

Timely Topics

By Norman Thomas

The Attempts to Stifle German Recovery—Reparations and Peace—The Unemployed and Congress—Scandals in New York and Pittsburgh—The New York Legislature

THE GERMAN-AUSTRIAN PACT

IT MAY well prove that the most important news of the week for Americans who live in towns and villages where the news has not even been heard is the German-Austrian customs union which is causing such a furore in Europe. If other nations led by France force a retreat on this small approach to better conditions in Germany and Austria and to economic sanity they will give dangerous evidence of man's incapacity to do in time that which may avert infinite suffering.



Norman Thomas

Everybody agrees that high tariffs around little nations are one of the curses of Europe. Endless talk about general tariff agreement and Briand's grandiose plan of a United States of Europe having at least temporarily come to nothing, Germany took the initiative in making this pact with Austria with a definite understanding that her neighbors could come into the union on the same terms. Then came the storm. That morbid, neurotic obsession of "security" which has driven France into the very military alliances that most menace security caused her statesmen to protest against an alliance which would have been a disaster to the nations joined in the pact. The result is uncertain. Why is the pact important? Not because of itself it will pull Germany out of her dreadful economic depression but because it will help a little to bring about more normal economic conditions in both Germany and Austria and because the initiative Germany has taken diplomatically may ultimately bring about a larger tariff union. In the meantime it is an achievement which may minister to the German hunger for some achievement and so help to block the growth of Hitlerism. German Fascism feeds on the repressions and restrictions placed on Germany and the growth of German Fascism may very well mean European if not world war. That is why the pact is important to us.

It should be added that if the German pact is the basis of a larger European customs union, more than ever we shall be compelled to come to terms with it and lower our own high tariffs if we want trade.

WHO PAYS REPARATIONS?

THIS German-Austrian tariff pact and the discussion of it calls attention to the way in which the nations of the world, including the United States, have put every conceivable obstacle in the way of the German Social Democrats and others who want to keep peace. It will be a good thing. Germany has much greater proportional unemployment than Great Britain and her wages are very much lower. It is said that over half of the Germans gainfully employed have annual incomes of less than \$300 a year. These are the poor workers who pay the reparations settled on Germany. It is no use to argue that these reparations work out at only so many pails of beer a year. The mass effect of them economically and the psychological effect of them on the workers is not accurately described in such terms. So long as the sore question of debts and reparations is left in its present state it menaces the peace of the world. The United States and the United States only is in a position to take the lead in an economic conference to wipe out debts and reparations, take away one of the leading grievances which feeds Hitlerism and bring about a condition which will somewhat stimulate world trade and thus help to end depression.

CONGRESS AND RELIEF

THIS week with a number of others I saw Senator Watson and Speaker Longworth to urge them to ask a special session of Congress of the President. This we asked not from any great love of Congress but because on the whole Congress is a little less bad than the administration about unemployment and because only Congress can take effective measures for unemployment relief on a nationwide scale. This they can do by "liberty" loans for direct relief and for a very large program of public works. Incidentally I think that the financing of the loans by the Treasury Department and the Federal Reserve system might be used as one step in a process of restoring and stabilizing the price level of 1926, thereby helping producers generally, and especially farmers who have to pay back 1926 debts in dollars worth far more than in 1926 owing to the fall in the price level. This, however, is a matter that I shall discuss later in the light of further inquiry.

Meanwhile I want to insist that liberty loans be repaid out of increases in inheritance taxes and surtaxes on great incomes are the only fair—indeed the only possible—way of giving more adequate relief to the unemployed whom the United States has treated worse than any civilized nation. The newspapers insist on telling us that business conditions are slowly improving. I hope so. But it will be a long time before many of the unemployed are back at work. In the meantime their savings and their friends' savings are exhausted. The effects of unemployment are cumulative. Public and private relief in cities is grossly inadequate. Thus in New York in February with a wage loss in excess of 60 million—probably nearer 70 or 75 million—the total of all public and private relief, which includes relief given in normal time, was only a little over 3 million dollars. Of course New York City ought to do more, as we Socialists told the Board of Estimate. But the Federal government must do more, for only the Federal government, on a nationwide scale, can reach the real dole receivers, namely, the recipients of dividends. Hence our demand for half a billion dollars of direct federal relief and a 3 billion dollar program of public works.

As we expected we got little encouragement from Messrs. Watson and Longworth. They did say they would talk to the President. But both of them frankly professed to be afraid of Congress in the interest of the Republican Party and Big Business. If you can imagine one of those French Bourbons "who learned nothing and forgot nothing" and who had much to do with various revolutions, you will have a picture of Senator Watson. To be sure, he affects the breezy manners of the Middle West, talks about his sympathy with the people and is a good hand shaker. But his whole denunciation of the dole which to him means help to the tragic army of the unemployed, his whole lack of faith in the Congress of which he is a part, in the best Bourbon style—and may have the same sort of result. Nevertheless, whatever Senator Watson says, public opinion can force a special session of Congress even if both the Republican and Democratic leaders want to avoid it.

INVESTIGATING TAMMANY

WELL, New York City is to be investigated, as we Socialists were first and most persistent in asking. We didn't get the tri-party investigation for which we asked, but I think that Judge Seabury as counsel will try to do a searching and competent job. The Republican Party as such has too many skeletons in its own closet to make anybody trust a Republican investigation. No investigation will amount to much unless it gets down behind individual men to the system. The political expression of the system in New York is the Tammany-McCooey machine or racket. But this in turn is only one of the manifestations of the capitalist system in action in our political democracy. The usefulness of investigation is the extent that it arouses the mass of workers to fundamental action.

THE BLANK RECORD AT ALBANY

ACCEPT for this investigation, the New York legislature is going to adjourn with a bad record of accomplishment. Nothing will have been done about unemployment insurance except possibly to appoint a commission. Nothing will have been done about the five-day week. Nothing will have been done about banking except possibly at Roosevelt's behest to compel the segregation of thrift accounts. The Governor who demands this, however, is as blame-worthy as the legislature, for he has not investigated the Banking Department which clearly mismanaged matters both in the case of the Bank of United States and the State Bank of Binghamton.

PITTSBURGH HAS ITS SCANDALS

NEW YORK is by no means the only city with scandals. Very bad conditions have been brought to light in Pittsburgh as a result of which that reform Governor, Gifford Pinchot, is likely to be in a hole. The Pittsburgh machine which belongs to the Mellons, is run by a man named Coyne, and to which Mayor Kline belongs, has supported Pinchot. In no small degree he owes his election to it. He and Roosevelt are in a position to compare notes on how hard it is to be a "liberal" in old party con-

With Which
Is Combined

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Socialists Ask Congress Meet on Jobless; Hoover Packs Job Insurance Committee

Party Asks Locals Aid Drive Fund

Socialist Branches Are
Urged by N. E. C. to
Push Efforts — States
Active

(By A. New Leader Correspondent)

CHICAGO.—A call for contributions totalling at least fifteen thousand dollars from Socialist locals and branches throughout the country was made last week by the National Executive Committee. Each member of the party who has not given thus far is expected to give at least one dollar to his branch secretary so that it can be forwarded on to Drive headquarters. Those who can afford to give more should feel it part of their Socialist duty to do so in order to make up for their comrades who have been unemployed.

"If each member who has not yet contributed to the Drive would give at least one dollar, we would be able to reach the half way mark on the Drive within the week," Clarence Senior, National Secretary, said. The locals have been asked not only to contribute from their treasuries, or collect one dollar for each member, but also to pass a subscription list. Persons holding places on national and state committees have also been especially appealed to during the past week, as bearing the responsibility for the financing of the party.

Thomas in Connecticut

Minnie Cederholm, state secretary for Connecticut, announced that Norman Thomas was to speak for the Drive three times in the state during May, which is the first time that he has been available. Hartford, Meriden, and Norwalk are the cities that will arrange the meetings. Arrangements are being made for three Drive banquets with Heywood Brown as the principal speaker. Rochester and Syracuse, New York, will have him on Friday and Saturday, April 10th and 11th, while Pittsburgh, Penna., will put on a big banquet on Sunday evening, the 12th. Pittsburgh expects to raise at least \$1500 just as it did for the United Socialist Drive. Partly because of the activity of Fred D. Warren, former fighting editor of the historic Appeal to Reason, the response from the Western part of the country has been heartening. Warren, when he was editor of the Appeal, was the terror of the ruling classes. Each new issue of the Appeal was awaited anxiously by thousands of judges, government officials, and reactionary employers, in fear that they would be subjected to a pillorying in its pages. The Appeal was often denied mailing privileges and was shipped by express during these periods. In the company towns in the coal, iron, and lumber regions, armed guards would often have to be supplied by the Socialists to keep the newspaper from being seized and destroyed by company thugs.

Virginia Appoints Secretary

Eunice Johnson Hopewell, has been appointed Secretary of the Virginia Drive Committee. David George is Treasurer. A follow up letter will be mailed to all the party members and sympathizers in the state next week. The following are among those who have either pledged or paid their share of the Socialism Forward Drive:

Ray W. Chagberlin.....\$ 5.00
Louise Guggins.....4.00
H. O. Guggins.....2.00
Edward Allen.....5.00
Mrs. Josephine Gottschalk.....5.00
Carroll Mattingly.....2.00
Thomas Nicholson.....5.00
John Peterson.....1.00
Ella P. Tilly.....1.00
Leona Finestone.....1.00
Anton Gardner.....1.00
W. J. Tonn.....1.00
Clifford Barry Nobles.....1.00
S. Wolman.....2.00
A. E. Gray.....2.50
N. B. Fraser.....5.00
George Scott.....1.00
M. L. Phillips.....2.00
Irene W. Asher.....10.00
W. R. Ward.....5.00
R. P. Pockrus.....5.00
J. A. Conard.....1.00
H. P. Wood.....5.00
Frank Davis.....5.00
John A. Tiscornia.....1.00
J. W. Stach.....1.00
Cora C. Alderton.....5.00
M. Link.....1.00
Ellsworth N. Croli.....10.00
Reuben Farr.....5.00
Workmen's Cir. Branch 85.....2.00
O. Vahl.....2.00
A. E. Gray.....2.50
Dennis Coffey.....2.00
Ray C. Branch 154.....2.00
Wm. J. C. Wisner.....1.00
Charles Pomeroy.....10.00
Workmen's Sick & Death Ben. Fund.....5.00
R. W. Sibler.....5.00
(Continued on Page Two)

Green Opposes Criminal Syndicalism Bill in N.C.

RALEIGH, N. C.—(FP)—Pres. William Green, A. F. of L., has expressed strong disapproval of the criminal syndicalism bill proposed for North Carolina. In a letter to Pres. R. R. Lawrence, state federation of labor, he says that labor is opposed to criminal syndicalism, violence, sabotage and terrorism, but that such a law is often used to limit the exercise of labor's legal rights to free speech and free assembly.

"I urge you and your associates to oppose the enactment of this law in a vigorous and uncompromising way," he said.

Socialists Win School Board Poll

Milwaukee Party Places
Five Among First Six
Candidates

(Special New Leader Correspondent)

MILWAUKEE.—Capturing the first three places and placing all five of its candidates within the first six nominees, the Socialist school board slate won a smashing victory in the primary election last week.

The scope and size of the Socialist victory exceeded the expectations of even the most optimistic of the party leaders.

Complete totals of the election show that George O. Strehlow, the only Socialist running for re-election, leads the whole field of twenty-three candidates, leaving non-partisan members also running for re-election trailing far behind.

Strehlow is closely followed by William F. Buech and Mrs. Ida Kent. Walter Alexander, non-partisan, running for re-election, placed fourth, closely pressed by Jacob Jung and Edwin W. Knappe, Socialists, in fifth and sixth place.

N-P's Showing Poor

Miss Gertrude Sherman and Harry V. Meissner, non-partisans seeking re-election, made a poor showing, placing seventh and ninth, respectively.

The poor showing made by the non-partisan directors seeking re-election, who had the united support of the capitalist press, the Employers' council and other anti-union organizations, was taken by the leaders of organized labor and the Socialist party as an indication that the voters are ready to repudiate the stand of the non-partisan school directors against the minimum wage on school board work.

An analysis of the vote by wards shows that compared to the primary two years ago the Socialists made large gains in some of the non-partisan wards as well as showing a good gain in the Socialist wards, with the exception of the Seventh ward. In this ward a large vote was cast two years ago because a special election for alderman, which was won by Alex. (Continued on Page Three)

Unfriendly Senators to Make Survey

Wagner Side-Track
for Chairmanship in
Favor of Stand-Patter

(By A. New Leader Correspondent)

WASHINGTON.—(FP)—By appointing Senators Hebert of Rhode Island and Glenn of Illinois as the majority members with Sen. Wagner of New York, on the special Senate committee to study and report on public unemployment insurance systems abroad and private unemployment insurance schemes in this country. Vice-President Curtis is now seen to have given important aid to President Hoover in throttling the legislative program sponsored by Wagner. Announcement that Glenn and Hebert, who are hostile to all measures looking toward social insurance, have deposed Wagner as chairman, and have chosen the hard-boiled Hebert in his stead, has stirred up new indignation in labor circles, where the memory of Hoover's veto of the Wagner employment service bill has not yet died out.

Behind this is the story of Hoover's persistent warfare against the Wagner plan for dealing with unemployment—the bill for gathering more reliable statistics and more of them; the bill for long-term advance planning of public works; the bill for federal and state cooperation in finding jobs for the unemployed, and the Wagner resolution for investigation of the best means of insuring the workers against unemployment. Congress, in the course of three years, was driven by organized labor and national public opinion to adopt all four measures. Hoover signed the first in silence, after failing to defeat it in committee. He signed the second after it had been modified, and he announced that it was the work of one of his own clerks. He vetoed the third, after having repudiated his own former advocacy of this precise plan, and after forcing Secretary of Labor Doak to like-wise repudiate former testimony in its favor. Unable to veto the resolution for study of unemployment insurance, he has been able to get Vice-President Curtis to knife it for him, by naming to the committee a majority that is cynically hostile to its aims.

Playing Politics

Nor has Wagner been wholly surprised at the blow struck by Glenn and Hebert. On the night when the resolution was permitted to come to a vote in the Senate, Sen. Robinson of Arkansas, the pro-Hoover leader of the regular Democrats, went to Wagner with the suggestion that the resolution could pass if Wagner would take second place on the committee. Robinson blushed when Wagner replied that he could go back to Hoover and tell him that Wagner would stay off the committee if he, as author of the measure, were not made chairman in accordance with the unwritten law of the Senate. (Continued on Page Two)

10,000 Demand N. Y. C. Vote \$25,000,000 For Jobless

LAST Saturday afternoon, more than 10,000 unemployed workers under the leadership of the Socialist Party of New York demonstrated in Union Square against the governmental authorities who have been so oblivious to their distress.

The huge crowd applauded vigorously as speaker after speaker assailed an economic system which produced unemployment—the ruling politicians for their failure to appropriate any large sum of money for direct unemployment relief, and the shelving of all proposals for unemployment insurance.

Among the speakers were Algonon Lee, August Claessens, McAllister Coleman, Judge Jacob Panken, Mrs. Rachel Panken, Esther Friedman, Rabbi Sidney Goldstein of the Free Synagogue, Professor Harry Ward of the Union Theological Seminary, Abraham Miller of the Amalgamated

Clothing Workers of America, and Julius Hochman, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union.

At the conclusion of the meeting, the following resolutions were read by Algonon Lee and were enthusiastically endorsed by the demonstrators:

"Whereas thousands of people in this city are in great distress because of unemployment; Whereas private charity has publicly confessed to its inability to alleviate suffering; Therefore: be it resolved that this gathering of thousands of workers, at Union Square go on record demanding an immediate appropriation of \$25,000,000 by the city administration to be used to provide food, clothing and shelter for the unemployed."

"Whereas unemployment is inevitable under capitalism; Whereas every economic depression (Continued on Page Three)

Thomas and Watson Clash On the 'Dole'

Delegation Tells Sena-
tors Special Session to
Vote Aid Is Needed

By Lawrence Todd

WASHINGTON.—(FP)—A conference to determine on steps to force President Hoover to summon Congress in special session to "prevent further spread of unrelieved unemployment," has met in the Capitol. It decided, at a preliminary session held in the office of Senator Frazier of North Dakota, to call upon Majority Leader Watson of the Senate and Speaker Longworth, as well as upon the Senators who sponsored the recent progressive conference. Watson received the delegation, which was headed by Norman Thomas of the Socialist Party and the League for Industrial Democracy. Thomas outlined to him, in a brief but effective argument, the need for immediate action by Congress, and hence the need for a special session. Thomas was followed by Dorothy Detzer of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, and by Marx Lewis, also of the Socialist Party. They suggested that with more than 6,000,000 unemployed and unable to find work of any kind, Congress should be at work on relief measures, including emergency food relief funds.

Watson Is Unmoved

In reply, Watson admitted that he saw no early prospect of business recovery. He said the return to normal employment would be slow. But he said he was absolutely opposed to "the dole," and would favor the voting of food relief by Congress only if and when conditions of starvation made it necessary. He quoted Chairman Payne of the American Red Cross and Col. Arthur Woods, adviser to the President, as saying that such federal aid would not be required.

Thomas reminded Watson that the stockholders' class continues to draw a dole in the shape of dividends, when the country is in no position to afford private profits, while workers are hungry. The Indiana Senator was unmoved. He said he would talk to Hoover, but would not endorse the demand that Congress be brought into session. Objections voiced by Watson to federal aid to the unemployed on the ground that only eight states of the Union pay half of all the taxes to the federal government, and the others ought not to expect to get the bulk of the appropriations were promptly refuted by Thomas, who reminded Watson that the eight states pay the taxes on incomes the remaining forty states provide for them.

Doesn't Trust Congress

Watson criticized the "dole system" in England, which, he said, was dragging that country down, and would not do for the United States. In his rejoinder, Thomas pointed out that the dole system, even if it were properly designated as such, was the result of the breakdown of capitalism in England, and not its cause. Moreover, Thomas declared that as a solution unemployment insurance was infinitely better than breadlines, although his preference was for an economic system in which there would be no need for either. Watson conceded that one of the great problems was the unequal distribution of wealth, but declared that the problem could not easily be solved.

