

A GALLERY OF DEMOCRATIC UNWORTHIES

NEWTON D. BAKER

ONCE the associate of Tom Johnson in Cleveland who, in his town battled for the underdog. Baker is today the attorney for some of the greatest corporation interests in Cleveland. In pre-war days he opposed the reaction of the Chamber of Commerce. Beginning in 1922 when he became president of the chamber it headed a union-smashing campaign by big business. Local newspapers carried full page advertisements favoring the "open shop" and signed by Baker.



ALFRED E. SMITH

PRODUCT of Tammany Hall. Sponsored Walker for Mayor and Roosevelt for Governor. Has sided in the Democratic party councils with Raskob, the du Ponts and other leaders of big business. Is again chummy with Walker, the Mayor who is responsible for New York's incompetent and corrupt administration. Started out with the pretense of being a progressive, but has gradually become a thoroughgoing reactionary in his economic doctrines.



FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

THE man who is safe for American imperialism. In a speech in Butte, Mon., in August, 1920, Roosevelt was quoted as saying: "You know I have had something to do with the running of a couple of little republics. The facts are that I wrote Haiti's Constitution myself, and if I do say it, I think it is a pretty good Constitution." The man who is a bully for capitalism abroad will be safe for capitalism and imperialism in Washington.



OWEN D. YOUNG

A FEUDAL magnate of the General Electric Company, one of the powerful key organizations of American capitalism. Before the World War the great plants of this company at Schenectady had powerful organizations of workers. Since the war the trade unions have been rooted out and a company union under the absolute control of the plant manager rules the workers' lives. High powered publicity has sold Young as a "great Democrat."



JOHN N. GARNER

DEMOCRATIC Speaker of the House with whom President Hoover directly confers in arranging Democratic-Republican co-operation. This identity of the two parties in the House induced one Congressman to call the two-party team a "kissing bee." He has been called a "Democratic Coolidge" and a "good, safe politician with an innocuous record who knows the game and how to play it." No one ever accused him of disloyalty to the great capitalist interests of the nation.



NEW LEADER

With Which
Is Combined

THE AMERICAN APPEAL

Founded by
Eugene V. Debs

VOL. XIII.—No. 26

SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1932

Price Five Cents

THE UNHAPPY TRIMMERS!

Trading Begins in Chicago

Democratic Convention Nothing But a Bargain Counter for Self-Seeking Politicians

(By Special Correspondent)

CHICAGO.—The Happy Warrior has become the Unhappy Trimmer.

As the Democratic convention is about to begin, it is reliably reported that the Al Smith and McAdoo forces are negotiating in a deal to "stop Roosevelt." Mayor Jimmy Walker of New York, who four years ago denounced McAdoo as a bigot, is believed in on the deal.

The atmosphere in Chicago is just a haze of intrigue and trimming. Roosevelt leaders are frantically begging Tammany to get on the bandwagon. Tammany is prepared to make any deal that will save Walker from the Seabury committee and removal at the hands of Roosevelt.

"Why worry about issues?" is the prevailing sentiment here. No one seems to wonder that McAdoo, the dry and favorite son of the late Ku Klux Klan, should be reported making deals with Smith, the dripping wet who twice found himself embattled with McAdoo over a religious issue.

Isolationist Smith is also reported in negotiations with League of Nations Baker. That, too, does

(Continued on Page Three)

(Write Your Own Heading)



NEW LEADER

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

JAMES ONEAL, Editor
Philip Hochstein Wm. M. Feigenbaum
Assistant Editors

Contributing Editors:

Morris Hillquit, Abraham Cahan, Algernon Lee, Harry W. Laidler, Norman Thomas, Joseph E. Cohen, Jessie Wallace Hughan, John M. Work, Joseph T. Shipley, Louis Waldman.



Published Every Saturday at 7 East 15th St., New York City

SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1932

Borah a Bore

There is a type of politician who will affirm that two and two make four and who will not compromise on such an issue. He will stake his political career on firm support of his principle and, like Ajax, will defy the lightning to strike him down if he swerves a single inch from his course.

We are thinking of Senator Borah's bolting of the G. O. P. platform on the liquor issue. Whether he was bolting from a wet or a dry issue it would be the same. Here is a nation of starving men, women and children and the noble Senator uncorks a bottle of wrath, not over the destitution of these millions, but over the future of John Barleycorn!

He even goes back to the days when Whigs and Democrats were fighting over the extension of slavery to find a parallel for this tremendous "issue." He recalls that Stephen A. Douglas had said that he did not care whether slavery in the territories was voted up or down. Then the climax. On the question of grog, "we will see whether there is a desire to let it go up or to let it down."

So the great "independent" will take the stump and with the courage of a tiger he will bring his great message to the ragged, the destitute, the hungry and the starving! If we had a peerage in this country we would favor his promotion to that august body of mummies. Whether grog goes up or down millions of workers are down and out. Borah is a bore.

Ruled by Blockheads

Every well informed person knows that the official policy of the United States is one of the most influential factors in the world crisis and this policy of isolation has made a bad situation worse. Europe used to look forward to the Republican and Democratic national conventions with some hope but no more. A New York Times correspondent in Geneva writes that in Europe "few expect either party to do anything in debts and tariff relations with the League, etc., which would come near to what they consider necessary to check the rapidly worsening condition." Informed persons expect that, "no matter who is elected President on no matter what platform, conditions in the United States and throughout the world are bound to grow worse."

That is to say, American capitalist politics is not vested with even that intelligence that is necessary to preserve capitalism itself here and abroad. We are ruled by blockheads who know little of the world in which they live. They quote Washington's "wise words" on keeping the United States a hermit nation and this year we are celebrating the 200th anniversary of his birth. They might as well go back to the first Egyptian dynasty for guidance in this period of a diseased world.

Meantime diplomats representing Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium and Japan at Lausanne declare a moratorium on reparations and war debts during their sessions. What will happen when they adjourn nobody knows, least of all these doctors feeling the pulse of a sick capitalism.

The best way to prevent war is not to prepare to make war, but to prepare to make war impossible. The common people do not enter into war; they are dragged into it.—J. Keir Hardie.

A Socialist View of the Week

The Bonus Army Disturbs Capital

Calling themselves the Bonus Expeditionary Force the jobless soldiers in Washington are giving the politicians some unpleasant hours. Their hopes for a bonus have for the present been dissipated by the Senate and the Washington administration is trying to coax the veterans out of the city. Some quietly leave but others are arriving every day. One Congressional bill would appropriate money for troop trains to get the soldiers to their homes. The politicians not only want to get the soldiers out of the capital but they also do not wish to see them wandering about the country after the force breaks up.

Resentful of the defeat of the bonus, soldier sentiment has turned against the Republicans. Their next course is to inquire of the Democrats what they propose to do. They will get little sympathy from the Chicago convention. Then there is talk among the rank and file of a third party although this does not have a distinct labor character. Their political ideas are in a state of flux with every type of view from the "patriotic" to the "radical" going to make up the peculiar mixture.

It is a long road these soldiers have traveled from 1917 to 1932. The heroes of the 100 percenters are today feared. So long as the soldiers are in Washington they are a standing accusation against politics that has reduced them to wandering outcasts.

King of Kluxers Goes To Nut College

An obscure news item in the press this week is of more importance than all the columns of print that will appear regarding the Democratic brokers in convention next week. Colonel Edward Young Clarke, former Kleagle of the Ku Klux Klan and founder of Esskaye, Inc., a "back to prosperity movement," with \$100 membership fees, was committed to the Psychopathic Hospital in Chicago on the plea of the Esskaye executive board. An alienist pronounced him a paranoiac. Clarke had promised his dupes that within six months Esskaye would have 2,000,000 members with sufficient power to force on Congress a bill fixing the price of farm products at pre-war levels. How much money Clarke gathered in is not stated.

So ends the career of the general of the Kluxers who raked in some ten million dollars by selling bed sheets to morons in the name of a 100 per cent Americanism directed against Catholics, Negroes, Jews and foreigners in general. Clarke once had the ambition to expand his Invisible Empire throughout the world. Now he is committed to a nut college.

Yet this chap was once a power in state and national politics. Only eight years ago he and his morons were the secret power back of what was called the war of the "Kluxers and Turks" in the Democratic national convention. What is pathetic about this Kluxism is that hundreds of thousands of workers and farmers were taken in by this halfwit whose generals accumulated fortunes out of the credulity of their dupes. The class struggle alone is a safe guide to the workers out of the capitalist jungle.

Destroying the Home and Family

One of the horrifying charges made against Socialism is that it would destroy the home and break up the family. This accusation no longer serves reaction. It is not even mentioned. Capitalism hasn't given us an opportunity to try our hand at it and the system is doing a very good job of its own in dispersing families and destroying homes.

In New York State many young folks are unable to marry. In 1931 the number of marriages declined 3.2 per cent compared with the previous year while the number of divorces have also increased by nearly 300. Moreover, the total number of marriages per 1,000 of the population has declined in the same period.

Add all this to the families that are "doubling up" and the children who are being sent to institutions and boarding houses because the parents cannot feed

them and we have an idea of what capitalism is doing to the home and the family. It is working class homes and families that are most affected by the crushing force of the depression and unemployment.

The objection to Socialism on the score of the home and the family never did have any force even during normal periods. Many millionaires, because of their cash, maintained kept women while the ugly sore of prostitution has always been an "essential industry" of the capitalist system. In the foul slums of the cities the "family" has been a disgrace and the home a farce. A world of Socialist equity and equality of opportunity would put an end to these forms of the family and the home.

The Kinship of the G. O. P. and D. O. P.

There is something suggestive of the kinship between the two capitalist party conventions, one meeting last week and the other next week, in Chicago. Both meet in the same great building, one moving in as the delegates to the other disperse for their homes. The "Welcome G. O. P." flags come down and up go the "Welcome Democrats" banners. The Democratic women's organization takes the rooms that were occupied by the Republican women. The Democratic general, Shouse, takes the office that was occupied by the Republican general, Hilles. The "ins" go out and the "outs" go in. After all, isn't that all there is to the two parties in conventions and in office?

The two parties of capitalism may eventually meet in the same convention hall at the same time. Some precautions would have to be taken to identify the delegates but this could be accomplished by pinning different colored ribbons to them. Two entrances would also be helpful. The only danger of a mix-up of the delegates might occur if some tanked up too much on a little oil of joy. In that case they would stray into the wrong reservation. However, this would not make any difference in the decisions of the two-party convention as decisions are made by the brokers to be ratified by the rubber stamps. One platform could be adopted, one section being given to the Republicans and the other to the Democrats. As great capitalists and bankers finance both parties they could also have one campaign chest and divide fifty-fifty.

We hope that the Democrats will consider these suggestions for the conventions of 1936.

Suicide and Fascism In the German Reich

Suicides in Germany are on the increase. Eighteen thousand killed themselves last year and in Berlin alone there were nearly 400 suicides in the first four months this year. "The suicide curve seems to be rising steeply," reads a press dispatch.

Hitler's Fascists (Nazi) have gone on another rampage throughout Germany because of opposition to their wearing their brown uniforms. One day's report of the clashes includes the following:

One Hitlerite was shot dead in Berlin and a young anti-Fascist was stabbed to death in Essen, making the week's death total six in political disorders. Several persons were gravely injured and hundreds arrested in skirmishes involving Nazis, Communists and the police.

In Berlin Communists used bludgeons, knives and rocks, smashing street lights in various quarters and attacking the police under cover of darkness.

One Brunswick policeman was seriously stabbed during the breaking-up of a Communist meeting. In Munich several Nazis were injured in a clash with the police.

In serious disturbances at Cologne, Nazis hammered the police with iron rods. At Wandsbek, near Hamburg, the police fired on fighting Nazis and Communists, seriously wounding two. In Oppeln a Nazi was reported dying as a result of a Communist attack.

Meantime there is a truce in the Prussian Diet until after the elections to the Reichstag. The Nazi and Centrist (Catholic) parties, who together constitute a

majority, have reached this agreement and the Socialist Premier, Otto Braun, will remain in office until August. The last Reichstag elections were not decisive and the next one may not prove any more satisfactory.

Southeast Europe Ready for Pawn Shop

While the diplomats of five powers in Lausanne decide on a moratorium on reparations and war debts during their sessions Europe continues a sad picture of distress. The same powers represented there had a hand in creating the Danzig corridor which divides Poland from Prussia. It is like a splinter in the flesh, causing an irritating sore. The foreign affairs committee of the German Reichstag two weeks ago proclaimed the readiness of Germany to defend Danzig against aggression and the poppy-cock Polish Fascists roared in angry reply.

Little Yugoslavia, the bubbling cauldron out of which issued the hell's broth of the World War, is a maze of warring factions and groups, with a monarchy ready for the pawn shop. One feels that if a giant scoop were to grip the reaction and dump it into the Adriatic there would be little loss to mankind.

And now shed tears for British and American bankers who have about a billion dollars at stake in Southeast Europe. They are coming to realize that most of it is lost. Austria, Hungary, Greece and Roumania simply cannot meet their obligations and even foreign bayonets cannot dig treasure that does not exist. These nations are on the auction counter with no purchasers. The economic depression disorganizes government finances and the bankers see their ducats vanish.

Perhaps our own usurers can arrange for Congress to pass a stiff sales tax and collect their lost investments from the masses. All in favor say aye!

The Revolutions In Chile

The Chilean revolution reminds us of the famous Irish telegram which read: "Off agin, on agin, gone agin, Finnigan." We have always emphasized the difficulty of understanding Latin-American revolutions. The New Republic gave a parlor Bolsheviki interpretation to the Chilean revolution only to have events belie its predictions. Carlos Davila and Colonel Grove ousted the old regime; Grove then ousted Davila and the latter in turn disposed of Grove and returned to power.

Both groups speak in the name of a Socialist revolution. The Davila group, now in power, issued a manifesto declaring: "We wish to call a constitutional assembly, which at the earliest date will draw up a plan for a new political constitution based on the Socialist organization of the state." It adds that the reason for the new revolution was that Socialist principles were endangered by the regime of Colonel Grove.

General Moreno declares that the opposition was "exploiting Communistic ideas" and added: "we must start a period of social peace and welfare today . . . Socialism must materialize into the happiness and welfare of the country without class distinctions and without consideration of wealth, political or religious considerations." On his own account Davila declares that "we aim to create a purely Socialist state . . . with no connection with the extreme Left or the extreme Right." We await events before expressing a definite opinion.

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
1 Year in the United States \$2.00
6 Months in the United States \$1.00
1 Year to Foreign Countries and Canada \$5.50

Entered as Second Class Matter, January 19, 1924, at the Post Office at New York, under act of March 3, 1879, March 5, 1925.

HAMILTON REIGNS

Republican Platform Makes Hypocritical Pretenses of Befriending the Worker, but Actually Showers All Its Promises on the Business Interests at the Top, While Offering Nothing to Those at the Bottom.

RICH ARE BLESSED

By JAMES ONEAL

"HAMILTON REIGNS," wrote William Allen White, Kansas Republican editor, of the Republican national convention. Of the platform, he said: "Wherever the benefits of government are pledged, as they are always pledged to come, they go first to those at the top that they may shower graciously the blessings of prosperity upon those at the bottom."

That is, the plug hats shall enjoy the juicy meat while the millions are to get the bones. The ruling classes gather around a dining table loaded with the fruits of labor's toil and the table rests upon the brawny backs of the working masses.

This idea is written into the Republican platform. Hoover has been renominated as the man who "stands resolutely between the helpless citizens and disaster." It is the same Hoover who has nursed great capitalist interests with Federal funds and advised the starving millions to look to the state and local governments for help in their distress.

Corporations Assisted

The platform even cites the measures enacted to help the giant corporation that rule the nation. It boasts that Hoover sent the starving to the state and local governments yet he stands between the "helpless citizens and disaster."

How did Hoover meet this greatest economic disaster in all history?

The day after the Wall Street crash in October, 1929, he declared that the "fundamental business of the country . . . is on a sound and prosperous basis." In November he repeated this statement and there was another crash. In December there was a repetition of the same statement.

Late in January, 1920, he was quoted as saying that "the tide of employment had changed in the right direction." In the following March he predicted that "the worst effect of the crash upon unemployment will have been passed during the next sixty days."

The allotted time had almost passed and on May 1 he said that "we have now passed the worst." In October he appointed Arthur Woods to place 2,500,000 persons back to work. Today the unemployed probably number four times that figure.

It took Hoover an entire year to understand that the capitalist system had broken down and that millions of wage workers and working farmers were becoming starvelings.

It took Charley Curtis, Vice-President, still longer to understand what had happened. Charley sent a New Year's message to the jobless and the hungry on January 1, 1931. He predicted that the year 1932 would be known in American history as "1932 A(fter) D(epression)."

A Hypocritical Reference

Charley was precise. He predicted that by the middle of 1932 the depression would pass. The convention that nominated Hoover and Curtis met in the middle of 1932!

Now Charley and Herbert subscribe to a platform which leads with this statement:

"We meet in a period of widespread distress and of an economic depression that has swept the world!"

Wages have been slashed all over the country and the platform from \$4,000 a year up. The great



WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE

carries this hypocritical reference to it:

Wage scales have not been reduced except under compelling necessity.

The wage-cutters who finance the two capitalist parties feel this "compelling necessity." What the workers do not get in wages will in part go to the party campaign chests.

The G. O. P. has been the party of "home and mother." We wonder what mother thinks of the following in the platform:

There has arisen in the last few years a disturbing trend away from home ownership.

Farm Prices Still Fall

In the past the farmers have rolled up big majorities for the promises of the G. O. P. Referring to the last batch of promises the platform declares:

They have been redeemed.

Yet the platform admits that the prices of wheat, corn, rye and other farm crops are "cruelly low."

One other section of the laboring population is given special attention, the Negro masses. Here is what the G. O. P. declares regarding them:

For seventy years the Republican Party has been the friend

of the American Negro. Vindication of the right of the Negro as a citizen to enjoy the full benefits of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness is traditional in the Republican Party, and our party stands pledged to maintain equal opportunities and rights for Negro citizens. We do not propose to depart from that tradition nor to alter the spirit or letter of that pledge.

Beautiful sentiment, but it is a tissue of falsehoods. Because of his large vote in the South in 1928, soon after his inauguration, President Hoover at a press conference declared that he wished to build a party organization in the South "such as would commend itself to the citizens of those states." He approved the "lily white" Republican organizations in Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas and Florida.

Now it is these "lily white" Republican organizations that seek to eliminate Negro voters in the South from politics!

Even Whites Disfranchised

In Virginia the G. O. P. "lily whites" had gone so far in this policy of eliminating Negroes that, as Lewinson points out in his book, "Race, Class and Party," "the machinery designed for the disfranchisement of the Negro was actually disfranchising white voters."

So the logical results of Republican "lily whiteness" is the disfranchisement of both Negro and white workers in the Southern States and Herbert Hoover, clerk of great capitalist enterprise, coolly approves of this policy while his platform carries the sob stuff of the Negro masses!

This is the Republican platform in the great year "1932 A(fter) D(epression)."

It is the program of the ruling masters of finance and capital as drafted and accepted by their political agents. It is the ripe fruit of capitalistic policies. It is decayed fruit for the working masses.

QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

Q. I am an ardent believer in Socialism, but there is a statement that I have heard from many sources that I would like to have cleared up. I have heard that Socialists are not allowed to believe in religion.—Ben Schuman.

A. No one but an ignoramus or a prevaricator would make such a statement. From the beginning of the Socialist movement in this and other countries the position of the organized movement has been that religion is a private matter. The Socialist party permits the fullest freedom of conscience in all matters, and in this and all other countries there is the widest diversity of religious beliefs among party members.

Q. What are the salaries of the governors of the different states? What are the salaries of the presidents of the great corporations? The salaries of the attorneys of the great corporations.—Dan Campbell.

A. The Governor of New York receives \$25,000 a year and the use of an Executive Mansion during his term of office, besides living expenses when he is away from the capital city. The governors of other states receive from \$4,000 a year up. The great

corporations pay their presidents all the way from \$1,200 to several hundred thousand a year. Many who get the small amounts receive "bonuses" that pull their salaries up into the hundred-thousand dollar class. It is impossible, without reference to income tax figures—which are not made public—to tell exactly what the salaries of corporation presidents and attorneys are.

Q. Why do the Socialists always fight among themselves? I am constantly reading about bloody fights between Socialists and National Socialists in Germany. Why can't they get together and settle their differences? There are a lot of people, like myself, who won't join the Socialist party until the Socialists quit fighting each other.—D. F. K.

A. Our correspondent is fooled by the name of the so-called National Socialist party of Adolf Hitler. It is a reactionary, brutal, anti-labor, anti-Socialist, anti-Semitic party. In Europe the Socialists have so long been recognized as the spokesmen of the best interests of the masses that parties organized for reaction and even for Fascism steal the name Socialist in order to make head-

Ohio Socialists Fight To Remain on Ballot

Mass Meeting in Cleveland Denounces Legislature's Action to Prevent Thomas and Maurer From Going Before Voters of State

By HY FISH

ACCORDING to a recent decision of the secretary of state, Norman Thomas and James H. Maurer, Socialist Party candidates for president and vice-president respectively, may be barred from the ballot in Ohio. This year is the first presidential election in which the revised election code has been operative.

The law was passed in 1929 so speedily that not even the newspapers were aware of it. No public mention of the new law was made until comparatively recently.

The election code virtually prohibits new parties. Unless a party polls 10 per cent of the vote in an election, entitling it to participate in the primaries and hold a state convention thereafter, the only way it can obtain such official recognition is by a petition signed by 15 per cent of the voters of the state or approximately 300,000 signatures. How a party that cannot draw 10 per cent of the vote, can get 15 per cent of the voters to sign petitions was not explained in the decision.

National Ticket Barred

In their benevolence, they will allow the state ticket to be represented on the ballot but not the national ticket.

The state office has sent out a call all over the state to hold mass protest meetings to arouse public opinion while an appeal is being made to the attorney general. The first of these meetings was held in Cleveland where more than 300 workers responded and unanimously passed the following resolution:

Whereas, the Secretary of State of Ohio has seen fit to interpret the new election code so that minority parties such as the Socialist party will not be able to place their candidates for President and Vice President before the people, and

Whereas, this will mean that thousands of Ohio citizens will be deprived of their right of franchise, and workers will not be given a chance to vote for a choice other than those picked for them by cliques meeting in hotel bedrooms;

Be it resolved, that we, the workers of Cleveland, assembled under the Socialist party banner, denounce the Secretary of State as a tool of the two capitalist parties against the party of the workers, and

Be it further resolved, that this protest be sent to the Secretary of State, to all the local newspapers and to The New Leader.

