

With This Issue—Our New Four-Page Labor Supplement

NEW LEADER

With Which
Is Combined

THE AMERICAN APPEAL

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LABOR PARTY RULES LONDON

Win Metropolis After Stirring Battle

By William M. Feigenbaum

ONE after another the great cities of the world are being swept for Socialism. Following only a few days after the triumph of the Argentine workers in carrying Buenos Ayres by a plurality of 100,000 comes the greatest municipal victory in the history of the Socialist movement with the winning of London for the working class.

With the blackening ruins of Red Vienna still smoking after the bombardment of the workers' homes by the big guns of Little Assassin Dollfuss, the workers of London defiantly marched to the polls and voted themselves into power.

Thus is continued a remarkable series of Socialist victories that began almost immediately after the accession to power of Adolf Hitler was supposed to have sounded the death-knell of Socialism. City after city, nation after nation registered magnificent Socialist victories, the London triumph being but the latest and the most spectacular.

It is as if the workers, beaten down by brute force in Germany, sprang up in defiance in the cities of Switzerland and in Norway, in Finland and in the cities of England and Scotland; and that the workers of Argentina and of London flung back into the teeth of the reaction their answer to the murderous violence of Dollfuss and Fey and Starhemberg.

[An article with details of the triumphant march of Socialism during the past year will appear next week.]

The London County Council elections of last week gave the Labor Party complete control for the next three years over the lives and welfare of over five million people.

The Labor Party took over the government of London Wednesday amid the passionate enthusiasm of the workers who jammed the galleries. Upon motion of Herbert Morrison, so-called "Prime Minister of London," Lord Snell of Plumstead—the trusted and beloved Harry Snell—was elected chairman. Lewis Silkin, elected chairman of the Housing Committee, announced that the £35,000,000 slum clearance scheme of the Tories would be scrapped as totally inadequate.

It is significant that the moment the election returns were announced the "National" government dug an old and forgotten housing plan out of the mothballs. (Continued on Page Eight)

Bankers Refuse to Lend to Retailers Who Are Being Driven to Bankruptcy

Money Bags Have Oodles of Cash, While
Breadline Awaits Little Fellows Whose
Assets Are Pledged More Than 50%

SMALL merchants and shopkeepers are doomed unless the government makes them objects of charity. D. R. Doty, a Texas banker, told a group conference of code authorities in Washington. He had heard some people say that "all you can get from a banker is a sympathetic attitude and two glass eyes." He disagreed, but said that his bank had several million dollars that it would lend to those who could convince him that the loans would be repaid.

Chairman Riley observed that "the small retailer cannot get loans, and we are told he must go out of business unless he can get credit. What are we going to do? Tell all these small merchants they've got to go broke?"

The banker: "I can't figure any way, except charity. How can anybody, banker or individual, lend money unless he thinks he has assurance he will get it back?"

Riley: "Don't you think that with, admittedly, the banks full of money and these small businesses facing the bread line, they'll find a way to get it?"

The banker, gravely: "That is a serious thought." (Laughter.)

Riley: "Oh, I don't mean with a gun. There are other ways. For instance, couldn't it be taxed?"

Banker: "Oh yes, you could tax it out and give it to 'em, but that would be charity, not credit."

David Owens of North Carolina, president of the

No Hope for Little Fellows to Recover Old
Position Under Capitalism, and a Common-
wealth of Workers Is the Only Way Out

National Retail Dry Goods Association, said that 6,000,000 persons are employed in retailing in this country, 12,000,000 stores are affected by the code and that their credit is exhausted. There is plenty of money in the banks, "but the trick is to get it," he said. "The small merchant has already pledged more than 50 per cent of his available assets, the banker will not lend him any more, and the government cannot help if it requires the same security the banker wants."

Remember the old chestnut that the middle class "is the backbone of the nation"? Look at the spinal column now. High above these merchants and shopkeepers are the big masters of capital and finance organized into the greatest combinations ever known. They are sapping the "backbone."