Watson concluded his remarks by saying that the best thing that has happened to the nation was the adjournment of Congress, and that a special session on the eve of a Presidential election seemed to him to be a calamity.

"Do you mean that in the face of millions of starving men and women, Congress would merely play politics?" Gifford Gardner, one of the members of the delegation, asked.

"I haven't the slightest doubt that they would," Watson replied. At Longworth's office, where Chairman Snell of the House Committee on Rules joined the Speaker in hearing the delegation, Thomas and J. Nevins Sayre of the Fellowship of Reconciliation spoke. Sayre had just returned from two months of study of the industrial depression and poverty in Europe. Snell remained silent, while Longworth (Continued on Page Two)

Winner of The New Leader Contest To Be Guest Delegate to Congress Of the Socialist, Labor International

Entries From Many
States Filed as Circulation
Drive Competition Begins

THE congress of the Socialist and Labor International looms on the horizon as the outstanding Socialist event of the year. Adding to its great appeal is the fact that it will be held this July in Vienna, the greatest urban stronghold of Socialism. Wherever Socialists are discussing the international congress, talk also turns to The New Leader subscription contest which offers the winner a free trip, all expenses paid, to the Congress of the International.

The New Leader has completed conversations with members of the national executive committee of the Socialist Party as a result of

Is Your Branch in This Contest?

ENLISTMENTS in The New Leader Circulation Contest are coming in each week but we want more. This is a rivalry that should appeal to every party branch.

Your branch? Sure. Enlist in this contest and help some comrade to win a prize. Get team-work back of this contest and then go to it with a determination that you are going to make a record. There is a Jimmie Higgins you know. He may be a member of your branch. Or a member of another branch in your city. Or a member in another city or state. No matter where he is located your branch should choose the one you favor and then roll in the subs to his credit.

That's the team work we want behind this Circulation Contest. If each comrade who enlists or who is chosen by a branch for enlistment receives the support of his branch or a number of branches the rivalry to make a record will inspire all who are engaged in it.

Get the idea? All right. Help to put it over as the biggest "propulsion" we have ever undertaken, as Andy would say. The New Leader is YOUR paper and you will be working for YOUR cause and for YOUR candidate. Sign up for the big contest. Each branch enlist a candidate and each candidate enlist his branch. Then—go to it! Let's make a big success of this job. It is up to you. Act without delay!

Hundreds Are Arrested

The hosiery workers refusing in the past to accept the "Buy Now" campaign, "hoarding," "psychological," "selling apples" or rugged individualism, as solutions to unemployment refused to go back to work without a union agreement and informed the Director to do his derdest. The gentleman in charge of the police placed his force around the mill gates and in the offices of the mill owners. Hundreds of strikers were arrested, only to go back on the picket line as a notification to the Director that he could go where it was nice and hot and the strikers wouldn't worry.

The drama in Philadelphia has not been made intensified by the brutal killing of a young girl hosiery worker in Stroudsburg. The trade-unions of Stroudsburg paraded to the grave of that martyr to labor and solemnly pledged to carry on the work of that brave soul who gave her all so that workers might enjoy the fruits of their labor. The spirit of Amanda Bachman, permeates every striker. The living cannot and will not forget that Amanda's killers walk the streets of Stroudsburg free men (on bond), while those who (Continued on Page Two)

Pitts. Labor Backs Job Insurance

Western Pennsylvania Conference Will Be Held This Sunday

(By A New Leader Correspondent)
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Pittsburgh organized labor will actively support the drive for the unemployment insurance bills introduced into the Pennsylvania General Assembly by Darlington Hoopes, Socialist Representative from Reading. At the March 19th meeting of the Pittsburgh Central Labor Union that body voted to participate in the Western Pennsylvania Unemployment Conference to be held in Pittsburgh, March 29th, at which the labor and fraternal bodies from this end of the state will be invited by the Socialist Party of Pennsylvania and Allegheny county to send delegates in its minutes and will send out a special letter to its affiliated organizations. The conference will be held in the Carpenters' Hall in downtown Pittsburgh the afternoon of Sunday, the 29th. Ways and means of agitating for the unemployment insurance bills and the problem of securing a hearing before the committee in charge of the bills will be taken up by the conference. A giant meeting of unemployed is planned to follow the conference sometime in early April, at which time it is expected that Darlington Hoopes, author of the Pennsylvania Unemployment Indemnity bill, James H. Maurer and officers of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor will be speakers.

Bill In Great Demand

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Capitalist party politicians refuse to believe that there is enough public interest to justify an open hearing on unemployment insurance but their demand has exhausted the supply of originally more than 500 copies of the Unemployment Insurance bill introduced by Socialist Representative, Darlington Hoopes to introduce a resolution calling for a thousand more copies to fill his own needs.

Phila. Labor Pulls Out Of Job Insurance Move

(By A New Leader Correspondent)
PHILADELPHIA.—The "old guard" of organized labor in Philadelphia seems determined to sabotage the Hoopes Unemployment Insurance Bill because it is a Socialist measure. That is the only interpretation that can be placed on their actions at the last meeting of the Central Labor Union.

Over thirty unions in this area have formed the Pennsylvania Committee for Unemployment Insurance. The Central Labor Union has been represented at all sessions of this body by official representatives.

At the C. L. U. session Louis Hines, recently deposed state labor conciliator, attacked the new organization on the ground that it was inspired by the Socialist Party and he didn't "want unemployment insurance made a political football." Several delegates immediately jumped on their feet, announced they were not Socialists but they were members of the Pennsylvania Committee for Unemployment Insurance and intended to remain members of that group.

After a stormy debate a motion was carried to cease sending delegates to the new Unemployment Insurance Committee. No attention was paid to the fact that the State Federation of Labor has endorsed the Hoopes Bill. The only consideration in the minds of the present officialdom of Philadelphia labor is how to stop the rising tide of Socialist strength in this city.

Why I Am Contributing to the Socialism Forward Drive

By Fred D. Warren

TWO plus two equals four. This statement is so obvious that no one questions it today. Yet there was a time in the childhood days of the race when this simple problem in mathematics was an unsolved mystery. Labor plus nature's resources equals happiness and plenty. This statement is as true as the first one—but as yet man has not accepted it.

It is the confident hope that this simple problem in social economics will soon be accepted by all men that prompts me to make my modest contribution to the Socialism Forward Drive.

May the goal of \$50,000 be reached quickly. These dollars are sorely needed for National, state, and local work.

Up - State Is to Hear Broun For Party Drive

Syracuse Will Stage Big Dinner April 10, Rochester April 11th

THE Socialism Forward Drive in New York State is getting under way with arrangement of dinners up state and a large mailing of letters to former contributors to Socialist drives and campaigns. In order to put "ginger" in the up-state work, Harold H. Coryell, director of the state drive, left for Albany, Wednesday morning to visit the cities where dinners are to be held and personally confer with the committees in charge at each point.

Director Coryell stopped in Albany, Wednesday to confer with state secretary Herbert W. Merrill regarding up-state plans and on the same day he will confer with Troy Socialists. From Troy he planned to go on to Syracuse on Thursday, Rochester on Friday, and Buffalo and Niagara Falls on Saturday. These dates are tentative as his itinerary will depend upon how long he will stop in each place. On Sunday, Coryell expects to return to Syracuse and on the same day visit Utica. On Monday he will be in Schenectady.

At each point visited by the drive director he will confer with comrades on arrangements, publicity, time and place of the dinner, speakers, plans of getting out a large crowd, and in every way assuring the largest possible results from the drive.

Word was received from Syracuse this week that Socialists there are already arranging for a big affair with Heywood Broun as the principal speaker. The dinner will be held in the Hotel Onondaga on April 10, at 7 p. m. Broun will also be the main speaker at the Rochester dinner on April 11.

One of the plans for the Socialism Forward Drive includes radio broadcasts by prominent speakers wherever these can be arranged. It is probable that arrangements can be made with local stations for broadcasting addresses by visiting speakers in a number of cities before the dinners take place.

In the meantime the first large number of letters to Socialists and sympathizers were mailed out early this week. Most of these went to friends who were generous in contributing to the national fund drive two years ago. Thousands of other letters will be mailed in the next few weeks.

By thorough and systematic organization and work it is hoped to raise a fund of \$10,000 in New York State and this will be divided with the national and local organizations. New York Socialists and their friends have, as a rule, headed the list in such drives as compared with other states and every energy will be exerted to raise the quota which New York Socialists have assigned as their goal.

Party Asks Locals Give to Drive Fund

(Continued from Page One)

| | |
|--------------------|-------|
| Mary J. Sackett | 10.00 |
| Mrs. L. A. Sackett | 1.00 |
| William Rowan | 1.00 |
| C. Stuckelburg | 1.00 |
| Fr. Fischer | 1.00 |
| Mrs. June P. Guild | 5.00 |
| Winston P. Dawson | 5.00 |
| J. P. Rice | 10.00 |
| David G. George | 10.00 |
| J. Sprague | 5.00 |
| D. C. Saunders | 5.00 |
| Eldredge Brewster | 2.00 |
| Elizabeth Crockett | 2.00 |
| Alfred Kiefer | 1.00 |
| William Karlin | 2.00 |
| R. C. Adver | 5.00 |
| John Riesinger | 20.00 |
| Stanley Gmelin | 5.00 |
| Philip W. Hall | 5.00 |
| Emmer A. Blocher | 5.00 |
| P. B. McGarvey | 1.00 |
| O. S. Hite | 12.00 |
| Ralph Howell | 2.00 |
| Wm. Parker | 25.00 |
| Frank Nowodwarsky | 10.00 |
| Morris Hanz | 5.00 |
| Jacob Dines | 2.50 |
| Earl Brun | 5.00 |
| John F. McGarvey | 5.00 |
| Paul Winterlich | 25.00 |
| Fred W. Kuntz | 12.00 |
| E. G. Hehus | 10.00 |
| L. C. Coy | 35.00 |
| Mrs. Anna Ewart | 2.00 |

Workmen's Furniture Fire Insurance Society, Inc.

ESTABLISHED 1872
Main Office:
227 EAST 84th STREET, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

A cooperative fire insurance society for working people. Sixty branches throughout the United States. Membership \$6,000. Assets \$900,000. Insurance in force \$70,000,000.

No Profits or Dividends for Stockholders!

A yearly assessment of 10c for each \$100 insurance covers all expenses.

A deposit of \$1.00 for every \$100 is required which is refundable in case of removal.

Workingmen and women, protect your homes in case of fire. Join the insurance society of your own class.

No members at large admitted. Business transacted only through branches.

For further information apply at 227 East 84th Street

Chicago Bars Socialists From Ballot

Party Will Fight Ruling - All Minor Party Nominees Rejected

CHICAGO—(FP)—Flouting the election statutes, the Chicago board of election commissioners has barred the Socialist Party candidates from the municipal election ballots of April 7.

Party officials have met the action with the declaration that it is prompted by a conspiracy of the Democratic and Republican Party chiefs of Cook County, who control the election board, and that a legal fight to the finish to protect the rights of minority parties will be waged.

A curious angle in the situation is that when the board ruled against the Socialist Party and three groups of lesser importance, it at the same time permitted the Communist Party ticket to stand. The reason given was that the Communists nominated their candidates by petition as well as by caucus. The board, however, is attempting to challenge the petition signatures and the Communist ticket is expected to be barred also.

On Ballot 30 Years

Socialist leaders point out that the law specifically provides for nomination by caucus. But the politically controlled lawyers for the election commission have "discovered," they say, that the legislature in passing that law "did not mean it." They also say that there is no appeal from the ruling. Outwardly, this contention appears accurate, but defenders of the rights of minority groups are seeking loopholes in the election commission act to force a reversal of the decision.

A hearing, perfunctory in manner, was given the Socialists. The party refuted every allegation made by the board, but the arbitrary decision, decided on beforehand, followed nonetheless.

Fred W. Maguire, Democratic politician, is chairman of the board. Serious charge of corruption was recently made against him, but Judge M. K. Jarecki, who had given Maguire his job, sat as trial judge and acquitted him.

The Socialist Party has been legally recognized in Chicago and Illinois for 30 years.

To Fight Rule

Fighting guilt with guilt, the Socialist Party of Chicago is going into court to keep itself on the ballot on pure technicalities. Just as it has been ordered off the ballots by the election board.

There is no appeal from the rulings of the election board, but party leaders plan to seek writs of prohibition and of mandamus from the decision on the grounds that their summons to hearings were defective. This is admittedly an extraordinary procedure, but legal advisers say that it is the only way out.

The "hearing" given the party found the Socialists prepared to refute every allegation made by the board, but it was apparent from the start that the members were more interested in election "economy" than in giving minority groups their legal rights. All parties and candidates not sponsored by the Republicans and Democrats were ruled off the ballot.

Socialists Ask Congress Hold Special Session

(Continued from Page One)
worth said merely that he would take the request of the group to the President when he returns from his Virgin Islands trip.

Next, the delegation visited the office of Senator Wheeler, who agreed to advise his four associates in the call for the progressive conference—Senators Norris, La Follette, Cutting and Cogan.

To accept their plan that these five, and Senator Borah, appeal to the country over the radio to force the special session of Senate and House. Borah had already declared that Congress ought to be at work, while each of the other five had gone on record privately as desiring the same thing.

Secretary of Commerce Lamont has announced that the January census of unemployment in 19 cities indicates that there were at that time 6,050,000 persons in the United States seeking work and unable to find it. The estimate made by the Census Bureau last April was that only 2,429,000 were jobless and unable to get work. This special check-up of unemployment in 19 cities was made because the country refused to accept the low estimate of last year as reliable. It is now seen that, in addition to the 6,050,000 who were totally unemployed and hopeless of finding work, in January, there were 2,200,000 other workers who had only part-time employment or were temporarily laid off. This number is calculated on the basis of statistics gathered in this group of cities. Jobless, part-time and laid-off workers total 8,250,000.

MEETING ON MINERS HERE

A. J. Muste and Tom Tippet will report on the miners' situation in Illinois and West Virginia, at Yorkville Casino, 210 East 86th Street, Friday night, March 27, at 8:00 p. m.

Phila Strike Inspires Other Trade Unions

(Continued from Page One)
carry on the work of Amanda are being daily arrested.

The strikers are influencing every walk of life in Philadelphia. Milk drivers have been inspired into forming a union. The Central Labor Union has been inspired into calling mass meetings on legislation as well as in protest of the activities of the police. One can feel as well as see that things are stirring. Organized labor unaccustomed, of late, to playing the role that should be theirs, is learning, but not rapidly enough to be of real service to the textile unions. The aggressive hostility union cannot get far unless the rest of the labor movement marches in the same stride.

All Battles Being Fought

In addition to the posery workers strike, one must mention the heroic battle of the carpet weavers, the double rug and moquette, the upholsterers. All are doing yeomen's service in advancing the cause of labor. Having felt starvation and unemployment the workers have become interested in legislation and politics. There is a growing demand for old age pensions, forty-four hours bills for women and children and unemployment insurance. There is a special interest in "out of work" insurance.

The Pennsylvania Committee for Unemployment Insurance has been organized by textile unions, machinists, pattern makers, carpenters, painters, teachers, jewelers, and a host of other labor organizations. The Socialist Party is responsible and has inspired the formation of this group. Active members of the League for Industrial Democracy, and the Conference for Progressive Labor Action are doing much to advance the interest in unemployment insurance.

Last Sunday evening hundreds of workers residing in the textile section of Philadelphia rallied at a mass meeting to hear Leo Kryzcki hammer hell out of the workers for not forming a political party of their own. Kryzcki showed that it was impossible to get anywhere by electing politicians from the old parties and expecting favors. Kryzcki showed how in Europe the workers were progressing because they had their own people in parliament; that the European workers no longer thought of unemployment insurance as a solution, but were going further, while in America, because of no labor party, workers were having difficulty in securing unemployment insurance.

Reactions in Control Body

No meeting of a union is free without some consideration being paid to political action. There is a growing sentiment for that kind of independent political action that means the formation of a Labor Party.

Meetings of the Central Labor union are not complete without a discussion on the need for a labor party. Those in opposition use progressive phrases such as "independent political action," but mean "vote for friends and punish enemies." Others like Louis Hines of the Metal Polishers, profess interest in progressive labor action, and do all in their power to make progressive action ineffective. Daily the atmosphere is clearing. Workers are beginning to line up, without fear of labels, with those who are constantly pointing to new paths.

The tide is turning.

Anti-Lewis Miners Conference April 15

(Continued from Page One)
Truax, Ohio; James Johnson, Illinois; Frank Keeney, West Virginia convention, which formed a district independent union, all signed the call as well as the delegates to the Staunton conference.

10,000 in Independent West Virginia Union

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—(FP)—Forty-seven delegates representing 10,000 organized coal miners in convention at Charleston have formed an independent state union named the West Virginia Mine Workers. This is in protest against the peace past between the Illinois District twelve officials and the John L. Lewis group of the United Mine Workers of America.

West Virginia miners will not go into the United Mine Workers of America as long as John L. Lewis heads it, they declared. They voted enthusiastic support of the call for a national convention to meet in St. Louis, April 15, which was to be issued at Staunton, Ill., at a rank and file conference on March 22. A delegation from the new West Virginia union will attend the convention.

They voted in favor of affiliating with a national union "when an honest one is formed." Meanwhile they will carry on a drive for 24,000 members in West Virginia with which to meet the coal operators May 1.

The union established a workers' education department to carry on systematic education in all coal camps. It favored independent political action, immediate release of Mooney, Billings and all working class prisoners and unemployment insurance Hoover was condemned

for vetoing the Wagner employment exchange bill.

Frank Keeney and Brant Scott were elected presidents, and George Scheer, secretary of the union; two of the executive board of seven are Negroes.

MINERS FLOCK INTO NEW UNION

WHITESVILLE, W. Va.—(FPR)—It took two hours and a half to obligate the crowd of coal diggers who surged the organizers after the first organization meeting of the West Virginia Mine Workers, the state miners' union that was created by a convention at Charleston the day before the Whitesville meeting.

