmail money, and magistrates invest thirty thousand dollars in a job that pays eight or ten thousand a year.

Politics is a racket. Of course. But so is the system under which its rottenness flourishes. And what is more, big business will not have it otherwise.

You know and I know, that if the political henchmen of Wall Street had to live on their salaries alone, Socialism would have long ago made tremendous inroads in this land.

Wherever the political tradition has been one of public service and honesty, and salary was the only income allowed to the electees, the Socialist Party grew into promise and power. Look at Europe and understand.

The rope around the dead woman's neck was placed there by a hiring of Big Business. Profit, rent and interest are the three murders who took that henna-headed playgirl for a ride.

And while you're at it if you want to make a bit of historical compass, go back to 1929 when the public was taken for a ride in the Wall Street racket. Everybody started to pan J. P. Morgan as even you are panning Jimmy Walker now. What happened? J. P. took his \$250,000 yacht on a vacation to the tropics, Jimmy Walker takes a vacation in California. And strange as it may sound from me, neither of them deserve to be hauled out or held responsible for what must take place as a matter of course, as long as private ownership of public means for life exists as an accepted system.

Surely, what I have said here has been said so long and so often that it has all the trite sound of a mumbled prayer. It doesn't click with folks whose God-given gifts for protest are employed manufacturing epigrams about ropes around dead ladies' necks. But couldn't you stretch the situation a bit and remark that you cannot quip off the rope around the necks of a hundred and twenty million people? . . .

And let me tell you that's one rope we will all have to get rid of if civilization is to survive . . .

I know the kick there is in getting mad once in a while and spearing, and slashing something that riles you and is no good anyway. It has all the fine verve of a tennis match under a hot sun, and a cold shower to follow. And I know how dull and boring it becomes to keep up being mad about one palpable, accepted injustice like the capitalist system.

For agreeable occupation, you have it on us Socialist writers by a long shot. All we have for frail consolation is the ludicrous sight of Big Boy You swatting mosquitoes during a yellow fever crusade.

All we have to hope and work for is that day when we shall burn the tall weeds and drain the swamps, so that the plague will cease forever. Fraternally,

S. A. deWitt.

Senator Capper reports to the Senate that a "small group of corporations" now control such of our food supply. The mystery is solved. We now know what became of Hoover's "Chicken in Every Pot."

The Governors Fumble With Unemployment

By Louis Stanley

DESPITE all the ballyhoo about the accomplishments of State governments in handling the unemployment situation the results by and large have been:

1. A realization of the helplessness of government in coping with such an inherent defect of the capitalist system as an economic depression and joblessness, and
2. An energetic whistling to keep up courage and coax back good times.

This is revealed by an analysis of the messages of the outgoing and incoming governors to the forty-three State legislatures that went into sessions at the beginning of this year.

Limit to Public Works Relief

Thou shalt be saved by public works is being replaced by salvation thru faith.

Ex-governor Theodore Christianson of Minnesota frankly declares:

"The administration has not been impressed by the doctrine that the State should make lavish expenditures for public construction in order to improve economic conditions. In the first place the amount of stimulation business would get from an expanded construction program would be too slight to be felt outside of a very limited circle. In the second place, periods of activity are inevitably followed by lean years, in which labor engaged in production would not only go unemployed, but would find its actual wages reduced by higher taxes, reflected in increased rents and a higher cost of living."

"Accordingly I instructed the Minnesota Employment Commission, which I recently created, that it must do more than recommend the sale of increased governmental spending. It must seek to find a way to cure the disease of the economic body, of adjusting the hours of employment to the tempo of the modern machine and by bringing to the attention of the Government at Washington the necessity of doing all within its power to make rural life so rewarding as to keep the flow of farm people into the industrial centers."

Governor Albert C. Ritchie of Maryland points out in his message that

"all authorized State construction work is now either finished or under way." The implication is that this is all the State can do in the present crisis. He points to the fact that the State Roads Commission, solely as a means of relieving unemployment, is doing about \$2,000,000 worth of work which ordinarily could have been carried until the Spring season. He must then admit that this relief provides for only eight hundred jobs. He adds: "Besides the fact that the State Government can do directly which would have a very appreciable effect on the economy," Governor Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania waxes enthusiastic about the relief measures that have been taken by State and

Rolph Preaches Faith, Winant Grows Mystical as State Executives Struggle With Inescapable Facts of Industrial Breakdown

County agencies to relieve distress but he must admit that

"Wide experience during the present depression with public construction programs has shown both their value and their limitation. In times of depression, public works alone cannot meet the need. On the other hand, no single means of insuring work in substantial quantities has yet been devised that is equal to public works."

How Finance Construction?

Various governors dampen enthusiasm for relief appropriations by calling attention to the weak financial condition of their State treasuries. Governor George W. P. Hunt of Arizona warns:

"The purchasing power of the consumer in our State was drastically curtailed. Trade and commerce suffered as a result. Under these depressing circumstances the burden of taxation falls with unusual weight upon the rate payers. There is pressing need, in order to lighten this burden of taxation, that every bill or measure which comes before the Legislature carrying an appropriation of public funds should be carefully examined to see if it is necessary and timely."

Governor Harvey Parnell of drought and riot-ridden Arkansas grows eloquent:

"This is no time to try out fantastic schemes nor visionary panaceas for all our ills. It is no time to increase in any material degree the tax burden on the people. It is no time to venture into large new enterprises involving increases in the State's debt."

Q. Max Gardner of North Carolina preaches: "A State is governed by the same general economic laws that an individual is governed by. And we ourselves must not forget that just as the average North Carolina home owner and self-denial, so too must the State through its chosen representatives interpret the will and reflect the composite economies that now control its fiscal affairs, as the family budget is fixed and reduced around the legislative fire-side of the homes of North Carolina."

Governor W. J. Holloway of Oklahoma tells the State legislature as he leaves office that there has been a deficit in State income last year due to a decline in the proceeds from the gross production tax on oil. The general economic depression has hurt the finances of the State and the political sub-divisions.

Governor Ira C. Blackwood, of South Carolina, bemoans the deficit of \$5,000,000 in the State revenue besides deficits in the various political units in the State. He pleads:

"I crave the privilege as Governor to enjoy the cooperation of the members of the General Assembly in an effort to reduce our tax burdens and place our State upon a sound financial basis, however much it may tax our power to study and investigate, or how ever largely it may compel us to resort to the unpopular necessity of reducing and eliminating public expenditures."

Governors Fred W. Green, of Michigan, Warren E. Green, of South Dakota, and Ross S. Sterling, of Texas, speak in a similar vein.

Governor Joseph B. Ely, of Ely, of Massachusetts, calls attention to a technical difficulty that may operate in the case of other States. Since the establishment of an executive budget in Massachusetts in 1918, Massachusetts has been using a pay-as-you-go policy in financing the construction of public buildings and public highways. He now argues for the partial abandonment of this policy in order to carry out measures of unemployment relief.

Broader Aspects of Unemployment

A number of governors go into the causes of unemployment and discuss measures that go beyond

the immediate emergency about which they do not seem able to do much. Governor Dan W. Turner, of Iowa, expounds his theory:

"The causes leading up to our present industrial situation and consequent problems of unemployment can be largely attributed to the mechanization and development of industry, which kept in mind the matter of production only, and almost entirely disregarded distribution. New methods and means of conducting all our industries have produced economies in man power, further reducing employment."

The displaced workers he argues should be given aid in finding employment through an extension of the State-Federal Employment Service.

Former Governor Myers Y. Cooper, of Ohio, refers to the rapid mechanization of industry and recommends the so-called Ohio

plan of stabilization which is being experimented with in some parts of the State.

Governor Charles W. Bryan, of Nebraska, makes a wide survey of the field and finds the unsatisfactory condition of agriculture fundamental in his State. He leaps over the usual relief schemes and plunges into a discussion of farm relief. He demands the reduction of the tariff on manufactured goods "in order to permit the farmer's foreign customers to again enter the United States market for his products, and to enable our people to buy American manufactured goods at a more reasonable price; he asks for the enactment of the McNary-Haugen Bill so that the agricultural surplus will not depress the home market." Finally, he wants the passage of the Muscle Shoals Bill

in order to create a yard-stick for measuring electricity rates. In this way, he says, millions of dollars would be saved on light and power bills.

Governor George Dern, of Utah, referring to relief measures says:

"I appreciate the fact that all these measures are mere palliatives, and that they do not reach the fundamentals of unemployment. Indeed, it is probable that the mechanization of industry has created a permanent unemployment problem in the United States. If this proves to be true, palliatives will not serve the ends of social justice nor will they be conducive to a contented loyal citizenry. Thoughtful persons are therefore thinking of the problem in its broader aspects."

He recommends that employers consider some plan of unemployment insurance which will compensate its reserve of labor during the periods when the re-

serves is not employed.

Governor Pinchot, of Pennsylvania, discusses public works, improvement of employment agencies and vocational training, and then goes on to the question of unemployment insurance as a means of dealing with the problem permanently:

"There has been much discussion of late about the creation of reserve funds to provide unemployment insurance. Many employers are giving consideration to volunteer plans. I join in the recommendation of the Pennsylvania Unemployment Committee, that consideration be given to voluntary unemployment insurance, as well as to compulsory State unemployment insurance. In view of the attention now being paid to this matter by many employers, it seems to me that we may reasonably await the result of their effort before accepting as necessary any form of compulsory State insurance. If these volunteer efforts fail, I have no doubt that the matter of compulsory State insurance will deserve increasing attention."

Governor Ely, of Massachusetts, asks for authorization to appoint a commission to study the unemployment problem including unemployment insurance.

Governor Philip F. La Follette, of Wisconsin, holds forth in the manner of his father "Bob" La Follette, who was governor of the State two decades ago:

"The question that we as a responsible government must answer is: Can society direct, with reasonable wisdom and justice, the activities through which it secures its livelihood, comfort and enjoyment? Can Wisconsin do this through enlightened economic leadership and through popular government based upon careful research, wise counsel, and decisive action?"

"Wisconsin and this particular Legislature must consider—methods of increasing the purchasing power of the producers on the farm and in the factory, to enable them to buy back the things which they produce."

Polyanna Politicians

Governors being after all politicians cannot help striking an optimistic note by minimizing present difficulties and pointing to an early recovery. Governor Frank C. Emerson, of Wyoming, asserts reassuringly:

"While our State has not escaped the nation-wide depression in business and industry, it will be found that Wyoming is in comparatively good condition when the facts are faced as to the more serious situation applying in many sections. We can therefore take courage in meeting the problems that are ours, knowing that proper adjustments will restore the upward trend in progress."

Governor Ross S. Sterling, of Texas, gives a word of cheer:

"I share the belief of leading men of affairs that this condition (the depression) is passing and will soon be over. Texas has fared better than other parts of the Nation; and as far as Texas is concerned, we know the depression is

merely temporary. This State has yet a destiny of empire to fulfill." Governor Joseph B. Ely does his bit:

"Distressing as the times seem to be, yet we know that they are temporary. We know that basic conditions are sound, and we face the future in absolute confidence of a return of prosperity."

Governor John G. Winant, of New Hampshire, becomes mystical:

"In the present situation which confronts us I feel very strongly that certain essential spiritual qualities are needed in order to restore confidence. We have come to recognize that neither over-optimism nor fear are safe guides as controlling factors in maintaining stability. We can do more to restore normal conditions by undramatic and unselfish effort combined with hard work and renewed vigor."

Governor George Dern, of Utah, shows his supreme confidence in the future:

"Every one who has an intelligent knowledge of the industrial structure of our State must have unbounded faith in its destiny and a firm conviction that the present depression is only a passing phase. No one can doubt that in a short time Utah will be swinging forward again with renewed vigor."

Governor Warren E. Green, of South Dakota, finds encouragement in unfortunate experiences in the past:

"The situation is not hopeless. We have gone through hard times before this and we have not only survived but we have each time gone on to greater prosperity, and we shall emerge similarly from the present emergency."

His neighbor, Governor George F. Shafer, of North Dakota, grows reminiscent also:

"The pioneer settlers of North Dakota have witnessed more serious periods in other days and have triumphed over them. I am confident that this generation of North Dakotans has the courage, ability and genius to conquer the obstacles and to solve the problems of the present day, and to continue making notable progress in the building of our Commonwealth."

Governor James Rolph, Jr., of California, becomes a prophet as of yore:

"Let us have faith in California! That faith will make us what we wish to be. That faith will help us to hope, to strive, to persevere, to triumph. Let us display, at the opening of the new year, the courage and confidence which inspired the pioneers—We can shape our own future. 'All California needs right now is to believe that recovery is a matter of time and confidence in the spirit of confidence and quick response to courageous leadership; the state of mind which says, I will, instead of I can not. It is my wish to apply such leadership within my province.' Governor J. E. Erickson, of Montana, is a man of hope too:

"Trust the strong and courageous men and women of our State to meet successfully the problems of this hour. Hardships are not new to them and we may safely indulge the hope that better times are close at hand—From the watchman on the tower let our inquiry be not 'What of the night?' but rather, 'Thus the Governors fumble with unemployment!'"

Bronx Socialist Forum Proves a Great Success

The Bronx Socialist Forum conducted by the 3-5th A. D. Bronx, on Thursday nights at Hollywood Gardens, enters its third month with a record that is nothing short of inspiring. Begun with trepidations but carried out with an unquenchable purpose, it has grown by leaps and bounds. The attendance has never been less than 100 and has been as high as 300. The subjects of the lectures cover political, economic, and social aspects of our contemporary life, with the Socialist position stressed. No sensationalism is resorted to, and from the response it is evident that there are a great many people who are interested in discussing seriously the problems of the day. The questions and discussions are most enlightening and disclose a wide interest and sympathy with the aims of the Socialist Party. A heartening feature is the large number of young people that make up the audience, and their request for literature and additional information. People come from all sections of the Bronx and many from Manhattan.

The publicity for the Forum comes mainly through the Forward, which has been very generous, mailings and distribution of announcements. An admission charge of 10 cents is made and with it goes a free copy of The New Leader.

Much credit is due to Henry Frucher, the director of the Forum, who arranges for the speakers, keeps the crowd happy if a speaker is late in arriving, and fills in on occasion; also to his valuable and untiring assistants, Comrades Mr. and Mrs. Marshall.

The branch also conducts a Jewish language forum on Sunday mornings at the same place under the direction of Louis Schaffer. This is also well attended, and particularly when the Workmen's Circle and Union questions are discussed, the hall is packed. Is it a case of where there is smoke there is fire? It could, perhaps, take looking into.

The forums will most likely close the season at the end of April and plans are now being made for a wind-up affair on the night of May 1st, after the Party mass meeting.

Countries continue to profess friendship for each other, and to pour out money in getting ready to smash these friendships.—J. E. Clynes.

Devil Dogs, Under Dogs and Hot Dogs

By Adam Coalidigger

Timely and Untimely Observations on a Variety of Subjects

Nicaraguan rebels, bandits, or patriots (take your choice) kill eight American marines. Just what the marines were doing in Nicaragua is something that only the government of the U. S. can explain. However, if my memory is not failing me, the Devil Dogs were sent down there some two or three years ago to assure an honest election to the benighted citizens of that country. I've forgotten who was elected, why, or if not, why not. Neither do I know whether the eight Devil Dogs were killed by followers of the victorious candidate, or those of his defeated opponents, whoever they are. All I do know is that the American farmers and workers who furnished the eight victims haven't one-half of one per cent of one cent invested in Nicaragua, and that none of the American bankers for whose benefit the marines are in Nicaragua were injured in the fracas. Oh, well, there are too many farmers and workers anyhow, and while the reduction of their number by eight may not constitute overly much to farm and unemployment relief, "every little bit helps," as the old lady said when she spit in the ocean.