The decision has added an impetus to the Ohio comrades to go ahead with increased vigor getting signatures on the petitions. In order to get the state ticket on the ballot, 1 per cent of the voters must sign the petitions or approximately 30,000.

Sidney Yellen, state secretary of the Socialist party of Ohio, has asked Joseph W. Sharts of Dayton, to represent the party in Columbus, the state capitol.

It is commonly understood around the capitol that the law was passed to dam the flood of Socialist votes that was expected in the coming election.

Puppets of Power Trust

The Ohio Legislature has long been known as having the lowest calibre of members, made up of small town lawyers and inconsequential cheap politicians whose minds can readily be made up by

way with the masses, and to confuse and divide the workers. In France there are anti-Socialist parties that call themselves Radical Socialist, Republican Socialist, etc., while in other countries anti-Semitic parties call themselves Christian Socialist parties. Don't allow the enemy to fool you.

a few crisp green bills. The hold that the power trust has over these men is also well known.

Secretary Yellen reports that since the interpretation has been made public, more petitions have been filed than before. Perhaps the law will be a boomerang against the two capitalist parties and will rally the workers around the Socialist party in greater numbers.

"The answer of the workers of Ohio to this," Yellen said, "should be an increased demand for petitions and show the ruling class of the state that we will not stand for such a flagrant violation of the rights of franchise."

The Trimmers Begin Trading For the Spoils

(Continued from Page One)

not astonish any of the practical politicians assembled here.

There is also a report that Al Smith will take the floor to lead the fight on Roosevelt, the man who twice nominated Smith for President.

Drys are ready to vote for wets, and wets for drys; Bryan Democrats are ready to vote for high protection, and followers of Owen Young are prepared to deal with the trust-busters.

Nothing can be predicted with certainty, and anything may happen. The convention is nothing more nor less than a bargain counter. And this is what the people are asked to accept as an alternative to the capitalistic smugness of Herbert Hoover!

Pre-convention Chicago is one of the most indecent spectacles your correspondent has ever witnessed, paralleled only by other Democratic conventions. Of course, the trimmers will ultimately choose a candidate for President and a platform.

Any one observing the pre-convention antics of the Democratic leaders must feel convinced that the Democratic party is not a political party; it is a motley crew of self-serving politicians and offers no hope to the American people.

The Democratic convention should force millions of Americans to seek refuge from Hoover smugness and Democratic trimming in the ranks of a growing Socialist movement.

P. H.

One Day's News Told in Grief

NEW YORK (FP).—If you don't read the business page, here is a summary—in grief—of one day's news to show you what chances are for more jobs in the near future:

Bank clearings—the amount of money transferred in business—are down 52.8 per cent from last year . . . taxes are delinquent on 40 million farm acres . . . building permits in May were down 69.6 per cent from last May in 577 cities . . . 12½ million dollar bank closes in Spokane . . . "low as machinery sales rate has been for last few weeks, it reached a new bottom during last few days" . . .

THE WOODSHED

Gene Tunney Does Some Shadow Boxing With the Depression

DESERVED SPANKINGS

GENE TUNNEY was a prize fighter and once held the title, "Heavyweight Champion of the World."

Since then he has married Polly Lauder, a niece of the late Andrew Carnegie. Gene is now James J., mixes in high society and is an executive of The American Brake Shoe and Foundry Company.



JAMES J. TUNNEY

Says James J. Tunney: "I could go into a haberdashery, whip the salesman and walk off with a dozen shirts. That is, I feel pretty sure I could

whip a salesman. But I'd be arrested at the door, as I should be. Society has policed the abuse of the brute muscle.

"But men steal things through the use of brute brains and get away with it. What is worse, they are held in high respect. Some of them are even church trustees."

Although James J. Tunney thinks the state should "control the acquisitive instinct" he declares emphatically that he does not believe in Socialism, which he regards as a system of dividing things up equally. Instead, James J. prefers the capitalistic system which, he admits is a system of dividing things up unequally in favor of those with the "brute brain."

As an economist, James J. is still a good prize-fighter.

CHAIRMAN JOUETT SHOUSE of the Democratic National Committee wants a platform no longer than 300 words. May we suggest:

"The Democratic Party is the party of progress. Its convention functions on rules adopted as recently as 1840. The Democratic Party supported slavery and kept America out of war in 1917. Since then, the Democratic Party has progressed some more by supporting high tariffs. If returned to office, the Democratic Party proposes to bring progress to the nation by bringing back the good old days of Jefferson, Jackson and A. Mitchell Palmer."

That leaves more than 200 words for a forthright statement forthrightly promising the same type of good, clean old-fashioned government that the Democratic Tammany Hall has given New York.

A WEST VIRGINIA farmer and reader of The New Leader, in homely language, writes of the economic situation as he observes it in his community. Here is the Hoover parade as he sees it:

- The little banks are busted.
The little farmers are busted.
The little tax payers are busted.
The little store keepers are busted.
The little renters are busted.
The Red Cross is busted.
My pants are wore out and busted.
The city treasury is busted.
The ex-soldiers are busted.
My stomach isn't busted but it's awfully empty.

AN impoverished Idaho farmer writes that things looked pretty bad for him until the Government sent out some seeds, which help made it possible for him to get along by the skin of his teeth. Rugged individualism breaks down the moment there is a jam, and a tiny slice of Socialism is needed to save the situation. What this country needs is more Socialism.

THE moment the Republican convention adjourned decorators began to dismantle the Republican decorations from the Chicago stadium and hang up Democratic decorations in the same hall. Otherwise the hall will remain the same. Which gives you a rough idea of the difference between the two old parties.

To live straightforwardly by your labor is to be at peace with the world. To live on the labor of others is not only to render your life false at home, but it is to encroach upon those around you, to incite resistance and hostility.—Edward Carpenter.

Helping to Build

AT THE SUBWAY STATIONS

A valiant band of 100 young Socialist boys and girls are going to sell The New Leader at the important subway and elevated stations all over town, beginning next week.

There will be a meeting of the brigade at the Rand School Tuesday, 6 p. m., which will be addressed by Julius Gerber and Jack Altman. Plans will be drawn up for a thorough coverage of the city to get The New Leader into the hands of a vastly increased circle of readers.

AT MILITARY PARK

Every Saturday many hundred copies of The New Leader are sold at the fine meetings at Military Park, Newark.

Much credit is due George H. Goebel and County Organizer Rosenkranz for their excellent work in building up the meetings. And it has been found from the beginning that The New Leader is the most popular article that is offered for sale there. People come there by the hundreds just to get their weekly issue of The New Leader.

"As a journal," writes C. C. Church of Chicago, "The New Leader is getting better and better."

A member of the Department of Bacteriology in the School of Tropical Medicine, San Juan, Puerto Rico, sends \$4; he wants his subscription renewed, and the remainder he wants to go to the party's campaign fund.

DEPEW BOOSTS AT COHOES

Allin Depew orders 50 copies for street meetings in Co-hoes. "We must keep hammering away here," he writes. "Good crowds and attentive, but they have no kale. We'll give the Leaders away if we have to, to get the truth to the people. I am trying to do my part all the time."

"I believe your paper to be the best reading matter in newspaper," writes Eugene Woods of Lava Hot Springs, Idaho.

BLUMENBERG ON TOUR

Ben Blumenberg is on a week's tour of the state on behalf of the party and The New Leader. He reports excellent meetings, fine interest and good sales of The New Leader and of subscription cards.

"Thank you for the sample copy of The New Leader," writes Horace D. Westbrooks of Columbia, S. C. "I like your paper."

Labor League Will Aid Party Campaign

MILWAUKEE.—Sponsored by leaders of two state federations of labor and a number of other prominent trade union leaders, a "Labor League for Thomas and Maurer" is to be organized to bring the Socialist party candidates and platform to the attention of every local, state and international trade union group in the nation.

J. J. Handley, secretary of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor and James D. Graham, president of the Montana federation, are among those who have accepted membership on a provisional committee which is to organize the

larger body.

Organization of the "Labor League for Thomas and Maurer" was decided upon at a conference held in Milwaukee this week between J. J. Handley, secretary of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor; John Banachowitz, president of the Milwaukee Federation of Full-Fashioned Hosiery Workers; Jac. Friedrich, labor editor of the Milwaukee Leader; Leo Krzycki, textile organizer; J. Piopenhagen of the clothing workers' factory, and members of the Socialist national campaign committee, among them Mayor Daniel W. Hoan of Milwaukee, Clarence Senior, national executive secretary of the Socialist party, Powers Hapgood, and Mrs. Meta Berger.

THE CHATTERBOX

Sometimes a Few Nuts Do Slip Into The Socialist Party

By S. A. DeWitt

EVERYBODY tells me Comrade X. is a genuinely good fellow and a hard worker for the cause. And until his last visit with me, I would have been headlong in my rush to join in the universal acclaim.

But it just is his last call at my store and the conversation that ensued between us that inspire my stammer in his praise and make querulous stuff for this column.

He walked in with his usual heartiness in step and greeting. "Howdyedo, Comrade. Mighty glad to see you. Just got in from the sticks, and things sure are humming. That was a swell meeting we had when you spoke for us. The gang wants to know when you're ready for a return engagement. . . ."

I returned his hail and praise with as much modesty and interest as a tool merchant can conjure up in a hurry against such delightful intrusion. And while I bantered, however, a sudden change in his demeanor brought my chattering to a halt.

"Say, Sam, have you got a moment or two in private? I've got a real important matter to consult with you on. Suppose we go in the back of the store, eh. . . ."

We went all the way to the rear, where only the laden shelves of twist drills and hacksaw blades might overhear the interesting matter that was bothering good Comrade X.

"Now Sam, I've been doing a lot of thinking these dizzy days about the necessity of the party being prepared for the revolution that is surely on the way. For instance, we ought to organize a secret board of military strategy that would furnish a trusted group of comrades with maps of the city, marking out all the arsenals, armories, police headquarters and precincts, airports and forts, and for each man of us to study these points until we know them by heart. Together with this, we ought to start some sort of military training in the branches, and plans for the securing of the necessary means to pounce upon these points of vantage when the arranged hour is struck. That would be my idea of planning for Socialism. . . . What do you think, Comrade. . . .?"

It would be exceedingly hard to outline here in clear phrases exactly what I did think, when the low-toned earnest voice and the concentrated gaze of my visitor ceased. If had taken a deal of my patience to bear through with him until the end. It took all of my limited reserve of voice control to say this in reply:

"Brother, you are either cracked, or you don't know your Social Democratic philosophy. And it may be a heavy combination of both. . . . Forget it, brother. The ways I have learned in the party I am proud to belong to are utterly apart and in an entirely different direction. Education and organization of the workers on the political and union fields for Socialism are the only methods we subscribe to. Now, just go back and forget about your Napoleonic campaign. . . . forget it, comrade, and go to work like a real Socialist."

Comrade X. didn't have must more to add to his proposal after sensing the tethered turbulence behind my quiet remarks. In fact he left me several minutes later, with just a "Good-day" and "see you again. . . ."

I remained at the shipping table for quite a while, motionless and in intensive pondering. "Gosh, no," I almost exploded audibly, "he can't be a spy, or an agent provocateur of the U. S. Secret Service. The party is hardly on its feet as yet. We haven't recovered from the bitter blasts of 1918 to 1920 when we were torn asunder from within and bludgeoned and jailed from without by the agencies of the master class. . . . No, it can hardly be that. Then he must be one of those romantic Red Rosas in pantaloons, who envisions a movement of revolution in which all the comic-operetta frills and trappings are employed to bring about hastily the muchly desired result."

Well, whichever he may be, I neither fear nor desire his kind about my diggings. Or maybe, as we have often advised our audiences. . . . there are a few nuts in the Socialist party at all times. They do slip in somehow. And they are noticed because they are so few. . . .

So that's that. And not a pretty tale at all. . . .

Writing in the American Guardian on the recent Socialist convention Paul Sifton declares that "Socialism in our time is now the practical working principle of the Socialist party in the United States." Very interesting, to be sure. All the Socialists in all the years before this convention didn't want Socialism in their time. For some reason they had overlooked it. And we understand this comes from one who has not joined the party to get Socialism in our time!

FREE

With Each NEW Yearly Subscription to THE NEW LEADER

A cloth-bound copy of any one of the following classics, postage prepaid. If you are a subscriber, order the paper sent to a friend and keep the book yourself.

- The American Empire, by Scott Nearing.
The Essentials of Marx, Edited by Algeron Lee.
Reminiscences of August Bebel.
Woman and Socialism, by August Bebel.
From Marx to Lenin, by Morris Hillquit.

THE NEW LEADER 7 E. 15th St., New York

Herewith find \$..... for which send The New Leader for months to

6 Mos. \$1.00
1 Yr. \$2.00

Name
City
State
Street

SENATORS HEAR REVOLT THREAT

Fear Grips Capital As Jobless Protest

Labor Leaders, Clergymen, Social Workers and Veterans Demand Immediate Federal Relief in Hearing Before Committee

OFFICIAL Washington is living in an atmosphere of fear and uncertainty. With thousands of jobless soldiers camped in the city and more on the way to join them, with the news from many starving fronts more alarming each day, fear broods over the capitol and the White House.

There the formerly respectful pleas for Federal aid are merging into harsh and impatient demands that Federal action must come without further delay. Even a revolutionary note is being sounded in condemnation of the whole capitalist system. The new note that is being sounded confirms the Socialist view that a marked change in the economic basis of society will register on the brains of millions.

This tragic drama of fear, impatience and bolder demands for relief was made vivid in Room 212 of the Senate Office Building last Monday when representatives of various organizations related the stark conditions that face the starving masses in their communities. The occasion was a hearing before Senators LaFollette, Costigan and Wagner. The committee room was packed to the doors and it was noticeable that the most forceful remarks were applauded by desperate ex-soldiers who are determined not to leave Washington till some measure of satisfactory relief has been enacted. The hearing was arranged by the Joint Committee on Unemployment, representing about 20 organizations.

Rabbi Goldstein opened the session with a vigorous speech. "For nearly three years we have pleaded with Congress. The time for pleading is over," he said. "The flood of misery due to unemployment is so overwhelming that we must now demand action. Mr. Hoover and the Republican and Democratic Parties seem to forget that the primary function of government is to protect our citizens in time of danger. Fully 10,000,000 men and women are out of work and both they and their dependents are at the point of despair. Despair leads quickly to a state of desperation, and outbreak and explosion is nearer than our leaders seem to realize.

"We remind the administration and the leaders of both parties that the outstanding question this year is not the election of a President and members of Congress, but the salvation of the people of America from impending disaster. No attempt on the part of politicians and their Cabinet of industrialists and financiers to feature prohibition will deceive the people who are out of work. Those of us who are nearer to the working-classes, know that their temper is changing and that they will not suffer much longer without redress. No government can sow injustice without reaping a revolution.

Start at Wrong End

"Congress dare not adjourn without meeting this national catastrophe in an adequate and statesman-like manner. Mr. Hoover and his associates start at the wrong end. What is needed is not an increase in the credit power of financial agencies that exploit and oppress the people. Instead of credit power in the hands of others, we demand for the working-classes immediate relief and employment. Roads need to be built, public buildings need to

be constructed, but most of all the cities of America need a housing program subsidized by the Federal Government. A housing program would do three things: It would rid the cities of slums—breeding spots of disease and delinquency; it would build homes for a great mass of working-classes that could be rented at a rate within their reach; it would provide employment for a larger number of men than any other project thus far conceived."

This address served as a keynote for others that followed.

Edward T. McGrady of the A. F. of L. spoke with indignation. He said he had "marched up this hill many months" pleading for relief and little or nothing had been done. On our march the unemployed numbered 6,500,000 and now the jobless number 10,000,000. Becoming vehement McGrady cried, "If nothing is done by Congress it will not be a cry to save the hungry next winter but a cry to save the government. We are in a state of war against poverty and hunger. We have a conservative policy of do nothing while conditions become worse." McGrady was loudly applauded as he sat down.

James Oneal said that on the "starving front" in New York City families are breaking up, and homes are being destroyed. He added some details of the growing distress and said that inaction is often excused on the ground that government intervention is in conflict with American traditions of individualism and self-help.

"Running side by side with this traditional theory," said Oneal, "there has been a practical negation of it in legislative policy and this negation goes back even to our colonial assemblies and town councils. These colonial bodies frequently voted funds in support of private enterprises. They voted large grants of land and often exempted such enterprises from taxation.

"Even our Southern States were generous in voting public funds to plank-road, canal, and railroad companies and in the Northern States these private enterprises had equal access to the state treasuries. Surely we have not forgotten the era of railroad building and the Federal grants of land and money voted by Congress and the similar gifts bestowed by States, counties and towns upon these corporate enterprises.

A Myth for the Hungry

"Let it not be said that the collective powers of the nation are to always be available to upper groups in society while they are to be denied to the destitute and the hungry in the name of a questionable tradition. Hunger cannot be appeased by a myth. It will not provide bread for a starving child. The resources of private relief agencies and of local governments are rapidly being exhausted. It is a tragic emergency we are facing. Federal aid is necessary if we are not to drift to a perilous abyss."

In the committee room three troubled Senators listened gravely as speaker after speaker reported from America's starving fronts. Anxious men and women listened and applause interrupted the proceedings time after time with no objection by the chair. Capitalism was on trial before a Senate Committee. Had a vote been tak-

BIG MEN IN SMALL ROLES



SAMUEL SEABURY, the investigator who has demanded of Governor Roosevelt that he remove Mayor Walker must rub elbows at the Democratic convention at Chicago with said Jimmy Walker and with the Tammany cohorts. In fact, Jimmy Walker is far more influential at the convention than Seabury.



EDWARD YOUNG CLARKE, once King of the Kluxers, who made millions of dollars in preying on the prejudices and bigotry of the times, is reported having suffered a brain collapse and now is an inmate of a Nut Kollege. (See editorial on Page 2.)



FORMER Attorney General Daugherty, one of the leaders of the corrupt Ohio political ring which seeks to bar Socialists from ballot in Ohio. (See story, Page 3.)

A WORKER'S CITY

Milwaukee, Governed by Socialist Administration, Offers Bold Contrast to Corruption and Inefficiency Rampant in Democratic and Republican Cities.

NO GRAFT THERE!

BANKRUPTCY faces hundreds of cities in the United States. Banks declare that New York's credit is worthless, and refuse to lend it money. Chicago cannot pay its school teachers, and the taxpayers, incensed at the mismanagement of their city, are refusing to pay taxes.

One city in the United States stands out in marked contrast to the hundreds of cities that are verging on bankruptcy. That city is Milwaukee, the city that is governed by a Socialist administration.

Milwaukee is giving part-time jobs to 16,000 unemployed; it is paying its 12,000 regular city employees, including school teachers, on time in cash; and it has a cash balance of \$3,000,000 in the bank as well as an additional total of \$2,000,000 unspent in the different city departments.

Now, all this did not happen in Milwaukee by magic. As a matter of fact, about 20 years ago Milwaukee was one of the most mismanaged cities in the nation. Graft and corruption were rampant. The city was so burdened with debts that it had to pay contractors with tax anticipation notes, paying interest on the money to the banks. The police and fire department pension funds were bankrupt to the extent of \$2,000,000. Moreover, the city rendered practically no service to its citizens.

A grand jury investigation at that time resulted in 200 indictments for graft, involving eighty officials and contractors. Forty pleaded guilty or were convicted.

In 1910, the Socialist Party obtained control of the city gov-

ernment for the first time. The affairs of the city were in a hopeless jumble. But the Socialists set up a bureau of research and bravely faced the problem of digging the city's affairs out of ruin. For two years, the Socialists labored. Then came another election, and the Democrats and Republicans united to beat the Socialists. They succeeded. But the Socialists had already inaugurated new policies that were improving the city's affairs.

For two years, the old party coalition tried to break down the constructive work that the Socialists had done. But it was too late. The Socialists had demonstrated to the people what could be done, and the people demanded that Socialist municipal reforms be continued.

City Stops Borrowing

One of the important steps taken by the Socialist administration was to stop borrowing. The city was placed on a pay-as-you-go basis. Because contractors were able to get cash immediately upon completion of their work, their prices dropped from ten to fifteen per cent. In addition, the city spared itself the cost of paying interest on loans from banks.

The result has been that the city has developed a surplus in the treasury. Now, the ambition of the Socialist administration of Milwaukee is to wipe out the city's bonded indebtedness of \$45,000,000. A special fund has been created for this purpose and it is the plan of Socialist Mayor, Daniel W. Hoan, to wipe out this debt completely by 1937.

Already, Milwaukee is paying only 21 cents out of every tax dollar to retire bonds and meet interest charges, compared to 42 cents paid by New York. Even during this year of depression, when all cities are frantically slashing payrolls and curtailing social services, Milwaukee is planning to "carry on

as usual" without borrowing any money from the banks.

Plan Municipal Bank

Nor are the Socialists resting satisfied with what they have done in Milwaukee. They readily admit that most of their job is still to be done. They want public ownership of the public utilities and a municipal bank. They are working on a program for the elimination of slums, and have already succeeded in eliminating nearly 500 antiquated tenement houses.

Due to the work of the Socialists, Milwaukee today is regarded by George W. Wickersham, of Hoover's commission on law enforcement, as the model city in the nation for lack of lawlessness. Today, Milwaukee has the lowest fire insurance rates of any large city in the nation, due to the unusual efficiency of its fire department.

The United States Chamber of Commerce in a nation-wide competition in 1930 chose Milwaukee as the healthiest city in the nation, despite the fact that the city is predominantly industrial.

The Workers Rule

Milwaukee has been able to do all this because the working people of that city organized under the Socialist banner to run the city for their own benefit.

Moreover, organized workers in Milwaukee have been protected in their right to strike and picket. During the great steel strike in 1919 Milwaukee was the only city where the strikers were protected while in all other steel centers they were brutally treated by sheriffs and police departments.

Democrats and Republicans are organized to run municipalities, states and the nation in behalf of the business and employing interests. The corruption of these two parties is really nothing more than their "commission" for serving their masters. Only the Socialist Party is organized to serve the working people of the nation.

en the audience would have voted a big majority to condemn it. Credit for the able manner in which this hearing was arranged is due to Benjamin Marsh of the Peoples Lobby. It was an excellent piece of organization work.

ROOSEVELT DODGES RELIEF PLEA

Socialists Make Plea In Albany

Demand Special Session of Legislature in July to Assist Jobless

LOUIS WALDMAN, state chairman of the Socialist party, and Algernon Lee and Charles Solomon conferred with Governor Roosevelt at Albany Wednesday afternoon and demanded of the Governor that he immediately arrange to call the Legislature into special session some time in the month of July to act upon the problem of unemployment relief.