Pres. Keeney, vice-president; Brant Scott and Secretary George Scheer of the West Virginia Mine Workers addressed the huge crowd of miners who had walked for miles over the mountains to attend the meeting. At midnight there was still a pile of written applications for membership whose signers waited to take the union obligation. The union is literally only a few days old but a crew of organizers are in the fields and the campaign grows hourly.

Three of the miners' delegates have already been discharged for attending the convention and more dismissals are expected. There are some sixty families on strike relief and the union is hard pressed for funds. Since the Illinois union went back to Lewis, all assistance to the West Virginia campaign has been abruptly cut off and all the strike and campaign debts left unpaid by Secretary John H. Walker. The union here is appealing "to all those forces in the country who believe in honest militancy as against reactionary corruption in a labor movement for help." The address is the West Virginia Mine Workers, Room 304 Davidson Building, 910 Quarrier street, Charleston, W. Va.

Leader Contest Winner To Be Vienna Delegate

(Continued from Page One)
which it is expected that the winner of the contest, provided he has all the other qualifications, will be elected as a guest delegate of the Socialist Party of America. David (Jimmie Higgins) George, winner of the Jimmie Higgins contest of the national office has been elected as such a delegate, which carries with it many inviting privileges not accorded to the ordinary visitor.

New contestants are entering The New Leader competition daily. They come from many states, one from Canada. As yet they are all closely matched, which gives all new entrants the opportunity of entering practically at scratch. Gred Gendral, one of the mainstays of the party in Pittsburgh, now enjoys a slight lead, with A. F. Zager of Chicago as a runner-up. Comrade Gendral means business, his letters indicate.

"I have hopes to go to Vienna," Gendral writes, and I think I have a good chance to win that prize. Please send me 15¢ subscription blanks I am going to win that prize." Two days later came the first batch of subs, with a request for more subscription blanks. But Gendral is to have no walk-away. The other contestants breathe defiance, and are out for first prize too. One comrade who desires to remain anonymous "until I am named as winner," has mimeographed a sales letter he is using, and is working on various other promotion stunts.

Here are some of the contestants entered in the competition:

- Sol Berman, Montreal, Canada.
- M. H. Coutts, Boston, Mass.
- James H. Diskant, New York City.
- Hy. Fish, Katonah, N. Y.
- Fred Gendral, Pennsylvania.
- Daniel J. Gage, South Dakota.
- Harry Haworth, California.
- Morris Kurinsky, Brooklyn.
- A. Levin, California.
- Sol Mack, Newburgh, N. Y.
- Esther Milgram, New York City.
- Jere F. Minchner, Middletown, O.
- H. J. Sutton, Utica, N. Y.
- Samuel Silver, Wilmington, Del.
- A. F. Zager, Chicago, Ill.

Hy. Fish hies from Brookwood College. He threatens a spurt about the middle of May. Knowing Hy Fish's past record in party activity, other contestants will do well to watch out for him. "Being cooped up at Brookwood, where most of the students already receive The New Leader, it will be impossible for me to get any subs until school closes on May 15th and I will go back to Cleveland," Fish writes. "But when I get there, watch my exhaust pipe. May this contest make it possible to change The New Leader from a weekly to a daily."

Full details of the contest, full list of prizes and rules will be found on page three of this issue of The New Leader.

If you will fling yourself under the wheels, Juggernaut will go over you; depend upon it—Thackeray.

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31 SECOND AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY
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Nervous and irritable? It's a warning...

that elimination is delayed—that you're absorbing intestinal poisons. Ex-Lax acts safely and gently to rid the body of unhealthful wastes.

Ex-Lax has been the family laxative for nearly a quarter of a century and its popularity is constantly increasing as the years go by. Ex-Lax is prescribed by numerous physicians and is recommended by millions of users, because it is the most pleasant and the most dependable laxative known to science. It is eagerly taken by children as well as grown-ups.

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Debates—Forums—Lectures

You Are Invited to a
CITIZENS' PROTEST MEETING
on
UNEMPLOYMENT and CIVIC CORRUPTION
under the auspices of
The City Affairs Committee of New York
at CARNEGIE HALL
57th Street and Seventh Avenue
Monday, March 30, at 8:30 P. M.

Speakers:
JOHN HAYNES HOLMES NORMAN THOMAS
PAUL BLANSHARD STEPHEN S. WISE
HEYWOOD BROUN
FREE ADMISSION

25th Anniversary Dinner

RAND SCHOOL

MECCA AUDITORIUM, 135 W. 55 St. SUNDAY, APR. 12, 6:30 P.M.

Speakers:
JOHN DEWEY
MORRIS HILLQUIST
HAROLD LASKEI
ALEXANDER MEIKELJOHN

Reservations \$2.00 Rand School Office, 7 E. 15th St.

COMMUNITY FORUM

New Meeting at Temple Beth-El, 54th Ave., 70 St.
3 P. M.—DR. WILL DURANT
"A PROGRAM FOR AMERICA"

11 A.M.—John Haynes Holmes
"Can Morality Survive Without Religion?"
ADMISSION FREE ALL WELCOME

THE GROUP

Meets at Auditorium—150 West 85th St.
TUESDAY, MARCH 31st at 8:30 P.M.
MARGARET SANGER
will speak on:
"MORAL AND SOCIAL ASPECTS OF BIRTH CONTROL"

Subscription 50c Notices mailed on request

THE PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE

At Cooper Union
Eight Street and Astor Place at 8 o'clock
Friday evening, March 27
DR. EVERETT DEAN MARTIN
Mass Psychology and the Appreciation of Experience

Sunday evening, March 29
PROF. SCOTT M. BUCHANAN
The Quadrivium: Arithmetic

Tuesday evening, March 31
PROF. SCOTT M. BUCHANAN
The Quadrivium: Astronomy

Muhlenberg Library

209 W. 23rd Street at 8:30 o'clock
Monday evening, March 30
DR. HOUSTON PETERSON
Tolstoi: War and Peace

Wednesday evening, April 1
DR. NICHOLAS KOPELOFF
Bacteriological Technic: In the Bacteriological Laboratory

Thursday evening, April 2
PROFESSOR E. G. SPAULDING
Can Religion be Based on Science? What is religion?

Saturday evening, April 4
DR. HORACE M. KALLEN
Individuality in the Modern World

The Bronx Free Fellowship

Amuse Masonic Temple
1591 Boston Road Near East 172 St.
SUNDAY EVE. MAR. 29, 1931
8 P.M.—REV. LEON ROSSER LAND on "Is Poverty Ever a Blessing?"
9 P.M.—DR. ALEXANDER CARNS on "The Man Worth While"
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Telephone Orchard 0900

LABOR TEMPLE

Sunday, March 29th
5:00 P.M.—DR. C. F. BECK
"Den Quilotic"

7:40 P.M.—DR. EDMUND B. CHAFFEE
"Gland or Dynamic?"
Organ Recital by STANLEY A. DAY

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Governor of Indiana Kills Labor's Bills

Leslie Goes on Spree Slashing Anti-Yellow Dog Bill Among Others

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (EP)—Staging one of the worst sprees reaction witnessed in Indiana's history, Gov. Harry Leslie pocketed every act passed by the legislature in behalf of the workers of the state.

He vetoed the yellow-dog contract bill which would have made it a crime for employers refusing to permit workers to organize, against the policy of the state, and the governor.

He vetoed the Galloway bill designed to curb labor injunctions. The bill provided that a judge should not issue an injunction in labor disputes until a satisfactory hearing of the facts had been held.

He vetoed the prevailing rate of wages bill which would force holders of public contracts to pay the minimum wage prevailing in particular communities where the work is done. It also made 40 cents an hour the minimum wage for common labor.

The governor had already vetoed the old age pension bill which would have provided a pension of 25 a month for residents of 70 or more. "It's a family problem," he said.

Meeting the desire of Indiana business, the governor also vetoed the state income tax bill as a minor technicality that the bill was unconstitutional.

Bowing to the political bosses of the state, he also killed the voters' permanent registration bill which would have been a blow to machine control of elections.

Ryn Mawr and Barnard Summer Schools Reunion

The annual conference of the Ryn Mawr and Barnard Summer schools Alumnae will be held Sunday, March 29th, at the club house, 14 East 37th street, New York City, at 11 (eleven) a. m. Jack W. Johnstone will give a Survey of Recent Strikes. Two speakers from Danville, W. Virginia, will speak at 2 (two) p. m. Dr. Eveline M. Burns will speak on Social Insurance.

Karlson on Job Insurance Tuesday at Far Rockaway

William Karlson will speak at the Men's Club of the Jewish Center of Far Rockaway on Tuesday evening, March 31, on the subject of "Unemployment Insurance."

33 Join Socialist Party At Broun Meeting in Bronx

Activity in Borough Shows Healthy Increase—More Meetings Planned

UNUSUAL success was attained at a meeting of enrolled Socialists called under the Bronx County Socialist Party. The meeting was held on Tuesday evening, March 24, in the Martinique Mansion, 974 Beck street. The enrolled Socialists of the 3rd A. D. were invited by mail. Over one hundred came to the meeting, many more wrote letters and called up reporting their inability to be present, but indicating their interest.

Organizer Claessens acted as chairman and host, and introduced Jules Umansky, former candidate for Assembly in the 3rd district, Henry Fruchter, and Heywood Broun. All three speakers delivered very interesting and inspiring addresses. Just before Heywood Broun was introduced, Organizer Claessens introduced the audience to him and made an appeal for the organization of the new branch in the 3rd Assembly District. To the joy of everyone present, thirty-three people raised their hands signifying their intention and immediately filled out

applications. Broun delivered a splendid talk welcoming these people into the Party. Immediately following his address the thirty-three remained and held an informal meeting with Comrades Broun and Claessens and they were properly introduced to each other.

As this is but the first attempt, it was unusually successful and the meeting inspired the many comrades who were present from many other branches to do likewise in their districts.

A meeting of this newly organized branch will be held in the same hall early in April.

Almost one hundred new members came in during the months of February and March, although the membership drive had only been planned and prepared during this period.

The typing on the enrolled lists is about finished. A number of branches now have copies. Other meetings are being planned in other sections of the Bronx. Now that branches have been organized in the first and Third Assembly Districts, attempts will be made in still other unorganized sections of the Bronx, particularly in the lower six, where a new branch may be organized. The older branches are increasing their membership and activities.

Coleman, Sherwood Eddy, Mathews Speak In Philly on Sunday

(By A New Leader Correspondent) PHILADELPHIA.—Sherwood Eddy, McAllister Coleman and J. E. Mathews, secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, will be the guests of the Philadelphia members of the Socialist Party, Sunday night in the Labor Institute, 810 Locust street. The meeting which they will address will be open to the public and a large attendance is expected of friends of the three speakers.

The Eddy meeting precedes by a week Heywood Broun's appearance at the Labor Institute under the auspices of the Discussion League.

THE BRONX FREE FELLOWSHIP

"Is Poverty Ever a Blessing?" 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 29th.

Throw yourself on the altar of some great cause! Enthusiasm is the life of the soul!—Wendell Phillips

N. Y. Firemen Waging Fight for 8-Hour Day; Bill Is Now Pending

The firemen of Greater New York through their organization, the Uniformed Firemen's Association, are making a drive for an eight-hour day. A bill is now pending in the Board of Aldermen which, if adopted, would place the firemen on an eight-hour day beginning January 1, 1932.

The firemen have issued an interesting bulletin, "Some Interesting Facts About Your Firemen," which indicates the conditions under which they work. They are the only group of federal, state, or city employees who work twelve hours each day and every sixth day they are required to be on a 24-hour shift.

They are required to buy their own uniforms, boots, helmets and other personal equipment. The bulletin also points out that an eight-hour shift will employ a few thousand more men and to that extent help fight unemployment. The Mayor and other high salaried officials voted themselves big increases in salaries. It remains to be seen whether they will concede the demands of the firemen.

The gibbet makes scarecrows, not beacons. It terrifies our weakness, but does not warn our reason. . . . Circumstances make guilt. Let us endeavor to correct the circumstances before we rail at the guilt.—Lord Lytton.

Rand School Spring Term Has Opening

25th Anniversary Dinner Will Be Held Sunday, April 12th, at Mecca Temple

THE Spring Term of the Rand School began Monday, March 16, with an unusually large attendance. It was especially gratifying to find that the majority of Workers Training Course students registered.

Among the lecturers this term are Anita Block, of the Theatre Guild, who will give a series of two lectures on "Important Plays of the Current European Season," Bela Low who is continuing his course on "Historical Materialism," William Morris Feigenbaum who is giving a course on the "History of American Socialism," James O'neal on "Political Parties in America," John C. Kennedy of Brookwood on "Problems of Union Policy," Louis Waldman on "Labor and the Law," Donald J. Henderson on the "State as an Economic Factor," Peter M. Jack on "Contemporary European Literature," Nathan Fine on "Social Insurance," Algernon Lee and William E. Bohn will continue their courses on Theoretical Economics and Social Conflicts in American History, respectively.

Plans are being made for the 25th Anniversary Dinner of the School to be held Sunday, April 12th, at 6:30 p. m., at the Mecca Temple, 135 West 55th Street.

The speakers are: John Dewey, Professor of Philosophy, Columbia University; Morris Hillquit, National Chairman Socialist Party; Harold Laski, Professor Political Science, University of London, and Alexander Meiklejohn, chairman, Experimental College, University of Wisconsin; Algernon Lee, chairman. Reservations are being received at the office of the Rand School, 7 East 15th Street, at \$2.00 a plate.

Thomas, Blanshard at L.I.D. Lunch Saturday

"New York City On The Stand, —What Will The Legislative Committee Reveal?" will be the subject to be discussed by Norman Thomas, Paul Blanshard and a speaker to be announced later, at the League For Industrial Democracy luncheon, Hotel Woodstock, Saturday, at 12:45 o'clock.

The gibbet makes scarecrows, not beacons. It terrifies our weakness, but does not warn our reason. . . . Circumstances make guilt. Let us endeavor to correct the circumstances before we rail at the guilt.—Lord Lytton.

Union Square Rally Asks City Aid Needy

(Continued from Page One) alon results in untold suffering and hardship; Therefore, this audience goes on record as demanding that the legislature of New York state now in session immediately place on the statute books a system of compulsory unemployment insurance to be maintained by a tax on industry and upon wealth."

Communists Make Trouble The Communists, as usual, provided the entertainment. A group of fifty young communists scattered throughout the crowd attempted at various times to disturb the meeting. They jeered and booed on several occasions.

Fortunately there were on hand an organized body of aggressive Yipsels and party members who did yeomen's service in quieting these young "gentlemen." Great credit is due Yipsels like Jack Altman and Jack Kaufman and party members like Samuel Friedman and Julius Gerber for this work. On quite a number of occasions your reporter saw obstreperous Communists being dragged from the crowd by these comrades. After the meeting had broken up the police permitted the Communists to hold a little parade of their own around the Square which was watched with great amusement by all those who had gathered for the much more serious business of launching a mighty protest against the Bourbon rulers of America who thus far have taken no constructive action for the relief of the unemployed.

Hyman Nemsler, Abraham I. Shipiloff, Julius Gerber, Samuel H. Friedman, and Henry J. Rosner are to be commended for the skill which they showed in handling the details of arranging the demonstration.

Carnegie Hall Rally on Unemployment Monday

Another great demonstration on behalf of the unemployed will take place next Monday night, March 30th, at Carnegie Hall. It is being held under the auspices of the City Affairs Committee which is an outgrowth of the Non-Partisan Committee for Norman Thomas for Mayor in 1929.

John Haynes Holmes is chairman and Rabbi Wise and John Dewey are vice-chairmen of the Committee. The speakers will be Norman Thomas, Heywood Broun, John Haynes Holmes, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Julius Hochman and Paul Blanshard.

Since the City Affairs Committee has taken a leading part in the fight against Tammany corruption, some part of the program may be devoted to a discussion of this issue. By that time more may be known as to the final disposition of the charges against Mayor Walker which have been filed with Governor Roosevelt by the City Affairs Committee. It should look as though there will be a whitewashing of the Mayor, the occasion may be partially utilized to protest such action.

Milwaukee Socialists Win School Board Poll

(Continued from Page One) A. Rufing, Socialist, was held. Both Socialist candidates for the courts were swept to victory by a heavy vote in the primary. In each case they will face the sitting judges in the final election, April 7.

A throng of other Democrats and Republicans were overwhelmingly repudiated by the voters. The Socialist victors are: R. J. Murdoch for circuit court, Arthur Shultkin for district court.

Both of the Socialist candidates are able and well-known attorneys.

There were no other Socialist candidates for other judicial posts.

13,061 for Murdoch Returns from all precincts in Milwaukee county except one in the town of Greenfield show the following totals:

Circuit judge, branch 7: Rudolph J. Murdoch, Soc., 13,061 August E. Braun, incumbent, 18,629 Dewey Gil, 2,932 Michael Levin, 2,853 Lothar A. Schweichler, 1,823

District judge: Arthur Shultkin, Socialist 11,463 George E. Page, incumbent 18,658 Leo M. Blenski, 5,711 Charles P. Regan, 5,575

For civil judge, branch 3: Michael F. Blenski incumbent, 21,974 W. I. Rosenheimer, non-par., 7,258 Roland J. Teske, non-par., 7,254

Blow For Old Parties Defeat of six old party candidates in the judicial primary is expected to swing legions of voters into the ranks of the Socialists at the election.

Legislature Won't Let Milwaukee Sell Food

(Special New Leader Correspondent) MADISON, Wis.—Milwaukee Socialists lost their legislative fight to allow the city of Milwaukee to use a \$100,000 trust fund to prevent profiteering in food prices, when the assembly refused to advance the bill of Assembly-

man George L. Tews, Milwaukee Socialist, 57 to 28.

The bill would allow a city to store and distribute food supplies. A limit of \$1,000 was placed on the cost of facilities.

Tews amended the bill to have it apply only to Milwaukee. Immediately following the World War, the Socialist administration in Milwaukee went into the marketing business to force prices down and ended with a profit of about \$7,000, which has since been increased to nearly \$10,000 by investments, and placed in trust.

Socialists hoped by this bill to hold that fund as a weapon for regulation of marketing prices. The assembly passed unanimously the bill of Assemblyman Emil Meyer, Milwaukee, providing for an allowance of \$100 for burial expenses of a minor child, under the dependent children's aid law.