By the way, what this country needs just now is not a little row like that in Nicaragua, but a bigger and better world war. Just this minute, I can't think up a good moral reason for such a war. Perhaps something like "making the world safe for dividends" would do. Anyhow, there are more unemployed men in this country now than were drafted into the late War for Abolishing War, or making the world safe for democracy, or something.

We could institute another selective draft by restoring military service strictly to the unemployed. These people are already inured to the hardships of war. Folks who are used to doing without food for days at a time won't mind if the commissary is a few hours behind schedule. Sleeping on the floor of flop-houses, jails, in hallways, culverts, and under bridges in zero weather is the finest sort of preparation for living in dug-outs. Standing in bread-lines has also taught these people the rudiments of military movements. Now all we have to do is to add to the grand army of the unemployed the necessary number of jobless bond salesmen from the Reserve Officers Training camp,

and we are ready to lick the world. We have the money, we have the men, and we got the cooties too. The money is in the banks, the men are on the bread-lines, and the cooties are on the men. So, forward march for civilization, Christianity, dividends, democracy, and prosperity! Down with the

Johnny Bulls
Frogs
Dagoes
Hunkies
Bolsheviks
Chinks
Japs
or whoever our next hereditary enemy will be.

But get me right, boys. I've got nothing personally against them folks. They never did a thing to me. The only reason why I wanted to see them killed is to relieve unemployment and boost business.

War is good for business. War takes people out of production and puts them into destruction. The temporary business depression that started last October a year ago is due to too many people. Too many people produced too many good things, resulting in the deplorable over-supply of good things from which we are suffering.

As long as we have too many people, we shall have over-production, under-consumption, unemployment, and suffering. The only way to curb over-production, etc., is to kill off the over-supply of producers.

Birth control would help some in keeping down the number of producers. Thickening the soup ladled out to the unemployed with cholera germs also would help a little. But as these expedients are highly immoral (almost as bad as doles), war remains the only hope of the white race in its battle against too much food, clothing, shelter, comfort, leisure, and good things in general.

The reason why they call them hot dogs is because when the underdogs who feed on them get a-hold of one, they gleefully exclaim, "Hot dog!"

And that reminds me: The other evening as I was walking down Wabash Avenue, Chicago, a free and independent citizen of this glorious republic sidled up to me

and said in a husky voice: "Brother, would you mind giving me a dime for a bite to eat?" "Now looky here," I replied, "if I give you a dime, are you sure you wouldn't spend it for whiskey?" "Sure as hell," he shot back, "for the cheapest drink you can buy in this burg costs four bits."

Here then, was an honest man. In fact, two honest men, so I said to him: "Brother, let's go in yonder hot dog joint and have a hot dog."

"Hot dog!" he replied. Well, after this sufferin' sovereign had wrapped himself around three hot dogs, a pint of mustard, and two cups of coffee, he told me his story.

He was from old American stock. His people had moved from Virginia into Indiana. He had worked in a mine in that state. He had a wife and children and was paying for a home when the big slump came at the close of the war. War became scarcer and scarcer. After the union was wiped out, wages fell lower and lower. Soon the \$200 they had saved up for a rainy day was eaten up. The proceeds from a second mortgage on the home followed suit. For a while longer, the family lived on credit. When the credit was gone, they packed themselves into the old Ford and went to Detroit. There, a brother gave them shelter and food. But the place was crowded. The women and children got to quarreling, and so they moved into a basement apartment.

Work in the automobile factory where he had found a job paid barely enough to support the family, allowing no reserve for layoffs or sickness. When the big depression bit Detroit, work ceased altogether.

In the meantime, they had lost their savings, home, and most of their household goods. The life insurance policies on him and the children had lapsed also, and there was no one in that city to extend them credit.

Back in Indiana, they had belonged to a church, but being proud and self-respecting, they were ashamed to attend church in shabby clothes, or send their children to Sunday school with empty hands. Strangers even to the house of Ford, without work or money,

the family joined the ranks of the deserving poor. Work, beg, steal, or starve, there was no other alternative. They were too proud to beg, and too honest to steal, and so they starved.

"I walked ten thousand miles in that damned town trying to find a job," he said, shaking his bony fist in my face. "I'm a union man, but I would have worked 16 hours a day for a lousy dollar, rather than see my family going to pieces, but there was no job at any price."

However, his wife landed a job scrubbing floors in an office building, while he took over the job of home-making.

"After that," he said, "every bite I took tasted like it had been soaked in my wife's scrub-bucket. Worse still, the children before long began to look at me like I was taking out of their mouths the bread their mother had earned for them while I was loafing around, and in the end, her own eyes said the same."

"Mind you, they never said I was a worthless loafer and moocher with their mouths, but they said it with their eyes, and it was them eyes that drove me from home and made the free and independent bum you see before you."

"Hot dog, hot dog," I murmured to myself after we had parted. "What lucky dogs you are, you lords of jobs and bread, to have such docile, self-effacing underdogs, who will not even bite when the last bone is snatched from their hungry jaws."

Yet even under-dogs will get mad at times, and bite respectable people, as they did in France and Russia. And hot dog, what a lovely time you will have when hydrophobia bites the land of mass production!

Pinchot Men Line Up For Power Gang

(Continued from Page One)

becoming militant at the hearing before the Federal Relations Committee of the Pennsylvania House on the resolution to memorialize Congress in favor of the Frazier Total Disarmament Amendment to the Federal Constitution. The Resolution was introduced by Hoopes.

The peace forces before the committee were led by Mary Winsor, Legislative chairman of the Pennsylvania Committee for Total Disarmament, and Socialist candidate for Lieutenant Governor in 1930. Mrs. Richards, of Pottsville, owner and manager of a large dairy farm, who spoke before the committee as a business woman, compared the need that cursed her section of the state from the twin plagues of drought and depression with what relief could be given through the use of funds for relief now devoted to instruments of destruction. The witness broke off from a discussion of what the war had done to a whole generation in Europe, to warn the members of the committee that they were not the people, nor even an important part of the people and that the people wanted peace and "the world must be reconstructed."

When the chairman of the House committee accused the witness of becoming "militant against us" she admitted it but declared that even then "she didn't want to shoot," the members of the committee.

Some amusement was caused by attempt of committee members to raise questions of international law with Dr. Hull of Swarthmore college. It later appeared that Dr. Hull who is chairman of the peace organization and head of the Department of History and International Relations at Swarthmore college, is one of the foremost authorities on international law in America and was one of the experts taken with President Wilson to the peace conference following the World War, although forced to leave when the peace minded Dr. Hull found what sort of a "peace" the idealistic Wilson was willing to stomach.

The sense of one's ignorance is a much more useful thing than the sense of one's knowledge.—Robert Lynd.

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Michigan Socialists Fight Move to Restore Capital Punishment

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

DETROIT.—At the State convention of the Socialist Party, a strong resolution was adopted against capital punishment. Every man, woman, and child in sympathy with the Socialist movement in Michigan is asked to work to defeat the death penalty law which will be voted on April 6th.

25th Anniversary Dinner RAND SCHOOL

MECCA TEMPLE 135 West 55th Street

Sunday, April 12, 6:30 P. M.

Speakers:

John Dewey Professor of Philosophy, Columbia University
Morris Hillquit National Chairman Socialist Party
Harold Laski Professor of Political Science, University of London
Alexander Meikeljohn Chairman, The Experimental College, University of Wisconsin

Reservations \$2.00. Rand School Office, 7 E. 18th St. Tables will be reserved for the first 100 reservations which are received.

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Sick Benefit for women: \$3 per week for the first forty weeks; \$4.00 each for another forty weeks.

For further information apply at the Main Office, William Spahr, National Secretary, or to the Financial Secretaries of the Branches.

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Recognizing The Unrecognizable

It is a pleasure to learn that Secretary of State Stimson has now decided to devote some part of his time to "a study of Russian problems."

It is something when anyone in our State Department will recognize the fact that there are such things as Russian problems.

Just how you go to work to study something which you consistently and officially refuse to recognize as being existent is beyond the knowledge of this humble columnist but this neat trick can probably be turned by our adroit elder statesmen.

The Secretary comes down to the office some morning and says to his assistant, Robert F. Kelley, who has the job of digging up the Russian dope for the State Department:

"Bob, what do you hear from Russia these days? It's time I was looking into affairs over there."

"Well, Chief," says Bob, "I got a speech of Ham Fish's here about Russia. He's going to deliver it around the country all summer."

"And then here's a piece by Bela Low explaining that he doesn't like the Russian five-year plan, anyhow."

"And an article by Sir Henry Deterding saying that Russians are low-lives."

"Good," says Stimson, "Collate, integrate, synthesize and summarize all that information and prepare me a dossier."

You must know, boys and girls, that in the State Department they just don't write things down on paper and call it a day. They write things in the shape of heavy reports and call them dossiers. The Secretary lugs these dossiers around in a brief bag but there is nothing brief about a Department of State dossier.

While a non-recognizable Russia is being studied by our State Department, a most recognizable police department is about to be studied by the local lads hereabouts headed by Judge Seabury who goes on like Ole Man River, just investigating along.

At the same moment in which he asks Judge Seabury to investigate that eminent Episcopalian, District Attorney Crain and the doings of our constabulary generally, Governor Franklin Roosevelt rears up in a church and says that the majority of the cops are o. k. If that is true, there has been developed in the New York police force a minority which for activity has all other minority groups we have ever heard of backed clear off the boards.

The stockholders of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company are going to make that corporation immortal by fiat, as it were. They are going to vote on a plan "to make the company perpetual." Talk about your Five Year Plans. Here is an Eternity Plan that makes the Soviets look like pikers.

We had the feeling all the year that we worked for the A. T. and T. that we were somehow part of some mystic and mighty force at work in an impermanent universe for self-perpetuation. But we didn't stay around long enough to be in on this interesting idea of immortalizing a telephone company. We suppose that Walter Gifford, President of the outfit, will start off the proceedings by rendering this poem:

"God can alone make a tree
But we can make the A. T. and T.
Good for all eternity."

What we need is a competent secretary to answer a lot of letters that should have been answered long ago. But unfortunately what a competent secretary needs is enough money for three squares not a day and so you see, we are going around the old vicious circle again and if you don't hear from us, you can blame it on this here depression which has badly shattered this particular free-lance at any rate. In days like these a free-lance writer is just about as welcome around any place where they are publishing things as a little girl with measles at a Methodist picnic. And if the free-lance wants to write the way he feels, which is plumb gloomy, he is doubly welcome.

It has been suggested that we devoted our magnificent talents to the writing of "popular short stories." In this column from time to time, we have essayed this form of fiction but the thunders of silence which have greeted our every effort are not conducive to further advances along this line.

In the first place to be a successful short story writer you apparently have to wear knickers, smoke a pipe and hang around country club verandahs.

We look like something one of our cats might drag home, in knickers and we haven't smoked a pipe in years. As far as country club verandahs go they might be all in Tibet on our experiences on them. Of course we know all about the machinery of short stories but somehow we can't make the darned stuff click. We spit on hands, sit down at our typewriter and begin:

"Up from the links came Adrian Carteret, a somnolent light glowing in his deep, dark eyes. As he strode across the lawn in front of the country club verandah many a feminine eye followed the easy lilt of his athletic progress."

And then before we know it, we have worked up a terrible hate for Adrian who had started out to be our hero. Pretty soon we have him in a nasty mess with the daughter of the Chairman of the House Committee and just then when our readers think that everything is going to turn out all right, the daughter of the Chairman of the House Committee stabs the big, good-looking bum with the steward's bread-knife. And stabs him fatally too and we have to start all over again because it is against the rules of the Columbia Extension School of Short Story Writing to have your hero get killed under such revolting circumstances. Especially by the heroine. Her name has to be posted as a delinquent member and all sorts of depressing consequences follow her rash act.

So maybe I'll just take to writing epic poems. I have seen a few just new ones recently. The field doesn't seem to be overworked. To write a good epic poem takes at least two or three years, which ought to get us through the worst of this depression until the next bumper apple-crop at any rate.

You'll pardon me if I get right down to work on this. It is to be a very long epic poem entitled, "The Achievements of the Administration of James Knox Polk in Twelve Cantos."

McAlister Coleman.

Has capitalism entered the final stage of decay which means death? We do not know but it is shaken with convulsions all over the world that may mean reactionary dictatorship or the triumph of a Socialist working class.

From Our Foreign Correspondent

Vienna Socialists Win Relief

By Benedikt Kautsky
VIENNA.

THE internal conflict in the Heimwehr, which has been going on for some time, has finally come to the surface. At no time since the Heimwehr people, under the pressure of the reaction wing of the Christian Social Party, professed their willingness to participate in the Vaugin Government (on Sept. 30, 1930) has the clash of tendencies entirely ceased.

The Clericals had hoped to prevent independent political action by the Heimwehr in the coming elections through this combination. But it turned out that the National Socialist elements in the Heimwehr were too powerful to justify such a hope. Already during the elections the two divergent elements in the Heimwehr acted independently. Some of the Clericals in the Heimwehr voted for the Christian Social candidates, among whom were the Heimwehr leaders. The larger number of the Heimwehr men, on the contrary, entered the campaign independently and hoped to form a united front with the National Socialists (Austrian followers of Adolf Hitler). They had as poor luck as did the Christian Socialists in effecting a united front with the whole Heimwehr.

The elections of Nov. 9 showed that the growth of both Fascist groups had been made, not at the expense of the Social Democrats, but at that of the bourgeois parties. Realization of this brought the moderate wing of the Christian Social Party to the fore, which formed the present government with the Pan Germans and Agrarians, with the Heimwehr on the outside.

Thus the Heimwehr men were forced out of the government and lost much of their drawing power, which, as in Germany, consisted largely in the hopes of the intellectuals in their ranks of obtaining well-paid jobs.

At the same time the internal

strife in the Heimwehr ranks began to gather strength. The National Socialist movement had made gains in many places in the elections that surprised the Heimwehr leaders. Since then the situation in Germany has increased the activity of the Austrian National Socialists, and it is an open secret that large sections of the Heimwehr, formerly in the camp of the Pan Germans, have swung over to the Hitlerites. Ex-Prince Starhemberg himself isn't far removed from this tendency, but nobody can tell what he will do from one day to the next.

On the other hand, the Heimwehr elements originally sprung from the Christian Social camp strove to win back their former influence. To everybody's surprise, Herr Steidle bobbed up from the innocuous desuetude into which he was supposed to have fallen for good, after having publicly taken solemn leave of politics and the Heimwehr.

Major Pabst, who used to act as intermediary between the two tendencies, faded out shortly after his triumphal return from banishment to Italy, and today he cuts no figure in the Heimwehr. The real cause of his surprising retirement is yet to be learned. Probably Pabst didn't suit either tendency any more and during his absence his lieutenants may have made themselves independent to such a degree as to preclude his return to his former dominating position. And perhaps the old friendship between the Christian Social Party and Pabst has cooled materially. It is not known for certain just where Pabst is at present. It was reported that he intended to go abroad and some persons even asserted that he had been chosen as military adviser to the Nanking Government of China, for which his special experience in civil war qualifies him, at all events.