The committee of Socialist leaders told Governor Roosevelt that not less than 100 million dollars must be raised promptly to take care of the situation and to avoid widespread starvation and bread riots. About 25 per cent of this money, said the Socialists, could be realized by effecting substantial increases in the income tax rates. This could be done by the Legislature in special session. The money thus raised could be used to finance the state's program of unemployment relief for the next several months. It was pointed out by the committee that while this money would not be collectable until next year, under the laws of the state, the state controller may borrow against it.

Ask Special Session

The Socialist delegation discussed with the Governor the \$30,000,000 bond issue to be voted on next November and insisted that the amount was entirely inadequate. It should be at least \$75,000,000, they contended. In order that the amount to be voted on may be raised, a period of at least ninety days must elapse from the time of the authorization of the amount to the time of voting. This is provided for in the state constitution and constituted one of the reasons the Socialists urged that the special session be convened not later than some time in July.

It was further urged upon Governor Roosevelt that he declare an emergency to exist which requires the reduction of the work week to not more than 36 hours so that jobs may be made available to some of the unemployed.

A program for extensive alum clearance and the building of workers' homes was presented to the Governor.

The delegation contrasted the income tax rates in Great Britain and the United States and showed that they were much higher there than in this country. The Governor seemed impressed with methods of financing the suggested program of the Socialists, according to whom not less than 20 per cent of the population of the state are in need of relief from public sources.

Need Growing Steadily

It is admitted in the last report of the State Emergency Unemployment Relief Administration, submitted to the Governor and the Legislature several months ago, that 10 per cent of the state's population is receiving relief under the Wicks law. It was recognized at the time that this figure was low and it was conceded that not only were many in need of assistance not receiving any but that the condition was bound to grow worse.

The conference with Governor Roosevelt, which lasted about one hour, grew out of the sending to him by Louis Waldman of a letter

Back-to-Farm Movement Hit As Worthless

HARRISBURGH, Pa. (FP).—Efforts of back-to-the-farm enthusiasts to deepen the agricultural depression by sending thousands of city workers to deserted farms struck a snag when John A. McSparren, Pennsylvania secretary of agriculture, denounced the scheme as "of no value except to make the depression deeper."

"The food of this nation," stated McSparren, "is today selling in most cases around the cost of production and in some cases below the cost of production. There is, therefore, no possible chance of labor that is inept in handling crops coming from the city and making a living on the farm."

"One farmer in ten, or 682,000 farmers, have lost their farms during the depression, and it certainly would not seem to be a wise plan, to attempt to send farmers out to these farms who know nothing about the business, when those who have spent a lifetime at it are not able to hold the proposition in this depression."

demanding that a special session be called and outlining the program of action proposed by the Socialists. The Governor replied inviting Waldman to call upon him for the purpose of discussing the financial aspects of the Socialist proposals.

Speaking for the delegation, Waldman presented to the Governor the facts with respect to the extent of unemployment in the state, particularly in New York City, and the distress resulting therefrom. He warned the Governor that that suffering was not only extensive and acute but that dire consequences were threatened unless relief was promptly afforded.

Won't Commit Himself

The Governor said that a special session would probably be called for after election day, but when pressed by Solomon for an answer as to whether he intended to call one in time to act on the proposals of the Socialist delegation, the Governor refused to commit himself, notwithstanding the fact that he expressed agreement with practically all that the Socialist representatives said.

Air Pilots Union Fights Open Shop

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa (FP).—Although there were only 750 pilots employed on regular air lines, the Air Line Pilots' International Association enrolled two-thirds of them in a brief campaign. The organizer is David L. Behnke, who is now president of the union which is attempting to cut down the mortality rate of two a month by having companies install safety appliances, and to protect wages and working conditions.

In its fight it is opposed by the Century Air Lines, headed by E. L. Cord, president of the Cord Corp., which controls a notorious collection of open shop firms. Cord announced a 40 per cent wage cut and ordered the pilots to sign yellow dog contracts. So the first pilots' strike resulted.

LABOR'S DIVIDENDS

HARLAN, Ky. (FP).—Three members for Insull's Black Mountain Corporation received labor's dividends when an unprotected part of the mine roof fell on them, killing two instantly and fatally injuring the third.

Communists In France Aid Reactionaries

Present 12 Seats to the Right as a Means of Weakening Strength of Socialists

NEWS comes from two countries confirming the charge that Communist parties everywhere are working along identical lines not so much to battle against Capitalism as to injure, and if possible, to destroy the Socialist movement.

The experiences of Socialist speakers in this country with hoodlums calling themselves Communists who seek in every way to break up their meetings and render their efforts ineffective are duplicated in Scotland; and in France, it is reported, the Communist "strategy" has resulted in a clear gift of twelve seats in the Chamber of Deputies to the reactionary Right.

What the "strategy" is expected to net the workers in their struggle for emancipation from capitalism the Communists may be able to explain, but it is a fact that in Scotland and in France, as well as in this country, the wild fury of that element is directed almost solely against the Socialists and the trade unions in which the Socialists are influential.

Disrupt Scottish Meetings

According to "Forward," the fighting paper of the Independent Labor Party in Glasgow, "Communist hooligans succeeded in breaking up for a second time the regular meeting of the I. L. P. in Exchange Square."

"Though a vast crowd had assembled to hear the Labor speakers," says "Forward," "a little band of organized shouters, not more than fifty strong, managed by sustained interruption and yelling to force the abandonment of the meeting."

There follows a detailed account of the tactics of hoodlums that reads almost exactly like a story of experiences of almost any Socialist speaker in New York, except for differences in names and locations of meetings. "Forward" says that this has been going on for eighteen months.

The weekly also quotes the British "Daily Worker" in defense of the tactics, adding, "It is almost incredible that people who wrote that sort of stuff can believe it."

In France the situation grows out of the peculiarities of the election laws. Deputy Jean Longuet, elected May 8th, writes in detail explaining the curious Communist "strategy."

Communists Benefit

Under the election laws, any candidate securing a clear majority on the first election is "in." In the second election the Socialists systematically supported the more radical or the less reactionary of the two survivors of the poll in which no one polled a clear majority where the Socialist was not one of the two.

In the first election, May 1st, two Communists were elected. The Socialists in every case supported Communist candidates in the second election where there was a straight fight between a Communist and a reactionary.

Longuet writes, "Not a single one of the Communists elected on the second ballot—with the solitary exception of Clamanus and perhaps Jean Renaud—would have been elected were it not for the votes of the Socialists." The reason for these methods was to pre-

Changes in New Leader Staff Are Explained

THE following is a statement by the Board of Management of The New Leader concerning changes in Editorial staff:

"The Board of Management of The New Leader has received letters from H. M. Douty, McAlister Coleman, Louis Stanley and Norman Thomas, and from the Chelsea Branch of Local New York protesting against what they term the "summary discharge" of Edward Levinson as assistant to the Editor. All these protests are based on one-sided and inaccurate information, and in order to forestall further spreading of misleading rumors the Board of Management deems it necessary to make this statement.

"James Oneal, Editor of The New Leader, had for some time been increasingly dissatisfied with the services of Comrade Levinson. On June 6 he reported to the Board that he felt it impossible to continue the relation with justice to the paper.

"The primary concern of the Board is to get out the best possible paper. This could not be done with highly strained relations between the two members of the staff. The Board accordingly dispensed with the services of the one whom it considered less valuable.

The Board already had before it a request from Comrade Levinson for four months' leave of absence, in order that he might take up work for the National Campaign Committee. The Board considered this an opportune time to make changes in its editorial office without injuring Comrade Levinson, as he was assured of employment for four months. To speak of its action as a "summary discharge" is untrue.

"Similar situations have presented themselves in the past. In 1923, when the New York Call was changed to The Leader, the new editor, who was Comrade Thomas, dismissed Comrade Oneal, who had for several years been editorial writer on the paper. Neither Comrade Oneal nor his friends tried to make a party issue of it. On at least three previous occasions within the life of The New Leader it has been deemed necessary to make changes in the editorial or the managerial staff, displacing good comrades with years of service to their credit. In none of these cases did the comrades dismissed raise a protest, nor did any branches do so.

"In order to get out a good propaganda and educational Socialist paper, we must have a staff that is both capable and harmonious. It is convinced that in the present case the changes that have been made will have good results. It believes that its readers and the comrades generally will agree that the quality of the paper, and not the question of who shall be employed, is the important question."

vent the election of reactionaries, and in pursuance of these Socialist tactics the Socialists deliberately presented seven seats to the Communists, who otherwise would have had but four, the extreme Right winning the other seven.

The Socialists, who have 131 seats in the Chamber, were cheated out of 12 additional seats solely because the Communists preferred in second elections to secure the election of a reactionary, or even a Royalist candidate rather than a Socialist.

Longuet gives in detail the story of each of the twelve districts in which a Socialist contested for the seat with a reactionary in the second election and where the Communist votes were solely responsible for the victory of the reactionary.

This is what, we believe, is called "revolutionary strategy," and it may be that there are some people who understand what it is designed to accomplish.

Unity House Offers July 4th Program

A vacation resort which offers such accommodations and facilities as Unity House at the current low rates is bound to cause quite a stir. When in addition the weekend program includes "Shades of Blue," an intimate revue; the Hall Johnson Sextette in a group of Negro spirituals; the well known Compinsky Trio, and Tamaris in dance program, every dream of a glorious vacation is fulfilled.

The International Ladies Garment Workers Union owns and operates Unity House and is motivated by the idealism of service rather than profit.

This season, in keeping with the general trend, Unity House has added free boating to its list of features, and at the same time reduced its weekly rate to \$26.50. Union members pay a proportionately lower rate.

Tamiment Offers Varied Programs

In spite of rain and depression the season at Camp Tamiment, Forest Park, Pa., the camp whose profits are devoted to the scholarship fund of the Rand School, has opened with unusual promise. The tremendous attendance on Decoration Day has been followed by the annual outings of the People's Institute and the Young Men's Hebrew Club of Newark and the summer conference of the League for Industrial Democracy which is now in session. An additional feature has been the summer school of the Avukah, the Zionist Students Organization.

The Fourth of July program will offer rich artistic events. Saturday evening a cabaret will feature Mme. Nicolina, soprano soloist; Kohan and DeLima, featured dancers with Albert DeLima giving also Spanish songs. M. Bolotin, violinist of the Russian orchestra, will play the cello in the Theremin (bowless) method. The gala Sunday evening concert will present among other artists, Stepan Kozakovich, baritone, in his program of Russian revolutionary songs, and Dorothy Mintz, solo violinist with the Bamberger Little Symphony Orchestra, with Mercedes Bennett at the piano.

The following week the unusual event of a full staff of "Americana" artists consisting of Alexander King, Art Young, George Grosz, A. Arroyito, Frederick Klessler, Willi Noell and many others will present a daily spectacular program of symposia on modern art, prize contests, plays, dances and other features which these artists will stage.

The usual Rand School lectures will open on July 11 with Peter T. Flynn, writer, on the subject, "Economics and Speculation." Vacations at Camp Tamiment are now aided by the low railroad rates on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

100 GROUPS BOOST PICNIC PLANS

25,000 May Attend Fete On July 30

Organizations Urged to Cooperate in Plans for Annual Affair

INDICATIONS point to the greatest turnout in years for the opening of the national campaign, at the picnic to be held Saturday, July 30, at Ulmer Park, Brooklyn. More than 100 organizations are cooperating, among them trade unions, Workmen's Circle branches, ladies' auxiliaries of the Workmen's Circle, branches of the Socialist party, youth organizations, Young Circle Leagues and the Young People's Socialist League. A large number of friendly and sympathetic benevolent and progressive groups have bought blocks of tickets. Last year more than 25,000 attended.

There will be a sports carnival in which youth organizations will participate. Field and track events will precede an all-star soccer game between two teams in the Eastern District Soccer League, a radical sports organization. Trophies and banners will be presented to the winners by Norman Thomas. Other features being arranged include dancing until the early morning hours and open air movies.

Organizations can still secure blocks of tickets which can prove profitable to their treasuries, campaign or relief funds. Call or write for details to the Joint Picnic Committee, room 601, 7 East 15th street, telephone Algonquin 4-4620.

Unemployed League
Three delegates from each Unemployed League will gather to make plans for the next few months. Monday at 7 East 15th street.

Tuesday, June 28, an Unemployed League will be organized in Boro Park. The speakers will be Charles Solomon, Samuel A. DeWitt and Robert L. Bobrick.

"Shock Troops"
A meeting of the marshals of the May Day parade will be held Tuesday, June 28, at 6 p. m. at 7 East 15th street, to be addressed by Julius Gerber. There is a desire on their part to carry on extra branch activities and this meeting will discuss the following: organizing of new branches, special circular and literature distribution, selling New Leaders at subway stations, organizing Unemployed Leagues, sale of pamphlets and New Leaders at open air meetings, marshals at all party demonstrations and parades, and conducting of open air meetings in untouched territory.

NEW YORK CITY CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—A special meeting of the city central committee will be held on Wednesday, June 29, at the People's House. The special business is the election of ten delegates to the state convention. After the meeting we will have a demonstration of a talking moving picture machine that may be utilized during the campaign. Comrades are invited to see the demonstration.

STREET CORNER PLATFORMS FOR SALE.—There will be for sale a number of newly made street corner platforms of the folding step-ladder kind, well built and handy. Any branch desiring to purchase one or more of these platforms should get in touch with Organizer Claessens, city office, 7 East 15th street, \$5 each.

MANHATTAN
CHELSEA.—Branch meetings are held first and third Fridays. At the last meeting Daniel Klein was elected organizer.

6th A. D.—A meeting will be held on Monday evening, June 27, in the new clubrooms at 48 Avenue C.

8th A. D.—A meeting will be held Friday evening, June 24, at 8:30 p. m., 327 East 9th street.

19-21st A. D.—The branch is hold-

STREET MEETINGS IN NEW YORK

(All meetings begin at 8:30 p. m. unless otherwise indicated)

FRIDAY, JUNE 24

72nd street and Broadway, Manhattan.—Speaker, Henry J. Rosner (in a series of lectures), A. Regaldi. 125th street and 7th avenue, Manhattan.—Speakers, Frank R. Cross-waith, Frank Porec, Noah Walters, Victor Gasper.

Marmon and Tremont avenues, Bronx.—Speakers, H. Woskow, S. Kleiger, H. Saltzman.

Avenue St. John and Fox street, Bronx.—Speakers, Al Belskin, J. Umansky, M. Matzler, I. Polstein.

Wyona and New Lots avenues, Brooklyn.—Speakers, M. Kurinsky, Theodore Shapiro, Chas. Schoushan, Sam Block, Phil Phaff, Irwin Haas.

13th avenue and 44th street, Brooklyn.—Speakers, Pete Miettinen, Abe Belsky, B. Parker, E. Smith.

Clarke and Henry streets; Court and Carroll streets, Brooklyn.—Speakers, Bradford Young, D. M. Cory, Spear Knebel, Frank P. Klein, Jos. G. Glass, V. Mannino, E. M. White, Sam Safranoff, Harry N. Perlmutter, Z. Antonson.

Pitkin avenue and Bristol street, Brooklyn.—Speakers, J. B. Matthews, Wm. Gomberg, Tolmak, H. Lopatin, Jack Altman, Judah Altman.

Utica avenue and Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.—Speakers, Joseph Viola, Joseph N. Cohen, C. Sunarsky, J. Davidson, Frank Manning.

East 17th street and Kingshighway, Brooklyn.—Speaker, August Claessens.

East 4th street and Brightwater Court, Brooklyn.—Speakers, Wm. M. Feigenbaum, Morris Rosenbaum, A. Fishman.

SATURDAY, JUNE 25

86th street and Lexington avenue, Manhattan.—Speakers, Ethelred Brown, Louis Lieberman.

110th street and Broadway, Manhattan.—Speakers, Ben Blumenberg, Judah Altman.

McKinley square, 169th street and Boston road, Bronx.—Speakers, Sidney Hertzberg, Tyrell Wilson, M. Levenstein.

208th street and Jerome avenue, Bronx.—Speakers, Louis Panken, Louis Reiff.

Knickerbocker avenue and Himrod street, Brooklyn.—Speakers, Jos. A. Weil, Z. Antonson.

Jamaica, L. I. (front of Town Hall).—Speakers, Robert Koepplius, H. Schachner.

Junction and 38th avenues, Elmhurst, L. I.—Speakers, A. C. Weinfeld, L. C. Willard, W. J. Cordiner.

122nd street and 18th avenue, College Point, L. I.—Speakers, Samuel A. DeWitt, John Davidson.

Harrison and Richmond avenues, Port Richmond, S. I.—Speakers, Walter Dearing, Z. Antonson, I. Sternfels.

Glenwood road and East 88th street, Canarsie.—Speakers, S. Romualdi, V. Aquino, Wm. Gomberg.

MONDAY, JUNE 27

138th street and 7th avenue, Man-

hattan.—Speakers, Frank R. Cross-waith, Frank Porec, Noah Walters, V. Gasper, Walter Dearing, Mary Hillier.

Avenue J and East 14th street, Brooklyn.—Speakers, Wm. M. Feigenbaum, Joseph Tuvin.

Station Plaza, Far Rockaway, L. I.—Speakers, Samuel A. DeWitt, Isabelle Friedman.

TUESDAY, JUNE 28

125th street and Amsterdam avenue, Manhattan.—Speakers, Ronald Duval, Jos. Lash, John Gallagher, Cora Sluder.

Washington Square, North, Manhattan.—Speakers, Henry Rosner, Ed P. Gottlieb, John Herlin, Mary Hillier.

7th street and 2nd avenue, Manhattan.—Speakers, David Kaplan, Seymour Stein, L. C. Kaye.

179th street and St. Nicholas avenue; Dyckman street and Sherman avenue, Manhattan.—Speakers, Max Delson, Morris Miller, E. Koppel, Fred Hodgson, Ethelred Brown.

Longwood and Prospect avenues, Bronx.—Speakers, Julius Umansky, L. Hendin, John Davidson.

139th street and St. Ann's avenue, Bronx.—Speakers, David Gollub, Tyrell Wilson.

Washington and Claremont avenues, Bronx.—Speakers, H. Saltzman, Al Belskin, A. Wisotsky.

204th street and Perry avenue, Bronx.—Speakers, I. Polstein, Max Gorenberg.

Rutland road and Rockaway avenue, Brooklyn.—Speakers, Joseph Viola, Joseph N. Cohen, Chas. Sunarsky, A. Fishman, Judah Altman.

Steinway and Jamaica avenues, Astoria, L. I.—Speakers, Samuel E. Beardsley, J. D. Sayers.

Linden boulevard and Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn.—Speakers, Ben Parker, Louis Yavner, Morris Rosenbaum.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29

Church avenue and 31st street, Brooklyn.—Speakers, Wm. M. Feigenbaum.

Allerton and Cruger avenues, Bronx.—Speakers, Alex Rosenblatt, Max Brownstein, S. Kleiger.

THURSDAY, JUNE 30

7th avenue and 11th street, Manhattan.—Speaker, Sam Seidman.

6th street and Avenue B, Manhattan.—Speakers, Judah Altman, Zekor Antonson, Harry Schachner.

Broome and Clinton streets, Manhattan.—Speakers, Max Edelson, H. Taubenshlag, W. Dearing, John Herling, Louis Epstein.

97th street and Broadway, Manhattan.—Speakers to be announced.

133rd street and Lenox avenue, Manhattan.—Speakers, Frank R. Crosswaith, Frank Porec, Noah Walters, Victor Gasper.

179th street and St. Nicholas avenue; 159th street and Broadway, Manhattan.—Speakers, Max Delson, E. Koppel, Fred Hodgson, Morris Miller, Lydig and White Plains road, Bronx.—Speakers, Abe Wisotsky, Sol Ferrin, Solomon Marcus.

167th street and Prospect avenue,

Bronx.—Speakers, Tyrell Wilson, Mike Levenstein, John Davidson.

167th street and Gerard avenue, Bronx.—Speakers, Henry Fruchter, I. Minkoff.

Tompkins avenue and Hart street, Brooklyn.—Speaker, Wm. E. Bohn.

Ditmars and 2nd avenues, Astoria, L. I.—Speakers, E. Steinberger, J. Sayers.

61st street and Roosevelt avenue, Woodside, L. I.—Speakers, J. B. Matthews, Nathan Fine, L. Rogin.

FRIDAY, JULY 1

72nd street and Broadway, Manhattan.—Speakers, Henry J. Rosner, A. Regaldi.

125th street and 7th avenue, Manhattan.—Speakers, Frank R. Cross-waith, Frank Porec, Noah Walters, V. Gasper.

137th street and Broadway, Manhattan.—Speakers, Ronald Duval, Jos. Lash, John Gallagher, Cora Sluder.

Tremont and Prospect avenues, Bronx.—Speakers, Herman Woskow, John Davidson, Al Belskin, S. Kleiger.

Fox and Prospect avenue, Bronx.—Speakers, I. Polstein, J. Umansky, H. Saltzman.

Wyona and New Lots avenues, Brooklyn.—Speakers, Theodore Shapiro, Chas. Schoushan, Sam Block, Phil Phaff, Irwin Haas.

13th avenue and 44th street, Brooklyn.—Speakers, Pete Miettinen, Abe Belsky, B. Parker, E. Smith.

Clarke and Henry streets, Brooklyn.—Speakers, Bradford Young, D. M. Cory, Spear Knebel, Frank P. Klein, Jos. G. Glass, Vincent Mannino, E. Michael White, Sam Safranoff, Harry N. Perlmutter.

Pitkin avenue and Bristol street, Brooklyn.—Speakers, Jack Altman, Judah Altman.

Utica avenue and Eastern parkway, Brooklyn.—Speakers, Joseph N. Cohen, C. Sunarsky, M. Kurinsky.

East 4th street and Brightwater Court, Brooklyn.—Speakers, Z. Antonson, A. Fishman, Morris Rosenbaum.

SATURDAY, JULY 2

86th street and Lexington avenue, Manhattan.—Speakers, Judah Altman, Louis Lieberman, Tyrell Wilson.

110th street and Broadway, Manhattan.—Speakers, John Davidson, A. Regaldi.

208th street and Jerome avenue, Bronx.—Speakers, Louis Panken, Louis Reiff.

Knickerbocker avenue and Himrod street, Brooklyn.—Speakers, Jos. A. Weil, Harry Schachner, S. P. Ulanoff.

Jamaica, L. I. (front of Town Hall).—Speakers, Robert Koepplius, A. C. Weinfeld.

Junction and 38th avenues, Elmhurst, L. I.—Speakers, L. C. Willard, W. J. Cordiner.

122nd street and 18th avenue, College Point, L. I.—Speakers to be announced.