IWW and Communists Mix Blows in Brooklyn

Communists who have become experts in practicing Fascism received a good dose of their own medicine when they attempted to break up an I. W. W. meeting recently. The I. W. W. has its own hall at 158 Carroll street, Brooklyn, which it has rented to various organizations. The I. W. W. has returned a deposit of two dollars to the Communist Workers' Center of Brooklyn which had been paid for a meeting to be held by Communists.

The reason for this action was a Fascist raid by the Communists on Hungarian members of the I. W. W. who were meeting in New York City. About ten minutes before the meeting started Hungarian Communists invaded the hall and started a disturbance. They were urged to be quiet but the plea was without effect.

A Communist displayed a black-jack but the I. W. W. members were ready for this venture into Fascism. When the little drama was over a number of Communists were much the worse for the encounter. In a letter to the Communist Workers' Center of Brooklyn, Joseph Nangano, secretary of the I. W. W. branch, wrote that he hoped "this will be a good lesson and may it teach your leaders to change their tactics."

Thomas to Talk Friday On Corruption in N. Y.

With a legislative inquiry to be conducted, to a great extent as a result of efforts by Norman Thomas and the Socialist party, particular interest attaches to a lecture on "Corruption in Public Office," to be given this Friday night, March 27th, by Mr. Thomas at the Yorkville Temple, 157 East 86th street, at 8:15 p. m.

O. WEVD

(238.6 WEVD-New York City-1360 KC)

SUNDAY, MARCH 29
11:15—Housewives Programme
11:30—Friedrichs Home Beautiful
11:45—Stillwaggon Melodies
12:30—Dr. Lundenfeld, Talk
12:45—Minches Melody Magic
2:15—Rouillon's Revelers
2:30—Rhapsody & Elter
2:45—Koller's Review
3:00—Leon Carson Studios
3:30—Prof. William H. Bridge
4:00—Hysteria at Home
4:30—Social Gospel
4:45—Rubenstein Trio

TUESDAY, MARCH 31st
7:45—Manhattan Opportunities
8:00—Motors Program
8:15—Bruce Henry
8:30—Rouillon's Revelers
8:45—Koller's Review
9:00—Charles H. Edwards, Soprano
9:30—Rose Bergman, Contralto—Edna Muller, Soprano—Duo
9:45—Variety Talk
10:00—Sidney Sanders "Movie Parade"
10:15—George J. Steinhardt, "The Forces of Law and Order on Trial"
10:30—Schuldrat's Moments
10:45—Schuldrat's Moments
11:00—Jamaica Review
11:15—Theodore Whitman, Violinist
11:30—Shades of Night—Direction Edna Schuchman
11:45—Honey-Whitman Trio—Irene Welisch, Soprano
11:50—Equity Broadcasters
11:55—Club Orchestra

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1
7:45—Manhattan Opportunities
8:00—Motors Program
8:15—Suzanne
8:30—Rouillon's Revelers
8:45—Koller's Review
9:00—Kew Garden Community Program
9:15—Theodore Whitman, Violinist
9:30—Ida Palmer, Women's Peace Union
9:45—Mary Kenny, Songs
10:00—Charles Hovey, Flute
10:15—Theodore Whitman, Violinist
10:30—The Problem of Bread—Shall Everybody Eat?
10:45—Mr. & Mrs. Chatterbox
11:00—Jamaica Royal Orchestra

THURSDAY, APRIL 2
7:45—Manhattan Opportunities
8:00—Motors Program
8:15—Suzanne
8:30—Rouillon's Revelers
8:45—Koller's Review
9:00—Kew Garden Community Program
9:15—Theodore Whitman, Violinist
9:30—Ida Palmer, Women's Peace Union
9:45—Mary Kenny, Songs
10:00—Charles Hovey, Flute
10:15—Theodore Whitman, Violinist
10:30—The Problem of Bread—Shall Everybody Eat?
10:45—Mr. & Mrs. Chatterbox
11:00—Jamaica Royal Orchestra

FRIDAY, APRIL 3
7:45—Manhattan Opportunities
8:00—Motors Program
8:15—Suzanne
8:30—Rouillon's Revelers
8:45—Koller's Review
9:00—Kew Garden Community Program
9:15—Theodore Whitman, Violinist
9:30—Ida Palmer, Women's Peace Union
9:45—Mary Kenny, Songs
10:00—Charles Hovey, Flute
10:15—Theodore Whitman, Violinist
10:30—The Problem of Bread—Shall Everybody Eat?
10:45—Mr. & Mrs. Chatterbox
11:00—Jamaica Royal Orchestra

SATURDAY, APRIL 4
7:45—Manhattan Opportunities
8:00—Motors Program
8:15—Suzanne
8:30—Rouillon's Revelers
8:45—Koller's Review
9:00—Kew Garden Community Program
9:15—Theodore Whitman, Violinist
9:30—Ida Palmer, Women's Peace Union
9:45—Mary Kenny, Songs
10:00—Charles Hovey, Flute
10:15—Theodore Whitman, Violinist
10:30—The Problem of Bread—Shall Everybody Eat?
10:45—Mr. & Mrs. Chatterbox
11:00—Jamaica Royal Orchestra

The curse of democracy is indifference towards the duties of citizenship.—Frank Crane.

RED VIENNA CALLS!

Will You Be in the Great Socialist Metropolis This July When Hundreds of Thousands of Socialists Parade Triumphantly? Will You Sit In as a Fraternal Delegate While the Giants of Modern Socialism—Emil Vandervelde, Otto Bauer, Jean Longuet, Otto Wels, Friedrich Adler—Debate the World Future of Socialism? Vienna and the Socialist International, an Experience of a Lifetime. Will You Share It?

YOU CAN VISIT VIENNA FREE!

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A 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—Tamiment Vacation or The Cash Equivalent

NO MORE delightful summer vacation place exists than the Rand School's Camp Tamiment, 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 Tamiment in June—four days, each filled with interesting discussions by eminent speakers and a fine program of recreation and

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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 Gossings," "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, published by the Macmillan Co. 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 copy will go to all contestants who score 50 or more points.



A Socialist Demonstration Before Vienna City Hall

RULES GOVERNING THE CONTEST

The contest score will be reckoned in points. The contestant having the greatest number of points will secure the first prize—next highest, second prize—next the third, then fourth and fifth. All contestants making 50 points will be rewarded with a copy of Norman Thomas' new book. A minimum of 2,000 points will be needed to qualify for the first prize. Each six months' subscription to The New Leader will count 5 points—each yearly subscription, 10 points. Send in names and addresses printed clearly. Write only on one side of the paper and do not forget to sign your name and address to each list you send in. Send in your lists once a week addressed to Contest Editor, The New Leader, 7 East 15th St., New York. Accompany lists with check or money order. Scores will appear in The New Leader weekly.

Remember, you should collect \$1.00 for a six months' subscription and \$2.00 for a yearly subscription. All subscriptions must be NEW and start not later than June 8, 1931. In case of a tie all contestants will receive the same prizes. All entries must be postmarked before midnight of June 1, 1931. Any mailed after that will not be counted.

The count will be certified by Henry Halpern Co., Certified Public Accountants. The contest is open to all except employees of The New Leader.

CONTEST CLOSING MIDNIGHT, JUNE 1st, 1931

LET THIS COUPON

START YOU

Mail It TO-DAY With Your First Subscriptions

CONTEST EDITOR,
THE NEW LEADER,
7 East 15th St., N. Y. C.

Enclosed please find — NEW subscriptions, my first contribution in The New Leader Circulation Contest. I agree to abide by the rules as stated.

Name _____

Address _____

A Landmark in the History of American Socialism

By B. C. Vladeck

UNLESS all signs fail, this new book by Norman Thomas, "America's Way Out," A Program for Democracy. The Macmillan Co., New York, \$2.00 is destined to become a landmark in American Socialism. During all the years that Thomas has been organizing, conferring, lecturing, campaigning and soaping for the Socialist and allied movements, he didn't stop thinking. Personal popularity and acclaim did not deter him from searching his soul, from trying to answer all questions in the light of his conscience. The result of his quest for the truth is a book imposing by the range of problems it attempts to cover, by its compelling earnestness and deep humanity.

Seniors Will Conduct Tour of Russia and Vienna This Summer

A first-hand study of Russia and attendance at the Congress of the Socialist International are the two high spots of the tour to be conducted this summer by Clarence Senior, national secretary of the Socialist Party and his wife, under the auspices of the Amalgamated Trust and Savings Bank, 111 West Jackson boulevard, Chicago. Twelve days will be given to visiting the three most important Russian cities and some of the villages.

Russia will be entered through Finland, where Fascism and Social Democracy are battling for control of the country. Stops will be made at Hamburg, Copenhagen and Stockholm before sailing on the Finnish boat for Helsinki, Leningrad, formerly St. Petersburg, will be the first stop. The group will then move on to Moscow. The oldest city in Russia, Kiev, and villages near it, will be the next stopping place. The group will leave Russia through the frontier city of Nizhny Novgorod and will stop for half a day in Warsaw on its way to Vienna.

The sight of 150,000 marching men and women will greet the members of the tour when they arrive in "Red Vienna" which has been governed by the Socialists for several years. The parade which opens the International Socialist Congresses is an event of great importance and interest in Europe. The massed flags and the banners of workers' organizations from all over the world are in the marchers' ranks. The opening speeches by heads of governing parties and powerful oppositions command attention across the continent.

Utica Refuses Socialists Use of the City Hall

(By A New Leader Correspondent) UTICA, N. Y.—Heated argument preceded the rejection by the city council of a request by the local Socialist Party for the use of the City Hall as a public forum. A reading of the letter making the request brought Alderman Graham to his feet with the statement that Socialists constituted a political party, that they are "unpatriotic" and "un-American," and that they wish to destroy the basic principles of American government.

Alderman Hansman favored granting the request whereupon Alderman Roach charged him with being "pro-German." The World War was again fought over in some heated exchanges between the two men and when the vote was taken it stood thirteen to four against permitting the City Hall to be used as a place of enlightenment.

Ray Newkirk, secretary of the Oneida County Socialist organization, has challenged Alderman Graham to a public debate, the letter carrying the challenge being printed in full in the Utica Daily Press. Newkirk asks Graham to name the time and place for the debate, the subject to be "Resolved, That the Socialist Party is un-American." Newkirk insists that Graham debate or make a public retraction of the statement he made in the City Council.

Molders' Union Head Asks Mooney Pardon

(By A New Leader Correspondent) EAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Asserting the belief that he is "personally convinced of the absolute innocence of Thomas J. Mooney," President M. J. Keough of the International Molders' Union of North America has addressed a strong letter to Governor James F. Phelps, Jr., urging him to grant Mooney an unconditional pardon.

Tom Mooney has been a member of the International Molders' Union for twenty-nine years. President Keough has been one of the staunchest supporters of Tom Mooney's long up-hill fight for freedom and vindication.

NORMAN THOMAS' NEW BOOK OFFERS A PROGRAM FOR EFFECTIVE DEMOCRACY AND FOOD FOR THOUGHT CONCERNING HITHERTO ACCEPTED DOCTRINES

al. Economically it has developed in full accordance with scientific Socialism but socially and politically it is as backward as China. For some reason the actors have failed to appear for the enactment of the social drama, the lines and roles for which have been written and assigned for quite some time. Karl Kautsky tried to explain away this contradiction several decades ago. Most of his reasons are no longer valid and yet the Socialist movement in the United States is as weak or perhaps even weaker today than it has been in the past. We have always thought that there is something fundamentally wrong with the country. After reading "America's Way Out," one begins to ask whether there isn't something wrong with the Socialist Party. Thomas is not very specific on this particular question. His answer is rather halting and indirect, but one cannot help but feel that Thomas is saying to all of us: Now, look here, you have been at this work for decades and you have failed. The

American people neither assimilated your thoughts nor approved of your battles. Perhaps the fault isn't with the cause but with its presentation. So let me explain Socialism to the American people in a new way.

And while fundamentally he remains to all intents and purposes a Socialist in the universally expected sense of the word, his presentation of Socialism is quite different from any offered heretofore. It is different both in method and in contents. In method, he dispenses entirely with the whole Socialist terminology. There is hardly a quotation from any recognized Socialist authority and Debs and Hillquit are mentioned only once. He steers clear of any involvement with any particular prayer book. In fact, any Rotarian can understand him. On the other hand, this isn't the result of an attempt to popularize Socialism. It is the result of a rather heretical attitude toward a number of tenets of scientific Socialism.

Before the World War such heresy would seriously jeopardize Thomas' standing in the movement but today it is no longer novel to hear a Socialist express himself sceptically on some aspects of the accepted faith. Thomas doubts whether Socialism can be scientific. He decidedly rejects the theory of a purely economic interpretation of history and the materialist philosophy which was considered one of the cornerstones of Marxian Socialism. He recognizes the value of the theory of class struggle but limits it only to purposes of organization. He appeals against the necessity of a social revolution and says bluntly that: "Emancipation is a process, not merely a dramatic act," and all throughout the book he stresses the value of conscious leadership and organization in the remaking of the social order.

The power that drives him to Socialism is his passion for democracy, economic, civic and political, and his hatred of war. In fact one of the best chapters in the book

is the one in which he defends democracy both against the Communists and the cynics. And his hatred of war confirms his belief that only in a real social democracy will wars be unnecessary. In this sense Thomas' book is an American book. He tries to build a philosophy for a great movement not on debatable social laws but on human nature and the accepted truths of the country and generation in which he lives.

The book consists of seventeen chapters, a preface, an epilogue, a bibliography and an index. The first five chapters deal with the present state of capitalist society. While the material of his indictment isn't new, it is masterfully welded and gives a complete and hateful picture of our present economic order. These are the chapters in which Thomas establishes himself as a one hundred percent as far as negation of the capitalist system is concerned. In the following three chapters he discusses Communism, war and democracy.

Of these, the chapter on democracy is the best. It is really refreshing to find a Socialist with so much faith in the ultimate triumph of the common people. At a time when the European dictators and the political muddle in the United States have challenged all our conceptions of the virtues of democracy, Thomas very convincingly proves that in the long run there is no other social power than can lead the world into a new future. And his democracy is not of the Fourth of July variety either. It is ready to meet all problems of government and society in the light of this world's experience. Dictatorship with its accompanying stifling of all civic and political rights is one of his two chief reasons for the rejection of Communism.

"Democracy," says Thomas, "becomes a matter of adequate integrating loyalty of social education away from the herd toward intelligent group action, and of suitable machinery. It is something still to be sought after, not

something instinctively realized by giving men the ballot." He distinguishes between Democracy built on intelligence and conscious purpose and mobocracy built on standardization and enforced conformity of the crowd. It doesn't solve its own problems unless it is conscious of its needs and direction. "We cannot escape the necessity of thinking if we are to get anywhere worth while."

The following ten chapters are entirely constructive, dealing with the philosophy and program of the Socialist movement, its relation to the labor and co-operative movement and to internationalism in American surroundings. Some of these chapters will be severely criticised by the orthodox. His chapter dealing with Marx and Marxism will certainly be attacked for its imprecision. On the other hand, when he discusses the practical problems of Socialism in power and the prospects of solving all problems in the light of a Socialist philosophy, he displays

great insight into the workings of society and great practical sense. The Socialist program to him is not a patent medicine but a living organism which has to meet emergencies as they come and to build as the material and the tools of the time. It is thrilling to see a leader of an unrecognized movement grapple so much thought to the problem of this movement when victory is

And while the body of the book deals with facts, theories and conditions, the epilogue is a passionate summary, a call to faith and action. "The only thing left, is the possibility of achieving Socialism by democratic process and without world war. It is a possibility, not a certainty. It must be worked out," and again, "The Socialist world while is experimental but not unsure of its values and principles. It is a summons to thought, to action, to fellowship. On the whole, one may say confidently that this book by Norman Thomas is new proof of his value to the American Socialist Movement. As many as love him for his character and loyalty, will now respect him for his earnestness and ability."

The Socialists and the Moscow "Trial"

GERMAN AND RUSSIAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATS DENOUNCE TESTIMONY AS FALSEHOODS

man Groman is supposed to have said that money has been sent from outside through Dan and Abramovitch, who received the money from the German Social-Democratic Party through Hilferding.

In a public declaration the Party Executive has already condemned this statement as an absurd lie. As my name is specially mentioned in the Russian indictment I expressly join in this declaration. Neither Dan nor Abramovitch nor any other Russian Social-Democrat has received one single Pfennig from me or through me. Berlin, 28th February, 1931. Rudolf Hilferding.

III. Declaration by Otto Wels, President of the German Party. According to a report in the "Vorwarts" (Berlin) on the 3rd March, Otto Wels, the Party President, made the following declaration at a mass meeting in Berlin on the 2nd of March: I hereby declare in public on behalf of all the members of the Social-Democratic Party Executive: There is no word of truth in the tissue of lies of the mendacious prosecuting counsel who are at present working against the Russian Social-Democrat Party.

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

We are prepared, as is quite possible in international legal proceedings, to give evidence on the whole question before any German court, under oath and in full consciousness of our responsibility.

The men who form the Social-Democratic Party Executive certainly offer world public opinion a stronger guarantee of the truth of their declaration than the witnesses of Russian judicial murder who are forced by purchase or terror. We will further request the Foreign Office to bring our declaration to the knowledge of the Russian Government through the German representatives in Moscow.

IV. Declaration by the Foreign Delegation of the Russian Social-Democratic Party (Mensheviks).

On March 1st, one of the most scandalous legal comedies will begin in Moscow, in which statements by notorious provocateurs and confessions wrung by terrorism from unfortunate defendants are to serve as proofs against those whom the Soviet Government wishes to make responsible at the moment for the unspeakable sufferings of the masses of the people.

The Bolshevik dictators desire to pass off the present trial as a trial against the "Bureau of the Central Committee of the Russian Social-Democratic Labor Party." We shall reserve it to ourselves to go into this judicial comedy in more detail as soon as we learn the exact text of the indictment and the results of the preliminary investigation. But, as the Foreign Delegation of the Social-Democratic Labor Party, a Party which is affiliated to the Labor and Socialist International, we must already make the following categorical declaration:

1. The accusations that our Party has carried on or even organized "damaging activity," has been in touch with counter-revolutionary organizations of the Russian bourgeoisie, has received remittances of money from them and has worked for an economic or financial blockade of Russia or even for military intervention by imperialist powers in Russia, are in such sharp contradiction to the generally known attitude and policy of the Russian Social-Democratic Party that the notoriously slanderous character of such charges is clear without further discussion to any conscientious person, as has also been publicly

attested by the Executive of the Labor and Socialist International.