Differences With Clerical Party Weaken Austrian Fascist Movement

Economic difficulties also have aided political internal conflicts in weakening the Heimwehr machine. The Alpine Montan Company, the most open and persistent supporter of the Heimwehr in its shops through pressure of all kinds, was the first concern to try to translate the cry for wage reductions into action. It announced that on Jan. 1 it would cut the salaries of its "white collar" employees, that the beginning of February there would be an average reduction of 12 per cent. in its mines and that, finally, there would be a slash of from 10 to 20 per cent. in wages in its smelters. In this connection it must be remembered that today the earnings of the workers already have been reduced in many cases to half of their former amount through lack of work, so that it isn't unusual for a moulder in Donawitz, or a strip metal miner who has to work in rain and snow, to earn only \$20 a month. If such a sharp cut were to be made in these miserable wages it soon would be better for these hard working men not to work at all and to draw unemployment benefits instead of jeopardizing their health and lives for such starvation pay.

Under such circumstances the relation of the management of the Alpine Montan Company with its dependent Heimwehr trade union, which is labeled "Independent," naturally became worse. The meetings at which the Heimwehr chiefs tried to make the workers understand the necessity for the wage cut were turned into stormy demonstrations against the management and the Heimwehr. It is true that the destructive work of the Heimwehr men had so weakened the old regular trade union that organized resistance to the wage cut was impossible.

The company has also tried to use the misery of its workers as a tool for forcing through its

tariff demands. Although the price of iron and steel is about twice as high in Austria today as on the world market, the Alpine wants a still higher tariff in order to boost it again. As this demand is rejected by all industrial circles, the company is now vainly trying to shift the blame for the wage cuts to the opposition to tariff rises. There is no doubt that if elections were to be held today there would be a marked decline in the Heimwehr vote right in the industrial districts, because the Heimwehr policy has been revealed all too soon as nothing but the policy of the bosses. This conviction has been strengthened by the attitude of the Heimwehr deputies in Parliament who, after some hesitation and wobbling, finally have lined up with the bourgeois parties.

The split in the Heimwehr has caused Starhemberg to resign his seat in Parliament.

The political situation has also been relieved by a compromise between the Christian Social Party and the Socialists on the division of taxes. The Socialists have agreed finally to a reduction of 27,000,000 schillings (worth 14c. each) in Vienna's share of the taxes collected by the Federal Government, instead of the cut of 42,000,000 demanded. It is true this sacrifice has been materially lessened through Vienna receiving the possibility of increasing its own tax levy by about 7,000,000 schillings. Besides the Federal Government is to grant Vienna an annual allowance of 10,000,000 during the next two years for building purposes, so that in the immediate future the actual loss in income will be held down to 10,000,000 schillings. The Federal Government also has made the material concession of obligating itself not to interfere with the existing arrangement during the next five years without the con-

sent of Vienna.

For the moment the tension over the unemployment situation has relaxed, because the Government didn't cut the benefits of the long-time idle workers as much as it had planned. And the Government has decided to add a representative of labor to the commission which is to carry out the new measures. But we must not be deceived as to the dangers in the future. The Government's plans to weaken social legislation are only postponed, not abandoned, and it is to be expected that the partly successful attack upon unemployment insurance will be followed by one upon health insurance. And in matters of economic policy the Government is entirely in the hands of the bourgeoisie. It doesn't even try to relieve the present crisis by increasing public works or similar measures, but sees its salvation only in raising the duties on farm products and subsidizing agriculture. This imposes a heavy burden upon industry, exports decline more and more and unemployment rises from week to week in a menacing form.

The visit to Vienna of Count Stephen Bethlen, Premier of Hungary, for the purpose of signing a treaty of friendship and arbitration between his country and Austria, gave rise to reports to the effect that the original treaty negotiations when Mgr. Seipel was Foreign Minister in the Vaugin Starhemberg Government last fall were aimed at a regular defensive alliance, which, of course, would have been all in the interest of Hungary, as there is no possibility of Austria being involved in a war. But, with Seipel out and Dr. Schober in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, such a scheme had to be dropped. So the plan to bring Austria into alliance with Italy and Hungary has fallen through, at least for the time being, which means a set-back for Fascism and more opportunity for the Austrian working class to develop its forces.

The Chatterbox

As It Seems to Me

MY dear Comrade Heywood Brown: Will you allow a little peanut of a columnist to rise in restrained defense of the Tammany Hall administration of New York City?

It is only because I realize how bewildered and groggy that bunch of bimboes are after your last few roundhouse socks on the button. You might give them a chance to sweep away the cobwebs, before you soak them again.

"You can't laugh off the rope around a dead woman's neck..." What a slogan to lead the vestrymen of St. John's and the gentle dabblers of the Citizens Union into a new Armageddon against ancient vice, crime, graft and all that...

Of course you meant that against Cousin Jimmy, our ravishingly jolly Mayor.

I'm not clear right now on what other epigrams you dished up against Grandpa Crain and your uncles of the Magistrate Courts; but I take it that they are all in your usual high-class manner. I do remember your admonition for someone or another under your irate barrage... to "snap out of it..."

Well, here goes. If it is your mad desire to wade in wild with both mitts swinging, because your sense of public decency is outraged and you want to see the ones responsible immediately for all the iniquity and dirt hurled into Hell Gate... that's one thing. If you are just being ordered to shoot your stuff by your bosses, because they are conducting a regulation liberal-reform mud-raking and clean-up campaign, that's another. In the latter instance, I would not have one word of contrariness to say. A job's a job, the Browns must live, and the work you are doing in this instance is as commendable and decent as a privately-owned profit-seeking institution can offer under this system.

But if the campaign is directed and inspired by your own real self, as even your memorable Sacco and Vanzetti philippines were when you held forth on the old New York World, then I'll pick this little bone with you and risk a snub or a cuff.

To me and to quite a few others who take some time off from debating prohibition and such vital matters, Tammany Hall and what it has meant all these investigated years are but a sub-ordinate pattern in the big design we are forced to banner for a national emblem. Think up your own details over the motto "Get all you can while the getting's good, and give as little as possible in return..." Squeeze in somewhere if you can the words "Never mind how you get it, but don't get caught..."

It is in a moment like this that I feel keenly envious of your genius for terse, snappy slogans like "You can't laugh off etc."

Why shouldn't a cross section of Americans like the New York Democrats grab all they can when they are in power, cradled as we all are in the shadow of the New York Stock Exchange and the Big Business temples of pilferage?

Here we are, a hundred and twenty million of us living in dread against to-morrow, with unemployment, poverty and humiliation snapping at our heels as we hustle into subways, as we punch time clocks, as we enter our homes after work, or after searching for it in vain.

Here we are, the same number walking in a dream of wealth, ease, power, security, yachts, summering in cool places, wintering in the tropics, ing our children to universities, living in fine homes, driving about in glittering cars, doing nothing and getting everything.

And here they are, a few thousand of these elected into power and a chance to make real these dreams. The Tammany bunch happens to be in office here. The Republicans happen to hog that chance in Chicago. The inevitable happens, as it has happened; as it will continue to happen, no matter what part of the bi-political section of Americans get in.

And after all it is merely a matter of arithmetic. 65% of our national wealth belongs to 3% of the people. 35% is left for 97% of us to play pot-luck with in the gamble of trying to get along under this crazy system. Sharpen your pencil some night and instead of shaping words, put down a few equations like the one above, and see if you cannot do up why cops frame girls to get blackmail money, and magistrates invest thirty thousand dollars in a job that pays eight or ten thousand a year.

Politics is a racket. Of course. But so is the system under which its rottenness flourishes. And what is more, big business will not have it otherwise.

You know and I know, that if the political henchmen of Wall Street had to live on their salaries alone, Socialism would have long ago made tremendous inroads in this land.

Wherever the political tradition has been one of public service and honesty, and salary was the only income allowed to the electees, the Socialist Party grew into promise and power. Look at Europe and understand.

The rope around the dead woman's neck was placed there by a hiring of Big Business. Profit, rent and interest are the three murders who took that henna-headed playgirl for a ride.

And while you're at it if you want to make a bit of historical comparison go back to 1929 when the public was taken for a ride in the Wall Street racket. Everybody started to pan J. P. Morgan as even you are panning Jimmy Walker now. What happened? J. P. took his \$2,500,000 yacht on vacation to the tropics, Jimmy Walker takes a vacation in California. And strange as it may sound from me, neither of them deserve to be hauled out or held responsible for what must be placed as a matter of course, as long as private ownership of public means for life exists as an accepted system.

Surely, what I have said here has been said so long and so often that it has all the trite sound of a mumbled prayer. It doesn't click with folks whose God-given gifts for protest are employed manufacturing epigrams about ropes around dead ladies' necks. But couldn't you not quip off the rope around the necks of a hundred and twenty million people?...

And let me tell you that's one rope we will all have to get rid of if civilization is to survive... I know the kick there is in getting mad once in a while and spearing, and slashing something that riles you and is no good anyway. It has all the fine verve of a tennis match under a hot sun, and a cold shower to follow. And I know how dull and boresome it becomes to keep up being mad about one palpable, accepted injustice like the capitalist system.

For agreeable occupation, you have it on us Socialist writers by a long shot. All we have for frail consolation is the ludicrous sight of Big Boy You swatting mosquitoes during a yellow fever crusade.

All we have to hope and work for is that day when we shall burn the tall weeds and drain the swamps, so that the plague will cease forever.

Fraternally,

S. A. deWitt.

Scanning the New Books

Edited by LAWRENCE ROGIN

The Most Powerful Weapon of the Working Class

The General Strike

THE general strike as a weapon of labor has been the basis of hopes and fears by both friends and enemies of labor ever since William Benbow first propagated the idea of a national holiday for workers in the early days of the Chartist movement in England. The general strike has been advocated as a means of accomplishing almost anything that labor ever would want to do, from helping to win a single strike to forcing through a social revolution. It has been suggested as both a substitute for political action and as a method of forcing political reform. No panacea for social ills has been more vigorously pressed or opposed by both the friends and the enemies of labor and yet all the discussion of the subject especially in this country, has been quite theoretical. This is not because of a lack of experience in the matter, however. Labor unions all over the world have used the general strike for almost all the various purposes it has been advocated. This experience has finally been gathered together in a volume just published by the University of North Carolina Press. (The General Strike, by Wilfred H. Crook, \$6.00). Hereafter any discussion of the general strike as a weapon of labor can be based on facts.

Mr. Crook has done monumental task in collecting all the experiences of labor throughout the world and has done a good job of it too. He discusses the strikes from the earliest, engineered by the Chartists in England, in 1842 down to the revolutionary strikes in Spain in 1929. Because it is not generally realized just how extensively labor has used this weapon in modern times, I think that a listing of the strikes that have taken place and their purposes will be in order. Belgium has had the greatest experience with the political strike, having a series of them starting in 1836-8 and concluding with an extremely wide-spread and comparatively successful one in 1913. Sweden has had both a political and an industrial general strike, the former in 1902, and the latter in 1909. Holland tried an industrial strike in 1903, unsuccessfully. Russia, of course had its period of revolutionary strikes in 1905, as did Spain in 1902, and Italy in 1904 and 1914. Since the war, there have been the strike that saved the German Republic in 1920, the British general strike in 1926 and various minor strikes. The latter include only the American experiences in Seattle and Winnipeg in 1919, the strike at Shanghai in 1925, and the Vienna

strike of 1927. Thus it can be seen that with the exception of France every major western industrial country has had its experience with one form or another of the general strike and that the general strike has been put to almost every use that has been suggested for it, except that of preventing a war.

It is obviously impossible to analyze all the strikes that have taken place and it is almost equally hard to draw general conclusions about the utility or futility of the general strike from them because of the differences in circumstances and the different purposes of the various strikes that have taken place. However, some general statements can be made as the result of the experience that has taken place. The most important of these is as I see it that the futility of the general strike as a weapon has not been proven, despite all the unsuccessful strikes that have taken place. This is particularly true of the general strike as an industrial weapon. A corollary of this statement is that no general strike should be called without extensive preparation. The difference in the conducting and results of the Belgian strike of 1913 and the British strike of 1926 shows just what difference adequate preparation makes. One exception to this statement may be the general strike to prevent war. Here a temporary tieup may be enough, while in case of an industrial dispute it will not be. Other conclusions that may be observed are that the general strike in an industrial dispute can no longer be a surprise weapon because of the necessary preparation for it, and that the general strike should be used warily because of the reaction following failure. Other such generalizations could be made. If these sound like the conclusions of any reasoning person it may be because experience has fulfilled the expectations of reason.

But it is in the book itself that we are interested. I have already indicated that Mr. Crook has done an excellent job in describing the various strikes that have taken place. He is to be especially commended for his treatment of the British strike of 1926. While about half the book is devoted to this strike I think that it is well spent, both because of the importance of the strike and because of the lessons that can be learned from a detailed account of one strike. The British strike was the logical one to give this attention to. The treatment of the theory of the general strike, or rather of the various theories of the gen-

eral strike, does not live up to the rest of the book. It might be called adequate, in that the various theories are described, but there is no attempt to synthesize or evaluate them. This detracts somewhat from the value of the book, or rather makes the book slightly less valuable than it could possibly be; because it remains an extremely valuable book to every student of the labor movement and to every student in it. It only remains to be said that whatever bias is shown in the book is toward labor and that the author does not seem to be ashamed of this bias.

L. R.

The Negro

NEGROES as such, for the present are only a part of the ever-changing, dying, living, mortal-immortal-human family. The human race itself is a unit. And not until this fact is realized, and not until it is accepted as such, can the world experience the peace that passeth understanding." With these words of truth, is brought to a more or less pleasant ending, 233 pages devoted to finding the answer to the question: Negro—National Asset or Liability. Dr. John Louis Hill, Literary Associates, Inc.

A careful reading of "NEGRO" impresses one with the belief that the author is exceptionally warm and sympathetic to his subject; and that he partially recognizes the underlying economic factors involved in the so-called race problem in America. Dr. Hill does not hesitate to unheath his sword and use it, tho somewhat feebly, against the ignorant whites who hate the Negro because of his "colored blood" (whatever that is) but who at the same time gloat about their alleged lineal relationship to the Indians. The reason: "Negroes were subjected to the indignity and humiliation of human slavery" the author correctly points out.

Nor does he permit to escape "the over-zealous and misled white friends of the Negro," whom he rightly considers equally a danger to the Negro as those who hate him. Dr. Hill is eminently sound when he says that "if idealize, pet and pamper the Negro and make him believe that he is better and greater than he is... is just as fatal to his future as are all the handicaps his enemies are able to place upon him."

However, like most Southern whites who write about the Negro historically (Dr. Hill is a Tennessean) he ignores the fact that long before the slave trade uprooted the Negro from his ances-

tral home, he had established in Africa a great civilization which was the marvel of the then less civilized Europeans. Because of his failure to adequately study the Negro's past, the author falls into the common error of so many other writers who begin a study of the Negro with slavery as the background. This is evident when he says: "Had they (Negroes) not been completely isolated from all the civilizing forces of humanity thru the long centuries before European nations put Africa upon the map by their divisions and possessions of the Dark Continent... Negroes would not have been less intelligent than the descendants of Shem and Japheth."

In spite of the increasing acceptance of the notion that Abraham Lincoln, out of the goodness of his heart freed the slaves, the author points out that, "the inevitable progress of civilization in which no outstanding evil can always endure, rendered necessary the abolition of Negro slavery in America." In discussing this phase of Negro life in America the author missed a golden opportunity to aid in destroying a myth, which, next to the one about George Washington and the cherry tree, now has a strange hold upon both Negroes and whites; i. e., the one about Abraham Lincoln and Negro slavery.