Harrison and Richmond avenues, Port Richmond, S. I.—Speakers, Zekor Antonson, I. Sternfels.

SUNDAY, JULY 3

branch for an automobile outing on Sunday, July 17, to Jones Beach.

13-15th A. D.—Outing this Sunday, June 26, to Heckscher State Park, L. I. Comrades will meet at the Amalgamated Temple at 8:30 p. m., where autos and buses will meet them.

18th A. D. BRANCH 2.—The branch will hold an outing to Belmont Lake State Park, Sunday, June 26, with the object of raising funds for new headquarters.

23rd A. D.—Organizer Weisberg has recovered from her illness and is on the job. The members have obligated themselves to dispose of a considerable number of tickets for the party picnic. An auto outing to Jones Beach is being arranged for July 17. Open air meetings are being held on the "Hill and on the Avenue" where The New Leader and other Socialist literature is sold and distributed. A campaign committee of three was elected to work in conjunction with Williamsburg to plan on a successful Congressional campaign. Dr. Sadoff spoke on the task of Socialists, and at the next meeting, Monday, June 27, A. I. Ship-lacoff will lecture.

17th A. D.—A meeting of the branch was held last Thursday evening with Organizer Claessens as lecturer. The next meeting will be held Tuesday evening, July 5, at 365 Tom-pkins avenue. August Claessens will deliver another lecture.

MIDWOOD.—The Claessens lectures on Kings highway and East 17th street are highly successful. The branch held a meeting that taxed the capacity of the clubrooms at which Morris Rosenbaum and William M. Feigenbaum spoke on the campaign. A speakers' class is in process of formation, with Feigenbaum in charge.

QUEENS

POSTPONED OUTING TO JUNE 26.—The automobile outing and picnic arranged by Branches Far Rockaway and Jamaica in collaboration with the Nassau County Socialists for last Sunday in the Reservoir Playgrounds, North Hempstead State Park, was postponed because of unfavorable

ing very successful street meetings three times a week. A Tenants' Aid League has been established, it has published a leaflet, and has already been able to render services.

UPPER WEST SIDE.—A special executive committee meeting will be held on Tuesday, June 28, at 7:30 p. m., at 100 West 72nd street. A branch meeting will follow immediately. Open air meetings are very satisfactory.

MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS.—Regular branch meeting will be held on Tuesday, June 28, at 8 p. m. Campaign and Unemployed League plans up for discussion. Dues under new system due July 1.

8th A. D.—A special open air meeting will be held on Tuesday, June 28, at 8:30 p. m., at 7th street and 2nd avenue. This corner was the scene of a Communist attempt to smash our meeting last Tuesday and we must vindicate our right to carry on our propaganda peacefully.

BRONX

CAMP EDEN OUTING.—All who have made reservations for the outing will assemble at 904 Prospect avenue at 1 p. m. Saturday, June 25, whence we will proceed in decorated cars.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—An executive committee meeting to make plans for the campaign is called to meet at 904 Prospect avenue, June 27.

1st A. D.—A bazaar, dance and card party will be held Thursday, June 30, at 904 Prospect avenue. An assortment of bargains has been supplied and an entertaining evening is assured. Admission is 10 cents.

2nd A. D.—J. B. Matthews will speak at the next meeting Tuesday, June 28, at Paradise Manor, Jerome and Mount Eden avenues. A district Unemployed League has been organized. Comrade Claessens' Thursday night open air lecture series is being enthusiastically supported.

AMALGAMATED COOPERATIVE HOUSE BRANCH.—At a well attended meeting Monday, discussion took place on the prohibition repeal referendum. An inspiring address was delivered by George I. Steinhardt,

Assembly candidate. Following which a campaign committee was elected. The branch took 500 tickets for the picnic. Yipsels are cooperating in making street meetings successful.

4th A. D.—The next meeting will be held on Tuesday, June 28, at 8:30, at 1353 Boston road. A discussion on the German crisis will be held. Two street corner meetings a week are being held.

BROOKLYN

HUGE OUTDOOR DEMONSTRATION AT CONEY ISLAND.—On Saturday afternoon and evening, July 9, beginning 5 p. m., a mass meeting will be held opposite the municipal baths at Surf avenue and 5th street. The meeting will be equipped with amplifiers. The list of speakers will be announced shortly.

WILLIAMSBURG.—Williamsburg branches, in cooperation with the Y. P. S. L., have arranged ten street meetings for this week. One meeting will be held on Thursday afternoon at 3 p. m. at Tompkins Square Park. The district is continuing its series of six lectures by Dr. William E. Bohn Thursday evenings at Tompkins avenue and Hart street.

BORO PARK.—The branch was highly entertained last week by Sam Friedman, who delivered a talk on "Rebel Songs." An unemployment meeting will be held at P. S. 220, 48th street and 9th avenue, Tuesday, June 28, at 8 p. m. Speakers will include Samuel A. DeWitt, Charles Solomon and Robert L. Bobrick will be chairman. An effort will be made to organize an Unemployed League.

11th A. D.—The next meeting will be held at the home of Max H. Frankle, 934 Carroll street, near Franklin avenue, Apartment C-7, on Monday, June 27, at 8:30 p. m. Dr. David Breslow, candidate for Assembly, will speak on "Attempts at Utopian Colonies in the United States." Only 30-minute periods will be devoted to business meetings during the summer. The first study will be the "Communist Manifesto." The branch is cooperating with the 23rd A. D.

German Party Breaks Away From Alliances

Social Democrats Ready for Battle Against the Menace of Hitlerism

BERLIN.—"The way out of the crisis, with its poverty and pain, is the way to Socialism!"

Thus the German Socialist party concludes its appeal to the voters in opening the fourth major election campaign in four months, this time for the election of a new Reichstag.

For the first time in years the Socialist party is absolutely free, untrammelled with alliances with liberal bourgeois parties and at liberty to wage a fight for Socialism. In recent years the stern logic of events compelled the party to cooperate with the non-Socialist parties of the left for the maintenance of the Republic, either in the form of a coalition cabinet or through "toleration" of the Bruening regime.

The manifesto calls for the reunion of all workers in their historic party. "It is essential," the document says, "that the period before the Reichstag elections shall be fully utilized to bring back into the ranks of Social Democracy for the fight against reaction those sections of the working class that have been led astray by the Communists and the Nazis. This applies particularly to those bewildered and misled people who for years have allowed the Communists to din into their ears that the Social Democrats were their worst enemies."

The Socialists are making their fight on a platform of straight Socialism without being required to accept responsibility for the actions of non-Socialist parties.

The elections will be held July 31st, and it is anticipated that the Hitlerites will score alarming gains, but it is also expected that because of its newly regained independence the Socialists will be able to recapture the allegiance of millions of workers who have drifted away to the extremes of right and left in recent years.

The manifesto ends, "On with the Fight! Long Live Social Democracy!"

Camp Unity Gives Broadcast Series

Camp Unity is conducting a series of broadcasts every Thursday night between 10 o'clock and 10:30 over Station W.E.V.D. Next Thursday, Leon Theremin will give a demonstration of his invention of playing music by controlling air waves. The following Thursday, Congressman LaGuardia will be featured in a debate.

weather until Sunday, June 26.

ASTORIA.—The branch has recommended J. D. Sayers as candidate for the Assembly in the 1st district. Our next picnic will take place this Sunday, June 26, at Tibbet Brook Park in Westchester. All desiring to join us should meet either at Ditmars station of subway in Astoria at 8 a. m. or at Woodlawn station of the Jerome avenue line at 9 a. m., to proceed on a short hike to the grounds.

FAR ROCKAWAY.—Picnic of June 19 postponed to June 26, at North Hempstead State Park, L. I. All going from the Rockaways will meet at the Jewish Center on Central avenue, Far Rockaway. Open air meetings are very successful. About 100 New Leaders distributed, number of pamphlets sold and received a number of new applicants.

HE GREW UP

Norman Thomas Started Out as a Teddy Roosevelt Enthusiast, But He Grew Up Politically As He Found Capitalism Destroying American Workers

THE story of Norman Thomas is the story of an American boy who grew up.

The average American boy does not grow up. The chance to grow isn't given and only in few cases does any one fight for the chance. At 17 or 18, a boy must make up his mind about his future,—doctor, lawyer, poor man, rich man,—which shall it be? The boy considers himself lucky if at 17 or 18 he has the means of preparing himself for the future. Most boys are forced into shops and factories at that age.

They never grow up. They face life with a definite purpose. They realize they are lost in this uncertain world unless they accumulate money. They spend all their thought, time and energy in an exhausting struggle to realize a boyhood ambition. Most of them fail; the few who succeed are nothing more than gray-haired boys, without the eagerness and hope that make boyhood a happy time.

When Norman Thomas was about 16, he sold papers on the streets of Marion, Ohio, for the Marion Star, the paper owned by the late President Warren G. Harding. Now, it's a good old American tradition that all bright young newsboys must become multi-millionaires later in life. And young Norman had another important qualification for becoming a millionaire. Wasn't he the champion high kicker of the Marion High School. And surely, all newsboys want to become millionaires.

Fate seemed to be determined to turn the lad into the usual channel of boyhood ambition. He had read a book about college life,—about the chivalry and glamor of life at Princeton University. Since Princeton was so expensive as to seem unattainable, it was natural that the high-spirited youngster should turn his dreams in that direction.

The unexpected then happened. A well-to-do relative turned up. He was not only well-to-do, but wished to do well by the youngster. He offered to pay part of Norman's expenses at Princeton.

He Enters Princeton

A TALL, skinny lad of 17 entered the realm of his dreams. His dreams had not been false to him. Princeton life was pleasant and seemed ennobling. His professors were nice people. They were practical idealists—that is to say, they believed that suffering and misery should be ended, but that there was no sure way of ending it and, therefore, no sense in getting worked up about it. His professors discussed Socialism with what they regarded as enlightened tolerance—that is, they felt that Socialism couldn't be right because they hadn't taken to it.

Norman didn't violently disagree with the complacency that surrounded him at Princeton. But he wasn't entirely complacent. His boyhood environment—his father was a clergyman—had given him a social conscience. Teddy Roosevelt was then scolding the standpats of his day and Norman Thomas became a booster of Teddy.

We have, next, at 20—a young fellow, taller and skinnier than ever before, with the polish of Princeton, the ambition of a newsboy, the conscience of a clergyman's home, the popularity of a champion high kicker and the American assertiveness of a Rooseveltian.

Candidate for President

THAT at 20—what, at 48? Candidate for President of the United States on the Socialist ticket!

Did anything happen in the intervening 28 years to upset his life and catapult his mind from Roosevelt Republicanism into Socialism? Norman Thomas himself says that nothing striking happened to set him apart from other Roosevelt Republicans. His life, indeed, ran a smooth course.

From Princeton he came to New York, where he has lived ever since. His first job was as a settlement worker in the Spring Street Church Neighborhood House. After two years he had an opportunity to travel around the world as companion to an invalid. He saw much of China, India and other countries. Returning to the United States, he went back to social work. Then he entered Union Theological Seminary and was graduated in 1911. In the meantime he had become associate pastor of the Brick Presby-

terian Church of which Dr. Henry van Dyke was the minister.

Then what caused this rising young man to desert the placid majority of his countrymen and take the leadership of the Socialist Party? Norman Thomas has no hankering for standing alone. He is sociable, agreeable and happy. He enjoys country life, loves music and feels that his marriage in 1910 to Frances Violet Stewart is, to use his own words, "unquestionably the best thing for me personally that I ever did." He has five children.

He Didn't Stop Growing

THERE IS an answer to the riddle of why a happy, rising young man enjoying the companionship of other happy, rising young men should become the great leader of the Socialist Party. The answer lies in the fact that Norman Thomas didn't stop growing at 17 or 18. He moved along with the world, and he saw the world moving toward Socialism.

Thomas doesn't think it a bit strange that a young Roosevelt enthusiast of 1905 should be a fighting Socialist in 1932. Things have happened since 1905, he says, to open a man's eyes—if the man were not asleep. He feels that he has merely moved along with the times. His life work now is to awaken the masses of people who have been too busy fighting life's battles to be aware of what has been happening.

Slowly, since his college days, Norman Thomas began to drift toward Socialism. He had been given a boyhood image of the American citizen as an up-standing, free and ambitious man. He was distressed to see that image shattered—to see millions of Americans bent by poverty, enslaved to masters, and made hopeless by their plight. He began to feel that the America of his boyhood image—the America of free and ambitious men must, somehow, be created!

He began to check up on what his professors at Princeton had told him. There, he had read only books refuting Socialism, without ever having read the books written by Socialists. Now, in a questioning mood, he began to read the other side of the story.

Then came the world war.

Opposed to World War

NORMAN THOMAS stood uncompromisingly opposed to the world war. He was opposed to war on religious grounds; he was opposed to war on economic grounds; he was opposed to war because war is nothing less than world-wide insanity.

In 1917, occurred the memorable campaign of Morris Hillquit for Mayor of New York. Local issues were involved in this campaign, but the broader doctrines of Socialism and opposition to war were stressed. At about this time Thomas resigned from the clergy

Princeton Gives Norman Thomas Title of Doctor

IT'S Dr. Norman Thomas now. The Socialist candidate had the letters Litt. D. added to his name at the commencement of his own Alma Mater, Princeton University, this week, the highest honor the university can bestow.

In awarding the degree President Hibben made the following citation:

"Norman Thomas, a graduate of this university in the class of '05. A brilliant and successful clergyman, son and grandson of ministers of the religion whose earliest disciples held all things in common for the common good, who, for conscience sake gave up a conventional form of ministry to his fellow men to become the fearless and upright advocate of change in the social order. A vigilant assailant of the corruption and the crime which batten on our complacent civic indifference notably in the conduct of municipal affairs. Irrespective of party preferences we join to honor this valiant and distinguished son of Princeton."

CANDIDATE



and threw himself wholeheartedly into the Hillquit campaign.

Thomas does not date his active Socialist career from that campaign. "I cannot truthfully say just when I became an active Socialist," he says. "It grew on me gradually. Long before I joined the Socialist Party I had voted the Socialist ticket. But my contact with Morris Hillquit and his campaign drew me closer into the battle. Morris Hillquit's books and speeches helped to shape my outlook.

"But I want to make it clear that I did not become a Socialist merely because of the war. Long before the war I was becoming convinced of the necessity for reorganizing society along Socialist lines. The war was a shock, of course, and caused me to take inventory of my own mind and to clarify my own views. Of course, it was apparent that capitalism was responsible for the war. But capitalism has enough sins on its head besides war to require its replacement by Socialism."

A Constructive Party

AND thus the boy grey up to be a man, and the leader of men. He sees as his duty the awakening of the millions of men and women whose minds have been preoccupied by the crushing burdens that an outdated, inefficient and cruel system of society has heaped upon them.

"People do not understand the close relationship between government and their own lives," he says. Thomas tries, in language that is concise and simple, to make people see how their lives are made miserable by poor management of public affairs, and how their lives can be made brighter by sensible management of public affairs.

While Thomas has stepped forward to the leadership of advanced economic and political thought, he has not lost contact with the mass of people who have failed to move along. Towards them he displays a patience and friendliness that is winning. But he can be a fighter when the occasion requires.

One relishes the picture of Norman Thomas perched in the branches of a tree, making a speech on constitutional liberty to several thousand strikers in Passaic, N. J. He has been arrested a number of times in his fights for strikers, but always he has been able to prove that not he was violating the law, but the officials who arrested him.

Thomas resents the attitude of some of his well-wishers that it is a good thing to have a "party of protest," but that he cannot be elected. Thomas does not look upon the Socialist Party merely as a party of protest. He emphasizes the fact that it is the only political party with a definite, far-reaching program for curing America's ills. And Thomas, while making no claims, is prepared for the responsibilities of office.

He is fully prepared to be President of the United States. He has utmost confidence in the ability of his comrades in the Socialist Party to fill the important places in the cabinet and in the Government departments. He has struggled in his own mind with the multitudinous problems that the government faces and he has labored upon them as thoroughly and conscientiously as though the re-

(Continued on Page Ten)

A GROUP of New Jersey Democratic convention voters are deciding whether to vote for should their first choice be running. A Young enthusiastic is deciding the issue. He plans to use the money to dictate to the voters of Frank Hague, the Jersey Governor, and upset their plan by casting their vote for the second choice.

REPUBLICAN leaders are not officially of his renom. It is known anything until they see some one would tell Hoover's ally.

The gentleman who the Hoover saved us from panic has to the people of San Francisco.

Charles G. Dawes, retiring president of the General Electric Corporation, says that the Hoover reached. Don't forget to turn the le-

THE farmer, the Republican worries of the Republican party is still on the v-

Andrew Mellon, who the Treasury since Alexander Han's sion on those who sold An shorts pants short.

The Democrats are about to The rules which govern Dem. con This was many years before rail W as up-to-date in its ideas for vern its convention procedure.

JOHN J. RASKOB, who that is much too complicated prep is regarded by Al Smith as too a plan that is complicated, the r and not too little. The plainly t faced with grave economic that astute politician, the thing is to bition.

Roosevelt has been askemov of New York. This is by a ren Walker must not be his "for man."

The Democrats have a vocat dental candidate. If a can appear majority of delegates, he stand unites against him and press from votes. It is only when all their can that the delegates out of stiaution whom no one really wants.

AMONG the Democratic lities was Secretary of War Wilco that made the world safe for hocrac

Another Democratic due is O who believes that the rest the capitalism.

Then there is Governor of the who believes that in this y 1932, th be divided into forty-eight us.

AND we must not forgo Garne to feed the hungry ng hig the poor people must buy, r to s of paying higher income t

Former Crown Princeo has Garner. What an ad for Cal Its Re by Hoover; its Democratic by M Mooney remains in jail!

Government by disgust a gre a nation disgusted with Demoisrule Republican misrule. In 1932, disgur rule is being asked to reinsta cratic

SAYS Henry Ford: "The thing today; there is nothing with system."

That's a bright remark from with the money system is that all the money and the worlshly s

The Hoover campaign (arding success. Just a little more unmit and left in the nation.

HOOPER told the Repconven statement that he w to cont Yes, they'll be served sbric gravy, nation. The same old Hovical

New Jersey delegates enroute to the Chicago convention were discussing whom they'd like to see as their first choice. Al Smith, fall out of the running enthusiastically suggested a novel scheme of a crap game, the winner of the game to be the delegate. Just then, a man from New Jersey walked in on the conference and suggested the game to poker and dice.

Leaders are coming to notify Herbert Hoover of his nomination. It seems that Presidents never tell them until they've been told officially. We do wish that Hoover would tell them that there is a depression.

Who is the Republican convention that has proved mighty reassuring to the American people during the earthquake.

W. P. M. is retiring from the Reconstruction Finance Administration. It is the point in the depression has been reached that it is time to turn left.

The Republican platform says, is still one of the things that the Republican party. The feeling is mutual. The feeling is still on the worries of the farmer.

Who is the greatest Secretary of the Treasury? Alexander Haig and who blames the depression on the gold standard, is now wearing British clothes.

They are about to begin their circus in Chicago. The Democratic conventions were devised in 1840, years before the Civil War. The Democratic party is still the ideas for government of the nation as it is in the future.

W. P. M., who thought the Hoover prohibition plan was too complicated, prepared a plan of his own that was too complicated. Al Smith has complicated the right degree—not too much. The plan is this: whenever the nation is in an economic predicament that are to be avoided by an act of Congress, the thing is to talk frankly—about prohibition.

Who has been asked to move Jimmy Walker as Mayor of New York? The answer is by reminding Roosevelt. Jimmy Walker is his "for man."

Who has a democratic way of choosing a President? If a candidate appears to be the choice of the majority, he should have a chance. For the minority should be free from getting two-thirds of the vote when all their candidates are thus disposed of out of exhaustion, unite on some candidate who they want.

Who is the Democratic candidate for President? It is Newton D. Baker, who is the enemy of Woodrow Wilson. You remember the war, didn't you? Of course, you do!

Who is the Democratic candidate for President? It is Owen D. Young, the fellow who is the enemy of the rich. The illness of capitalism is more serious than the illness of democracy.

Who is the Governor of the Free State of Maryland? It is Harry W. Hays. In this year 1932, the American people should be free to elect who they want.

Who is the Governor of Texas? It is James B. Hargis, who proposes higher taxes on the things that the rich must buy to spare the rich the burden of income tax.

Who has lined up California for the Republican party? It is Tom McAdoo. No wonder Tom McAdoo is in jail!

Who is the Governor of Maryland? It is Harry W. Hays. In 1920, with Democratic rule voted overwhelmingly for. In 1932, disgusted with Republican misrule, to reinstate Democratic misrule.

Who is the Governor of Maryland? It is Harry W. Hays. The thing wrong with the country is nothing with anything but the money.

Who is the Governor of Maryland? It is Harry W. Hays. What's wrong with the system is that fellows like Henry have the money to stand for the system.

Who is the Governor of Maryland? It is Harry W. Hays. Campaign hoarding is rapidly meeting with more urgent and there won't be a hoarder.

Who is the Governor of Maryland? It is Harry W. Hays. The Republican convention in his acceptance that he will continue serving the people. He is the gravest, to the plutocrats of the old New York.

STREET SCENE



Street scene in New York where hundreds of thousands of workmen and their families are crowded into tenements unfit for human habitation.



A working man's home in Boston, the capital of New England aristocracy. This room is both kitchen and bedroom for a large family.

WHAT PRICE?

It Costs Two Billion Dollars a Year to Publish the Capitalist Press That Fools the American Worker Into Supporting the Capitalist System

THERE are in America nearly two thousand daily newspapers and hundreds of magazines that are circulated among the working people of the nation and more than two billion dollars are spent every year in producing them and bringing them to the eyes of their readers.

The chief purpose of these publications is to sell something to the readers. They help sell groceries, clothes, houses, automobiles and ideas. These publications, with a very few exceptions, are owned by the employing class of America, and one of the most important aims of the publications is to "sell" to the working people of the nation the idea that they are as well off as they can hope to be.

Our two-billion-dollar-a-year press has been working hard to convince the American workingman that his standard of living, "the American standard of living," is the highest in the world. Because the press has succeeded in fooling the American working man into believing this falsehood, the American working man has done less complaining and less fighting for his rights than the working man of any other country in the world. The press has therefore earned its price.

Hopeless Derelicts and Beggars

It is agreed, of course, that the depression has made millions of honest American workmen hopeless derelicts and beggars. But we will not discuss the depression here. We will go back to "the good old days" when the capitalist newspapers were publishing cartoons depicting the American workman being awakened in the morning by his butler and being waited for by his liveried chauffeur.