2. Our Party, which has been deprived of any possibility of legal existence by the Bolsheviks, who do not suffer any other parties in the Soviet Union, is in consequence compelled, as in the times of the Tsars, to carry on its propaganda and agitation through secret organizations which are directed in the Soviet Union by a Bureau of the Central Committee. But this Bureau never was and never could be the alleged group of fourteen men arbitrarily gathered together by the Bolsheviks and now standing in the dock in Moscow, the great majority of whom left our Party ten years ago or more and since then have never returned to it, while the others never belonged to our party at all. If therefore, Groman, Suchanov and Scher have really declared, as is stated in the indictment, that they formed a "Bureau of the Central Committee of the Russian Social-Democratic Labor Party" in 1928, their statements can only be understood as a forced lie which they tell in order to save their lives. Before 1927, and since our real "Bureau" has consisted of quite other persons than those named. Neither Groman, nor Suchanov nor Scher ever belonged to this Bureau, to which also they never could belong.

3. Neither in 1928, nor at any other time, neither in its Russian part nor in its foreign organization, has our Party ever made any alteration in its fundamental attitude, and especially not in the direction of recognizing the methods of economic "damaging" or foreign intervention. The representatives sent to the Soviet Union by our Delegation from time to time always had only instructions of a purely organizational nature to fulfil. Accordingly, the journeys undertaken by members of our Party to the Soviet Union, including the journey of Comrade Braunstein mentioned in the indictment, have also never had anything to do with the mentioned "alteration in our fundamental attitude." As far as Comrade Abramovitch is concerned, since being compelled to leave the Soviet Union in 1920, he has never made a journey to the Soviet Union, either in 1928 or at any other time.

4. Finally, with regard to the fantastic sum of 280,000 Roubles (about 600,000 Marks) which the alleged Secretary of the alleged Bureau is supposed to have received in 1929-30 from our Foreign Delegation, which in its turn is supposed to have received the money from the German Social-Democratic Party, the complete ridiculousness of this statement does not become evident until this amount is compared with the real budget at the disposal of our Foreign Delegation during the period in question, and out of which it had to cover all the expenses for our journal "The Socialist Messenger," abroad, as well as the deficit of the organization in Russia and the cost of supporting our numerous prisoners and deportees in the Soviet Union. The expenditure and the income account of our Delegation may at any time be seen and checked by the Secretariat of the Labor and Socialist International. Among the receipts for 1929-30, which were composed of collections among our comrades in opinion in America and Europe and grants from other Socialist parties, the German Social-Democratic Party is not represented by one single Mark.

Berlin, 28th February, 1931. Foreign Delegation of the Russian Social-Democratic Labor Party. Th. Dan, Chairman.

V. Declaration by Comrade Abramovitch

One of the central points of the accusation against the Menshevik Party in the Moscow trial is based on the alleged presence of Comrade Abramovitch in Moscow in the summer of 1928. In this connection Abramovitch made the following sworn statement before a notary in Berlin on the 3rd of March, and this statement was also communicated to the court in Moscow:

The statement contained in the indictment in the trial of fourteen defendants at present taking place in Moscow to the effect that I was in Moscow in the summer of 1928 is untrue. The truth is that since November, 1920, I have never entered the territory of the U.S.S.R., and particularly not the city of Moscow, either in the summer of 1928 or at any time. In particular, the statement made by several defendants to the effect that I was in Moscow from the middle of July to the beginning or the middle of August, 1928, is untrue. The truth is that I spent the period from the 26th of June to the 26th of July at the Pension Wendenburg in Fleu (Mecklenburg) without interruption, and that from the 1st to the 12th of August, I was in Brussels attending the International Socialist Congress, to the President of which I belonged, and various meetings of the organs of the Labor and Socialist International.

A further statement has been made by Comrade Kurt Grossmann, Secretary of the German League for the Rights of Man. This statement reads as follows: I hereby declare that I was on holiday in Plau (Mecklenburg-Schwerin) from the 12th to the 30th July, 1928. I was living with Comrade Schwarz. Through him I came to know Comrade Raphael Abramovitch, who was in Plau (Mecklenburg) at the same time. I can confirm that during this period Comrade Schwarz was with Comrade Abramovitch practically every day.

Kurt Grossmann.

Workers' Singing Society to Hold Spring Festival

The Workingmen's Singing Society will hold its annual Spring Festival and Ball Saturday evening, March 28, in the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street. One of the songs in the program was written by Robert Seidel, the Swiss Socialist, whose Eighties birthday was recently celebrated in Zurich.

The society is affiliated with the United Workingmen's Singing Societies of the United States and in turn is affiliated with the International of the same name. An international meet will be held in Germany in 1933, and New York members have chartered a steamer to go to this congress.

The secretary, Alvin Boettner, 1564 York avenue, New York City will be glad to hear from Finnish, Swedish and other singing societies with the view of cooperation.

Glen Alden Miners Vote Strike, Defy International

SCRANTON, Pa.—(FP)—Opposed by District Pres. Doyle, United Mine Workers of America delegates from twenty-one mines of the Glen Alden Coal Co. have nevertheless voted to call all workers for the company on strike on behalf of workers in two of the mines who have struck over local grievances.

Intl. Pres. John L. Lewis, U. M. W. A., has directed Boylan to brand the strike illegal. The Glen Alden workers have been protesting closing of certain mines and the management and have held meetings of the Glen Alden general grievance committee at which charges have been made that the union officials did not support their cases sufficiently. The officials point out difficulties of the industry and the contract which makes strikes illegal.

Men's hearts ought not to be against one another, but set with one another, and against the evil that only—Carlyle.

No system could stand which shut out vast masses of men and women from opportunity for service.—J. H. Clynnes.

Too many workers do with the thinking what the rich do with the washing—let it out.—J. H. Thomas.

FREE YOUTH

Address: FREE YOUTH 7 East 15th St. New York City

National Notes

The monthly bulletin of the national office has been sent to the Y. P. S. L. circles. This issue calls upon members to save pennies for the annual jamboree to be held in Reading the middle of July. As a means of raising funds for the organization and to cover the cost of this affair a souvenir journal will be distributed containing compliments of friends and articles and greetings by prominent leaders.

We've just received this notice from International Secretary Olenhauser: Four German Yipsels wish to correspond with American comrades in English, German and Esperanto. An Austrian member would like to correspond with an American in German and a Swedish young Socialist would like an American Yipset to write to him in the Swedish language. Please have all letters mailed to International Briefwechselstelle der SJL, Berlin SW61, Belle Alliance Platz 8. Please pass the word along.

READING, PA. To celebrate their first year in the league the Reading comrades had an anniversary celebration in the form of a dance and some speeches in which several hundred young people participated.

MILWAUKEE, WIS. County Organizer Buick, Jr. tells us that the Milwaukee circle in addition to being crack athletes are out to get a winning debating team. They have finished among their own circles and have arranged to send a team against the Chicago Yipsels. The last debate held was between the South Side Circle and the North Side in which Alfred Reineke, Ruth Haak and William Quick, Jr. representing the South Side won on the question of "Recognition of Russia."

LOS ANGELES, CAL. Three representatives, each of the two senior and of the junior circle of Los Angeles, met last week and formed a city organization. The city officials elected include the following: executive secretary, Roger Rush; recording secretary, Carl Fine; and treasurer, Hyman Sheanin. J. Goldberg was elected manager of the city paper, "Voice of Youth." The post-election promises of the new secretary are these: "In a very short time we will have a string of circles all up the coast. When our group gets going it will make anything you Easterners attempt look sick." What's your answer Easterners?

Denver, Colo. A Junior Yipset circle has been organized in Denver and meets Monday nights at the Grace Community Church, West 13th and Bannock streets, at 8 p. m. Roy Black, organizer of the Socialist Party, will speak at their next meeting. Denver youths are requested to write to the secretary, Sara Rosen, 1471 Knox Court, for information. A midget group has also been organized and meets every Saturday morning at the same address.

New York City

Yipset Dance

The annual Yipset spring carnival and dance arranged by the League of Greater New York will be held at the Debs Auditorium, 7 East 15th street, New York City, on Saturday evening, March 28. Reservations have been received from a number of out of town Yipsels. Tickets in advance are 75 cents and \$1 at the door.

Yipsels Discuss Russia A general league educational meeting was held Saturday, March 21, at 4 p. m., at the Grand School of Social Science, 7 East 15th street. This was the first of a series of symposiums which will be continued throughout the year.

Free Youth Costume Ball

Free Youth, the semi-monthly organ of the league will hold its first costume ball on Saturday, April 25. This will be the first annual costume ball. Circles and party branches are requested to keep April 25 open. Twenty-five thousand copies of Free Youth have been distributed throughout the country. The New York City Circle has arranged a systematic distribution outside of 18 evening high schools and colleges, also outside of 25 large factories that employ thousands of young people. Other circles throughout the country are doing likewise. Circles that haven't placed bundle orders are urged to do so. An application for second class mailing rights will be filed within a few days.

Washington Heights

Circle Two Sr. Manhattan, held an interesting meeting last Sunday afternoon. Comrade Black spoke on "The Economic Interpretation of the Communist Situation." A discussion followed. Next Sunday, Comrade Benson will talk on the Mooney-Billing Case.

Boro Park

Although but three weeks old the senior group is rapidly becoming one of the most active circles. Last Sunday evening the members engaged in a lively discussion on "Why I Am a Socialist." This Sunday, Comrade Bresler will speak on "Eugene V. Debs." On April 5, Irving Smith will speak on "The Labor Movement in America." A membership drive is in progress. Meetings are held Sunday evenings at 8 p. m., at the Boro Park Labor Lyceum, 14th avenue and 42nd street, Brooklyn.

Upper West Side

The Y. P. S. L. of the Upper West

Side Branch of the Socialist Party has received its charter and is now Circle Four Sr. Manhattan. Organizer Melvin Blum has taken an active part in mapping a program. The circle meets Sunday evenings at 8 p. m., 72nd street, at 8:30 p. m.

Circle One Sr. Kings

Last Sunday the circle opened new headquarters at 639 Hendrix street, with the liveliest meeting held thus far. It was decided to hold a concert and dance at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum Saturday, May 9. Admission is 25 cents. A special program has been arranged. Among the artists are August Claessens, pantomime sketch; Siva and Jennie Axelrod, piano duet; El Rey Trio, Ester Jickus, and a play let by actors of the circle. Comrade Daubin delivered a short talk on "Impressions of the Day." Next week Julius Umansky will speak on "Why Be a Yipset."

Circle Three Jr. Kings

Circle Three will meet at new headquarters, 639 Hendrix street, Brooklyn, every Sunday at 6 p. m. A charter party will be held April 11. An extensive membership drive is planned.

Peace Meeting April 5

The league in cooperation with 16 liberal and radical youth organizations has arranged a mass meeting on "Militant Pacifism." Rabbi Israel Goldstein, Kirby Page, editor of the "World Tomorrow," and four representatives of the cooperating groups will address the meeting to be held Sunday, April 5, at the ballroom of the Park Lane Hotel, 48th street and Park avenue, New York City. August Tyler, editor of "Free Youth," will speak on behalf of the league. All Yipsels and friends are invited. An interesting musical program will follow.

Yipset Vanguard Forming

A Y. P. S. L. Vanguard is being organized whose purpose it will be to uphold and spread Socialist doctrines and ideals. The Vanguard will be organized on strict disciplinary duty basis. All Y. P. S. L. members willing to join the circle, please apply to Y. P. S. L. city office.

Mosley Plan Debated

A most interesting debate will take place Sunday, at 8 p. m., at the meeting of Circle Two Seniors, Brooklyn. The subject is: "Will the Mosley Plan Lead to Socialism?" Jack Altman will uphold the affirmative and Irving Ostrowsky the negative. It will take place at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sacrament street.

Williamsburg Council

A series of youth rallies has been arranged. Circle Six Juniors will hold theirs on April 3, Circle Seven Juniors plan to hold a youth rally on April 10 and Circle Seven Seniors will wind up the rallies with a mass meeting on April 17, at the Amalgamated Temple. August Claessens will be the main speaker. A meeting of parents of Yipset members will be held on the last Sunday in April.



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About Books and Spaghetti and Pugilism

In the introduction to their interesting new book, "Your Job and Your Pay," Katherine H. Pollack and Tom Tippet, of Brookwood Labor College, the authors say:

"Many workers have asked us: 'Why aren't there books on industrial problems written especially for workers? Why must we struggle with strangely worded books which don't seem to touch our own problems very closely? Why do even those books which say they are for workers seem rather to be written for professors?'"

And then comes this good news: "This book has been written in the hope of giving workers the kind of books on industrial problems they want. It is the first of a number of books that are to be prepared for workers by the teachers at Brookwood, a resident college for workers."

I hope the book goes over big and that its publishers, "The Vanguard Press" will do a little more to push such valuable work as this. Tom Tippet and Katherine Pollack both know their labor problems, and from their teaching experience know the sort of questions the workers want answered. The book is written simply and well and has a regular mine of information about problems that arise in life on the job.

It's long since overdue, this writing in terms that workers can understand instead of the weird jargon that is employed in so much recent writing about labor. Sometimes, it seems, that the weaker and more inconsequential the American labor movement becomes, the more involved and grandiloquent is the writing about it. The use of such words as "ideology" and a lot of the Freudian lingo to describe the feelings of a bird who has just been kicked in the pants, is of course, mainly a Communist failing. But it is also common among others of our so-called "intelligentsia" who can inflate an ordinary strike into an Homeric epic with all of Homer's long words and none of his color left in.

We now come to a most unusual assignment. We have been earnestly requested to start a campaign of publicity against spaghetti. The request comes to us from six-year old Catha Levinson, the energetic and amusing daughter of Edward, who goes to one of these "progressive schools" at which lunch is served by the school to the six-year olds. Now Catha and two of her colleagues, Shane and Walter, have acquired a distinct aversion to spaghetti. They have complained about spaghetti to little avail and now they are out to stir up public opinion via the publicity route. Who said there was nothing in the inheritance of acquired characteristics? Eddie has spent years getting folks mad about one thing or another by writing pieces in the papers.

Something must be done right away about this. Down with spaghetti! Or at least away with it. We have always regarded it as a singularly uninteresting food, whose consumption involves the most uncouth maneuverings.

Let all good anti-spaghetters and true get-togethers somewhere and demonstrate. Who is one of the most persistent spaghetti-eaters in the world today? Mussolini, the dirty Duce. And take a good look at him the next time you go to the movies. Why do you suppose he has such a singularly unpleasant mug? Eating spaghetti, of course.

Write to your Congressman about this. Write to the Mayor. Write to almost anybody. Join the great Anti-Spaghetti Parade which will be led on April First next by Catha and Shane and Walter, starting at the statue of Garibaldi at Washington Square and ending at the statue of Verdi at Sherman Square. All the way the paraders will march with clenched fists held on high as a gesture of defiance at a mammoth bowl of spaghetti which will be drawn at the head of the procession on a float.

There seems to be an outburst of plagiarism all over the literary lot these days. Someone says that Eugene O'Neill swiped her book and made a play out of it. "The Strange Interlude" and as we recall it, it was about six hours long and about a lady who couldn't get loved enough; then it looks to us as though most everybody who was writing nowadays was a plagiarist.

Then Sinclair Lewis and Theodore Dreiser get into a wrangle about something that was supposed to have been swiped from Dorothy Thompson's book. Dorothy is Red Lewis's wife and both Dreiser and Dorothy wrote books about Russia at the same time and both apparently got the same hands out from the Soviet press department. At any rate at a dinner the other night everything went suddenly red before Dreiser and he up and poked Lewis in the jaw. The solidarity of these writing people is something wonderful to behold. It begins to look as if there were a lot of scabbing going on on the professional pugs and that they need a union for their own protection. There is the Manning-Lindsey bout of recent memory and now the Dreiser-Lewis round and the other day one Albany legislator asked another one to step out in the hall and settle their differences.

As far as we are concerned, the whole gang can go out in the hall up there and knock one another out. We will not only be glad to pay admission to see such a free-for-all but we will also be glad to act as volunteer stretcher-bearer for the occasion.

We met two New York cops the other day who were going to Bermuda for a vacation. This is not exactly news. The unusual part of the story is that so far they haven't found any more women strangled in the Bronx.

Our Mayor is now running around California getting himself toasted in real Lucky Strike fashion. You know the ads, "Mellowed and Purified by Heat—They're Toasted." We don't mind how mellowed the Mayor gets, if only he would stop having his picture taken in that strange new Sheik costume he has adopted. Times are depressing enough anyway without having to wake up in the morning and look at that thing.

A bill to make desertion in New York State a cause for divorce was denounced by that staunch supporter of our hearths and home, Frederick L. Zimmerman, a Democrat from Queens, where sashweights are used as a method of final separation of husband and wife. Mr. Zimmerman declared: "God Almighty would frown down upon this political expediency, hiding behind religion." We don't get around as much as Mr. Zimmerman, so we are not in the low-down on what God would do if he looked in on the Albany legislature in session. We have a hunch however that he would do a lot more than frown. More likely damn the whole crew.

Nina Frey writes us to deliver the solemn warning that if we don't mention the fact that the New Commissioner of Labor from Porto Rico, P. Rivera Martinez, is a Socialist and a good one, she will sick her parrot onto our cats. So I hasten to mention the fact in order to save the life of Comrade Frey's parrot, whom I would hate to see come to such untimely end as Ypsel, my big black cat, would provide for him.

McAlister Coleman.