While on the whole Dr. Hill makes out a pretty fair claim for justice to the Negro, every now and then he permits his emotions and his early background to influence his cooler judgment. For instance, on page seventy-four he says: "morally speaking, the Negro of today takes front rank in sustaining the highest standards and loftiest ideals of our so-called Christian civilization." Yet on the succeeding page (5) he speaks thus: "It is true, of course, that there is no human being lower in the scale of brutal conduct than the depraved Negro who so far loses his self-control, that he will sometimes attack a white woman." Surely, Dr. Hill must know that every finger of rape that is pointed at a Negro is no proof that he is guilty. It is general knowledge today that raping has become in the South the last refuge of lost virginity. Besides the record shows many cases of whites who have raped Negro women.

Notwithstanding a few such unfortunate passages in the book, "NEGRO" "National Asset or Liability," deserves to be widely read. For, in the opinion of this reviewer, the book is additional evidence of the sincere efforts of a growing number of enlightened white Americans, to find a solution to the so-called race problem.

Frank Grosswalth.

A Woman's Handbook

One of the venerable women workers in the Socialist movement is Mrs. Adella Kean Zemetkin, author of "The Woman's Handbook," a book in Yiddish and written to help women of working class families. Comrade Zemetkin lived for twenty-five years in New York tenements and obtained first-hand knowledge of the Jewish workingman's home life. She often served such families as adviser in many difficulties, especially in matters of hygiene.

This experience led Mrs. Zemetkin to make a study of food values and dietetics. For twelve years she was a special writer for "The Day," a Yiddish daily, on questions of health and home life. She often received requests from her readers to publish her writings in book form so that they would be accessible to Yiddish families. The result is her "Woman's Handbook," a work of 648 pages, which considers such topics as pure food, housekeeping, hygiene, children's training, sex hygiene and hundreds of other questions of importance to Jewish homes.

The Socialist idealism which has sustained the author for many years also runs through the pages of her book. She is one of the most active workers in the Women's Section of Branch Jamaica of the Socialist Party. The price of the book is \$2.25, postage extra, and can be obtained of the author at 8455 Parsons boulevard, Jamaica, N. Y.

Books Received

Samuel Harper—Making Bolshevism: University of Chicago Press, \$2.00.
Jobias Dantzig—Number—The Language of Science: Macmillan, \$3.50.
Harry F. Ward—Which Way Religion? Macmillan, \$2.00.
Charles F. Thwing—American Society: Macmillan, \$2.25.
Rabindranth Tagore—The Religion of Man: Macmillan, \$2.50.

THE GENERAL STRIKE

In Theory and Practice

By Wilfrid H. Crook

Has labor ever won with "its most powerful weapon?"

Have American labor leaders sold labor out?

Can labor build a new order today?

A thorough, comprehensive study of the general strike in all countries up to the present day. Just published. \$6.00 net, post-paid from

The University of North Carolina Press
Chapel Hill, N. C.

Senator Capper reports to the Senate that a "small group of corporations" now control much of our food supply. The mystery is solved. We now know what became of Hoover's "Chicken in Every Pot."

Wives Also Like "As Husbands Go"

The Stage

The Movies

Music

In Schwab and Mandel's Musical Smash



At the Broadhurst Theatre these days, one may enjoy Schwab and Mandel's newest musical "America's Sweetheart". Jeanne Aubert, who made a hit in "Princess Charming" earlier this season, has one of the star parts.

German Grand Opera Co. Begins Its Engagement Tomorrow at the Mecca

The German Grand Opera Company, having arrived Sunday from a nine weeks' tour of twenty-six American cities, will rest until March 16, when its engagement begins in Mecca Temple. The repertoire includes the four operas of the Wagnerian "Ring," also "Tristan und Isolde" and "Der Fliegende Holländer"; Mozart's "Don Juan" and d'Albert's "Tiefand." Dr. Max von Schillings will conduct all performances except "Tiefand." This will be directed by Hans Blechschmidt. Among the principals are Johanna Gadski, Marie von Essen, Johannes Sembach, Max Roth, Carl Hartmann, Erik Wildhagen and others.

The love of adventure—until there comes love of the girl. All the swirling presence of these and other circus folk gives color and constant activity to the play, so that its bare, melodramatic plot can be overlooked in the excitement. The circus seems saved, at the close, from the dread clutch of the forty-car show that is devouring all rivals. Even in this far-off world of the rings and the freaks, capitalism presses, and finances wring their levy from the avenues of amusement. But it seems an exciting world, as stories go.

A DRAMA DENIED

"A WOMAN DENIED." From the Italian of Gennaro Mario Curci by Jean Bart. At the Ritz.

There is the germ of a very interesting situation in this jazzed version of "Barbara," which won a prize in Naples, and which seems once to have been a good play. A subtle psychologist might have done much with the central opposition; but it is impossible to judge, from the present version, what once there was. Not only the Greeks had a word for it: the Italian phrase goes "Traditori, traditori!"—translator, traitor; and the seething of sex in which Mary Nash writes until we also gasp is no better than a perversion—whatever the original may be.

A woman loves a man—he is an artist, she his model. He will have none of her, physically; and to win him she works through a long campaign to make him believe that she is indispensable to him, that he can produce good work only when she is the model. She even bribes critics to write articles emphasizing that thought. The artist, on the other hand, is tortured by the notion that he cannot stand on his own feet, that he is not self-sufficient; he fights to be free of the woman. If she had not insisted on the way he needed her, he might have taken her to him. The irony of the situation—and often in life—is that what the woman is doing to bring the man nearer to her, is the very thing that is driving him away.

At the end of the play, the healthy young peasant strangles the mistaken siren. The audience concurs.

"YOU SAID IT IS DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT."—Mirror.

"You Said It" THE "SWEET AND HOT" MUSICAL COMEDY

with LOU HOLTZ
MAYE STANLEY LYDA SMASH HIT
LAWLOR SMITH ROBERTI CHORUS OF 50
SEATS 5 WEEKS
IN ADVANCE
CHANNIN'S 46th ST. THEATRE Even. 8:30
Mats. Wednesday & Saturday—GOOD SEATS \$1 to \$5

A Theatre Guild Production
OPENING MONDAY AT 8 O'CLOCK SHARP
Nobody will be seated during scenes

MIRACLE at VERDUN
by HANS CHLUMBERG
THEATRE, 45th ST. W. of 8th Ave. EVEN. 8:40
MATINEES THURSDAY and SATURDAY, 2:40

Green Grow the Lilacs
GUILD THEATRE, 52nd ST. W. OF B'WAY; EVENINGS AT 8:30; MATINEES, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 2:40

SCHWAB and MANDEL.
Producers of "Good News," "Follow Thru," "Desert Song" and "New Moon."
present their newest and best
MUSICAL COMEDY

America's Sweetheart
with a Star Cast and
Beautiful Dancing Chorus
Broadhurst Theatre, 44th St.
W. of B'way, Even. at 8:30; Mats. Wed. and Sat.

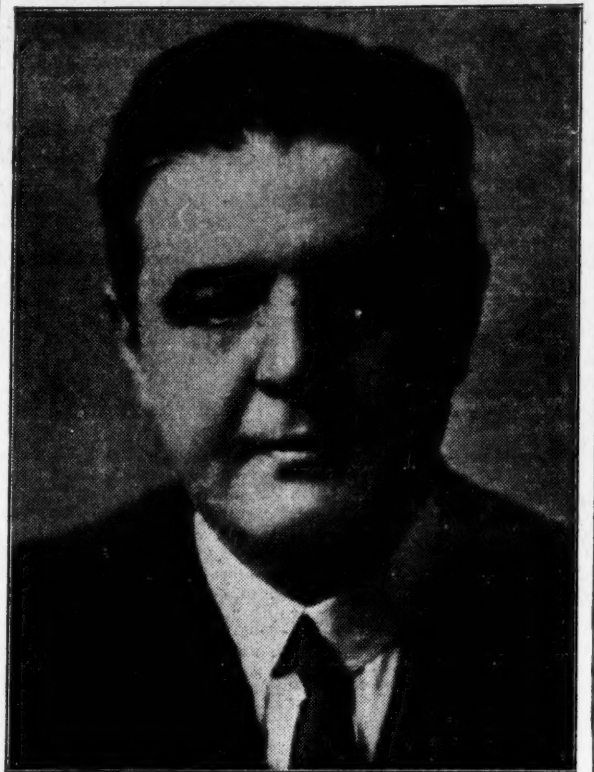
The Greeks Had a Word For It
A Comedy by ZOE AKINS
Presented by William Harris, Jr.
Sam H. Harris Theat. 42nd
Even. 8:30; Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

MARY BOLAND
in her newest, gayest comedy
VINEGAR TREE
Theat. W. 48 St. Even. 8:40
Playhouse Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40
BEST SEATS \$1.00 to \$2.50

Katharine Cornell
in
The Barretts of Wimpole Street
by Rudolf Besier
Presented by Katharine Cornell
Staged by Guthrie McClintic
at the
EMPIRE THEATRE
EVEN. AT 8:30 SHARP

GILBERT MILLER
Presents
"The outstanding dramatic success of the season."—Burns Manille, News.
Tomorrow and Tomorrow
with Zita and Herbert
JOHANN MARSHALL
HENRY MILLER'S W. 48 St.
Even. 8:40; Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

Prominent Producer Who Arrived From Europe



Gilbert Miller, whose production "To-morrow and To-morrow" is one of the season's outstanding successes at the Henry Miller theatre, returned on the Bremen yesterday from London, where, in association with the Theatre Guild, he has recently presented "Strange Interlude."

Victor McLaglen in Fine Role Opposite Dietrich in "Dishonored"

Victor McLaglen is an ideal foil for the talents of the irresistible Marlene Dietrich. The teaming of these two is considered perhaps one of the finest bits of casting in film history.

These two popular favorites are together for the first time in Paramount's sensational love drama, "Dishonored," written and directed by the directorial genius, Josef von Sternberg, who helped to pilot the great Jannings to world-wide film prominence.

An exceptionally fine cast gives superlative support to Marlene Dietrich and Victor McLaglen. Included in the roster are: Lew Cody, Warner Oland, Gustav von Seyffertitz, Barry Norton and one thousand others.

"Dishonored" is the story of a woman spy who met her match in wits and love in the treacherous game of espionage.

Beulah Poynter Is Working on Play

Beulah Poynter, whose latest book, "Murder on 47th Street," is soon to be released by the Crime Club, Inc., expects to return to Broadway next season. She is dramatizing this novel and George Leffler (her husband) is slated as the producer.

Joan Waters and Ruth Rogers Popular Over Air

Ruth Rogers and Joan Waters are attracting considerable attention in radio circles with their fifteen minute offering, "The Job Chasers." Continuity is written by Joan Waters, and from week to week over WHN and WAAT—new adventures of the job-hunting girls are presented. The radio critics of the New York dailies seem to be of the same opinion in stating that the girls "will bear watching."

BIGGEST SHOW IN NEW YORK

8 RKO ACTS
FRANK RICHARDSON
HARRY DELMAR
IT HAPPENED IN GANGLAND
"THE LAST PARADE"
JACK HOLT
TOM MOORE
RKO HIPPODROME
6th Ave. & 42nd St.
EVEN. 8:30
Mats. Sat. & Sun. 2:30

3rd BIG WEEK

First Russian Talkie
OF THE FAMOUS MOSCOW
TREASON TRIAL IN
TALKING & SOUND NEWS REELS
Also comedy and other attractions
8th St. Playhouse 32 W. 8th St. Cont.
10 A.M. to 10 P.M.
HOLD OVER FOR 20 WEEK
THE FRENCH TALKING PICTURE
MASTERPIECE
"SOUS les TOITS de PARIS"
("Under the Roofs of Paris")
with ALBERT PRÉJAN, POLA ILLERY
5th Av. Playhouse 34th Av. at 12th St.
Cont. Noon, Mid.

Civic Repertory
14th St., 6th Ave. Even. 8:30, 9:00, \$1, \$1.50
Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30
EVA LE GALLIENNE, Director
Mon. Even. Wed. Even.
Thurs. Mat., Fri. Even. "Camille"
and Sat. Mat.
Tuesday Even. "A SUNNY MORNING"
and "THE WOMEN HAVE THEIR WAY"
Thurs. Even. "ALBION'S HOUSE"
Sat. Even. "THE CRADLE SONG"
Seats 4 weeks adv. at Box Office and
Town Hall, 112 W. 43 St.

"The Last Parade" and Frank Richardson Are Hipp's Big Headlines

"The Last Parade," the love story that was written on a police blotter is at the Hippodrome this week of March 14. Jack Holt, Constance Cummings and Tom Moore are starred in this drama of a big shot racketeer and the homicide chief who loved the same girl.

Frank Richardson, after his phenomenal screen success, returns to the stage via R-K-O vaudville and heads the current big eight-act show at the "Hipp." Harry Delmar, popular Broadway producer, appears in his 1931 revue with Charles Kemper, the really funny comic. There's a million dollars' worth of feminine beauty and talent in this class production.

Other features are "Cookie" Bowers, NBC's mirth-spreading imitator of birds and animals; Bill Talent and Flo Merit, laugh makers; Dorothy and Her Yellow Jackets in a fast dance offering and Herb Larimer with Merion Hudson in a whirl of wheels.

Russell Patterson, Famous Artist, Designed Gowns for "The Gang's All Here"

Perhaps the best of the modern magazine artists and illustrators, Russell Patterson has created a veritable sensation with his friends by designing the highly creative costumes in the Gensler and Green musical comedy, "The Gang's All Here," now playing at the Imperial Theatre. This is a new venture for Patterson, who heretofore confined all his activities to the canvas board.

"I always knew I could design fetching gowns," Patterson admitted in an interview, "because I did this with all my drawings and paintings in my newspaper and magazine work, but it never occurred to me to try my hand at actually designing clothes until Gensler and Green made the suggestion."

Patterson has illustrated stories for such magazines as "Cosmopolitan," "Colliers," "Ladies Home Journal," "Liberty," "Life" and others. He is probably the highest paid of the commercial artists, his drawings illustrating the most widely advertised products.

Viennese Screen Operetta Continues at the 55th Street

"Zwei Herzen im 3/4 Takt," ("Two Hearts in Waltz Time"), German screen operetta, is to enter the twenty-third week of its run at the 55th Street Playhouse, commencing next Friday, March 13. This is the longest run any foreign or domestic film has ever enjoyed at popular prices.

"Sit Tight" Now at Brooklyn Strand

"Sit Tight," concluding its run at the Winter Garden, opens at the Brooklyn Strand Theatre today. Winnie Lightner and Joe E. Brown are co-starred in this farce of the world's worst wrestler who thought he was a champion—both in wrestling and in love. Paul Gregory and Claudia Dell are co-featured in their support.

"More hypnotic than ever!"—American.

MARLENE DIETRICH
in
"Dishonored"
with VICTOR McLAGLEN
A Paramount Picture
directed by Josef von Sternberg
POPULAR PRICES
Continuous Weekdays from 9:30 A.M.