In 1927, at the peak of our post-war prosperity period, the Literary Digest wanted to conduct an advertising survey to show the magazine's clients the extent of the market that exists in America for their products. The Literary Digest chose as "the typical American community," neither too prosperous nor too poor, the city of Zanesville, Ohio, a ceramic and clay products centre with a population of 40,000.

Now, the Literary Digest would not have chosen Zanesville as an example unless it were sure that Zanesville was at least as prosperous as the average American city. But here is what the Literary Digest found:

Almost 40 per cent of the families in Zanesville had no baths and nearly 30 per cent had no plumbing in their homes.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics in 1920 published a report on 423 company towns maintained by mining and textile companies to house their employes. These homes housed 160,000 employes and their families. Leifur Magnusson, who directed the inquiry, reported:

"Generally speaking, company towns are unsewered and without a piped water system for a large majority of the buildings."

Nor are the American farmers any better off than the American workmen. The U. S. Department of Agriculture in 1926 published a bulletin called "The Farmers' Standard of Living," based on a study of 2,886 selected, white farm families in eleven states, including three supposedly prosperous New England

states. The Department summarized its report as follows:

"Slightly more than a twentieth of all the homes reporting were completely modern; that is, fitted with central heating and central lighting systems, running water, kitchen sink and bathroom (equipped with a stationary tub and bowl), indoor toilet and sewage disposal. About a fifth of the homes were partially modern; that is, fitted with a part of the improvements named. Almost three-fourths of the homes have none of the modern improvements mentioned above."

In Kentucky and South Carolina, only three per cent of the farm houses had running water, only two per cent had bathrooms and only four per cent had electricity.

Worst Slums in World

As for the large cities, says Mr. Lawrence Veiller, secretary and director of the National Housing Commission and former secretary of the New York State Tenement House Commission, the American cities, "have the worst slums in the civilized world; that is notably so of New York and some parts of Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis and other cities."

In addition to the conditions that are found in the slums of the old world cities, we in America "have conditions of land over-crowding, high buildings and lack of light and air that are quite unknown in Europe and Asia, in any part of the civilized world."

In New York, investigators in 1901 found housing conditions so intolerable that a new tenement house law was passed. But the old-law tenement houses that were declared unfit for human beings in 1901 are still in use 31 years later—in fact, they house more than 1,500,000 people. In 1885, fully 47 years ago, thousands of old tenements were condemned as unfit for use, but more than half of them are still being used today.

The reason the American working man cannot have a decent home lies in the fact that the building industry is not run for the purpose of creating good homes, but solely for the purpose of creating profits for the employers. It is a vast gambling industry. It does not matter that a house is not fit to live in—it will stand just so long as there is any money to be squeezed out of it.

A Pathetic Story

Not even the men who build homes can afford to live in decent homes. A survey conducted by the writer for the New York Call, a Socialist daily newspaper, showed that in 1922 only 12 per cent of the bricklayers of New York City could afford to live in steam-heated apartments, and in the cases of these fortunate twelve per cent it was because there were grown-up children who were contributing their pay.

That is the pathetic story of American housing—the workingmen who build the houses cannot themselves afford decent homes—and two-thirds of the whole population of the country must get along without bathrooms and steam-heat.

As long as houses are built primarily for profit, they will be built below what is regarded as a decent standard—without furnished heat, without adequate plumbing,

(Continued on Page Ten)



In the slums of the capital dome at Washington, D. C., stands this disgraceful row of shacks that workmen call their homes.

LABOR RALLIES TO AID FUR UNION

A.F. of L. Starts Drive To Reorganize Trade

Resolution Calls Upon Workers to Rebuild Their Organization

Following a highly successful conference participated in by many of the leading trade unionists of the city, a call was issued to the fur workers to rebuild their shattered organization under the aegis of the American Federation of Labor, and to turn their backs upon the Communists who are responsible for the disruption that all but destroyed the once powerful union.

The conference was held Tuesday at the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union building, 3 West 16th street, and there was a noticeable absence of the Communist holliganism that broke up the first session of the conference a week before.

The fur workers' organizations were present through officials of their unions, and other participants were Samuel E. Beardaley of the Jewelry workers, Abraham Miller of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Charles Kleinman of the Fancy Leather Goods Workers, Nathaniel Spector of the Millinery Workers, M. Feinstein of the United Hebrew Trades, N. Chanin of the Workmen's Circle, Louis Schaffer, labor editor of the Forward, Salvatore Ninno, first vice president of the I. L. G. W. U., Joseph Breslaw of Local 35 and Louis Levy of Local 1, both of the I. L. G. W. U.

The meeting had the fullest support and cooperation of the A. F. of L., and the resolution that was the result of the meeting follows:

"WHEREAS, the fur workers in the city of New York, confronted by the unprecedented depression in their industry and by the frightful demoralization caused by disruptive Communist gangs for many years past, find themselves today virtually disorganized and helpless to defend themselves against the avarice and greed of the employers or to maintain union work standards in their shops, and

"WHEREAS, the labor movement of New York City is convinced that, despite the disruptive and strike-breaking activity carried on by the Communists in the fur industry, the masses of the fur

BOSTON TO HEAR NORMAN THOMAS

BOSTON, Mass. — Norman Thomas, presidential candidate of the Socialist party, will speak from the Parkman band stand on Boston Common, Tues, June 28th, at 5 p. m.

workers still desire a constructive trade union movement such as they had years ago when they were in the front ranks of the progressive labor movement and would respond to a call of true unity and harmonious action in their trade, be it therefore

"RESOLVED, that this conference of trade unions, assembled on June 21, 1932, at 3 West 16th St., representing all the important labor organizations in the city of New York, again pledge their undivided support to all the efforts of the fur workers to rebuild their organization in New York City and their International Union, under the provisional guidance of a committee of representative trade unionists to be chosen by this conference, and be it further

"RESOLVED, that we call upon all the fur workers in New York City to rally to the support of their organization under the banner of the American Federation of Labor, to cast aside all factional differences and disagreements, and to unite in a common movement to rescue the fur workers from the clutches of the Communist adventurers and disrupters and to create a powerful and influential labor organization in the great fur market of New York City."

Camden Socialists To Hear Thomas

Norman Thomas will be the main speaker at the Fourth of July picnic of the Socialists of South Jersey, to be held at Clementon Park, not far from Camden.

The picnic is under the direction of the various counties in the south of the state, and in addition to the address by the Presidential candidate there will be bathing, boating and other amusements.

The park is about 11 miles south of Camden and can be reached by train, bus or trolley, and by automobile via the White Horse Pike.

Virginia Cities Give Socialists Big Vote

(New Leader Correspondent)
RICHMOND, Va. — Socialist gains amounting to 50 per cent since last fall were scored in the municipal elections in this city this week. Herman R. Ansell, state chairman of the Socialist party, polled 400 votes for Mayor, or close to 11 per cent of the total, despite the fact that many workers lost their votes through failure to pay the poll tax.

In Norfolk Socialist candidates ran for the City Council for the first time in the history of the city, and polled 357 and 496 votes respectively, in a total of 8,000. There were 14 votes in Norfolk in 1928.

REFUSED CUP OF COFFEE

PITTSBURGH (FP). — Refused a cup of coffee, Charles Gillespie, homeless worker, shoved his hand through a restaurant window, was rushed to a hospital and then charged with being a suspicious person.

Norman Thomas Grew With Times

(Continued from Page Eight)
responsibility rested with him, rather than with Herbert Hoover.

Socialism Needed Desperately

I CAN picture him as President, making his first speech to Congress. It would be a clear, simple speech that the whole nation would understand. It would not contain a superfluous word, but it would not evade a single issue. His keen eyes would tell him how his every word was being received; the tone of ardent conviction in his voice would make his hearers forget the petty prejudices that always stand between Congress and action; his glowing smile would disarm the doubters and the hostile; and the earnestness that is written on his face would make every one understand that the President of our country was a man as unafraid to pioneer in the search for social security as the early American pioneers were unafraid to brave the unknown wilderness of their time.

I can picture Norman Thomas as our President and I can picture a united American people working together to wage war—not upon other peoples—but upon poverty, hunger, disease and misery. I can picture him as President, and I can vote for him and for the whole Socialist program. And I can picture scores of millions of Americans also becoming familiar with Thomas and with the Socialist Party program, voting the same way.

The American people have desperate need of Socialism. Norman Thomas, the American boy who grew up to be a man and a leader of men, is inspiring millions of his countrymen to grow with him to Socialism.

P. H.

Kept Press Fools American Workers

(Continued from Page Nine)
lighting and ventilation. In a modern, civilized country, houses that fall below a minimum standard of decency should not be permitted to stand and, of course, should no longer be built.

Socialists advocate destruction of all shums and construction of houses, not for private profit, but for the decent housing of the people, in accordance with standards of health and comfort. Private initiative has failed to solve the housing problem; it has merely accumulated fortunes for the gamblers who speculate in housing.

The present manner in which millions of our people are housed constitutes a menace to the health and morals of our people. The Socialist Party would treat the problem in that light. Decent housing must be provided within the means of the people who earn their wages in shops, factories and on farms.

In recent years, England, Germany, Austria, Holland—in fact, all countries that have strong Socialist Parties, have turned to the task of eliminating their slums and giving the workmen decent homes at low rentals. Only America fails to face this problem.

The two-billion-dollar-a-year American press has succeeded in making the American workman believe the lie that he is better off than the workman of other countries. It does pay to advertise.

The New Leader plans a number of articles on this theme. Read your own paper, published by workers and for workers for their emancipation.

"Socialist Plan" Discussion Opens

"A Socialist Plan for America," in face of the "Breakdown of the Capitalist System" of industry and finance, and the "imminent necessity for taking drastic steps toward a way out of the present debacle" will be presented by the League for Industrial Democracy at its 18th annual summer conference, which began at 8 o'clock Thursday night a Camp Tamiment, Pa. Economists and sociologists, labor leaders and professors, educators and attorneys, Socialists and non-Socialists will meet together in an endeavor to map out a sane, workable and fundamental plan for Socialist reconstruction in the United States.

Among the participants in the discussion will be Norman Thomas, Socialist and candidate for the Presidency; Paul Blanshard, Executive Director of the City Affairs Committee; Colston E. Warne, professor of Economics at Amherst; George S. Counts, professor of education at Teachers College and author of "The Soviet Challenge to America;" E. Charney Vladeck, Managing Editor of the Jewish Daily Forward, and Frederick Vanderbilt Field, of the American Council on Pacific Relations. Norman Thomas will act as chairman for the seven sessions,

which will extend through Sunday afternoon.

"Was Marx Right?" will be one of the queries posed—and answered—by speakers at tonight's session. Other questions propounded will be "What Plans Are Found in Present-Day Capitalist Society and for Whom Is the Planning Done?" "What Fundamental Trends Spell the Doom of So-Called Society?" "What Should Be the Objectives of Social Planning and to What Extent Can They Be Attained Under Capitalism?"

In order to give opportunity for free and informal discussion from the floor, the formal speeches at the conference are to be confined to 20 minutes or less.

Two furnished cottages, farm near Kingston. 7 rooms, \$200; 3 rooms, \$120, until November. Beautiful country, products from farm. 10 minutes woodland walk Lake Katrine. 9 miles Woodstock. Phone Watkins 9-6222. T. E. The New Leader.

VINEYARD LODGE, Ulster Park, N. Y. (near Kingston). Modern hotel amidst gorgeous 200 acre fruit farm, sunbath, saddle horses, tennis court, social activities, refinement, congeniality. Dietary laws. Rates reduced to \$18-\$20 weekly. Joseph Rosenthal, phone Kingston 3438.

Gray's Cottage Neat, quiet, modern, vil-Laurens, N. Y. lage, farm home. Conveniently located. Reasonable rates.

Write for Booklet of completely furnished 4-5 rooms and bath bungalows; also certified boarding houses. J. Fitch, Saugerties, N. Y., R. 1.

ORANGE CO., N. Y. MOUNTAIN BROOK FARM Bathing, fishing; excellent table, farm produce, \$12. Mrs. Goeller, Pine Bush, N. Y.

Announcing New Low Rates

JULY 4th Week-end

\$16 FOR THREE FULL DAYS

Program includes Tamiris, Compinsky Trio and Hall Johnson Sextette.

Includes FREE BOATING and all other camp facilities with hotel comforts. Proportionate reduction for \$26.50 WK. members.

Round Trip Fare \$5—Including Bus

UNITY BROADCASTS OVER WEVD THURSDAYS 10 to 10:30 P. M.

UNITY HOUSE

FOREST PARK, PA. Write for booklet. 3 W. 16th St., N. Y. C.

CAMP TAMIMENT

FOURTH OF JULY WEEKEND

Friday, July 1, to Monday, July 4

Three Colorful Joyous Days

Famous Artists for Saturday and Sunday Gala Performances

Mme. NICOLINA, Soprano
M. BOLOTIN, Cellist

Stephen KOZEKEVICH, Baritone
"The Moderns," String Trio

Hundreds Could Not Be Accommodated Decoration Day Week-end. Reservations With Deposit Must Be In by July 30. ACT NOW.

KOHAN and DeLIMA, Dancers
GLEB YELIN'S RUSSIAN GYPSY ORCHESTRA
SPORTS - TOURNAMENTS
WATER CARNIVAL
Rate \$5.50 Per Day

Americana Week July 5-10. Leading Artists in Brilliant Events. Symposium on Art—Exhibits. Reserve in Advance. Phone Algonquin 4-6875.

Minimum—2 Days, \$11

CAMP TAMIMENT

Forest Park, Pa.

NEW YORK OFFICE: 7 EAST 15th STREET

Philadelphia

ROUND TRIP 3.75

HOURLY EXPRESS SERVICE One Way 2.00

BALTIMORE \$4.00
WASHINGTON 4.75
BOSTON 3.00
RICHMOND 7.50
PITTSBURGH 3.00
DETROIT 13.50
CHICAGO 17.00
ALBANY and TROY 4.00
ROUND TRIP 5.00

RATES FOR ROUND TRIPS GREATLY REDUCED

NEVIN BUS DEPOT
121 W. 31st St. Chickering 4-1000

THE COCKSPUR RESTAURANT

27 UNIVERSITY PLACE
Home cooking at its best. Freshest foods prepared with utmost skill. Moderate prices. Self service. Luncheon: Blue Plate—35c
11 A.M. to 3 P.M.
Luncheon (Special)—45c
Dinner—50c—1 to 8 P.M.

MAX WOLFF
OPTOMETRIST and OPTICIAN
221 W. 125th Street New York City

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN UNDER WAY

Chicago Headquarters A Beehive of Activity

Propaganda Paper and Official Book to Be Issued Soon

(New Leader Correspondent)

CHICAGO, Ill.—With a headquarters staff in process of formation and plans drawn up for a weekly propaganda paper, plans are rapidly taking form for an aggressive Socialist campaign that will cover the country.

James H. Maurer, vice-presidential candidate, will start a nationwide tour in the middle of July, and Norman Thomas will start his campaign in August, beginning with a two weeks' tour of New England. Already the campaign office is being flooded with requests for dates for both national candidates.

The campaign committee voted to instruct all speakers, editors and writers of leaflets to stress three things—that the primary task of the campaign is the building up of a real Socialist party on a national scale, to emphasize the fact that the Socialists are the only ones with a plan for the present crisis, and finally, that now is the time to register a kick and to throw a scare into the hearts of the powers that be.

The campaign weekly, to be edited by Edward Levinson, will appear in the beginning of August, and he will also have charge of national publicity and of the publication of the national campaign handbook.

The committee likewise added Maynard Krueger, formerly of Philadelphia and now of Chicago, to the office committee of the campaign committee, and Mary Hillyer and Amicus Most were added to campaign headquarters staff. Those at the campaign committee meeting were Daniel W. Hoan, Meta Berger and Leo M. Krzycki of Milwaukee, Powers Hapgood and Clarence Senior.

The following new locals and branches were reported by the National office:

Colorado—Holyoke: C. A. Bushnell, secretary.

Missouri—Kirksville: Ben Rures, secretary, Route 2, Novinger; Maplewood: E. H. Hoffman, secretary, 3227 Sutton avenue; St. Louis, Debs branch: F. J. Obermark, secretary, 4622 Natural Bridge avenue; St. Louis, 28th ward branch: Eugene Henschel, secretary, 5746 Westminster; University City: Geo. Gerdes, secretary, 6519 Corbitt avenue.

New Jersey—Bridgeton: Calvin Berry, secretary, 102 S. Laurel street.

West Virginia—Monticello: C. E. McClung, secretary.

Wisconsin—Lake: Victor Behlendorf, secretary, 4052 S. Howell avenue, Milwaukee; Wauwatosa: Joseph J. Lasek, secretary.

Wyoming—Wheatland: W. M. Pence, secretary.

International Congress Report

Copies of the reports and proceedings of the Vienna Congress of the Labor and Socialist International are now available at national headquarters, 549 Randolph street, Chicago. This 920-page volume contains the reports of the executive of the International and a verbatim report of the congress proceedings. The price is \$3.

Jugoslav Federation

A drive to increase its membership among the 100,000 Croats in the country has been started by the Jugoslav federation, which is strong among the Slovenes but which lost most of its Croatian section in the Communist split of 1919. A manifesto in the Croatian language has been published by the federation, and copies for distribution may be obtained for 50 cents a hundred from Chla. Pogorelec, secretary, 3639 West 26th street, Chicago.

PATRONIZE the firms that advertise in THE NEW LEADER.

Colorado

Fifty new members of the party were recruited at a meeting at Colorado Springs addressed by W. W. Busick, including eight or ten old members, who rejoined.

West Virginia

Murray Baron has returned for an organization tour in northern West Virginia, to include Clarksburg, Weston, Philippi, Ridgeley, Keyser and Martinsburg. Additional dates for Baron may be secured through the state secretary, J. P. Higgins, Star City.

Ohio

A month's tour for Fred F. Strickland has been launched to form locals in at least two-thirds of the counties. The tour is under the direction of the state office, Prospect Fourth Bldg., Cleveland.

Pennsylvania

To Honor Maurer

The state convention to be held at Reading July 2-4 will have as its high spot a banquet in honor of Reading's best-loved Socialist, James H. Maurer. The banquet will be held the evening of July 3rd.

Robert Lieberman of Pittsburgh will be fraternal delegate to the YPSL convention that will be held in another hall at Reading Socialist park at the same time.

Thomas at Reading Picnic
Reading's annual picnic will be held on the party's grounds Sunday, July 31st with Norman Thomas as principal speaker.

Maryland

Hoan in Baltimore

Mayor Daniel W. Hoan opened the State campaign as principal speaker at a meeting at the Workmen's Circle Lyceum with upwards of 500 people present.

The next important event of the Campaign will be an all-day picnic July 4th at the Workmen's Circle Shore. Candidate James H. Maurer will be the principal speaker.

Connecticut

BRANFORD—Martin F. Plunkett held a meeting in this town and secured enough applications for membership to form a new local.

NEW HAVEN—Many copies of The New Leader were sold at a meeting on the New Haven green addressed by Plunkett. A number of new members were secured.

BRIDGEPORT—The state campaign will open with a large open-air rally at Barnum and East, July 7th.

State Convention

The state convention will be held June 26th at Arbeiter Maennerchor Park, Allington, West Haven.

New Jersey

State Committee Meeting

The State Committee meets Sunday at 10 a. m. at 105 Springfield avenue, Newark.

Oneal at Bergen Picnic

James Oneal, editor of The New Leader, will be the main speaker at the Bergen County picnic June 26 at Visentini's Country Club, 343 Saddle River Road, Fairlawn. Oneal will speak at 6 p. m.

Thomas at South Jersey Picnic
Norman Thomas will be the principal speaker at the Fourth of July picnic of Locals Camden, Gloucester, Bridgeton and Trenton. The picnic will be held at Camden.

Military Park Meeting

Jack Altman, Herman Niessner, Sam Seidman, W. K. Tallman, Frank Manning and Tim Murphy are to be the speakers Saturday, June 25th, at the regular Saturday Military Park rally. Several hundred New Leaders are regularly sold at these meetings, which begin at 1 p. m.

BRANCH 1, NEWARK—There will be a meeting of the Branch Monday at 105 Springfield avenue.

Thomas at Three Gallies

Norman Thomas will speak at three rallies in Hudson county Monday. The meetings will be at the Bayonne Labor Lyceum, 72 West 25th street, Bayonne; Finnish Hall, 131 Winfield avenue, Jersey City, and Labor Lyceum, 17th street and Tyler place, West New York.

New York

State Convention
The tentative rules of the State sold

Convention provide for sessions as follows: Saturday, July 2nd, from 10:00 A. M. to 12:30 P. M. and from 2:00 P. M. to 5:00 P. M.; Sunday, July 3rd, from 9:00 A. M. to 12:30 P. M. and from 2:00 P. M. to 6:00 P. M.; Monday, July 4th, from 9:00 A. M. to 12:30 P. M. and from 2:00 P. M. to final adjournment of the convention. It is provided that a permanent chairman shall be chosen for the period of the convention, and a vice-chairman selected at the beginning of each day's session. On the evening of July 2nd a banquet will be held at the Hotel Martin. On Sunday evening, July 3rd, a mass meeting will be held in the Maennerchor Hall, Columbia street, with Norman Thomas, National Chairman Hillquit and the state candidates as speakers.

HOTEL RATES—Utica hotels have announced the following rates for the state convention: Hotel Martin (convention headquarters), single without bath, \$1.50; with bath, \$2.00 and upwards. Hotel Majestic, \$1.75 to \$2.50 per person for single rooms. Hotel St. James, single without bath, \$1.00 to \$1.50, with bath \$1.75 to \$2.25; double without bath \$1.50 to \$2.50; double with bath \$2.50 to \$3.50. Hotel Yates, single without bath \$1.25 to \$1.75, with bath \$2.50; double without bath \$2.00 to \$3.00, with bath \$4.00. Delegates may make reservations by writing the hotels directly or through the state office.

CLAESSENS MEETINGS UPSTATE—August Claessens will leave for upstate this Saturday and will speak in Schenectady Saturday evening and then proceed to Utica where he will cooperate with and assist local committees in making arrangements for the State Convention. He will address mass meetings every evening of next week in Utica and nearby cities and towns.

SCHENECTADY—The following were elected to the State Convention: James Folan, Marie L. Steele, Dr. Lewi Tonks, A. W. Merrick and Theresa B. Wiley, delegates; Max Steele, DeLacy G. Dake and Louis Morgentstern alternates.