Scanning the New Books

Edited by LAWRENCE ROGIN

Five New Books on Russia

A Great Experiment Reported

By McAlister Coleman

WHEN Larrie Rogin, the hard-working editor of the book columns of The New Leader, recently gave me an armful of books about Russia with the command that I write a comprehensive review of them and keep up with the current works on Sovietland, I accepted the assignment with gusto. Little did I realize what a man-sized job I was to tackle. For no sooner do I finish one absorbing book on this most exciting of subjects than there is another to be devoured. Even now I am way behind on my homework and I note that there is scarcely a serious publisher who has not one or more books on Russia on his Spring list. Hindus, Chamberlin, Farman, Eddy, Feller, Dewey, Hoover, Knickerbocker, Grinko, Fischer—steadily the list expands until you begin to wonder whether with the completion of the Five Year Plan, you will have caught up in your reading about it.

There is significance in the mere number of the books on Russia which the presses are pouring out. It marks a definite change of attitude on the part of a whole cross-section of Americans towards the Russian experiment. There was a time when the familiar exhortation, "Look at Russia!" was hurled with scorn at every Socialist speaker. Today, men and women in all walks of life are looking at Russia but through different glasses than they wore, let us say, in 1923. Eight years ago, in a country still in the thrall of War Communism, still in the confusion of The New Economic Policy, a group of economists, engineers and statisticians were summoned by the Soviet Government to outline a program for the future economic life of one hundred and fifty million people over a six thousand mile stretch of territory. That was the beginning of the State Planning Commission, popularly known as the Gosplan. On this side of the water very little attention was paid to what appeared to be a mere gesture towards a planned economy. Then it was the political phase of the experiment upon which we were all concentrating. Even the more radical American economists dismissed the Gosplan at the beginning as another Socialist "fulfillment."

Then three years later after his trip to Russia as an advisor to the first American Trade Union Delegation, Stuart Chase, easily the most colorful of our younger economists, came back flaming with enthusiasm over the progress of the Gosplan. I remember how eagerly we read his report. He said then, in 1927:

"The national Gosplan at Moscow now has a large building to itself not far from the Kremlin. Its atmosphere reminded me strongly of the old Food Administration barracks in which I worked at Washington—the temporary partitions, the hurrying messengers, the calculating machines, the telephones, the cleared desks, the unending panorama of charts and maps. It is an atmosphere tense with effort; where men and women take their work with the utmost seriousness. They feel, and one feels with them, that they are challenged with a problem which lies at the border line of the capacities of the human intellect. . . . Only time can tell whether or not it is too big for human minds to cope with. But one can only stand amazed before the audacity and the courage of the experiment."

Today this Gosplan, which was so largely a matter of paper work when Chase was among the first to sense its titanic implications comes amazingly into material being in the shape of looming factories, towering stacks, ponderous cranes, giant farms, fleets of tractors.

Of a sudden, it seems, there emerges into the consciousness of the whole capitalist world, once self-sufficient America, the breathtaking fact that in Russia there is in visible progress an adventure in planned economy which challenges every fundamental philosophy of a profit-seeking disorder.

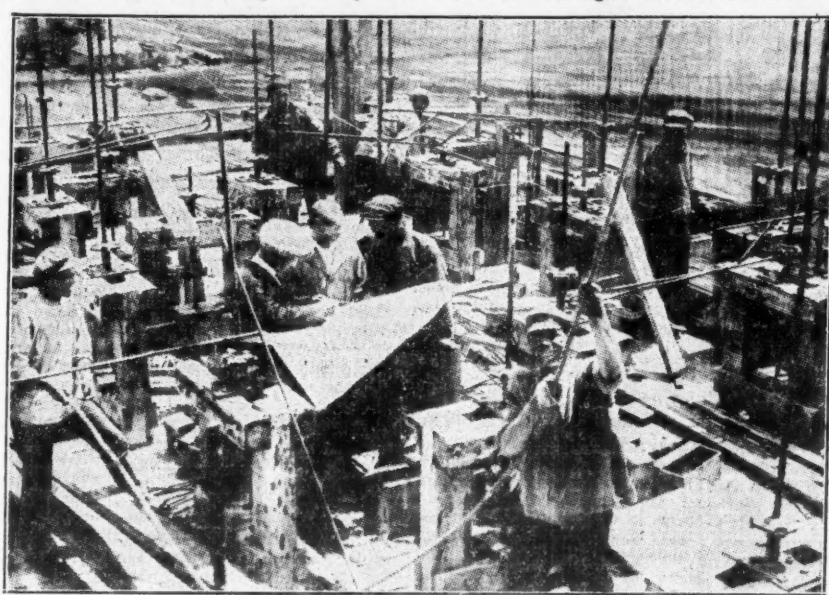
Today in Detroit, in the home of an out-of-work Ford worker, men are talking eagerly of what those "Rooshians" are doing to develop motor car construction. Today in Schenectady a group of engineers over their after-lunch cigars are examining the reports of progress made on the Dnieprostroy hydroelectric plant which will be the largest in all Europe when it is completed, with an 800,000 horsepower capacity, greater than that which can be developed at our own Muscle Shoals. Today in a coal-camp in Illinois, coal-diggers are discussing the reported shortage of miners in the Donetz fields and reading the Soviets' call for underground recruits. Today in a lounge room in New York's Teachers' College, a number of educators are reading the comment of John Dewey, quoted by Sherwood Eddy in the latter's survey of education in Russia: "an experiment by all means the most interesting one going on upon our globe." Today, again, on an Iowa farm, they are

talkers as thesis and antithesis, neither of them perfect or final, which may both make their contribution to a higher stage or a final synthesis.

If this be so, let us understand the important part America is destined to play, as well as the necessity for the reform of the evils which have been mentioned and of the vast process of socialization which must take place if she is to fulfill her destiny. Also, in spite of all the menace of a dictatorship, let us give full credit to the possible contribution of the Soviet Union. But whether it be good or evil we are unescapably confronted by THE CHALLENGE OF RUSSIA."

By all means read Eddy's book. It will go far to deaden the echoes of that hymn of hate against Russia sung so sourly by Bela Low in these columns not so long since.

Then there is Arthur Feller's "The Russian Experiment" (Published by Harcourt, Brace and



Constructing A New Factory In Soviet Russia

a few of our own Socialists whose minds are hopelessly closed on this subject, fail to recognize Russia these days. In the conclusion of his stirring book, "The Challenge of Russia" (Published by Farrar and Rinehart, Inc., \$2.50) Sherwood Eddy just back from his sixth trip to Russia sums up the attitude which most intelligent observers take:

"The capitalist world will not remain stationary. The vast process of socialization everywhere at work and widely manifest. The uniting of industry in trusts and ever larger units is only part of this process. Russia also is not stationary but is changing more rapidly than any country in the world. The vast work of education, not only in schools, but in cooperatives, trade unions, youth organizations and local self-government, will have an almost inevitable democratic trend in ever-widening circles. No tyranny can permanently maintain itself even in Moscow. Perhaps the gathering force of socialization on the one hand and the anti-social and higher synthesis."

"If this be so, and if there be any philosophy of history, instead of the civilizing process, a monopoly of all the virtues ascribed by a revolution that is a compound of all the vices, as we have seen, we have in the world today two anti-thetic and challenging social or-

ganizations, the one of which may be seen beyond his instinctive anticipations. He says:

"It was a man who had been severely hit by the revolutionary regime who said to me, from the depths of his own bitter fate: 'If you recognize the revolution as a historical fact, then you must regard it as a whole, you cannot have one part of it and not the others, you cannot choose what you will save. The result is still in the lap of the gods. But one thing remains: men hold their heads an inch higher—there is more pride among men!'"

Exactly, and it is because Feller can see the thing clearly and see it whole that his book belongs on your Russian shelf. Already perhaps, he is faintly "dated." Many of the things he abhors and many of things he praises have already gone out of the picture. His hastily added epilogue written at the end of March.

1930 indicates this. But if you want a stunning example of a new and dynamic journalism set forth by a master of his profession, then Feller is your man.

You turn from Feller to that strangely named Professor from Duke University, Calvin B. Hoover, whose book "The Economic Life of Russia" (Published by MacMillan, \$3.00) is a detailed, somewhat labored, dryly factual description of the functioning of the Soviet economy during 1929, and the early part of 1930. At the outset you come upon a statement which is oddly out of key with the rest of the book because of its controversial character. Hoover says:

"The Soviet economic system is not a mere modification of the capitalist system, with special restrictive measures aimed at the capitalist operators of the economy. It is a truly socialist economy—the first of any size and importance that ever existed. In this respect it differs basically from the kind of economic order which would probably prevail if the Social Democratic Party in Germany or the British Labor Party in England were to gain a majority control in the Reichstag or in Parliament at the present time. While both the

latter would have the Socialist sponsor bills and ordinances to establish mutual aid exchanges. In every industrial center the unemployed thousands are skilled and unskilled workers, surrounded by empty and idle shops and factories with every conceivable sort of machinery for making every conceivable kind of food-stuffs and goods. There are around every city hundreds of idle acres besides. Why are not these idle lands and lands requisitioned by the authorities? Why are not these idle men and women classified according to ability and supplied with tools and raw materials and put to work producing and distributing among themselves the things they need? If proper tools are lacking there are no idle tool makers? If there is lack of experience in the simple arts of grinding grain, making bread, spinning leather, making shoes, weaving cloth, making clothes, etc., surely there are a few who can take charge?

Why must our unemployed hang about in idleness waiting for masters? Let us insist that they be put at self-supporting labor—not in competition on the market against private enterprise—but for their mutual exchange and use. Then indeed we shall be advancing constructive policies in furtherance of our principles of collectivism and building the new age amid the crumbling ruins of the old. Had I space I could amplify this theme enormously. But enough has been said to point the way.

JOSEPH W. SHARTS.
Ohio Member of N. E. C.,
Dayton, Ohio.

The answer to the above is that the dire results predicted of unemployment insurance by Comrade Sharts have not appeared in those nations where this legislation has been enacted. His substitute, mutual aid exchanges, is a curious throw back to small production. The cultivation of idle acres might be a temporary expedient during an industrial depression but it would also make the con-

ditions of farmers more hopeless by the lessening of market demands for their crops. As for tools and tool makers, manufacturers of shoes and weaving cloth, this is a matter of large plants and to requisition them by the public authorities is a Socialist act. We cannot think of this being undertaken except by Socialist authorities and even then we may expect the sacredness of private property and return the plants to the owners—Editor of The New Leader.

UNITY IN INDIA
Editor, The New Leader:
We hear a great deal about the Hindu Moslem quarrel in India. I as a Christian and a minister, think it is my duty to mention an incident which recently came to my notice regarding Hindu Moslem relations.

A Moslem missionary of the Punjab India, named Sufti M. R. Bengalee, recently came from Chicago to New York to lecture on Islam. He came straight to the office of a Hindu religious leader, Kedar Nath Das Gupta of Bengal, India. They never met each other before. The Hindu Das Gupta not only immediately let him share his office but also arranged for him to speak for Islam in the Bronx Free Fellowship, on March 1, at Lexington, Va., on March 12, and at the Community Church, on April 5. If this is not unity, what is it?

CLARENCE V. HOWELL
New York City.

Womens' Union League
Annual Meet March 30

The annual meeting of the Women's Trade Union League of New York is to be held Monday, March 30, at 8 p. m. 247 Lexington avenue.

Mrs. Henry Goddard Leach, a member of the league and former president of New York State League of Women Voters, and Mrs. Maud Swartz, its compensation adviser, recently appointed secretary to the State Department of Labor, will be the guests of honor. An election of officers, executive board members, and delegates to central bodies, will take place and—to mix pleasure with business—an entertainment will follow.

Funny, ain't it?
Bosses are that way
Just when a guy gets thinking . . .

"Hey! Here, what's de matter wid ya? Ya' got work t'do here, aincha? I ain't gonna pay no guys aroun' here t'mope! Now, quit ya' stallin' an' file dem cards! Git a move on an' don't stare at me!"

Bosses are that way—
Sort of delicate and kind.
Gee, I wonder if he ever was a kid;
If he ever was a boy like most of us
Or if he ever was in love.
I wonder if he ever looked out from this window
And watched the shining sun smile down upon the trees;

Or heard the chirping of the sparrows in the park;
Or dreamt of stary skies and happy melodies
Played softly in the moonlight somewhere
In the Carribees.
I wonder . . .

"Aw, git goin'!
Ya' got work t'do here, aincha?
What's de matter, sick?
Well, snap out of it an' hustle!"

Gee, I feel like blurring out and shouting,
"Aw, have a heart! Aincha' got a soul?
Say, don't you see, old man, it's Spring?"
But what's the use—Spring of no Spring,
Bosses are that way
Just when a guy gets thinking.

—DOUGLAS B. KRAVITZ.

Fountain of Youth
History tells us that the fountain
Ponce De Leon sought
On our sunny southern border
Was with healing magic wrought.

Was supposed to hold the secret
Of eternal youth for him
Who, bathing in its crystal waters
Laughed to scorn the reaper grim!

And we know as happy children
Seek the rainbow's glowing end,
Thus he sought in vain the fountains
Immortality could lend.

Yet the fount is not all fiction
In each faithful heart it springs
Fed by work for human justice
And the hope of better things.

—GRACE HOLLISTER.

Prosperity Propagandist Speaks
"My good American citizens, I find
In late reports, the jobless 'haunt' to be
Fallacious! Dividends are not behind;
The rich possess a greater quantity
Of stocks and bonds than ever known before!
Economists and business men now show
Enormous profits are in bigger store
When people learn to make investments grow!"

Six million jobless heard the stinging speech—
Perplexed, their heads begin to bob and whirl
In silence—then a spirit beckoned each
And all to answer him—"We listened, sir,
To all those fine emphatic words you said
About the rich—But are the workers dead?"

—MELVILLE KRESS.

Resolution
To pass this yearly span
A brother to my fellow man;
To keep the whole above the part,
And mankind's welfare in my heart.

To feel the cold and storm,
Though I be clothed and warm;
Be hungry, spent and gaunt—
Though fed—let others want.

DELBERT WILLARD PASSAGE.

The Chatterbox

Spring

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DELBERT WILLARD PASSAGE.

In springtime a columnist's thoughts turn to con-
tribs. There is such a lure in distance, and such a
call from the open roads.

An so I pick out of the storehouse of long neglected
offering the poems above, and trust you will
be so greatly relieved from my winter of para-
graphed discontent as to insist on more of the same
goods until the season passes.

And yet there is so much to write about. For in-
stance, someone ought to take the eminent Sam
Untermeyer to task for paying so much homage to
Tammany Hall these ugly days. Sam's been a
liberal. Sam has said great ethical things in the past
about corruption and malfeasance in public office,
Sam has made the notorious welkin rattle with
Jeremiads for decency and order in political life.
Sam has often loomed big as a Himalaya in the
public opinion.

Now he is paying the price of having had a son
of his elected to a judgeship on the Tammany
ticket.

And no father has shown a greater love for his
son than this. Let it go down in the annals of
paternal sacrifice how Sam Untermeyer bedraggled
his robe and muddled himself generally in the Tam-
many mire-pit in order to pay tribute to the gods
who did so well by his son.

Of course, all this is so unimportant. Except to
show how even big men, bright men, able and cour-
ageous men are hammered into shriveled mannikins
by the system. If the big boys don't get you through
the pocketbook, they know how to squeeze submis-
sion from a loving daddy's heart.

The deuce . . . we used to say on Ludlow street,
that if you sleep with mongrel dogs, you wake up
with fleas . . . It's so damnably true, even on Park
avenue or in Greystone . . .

S. A. deWitt.

Freedom, her arms outstretched, but lips firm set;
Freedom, her eyes with tears of pity wet;
But her robe splashed with drops of bloody dew—
Freedom, the dauntless, is our goddess yet.

—John Barlasa.

J. P. Morgan has left Paris for the coast where
he will board his yacht for a cruise in the Mediter-
ranean. More than a hundred year; have passed
since pirates were seen in these waters.

Tammany should make a public announcement
that it is reducing the price of its commodities.
These are hard times and everything should be
done to stabilize business.

Socialism, it is said, would destroy individuality.
If capitalism lasts a few years longer there will be
no individuality left to destroy.—J. E. Alexander.

Cheer up! The per capita wealth of the nation
now is \$2,977 and you can go out and spend it
without anybody interfering with your individual
initiative

THE NEW LEADER MAIL-BAG

THE UNION SQUARE DEMONSTRATION

Editor, The New Leader:
The magnificent demonstration last Saturday on Union Square was great not only in numbers, but also of the quality and patience. A few hundred Communists tried hard to break up the meeting. Fortunately, the crowd paid no attention to them, and the police pulled the disturbers out.

I heard the following story lately. A fellow was sitting on a bench lately with his head with a club. A passerby asked him "Why do you hit your-
self?" "I missed the parade," was the answer.

It looked to me as though the Communists were anxious to get cluded, and I wondered at the patience of the police. They certainly handled the Communists with kid gloves. The surprise of it all to me was that a member of the Socialist Party found it possible to defend the Communists. In the future when the party arranges demonstrations and manages where these disrupters are likely to come and disturb us, we shall have to give them a dose of their medicine. You cannot get rid of rats by prayers.

Our comrades in Europe had to organize their own squads to protect Socialist meetings from Fascists and Communists. We shall have to do the same here. That they came to disrupt the meeting is evident. Like all cowards they traveled in droves, and they were armed with knives.

JULIUS GERBER.

MUTUAL AID EXCHANGES?

Editor, The New Leader:
Unemployment insurance is, I believe, faulty in principle. If the Socialist Party jokers in the cry for it now, along with various vaguely "liberal" and "progressive" Republicans and Democrats, as a matter of political expediency and a vote-catching device, we shall be betraying our Socialist principles.

Unemployment insurance is not a Socialist remedy at all. It is an attempt to patch and prop the present system of private enterprise. Any defender of private capitalism can and should be for it.

It attempts to hang the economic security of the wage-workers upon private enterprise. Its successful operation will be identified with the success of private enterprise. It will collapse with that.

I urge my Socialist comrades to consider the natural consequences of a general adoption of unemployment insurance statutes in America. One of the consequences logically inferable is that it will greatly strengthen pri-

vate enterprise in the favor of the employed wage-earners, who, having an insured interest in the industry in that form will resent attacks upon it. Our agitation to put an end to private enterprise, and to substitute for it cooperative and public enterprise, will become more unpopular among them.