Do these little fellows believe that they are going to recover their places in capitalist society? Forget it. They are losing to the exploiters. The workers are under the boots of big capital and so are these little fellows. Neither can obtain security under capitalism.

In some countries the little fellows think that they can find hope in a fascist heaven. Look at Germany, where they tried it. The fascists put a rope over their necks and handed it to the big magnates. They are worse off than before.

A Socialist commonwealth is the only way out. Join the working class movement, for you are on the road to the jobless army.

Norman Thomas Subpoenaed in Terzani Case

NORMAN THOMAS, who headed the defense committee for Athos Terzani, charged with and later acquitted of the murder of his comrade Anthony Fiero at the Khaki Shirts fascist meeting in Long Island City last July, has been subpoenaed as a witness in charges of perjury growing out of the trial.

Art J. Smith, self-styled commander-in-chief of the Khaki Shirts, under indictment for perjury because of testimony he gave at the trial of Terzani, is a prisoner in the Raymond Street Jail, awaiting trial.

Calling of Thomas before the Grand Jury is the result of charges by Thomas and Arthur Garfield Hays, chief of Terzani's counsel, that the prosecution mishandled the investigation of the murder of Fiero. District Attorney Charles S. Colden invited Thomas and Hays to appear before the Queens County Grand Jury and offer whatever evidence they might have which the district attorney did not have.

The invitation was not accepted and Hays requested an investigation of the case by the State Bar Association. Judge Samuel Seabury and Mr. Hays were appointed members of the committee. Immediately thereafter Frank Moffer, who confessed the Fiero murder, and Smith were arrested.

Prices Rising Fast Under NRA While Wages Lag Far Behind

By Observer

(Our Washington Correspondent)

SOARING prices of food, clothing and other necessities are bringing increased hardships for the masses and threaten collapse of the whole NRA program. Protest is rising throughout the nation and is likely to play a big part in the Congressional and other elections next fall.

Administration officials from the President down are aware of the danger and will do their best to curb prices that run far ahead of wages and consuming power. Political considerations, if nothing else, will force war against "profiteering."

Government action must be in the direction of price fixing to protect the masses. This looks toward further limitation of profits and increase of the workers' income, which has been the theoretical objective all along. Now the logic of events is compelling definite efforts to make it more than a theory.

The situation is known to be wrinkling the brows of NRA officials and is perhaps their greatest worry just at present. The Socialist Party and the labor move-

ment have pointed out the danger ever since the beginning of the NRA program, but NRA big bugs have not sensed its vital importance, though General Johnson has fulminated against it on several occasions.

It will take more than fulminations and denunciation to deal with the price danger, however. Industrialists making profits and lusting after even greater ones are not to be stopped by words. Only a very big stick will have any influence on them, and there is grave doubt if even the biggest stick can discourage them under the present system of, by and for profits.

An increasing flood of complaints from every section pouring into Washington and heated discussions of price control and price fixing at the recent conference of code authorities here have brought

the price situation to the fore.

Evidence cited by speakers at code authorities group meetings indicated that many codes are little more than price-fixing setups, under which employers are making hay while the sun of Government money is giving some semblance of life to business, industry and agriculture.

The NRA Consumers' Advisory Board, which is specifically charged with the duty of protecting the nation from price gouging under the recovery program, is waking up from a long sleep and everything indicates that it will be forced very soon to go on the war-path. Whether it will take any profiteers' scalps remains to be seen.

Mrs. Mary Harriman Rumsey, chairman of the board, says that board charts and indexes strongly indicate that while there have been net increases in purchasing power since inauguration of NRA, rising retail prices have partially offset the increase and retarded the recovery plan by increasing prices have increased. She points to other more rapidly than wage payments dangers as follows:

(Continued on Page Six)

SOCIALIST GAINS IN MASSACHUSETTS

Encouraging news comes from Massachusetts as a result of two recent town elections.

Easthampton, an industrial town of about 10,000, which in 1932 cast—according to percentages—the second highest Socialist vote in the state, entered the municipal elections on March 12. The Socialist local is less than two years old and this is only the second election in which it has entered a ticket. Nevertheless, the average vote for the Socialist candidates increased 40% over last year despite a 9% decrease in the total vote cast.