Monday the Local held a special meeting for the purpose of taking up plans for the summer campaign.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—Carl Parsons of New Rochelle will be candidate for Congress in the 25th Congressional District and Leonard Bright of New Rochelle and Mrs. Cornelia Valenstein of Peekskill will run for State Senators in the 25th and 26th Districts respectively. The County Convention at Mount Vernon last week nominated a full ticket. David Drucker of Mount Vernon, August Suellau of Mamaroneck, Eleanor P. Hunt of Peekskill, Dr. B. Roberts of Yonkers and Otto Riegelman of Yonkers were named in the five Assembly Districts; Elizabeth Sloan of Harrison for Register, Morris Lubin of Yonkers for Sheriff, Morris Mac White of Yonkers for Welfare Commissioner.

Local New Rochelle elected Carl Parsons delegate and John Hagerty alternate to the State Convention.

YONKERS—Max Cohen and Otto Riegelman were elected delegate and alternate to State Convention. The program of weekly street meetings is being carried out successfully. Winston Dancis of New York and J. E. Miller, organizer of Local Norfolk, Virginia, spoke last Tuesday evening.

Thomas at Albany
Local Albany is arranging a Thomas meeting for Sunday afternoon, July 3rd.

Olean
Local Olean, organized just three months ago, already has sixty members and has secured several hundred subscriptions to Socialist papers. At its first mass meeting five hundred people turned out to hear H. J. Hahn and Robert A. Hoffman of Buffalo.

Charles Solomon at Rockland County
Charles Solomon addressed a public forum meeting in Spring Valley last Sunday afternoon. In spite of the threatening weather this was one of the best attended meetings the local has had. Several new members were taken in, a number of New Leader subscriptions were secured and a considerable amount of literature was distributed. Solomon made a fine impression with a brilliant speech.

Carl Parsons, candidate for Congress, urged fundamental organization of the party in the County. The meeting was conducted by the Organizer of the local, Thomas W. Davis.

Blumenberg Tour
The week's tour by Ben Blumenberg began Monday at Foughkeepsie and continued at Albany. There were good meetings in both cities and many copies of The New Leader were

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.

Keep "Regular" with
EX-LAX
The Chocolated Laxative

Workmen's Furniture Fire Insurance Society, Inc.

ESTABLISHED 1873

Main Office:

227 EAST 84th STREET, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

A cooperative fire insurance society for working people Sixty branches throughout the United States. Membership 56,000. Assets \$900,000. Insurance in force \$70,000,000.

No Profits or Dividends for Stockholders!

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

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

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

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

For further information apply at 227 East 84th Street

You
can work better and think clearer if the nutritional needs of your body are properly cared for . . .

We
make a special effort in the preparation and selection of the foods we serve to fulfill the needs of your body . . .

You
owe it to yourself to try our delicious whole wheat products and other health specialities . . .

CRUSADER

Self-Service Restaurant
113 E. 14th St., Near Irving Pl.

Workmen's Circle

The Largest Radical Working-Men's Fraternal Order in Existence

75,000 MEMBERS
\$5,000,000 ASSETS

700 Branches All Over the United States and Canada

Insurance from \$100 to \$2,000

Sick benefit, 16 weeks per year, at \$6, \$10, \$25 and \$50 per week. Many branches pay additional benefit from \$3 to \$5 per week. Consumption benefit \$400 and \$600 or nine months in our own sanatorium, located in the most beautiful region of the Catskill Mountains—besides the regular weekly benefit.

For information apply to
THE WORKMEN'S CIRCLE
173 East Broadway, N. Y. City
Telephone Orchard 4-6000

New York's Little Bohemian Restaurant

30 EAST TENTH STREET Between Broadway and University Pl.

Best fifty cent luncheon and seventy-five cent dinner in the city. . . Equipped with Armo cooling system. You may dine where it is always cool and comfortable. . .

Excellent service makes "Little Bohemia" a rendezvous for New Yorkers demanding the very best. . .

Telephone STuyvesant 9-0243

GRAND OPENING CAMP EDEN

COLD SPRING, N. Y.

JUNE 25 and 26

A Gala Program Has Been Arranged

New Handball Court and Improved
Tennis Courts, Bathing, etc.

Rates \$6.50 for 2 days

\$3.50 for 1 day

Patronize the Firms That Advertise in The Leader

Tentative Draft of N. Y. State Platform

(The State Executive Committee of the Socialist Party appointed a Committee to draft a State platform and submit it through the New Leader to the party membership for discussion on or before June 25. The Committee consisted of Louis Waldman, chairman; Harry W. Laidler, secretary; William Karlin, Algernon Lee and Charles Solomon. The Committee herewith presents its tentative draft. A section of City Government will be added later.)

PREAMBLE

The Socialist Party again makes its appeal to the people of the State of New York as the party of the workers by hand and brain. We are pledged to the establishment of a social order in which the basic means of life will be publicly owned and democratically managed in the interests of all.

The Republican and Democratic Parties are the parties of capitalism. There is no substantial difference between them. Both have as their prime purpose the preservation of the capitalist system, based upon private ownership of the socially necessary means of life—land, natural resources, public utilities and other industries.

The present capitalist system means for the great masses of our people poverty, insecurity and an ever present threat of war. Some two million men and women—manual and skilled workers, "white collar" workers, members of professions—are now jobless in this the richest state in the Union. These unemployed and their dependents are in desperate need. They are dependent to an even greater degree on the favors of the great corporations of the state. Unexampled centralization of ownership and control is rapidly thinning the ranks of the middle class and swelling the ranks of propertyless workers. Our jails and hospitals are filled to overflowing. Crime is on the increase, especially among the young. The insanity and suicide rates mount. The home is disintegrating under the pressure of economic insecurity.

As never before, we face wide and bitter need in the face of unparalleled abundance. Under the present system, labor is forced to turn over a large part of the product of industry to the few who own the industries. It is thus able to buy only a portion of the goods that can be turned out with such lightning rapidity by our mass industries. The harder the mass of our people work and the more they produce, the sooner are they idle and the longer are they in want. This is social insanity.

In the Declaration of Independence it is written that governments are instituted among men to secure life, liberty and happiness. These rights cannot be attained by the large majority of our people under capitalism. They can be attained only by the institution of a social order under which the people collectively own and democratically manage the material foundations of their life. To the attainment of this great object the Socialist party is committed. The Republican and Democratic parties are, on the other hand, the parties of capitalism and, as such, are committed to the perpetuation of the tragic evils of the capitalist order.

In the present crisis, they have lamentably failed to provide jobs or bread to the workers. They have refused to enact an adequate program of relief for the unemployed, to undertake a comprehensive program of public works, to reduce the work-day and work-week, to establish a system of unemployment insurance or a decent system of old age pensions, to decrease the exorbitant charges levied by our public utilities, to raise the age limit of children em-

ployed in the industries of the state, to protect labor against the abuse of the injunction or to abolish industrial home work. They have permitted the continuance of ineffective factory inspection and have refused substantially to improve the workmen's compensation act or to abolish the evil of the "yellow dog" contract.

They have refused to provide for a program for slum clearance or for the building of decent homes for the workers in the cities of the state.

They have refused to give substantial relief to the farming population of the state.

In this crisis the Socialist party proposes the following measures:

1.—A state appropriation of \$100,000,000 for immediate relief, such funds to be administered by appropriate state agencies in cooperation with existing municipal, county, trade union and other social agencies with adequate safeguards to prevent partisan distribution. Local governments shall be required to appropriate an amount equal to the state contribution.

2.—The immediate launching of an extensive program of public works, slum clearance, construction of workers' houses, road building and reforestation by state, city and county governments, and the prompt introduction of long ranged planning of future public works.

3.—Unemployment insurance, with adequate benefits based on contributions by employers and the government, the government's share to be raised by graduated income and inheritance taxes.

4.—The shortening of the work day to six hours a day and a five-day week, without reduction of wages.

5.—The establishment of an adequate system of free public employment exchanges in cooperation with federal exchanges.

6.—The prohibition of child labor up to 18, with adequate provision for the education of those under 18; the ratification of the federal child labor amendment.

7.—Compensation on discharge by public and private employers, dependent on length of service.

8.—Public financial aid to farmers and small home owners to protect them against foreclosures and against sale for non-payment of taxes.

SOCIAL INSURANCE

In addition to unemployment insurance, we urge:

1.—An old age pension system for men and women sixty years of age and over.

2.—A comprehensive system of social insurance against sickness, accident, maternity and death.

We favor the state insurance fund as the only carrier of workmen's compensation.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

A few great interests dominate the utilities of the State of New York. From 80 per cent to 90 per cent of the electricity in the state is produced by two closely interconnected corporations under Morgan control. These utilities charge the householder three times as much for lighting and heating as does the publicly owned Ontario system. One telephone system and one telegraph corporation dominate communication in their respective fields. Public regulation has utterly failed to protect the producer and consumer against exploitation. The Socialist party favors the public ownership and democratic control of public utilities including transportation facilities, telephone, telegraph, gas and electrical systems.

To the end of supplying the people of the state with cheap and abundant electrical power, we demand:

1.—The conservation and public development of all available water

power resources of the state, particularly those on the St. Lawrence River and at Niagara Falls.

2.—The recapture from private companies of the state's water power resources.

3.—The generation and distribution by public agencies of all electrical energy and the integration of the electrical industry on a state-wide scale.

4.—Legislation to empower districts and municipalities to generate and distribute electricity.

HOUSING

The slums of the great cities of New York State are among the worst in the world. In New York City alone over 1,500,000 live in unsanitary old law tenements. These should be abolished. In their place healthful and beautiful homes for the workers should be constructed and rented at prices that workers can afford to pay.

Such homes have been built by the thousands by European municipalities. A program of slum clearance and municipal home building would put tens of thousands of unemployed to work and, at the same time, make life livable for masses of our people. We propose:

1.—A State Enabling Act giving the cities of the state the power to set up and finance public housing boards which shall construct workers' dwellings.

2.—The extension of public credit to cities, home builders and to genuine cooperative enterprises.

3.—The creation of a State Housing Planning Commission to stimulate slum clearance, city, county and regional planning, municipal and cooperative house building, and the setting up of state-wide minimum standards of ventilation, sanitation and safety.

4.—Provision for the tearing down at owners' expense of condemned buildings.

TAXATION

In order to furnish funds for needed social services and at the same time assist in securing a more equitable distribution of wealth and in increasing the purchasing power of the masses of the people, we favor:

1.—Steeply increased income and inheritance taxes.

2.—A system of land values taxation.

BANKING

The private ownership of the banking system of the country during the last few years has resulted in the loss of billions of dollars to the small depositor and investor. It has meant extortionate profits and autocratic power for the few, and has greatly added to the evils of the present depression. During the last year 3,000 banks have failed. The use of bank affiliates and the development of chain banking and of holding company control have added to the evils of the present unsound financial structure.

The collapse of the Bank of the United States with over 400,000 depositors, half of whom held thrift accounts, throws a vivid light on this system and on the alliance between crooked bankers and politicians.

The two dominant parties of the state have done practically nothing to remedy the situation. The passage of the recent banking act, sponsored by both parties, which turned over the supervision of our banks to the very set of men who were in part responsible for their collapse, is but another indication of the bankruptcy of the old parties.

As a means of safeguarding the savings of the people, abolishing financial extortion and aiding in the socialization of industry, the Socialist party favors the public ownership and administration of the banking system of the country.

We pledge our candidates in this state to work for such a public

system, properly coordinated, in city, state and nation. Pending the attainment of these ends, we demand the extinction of banking affiliates of chain banks of holding company control of banks and security departments in trust companies; the segregation of thrift funds in commercial banks under regulations which apply to savings banks; and legislation compelling banks to furnish security to depositors, assuring the return of their deposits.

AGRICULTURE

For more than a decade, the industry of agriculture, of the utmost importance to the life of the nation, has been a sick industry. Farmers have been ruthlessly exploited by the great corporations, by middle men, bankers and others who have fixed the prices on everything the farmers bought and sold. They have been betrayed time and again by both old parties. As a means to improved conditions on the farm, we favor:

1.—The public electrification of rural areas.

2.—A reduction of taxes on farm property and an increase of taxation on incomes, inheritances and excess profits.

3.—Increased state subsidies to rural communities for road building, educational and social services to farm communities and the improvement and extension of the rural school system.

4.—The enactment of suitable laws and the use of state credit to promote and regulate farmers' cooperative marketing organizations and consumers' cooperative purchasing societies, and also legislation empowering municipalities and other public agencies to buy and sell milk and milk products and other prime necessities of life.

5.—State insurance of crops against damage due to adverse weather conditions, such as drought, flood and hail.

6.—Reforestation of marginal farm lands.

7.—The organization of state land utilization boards to aid in determining the best uses of land for agricultural, forestry, industrial, recreational and other purposes.

LABOR

The right of labor freely to organize, bargain collectively, to strike and to picket, cannot and must not be questioned in a democracy. Under Republican and Democratic rule these rights have been assailed wantonly and increasingly. To restore and conserve labor's vanishing freedom, we favor:

1.—The enactment of legislation for the adequate protection of working women and children and for the strengthening of the labor code.

2.—Comprehensive and effective factory inspection laws.

3.—The abolition of industrial home work in the interests of public health and as a means of preserving the gains of trade unionism.

4.—The abolition of private detective systems and the use of armed guards in industrial struggles.

5.—Legislation declaring illegal

Duluth Publicity

Northland's Greatest Saturday Newspaper — A Real Wide-Awake Advocate of the Rights of the Masses—An Original Newspaper—Something Different!

Subscription Price \$2 per year.

Special Offer
3 Months
13 Issues for 30c

No Real Political News Suppressed — Clean the Basins Out — Pressing Need of the Hour — FARM RELIEF!

Correspondence Solicited

Send 30 cents today

Duluth Publicity

415 Columbia Bldg. Duluth, Minn.

"yellow dog" contracts which prevent the workers from joining labor unions.

6.—The labor legislative program of the State Federation of Labor.

INJUNCTIONS

For many years the people of the state and nation have distrusted the courts as tools of the ruling class. This distrust is, in large measure, due to the fact that state and federal judges have annulled the legal rights of the workers by the issuance of sweeping and oppressive injunctions.

We demand the complete abolition of the practice of issuing injunctions in labor disputes. Pending the realization of this object, we demand prompt revision of the existing law so that no injunction shall be issued to labor controversies until after a full and complete trial of the issues. The recent modification of the law relating to injunction has proved to be a mere sham. It has left the judges of the Supreme Court free to issue injunctions without reasonable notice.

We further demand that any proceeding to punish for contempt for alleged violation of injunction order in labor disputes shall be tried by jury, to be presided over by a judge other than the one who issued the injunction.

CIVIL LIBERTIES

We pledge our elected officials to restore, preserve and extend the liberties of the people. We especially urge:

1.—The enactment of laws restoring to the people the right to be secure against unlawful search and seizure.

2.—The repeal of the Criminal Anarchy Law.

3.—Legislation providing for the right to a jury trial in all criminal cases.

EDUCATION

About a century ago, labor and progressive forces fought a bitter struggle against the reactionaries of their day in behalf of a system of free public school education. Since then the reactionary forces of the community have endeavored to dominate this educational system. As first steps toward expanding and democratizing the system in the interest of society, we propose:

1.—Elimination of political, business and religious control from public school systems and from other educational institutions. The strict observance of the merit system in promotions and appointments.

2.—Increased public funds for schools, rather than a policy of retrenchment, with a view of preventing the increase in the size of classes or a decrease in the salaries of teachers. The abandonment of

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

Fred Spitz, Inc.
Florist
Now at
74 SECOND AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY
Telephone Dry Dock 4-0355-4-8880
Not connected with any other store in New York

INGERSOLL FORUM
Pythian Temple, 135 West 70th St.
Sunday, 8 P. M. Admission 25c
June 26: TOBEY BLOU
'Man's Place in Nature Without God'
Athlet Tract and Catalog Free
American Association for the
Advancement of Atheism
307 East 14th St. New York City

Socialism Explained
A mighty argument for Socialism that is making converts everywhere. Sells readily at meetings; 10c; 4 for 25c; 70c dozen; \$4.00 hundred.
W. H. RICHARDS
411 Mass. Ave. Indianapolis, Ind.

YOUR BRANCH OR LOCAL SHOULD PLACE A STANDING ORDER FOR A BUNDLE OF YOUR PAPERS. SELLING THE NEW LEADER AT ALL YOUR MEETINGS WILL RESULT IN A LARGER VOTE AND MEMBERSHIP.

Tentative Text Of Platform

(Continued from Page Twelve)

omment of extravagant and corrupt practices in the acquisition of school lands and in the construction and maintenance of school buildings.

3.—The introduction in school systems of modern and progressive methods of education with a view to develop the natural capacities and interests of children and to prepare the youth for efficient and satisfactory adult existence.

4.—The development of broad courses of study under competent teachers in high schools and colleges on vital political, social and cultural movements and developments.

5.—We pledge ourselves to combat the evils of overcrowding in class rooms; part time attendance, and regimentation and militarization of our youth.

6.—We favor the right of teachers to organize in labor unions and demand adequate representation on the part of the teaching force in the administrative machinery of the system.

CRIME

Crime is in large measure rooted in our economic and social system. A system of wealth production which makes the acquisition of wealth and power its chief aim will, along with its lawful activities, develop unlawful activities having the same end in view.

All efforts to cope with the problem of crime through punitive and repressive measures necessarily fail. We favor attacking crime at its source by assuring decent living standards through higher wages and shorter hours, better housing, educational and recreational facilities and a just distribution of the products of industry.

As immediate measures to cope with increasing crime, we demand the reorganization of our prison system to provide for the humane and scientific treatment of delinquents. We favor the revision of the criminal law in line with scientific penology.

We favor the repeal of the so-called Baumes laws.

We demand the abolition of capital punishment.

THE 1932 CAMPAIGN

We enter this campaign proud of our national standard bearers, Norman Thomas and James H. Maurer. We hail the national platform of the Socialist party as the one platform providing an answer to the tragic present situation. We pledge ourselves without reservation to the task of waging the most vigorous campaign of which we are capable.

CONCLUSION

The Socialist party appeals to the wage and salaried worker, to the working farmers and to all champions of justice and equal opportunity to join it in a mighty movement against economic collapse, insecurity, injustice and behalf of a free and abundant life for all.

Porter to Speak On the Far East

Paul Porter, executive director of the League for Industrial Democracy will speak on "What's Next in the Far East," at the Rand School, 7 East 15th street, on Wednesday evening, June 29th, at 8:30 p. m.

This meeting is sponsored by the Eugene V. Debs Club of the Rand School Fellowship. Admission is free and everybody is invited to attend and participate in the discussion.

FREE YOUTH

NATIONAL CONVENTION JOURNAL—Circles are urged to send in ads for the journal to the business manager at 7 East 15th street, New York City. Workmen's circle and Socialist Party branches and friendly labor unions and cooperatives, besides merchants, should be approached for space in the Journal. The advertising rates are \$25 for a full page, \$12.50 for a half, \$7 for a quarter and \$3.60 for an eighth of a page. Greeting announcements will be inserted at 25 cents to \$1.

AARON LEVENSTEIN TOUR—The pay as you go plan is being worked out by the collections made on this trip by Comrade Levenstein in Toledo, Cleveland and Buffalo. Large audiences listened to the soapbox. Many contacts were made for the organization.

CONNECTICUT ORGANIZATION—A circle is being organized in Hartford and Comrade Salsberg of New York addressed the group last Wednesday. The Bridgeport circle held several noon-day and evening meetings in connection with the two-day stay of the Connecticut organizer.

CLEVELAND, OHIO—Pania Sankin was elected Executive Secretary of Circle 5 at a recent red-card meeting. Ralph Levine and Hy Fish were elected delegates to the National Convention.

City elections will take place Friday, July 8th, at the headquarters at 64th and St. Clair. Only members in good standing will be allowed to attend.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—The May 15th issue of Rebel Youth has just been received and it records distribution of thousands of pieces of literature and large street corner meetings. Courses in Public Speaking, Unionism, Proletarian Art, Economics, Theories of Social Reform and Fundamentals of Socialism are offered at the Los Angeles Labor College, 1480 West Jefferson boulevard.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The city convention will be held this Sunday. A constitution will be ratified and plans for active participation in the Presidential Campaign considered.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—A Weiner Roast is planned for Saturday, July 9th, and National Chairman Umansky is expected to address the crowd there and at the circle meeting Monday evening, July 11th.

CONEY ISLAND BEACH PARTY—Comrades will meet at 11 A. M. at the Royal Baths, 2972 West 25th street, near Surf avenue. The League banner will be on the beach nearby and will serve as rallying point.

JULY 30th PICNIC—Tickets on the Ulmer Park picnic have gone to all the circles. Comrades are urged to sell them to friends, and acquaintances. Fill out an entry blank for one or more of the track and field events. A good baseball team will represent the YPSL this year. Comrades are urged to communicate with city office for practice dates.

HARLEM SENIOR GROUP—Another senior circle is being organized in this district and will hold regular meetings on Thursdays at 8 P. M. at 2005 Seventh avenue. Julius Umansky, National Chairman, Noah Walter, Jr., and Frank Crosswaith spoke at the first meeting.

CIRCLE 2, SR., MAN.—Everybody is invited to the social on Saturday evening, June 25th, at the Bellamy Club, 904 Prospect avenue. Dancing and entertainment galore for 25 cents and 35 cents for a couple. Meetings will be held during the summer at 3109 Broadway (123rd street) on Sundays at 8:30 P. M. Gus Tyler will speak on Socialism on June 26th.

CIRCLE 1, SR., BRONX.—The eighth anniversary of the pioneer Ypsel group in Bronx County will be celebrated Thursday, June 30th, at headquarters, 904 Prospect avenue. Speeches will be made by several of the "old-timers" and predictions offered on the circle's future. A census of the membership will be given and a social will round out the anniversary.

CIRCLE 2, SR., BRONX.—A representative of the Socialist Labor Party will speak at the meeting on Friday, June 24th, at 8:30 P. M. at 20 East Kingsbridge avenue.

CIRCLE 2, SR., KINGS.—A symposium and an analysis of the Socialist Party Platform will be held this Sunday evening at 219 Sackman street. Each important item will be discussed by the best-informed comrade on that subject.

CIRCLE 3, SR., KINGS.—A reorganization meeting of the Bensonhurst group will be held this Tuesday, June 28th, at 7212-20th avenue. All sympathizers in this neighborhood are invited.

CIRCLE 6, SR., BRONX.—A series of meetings on the Principles of Socialism will begin this Friday, June 24th, at 8:30 P. M. at 2717 White Plains road.

NEW LEADER FORUM

THE LIQUOR PLANK

The New Leader has received so many letters regarding the plank in the Socialist Party platform regarding prohibition that it is impossible to run all of them. We therefore print a summary of the letters that have been received to give a general idea of the opinion of party members.

Three letters approve the platform declaration and the rest condemn it. William Blenko of West Virginia approves and says that it would give each person the right to decide for himself whether to drink or not.