Wage-earners with an insured interest where they are employed will be more reluctant to strike or to quit, and will bear more meekly and in a craven spirit conditions against which they formerly rebelled. A natural complement of this will be a further weakening of American labor-unionism.

It will, I think, greatly increase unemployment instead of bettering it. An employer faced with the risk that if he lays off an employee as soon as the work slackens he will have to contribute to support that ex-employee many weeks in idleness, while resort to every expedient to avoid hiring him, will be more likely to be resorted to.

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Consider also what this general reluctance to employ new men will mean when extended to small farmers who occasionally need a "hand," families in moderate circumstances who may employ a domestic servant or nurse, etc. The thing is likely to assume the proportions of an "employers' strike" with double the present social burden of unemployment in consequence.

To this objection it is no answer to say that the model bill sponsored by our Socialist (notably Comrade Hoopes') bill in the Pennsylvania House would require the individual employer to support the individual employee he lays off, but only to contribute to a general fund in proportion to his present force over and above the average of the industry.

What could be designed more likely to knit them tightly together in a common league of defense?

Had I space I should urge further objections in detail, notably the ruinous blunder of tacking this weight upon American privately-owned industries, as an additional handicap, at a time when they are about to be plunged into a more ruthless competitive struggle against the national industries of Soviet Russia, Germany, England and other nations which have advanced relatively far towards col-

lective and public enterprise. For instance, consider our wretched little private and individual American farmers with their one-family farms plied in an already hopeless struggle against the huge-state-owned and state-operated wheat farms of Russia, already undersold in the world markets—and now to be saddled with unemployment insurance for their hired hands? We may hate private capitalism but do we want to go down to national ruin with it, tied as a mill-stone about the neck?

I condemn unemployment insurance thus only to point out what I conceive to be the proper, Socialist, constructive remedy for unemployment.

I would have the Socialists sponsor bills and ordinances to establish mutual aid exchanges. In every industrial center the unemployed thousands are skilled and unskilled workers, surrounded by empty and idle shops and factories with every conceivable sort of machinery for making every conceivable kind of food-stuffs and goods. There are around every city hundreds of idle acres besides. Why are not these idle lands and lands requisitioned by the authorities? Why are not these idle men and women classified according to ability and supplied with tools and raw materials and put to work producing and distributing among themselves the things they need? If proper tools are lacking there are no idle tool makers? If there is lack of experience in the simple arts of grinding grain, making bread, spinning

"Bockbierfest" to Have Its American Premiere at 8th St.

Those who remember springtime as Bock Bier time, and the days before Prohibition, would refresh their recollections with the American Premiere of the German talking and singing film "Bockbierfest," which begins an extended engagement at the Eighth Street Playhouse, Monday, March 30th. Hans A. von Schlettow, who played one of the leading parts in the "Maedel von der Resperbahn," plays the role of a Bavarian brewer in this comedy of Bock Bier time.

The story revolves around the characters of a professional prohibitionist and the brewers of Germany. The German point of view on prohibition is apparent throughout the film.

Miriam Elias Will Give Dramatic Recital April 12

A newcomer to single-handed dramatic entertainment is promised by Harry Moses, co-producer of "Grand Hotel." He will sponsor the first dramatic recital in New York of Miriam Elias, the well-known Jewish actress and character member of the Habima Theatre of Moscow. The first recital Sunday evening, April 12, on the stage of the Little Theatre, will mark the first venture in independent management by Mr. Moses, whose activity has included his connection with the Leo Bulgakoff Theatre Associates in their production of Chekov's "The Sea Gull" and Gorki's "At the Bottom" and his association with Herman Shumlin in the production of the season's outstanding dramatic hit by Vicki Baum, "Grand Hotel."

Daughter of a rabbinical family in Ukraine, Miss Elias became a pupil of Constantin Stanislavsky, co-founder of the Moscow Art Theatre, and was one of that small group called the Habima Theatre, devoted to presentation of plays in classic Hebrew and won worldwide attention with its first production of E. Anski's "The Dybbuck." Miss Elias was the original Chanan in this production in Moscow, playing the role over one hundred times, although she had severed her connection with the Habima company before it came to this country five years ago.

In New German Sound Film at the Cameo



Lien Deyers

"Rosenmontag" or "Carnival's End," the newest Ufa sound film to reach New York begins a run at the Cameo theatre today. Lien Deyers, popular German actress, has one of the leading parts in the picture.

Palace to Observe 18th Anniversary With Gala Program, Celebration

The RKO Palace will celebrate its eighteenth anniversary, next week. The Palace opened on March 24, 1913, with eight acts of vaudeville and has adhered to that policy throughout the years. Special attractions are being booked for next week's celebration.

One feature will be the Palace's new "party dress." The entire front and lobby will have been improved by the time the matinee curtain rolls up on Saturday's first show.

The Palace Theatre ranks alone in the history of the theatre in New York or of the world. It is the only playhouse in New York which has kept to the same policy for the years it has been in existence. While legitimate and musical comedy theatres were being torn down and darkened, the Palace enjoyed 936 consecutive weeks of purely stage entertainment. The only pictures ever to play there were several of the Chaplin films, which were run as added attractions.

First Russian Movie Program in Sound at 8th St. Playhouse

The first Russian program in dialogue and sound will be presented at the Eighth Street Playhouse beginning Monday March 2.

It will be a program consisting mainly of complete newswreels of the recent trial of the seven engineers who were convicted of treason and sentenced to death, which sentence was subsequently commuted to seven years' imprisonment. Dramatic scenes were clearly photographed of the convicted men making their confessions. The crowded court room, the mobs outside, stenographers, clerks and court officials are seen, produced as it was under difficulties of lighting the vast court room and arrangements of the sound microphones so as not to interfere with the International broadcast of the trial. The newswreels present clear images and sound.

Concerning "L'Amour Maitre des Choses," Now at the 5th Ave. Playhouse

A young Russian officer, Boris Ivanoff, in the service of a Grand Duke, is in love with a Chinese dancer, Hai-Tang.

When the action starts the Grand Duke has released Boris from arrest under which he had been placed for some military delinquency, but Boris is warned by Colonel Mouraviev, the Grand Duke's chief of staff, that if he gets in any more trouble he will be exiled to Siberia.

That evening the Grand Duke, accompanied by Colonel Mouraviev and Boris go to the theatre where Hai-Tang appears. The Grand Duke, blase, bored by the affection however sincere of his mistress Yvette, is intoxicated by the strange charm of Hai-Tang. Listening to the suggestions of Mouraviev, he tells him to invite Hai-Tang to have supper with him that same evening.

Boris, Hai-Tang and Wang-Ho, her father, under no illusion as to what just such an invitation means.

When Hai-Tang returns home, her father is saved, but she has paid for his life with her honor; she can not marry Boris; she takes poison and dies in the arms of her lover.

In Song Recital "Tabu," South Seas Love Drama, Stays at the Central Park



Tito Schipa, lyric tenor, will be heard in a song recital at Carnegie Hall Sunday evening, April 5th.

Joe Flieser, Prominent in Arts Cinema Movement, To Import Foreign Films

Joseph R. Flieser, formerly managing director of the Fifth Avenue Playhouse, which was operated under the Barbara Hope Theatres, Inc., has severed his connections with the latter corporation. Mr. Flieser retains his position as vice president of the Washington Square Theatres, Inc., importing foreign language talking pictures, sixteen of which are to be released under the name of Foreign Feature Films, Corp.

"Tabu," South Seas Love Drama, Stays at the Central Park

"Tabu," the late F. W. Murnau's final and crowning achievement, continues to play to capacity audiences at Leo Brecher's Central Park Theatre. Murnau found, during the 18 months he spent filming the South Seas love drama, that the Hawaiian hula and the dances of the Indian nautch girls, each contributed something to the wild, graceful steps of the Polynesians. Jazz syncopation, however, is not favored by the natives. The most popular song and music ever to invade the islands was the Paul Robeson spiritual "Ezekiel Saw de Wheel." An extra midnight showing of "Tabu" will be held every Saturday night during the run of the picture.

Concerning the Heroine of "Rosenmontag," Newest German Film at Cameo

Lien Deyers, who is the lovely wistful heroine of "Rosenmontag," now playing at the RKO Cameo Theatre, was born in Amsterdam 17 years ago. Her early days were spent at The Hague, where her father kept a hotel. After several years of boarding schools in Lausanne and Brussels, she returned home to become a motion picture actress. Old Mr. Deyers had not the least sympathy towards his daughter's aspirations. But Lien had made up her mind. Armed with some studio shots, Lien approached the lion's den once more, only to be rebuffed the second time.

Fate, however, seemed to side with her. Her father married for the second time—an actress from Vienna, who naturally sympathized with the girl's burning ambition.

Through her stepmother's influence, Lien finally obtained permission from her father to go to Berlin. Arriving there, she immediately went to Lang's office, where she learned that it is not an easy task to get to a famous producer. After the sixth visit, Lien got her man, but he appeared satchel in hand, ready to leave town. After fourteen days of painful uncertainty, Fritz Lang returned, trial shots were made, and the novice signed her first film contract. Lien was the happiest girl in Berlin.

UNION DIRECTORY

BONNAZ EMBROIDERS UNION
Local 66, L. O. G. W. U. 7 E. 14th St. Room 4. 4-887-3638. Executive Board meets every Tuesday night in the office of the Union, 2 L. Freeman, President; Leon Steiner, Manager; William Altmann, Secretary-Treasurer.

BRICKLAYERS' UNION
LOCAL NO. 9, Office and headquarters, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Wiloughby Ave. Phone Stagg 4621. Office open daily except Saturday from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Regular meetings every Tuesday evening, Charles Flamm, Sec'y; Frank P. Lutz, Treasurer; Andrew Streib, Bus. Agent; William Weisberg, President; Charles Weber, Vice-President; Samuel Rec. Sec'y.

BUTCHERS' UNION
Local 234 A.M.O. & B.W. of N.A. 7 East 15th Street
Tompkins Sq. 6-7234-7235-7236
Meet every 1st and 3rd Tuesday
SAMUEL SUSSMAN J. BELSKY
Business Agents

CAPMAKERS
Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union, Office, 133 Second Ave., Phone Orchard 929-1-2. The Council meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday, 8 P.M. 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.

CLOTHING CUTTERS' UNION
A. C. W. of A. Local "Big Four" Office, 40-42 W. 17th Street, Pentagon 5568. Regular meetings every Friday at 210 East Fifth Street. Executive Board meets every Monday at 7 p. m. in the office. Philip Orloffsky, Manager; I. Machin, Secretary-Treasurer.

CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA
New York Joint Council, 31 West 15th Street, New York, N. Y. Phone Tompkins Square 5400. Hyman Blumberg, Sidney Resman, Managers; Abraham Miller, Secretary-Treasurer.

CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA
Amalgamated Bank Bldg., 11-15 Union Square, 3rd floor. Telephone Algonquin 6500-1-2-3-4-5. Sydney Hillman, Gen. President; Joseph Schlossberg, Gen. Sec'y-Treas.

FUR WORKERS' UNION
OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA. Amalgamated with the American Federation of Labor, 9 Jackson Ave., Long Island City, N. Y. Tel. Hunter 2068. Morris Kaufman, General President and Secretary.

FURRIERS' JOINT COUNCIL OF N. Y.
LOCAL 101, 105, 110 and 115 of the INTERNATIONAL FUR WORKERS OF U. S. A. Office, 101 E. 12th St., Pentagon 7383. Meetings every Tuesday at 8:00 p. m. M. M. Merkin, Manager.

FUR DRESSERS' UNION
LOCAL 101, 105, 110 and 115 of the INTERNATIONAL FUR WORKERS OF U. S. A. Office and headquarters, 949 Wiloughby Ave., Brooklyn; Stage 0798. Regular meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 P. M. Hertzberg, Vice President; Sam Koff, Business Agent; Louis Mikoff, Secretary; Samuel Mindel, Treasurer; H. Heib.

HEBREW TRADES
175 East Broadway, Telephone Drydock 8810. Meetings 1st and 3rd Monday, 8 P. M. Executive Board meets every Tuesday night at 8:00 p. m. M. Brown, Vice-Chairman; M. Feinstein, Secretary-Treasurer.

LABOR SECRETARIAT OF NEW YORK CITY
A Cooperative Organization of Labor Unions to protect the legal rights of the workers and their members. B. John Block, Attorney and Counsel, 225 E. 14th St., Room 12. Regular meetings every Tuesday night at 8:00 p. m. E. 84th Street, on the last Saturday of each month at 8:00 p. m.

LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION
3 West 16th Street, New York City. Telephone Chelsea 3148. Benjamin Schlesinger, President, David Dubinsky, Secretary-Treasurer.

LADIES' GARMENT CUTTERS' UNION
Local No. 10, L. O. G. W. U.
Office, 109 W. 38th St.; Telephone Wis. 3011. Executive Board meets every Thursday at the office. Vice-President, Maurice W. Jacobs, President; Samuel Perlmutter, Manager-Sec.; Morris W. Jacobs, Chairman of Exec. Board; Philip Oretsky, Asst. Manager.

LAUNDRY WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION
No. 280
Office 62 E. 108th St. Phone, Lehigh 421. Meetings 2nd and 4th Monday, 8 P. M. Manager and financial sec'y, L. H. Robinson. Recording Secretary, J. Mackey.

LITHOGRAPHERS
OF AMERICA, New York Local No. 1. Office, Amalgamated Bldg., 205 West 14th St. Phone Tompkins Square 5400. Meetings every second and fourth Tuesday at Arlington Hall, 19 St. Mark's Place. Albert E. Castro, President; Patrick J. Harty, Vice-President; Frank Schol, Fin. Secretary; Emil Thenen, Rec. Secretary; Joseph J. O'Connor, Treasurer.

MILINERY WORKERS' UNION
LOCAL 24, Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union, Downtown office, 640 Broadway, Phone Spring 4548; uptown office, 30 West 37th Street, Wisconsin 1270. Executive Board meets every Tuesday evening, 8 P. M. Manager, N. Spector; Sec'y-Treas., Alex. Rose; Organizers, I. H. Goldberg, A. Mendelsohn, M. Goodman, Lucy Oppenheim; Chairman of Executive Board, Morris Rosenblatt; Sec'y. of Executive Board, Saul Hodes.

MILK WAGON DRIVERS' UNION
LOCAL 584, L. O. of T.
Office, 259 W. 14th St., City. Local 584 meets 6:00-7:00 P. M. every Tuesday evening, 8 P. M. at Beethoven Hall, 210 East Fifth St. Executive Board meets on the 2nd and 4th Monday of each month at 8:00 P. M. at Beethoven Hall, 210 E. Fifth St. Chas. Heller, President and Business Agent. Max Liebler, Secretary-Treasurer. SEE THAT YOUR MILK MAN WEARS OUR EMBLEM.

NECKWEAR CUTTERS' UNION
LOCAL 6399, A. F. of L.
1 East 15th Street, Algonquin 7678. Regular meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 P. M. at 169 West 23rd Street. Sec'y-Treas., E. Meyer, Rec. Sec'y, J. Rosenzweig, Fin. Sec'y and Treas. Wm. R. Chisling, Business Agent.

NECKWEAR MAKERS' UNION
LOCAL 101, A. F. of L.
Office, 101 E. 12th St., Pentagon 7383. Regular meetings every Tuesday night at 8:00 p. m. in the office. Ed. Gottesman, Secretary-Treasurer.

PAINTERS' UNION
LOCAL 499, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers. Regular meetings every Wednesday evening, at the Hotel Temple, 219 East 4th Street, near Kings highway. We are assured of music at this time as a radio has already been installed. We shall probably have dancing at the card party in addition to refreshments. The usual charge of 50 cents will be the price. There will be no additional charge for refreshments.

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NEW LEADER

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

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SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1931

Pittsburgh Labor Acts

WHILE the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor is "still studying" measures for the relief of the unemployed and has been studying for two years, we are glad to note that many local unions throughout the country are recorded in favor of unemployed insurance legislation. Here is a situation that calls for aggressive leadership. Such initiative, shocked by the hell that yawns for millions of workers, would in burning words assemble not only the organized workers but many sympathizers in every city to take action in behalf of the suffering jobless.

Lacking that inspired leadership, it is, at least encouraging to note that action is being taken by local labor bodies. Not a week passes that we do not get reports of such action. The latest is the western Pennsylvania conference which meets in Pittsburgh on Sunday and which we report on another page. Unemployment is the issue to be considered and the report indicates considerable support of the conference by local labor bodies.

A few weeks ago the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party urged that just such action be taken in cities throughout the country. It will be noted that the Pittsburgh conference will follow up with a mass meeting in April. This probably means a continuous conference to carry on educational work, something similar to the unemployment councils which the N. E. C. recommended.

We earnestly urge that similar action be taken in other localities. The masses appear to be stunned by the tragedy that has overtaken them. They should be awakened. They can be awakened and we hope that Pittsburgh's excellent example will be followed in other cities in the next few weeks.

Money Panaceas

EVERY period of intensive looting of farmers in our history has been followed by the emergence of money reforms as a solution of all their ills. This runs true to form since the colonial period. The farmers become debtors of capitalists and bankers and naturally turn to cheap money with which to pay their debts. The proposals are often very simple. Start the printing presses, print paper money in large volume, and all will be well.

That the money system is rigged against the farmer and that the National Bank Act of the Civil War period is a huge piece of graft for the bankers are obvious facts. But while this is true it is not true that within the capitalist system it is possible to so organize currency and banking that the robbery of farmers and workers will disappear. Some of the more obvious phases of skinning may be eliminated but the fundamental basis of human exploitation will remain.

The servitude of rural and urban workers is due to the fact that the agencies of production and distribution are owned by their enemies. The farmer's access to the market is controlled by the owners of railroads. Every station on the route taken by his products from the farm to the final buyer is in the hands of his enemies. Give him ample currency and the lowest interest rates possible and these other agencies of control will master him.

The city worker lives by the sale of his labor power to capitalist owners of industry. When that power is not purchased he is compelled to accept charity doles or starve. More currency or cheaper currency will not help him. His dependence and exploitation are fundamentally due to the fact that another class owns the opportunities of employment. He may wrest concessions from that class and he should do so but emancipation and economic security will not be fully realized for either the farmer or the city worker till the powers of production and distribution cease to be owned by a class.