In Methuen, in spite of the fact that the local was handicapped by lack of funds and no transportation facilities to enable it to cover the 32 square miles that comprises this town, the Socialist Party waged a splendid battle. Considering the fact that it was the first party ticket ever presented to Methuen voters, the 1,087 votes registered fosters strong hope for future successes.

The local members trekked long miles through bitter storms, slush and deep snow to deliver campaign literature and pamphlets.

WEYD New Leader Speaker

Sidney Hertzberg of The New Leader will be the speaker of The New Leader period of Station WEYD (1200 Kc) Friday, March 23rd, from 4:30 to 4:45 P. M.

William M. Feigenbaum, associate editor of The New Leader, will speak Friday, March 16th, at the same hour.

NEW LEADER

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

JAMES ONEAL, Editor
Wm. M. FEIGENBAUM, Associate

Signed contributions do not necessarily represent the policy of The New Leader. On the other hand it welcomes a variety of opinions consistent with its declared purpose.



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Prophets of Freedom

THE community that does not have a prophet of industrial redemption today is out of luck. The woods are full of them. Not a week passes that The New Leader does not receive one or more "plans" guaranteed to cure all ills. Some are illustrated with charts, diagrams, figures and mysterious signs. Never were there so many money prophets. The zodiac has been helpful to some in outlining their plans for social perfection. Some see God's hand in shaping social destiny over long eras, and they prove it to their own satisfaction by quoting Scripture. Here and there a new type of Fascism appears, sometimes announced with trumpets, and then disappears.

The break up of capitalism is, of course, responsible for these mental disturbances. The whole tragic collapse is so mysterious to some people that without any training in economic history they turn to brooding and planning. The outcome of this brooding is pathetic, and we have no doubt that thousands of publications are receiving samples of this output. No doubt the authors are profoundly disappointed when their plans do not appear in print and feel that they are neglected by an unkind world.

Our New Landlord

IS Uncle Sam eventually to own most of the homes and send his agents once a month to collect the rent? That is a possibility. The government mortgage refinancing program, involving 4 billion, 400 million dollars, when completed will make Uncle Sam the holder of mortgages on one out of every seven homes. Through two government agencies the government already holds mortgages on 223,933 city and farm homes, one out of every 62 in the nation.

In addition to this the government has financed and taken over 118,939 farm mortgages at a cost of about 189 million dollars in bonds or cash. The program for all this investment in mortgages will aggregate 4 billion dollars.

Unless the NRA drags capitalism out of the ditch, many homes and farms will eventually come into the hands of one landlord, Uncle Sam himself. This is a striking example of economic collapse bringing a marked change in property relations.

Poverty Empire

INVENTORY of one state in the Poverty Empire, better known as the United States.

From November 1, 1931, to the end of last October New York State and the cities have combined their resources to feed and house the jobless. One out of every five persons in the state at one time or another has received aid. About 600,000 families, including 2,500,000

persons, 1,100,000 of these children, have received aid.

In New York City nearly 100,000 families are on home relief and 160,000 persons on the payroll of the CWA will be turned over to the city on April 1. Federal allowance to the city will be reduced several millions a month.

It is impossible to comprehend this vast sea of misery in one state alone. It is the most fearful indictment of capitalism that could possibly be drawn. And to think that intelligent and class-conscious action by the working masses can end this Poverty Empire when they will it!

Nervous NRA Officials

THE licensing provision of the National Recovery Act will expire on June 16 and it is proposed to extend it one year. It has not yet been used. It empowers the President to issue licenses to industries and those without a license cannot be operated.

Why has this issue risen? Because the codes have not brought sick industries out of the hospital. Last week President Roosevelt insisted on a reduction of hours and increased wages while Administrator Johnson hinted that force would be used if the owners of industry do not reduce hours 10 per cent and increase wages the same amount. It is within the power of the President to bring a criminal action against owners who do not comply with codes.