Otto R. Hauser, secretary to Mayor Hoan of Milwaukee, supports it and says: "If the eighteenth amendment had the effect of promoting temperate habits, it should be retained." He believes it has "worked in exactly the opposite direction."

Frank Jeffries of Camden, N. J., supports the plank in a long letter in which he says it will end the "possibility of having this monstrous red herring dragged over and blurring the real issues."

The opponents are as follows: S. Ralph Harlow of Northampton, Mass., in a letter the length of an article believes the party will make a "tragic mistake" by adopting the plank. The issue is economic, not alcoholic. He presents a detailed argument for his point of view.

Frank Stuhlman, Oneida, N. Y., is convinced that the approval of the plank would be a "deplorable blunder" as it "has nothing to do with Socialism."

D. M. Cory of New York City approves the letters of Comrades Geer, Gerber and Goebel in opposition to the plank and urges that the party avoid the "cheap opportunism that is so characteristic of the Communist platform."

J. A. C. Meng, Youngstown, Ohio, also approves these letters and writes that "the unthinking may laugh now at the antics of Heywood Brown and Oscar Ameringer, but they will grieve along with the judicious in November."

Eldridge Brewster of New York City thinks that by standing for repeal the party is "betraying the working class." He notes from 12 to 15 millionaires supporting repeal.

Local Tompkins County, N. Y., adopts a resolution declaring that the plank "would tend to divert the attention of the voters from the main

issue of Socialism and divide the Socialists."

Lydia G. Wentworth, Brookline, Mass., approves the position of George Goebel, and believes that Socialists should concentrate on "existing economic difficulties and hardships—not meddle with so trivial a question as prohibition."

A. Jeffries, New Liano, La., strongly approves Comrade Goebel's position. "We are interested in the bread and butter question," he writes. "Let the beer question settle itself outside the Socialist Party."

Kenneth W. Porter, Cambridge, Mass., regards the plank as "shameful" and evidence of "tactical stupidity" and believes that we should emphasize fundamentals.

Joseph M. Coldwell, Providence, R. I., thinks the 38 demands "are purely middle-class reforms" and that "control of the liquor traffic is not a Socialist measure." Joe was a colleague of Eugene V. Debs in Atlanta Penitentiary.

H. D. Breitenbucker, Trenton, Mo., is opposed to the plank. He thinks some Socialists believe that economic conditions will improve by the adoption of the plank and he disagrees.

W. H. Richards, Indianapolis, Ind., agrees with Geer, Goebel and Gerber and that the plank will play "into the hands of the enemy. Let our whole platform be Socialism," he writes.

William R. Snow, Socialist agitator in the Far West writes that the plank will alienate many Socialists in that region.

L. L. Slater, Manhattan, Kansas, writes to "express my surprise, not to say disgust." He will vote "no" on the referendum and hopes that in the future we will "stick to real issues."

U. M. McGuire, Chicago, believes that at Milwaukee "the Socialist train took the switch" when it should have kept on the main track. He adds that the liquor business is a phase of private capitalism and that Socialists should leave its problems to the capitalist parties.

UNION DIRECTORY

BONNAZ, SINGER EMBROIDERERS, TUCKERS, STITCHERS AND PLEATERS' UNION, Local 66, I.L.G.W.U., 7 East 14th St. Phone Algonquin 4-3657-3658. Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday Night in the Office of the Union, 5. L. Freedman, President; Leon Hattab, Manager; Morris Fishman, Secretary-Treasurer.

BRICKLAYERS' UNION, Local No. 9, Office and headquarters, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Ave. Phone STAGG 3-4621. Office open daily except Saturday from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Regular meetings every Tuesday evening. Charles Pfau, Fin. Sec'y; Frank F. Lutz, Treasurer; Andrew Strel, Bus. Agent; William Weigert, President; Al Bayler, Vice-President; Milton Howcroft, Rec. Corresponding Sec'y.

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

CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA, New York Joint Board, 31 West 15th Street, New York, N. Y. Phone Tompkins 4-5600. Regular meetings every Tuesday evening, 8 P.M. Sidney Resman, Managers; Abraham Miller, Secretary-Treasurer.

CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA, Amalgamated Bank Bldg., 11-15 Union Square, 3rd floor. Telephones Algonquin 4-5600, 2-3-3-4-5. Sidney Hillman, Gen. President; Joseph Schlossberg, Gen. Sec'y-Treas.

N. Y. JOINT COUNCIL CAPMAKERS—Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union. Office, 133 Second Ave.; Phone Orchard 4-9360-1-2. The council meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday. E. 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.

FUR WORKERS' UNION OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA. Affiliated with the Amer. Federation of Labor, 9 Jackson Ave. Long Island City, N. Y. Tel. IRonsides 6-8304. Morris Kaufman, Gen. Pres. and Sec.

FURRIERS' JOINT COUNCIL OF N. Y. LOCAL 101, 110, 111 and 112 of The INTERNATIONAL FUR WORKERS OF U. S. and C., 28 West 51st Street. Phone Penn. 6-7932. Meets every Tuesday at 8:00 P. M. E. Merkin, Manager.

FUR DRESSERS' UNION, Local 2, International Fur Workers Union. Office and headquarters, 949 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn; STAGG 2-0798. Reg. meetings, 1st and 3rd Mondays. President, Morris Reiss; Vice President, Joseph Karrass; Business Agent, R. Kalnikoff; Secretary, Samuel Mindel; Treasurer, Albert Held.

HEBREW TRADES, 175 East Broadway; Phone Drydock 4-8610. Meets 1st and 3rd Monday, 8 P. M. Executive Board same day, 5:30 P. M. M. Tigel, Chairman; M. Brown, Vice-Chairman; M. Feinstein, Secretary-Treasurer.

LADIES' GARMENT CUTTERS' UNION, Local No. 10, I. L. G. W. U. Office, 109 W. 86th St. Phone WI. 7-8011. Executive Board meets every Thursday at the office of the Union, Maurice W. Jacobs, Pres.; Samuel Perlmutter, Mgr.-Sec.; Morris W. Jacobs, Chairman of Exe. Board; Philip Oretsky, Asst. Mgr.

LABOR SECRETARIAT OF NEW YORK CITY A Cooperative Organization of Labor Unions to protect the legal rights of the Unions and their members. 8 John Block, Attorney and Counsel, 325 E. W. 4th St., Room 1012, New York City. Delegates meet at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th Street, New York City, on the last Saturday of each month at 8:00 p. m.

BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM 949 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn Large and small hall suitable for all occasions and meetings at reasonable rentals. STAGG 2649

Labor Temple 943-947 EAST 84th ST. NEW YORK Workmen's Educational Association Free library open from 1 to 10 p. m. Halls for Meetings, Entertainments and Balls. Telephone RBGent 10038

Men and Women Wanted REQUIRING DENTAL WORK, as Bridge Work, Filling, Plates, Etc. who cannot pay the regular dental price should call Friday, 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Saturday, 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sunday, 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. At the Office of DR. J. LUNENFELD 80 Delancey St., N. Y. C. Between Allen & Orchard Sts Prices Charged as at Clinics Ex-Ray and Extractions FREE When Necessary

THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION, 3 West 16th Street, New York City. Phone Chelsea 3-2148. Benjamin Schlesinger, President; David Dubinsky, Secretary-Treasurer.

LITHOGRAPHERS OF AMERICA, New York Local No. 1, Office, Amalthone Bldg., 205 West 14th St.; Phone Watkins 9-7164. Regular meetings every second and fourth Tuesday at Arlington Hall, 19 St. Mark's Place. Albert E. Castro, President; Patrick J. Hanlon, Vice-President; Frank S. S. Fin. Secretary; Emil Theneb, Rec. Secretary; Joseph J. O'Connor, Treasurer.

MILLINERY WORKERS' UNION, Local 24, Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union. Downtown office, 640 Broadway, phone Spring 7-4548; uptown office, 30 West 77th Street, phone Wisconsin 7-1270. Executive Board meets every Tuesday evening, 8 P.M. Manager, N. Spector; Sec'y-Treas., Alex Rose; Organizers, I. H. Goldberg, A. Mendelowitz, M. Goodman, Lucy Oppenheim; Chairman of Executive Board, Morris Eisenblatt; Secretary of Executive Board, Saul Hodas.

MILK WAGON DRIVERS' UNION, Local 854, U. of T. Office, 258 W. 14th St., City. Local 534 meets on 3rd Thursday of the month at Beethoven Hall, 310 East 57th St. Executive Board meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays at Beethoven Hall, 310 E. 57th St. Chas. Hoffer, President and Business Agent; Max Liebler, Secretary-Treasurer. SEE THAT YOUR MILK MAN WEARS OUR EMBLEM.

NECKWEAR CUTTERS' UNION, Local 11016, A. P. of L., 112 Broadway, Chelsea 3-7249. Regular meetings 3rd Monday of every month at Irving Place, Irving Place and 118th Street. Gus Levine, President; A. Weisner, Vice-President; E. Meyer, Recording Secretary; A. L. Berger, Financial Secretary; Treasurer; William R. Chisling, Manager.

NECKWEAR MAKERS' UNION, Local 11016, A. P. of L., 7 East 15th Street, Phone Algonquin 4-7022. Joint Executive Board meets every Tuesday night at 7:30. Board meets every Tuesday night at 8:00 in the office. Ed Gottesman, Secretary-Treasurer.

PAINTERS' UNION, Local 409, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers. Regular Meetings every Wednesday Evening, at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th Street. F. Wollenack, President; Fred Wolf, Secretary; Peter Rothman, Fin.-Sec'y.

PAINTERS, DECORATORS OF AMERICA, District Council No. 9, N. Y. C., Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and National Building Trades Council. Meets every Thursday evening, 8 P.M. Office, 62 East 23rd St. Tel. GRamercy 5-0800. C. A. Hoffman, Sec'y; Robert S. M. Brock, Fin. Sec'y; Treasurer: L. Lefkowitz, Pres.

PAINTERS UNION, Local 261 Office, 63 East 108th Street. Tel. Lehigh 4-3141. Exec. Board meets every Tuesday at the office. Regular meetings every Friday at 210 E. 104th St. M. Garf, Fin. Sec'y; Treasurer: M. Greeninger, Recording Secretary.

PANTS MAKERS' TRADE BOARD of Greater New York. Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. Office: 31 West 15th St.; Tompkins Square 6-5400. Board meets every Tuesday evening at the office. All locals meet every Wednesday. Morris Blumenreich, Manager; Hyman Novodor, Sec'y-Treas.

POCKETBOOK WORKERS' UNION, New York Joint Board, Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. General office, 53 West 21st St., New York. Phone Gramercy 8-1023. Charles Kleinman, Chairman; Charles L. Goldman, Sec'y-Treas.; Philip Lubliner, Manager.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 6, Office and headquarters, 34 West 16th St., N. Y. Meets every 3rd Sunday of every month at Stuyvesant High School, 15th St., East of 2nd Ave. Phone Tompkins 6-7470. Austin Hewson, President; Daniel McCauley, Vice-President; James J. McGrath, Secretary-Treasurer; J. J. Fahey, J. J. Hambrick, John Sullivan, Organizers.

WEST MAKERS' UNION, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. Peter Monat, Manager. Office, 31 West 15th Street; Phone, Tompkins 6-5400. Meetings every 1st and 3rd Wednesday evening.

WAITERS & WAITRESSES UNION. Local 1, 11 East 29th St.; Tel. Ashland 4-3107. Sam Turkal, Pres.; Louis Rubinfeld, Sec'y-Treas. 8 p.m. meeting every 2nd and 4th Thursday at Beethoven Hall, 310 East 57th St. Always Look for the Label Workers: Eat Only in Restaurants That Employ Union Workers

WATERPROOF GARMENT WORKERS' UNION, Local 20, I. L. G. W. U., 3 West 16th St. Phone, Chelsea 3-3611. Executive Board meets every Monday at 7 p.m. Benny Weisberg, Manager; Joe Kessler, Secretary-Treasurer.

WHITE GOODS WORKERS' UNION, Local 62 of I. L. G. W. U., 3 West 16th Street, New York City. Phone, Chelsea 3-9756-9757. A Snyder, Manager, S. SHORE, Executive Supervisor.

Stadium Concerts Inaugurate Fifteenth Season Tuesday

The Week on the Stage

By Joseph T. Shipley

DEFT PLATITUDE

"THAT'S GRATITUDE." By Frank Craven. With Taylor Holmes and J. C. Nugent. At the Waldorf.

There's a saying as true as old: "What's he dislike me for? I never did him any favors!" which is touched with constant humor in Frank Craven's play, as entertaining today in revival as in the original run a few seasons ago. Within and without the family, the variations of the single theme of gratefulness for real or imaginary obligations are neatly played.

Robert Grant, hearing groans in the hotel room next to his, tries to have his room changed so he can sleep. There's no other room available; finally, in disgust, he has the connecting door unlocked and gives the sick man first aid (whiskey) to quiet him. When he awakens, Thomas Maxwell insists that Bob has saved his life, and must visit him and his family. The growing intimacy of the men over their cups is hilariously fun, though perhaps Taylor Holmes (Grant) grows tipsy too easily for a traveling showman. At any rate, he turns up at the Maxwell home, and stays and stays.

The various members of the Maxwell household, in their reactions to their father and his guest; and Tom's own change of heart as Bob lingers on, make the effective convolutions of the story. Three or four engagements and two marriages indicate that love is far from missing in the comedy; but our attention is rather with the older folks. It is in the older roles that we see the best acting, for Malda Reade, as the wise but at times helpless Mrs. Maxwell, is one with the two men in getting every wriggle of fun out of the part. "That's Gratitude" runs along with an unfaillingly amusing drive to its core of serious truth.

VOTE FOR YOUR PLAY

The Commonwealth Theatre (60 East 42nd Street) gave such a pleasant entertainment the other night at the Chanin, that it would be easy to speak well of the venture, even were it not an interesting and promising idea in our arid theatre world. The idea, while not quite the same as that of the London Stage Society, might well result in the appearance of as worth while plays as the English group has sponsored.

Vladimir Rosing, Romney Brent and Deema Taylor, as instigators of the scheme, constitute the play-selection committee. They are seeking a large body, some five thousand, of participating members of the Commonwealth Theatre. To these members, and not to the public, at least four plays a year are to be shown; and through a week the members will have an opportunity to behold performances. They will vote on the play after they have seen it; and only if at least 50% of the first half-week's audiences, and at least two-thirds of the audiences of the second half-week, vote for the continuance of the play, will it be given public presentation. The members are thus part producers, and part critics, as well as mere audience. The idea is one that may well result in a series of plays that come nearer to what the public (at any rate, that particular public) wants. How worth while the plays this public chooses may be, remains to be demonstrated. But among the early members of the Commonwealth Theatre are listed a large proportion of actors, authors, and others who indicate that the level of taste will probably be high. Here, at least, is one honest effort to seek

Has Important Role in the Elmer Rice Play at the Plymouth



Anna Kostant, who continues her part as the efficient secretary in "Counsellor At Law," longest running play on Broadway.

Sylvia Sidney, Frederic March Co-Star in Film At R. K. O. Theatres

"Merrily We Go To Hell," a drama depicting reckless modern youth, featuring Sylvia Sidney and Frederic March is the current attraction at the RKO 81st street, Jefferson, Flushing and other Manhattan and Bronx playhouses. The story is taken from Cleo Lucas' novel "I, Jerry, Take Thee, Joan," which ran in serial installments in papers all over the country. Adrienne Allen and Skeets Gallagher play important parts in this Dorothy Arzner directed picture.

Wednesday, "The Strange Love of Molly Louvain," co-starring Ann Dvorak and Lee Tracy, begins a three day engagement at the RKO neighborhood theatres of Manhattan and the Bronx. The unusual cast contains such names as Guy Kibbee, Richard Cromwell, Leslie Fenton, Evalyn Knapp and Frank McHugh.

"New Morals for Old" And Laurel and Hardy Comedy at the Capitol

"New Morals for Old"—filmization of the John Van Druten London and New York stage success, "After All," will be shown on the Capitol Theatre's screen for the week beginning today.

This is a drama of modern family life which depicts the conflict between older and younger generations—and Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer has provided an excellent cast to portray the characters. Robert Young, who recently scored an outstanding hit in "The Wet Parade" has the leading male role—with Margaret Perry, star of the Broadway production, making her screen debut in her original role.

An extra added screen attraction will be Laurel and Hardy in their latest and most hilarious comedy, "Any Old Port."

freshness and vitality for the Broadway Theatre. All good fortune be with it!

Claudette Colbert and Clive Brook at the Paramount; R. Vallee Heads the Stage Show

Claudette Colbert and Clive Brook in "The Man From Yesterday," one of the strangest love stories ever brought to the screen, and five of the stars of George White's latest "Scandals," presented in an original revue will be the attraction at the New York Paramount Theatre starting today. "The Man From Yesterday" will also be shown at the Brooklyn Paramount.

The five stars of "Scandals," presented in an original revue, are Rudy Vallee with his Connecticut Yankees, Willie and Eugene Howard, Ethel Merman and Ray Bolger. Included in the cast are the Bines dancers. Rubinfroff this time appears as conductor in an overture that is part of the stage revue. Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Crawford are also in the presentation. The stage show was devised and produced by Boris Petroff.

"Love Is a Racket" at Brooklyn Strand

"Love Is A Racket" starring Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. and featuring Ann Dvorak, Lee Tracy and Frances Dee, opens at the Brooklyn Strand Theatre today.

Based on the novel of the same name by Rian James, "Love Is A Racket" concerns the troubles of a Broadway columnist who finds that knowing the things columnists should know is neither the healthiest nor the most romantic of situations.

Warren Hymer, Lyle Talbot, Andre Luguet, Cecil Cunningham and John Marston complete the cast. Courteney Terrett adapted the novel to the screen with William A. Wellman directing.

"Schubert's Fruelings-Traum" at the Europa; Based on Blossom Time

"Schubert's Fruelings-Traum" (Schubert's Dream of Spring), the German musical film romance current at the Europa, is to the German screen what "Blossom Time" is to the light opera stage, for it finds its inspiration in Franz Schubert's life and famous tunes, both of which give a gay and often German film.

As in "Blossom Time," the Schubert of this German musical film is pictured as a sensitive romanticist, often touched by love, but never able to hold it.

The theme song used throughout the production is the immortal Schubert "Serenade."

Karl Joeken, star-tenor of the Berlin State Opera, and Gretl Theimer, well-known from "Zwei Herzen," play the parts of Franz Schubert and Countess Maria Esterhazy.

At the Colonial

"Sinners In the Sun," with Carole Lombard and Chester Morris is the current screen attraction at the Colonial Theatre. It is a timely story of vacation romances and their pitfalls. In addition to the principal players, the cast includes eleven of Hollywood's shapeliest girls.

Commencing Wednesday, Barbara Stanwyck in "So Big," Edna Ferber's Pulitzer prize winning novel of American womanhood, heads the double feature bill.

Palisades
AMUSEMENT PARK
FREE FIREWORKS every Tues. and Thurs. Circus & Band Concerts every Sat. and Sun.
DANCE with Tommy Christian's Orchestra, Pool Now Open. Salt Water Surf Bathing.

An International Star In Cameo's New Film



Renate Muller, who plays the leading role in "Office Girl," the new Radio Picture current at the Cameo Theatre.

Mayfair Holds Over 'Bring 'Em Back Alive'

Those who are seeking optimistic news in the motion picture industry well welcome the announcement from Radio that "Bring 'Em Back Alive," the Frank Buck picture at the Mayfair Theatre, has set a new record for that house.

The previous record, held by "Frankenstein," was broken on the opening day when the lines started in front of the box-office before 9 A.M. and sale of tickets was suspended at 10.30 A.M. Several times during the day it was necessary to suspend the sale of seats.

Broadway is also indebted to RKO Radio for a new spectacle. The marquee of the Mayfair represents the largest simulated jungle ever built. In the jungle background of the marquee roam some twenty jungle animals, reproduced to life size. They include elephants, rhinos, tigers, bears, gorillas, apes, pythons and panatural movements. To add to the realism of the scene, the actual jungle sounds from the picture are amplified from the theatre to the marquee and add their contribution to Broadway's cacophony.

The Great W.P.A.P. Mystery Thursday, June 30, at 8 P.M.

An announcer, Burton Scherer, is killed whilst at the microphone. Three shots are heard—three people are present. A minute later, John Fleming of the Picadilly Players enters one door, and George Nobbs of W.P.A.P. has preceded him by a few seconds.

The conflicting evidence at times points to Nobbs and Fleming alternately—or, did the control board operator fire the shots? Before police arrive, another body is discovered in the projection room, next to the W.P.A.P. Studio. And another mystery—where is Perry Charles, W.P.A.P. director? More confusion. Fleming is found to have a gun, but he partly exonerates himself. The police arrive and more evidence is found. Finally a telephone call which reveals . . . but tune in and find out for yourself who killed Burton Scherer.

Maureen O'Sullivan has taken up long distance hiking as one of her favorite aids to beauty. Most any evening or early morning on the hillside roads of Hollywood, the Young M-G-M player can be seen striding along.

Music

Stadium Concerts
PHILHARMONIC-SYMPHONY ORCH.
WILLEM VAN HOOOGSTRATEN, Cond.
LEWISOHN STADIUM
Amsterdam Ave. and 135th St.
Every Evening at 8:30—Beginning
TUESDAY, JUNE 28
OPENING NIGHT PROGRAM
BEETHOVEN: Symphony No. 5
Wagner, Mendelssohn, J. Strauss, Liszt
Arthur Judson, Mgr. Steinway Piano
Prices: 25c, 50c, \$1.00 (Circle 7-7575)

Van Hoogstraten to Conduct Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra

The fifteenth season of summer symphonic music at the Lewisohn Stadium of the College of the City of New York will open Tuesday evening under the baton of Willem van Hoogstraten. The program, which will inaugurate an eight weeks' session of nightly performances, will begin with the Beethoven Fifth Symphony followed by Wagner's "Meistersinger" Prelude, the Nocturne and Scherzo from Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream," the Johann Strauss Waltz "Voices of Spring," and the Liszt First Hungarian Rhapsody. In the course of the evening Adolph Lewisohn, Chairman of the Stadium Concerts, will deliver his annual address.

Mr. van Hoogstraten, starting his eleventh consecutive year as conductor, will direct the first four weeks of the season. Albert Coates, who has been heard at the Stadium the past four summers, will again wield the baton for the last four weeks. As always, the orchestra will be that of the Philharmonic-Symphony Society of New York, with Hans Lange as assistant conductor.

A number of special events have been scheduled for the summer. There will be two special dance programs. On July 13 and 14 Irma Duncan and her Isadora Duncan Dancers will appear. On August 9 and 10, Albertina Rasch will present a ballet program.