RIALTO
"House Of Hits"—Times Square
"Mighty cinema achievement... most dynamic drama that ever rent the heavens of Hollywood flings its might across the screen."
—Regina Crewe, American.
Edna Ferber's
Colossal
MARRON
Richard Dix Irene Dunne
Thousands in Mighty Cast
2 Shows Daily, 2:30 & 8:30
Midnight Show Sat.—Ex. Show 5:30 Sun.
1:00, 3:30 P.M.
POP. PRICES
DIRECTION LEO BRECHER

Now Playing CARMEN BONI in IL RICHIAMO DEL CUORE
EXTRA ATTRACTION
First Time in New York
CARNERA
M. L. ONEY
President Theatre
247 WEST 45TH ST.
Continuous 11 to 11:30 P. M.

AMERICAN PREMIERE
"Die Nacht Gehört Uns"
(THE NIGHT IS OURS)
All-Talking German
Comedy - Romance
with HANS ALBERS
& CHARLOTTE ANDER
Continuous
1:00, 3:30 P.M.
POP. PRICES
DIRECTION LEO BRECHER

A Solid Month of Absolute Capacity Audiences
TRADER HORN
The Thrill of a Lifetime
Astor
Bway & 45th St. Twice
Daily: 2:40, 8:40. Three
times Sun. & Holidays
at 2:40 & 8:40.
Seats 4 Weeks in Advance
All Seats Reserved

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

The Week On The Stage

By Joseph T. Shipley

WHAT EVERY WOMAN DOESN'T KNOW

"AS HUSBANDS GO." By Rachel Crothers. At the John Golden.

Rachel Crothers has created a shrewd and clever comedy, out of the foibles of American women abroad and at home. Emmy Sykes, widow (with a marriageable daughter at home), and her young friend, Mrs. Lingard, succumb to the lure of Paris, and—all but physically—to the charm of "Hippy" Loni, French man of the world, and Ronnie Derbyshire, English writer. But the time comes to re-learn these United States, and the women learn (as so many less wealthy have come to know) that Liberty has her back turned on us. (Look at her statue in New York harbor).

Hippy comes back with his widow woman, but Ronnie waits a week or so, to give Lucille Lingard time to break the news to her husband. Unfortunately, Charlie Lingard, of Dubuque, Iowa, is a darn fine fellow, and his wife cannot hurt him by telling him she wants a divorce. In truth, when Ronnie, who is himself a good scout, comes to Iowa, the two men take a shine to one another; and the scene in which they warm up (on gin and soda) after their day's fishing trip, is a delightful bit of human nature, as well as a subtle carrying on of the play's movement. For, without a word spoken, Charlie has discerned his wife's infatuation; and, without a direct reference, the two men discuss her and what should be done about her love. The writer breathes less godlike fervor into him from Iowa plains than from Parisian dance halls; back he trips to tell her husband how equal skill he keeps her from confessing, but makes her feel that all is forever well. Emmy insists that the man should be told—husbands can never understand; and what marks Charlie is his true understanding love. "What Every Woman Knows" was written by a man; this revelation of what they do not know was penned by an unmarried woman.

So far this review has given little notion of the lively comedy

that pervades the play, nor of the deftness of the acting. Emmy Sykes, played by Catharine Doucet, is a gloriously well-meaning but completely asinine person, revealing various angles of satire in her opposition to the suave Frenchman, the vivid young friend, the emancipated daughter, the lanky brightest boy of the state—who teaches Greek and is to marry Emmy's daughter; all of whom are effectively drawn and well acted. Jay Fassett, as the husband, is the most convincing figure, with humor and understanding, and an innate decency that almost reconciles one to the existence of small-town bankers—if only they were like Charlie offstage.

CIRCUS FOLK

"PRIVILEGE CAR." A melodramatic comedy by Edward J. Foran and Willard Keefe. At the 48th street.

Inside the food car of a circus train gather the varied folk whose ways afford the interest of "Privilege Car." They are an assorted lot, with queer quirks and none too savory ways—all seem to have their villainies, save of course the floury heroine and the hero-out-of-the-white-wash-pail. The owner of the "privilege," who supplied the bad food on the car, was in on the murder of one partner of the circus, whose daughter, now grown has a half interest her father made too tight for the crooks to break. The murderer's son comes back from a sentence in jail for forgery, to get drunk, attempt rape, and try to throw the blame on the hero—in addition to passing a few dozen counterfeit bills. Then good old Grab, one of the old timers, takes orders before each town for little things the department store owners are not likely to miss. The kooch dancer who is in danger of growing too fat, whose husband seems to be the rubber-twist-man of the side show, but dope has made him twitchy rather than stretchy—these are others of the merry group. And of course the spiky lass who lures the circus owner is another double-dealer. But—thank heaven!—the dead man's daughter is pure; and so is her love, Cornets, son of a wealthy man, in with the circus just for

MECCA AUDITORIUM
West 58th St., bet. 6th & 7th Aves.

German Grand Opera
COMPANY—
J. J. Vincent,
Mng. Dir.

Tristan and Isolde
OP'G PERFORM. NEXT MON. EVE. at 8
with Gadski, Von Essen, Hartmann,
Braun, Gross, Marx Von Schillings

Tues. Mat. Mar. 12—DAS RHEINGOLD
Wed. Even. Mar. 13—Flying Dutchman
Thurs. Even. Mar. 14—DIE WALKURE
Fri. Even. Mar. 15—TIEFLAND
Sat. Even. Mar. 16—SIEGFRIED
Sun. Mat. Mar. 17—DON GIOVANNI
Sat. Even. Mar. 18—GOETTERDAEMERUNG
TICKETS \$1.50 TO \$5.50 at BOX OFF.

MANHATTAN SYMPHONY
Carnegie Hall, March 15, at 9 P. M.
Thelma Given DIAZ
VIOLINIST
Seats \$5 to \$25.00 at Box Office

Philharmonic Symphony
TOSCANINI, Conductor
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
SUNDAY APR. 12, MARCH 15, at 3:00
BOSSINI—WAGNER—WAGNER

Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Ev. Mar. 19, at 8:45
Fri. Aft. Mar. 20, 2:30
Sat. Ev. Mar. 21, 8:45
Brooklyn Academy of Music
Sunday Afternoon, March 22, at 3:15
BYRON—STRAUSS—STRAUSS
TICKETS \$1.00 to \$5.00 (Stinson Plaza)

German Grand Opera Co.
Begins Its Engagement Tomorrow at the Mecca

The German Grand Opera Company, having arrived Sunday from a nine weeks' tour of twenty-six American cities, will rest until March 16, when its engagement begins in Mecca Temple. The repertoire includes the four operas of the Wagnerian "Ring," also "Tristan und Isolde" and "Der Fliegende Holländer"; Mozart's "Don Juan" and d'Albert's "Tiefand." Dr. Max von Schillings will conduct all performances except "Tiefand." This will be directed by Hans Blechschmidt. Among the principals are Johanna Gadski, Marie von Essen, Johannes Sembach, Max Roth, Carl Hartmann, Erik Wildhagen and others.

the love of adventure—until there comes love of the girl. All the swirling presence of these and other circus folk gives color and constant activity to the play, so that its bare, melodramatic plot can be overlooked in the excitement. The circus seems saved, at the close, from the dread clutch of the forty-car show that is devouring all rivals. Even in this far-off world of the rings and the freaks, capitalism presses, and finances wring their levy from the avenues of amusement. But it seems an exciting world, as stories go.

A DRAMA DENIED
"A WOMAN DENIED." From the Italian of Gennaro Mario Curci by Jean Bart. At the Ritz.

There is the germ of a very interesting situation in this jazzed version of "Barbara," which won a prize in Naples, and which seems once to have been a good play. A subtle psychologist might have done much with the central opposition; but it is impossible to judge, from the present version, what once there was. Not only the Greeks had a word for it: the Italian phrase goes "Traditori, traditori!"—translator, traitor; and the seething of sex in which Mary Nash writes until we also gasp is no better than a perversion—whatever the original may be.

A woman loves a man—he is an artist, she his model. He will have none of her, physically; and to win him she works through a long campaign to make him believe that she is indispensable to him, that he can produce good work only when she is the model. She even bribes critics to write articles emphasizing that thought. The artist, on the other hand, is tortured by the notion that he cannot stand on his own feet, that he is not self-sufficient; he fights to be free of the woman. If she had not insisted on the way he needed her, he might have taken her to him. The irony of the situation—and often in life—is that what the woman is doing to bring the man nearer to her, is the very thing that is driving him away.

At the end of the play, the healthy young peasant strangles the mistaken siren. The audience concurs.

"YOU SAID IT IS DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT."—Mirror.

"You Said It" THE "SWEET AND HOT" MUSICAL COMEDY

with LOU HOLTZ
MAYE STANLEY LYDA SMASH HIT
LAWLOR SMITH ROBERTI CHORUS OF 50
SEATS 5 WEEKS
IN ADVANCE
CHANNIN'S 46th ST. THEATRE Even. 8:30
Mats. Wednesday & Saturday—GOOD SEATS \$1 to \$5

A Theatre Guild Production
OPENING MONDAY AT 8 O'CLOCK SHARP
Nobody will be seated during scenes

MIRACLE at VERDUN
by HANS CHLUMBERG
THEATRE, 45th ST. W. of 8th Ave. EVEN. 8:40
MATINEES THURSDAY and SATURDAY, 2:40

Green Grow the Lilacs
GUILD THEATRE, 52nd ST. W. OF B'WAY; EVENINGS AT 8:30; MATINEES, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 2:40

SCHWAB and MANDEL.
Producers of "Good News," "Follow Thru," "Desert Song" and "New Moon."
present their newest and best
MUSICAL COMEDY

America's Sweetheart
with a Star Cast and
Beautiful Dancing Chorus
Broadhurst Theatre, 44th St.
W. of B'way, Even. at 8:30; Mats. Wed. and Sat.

The Greeks Had a Word For It
A Comedy by ZOE AKINS
Presented by William Harris, Jr.
Sam H. Harris Theat. 42nd
Even. 8:30; Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

MARY BOLAND
in her newest, gayest comedy
VINEGAR TREE
Theat. W. 48 St. Even. 8:40
Playhouse Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40
BEST SEATS \$1.00 to \$2.50

Katharine Cornell
in
The Barretts of Wimpole Street
by Rudolf Besier
Presented by Katharine Cornell
Staged by Guthrie McClintic
at the
EMPIRE THEATRE
EVEN. AT 8:30 SHARP

GILBERT MILLER
Presents
"The outstanding dramatic success of the season."—Burns Manille, News.
Tomorrow and Tomorrow
with Zita and Herbert
JOHANN MARSHALL
HENRY MILLER'S W. 48 St.
Even. 8:40; Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

"The Last Parade" and Frank Richardson Are Hipp's Big Headlines

"The Last Parade," the love story that was written on a police blotter is at the Hippodrome this week of March 14. Jack Holt, Constance Cummings and Tom Moore are starred in this drama of a big shot racketeer and the homicide chief who loved the same girl.

Frank Richardson, after his phenomenal screen success, returns to the stage via R-K-O vaudville and heads the current big eight-act show at the "Hipp." Harry Delmar, popular Broadway producer, appears in his 1931 revue with Charles Kemper, the really funny comic. There's a million dollars' worth of feminine beauty and talent in this class production.

Other features are "Cookie" Bowers, NBC's mirth-spreading imitator of birds and animals; Bill Talent and Flo Merit, laugh makers; Dorothy and Her Yellow Jackets in a fast dance offering and Herb Larimer with Merion Hudson in a whirl of wheels.

Russell Patterson, Famous Artist, Designed Gowns for "The Gang's All Here"

Perhaps the best of the modern magazine artists and illustrators, Russell Patterson has created a veritable sensation with his friends by designing the highly creative costumes in the Gensler and Green musical comedy, "The Gang's All Here," now playing at the Imperial Theatre. This is a new venture for Patterson, who heretofore confined all his activities to the canvas board.

"I always knew I could design fetching gowns," Patterson admitted in an interview, "because I did this with all my drawings and paintings in my newspaper and magazine work, but it never occurred to me to try my hand at actually designing clothes until Gensler and Green made the suggestion."

Patterson has illustrated stories for such magazines as "Cosmopolitan," "Colliers," "Ladies Home Journal," "Liberty," "Life" and others. He is probably the highest paid of the commercial artists, his drawings illustrating the most widely advertised products.

Viennese Screen Operetta Continues at the 55th Street

"Zwei Herzen im 3/4 Takt," ("Two Hearts in Waltz Time"), German screen operetta, is to enter the twenty-third week of its run at the 55th Street Playhouse, commencing next Friday, March 13. This is the longest run any foreign or domestic film has ever enjoyed at popular prices.

"Sit Tight" Now at Brooklyn Strand

"Sit Tight," concluding its run at the Winter Garden, opens at the Brooklyn Strand Theatre today. Winnie Lightner and Joe E. Brown are co-starred in this farce of the world's worst wrestler who thought he was a champion—both in wrestling and in love. Paul Gregory and Claudia Dell are co-featured in their support.

"More hypnotic than ever!"—American.

MARLENE DIETRICH
in
"Dishonored"
with VICTOR McLAGLEN
A Paramount Picture
directed by Josef von Sternberg
POPULAR PRICES
Continuous Weekdays from 9:30 A.M.

RIALTO
"House Of Hits"—Times Square
"Mighty cinema achievement... most dynamic drama that ever rent the heavens of Hollywood flings its might across the screen."
—Regina Crewe, American.
Edna Ferber's
Colossal
MARRON
Richard Dix Irene Dunne
Thousands in Mighty Cast
2 Shows Daily, 2:30 & 8:30
Midnight Show Sat.—Ex. Show 5:30 Sun.
1:00, 3:30 P.M.
POP. PRICES
DIRECTION LEO BRECHER

Now Playing CARMEN BONI in IL RICHIAMO DEL CUORE
EXTRA ATTRACTION
First Time in New York
CARNERA
M. L. ONEY
President Theatre
247 WEST 45TH ST.
Continuous 11 to 11:30 P. M.

AMERICAN PREMIERE
"Die Nacht Gehört Uns"
(THE NIGHT IS OURS)
All-Talking German
Comedy - Romance
with HANS ALBERS
& CHARLOTTE ANDER
Continuous
1:00, 3:30 P.M.
POP. PRICES
DIRECTION LEO BRECHER

A Solid Month of Absolute Capacity Audiences
TRADER HORN
The Thrill of a Lifetime
Astor
Bway & 45th St. Twice
Daily: 2:40, 8:40. Three
times Sun. & Holidays
at 2:40 & 8:40.
Seats 4 Weeks in Advance
All Seats Reserved

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

ROY GORDON is one of the featured players in "The House Beautiful" Channing Pollock's new play, which Crosby Gage is presenting at the Apollo theatre.

Bebe Daniels has fine support in "My Past"; stays at Winter Garden

The trend away from one-star pictures is strikingly demonstrated in "My Past," which opened Tuesday evening at the Winter Garden. This picture boasts no less than three headline players, and several others who usually rarely featured billing.

Bebe Daniels is starred in "My Past," which purports to reveal the intimate love-life of Dora Macey, actress. Ben Lyon and Lewis Stone are featured in her support.