All this implies that the industrial situation is far from satisfactory and that the Administration is getting nervous. Over what? Unknown but feared consequences of failure to make good. There is seething discontent throughout the country among the masses and if it were only enlightened it would aim at the extinction of capitalism, the source of all our miseries.

What Is This?

A DIRECT Credits Society has been founded in Michigan with 50 Major-Generals, 200 Brigadier-Generals, 400 Colonels, 600 Majors, 1,000 Captains and more than 16,000 Lieutenants. No privates are mentioned. Want to join the army? You can be any one of the officers mentioned by getting applications for membership, 50 makes you a Major-General, and so on up the list of honors.

What is it? A member is required to "stand for capitalism with improved finance," harmony of "Capital and Labor," and all orders come through the Commander-in-Chief. It makes a hot attack upon the big bankers, something similar to Hitler's propaganda in Germany before he came into power. All this may easily become an American Fascism. Look out for it!

Watch Spain

OUR readers may well read every news item coming from Spain, as that country has all of the factors that make for a powerful Fascist movement. Remnants of the old nobility, the monarchists and clericals, and a large peasant population provide the background. The revolution was carried out by the Socialists leading, but the republican revolt also contained large numbers opposed to the Church-State of the monarchy, but with that state out of the way they were certain to part with the working class. This is always the course of revolution in nations of this type.

The drawing of the new class lines leaves the working class without its former allies and the Socialist representation in Parliament declined. However, the Socialist Party and the trade unions have the best disciplined organizations and they are aware of the shifting of class forces against them. The third Lerroux Cabinet is a minority government, and last week the Socialists charged that a military plot was under way to restore the monarchy and a "state of alarm" was declared throughout Spain. The Socialists also asserted that the government intended to outlaw the party. The government denied this and Caballero, Socialist leader, declared that if the government attempted this "we will fight in the streets immediately, and a long, bloody civil war will begin."

Meantime, Gil Robles, Catholic leader, states that an attempt to "recapture power by violence will force us to take an anti-democratic attitude," a hint at fascism, while the employers' association, with more than 52,000 members, threatens to organize fascist vigilance corps to fight strikers. Watch Spain. The workers may be involved in a conflict there soon.

Top o' The Leader Tower With Readers 'n' Boosters

By the Editor

OUR LABOR SUPPLEMENT

WITH this issue The New Leader issues a Labor Supplement which we hope to continue as a permanent feature. We are bone and sinew of the working class and know that Labor must be the basis of a satisfactory social order. Capitalism is in decline and Labor must be on the move, alert and ready to fight in disciplined solidarity against the limitless greed of the exploiters. If the Labor Supplement contributes something to this spirit we shall feel repaid for our efforts. Get it into the hands of workers and also let us know what you think of it.

Remember April 6!

Remember that Anti-Militarist number we will publish for the demonstrations throughout the country against war on April 6. We are going to make this a smashing attack upon the black forces that are again moving towards a blood-bath for the workers. Get your bundle orders in as soon as possible.

The Anniversary Number

A letter has been sent to all party branches throughout the country regarding greeting ads to appear in the Anniversary and May Day number, the biggest we have ever issued. It is important that we get returns on this letter as soon as possible as our pages have to be planned several weeks in advance. Be prompt; let us hear from you soon!

A Few Letters

It's a hard job to make selections from letters referring to our two numbers on the Austrian insurrection but we'll quote a few.

National Secretary Senior writes: "You are certainly to be congratulated on getting out that special edition of The New Leader so promptly and with so much good material in it. The New York Socialists are the heroes of the country for their actions at the Madison Square Garden meeting, and we are going to do all we can here to spread the news of exactly what happened."

State Secretary Higgins of West Virginia sends "congratulations for the Red Vienna edition. It is fine. Contains the best write-up on the heroic stand of our brave Austrian comrades that I have yet seen."