Money panaceas confuse thought and end in disappointment. The Socialist analysis goes to the roots of our economic ills.

Incomes and Power

INCOME returns for 1929 show a trend in accord with the Socialist view of capitalistic development. Considered over a ten-year period incomes of a million dollars or more increased from 33 to 504. Moreover, the total amount of these incomes increased from \$77,078,139 in 1920 to \$1,185,135,330 or fifteen times the amount of ten years ago.

While the upper group of powerful kings thus increase in financial power the middle class, the salaried men, and wage workers reveal a decline. Incomes of less than \$5,000 in 1920 were over \$15,000,000,000 but in 1929 they declined to a little over \$8,000,000,000. In the lower incomes ranging at \$2,000 a year the decline is still more evident. In the same period these incomes declined from a little over \$4,000,000,000 to about \$1,500,000,000.

The significance of these figures is lost when we read a statement issued by the National Industrial Conference Board which declares that there was an increase in national wealth and income in the last fifteen years from 1914 to 1929 and that the per capita wealth of the nation is \$2,977. There was an increase in wealth and income, but when the income tax figures are studied they show that the upper capitalist and banking classes get the larger portion, and that the portion going to the middle class, the salaried class and the wage workers is less, much less than ten years ago.

The remorseless trend is a concentration of wealth and power into the hands of a small group. The middle classes decline in importance and the working class is more intensely exploited. An oligarchy of capital and finance more and more controls our economic life. That power must inevitably bring a struggle between it and the masses for mastery of the republic and its economic riches, a struggle between Capitalism and Socialism that will determine the future of the world.

Get the Hook!

WHILE we are governed by blockheads and the workers sink to lower depths of destitution, the Republican and Democratic publicity firms at Washington fire at each other over the heads of the jobless and starving. The G. O. P., still dripping with the muck of its hills and Do-henys, strikes a moral pose over the filth of Tammany in New York. The D. O. P. replies with a moral pose over the filth in Chicago, governed by the most perfect ass in captivity with the assistance of Al Capone.

And this is capitalist politics after two years of the jobless in the breadlines and farmers starving in a region rich with food. The only thing worth while to the two parties is the election in 1932. Both are maneuvering for the best position and both expect the masses they neglect to shift like dumb cattle from one party to the other. In other words, to do what they have been doing since the Civil War.

The two-party fakers act like traveling street vendors who invade a region stricken with disease. The rivals set up shop on opposite corners and offer herbs, pills and opiates to those who are afflicted. Each knows that the other is a faker and each announces the other as a fraud. Only a few know that both are frauds while the rest are enticed to purchase wares from one or the other in the hope that a pill or a herb has some magic charm.

Intelligent people feel like the old Bowery audiences who greeted a bum hamlet with cries "Get the hook!"

IN A NUTSHELL

The industrial war of capitalists . . . has this peculiarity, that its battles are won less by means of enlisting than of discharging its industrial recruits. The generals, or capitalists, vie with one another as to who can dispense with the greatest number of his soldiers.—Karl Marx.

That unemployment is widespread is evident from the fact that even the members of Hoover's prosperity chorus are without jobs.

The greatest of all injustice is that which goes under the name of law.—L'Estrange.

If Socialism could be indicted for the crimes of which capitalism is guilty every 100 percent would be happy today.

A writer in the New York Times suggests that the Interboro lines provide a musical service and a funeral oration for the human sardines who are injured in the cars. Referred to the "reformers" who are now looking for a program.

A snob is a man who licks the feet of those above him and kicks the heads of those below him.—Thackeray.

In 1920 incomes of over \$1,000,000 or over were filed by 33 persons. In 1929 those with similar incomes were filed by 504 persons. Mr. Hoover, here are a few gentlemen who are enjoying your chicken in every pot.

It is only when the working class learns—and it is learning daily by experience—to unite and to act together that there is any hope of emancipation.—Eugene V. Debs.

The farm board warns the farmers that buying of their wheat will end with the 1930 crop. The best farm relief would be for the farmers to be relieved of their friends. They have been relieved of everything else.

Speech is too often not, as the Frenchman defined it, the art of concealing thought, but of quite stifling and suspending thought so that there is nothing to conceal.—Carlyle.

If the capitalist parties could place their unemployment baby on our doorstep how eager they would be to charge us with its parentage.

One thing is true about Hoover's "Chicken in Every Pot." The chickens came home to roost.

From Our Foreign Correspondent

Germany: Fascism and Socialism

Alternative of Nationalist Regime Is Prime Factor in Consideration of Cruiser Appropriation

Probably most American Socialists were surprised when the Reichstag on March 20 voted \$5,000,000 for the first installment on Cruiser "B," the second of the German "pocket battleships," with only nine Social Democrats voting against the appropriation and the rest of the 143 Socialist Deputies either absent or not voting. Comrade Kautsky shows why the Socialist Party leaders preferred to stand for the cruiser appropriation rather than turn out the bourgeois government, headed by Chancellor Brüning, a Clerical, Kautsky, Austrian correspondent of The New Leader will henceforth write on German as well as Austrian affairs.

By Benedikt Kautsky
Vienna.

THE tactical position of the German Social Democracy became especially difficult after the general elections of September 14, 1930. If the Brüning government were overthrown a Right Cabinet embracing the National Socialists (the extremely reactionary Hitlerites, 107 strong in the Reichstag) would be formed. Not only the German Nationalists (the reactionary Hugenberg group, with 41 deputies), but also the Agrarians, the Economic Party, many People's Party leaders and even certain sections of the Centrist Party (Clericals) were ready to participate in such a reactionary coalition.

To be sure there were working people who said, "Let the National Socialists try their hand at running the country. That's the quickest way to show them up." That might have happened. But the danger that such a course would have involved for the German people, its State and its national economy would have been enormous. All chances for a revision of the Young Reparation

Plan would have been delayed for an indefinite period. The disarmament conference of next year, arranged by the British Labor government with so much effort, would have been condemned to failure under such circumstances. Such a victory by the National Socialists would have afforded a most welcome pretext for Italy, the permanent rowdy of Europe, to continue its reactionary and belligerent activities.

But the participation in the government by the National Socialists probably would spell more trouble for Germany at home than abroad. The beginning of the really republican and democratic education of the German people would be violently ended and Germany would be hurled back to the position of Fascist Italy. In spite of their name, which is calculated to catch the votes of the unthinking, the National Socialists are reactionary in every way and the planks in their platform intended to show their anti-capitalist sentiments are nothing but demagogic humbug. (On March 19 Richard Scherling, a prominent National Socialist agitator in the German Regular Army, denounced the Hitlerite chiefs as empty phrasemongers, going nothing for the proletariat, and declared he was going to join the Communist Party.) The destruction of all social political achievements, of all trade union freedom and of all political activity by the working class would accompany a seizure of power by the National Socialists. They would cling to their position of power with desperation and even after they had gone bankrupt morally and politically it would require enormous sacrifices to dislodge them.

Therefore, the Social Democracy was quite right in choosing the lesser evil in the shape of the Brüning government. Furthermore, it soon became apparent that the Centrists were becoming more and more opposed to the National Socialists. It is true that the Hitlerite group isn't a Protestant Party, either in origin or program, but the elections showed that Catholicism formed the strongest bulwark against National Socialism and that wherever there were plenty of Centrists among the peasants the Hitlerites were unable to win many voters, whereas the farmers in the Protestant districts went over practically en masse to the National Socialists. In the cities the followers of the National Socialists aren't industrial workers, but rather middle class folk, students, white collar men, ex-officers, petty officials, et al. And where the Centrist Party was strong among these people the resistance to the National Socialist propaganda was remarkably powerful.

At first the clash didn't arise between the political parties, but between the National Socialists and the Catholic church. Not the Centrist politicians, but the German bishops sized up the Hitlerite movement as anti-religious and took a stand against it. Only then did the political contrast begin to come to a head. This compelled Brüning to show more consideration for the wishes of the Social Democrats. He was especially anxious to put his administration back upon a Parliamentary basis. The cause of the dissolution of the old Reichstag was the fact that Brüning had used the notorious Article 48 of the German Constitution to have the National President decree laws rejected by the Reichstag.

Although Article 48 only mentions cases where public security is endangered, something which certainly didn't apply to the summer of 1930. Brüning chose that method and then had to see the Reichstag nullify the laws the government had decreed. This caused the government to have the Reichstag dissolved, with such fatal results for the Cabinet.

Henceforth, the Brüning government endeavored to have all matters settled by vote of the Reichstag. That at once made it dependent upon the aid of the Socialists. Nevertheless, it thought it wouldn't have to give them much consideration so long as it could count upon the support of the German Nationalists. Then it no longer needed the active backing of the Socialists, but only their neutrality.

But this situation has been changed entirely through recent happenings in the Reichstag. The actions of the National Socialists, who wanted to behave in the Reichstag the same as at their campaign meetings, made it impossible to maintain Parliamentary order. In four months the National Socialists forced the majority parties to tighten up the rules of procedure, something even the Communists hadn't been able to do in ten years. Although the rules of the Reichstag, even after being changed, were quite in line with the democratic demands of disciplined parties, the National Socialists, followed by the German Nationalists, seized upon this tightening up as an excuse to quit the Reichstag and remain away from its sessions.

Like all such stunts, this decision really revealed the internal weaknesses of the party. There is no

doubt that the National Socialists were glad to avail themselves of a pretext to leave the Reichstag because their campaign speeches no longer made any impression there or outside.

At first the absence of the Right Opposition parties seemed to make it easier for the Brüning government. But it soon became apparent that it had brought fresh difficulties in its train. Now there is a Socialist-Communist majority in the Reichstag (there are 77 Communists) which, while not able to govern because of the absolutely negative attitude of the Communists, still is able to make material trouble for the present government under a whole series of circumstances.

This is especially the case in connection with the agrarian program of Brüning and Minister of Agriculture Schiele which goes too far in protecting the big landowners through high tariff rates, etc., for even some of the government parties. The greatest difficulty in the near future, however, lies in the army and navy budget which carries appropriations for the construction of not only armored "Cruiser A," but also of its sister ship "B." The Social Democracy is against the building of cruisers on principle, materially reinforced by the difficult financial situation. But the Brüning government insists upon the appropriation and would use its refusal as a reason for resigning. As neither of the Right Opposition parties intends to come back to the Reichstag and help Brüning out of its difficulties, insistence by the Social Democracy upon its opposition would bring about the very thing it has been trying for months to avoid—the fall of Brüning and the handing over of the governing power to the National Socialists and the German Nationalists.

The Government and Labor's Pay

Maintenance of "Prevailing Rate" Depends Upon the Workers Economic and Political Strength

By Louis Stanley

The passage of the Davis-Bacon bill requiring the prevailing rate of wages on Federal public works brings the whole question of the prevailing rate to the foreground.

The Federal bill was an Administration measure introduced by Senator Davis, former Secretary of Labor, and Representative Bacon of New York. It was backed by the present Secretary of Labor, Doak, until his recent appointment to that office President of the Brotherhood of Trainmen, the War and Treasury Departments, the American Federation of Labor and various builders throughout the country.

The new Federal prevailing rate of wages law provides:

1. That every contract in excess of \$5,000 to which the United States or the District of Columbia is a party, which requires or involves the employment of laborers or mechanics in the construction, alteration or repair of any public buildings of the United States or the District of Columbia, shall contain a provision to the effect that the rate of wages for all laborers and mechanics employed by the contractor or any subcontractor on the public buildings covered by the contract shall not be less than the prevailing rate of wages for work of a similar nature in the city, town, village or other civil division of the State in which the public buildings are located, or in the District of Columbia.

2. That every such contract shall also contain a provision that in case any dispute arises as to what are the prevailing rates of wages for work of a similar nature applicable to the contract which can not be adjusted by the contracting officer, the matter shall be referred to the Secretary of Labor for determination and his decision thereon shall be conclusive on all parties to the contract.

3. That in case of national emergency the President is authorized to suspend the provisions of this act.

4. That the law is to take effect thirty days after passage but shall not affect any contract then existing or any contract that may thereafter be entered into in violation of bids that are outstanding at the time of the passage of the act.

The United States Government is compelled by law to award its contracts to the lowest responsible bidder. Contractors have, therefore, developed the practice of importing labor into localities where public buildings are under construction in order to cut the wages in these places and outbid the local contractors. The bitter exploitation of labor has been an important competitive factor in making possible low bidding. The representatives of the various Federal departments, even if they have been willing, have had no choice but to grant contracts to the lowest bidders. Now, within the next eight or ten years about a half billion dollars will be ex-

pended on the construction, alteration and repair of public buildings. The Davis-Bacon law, if its proponents' claims fulfilled will guarantee the payment of local prevailing rates on all these building projects.

It is somewhat surprising that the Republican administration should give this bill its unqualified support. The only open opposition came from the Associated General Contractors of America which endorsed the principle of the prevailing rate but objected to giving the Secretary of Labor power to determine what that was in cases under dispute. A. F. Greenfelder, President of the association, in a letter to President Hoover explained the objections of the contractors he represented:

1. The Secretary of Labor might change the rate of wages several times during the progress of a contract and force contractors to add to their proposals such amounts as would protect them against possible increases in wages.

2. "The minimum rate of wages to be paid laborers and mechanics should be determined by the department having in charge the construction work and not by the head of some department who is not charged with the responsibility for the expenditure of the public funds provided for such work."

3. "The rate of wages to be paid should be stated in the advertisements for bids so that all prospective contractors will be informed as to the rate that they must pay so that they may intelligently compute their costs."

The Senate Committee on Manufactures and the House Committee on Labor in reporting out the Davis-Bacon bill with their approval stated:

"This measure does not require the government to establish any new wage scales in any portion of the country. It merely gives the Government the power to require its contractors to pay their employees the prevailing wage scales in the vicinity of the building projects. This is only fair and just to the employees, the contractors,

and the Government alike. It gives a square deal to all."

The demand for the prevailing rate of wages on Federal public buildings arises from the fact that contractors on such work have been notorious for their wage slashing. A recent survey brought to light situations such as these:

At Memphis, Tenn., an annex to the Veterans' Hospital was being built. The contractor agreed that he would pay the prevailing (union) wage scale if awarded the contract. After receiving the contracts he announced his intention to disregard the agreement. He paid carpenters 55 cents per hour, bricklayers \$1.00 and plasterers \$1.00, while the corresponding union rates were \$1.00, \$1.62 1/2 and \$1.56.

At Fort Briggs, N. C., 54 buildings for officers' quarters were being erected. The contractor paid 40 to 60 cents per hour. Under separate contract on the same operation of the same type of building for the same purpose being finished at the same time another contractor was paying union members \$1.00 per hour.

At Kingsport, Tenn., a Federal post office was under construction. The contractor paid wages below the union scale. Colored labor was brought in to break down the wage rate. In this city carpenters had a permanent agreement with all local contractors establishing the union wage scale, while the union bricklayers' wage scale was generally recognized.

At Hot Springs, National Park, Ark., two water tanks were being installed. The contractor's wages were below the union scale. Some of the labor was brought in from the outside by the contractor. On opening week the employer had a mass of applications and therefore began to reduce wages. The union scale was endorsed by the mayor and the chamber of commerce.

In the hearings on the bill it became clear that the sole object of the measure was to quiet the discontent of employers and employees in localities where public buildings have been erected by labor brought from a distance. The migratory workers had no political influence, while the local contractors and mechanics did. The advisability of providing penalties for violating the law was also discussed at the hearings. It was explained by government representatives that since contractors were paid monthly, the payment of the prevailing rate of wages might be compelled by holding up payments. It is doubtful whether the United States Supreme Court would permit such an interpretation of the law. Complaints of underpayment in wages would ordinarily come from the employees involved. Experience shows they are the last to complain. They are afraid to lose their jobs and, because they have been accustomed or forced to accept lower wages the same thing.

Crosswaith Visit Peps Up Ohio Party

(By A New Leader Correspondent)

CLEVELAND.—On short notice the National office of the Socialist Party, State Secretary Sidney Yellen set in motion the City Central Committee and the Yipsels to utilize Frank Crosswaith's seven days stay in northern Ohio.

Sunday, March 8th, Crosswaith addressed three meetings. A mass meeting under the auspices of the Yipsels; a class of more than 150 Negroes of the St. James Church and a special meeting of the Cleveland chapter of the League for Industrial Democracy. Monday, Wednesday and Friday Crosswaith spoke to hundreds of working people. These meetings were held under the auspices of district branches of local Cleveland. He also spoke at a special mass-meeting of the cutters local 42 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union of America.

Saturday, March 14, Comrade Crosswaith was scheduled to speak at a meeting arranged by the Comrades in Massillon, about seventy miles from Cleveland. This trip is worth a paragraph or two because it is an expression of youth's spirit and youth's eagerness to challenge the slowness of time.

Our machine which held a packed mass of young Comrades who are called Yipsels, the State secretary of the Socialist Party, who has passed the age of 55, and Crosswaith sped at a rate known only to "Dare-Devil," a Yipsel at

the steering wheel. His desire to find the numbers between 65 and 70 on the speedometer made our hearts beat faster and the Secretary called to all gods for help. We reached our destination "safely" and met the secretary of the local, a man about fifty or over, burdened with years which had made him too cautious for the youth who came from Cleveland.

Massillon Is Invaded

Massillon is a town with a population of about 18,000. It is in every way Main Street, and the question of race prejudice is waiting to be answered by a new Lincoln. After our exciting journey we all desired to have a hearty lunch. Inquiring as to where the constitution of these United States is being observed to the letter, our guide directed us to a Bulgarian restaurant where he assured us of equality between races. The Yipsels consulted their keen sense of humor and decided to try the well-known institution, the Y. W. C. A., where a good meal could be gotten for a nominal price. There we went. The cafeteria is managed by an elderly woman who reflects more the Germans of the seventy, than the Mayflower stock and Comrade Crosswaith was served in accordance with our Constitution. Of course, curiosity was plainly expressed on every face of the waitresses and the visiting public, but who cared?

The Comrades express their sincere appreciation of Crosswaith's short visit and assure their full co-operation when another chance occurs to have Crosswaith with them.

Believe not each accusing tongue,
As most weak persons do;
But still believe the story wrong
Which ought not to be true.
—Sheridan.