ROXY
7th Ave. and 50th St.
Pers. Direction of
S. L. ROTHFAEL (ROXY)
ELISSA
LANDI
CHARLES
FARRELL
in Fox Movietone's love drama
BODY and SOUL
MYRNA LOY, HUMPHREY BOGART
ROXY STAGE SHOW
Anniversary Show
"ROXY FROLIC"
Royalties in "Yankee Doodle," Roxy Ballet "Clock Shop," YORK SAKO's MARIQUETTES, Anniversary Overture by Roxy Symphony Orchestra of 125
Conducted by ERNO RAPPE

CAPITOL
Broadway and 51st Street
Major Edward Bowes, Mgr. Dir.
"The GREAT MEADOW"
with JOHN M

"Way Down East" Is Brought Up to Date With Sound at Cameo

"Way Down East," which broke all records on Broadway when first released, has been made up to date with sound and synchronized musical accompaniment and is attracting unusual attention on the screen of the R-K-O Cameo, where it is now playing for a limited engagement.

D. W. Griffith made this melodramatic masterpiece a decade back, before sound and talkies were dreamed of. He laid in such a solid foundation of drama, that his story still stands up today in spite of the many new ideas in the film industry. For bigness, thrills and suspense, it holds its own with the contemporary output of films. Its raging storm and the great breakup of the ice jam with the roaring falls for a background will remain an epic in screen history for many generations yet to come.

The character types of true Yankeeism will never die, and its homespun humor and its relentless telling of a story of stern life in New England, is as interesting now as the day the play won its first applause on the stage and screen.

The cast is headed by Lillian Gish, Richard Barthelmess and Lowell Sherman. Theatregoers will enjoy seeing these three stars, who have weathered the test of the intervening years with ever growing popularity, as they appeared at the beginning of their careers.

"Sous le Toits de Paris" Stays On at the 5th Ave.

The Fifth Avenue Playhouse will hold over for another week "Sous le Toits de Paris" (Under the Roofs of Paris), the French all-talking picture.

With the German Grand Opera Co.



Beginning to-morrow, the German Grand Opera Company begins a week's engagement at the Mecca Auditorium. Marie Von Esen is the Contralto with this famous organization.

Rafaela Diaz to Sing With the Manhattan Symphony This Sunday

A new composition by Arthur Farwell will be played for the first time in New York on Sunday evening, March 15, by the Manhattan Symphony Orchestra, Henry Hadley conducting. It is a suite in four movements entitled "Gods of the Mountains." (1) Beggar's Dreams, (2) Maya of the Moon, (3) Pinnacle of Pleasure, (4) The Stone Gods Come. Another novelty on the same program will be Hadley's dramatic aria "Halcyon" specially written for Rafaela Diaz, who will sing the solo tenor part. Thelma Given will play the Tchaikovsky Violin Concerto, and the concert will conclude with Borodin's Prince Igor Dances.

Max Ree, Art Director, And Master of Costume

There isn't such a thing as a "countrified" appearance anymore, we learn from a high fashion authority.

"City and country blend now, everybody studies fashions, everybody sees the movies, and now there is no need for the country person to dress more shabbily than the city person," declares Max Ree, art director and czar of costume at Radio Picture Studio.

Ree has a wealth of accomplishments behind him. He is a native of Copenhagen, Denmark, and his first studies carried him to a degree of law. Architecture soon claimed him, however, and he received a diploma from the Royal Academy of Architecture at Copenhagen.

He turned his energy to designing, and for four years handled all the sets and costumes for Max Reinhardt's European productions, not only in Berlin, but in Copenhagen and at the Royal Opera at Stockholm.

In 1921 Ree came to the United States. For three years he served as art director of Earl Carroll's "Vanities," Irving Berlin's "Music Box Revue," "The Greenwich Village Follies," and similar productions. As what might be called sidelines, he did stage direction, designed magazine covers, and drew numerous cartoons.

Hollywood claimed him in 1925. At the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios he designed sets for Greta Garbo's first two pictures, "Torrent" and "The Temptress," and for "The Scarlet Letter" in which Lillian Gish was starred. As a "free lance" artist he designed sets for Erich von Stroheim's "The Wedding March," and later joined the First National studios.

Ree has joined the Radio Pictures organization and he has created settings and costumes for all RKO Radio Pictures, including such lavish productions as "Rio Rita," "Hit the Deck," "Diana," "The Cuckoos," and "Cimarron."



Jean Dixon has one of the leading roles "Once in a Lifetime" considered one of the best plays on Broadway. This satire on the movies is still at the Music Box theatre, and is being presented by Sam Harris.

Russian Program Held Over 3rd Week at the 8th Street Playhouse

"The Treason Trial of the Industrial Party in Moscow," now playing at the Eighth Street Playhouse, will be held over for another week. This is the first Russian program in dialogue and

sound and consists mainly of complete newsreels of the recent trial of the eight engineers who were convicted of treason and sentenced to death, which sentence was subsequently commuted to seven years imprisonment.

This picture will be followed by "Transport of Fire," a silent Russian film with English titles. It is the story of the uprising against the Czarist government (1905).

THE SOCIALIST PARTY AT WORK

The National Office of the Socialist Party is located at 2633 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

California

LOS ANGELES
An all-star concert for the benefit of the unemployed will be held in the Philharmonic Auditorium, Friday, March 27, at 8 p. m. This will be the largest concert of its kind ever held in Los Angeles. The proceeds will be given to carry on the work of the unemployed committee of the Socialist Party. The committee has charge of the arrangements and expects that over \$2,000 will be raised.

Oleg Bacchi, a famous movie star and singer, will be featured in "International Ballads." Glen Ellison, baritone, who is giving a series of concerts in Hollywood, will also be in the program. "Jana," a famous dancer, who did the feature dance in the "Song of the Flame," will perform two dances. Calmon Lubovick, noted concert violinist, will render a selection of the most famous of the Soviet repertoire.

Illinois

MAY DAY CELEBRATION
A giant May Day celebration is planned for the Joint May Day Conference, composed of the Socialist Party, Workmen's Circle City Central Committee and branches, Jewish Labor Union, Forward Association, Federation of Jewish Unions, Young Peoples Socialist League, Young Circle League and many other Socialist and sympathetic organizations.

An arrangements committee of 17 which was elected, has hired Ashland Boulevard Auditorium with a seating capacity of about 4,000. Socialists of Cook County are invited to come to the Socialist open forum at 2634 Washington boulevard on Thursday, March 19, at 8:15 p. m. A discussion on "Present Day Problems of Socialism" will be led by M. H. Haskins. The subject will center about the possible items of the agenda to be brought up at the midwest conference in Milwaukee, June 19-22. The speakers will be the first of a series of meetings to consider the agenda.

On Thursday, April 2, Dr. Z. Lorber will speak on "The Socialist Attitude Toward Soviet Russia." On Thursday, April 16, Prof. Harold Lasswell will address the forum. Admission is free. The unemployment insurance bill sponsored by the Socialist Party has been introduced in the legislature by Representative Otto A. Buck of Villa Park.

CROSSWATH MEETING

Dates for Frank Crosswath's visit in Chicago, from March 20 to 26 inclusive, are being filled rapidly. The outstanding event is his debate with State Representative King, Sunday, March 22, at the Greater Southside Forum on "Resolved That the Negro Achieve Political Emancipation Through the Democratic and Republican Parties." Anyone who desires to hear Crosswath or a debate with Comrade Crosswath should communicate with Socialist headquarters, Seelye, 2555, 2633 Washington boulevard.

The Socialist candidates for municipal offices—Collins for Mayor, Senior for City Clerk, Scheidel for City Treasurer and Gold for Municipal Court Judge—have received the endorsement of one non-Socialist group, the Chicago Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Kansas

The Club for Socialist Study of the University of Kansas at Lawrence is holding a series of public forums on Socialism. The schedule of lectures by John Lee on "Economic Fundamentals," Powers Hagood on "Industrial Democracy," Noel Galt on "Socialism and Human Nature," F.

H. Guild on "Socialism and Practical Politics," and Robert Wilson on "A Technique for Social Reform."

Maryland

The conference for the unemployed of Baltimore, organized by Socialists, will send a delegation to Annapolis to demand passage of an unemployment insurance bill.

North Carolina

A local of seven members has been organized in the village of Cedar Grove. Isaac Ling is organizer, and W. G. Caruthers is secretary. Both men may be reached at R. F. D. No. 2, Hillsboro, N. C.

Wisconsin

RACINE

Arthur D. Gordon, organizer of Boston Y. P. S. L., is going to Racine as branch organizer. He aims to build up party press circulation, factory labor distribution and factory gate meetings, regular weekly house to house distribution and solidly employed into active organization. His wife will help him in his work.

Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA Labor Institute

Tuesday, March 17th, 8 p. m. Labor Institute, 20 East Kingsbury, will hold a meeting of Philadelphia Local. The program for this meeting has been turned over to the Organization Committee who will use the opportunity to present to the comrades the new plans for organization and educational work in Philadelphia. It is extremely important for all comrades to attend this meeting.

Maine

LEWISTON-AUBURN

The Lewiston-Auburn local is holding a series of six Sunday afternoon public meetings, the first one three weeks ago when Eldredge Brewster spoke on unemployment. He was followed the next week by Harry Laidler of the L. L. D., who spoke on private and public ownership of utilities. The local has an ambitious program of public meetings every other Sunday afternoon, distribution of literature, workers education classes, a public debate, celebration of May Day, and support of a number of labor bills before the legislature.

Local officers are Mr. Porter of Greene, president; Harry McNally of Auburn, recording secretary; Donald Smith, Bates College, corresponding secretary; Edward Eldredge and Bernard Grant, with the other officers, are a committee on program and finance.

New Jersey

STATE COMMITTEE

The committee decided to hold meetings on the second and fourth Sunday of every month until election in order to keep abreast with the work of getting local tickets in the field in as many counties as possible and conducting a vigorous campaign. The next meeting will be held at 105 Springfield avenue, Newark, Sunday, March 22, at 2:30 p. m.

The lecture by H. W. Lerner at county headquarters, March 7, on "Will the Five Year Plan Lead to Socialism in Russia?" proved to be the most interesting event. The next lecture is scheduled for Sunday evening, March 22, William Bohn of the Rand School will speak on "American Socialism." No party member of sympathizers should miss hearing this able speaker.

Local Essex will arrange a discussion meeting Tuesday, March 24, at headquarters on "Is the People's Institute a Help or a Hindrance to the Socialist Party in Essex County?" Only party members will be admitted. Andrew P. Wille, county secretary-treasurer, will speak on the affirmative and George Goebel is expected to speak for the Institute. Party members will have an opportunity to express their views. The purpose of the meeting is to clear up this controversial question and arrive at a mutual understanding.

New York State

State Secretary Merrill calls attention to an error in the item last week in reference to increased dues receipts. The increase for the state outside of Greater New York was \$10 per cent.

not 20 per cent as stated. That for Greater New York was 20 per cent greater for the months of January and February compared with the corresponding months of 1936.

UTICA

Local Utica reports holding the best meeting in many years on March 6. Miss Margery Stocking, industrial secretary of the U. M. C. A., a member of the local, made an address on the unemployment situation in Utica.

UNEMPLOYMENT PETITIONS
State Secretary Merrill calls special attention to the need of circulating petitions for unemployment insurance without delay, and turning in the petitions as soon as the blanks are filled. The legislature is expected to adjourn early in April, and there will be no hearings given by committees of the Assembly after March 18.

The Assembly has adopted a resolution favoring adjournment March 28, to allow time for the completion of the discharge of all standing committee matters, other than the committee on rules, ten days prior to the date of adjournment. After the 18th all bills will be turned over to the rules committee. Standing committees of the Senate continue until adjournment.

NASSAU COUNTY

The third and last lecture course began Thursday, March 5, with Marie B. MacDonald as speaker, on "Germany as It Is Today." All enjoyed her clever remarks. If conditions become normal in Germany Socialism will be the ruling system.

On Sunday, March 15, 7 p. m., Nassau Socialist will hold a Karl Marx celebration with a banquet, entertainment and lecture. Bela Low will speak on "Eulogizing Marx." The Socialist Orchestra, Admission only \$1. Socialists and sympathizers are welcome.

On Thursday, March 19, lecture to be given by Dr. George S. Mitchell of the University of Trade Unionism in the South, at one of headquarters, 1503 McNeil avenue, half block from Inwood R. R. station.

New York City

MANHATTAN

A meeting forum will be held Tuesday, March 17, in the clubrooms at 2 Van Nest place, at 8:30 p. m. A prominent speaker will lecture on "The Russian Revolution." The speaker will be the author of the series of talks on European conditions, and particularly, the work of the Socialist in various countries. It is possible that the speaker may be M. Racine, editor of the Il Nuovo Mondo.

6th A. D.

A notice of the affair of this branch on Feb. 28 was omitted last week. This affair was a social gathering, luncheon and entertainment. A splendid attendance was present. Some money was raised for the branch. Herman Volk showed the movie films he made in Mexico. Moving Alexander acted as toastmaster.

One feature was an expression of appreciation to August Claessens, member of the branch, for some services he rendered. The comrades surprised him and Mrs. Claessens with presentation of a traveling bag, a huge cake, and some hosiery for Mrs. Claessens. The crowd danced until the early hours of the morning. This is the first of a series of affairs to stimulate the Socialist drive. The next affair will be held Saturday, March 28, a bridge party. Handsome prizes will be given to the best players.

8th A. D.

Branch meetings are held every Friday evening at 8:30 p. m. in the Cap Makers' Headquarters, 133 Second avenue.

Upper West Side

The last branch meeting, March 3, brought two pieces of news. The first was that Comrade Corryell, one of our most active members has been elected organizer of the new county committee. The other was that the resolution voted by the WEVD conference of March 1 was the same, except for a few minor changes in wording, as that drawn up by the branch. A communication was received from Bernard Schutte to the effect that the pressure made it impossible for him to continue as secretary and editor of "The Comrade." His resignation was

regretfully accepted, with a vote of thanks. Bernard M. Katzen was elected secretary. James O'Neil and Max Nelson had been scheduled to speak on "What Is A Militant?" but owing to the illness of Comrade O'Neil's wife he was unable to be present. Comrade Nelson provided a fine talk, followed by discussion. At the meeting of the executive committee on March 10, Merritt Crawford announced his resignation because he is moving to Nyack. He has been one of the most valuable members and will continue a member. Report was expressed at loss of his services. The executive committee appointed a committee of three to assist the organizer and correlate activities which are too large for one man to handle. The members are Low, Berlin and Gillis.

The next meeting will be held March 17.

The speaker will be Dan Golensky, whose subject will be "Can the Socialist Party Hope to Bring Socialism in America?"

Yorkville

Friday evening, March 27, Norman Temple will lecture at the Yorkville Temple, 157 East 86th street, on the topic, "Socialist or Chaos." Admission free. From all indications our annual ball, which will be held on Saturday evening, March 28, will be a huge success. Be sure to have all your friends attend. Music by Otto Matner's Dutchmen. Admission \$1.

A crowd of about 300 people filled a small auditorium to hear Norman Thomas call corruption an inevitable condition under capitalist politics and the capitalist system.

He spoke before a meeting arranged by the branch forum, Saturday evening, March 14, a "smoker" will be held at headquarters, 606 West 181st street. Refreshments will be served.

BROXN

The annual Bronx ball on Saturday, March 7, is now history. The affair brought out the largest attendance in the history of our organization. Hunts Point Palace was alive with a huge crowd that danced and stayed until 3 a. m. The concert program was made to organize two new branches. Hundreds of copies of the souvenir journal were distributed. New Leaders were sold and subscriptions obtained. The Yipsels made things lively with their booth sale of books. The women comrades responded excellently at the benefit. In the early hours a steady parade of women members came with donations to the buffet. The affair will net the organization a fair profit, but the success will not be measured in terms of money, rather in the great moral success of so large a crowd and so fine a demonstration. Appreciation is rendered to all Bronx comrades who assisted.