Paul Porter, convalescing in upstate New York, sends this: "As one who has been critical of The New Leader, it is only fair that I should express my enthusiasm for its steady improvement, and for the last three issues in particular. The Red Vienna issue was an achievement of which our whole movement may be proud." He adds that Mark Khinoy's column "con-

tinues to be the best single feature," whereupon the editor caressed Mark on the nose for being deprived of this compliment. Comrade Porter also makes some interesting suggestions for further improvement.

Leon A. Cousens, State Secretary of New Mexico, in sending five subs casually remarks: "I was never more convinced than now of the imperative necessity of pushing The New Leader."

Milen Dempster of San Francisco: "Congratulations on Red Vienna Special edition."

Paul Minton, chairman of Local Lodi, Calif.: "I greatly enjoy the constantly improving national edition and wish you every success."

Sidney Stark of Pittsburgh: "The Leader is improving splendidly."

Morris Goodleeve, Delaware: "Permit me to express my appreciation of the wonderful informative articles in The New Leader and how you have improved its contents."

Sophie Buthkercit, East Rockaway, N.Y.: "May The New Leader grow to be the tremendous force required these critical days."

But we have to make way for the following fine article by Gus Claessens. He now has the floor.

The Unemployed Citizens League

By August Claessens

COMING into Pennsylvania I knew that I was in for some surprises in Socialist activity. Well, I got plenty in Pittsburgh. Now I curse my luck in not having been routed through this territory on my way to the West. I am thrilled by the magnificent job Allegheny comrades are doing in organizing the unemployed.

I knew our experiences in this work in New York City. We experimented and theorized with but meager success. I knew the Chicago venture, its rise and fall, and noted the work in Wisconsin. In Ohio I heard of real mass organizations and their activities. But only when we see the thing in Pennsylvania do we really sense its importance and possibilities.

August Claessens

The unemployed generally are the rawest of material for organization and concerted action. Only the trade unionists among them have an idea of the benefits of solidarity. The intellectual who looks upon every group of organized workers as revolutionary material is hopelessly licked when confronted with this crowd. They are tough beef for a speedy round-up. The Communists have learned that to their disgust. The Muste crowd and their high-powered artists have

been bounced out of Pennsylvania and are due for the same treatment in Ohio. Muste's Communist "United Front" has already broken in the rear and their attempt to capture the Unemployed Leagues as a basis for his new A.W.P. is doomed to failure.

Socialists have succeeded where they have tried to do a good job without asking gratitude or political compensation. The task is the same as among the trade unions. Not denying for a moment that our hope and aim is to make these

(Continued on Page Six)

THE NEW LEADER, a Socialist publication, supports the Socialist Party and 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 opinions 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.

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Important Conference March 29

THE NEW LEADER has called a special conference of representatives of all party branches in New York City to meet in the People's House, 7 East 15th Street, March 29.

Every branch in the city has been invited to send three delegates, and elections are already being held by the various party sub-divisions.

James Oneal, editor of The New Leader, State Chairman Louis Waldman and Norman Thomas will be present and address the conference.

Party Members Organize Co-op

MEMBERS of the Socialist Party have, during January, organized the People's Cooperative Society. Although it is organized like the famous Rochdale cooperative movement in Great Britain, it has features similar to the cooperative movement in Belgium and in Berlin.

For a while its membership will undoubtedly be composed predominantly of party members. In fact, it has been definitely organized so that party members may, through their cooperative, help support their party financially. It is time to stop subsidizing capitalism, and instead, to use the economic power of the money we spend to subsidize Socialism. This we can do by joining the People's Cooperative Society, and doing as much of our buying as possible through the People's Cooperative.

The People's Cooperative Society has already been accepted as a member of the Eastern States Cooperative League and is also a member of Cooperative Distributors.

Later articles in The New Leader will describe these two organizations. Membership in the People's Cooperative Society, therefore, means membership in the worldwide cooperative movement. It means building the cooperative commonwealth today.

The central office of the People's Cooperative Society is at 7 East 15th St., New York City. Membership may be obtained by filling out an application card. Other features of this new movement will be described in an early issue.