As during previous years the concerts will begin at 8:30 prompt- prices of twenty-five cents, fifty cents and one dollar. As in the past the tables on the field of the Stadium are reserved up until 8:25 P.M. for those who have bought in advance at least six field tickets for one concert. In case of rain concerts are held in the Great Hall of the College of the City of New York.

Music lovers will also have the opportunity this summer of buying books of tickets at reduced prices. A book of twenty-eight field tickets cost \$20. A book of twenty-eight tickets on the concrete structure is \$10. In the first case the buyer saves \$8.00 over the price of buying the tickets singly and in the latter instance \$4.00.

The Stadium Concerts will be broadcast from Station WABC and the coast-to-coast network of the Columbia Broadcasting System every Saturday night and from 8:30 to 9:30 P.M. every Sunday night.

Arthur J. Beckhard presents
ANOTHER LANGUAGE
A New Play by ROSE FRANKEN
with
A Distinguished Cast, Led by
GLENN ANDERS
DOROTHY STICKNEY
MARGARET WYCHERLY
JOHN BEAL
BOOTH THEA.—45th W. of B'way
Evs. 8:50—Mats. Wed. & Sat.

THEATRE PARTIES
Party Branches and sympathetic organizations are requested when planning theatre parties to do so through the Theatrical Department of THE NEW LEADER. Phone Algonquin 4-4622 or write to Bernard Feinman, Manager New Leader Theatrical Department, 7 East 15th Street, New York.

Fox Brooklyn Scores With Fine Screen and Stage Fare

"The Valiant" Brought To Screen With Paul Muni; Brox Sisters in A Smart Stage Revue

Paul Muni, the sensational star of "Scarface" and the stage success "Counsellor At Law," is now to be seen at the Fox Brooklyn Theatre in one of his greatest screen roles in the Fox picture, "The Valiant." And with the smart Fanchon and Marco revue "Town and Country," featuring the world famous Brox Sisters, Brooklyn moviegoers are assured of two and one-half hours of exceptional entertainment.

Rising from comparative obscurity to the first rank in stardom within an unusually short period, Paul Muni has fully demonstrated his amazing ability in performing difficult roles. In "The Valiant" he is cast as a conscience stricken murderer who voluntarily gives himself up to the police.

In support of Mr. Muni in "The Valiant" are Marguerite Churchill, who appears as Muni's sister, and Johnny Mack Brown who also has an important role. "The Valiant" is one of Hollywood's most sincere contributions to the talking screen.

Three girls who have made their personalities felt around the world are the particular stars of the new Fanchon and Marco stage show called "Town and Country" Idea. These girls, who have been seen on the stage, heard over the air and featured in many Broadway musical comedies are none other than the renowned Brox Sisters, whose harmony singing has brought them international fame. The large cast includes, among others, Niles, Novak & Fay, Mildred Perlee, Betty and Dorothy Lewis, Sunkist Beauties.

"Winner Takes All" With James Cagney Continues at Strand

"Winner Take All" starring James Cagney enters its second week tonight at the Strand Theatre where it is setting new summer records.

Not since "Public Enemy" has any picture grossed as much over its first week-end as has "Winner Take All" and with the fact that the box-office receipts, due to word-of-mouth advertising, have increased each day, a third week is very probable.

With Cagney in "Winner Take All" are Marian Nixon, Guy Kibbee, Virginia Bruce, Clarence Muse and Alan Mowbray. Roy del Ruth directed the picture which is an adaptation of Gerald Beaumont's "133 at 3."

"Der Kongress Tanz" Stays On at the Little Carnegie Playhouse

"Der Kongress Tanz," the original German production of "Congress Dances," is now in its second week at the Little Carnegie Playhouse

Man-Who Is Responsible for Thrilling Picture At the Mayfair



Frank Buck, adventurer and explorer, spent eight months in the jungle and brought back that interesting film, "Bring 'Em Back Alive."

—ON SCREEN—
"NEW MORALS for OLD"

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture
On the Stage
Yasha Bunchuk's 3rd Birthday Revue

Extra
Laurel and Hardy in "Any Old Port"

CAPITOL Broadway at 51st St.

"Office Girl" Brings Continental Stars To Cameo Screen

"Office Girl," the continental musical comedy hit, which Radio Pictures is releasing in this country, is having its first New York showing now at the Cameo Theatre.

This picture introduces Renate Muller in her first speaking role. Fraulein Muller has appeared here before as co-star with Emil Jannings and Max Schmeling, and also as a star in her own right, but all of these were in German speaking parts.

Besides Miss Muller, "Office Girl" includes Jack Hulbert, Owen Nares and Morris Harvey. The picture was directed by Victor Saville and the music was composed by Paul Abraham.

The music of "Office Girl" has already been introduced in this country by some of the leading orchestras. The titles of this Viennese melodies are "Today I Feel So Happy," and "Just Because I Lost My Heart To You."

They Lived a Thousand Loves! They Died a Thousand Deaths!

Never before a film with such magnificent scenery, such terrific suspense, such sustained excitement—

"The DOOMED BATTALION"

A Universal Picture
Get set for the thrill of a lifetime!
POPULAR PRICES

RIVOLI

United Artists B'way at 49th St.

2nd SMASH WEEK!

"..... FOUR STARS"—Daily News
"There ought to be a law compelling people to see Frank Buck's picture"—N. Y. American

FRANK BUCK'S

"Bring 'Em Back Alive"

The Most Thrilling Picture Ever Filmed!

New York

MAYFAIR

Broadway at 47th St.

ALBEE Albee Square
Brooklyn Times Union-RKO
OPPORTUNITY REVUE
130 Local Boys and Girls

GRAND HOTEL

with
GRETA GARBO JOHN BARRYMORE JOAN CRAWFORD WALLACE BEERY LIONEL BARRYMORE
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture

ASTOR BROADWAY & 45th STREET
Daily—2:50-8:50 Sun. & Hols.—3-6-8:50
(4 Shows Sat.: 2:50-6-8:50 & Midnight)
Mat. (Exc. Sat.) 50c to \$1.00
Eves. 50c to \$2.00 plus tax

COME OVER AND WATCH JIMMY SOCK!

JAMES CAGNEY

He can floor bruises—but the blondes lay it all over him!

"Winner Take All"

STRAND THEATRE

Broadway and 47th St.
35c to 1 P. M. Mon-Fri.

VIENNA AFTER DARK

is the time and locale of the smart, sophisticated Continental "HIT"

"OFFICE GIRL"

RKO RADIO Picture
Gainsborough Prod.

Mon. to Fri. 25c
To 1 P. M.

WARREN WILLIAM

"The DARK HORSE"

Star of "The Mouthpiece." He could fix everyone but his own wife.

with GUY KIBBEE - BETTE DAVIS

WINTER GARDEN

Broadway and 60th St.
35c to 1 P. M. Mon-Fri.

BOOKS IN BRIEF

Beer, Wine and Brandy

By JOSEPH T. SHIPLEY

THE practice of taking potshots at this world we live in, no newer than Aristophanes, the earliest recorded comedian, has of late taken on new fervor. The post-war world is no pretty thing to behold, so we are told by countless novelists who look at it, and every young journalist sees a chance to become known as an economist or student of society by publishing his impressions of this sorry age. Some broaden their canvas to the entire world, speaking of the decline of civilization; others see the decay only in the West, and in Russia and the Orient await a new dawn; still others are content to picture a smaller slice of life, a city, a social type, a teeming store.

In "Babylon On Hudson" (Harper's) Charles Recht (though the book is issued without his name) gives a caustic but accurate picture of the New York of bankers and lawyers and gangsters, and the efforts made at understanding and pointing toward better conditions. He gives side views of a strike, more interested in the political manoeuvring than in the workers' daily desperate stand; throughout, the book peers at those who pull the strings to which we citizens dance. Mr. Recht confuses the Socialists with the milk-and-water liberals, but is otherwise usually accurate and often vivid in his portrait of what the Seabury committee might have dug into, if the trail had not been hidden by tin boxes.

"Shrine Of Fair Women" (Long and Smith) pictures the crowded life of a big department store. Ann Pinchot has followed somewhat the method of Zola's "La Galerie des Dames," but her sense of unity leads her to a greater sentimentalization. The buyer with the

child finds its father again, at the close of the tale; and the store that opens on Fifth Avenue in the first pages, goes into bankruptcy in the last. The opening sections, showing the crowds that visit Marks' Fifth Avenue, and the intertwined lives of the salespeople, are the most vivid. After these a retrospective section looks at the lives of four of the persons involved in the store; then we return to Marks' store, with these four tales continued, but with more sharp vignettes of the many-sided life that crowds the aisles of the big department store, without breaking through into the minds of those that come to buy.

Paul Matson stays west for most of "Mile High" (Covici-Friede), but his interest is in a stratum, not a locale. He gives an etched impression of the post-war generation, that sees no end in existence, that knows no aim save to kill boredom, swiving and swiving, dining and dining to beat down thought, so that they will not have to face life. Almost with nonchalance, with breezy and easy sweep, Mr. Matson shows these men and women who will not look themselves in the eye. When one, the "T" of the story, grows too seriously in love with his wife, she rises from the bed of abortion to go off with a pervert, while the woman who connives at the flight, lights a cigarette and invites him to her bedroom as he stands looking upon the body of her murdered husband. A nasty way of living, though not (as some reviewers have confused the portrait with the painter) a nasty book. It is a generation that has been murdered, and a civilization that is tumbling to destruction, if we are to believe the evidence of novels of this sort. Nor do our eyes show us a very different picture, so that we can be sure, unless some fundamental change comes upon society, it is moving, and swiftly, toward cataclysm.

Socialists Gain 44 Deputies in Argentine House

BUENOS AYRES.—The 21st regular congress of the Socialist party, called to meet May 29th, closed the most successful year in the history of Socialism in Argentina. There were 104 delegates, and their proceedings continued for the better part of a week.

Although not yet affiliated with the Labor and Socialist International, the party received a cable of greeting from the Executive of L. S. I., meeting in Zurich, signed by Emile Vandervelde and Friedrich Adler, President and Secretary, and the Congress promptly replied in a cable of fraternal greeting signed by Deputy Bravo.

In the last elections the Socialist party, despite the state of siege during the campaign, elected two Senators and 42 Deputies, while in the municipal elections the party swept the capital city. There are now 44 Socialist party Deputies.

There is an Independent Socialist party that supported General Justo in his campaign for President, and was rewarded by a cabinet place.

URGE PUBLIC WORKS

PITTSBURGH (FP).—Demand has been made on Congress for a \$5,000,000,000 public works bond issue by the Pittsburgh local of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

Pittsburgh Radio Boycotts Thomas

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

PITTSBURGH.—A marathon dance at the Pittsburgh Motor Square Garden was considered so important by the local broadcasting station of one of the big national networks that they felt obliged to cut off an address by Norman Thomas.

A week later another local station that is part of another big national network felt that musical selections by a suburban church choir were more important than a Thomas address, and so they saved their listeners-in from contamination.

Deportation Bill Brings Protest

Attack on the Communist deportation bill, lately passed by the House of Representatives and now pending in the Senate, is made in a letter just sent to all United States Senators by the American Civil Liberties Union. This measure was inspired by the Fish Committee. Strong objection to it is made on the ground that it reverses existing law and practice; sets up mere doctrine as a basis for deportation; makes mere membership in the Communist party and in affiliated organizations a deportable offense; and by implication offers protection to aliens who advocate the overthrow of Communist governments.

The Union's protest, which urges defeat for the bill, is signed by John Haynes Holmes, chairman of the Union:

FOX BROOKLYN
Flatbush Ave. & Nevins St.

Sensational Star of "Scarface"
PAUL MUNI
in
"The VALIANT"

— On the Stage —
BROX SISTERS
PLUS 7 BIG ACTS
F & M Revue—Freddy Mack & Orch.

COOL B'WAY & 42nd ST

THOMAS SAYS:



Bonus Fight
 •
McGrady Warns
 •
City Colleges
 •
Errand Boy
 •
Labor Active
 By **NORMAN THOMAS**
 Socialist Candidate
 for President

THEY REFUSE TO STARVE

THE significance of the peaceful march of the veterans on Washington in search of immediate payment of their bonus has not been enough discussed. There are some very encouraging things about it. It proves that American workers won't indefinitely starve in order to help Hoover balance the budget. It proves that spontaneous action is still possible in America, for these men came without any particular organization, from the North and the South and the East and the West. Moreover, there is something hopefully significant for the future in the order these men have heretofore kept, the ingenuity and discipline they displayed in setting up their camp and, perhaps most of all, in the fine racial solidarity between white and colored veterans. The day I visited the principal camp in spite of the fact that the men were soaked by repeated rains and had very inadequate shelter in sight of the capitol dome, their spirit was high, there was no begging on the streets of Washington, the men did their own police work, and there was no sign of drunkenness or any other disorder. It is fair to say that some credit goes to the Washington police department for the good sense it has this far shown in getting along with the men and leaving the policing of the men to themselves in the camps. Indeed I was so much impressed by what I saw that I wished all America could see it and see it straight.

Nevertheless the situation has other and far less encouraging features. While most of these veterans are fine human material for Socialist educational work they are at the moment far more likely material for a Fascist revolution, with some radical features, than for any Socialist revolution. Their patriotism is still a good deal on the order of 1917. While I am hopeful that they are going to take up the matter of unemployment relief, a great many of them are still conscious of being veterans of the war against Germany than veterans of the war against poverty. They honestly believe that they are entitled to the bonus now, and apparently they are willing to have the bonus paid indiscriminately to veterans whether or not they are out of work and no matter at what cost to a program of unemployment relief. Some of them find life in the Washington camps, poor as it is, better than life in the towns they left. But that is a criticism not of them but of this tragic depression.

Now that the bonus has been defeated, I think the army will gradually drift out of Washington, though some are likely to stay for a long time. I hope that a great many of the army will turn their attention to arousing public sentiment for unemployment relief. That's what we have been trying to persuade them to do. Amicus Most and Marx Lewis and the Washington comrades generally have done an excellent piece of work.

FEAR HAS ITS USES

I TOLD a great audience of the veterans that without closing my eyes I could see camps of the unemployed far more wretched than theirs, in the West Virginia coal fields, for instance. At last the public is beginning to wake up, part of it out of sheer fear of what may happen. Such fear has its uses. Mayor Cermak of Chicago tells a Congressional committee bluntly that if it does not enable Chicago to borrow money for unemployment relief before Aug. 1, it will find itself compelled before very long to send Federal troops to Chicago. Edward McGrady of the A. F. of L. bluntly told another Congressional hearing that the cry would be raised in Washington not to save the people but to save the government. We are not interested in saving the Hoover administration. We are interested in preventing chaos

Too often the convulsions of the oppressed and suffering are replied to only with bayonets. But bayonets can restore only peace due to terror and violence imposed by despotism.—Mirabeau.

The wise are instructed by reason, ordinary minds by experience, the stupid by necessity, and brutes by instinct.—Cicero.

or wholesale starvation. The principles Socialists are fighting for need to be clearly stated.

1. Congress must not adjourn without providing relief for the unemployed.

2. Some of the bills now before Congress are better than others but no bill and no combination of existing bills can provide adequate relief on proper principles.

3. Congress must make an end of the bad business of trying to turn relief over to private agencies and of promising to lend money to private corporations in order to get them to employ for their own profit a few more workers.

4. Congress should treat this situation as it would treat an emergency of the magnitude of war. As it once drafted men from all parts of the country so it must plan to give men employment equitably in all parts of the country. Relief must be given until adequate work can be started, but what we need is work. Work should add to the social wealth. We should think in terms of billions not millions. A beginning might be made on roads because plans for roads are ready, but the main emphasis should be on housing, reforestation and the electrification of rural areas. A public housing program would probably repay 85 per cent of the initial government expenditures over a period of years.

One more word. It is likely that whether we like it or not we shall come to some degree of inflation. Indeed I have repeatedly argued that controlled inflation to restore, if possible, the price level at which outstanding loans to farmers were made is necessary. Wage and salary workers, however, need to be reminded that any promiscuous and indiscriminate inflation is likely to send prices up very far ahead of wages, that the prosperity it seems to create will be feverish and illusory. When a real program of inflation is begun without any proper control labor will be chasing prices with about the success of a boy chasing the tail of a flying kite. So it was in Germany. The chief good of any large program of inflation would be wiping out the intolerable burden of debt. That can better be done by a combination of moratoriums, debt refunding, and taxation, including very heavy income and inheritance taxation, and possibly a capital levy.

MAYOR WALKER'S FAILURE

NEW YORK CITY has voted only half what the Director of Public Welfare said was necessary for unemployment relief till Aug. 1. The excuse? No money. Yet the men who say that voted themselves a salary raise since the depression began and another salary raise to their friends, the politicians. They have not yet begun any serious economies. Granting that the national government and the state government should do far more than they are doing about unemployment, this failure of the Walker administration to act is one of its chief crimes.

JIMMIE'S ERRAND BOY

AS if to add insult to injury Borough President Harvey, Jimmy Walker's Republican errand boy on the Board of Estimate, is now advocating economy by abolishing municipally maintained colleges. This Harvey is the man who appointed Irving Klein to a high office and called me all sorts of names when I drew attention to serious complaints against Klein. Yet Klein is now convicted for taking illegal commissions from a favorite contractor for road supplies.

ENCOURAGING SIGNS

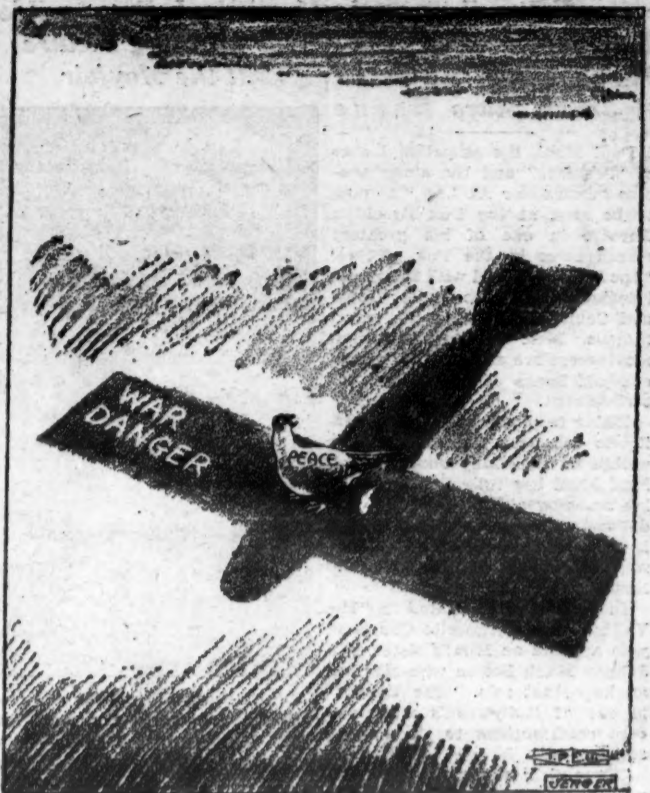
THERE are a few encouraging signs in the labor world worth mentioning. One of them is the new vigor of the A. F. of L. stand on unemployment relief, assuming that Edward McGrady spoke for the whole organization. Another is the victory of the building trades workers, for which credit is mostly due to the bricklayers, in the fight in New York against a 25 per cent or more cut in wages. The bricklayers stood pat on the award of the arbitrators of a cut around 14 per cent, and they won. In their fight they stiffened the backbone of the other men in the Building Trades Council. There is a healthy movement on among the commercial artists to organize a nation-wide union. Retail tailors with Jacob Panken as their counsel are putting up a magnificent fight against the domination of the cleaning and dyeing industry by an association of master cleaners with the sinister shadow of racketeering always in the picture. More power to the real union!

The singers have sung and the builders have builded,
 The painters have fashioned their tales of delight;

For what and for whom hath the world's book been gilded,

When all is for these but the blackness of night?
 William Morris.

AT LAUSANNE



STRANGE ALLIANCES; U. S. AT FAULT; ABOUT CHILE

I OBSERVE that the Communists and the Fascists in the Prussian Landtag voted together the other day, to carry a resolution calling on Germany to withdraw from the League of Nations. This is not the first time they have joined hands, nor will it be the last. And such co-operation is not a mere parliamentary maneuver. It quite logically expresses the real nature of both these movements. Hatred of democracy, glorification of brute force, willingness to provoke both civil and international war rather than to permit social progress through the ways of freedom and of peace, have been essential features of Bolshevism from the very start, and the parties of Mussolini and of Hitler have profited by the teachings of Lenin and Trotsky.

BUT the blame is not to be put only upon these leaders, nor only upon the German die-hard reactionaries who, half stupidly and half wickedly have played into their hands. A large share of the responsibility rests upon the governments of other nations who have driven the German people to the verge of despair, and among these the most guilty are the governments of France and of the United States. At the present moment, when the results of the May elections have favored a new orientation of French foreign policy our statesmen at Washington, thinking only in terms of dollars, look calmly on at a danger of European war, and possibly of world war, which a little magnanimity on their part could turn aside.

I FRANKLY confess that I am by no means so well versed in Chilean affairs as a good many other Americans think they are. I wish it may prove that all the

benevolent professions of the new regime there are genuine. So far as has been shown there is not much in Davila's past record to encourage such a hope, nor does my reading of history inspire me with great faith in revolutions of what has thus far been the prevalent South American type. But my confession of ignorance rightly debars me from predicting that the change which has taken place in Chile will turn out to be only a change of masters. It may be that there is more of a real popular movement back of it than anything in the dispatches thus far has indicated.

THERE were good speeches at the Socialist dinner here in New York on June 12, and it was in all respects a fine gathering, but I think the real climax was the collection. For three hundred men and women in such times as these, to give or pledge \$1312, far the greater part of it in tens and fives and singles, seemed to me a thing to warm one's heart. I know that those same comrades have been giving in their branches and giving to all kinds of special funds, and that they are going to keep on. And I know that for many of them the donation they made meant the deciding to postpone the purchase of a hat or a pair of shoes or something else that they really need.

SOMETIMES we are tempted to think that it would be better for our party if it did not continually call on its members to give and give and give. I do not share that view. At times, no doubt, the everlasting cry for funds becomes irksome, and occasionally a newcomer may be repelled by it. But on the whole, the effect is just the reverse.

A. L.

OUTLAW MACHINERY

The Boston city council has adopted the order that mechanical excavators and steam and gasoline shovels be barred in all future city contracts until work has been found for the unemployed.

BUILDING DECLINES

Building permits in 55 Massachusetts municipalities in May were 30.8 per cent less than in April and 71.7 per cent less than in May, 1931.