At the meeting of the county executive and county committees last Monday, Organizers reported on various activities and plans and presented the schedule for the remaining weeks in March that will include the following: an attempt will be made to organize two new branches, one in the 1st and the other in the 3rd Assembly Districts. The meeting in the 1st A. D. will be held on Tuesday evening, March 17, in the Workmen's Circle Center, 615 East 140th street. The enrolled Socialist voters of the 1st District will be invited by special invitation. Samuel Orr and August Claessens will address the meeting on current events and the need for joining the Socialist Party. The meeting in the 3rd A. D. will be held on Tuesday evening, March 24, in the Marquette Mansion, 974 East 156th street. The speakers will be Henry Frutcher, Heywood Brown, August Claessens.

2nd A. D.

A mass meeting will be held Thursday evening, March 26, in the Paradise Manor, 11 West Mt. Eden avenue. Speakers include Samuel A. De Witt, Henry Jager, Samuel Orr, August Claessens. The enrolled Socialist voters of the upper 2nd A. D. will be invited. The two remaining lectures will be delivered on March 15 and 22. On the closing evening, March 22, there will be a social gathering following the lecture to which members and the many new people who have attended the lecture series and forum, will be invited. Refreshments will be served.

16th A. D.

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The monthly bridge-party will be held at the headquarters, 1637 East 11th street, near Kings highway, Sunday, March 15, at 7:30 p. m. The will be invited. Refreshments will be served.

son with some sort of a celebration on or around May 1. The branch is also cooperating with Organizer Claessens in the organization of a neighboring branch in the 3rd A. D.

4th A. D.

Branch meetings are held every Tuesday evening. While the membership and attendance is small, nevertheless, excellent work is being accomplished. The Friday evening forum has achieved fair success. The enrolled Socialists have been receiving mail weekly during the last month. The forum program follows: March 13, Sidney Hertzberg, "What Is Socialism?"; March 20, Winston Daniels, "The Cooperative Movement"; March 27, William Karlin, "These Changing Times." The director is David Kaplan.

6th A. D.

A meeting will be held Friday evening, March 13, in the school room at 808 Adea avenue. Among the items of business will be arrangements for the May Day celebration, the report of the committee on new clubrooms and plans for membership drive. So Marcus, promising young speaker and member of the 3-5th A. D. Branch, will talk on some current topic.

The 6th A. D. enrollment book has been "stained" plans will be made for a mass meeting in the upper 6th and another in the Eastern Pelham Bay section, under the auspices of Branch 2.

The branch was very active in helping to make the county ball a success. Abraham Beck, one of our very active workers, sold about \$100 worth of tickets.

7th A. D.

The first of the series of lectures by August Claessens was held last Friday evening. It brought out a capacity audience. Herman Volk acted as chairman and made an appeal to join the party. The comrades were elated with the splendid success. The next lecture will be on "The history of our organization. Hunts Point Palace was alive with a huge crowd that danced and stayed until 3 a. m. The concert program was made to organize two new branches. Hundreds of copies of the souvenir journal were distributed. New Leaders were sold and subscriptions obtained. The Yipsels made things lively with their booth sale of books. The women comrades responded excellently at the benefit. In the early hours a steady parade of women members came with donations to the buffet. The affair will net the organization a fair profit, but the success will not be measured in terms of money, rather in the great moral success of so large a crowd and so fine a demonstration. Appreciation is rendered to all Bronx comrades who assisted.

At the meeting of the county executive and county committees last Monday, Organizers reported on various activities and plans and presented the schedule for the remaining weeks in March that will include the following: an attempt will be made to organize two new branches, one in the 1st and the other in the 3rd Assembly Districts. The meeting in the 1st A. D. will be held on Tuesday evening, March 17, in the Workmen's Circle Center, 615 East 140th street. The enrolled Socialist voters of the 1st District will be invited by special invitation. Samuel Orr and August Claessens will address the meeting on current events and the need for joining the Socialist Party. The meeting in the 3rd A. D. will be held on Tuesday evening, March 24, in the Marquette Mansion, 974 East 156th street. The speakers will be Henry Frutcher, Heywood Brown, August Claessens.

2nd A. D.

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UNION DIRECTORY

BONNABE EMBROIDERS UNION
Local 66, I. O. G. W. U. 7 E. 15th St.
Meet every Tuesday Night in the Office of the Union, 2 L. Freedman, President; Council meets Monday; William Altman, Secretary-Treasurer.

BRICKLAYERS' UNION
LOCAL NO. 9. Office and headquarters, 140 Broadway, Room 100. Phone 494. Willoughby Ave. Phone 4621. Office open daily except Saturday from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Regular meetings every Tuesday evening, Charles Pfaff, Sec'y; Frank J. L. Treasurer; Andrew Street, Bus. Agent; William Weingart, President; Charles Weber, Vice-President; Samuel Potter, Sec. Sec'y.

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 8 p. m.

BUTCHERS' UNION
Local 234 A.M.O. & B.W. of N.A. 175 E. 5th Ave. Orchard 7168
Meet every 1st and 3rd Tuesday
SAMUEL GUSSMAN J. BELSKY
ISIDORE LIPP Secretary
Business Agents

N. Y. JOINT COUNCIL

CAPMAKERS
Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union. Office, 133 Second Ave. Phone Orchard 9800-1-2. The Council meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday, S. Herzkowitz, Sec'y-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.

Page 3

NEW LEADER

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

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Assistant Editor: Edw. Levinson

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

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

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

SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1937

The Russian Trial

THE Moscow trial of 14 alleged Mensheviks ended Monday of this week with sentences ranging from five to fifteen years in prison. Our only source of information regarding the trial is cable reports in the daily press. The stories of Walter Duranty in the New York Times have been the most complete but even his dispatches have been much more brief than those written of the Ramsin trial four months ago and all reports indicate that the recent trial failed to evoke the interest which the former one did.

There are certain outstanding facts of the trial just ended. Feodor Dan and Rafael Abramovich of the Russian Social Democrats abroad were charged with aiding a "counter-revolutionary" conspiracy in Russia in alliance with the German Social Democratic Party and "world capitalists." Abramovich swore to an affidavit showing that he was in Europe at the time he was said to have secretly entered Russia. There is the further fact that both Dan and Abramovich represent a group in their own party who are criticized for being too favorable to the Soviet regime. Michael Braunstein who was said to be in Europe cooperating with the "conspirators" is in an OGPU prison in Russia. On two occasions Duranty refers to the trial as a "farce" while the prisoners violently accuse themselves of sabotage and conspiracy although knowing that such admissions invite the death penalty. There is also the fact that no death penalty was imposed.

There are other queer aspects of this trial but we shall refrain from final comment till we obtain the press service of the Labor and Socialist International. One caution is necessary in all such matters. It is the custom of American Communists to accuse prominent American Socialists as "social fascists" and as being "counter-revolutionary." In their attitude towards all who are not Communists there is no difference between the Russian and American variety. Moreover, as the writings of Lenin, Bukharin, Zinoviev and others reveal, it is a fundamental "principle" of Communism that fairness and decency are "bourgeois prejudices." Anything is legitimate if it tends to destroy your opponent. Knowing this, we should be no more disturbed over an indictment by Communists of Hillquit or Thomas than we should be of charges against Socialists in Europe who have given a life time of service to the working class.

"The Silent Enemy"

"WE are at war with the silent enemy—Hunger." This is the message sent by the City Mission Society of New York City in a letter to prospective financial contributors.

The letter also carries the information that a careful survey made by the Welfare Council early in March revealed that there are 300,000 workers idle in the city and 2,000 working part time! The society urges immediate help "or worse tragedy will follow."

This letter was not intended for general publicity and it shows that relief organizations believe that the distress is much more widespread than public authorities would lead us to believe. With three-quarters of a million of human beings facing want in the largest city in the world we have some idea of the disaster that has swept over the United States.

It is impossible to visualize what has happened. It means bleak and cheerless "homes" with the bread-winner hopelessly walking the streets in search of work. It means children reduced to short rations and even hunger. It means anxious women unable to nourish their babies and men grown desperate with anxiety. The bare means of existence have been withdrawn from men, women, and children in a world of the greatest abundance ever known!

Tell us, gentlemen of this capitalistic civilization, what you think of this thrusting of human

beings into the social pit. Parade your drivel of "initiative" and "individualism" and "private enterprise." Gaze into the pit, observe the human wreckage swarming there, and drool your philosophy. You may be thankful that the minds of these unfortunates have not awakened to a knowledge of what afflicts them or they would make short work of your "order" and all that it represents.

A Socialist Job

NEXT week The New Leader will publish an article by Emile Vandervelde, our Belgian correspondent, on the economic and political conditions of Europe. The situation there is grave. The staggering reparations imposed upon the German people, the American tariff, the deficit in the German budget, the need of caring for 4,000,000 German families, the bellicose militarism of Belgian and French ruling classes, and the arrogance of the German Fascists whose success would bring chaos, all indicate the hell's broth that is brewing abroad.

Moreover, American capitalism is the key to the world situation. There is no comprehension at Washington that American capitalist greed and American foreign policy bear more responsibility for the increasing destitution and desperation of the German masses than any other factors. The ultimate destination of German reparations is the United States yet a stupid Congress and President have erected an almost prohibitive tariff. Then like Uriah Heep our politicians piously declare that we have no responsibility for Europe's problems. They have no idea that Europe's plight is as near to us as the poverty of Arkansas farmers.

Vandervelde writes that there is little doubt that a strong Socialist movement in the United States, cooperating with the European parties, would have been able to bring pressure at Washington to modify stupid American policy. In this we heartily concur. We would add that not only is there a grave responsibility facing American Socialists to build a powerful party but to build it to that stage where it will have some influence abroad. We will render more service to the workers of the world by concentrating on this job of party building than anything else we may undertake.

Hoover's Relief

AN Arkansas farmer writes the *Mikawahee Leader* of the results of Hoover's methods of relief through "voluntary agencies." The President does not want to undermine the "fiber" of the American people. Our "initiative" and "individualism" must not be tampered with. Here is how it works.

Influential planters, the larger merchants, the bankers and politicians organized. Those in need of help were ignored in the work of organization. Having established this capitalist-political control, the hungry were invited to state their needs. They were assigned to such tasks as digging ditches, improving roads, and even clearing lands of the planters. Wages were depressed to a dollar a day for workers who were often "driven by the men selected as overseers, some refused supplies after they had worked, some walking five miles" and returning home. Two days work a week was the limit.

Moreover, the pressure upon wages in general by this method of "relief" is reducing wages in various occupations. The Red Cross cooperates and where wages were two and three dollars a day the schedule is now near one dollar. The "spirit and morale of the destitute tenant and share-working farmer" are crushed and many refuse Red Cross alms although in need.

In other words, Hoover's methods have brought a heavy reduction in wages, produced something like forced labor on plantations, crushed the "initiative" of the workers, and established something like feudalism in Arkansas. We refrain from comment. A Bowery outcast alone would do justice to this revolting situation over his bottle of gin.

A NUTSHELL

In Hamilton County, Ohio, many jobless men from Cincinnati are hunting crows for the 25 cents bounty paid for their extermination. Hoover's "Chicken in the Pot" is enjoyed by his campaign contributors while the workers hunt and eat crow.

If you put a chain around the neck of a slave the other end fastens itself around your own.—Emerson.

The national commander of the American Legion wants a universal draft for the next war. Anybody want to give his bones to fertilize the investments of our capitalists and bankers abroad?

The present order of society is developing all the symptoms of degeneracy and dissolution.—Eugene V. Debs.

Mayor Walker delayed his departure for a vacation in California one day. Why not make it permanent, Jimmie?

From the moment that private possession in the means of production arose, exploitation and the division of society into two hostile classes, standing opposed to each other through their interests, also began.—Wilhelm Liebknecht.

If that sweeping investigation of New York City's departments and bureaus is undertaken gas masks should be provided the investigators to protect them from bad odors.

We can never have any form of Socialism until the people want it, and the very noblest and most perfect form will end in failure if the people are unfit for it.—Robert Blatchford.

The idea of some people of "liberal" persuasion in curing the ills of capitalism is like the physician who would cure smallpox by whitewashing a pimple.

King Coal's Dwindling Empire

ONE worker out of seven employed in American coal mines in 1929 was thrown out of the industry during 1930. Another 95,000 jobless mine workers were added to the 200,000 who had been displaced from 1923 to 1929.

Faced with a drop in coal consumption that pulled the total output of bituminous fourteen per cent and the output of anthracite five per cent below the 1929 figures, the coal operators sharpened their competitive weapons and passed the chief cost of the struggle on to the workers in unemployment and increased speed-up and hazard for those who are still in the mines.

World crisis in industry has merely intensified the chronic crisis of coal. The end is not yet in sight. Production was declining throughout 1930 and has been lower week by week in 1931, than in the later months of 1930. Bituminous producers expect increased competition from the newly extended pipe lines for natural gas. Anthracite is feverishly cutting costs in its battle with fuel oil. Just how the burden of the struggle is thrown on to the working class appears in recent summaries of the coal industry for 1930.

New types of mechanical loaders were launched and additional machines were installed, according to Coal Age. But also "operators have learned the lesson that successful mechanization does not stop with the installation of equipment for loading coal but it means other necessary improvements below and above ground." In other words, the speed-up of mechanical loaders driving the miners at the working face is spreading more and more to include hauling crews, repair shop men, dumping operations at the foot of the shaft, maintenance men underground and all the workers at the tipple.

Long before the general crisis, the larger bituminous companies had begun to install elaborate mechanical cleaning plants. Scores of such surface plants were opened or contracted for during 1930. Competition as to quality of coal preparation going along with the drastic reduction in total market has made more furious the battle among the operators. It increases the desperate irregularity of employment at the weaker mines. It means many permanent shut-downs.

Along with speed-up for some and unemployment for others has gone a fresh attack on wages. Payroll figures compiled in the Monthly Labor Review for some 1,000 selected bituminous mines showed average earnings of \$21.65 during a week in November, 1930, as against \$26.15 a year earlier. Earnings in these mines are above the average for the industry as a whole.

Wage cutting has met with strong resistance in local strikes at many bituminous mines. Now Coal Age reports that more companies have been added to the list of those driving to break the solidarity of the workers—and to speed them up on the job—by some system of bonus or "incentive" wages.

In the anthracite, the new giant breaker at Locust Summit (Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co.) is only the largest of several new highly mechanized installations, centralizing the preparation of coal and throwing out of work old scattered breakers—and their workers. At least ten "high cost" mines have been closed in the northern anthracite field. At one mine—and possibly more—this has meant abandonment of a company village, closing down the company store and leaving workers and their families not only jobless but isolated and stranded.

Anthracite miners demand division of work among the various collieries but the whole pressure of capitalism is against them. The year brought a tremendous slashing of numbers employed. According to preliminary estimate (Federal Reserve Board) only 129,000 men were employed at anthracite mining in 1930 as against 152,000 in 1929 and 165,000 in 1926-27.

Hazards, meantime, have increased. The total number of fatal accidents in coal mining dropped from 2,187 in 1929 to 2,014 in 1930. But eight per cent fewer men were killed only because 14 per cent fewer were at work. When exact employment figures are available they will show a clear increase in fatality rate.