A PERSONAL NOTE

By Gus Tyler

AN article which I wrote entitled "The United Front" and appearing in a publication, "Hear the Other Side," has created a misimpression that I should like to correct.

Several weeks ago, Comrade Abraham Cahan, having read my pamphlet on "The United Front," printed last year, asked me to write an article on the same subject, bringing the matter up to date.

It was my general impression that my article would merely appear as a contribution to a magazine containing various articles of a widely diverse nature. As Comrade Cahan's publication appears in print, however, it gives the impression, not of being a periodical, but of being a factional pamphlet. This impression is confirmed by the very unfortunate title of "Hear the Other Side," which might be a good title for Comrade Cahan's article but certainly not for all the articles in the brochure.

To avoid any misimpression, therefore, I should like to state: I take full and complete responsibility only for my article and nothing more.

It should be needless to add that most of the opinions expressed in "Hear the Other Side" are, of course, not shared by me.

The Upper West Side Branch—Its Unit System By Which Dues Are Collected

By Leon Gilbson

This is the third of a series of articles on our Socialist Party Branches. The material is based on facts gathered by the Committee of Survey and Statistics, of which Gilbson is chairman.

THE Upper West Side Branch is one of the oldest in the city, dating back almost half a century to the old S.L.P. At that time its territory extended as far north as Branch Spuyten Duyvil Creek. Today, limited to the 7th and 9th Assembly Districts (known as the "silk stocking" district) its boundaries are 58th to 102nd Street and Central Park to the Hudson. Its inhabitants consist of fairly prosperous business men (75%), "white collar" workers, and the proletarian type (25%). The many apartment houses and apartment hotels employing liveried doormen and elevator boys make difficult, if not impossible, canvassing and the distribution of literature.



Leon Gilbson

The Branch maintains an office at 100 West 72nd Street with facilities for conducting forums, Branch meetings, executive committee meetings and YPSL activities.

The facilities for street-corner meetings in this section are excellent. For instance, from May 25th to November 6th no less than 82 meetings were held. The audiences totaled about 17,500, and about 5,200 pieces of literature were sold or distributed with the result that 15 new members were secured. The chairman of the street meeting prepares a report covering the date, the location, the speakers'

names, the attendance, the number of pamphlets sold and distributed. He secures the names and addresses of persons sufficiently interested to be placed on the mailing list.

The report as of December 31, 1933, shows a membership of 153, with 81 in good standing.

The executive committee consists of 15 members who are active in both branch and party work. Among its 14 speakers or lecturers some enjoy city-wide reputation.

This Branch issues a bi-monthly publication, "The Comrade," which appears two or three days prior to a meeting. It carries general party news and announcements. The editors are Alexander Kuhnle, David Fenwick and Paul Linson. Up to the present, this publication has actually been self-sustaining.

A recent innovation of the Branch is the Unit System. If it proves successful it would be well to have other branches study the system. The method follows: A number of active members known as "unit heads" are held responsible for maintaining contact with five other members. These heads are furnished with dues collector's cards issued by the national office. The cards give the member's name, address, telephone, dues record, occupation, financial status, time for calling, and his political opinion. The unit head becomes well acquainted with the member and discovers his situation as it affects party relationships, brings him into those activities for which he seems best fitted, sees that he is kept in good standing through dues or exempt stamps, and generally acts as party contact for him, and personally sees the members of his group at least once each month to report the result

of such call.

With regard to dues, assessments and other financial matters, the unit heads will receive assignments from and report to the chairman of the Propaganda and Membership Committee.

In addition to routine work, the heads maintain records of subscriptions to party press and attempt to build it up. They provide complete branch coverage for special events such as a theatre party or bazaar.

The system is intended to be extremely flexible. Members will be shifted from one unit to another to equalize work, and as the branch grows, additional units will be formed.

The formation, maintenance, expansion and supervision of this the Branch Organizer, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee and the Branch membership.

To sum up, at the cost of two or three hours of work per month on the part of the most active members, the following can be accomplished:

1. A report on every member once a month.
2. All necessary information about members readily available.
3. A check-up on the standing of members.
4. Increasing number of active members.
5. Increasing subscriptions for party press.
6. Membership coverage for special events.

The general policy of the Upper West Side Branch is to set an example to other branches as to methods of organization. A number of their experiments have been followed successfully.

(The fourth article in this series will deal with the Finnish Branch.)

GIFTS PILE UP FOR SOCIALIST BAZAAR

The International Socialist Bazaar, one of the most colorful events the Socialist Party of New York City has ever undertaken, will be held next week-end, March 23, 24 and 25, in the People's House, 7 East 15th Street.

Thousands of dollars' worth of goods will be offered for sale at bargain prices. There will be a constant round of music, dancing and entertainment. Something will be going on every minute for those who know a bargain when they see one and for those who will come to be gay.

Every comrade is urged to make an inventory of his or her meager earthly possessions and immediately forward whatever can be spared—from a shoe-lace to a yast—to the Bazaar Committee in the Party Office. Not many yachts are expected, but a lot of simpler things are.

L. I. D. SPONSORS NEW RADIO SERIES

A new series on the "Economics of the New Deal" is being presented under the auspices of the League for Industrial Democracy over the facilities of the National Broadcasting Company. These speeches will be broadcast every Saturday afternoon at 5:30, E.S.T.

Among the Socialist speakers scheduled in this series are: March 31, Louis Waldman, "The New Deal and Social Insurance"; April 21, Charles Solomon, "The New Deal and Power"; May 5, Norman Thomas, "The New Deal and International Relations"; May 26, Harry W. Laidler, "The New Deal—A Summary."

THOMAS TO DEDICATE DEBS HALL

Mt. Vernon Branch, Westchester County, N. Y., has voted to name its new headquarters, located at 26 East 1st Street, Debs Hall. It has a seating capacity of 250 to 300. In addition to this large hall the headquarters has a small hall seating about 30. Debs Hall, Mt. Vernon, is in the center of the town, opposite the New York Central Station.

Norman Thomas will dedicate Debs Hall March 27th at 8:30. George H. Goebel will act as chairman, and Leonard Bright, executive secretary of Local Westchester, will welcome the visitors on behalf of Branch Mt. Vernon and Westchester County. All comrades are invited.

Mt. Vernon Local at its last meeting voted to start a Rand School Extension Course, consisting of five lectures, starting Wednesday, April 9, at 9 p. m., and continuing every Wednesday for five weeks. Comrades Algernon Lee, Dr. Bohn and Nathan Fine will act as instructors.

REBEL ARTS PERFORM AT BRONX BALL

Tonight—Saturday, March 17—all roads lead to the Bronx, where the party's annual entertainment and dance is being held in Burnside Manor, Burnside and Harrison Avenues. Tickets can still be bought from Bronx party members or at County headquarters, 809 Prospect Ave. Admission at the door will be considerably higher. Buy now!

Rebel Arts will take over the entertainment for the evening and they have promised playlets, songs and dances. This annual affair is the pride of Bronx County. All comrades, old and new, come to meet each other!

Burnside Manor can be reached easily by any one of the following routes: Jerome Ave. subway to Burnside Ave. station, walk west; Tremont Ave. street car to Harrison Ave., which is one block east of University Ave., or University Ave. street car to Burnside Ave.

MEMORIAL MEETING FOR SHIPLACOFF ON FRIDAY MARCH 16th

A TRIBUTE to the memory of the late A. I. Shiplacoff will be paid Friday night (March 16) at a memorial meeting in honor of the late beloved Socialist and labor leader at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, in which he spoke so often, so eloquently and so movingly in the course of his useful and beautiful life.

Brief speeches will be delivered by men who in his lifetime were his close friends and associates, and who honor him in his death as an inspiration to service in the great movement to which he gave his life.

Dr. Louis Sadoff will be chairman, and the speakers will include Norman Thomas, Louis Waldman, Charles Solomon, B. C. Vladeck, William M. Feigenbaum, Louis P. Goldberg, Morris Finestone, and others.