Drama Group Forming
Members of the Y. P. S. L. are evincing a great deal of interest in the formation of a group to perform plays that have a distinctly proletarian slant. Among those who have been invited to give their play writing talents to the Yipsels are the following: Upton Sinclair, McAllister Coleman, Sam Dewitt, Heywood Brown and John Dos Passos. A meeting of all those interested in the enterprise will be held in the Rand School, March 14th, at 7:30 p. m.

The Martyrs of the Paris Commune

Proletarian Revolt 60 Years Ago Served Notice to World Capitalism

By James O'Neal

SIXTY years ago this month the Paris Commune was proclaimed and the ruling classes of the world became aware of the fact that, having pushed the remnants of the old feudal classes into the background, another class was rising to challenge the new order dominated by bankers, commercial and industrial capitalists.

The Socialist movement was still in its formative stage in philosophy, program and organization. The same thing was true of the economic organizations of the working class. In France the traditions of the Great Revolution influenced revolutionary thought and the ideas of Marx, Proudhon, Babeuf, Bakunin, Blanqui and others influenced that section of the masses that was more or less class conscious.

If the French working class, except for a small fraction, had not acquired a clear perspective of the development of capitalism, the same was true of the workers in general in other countries. Crude ideas corresponded with the immature character of capitalist production and the survival of some remnants of the old regime. In numbers the organized movement was also weak, although it had some heroic struggles to its credit.

This was the background of the awakening working class in France when the Paris Commune

burst upon the world at the end of the Franco-Prussian War in 1871. The Commune itself was not an early attempt at Communism which the similarity of the two words leads some to believe. A number of other communes had been set up by French cities in imitation of Paris but they were short-lived and the Paris workers were left to fight their battles alone.

The Commune was the forcible assertion of the right of communal autonomy for Paris in which revolutionary workers led. They were also inspired with the hope that this autonomy would contribute to a working class regime in Paris which would inspire the workers in other cities. The cowardice of the national politicians and the incompetence of the generals had also brought humiliation to the masses by the surrender to the Prussian armies. Many of the workers shared this feeling of national humiliation with liberal sections of the bourgeois class, the lawyers and others of the professional classes. Yet there was also a definite ideal of internationalism in the Commune which cut across all national ideas, looking forward to a general world movement of the working class for emancipation from the bourgeois order.

With France occupied by the Prussian armies and the ruling politicians awaiting terms of peace, the Paris Commune was declared by the Communards. "The Commune was composed of town councilors, chosen by general suffrage in the various departments of Paris," wrote Engels. "Universal suffrage was to serve the people, constituted in communes."

One of the first acts of the Commune was to call for a general election which gave strong ma-

jorities for the Commune in every district. Of the eighty-six members elected, sixty-five belonged to the revolutionary groups and twenty-one to the opposition, of which fifteen were reactionaries and six Radical Republicans. The majority of the revolutionaries was three to one. Reinforced by this overwhelming popular approval, the communist administration took up its work.

Space will not permit consideration of the work of the Communards in administering public works, the city's finances, organizing defense, policing the city, social legislation for the workers, and other aspects of its administration. However, without previous training or experience and under extraordinary conditions this first administration of a great city by the workers revealed the capacity of the working class to assume grave responsibilities in an extraordinary emergency.

Mistakes were made, to be sure, but on the whole Paris was never better governed than in the days of the Commune. There were less crimes committed than when the "parties of order" governed. Where the Commune failed in competent leadership was in military organization and this was to be expected considering that no competent military leader sided with the Commune.

It is the measureless sacrifices and courage of the Communards that have inspired the workers of all countries. Will the pathos and Spartan heroism of that revolt for the communal autonomy of Paris, that assertion of the claims of the working class to govern, ever be fully appreciated by us?

Rigault shouting "Vive la Commune!" while brutal Versailles sol-

diers beat him to death in the streets.

Millere, uncovering his breast to the bullets of the victorious reaction, crying "Vive le Peuple!" Delsuc, reproached by his comrades for some indiscretion, marching out into the streets in his death in vindication of his revolutionary honor.

Then the nameless heroes—no heroes who held the red banner above the barricades till all fell with bayonet thrusts.

There were the multitudes who by trenches, shot in the boulevard, and the thousands of exiles to New Caledonia.

The prisoners, ragged, hungry, exhausted, marching miles to the firing squad or to be sentenced to exile. Lining the streets were the bourgeois cads and their women taunting the defeated soldiers—the workers. Or from the windows of apartments, aristocrats spewed their venom upon these unfortunates.

And what of Thiers and his savage retaliation, the unnecessary and inhuman slaughter of captives by the forces of "order"? What of the gentlemen of the upper classes of France who violated their own code of war by such wanton massacre?

Today the Paris Commune is an inspiration to the toiling masses of the world. The martyrs of the Commune have lived in the memory of the awakened workers of all countries. They passed on but they will never die.

It is for us in this period of a world made wretched by a diseased capitalism to make ourselves worthy of the martyrs of the Commune and we cannot better do that than by devoted service to the cause for which they gave their lives.

A Negro Congressman on Relief for the Unemployed

By Frank R. Crosswaith

SINCE HE BECAME, IN CONGRESS, the political spokesman of his race, no other utterance of the Hon. Oscar DePriest has caused greater consternation among thinking Negroes, than the speech he is reported to have made during the recent debate in the lower House on the Senate's amendment to add \$25,000,000 for flood relief to the Interior Department's appropriation bill. It is generally admitted that in that speech the "lone Negro Congressman" not only did not make a good showing, but that he actually did violence to the recognized principles of elementary logic, as well as misrepresented grossly the views of those of his race whose interest was intimately bound with the amendment.

AFTER EXPLAINING TO HIS COLLEAGUES how the city of Chicago takes care of its poor and needy, Mr. DePriest established his right to speak for the "down-trodden and underprivileged" by stating that his mother and father were slaves, hence he could not be accused of any lack of sympathy with the poor. He next told the story of how the district he represents in Congress had solved the plight of the poor by establishing a charity organization which gave away 3,000 baskets during the Christmas season, paid for with money raised by that organization. To date, "more than 65,000 meals had been given to those who needed them." Nevertheless, the honorable gentleman was opposed to asking "for public funds to make mendicants out of the American people." What logic! Perhaps it is well that Mr. DePriest spoke only three minutes.

DURING THE RECEIPT TARIFF DEBATE we looked in vain to hear what Mr. DePriest would say concerning that "dole" handed to the manufacturing interests of the nation by Congress and Mr. Hoover. Obviously, Mr. DePriest is opposed to the "dole" only when the direct beneficiaries of it belong to the workingclass.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, like the history of every other nation, is filled with examples of government doles granted to the ruling groups of gamblers, speculators, adventurers and swindlers. The "History of Great American Fortunes" by Gustav Meyers, stands as an irrefutable testimonial to this fact. Has Mr. DePriest ever considered the full nature of the service rendered by Consular Agents to the owning class of their respective countries? During the world war, when the United States Government, in the interest of service, took over the operation of the railroads, its first act was to guarantee to the owners a definite rate of interest on their investment. During that same period Congress conscripted labor "to work or fight" but gave them no guarantee as to wages. Furthermore, every high school boy knows that the Department of Commerce under the guidance of the "great engineer" aided greatly our industrial and financial rulers; and that tariff walls are erected primarily to advance the interest of our manufacturing classes.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY, like its twin Brother, the Democratic Party, is the political expression of the ruling class, and serves willingly the economic and financial interest of that class. When the workingclass responds with the same measure of zeal and devotion to its economic interest as is now manifested by the ruling class, labor will cease being exposed to such open insults as Hoover and DePriest hurled at it recently. There is needed in Congress at this time a Negro, yes, a new Negro, one who recognizes that great changes of a fundamental, economic and social nature are taking place in the world and who can intelligently relate these changes to the increasing problems of his race and the workers generally. Can the Negro masses measure up to this demand? They have the power, all they need is will tempered by intelligence.

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Finn Socialist Paper Inaugurates Plan For Jobless Insurance

(By A New Leader Correspondent)

FITCHBURG.—The Finnish Socialist Publishing Company, publishers of the Finnish Socialist daily RAIVAAJA and the monthly magazine NYKYAIIKA, decided at its recent annual meeting to adopt a plan of unemployment insurance for employees of the company. The plan provides that each worker shall pay one per cent of his wage to an unemployment fund and that the company shall also pay an equal amount. The insurance fund will be administered by a board of three chosen by the workers.

The plan provides that any worker who is temporarily unemployed will be entitled to receive one-half of his regular wage. If one worker leaves the employ of the firm he can not withdraw any money that he has contributed to the unemployment insurance fund. RAIVAAJA employs thirty people.

WASHINGTON Open Forum Asks WEVD Continue
(By A New Leader Correspondent)
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Washington Open Forum at its monthly business meeting voted to instruct its President, Linn A. E. Gale, to protest to the Federal Radio Commission against taking Station WEVD off the air.

Ingersoll Forum
The Ingersoll Forum will stage a debate in Pythian Temple, 135 W. 70th Street, Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. John T. Kewish will speak on the affirmative side of the subject "Is Determinism a Delusion: Has Man a Free Will?" He will be opposed by Samuel Sklaroff.

BRONX FREE FELLOWSHIP

"Are We Facing a New Spiritual Awakening?" will be the topic of Rev. Leon Rosser Land's address at the 8 o'clock Fellowship Service at the weekly meeting of the Bronx Free Fellowship, Azure Masonic Temple, 1591 Boston Road, near E. 172nd Street, on Sunday evening, March 15th. At the nine o'clock Open Forum, Sam A. De Witt will speak on "Readings and Comments on American Poetry."

NEW LEADER MAIL BAG

THE DANVILLE STRIKE

Editor, The New Leader:

One is inclined to be rather sympathetic with David George's letter to the New Leader for ignoring the excellent opportunity for organizing work at Danville. After rendering effective aid in relief work, the party should not neglect the matter. We see the spectacle of the Socialist Party helping to restore confidence in capitalism! Why the negligence? Should not the relief be not only an end in itself but a means to an end, i.e., education of the workers as to the causes and the permanent cure? For example, does the party prefer 7,000 votes in the silk-stocking district in New York to 2,000 workers' votes in Danville? Or is the party inclined to a sort of state autonomy, leaving all affairs in Virginia to George, literally and figuratively?

The party should have had an organizer there from the very inception of the strike, to direct the workers, to organize, and to cooperate in leading the strike. If this was not feasible because of lack of organizers or funds, the least the party might have done was to send money to Mr. George, so that he might carry on his work unhindered. He has been carrying on a most laudable and energetic campaign, despite the great lack of funds and cooperation.

True, the party did pat him on the back through the NEW LEADER and gave him a line to the strike, but even sending Norman Thomas there for a day. That appeared little more than lip service. Something must be done and done immediately. This is a matter to which we cannot give too much attention. It is not a matter of local importance, rather basic principles of program and tactics are involved. The party must maintain a strict working class basis primarily, and recognize the importance of its labor movement foundation.

Washington, D. C.

WASHOUSTON, D. C.

We are sure that the writer of the above criticism would not have written it if he were one of the factors in the history of the party has helped in working class struggles to the extent of its resources. Its resources in recent years have been meager. It could neither send a representative to Danville nor send any large funds. The National Office has also had difficult financial problems of its own. The party must have been in need of financial help which the party could not give. New York comrades would have helped more if they could have done so. It is a difficult situation that required a special drive for funds. The need of funds for the party—local, state, and national—is such that every member should "give till it hurts" in the present national drive. We certainly can do little or nothing for party work itself, to say nothing of working class struggles, without funds.—Editor of The New Leader.

AGREE TO DIFFER

Editor, The New Leader:

To me there appears to be extreme danger to the cause of Socialism in America in this controversy over Soviet Russia, although there may be some good in having the question thrashed out frankly and thoroughly, provided it can be done in a "comradely" and tolerant way, and with a desire to reach a better understanding on the question. But the tone of the arguments is already obviously uncomradely, and hence the controversy threatens to have the effect of recurrent and ubiquitous curse of Socialism—dissension and division, with the inevitable consequence of enfeebling the whole movement.

It will be an extreme folly if American Socialists will allow themselves to become divided at this time over something that is not primarily requisite to their program. It seems to me that the chief task of all party members at present is to understand the problems that confront them in this country; to work out an effective program to further the cause of Socialism; and to concentrate on an united-front attack on Capitalism. With the widespread dissatisfaction all over the country under the present conditions, Socialism has a glorious opportunity to do some effective work. In the face of this fact, it seems very absurd to become involved in a squabble over whether Russia has the right form of Socialism or not. This may result in setting the movement back another hundred years or so; and I believe it would not be too strong to say that persons who would

deliberately do this put little value on the cause they have embraced.

Finally, is it not rather ironic, if not grotesque, that we Socialists who call each other "comrades," become so intolerant and petty over questions of "comradely" behavior? I hope that all program and ideas? I hope that all Socialists will have enough generosity and spirit of comradeship to agree to differ on this Russian question, and unite with others to work for the enhancement and ultimate triumph of Socialism in the United States.

SIDNEY PHILLIPS.

Iowa Falls, Iowa.

CONSUMERS' RESEARCH

Editor, The New Leader:

The consumers' wing of the Socialist movement has been badly and inexcusably neglected. It is just as important to organize as consumer, as well as to organize as worker, and unless we can't control the market, we can't control the economy. New Leader readers should be acquainted with Consumers' Research, a non-commercial membership organization devoted to supplying accurate and unbiased information to ultimate consumers as to the relative merits, cost, etc., of all consumers' goods. Though still very young, their buyers' guide lists over one thousand items by brand name, classified as to quality, expense, etc. Membership is only \$2.00 a year; the service is available to any consumer who will use it. Information in the hands of all consumers would ultimately make a perfectly useless, thus reducing the great economic waste.

Consumers' Research is under the direction of Stuart Chase and F. M. Webster, authors of "Your Money's Worth" and sponsored by a long list of prominent engineers, economists and liberals. Every Socialist should push this movement. The address is: Consumers' Research, 340 W. 23rd St., New York City.

RICHARD M. BRIGGS.

Rochester, N. Y.

THE UNEMPLOYED

Editor, The New Leader:

I notice in the issue of Feb. 28 that no credit whatsoever is given those comrades who really made it possible for the I. L. D. to dispose of 200,000 copies of the Unemployed magazine. I want to say that much credit is due to Jimmie Higgins who braved the wintry cold on the highways and byways and who defied the powers that be and their emissaries.

These comrades all over the land were ordered about by the officers of mammon, thrown out of office buildings and other places canvassed. They exposed themselves to the wintry blasts, to all kinds of abuse and ridicule and some went to jail in an endeavor to spread the new freedom before the masses.

These hardy brothers of the new freedom made the sales of The Unemployed possible and out of justice to them. I ask for this little recognition. I also notice that in two articles relative to the Philadelphia Socialist mass meeting on unemployment insurance which was held Feb. 14 at City Hall Plaza, very little credit is given to certain groups that really made that meeting possible. I want to say that had it not been for a group of 25 Yipsels (both Jr. and Sr.) who distributed circulars, painted banners and carried the banners about a mile bare-handed through the cold wintry wind and then held them aloft for a solid hour at the meeting; only for that meeting could not have been held. I know, personally, people who have not stopped to listen to our speakers in a heavy wind with the temperature below zero below freezing, only for the fact that their attention was drawn by the 25 banners our Yipsels held aloft.

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JOHN PARTRIDGE.

Philadelphia, Pa.

There is no passion of the human heart that promises so much and pays so little as revenge. —H. W. Shaw.

Happy guts and empty purse. May be better, can't be worse.