There will be music by the WEVD string ensemble.

The Labor Lyceum is at 219 Sackman Street, Brooklyn.

The East Flatbush Branch In Russian Evening

By Ruth Weisberg

The East Flatbush Branch, with headquarters at East 95th Street, Brooklyn, is rapidly forging ahead with a whole series of delightful events. All who have attended their previous affairs are looking forward to the "Russian Carnival Night" this Saturday evening, March 17, at 844 Utica Ave. (near Church Ave.).

The historically inclined of the branch are presenting that diverting and witty comedy of Chekhov's, "The Proposal," and further to enliven the gayeties their own quartette, whose splendid singing is attracting much favorable comment, will offer popular Russian songs in a characteristically delightful manner. There will also be dancing with music by the Puro Boys, and, of course, refreshments. If you want to bask in a truly Russian atmosphere, enhanced by all these gay diversions, and have a maximum amount of fun at a minimum charge—be sure to attend.

Sir Stafford Cripps to Speak Here April 2nd

Sir Stafford Cripps, M. P., one of the most brilliant of the younger Socialists in Great Britain and deputy leader of the Labor Party in Parliament, will speak in New York April 2nd, it is announced.

Sir Stafford, who is a son of Lord Sankey, one of the Socialist peers of Great Britain and former Labor cabinet member, is leader of the Socialist League and is considered one of the coming men in the world Socialist movement. He is a brilliant orator and a leader of the British bar. In party policies he is a member of the uncompromising wing that was instrumental in getting the Labor party to move so sharply to the left in the last two or three years.

Comrade Cripps comes to America to argue a case before the the United States Supreme Court but he will give one speaking date to the party. Details will be announced next week.

Max Winter's Dates Friday, March 16th.

Boro Park Labor Lyceum, 14th Ave. and 42nd St., Brooklyn, 8:30 p.m. — Other speakers: Henry Fruchter, Benjamin A. Gebiner.

Savoy Mansion, 6323 20th Ave., Brooklyn. — Other speakers: Norman Thomas, B. C. Vladeck, Wm. M. Feigenbaum.

The New Leader's Tenth Birthday Party April 15th

THE New Leader is ten years old. This paper was founded in the winter of 1924, and for ten years, all the time under the same editorship, has carried on in the spirit of its founders.

The Tenth Birthday party is going to be a big event, the biggest yet. There have been some exciting and thrilling New Leader birthday dinners, but the Tenth Birthday dinner is going to be the greatest of all. Details are being rapidly worked out, but some of them can be divulged at this time:

The party will be a reunion dinner at Webster Hall, Sunday night, April 15th.

The event will be a dinner, and the usual symposium.

This year's discussion will be on an immediate plan for the Socialist party. The speakers will be Norman Thomas, James Oneal, Charles Solomon and Louis Waldman. B. C. Vladeck will preside as toastmaster.

And watch for more details next week.

MANY UNIONS AID RAND SCHOOL CONCERT

Never have the trade unions of New York City given heartier co-operation to the Rand School of Social Science than is shown by their support of the school's big annual concert at the Metropolitan Opera House, Sunday evening, March 18th. The New York Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers and the Joint Board of Dressmakers, both of the I. L. G. W. U. have taken large quantities of tickets to sell and also boxes for their members.

Individual locals, Locals Nos. 10 and 60 of the Dressmakers and Locals Nos. 1, 17, and 35 of the Cloakmakers, as well as the Millinery Workers, the White Goods Workers, Bonnaz Embroidery Workers and the Corset and Brassiere Workers are among those unions that are assisting wholeheartedly.

The work in the unions has been sponsored by a trade union committee headed by Morris Feinstein, Secretary of the United Hebrew Trades, assisted by Abe Miller, Morris Blumenreich, and Sidney Hollander of the A. C. W. A., I. Nagler, Chairman of the Joint Board of Cloakmakers, Samuel Perlmutter and Julius Hochman of the Joint Board of Dressmakers, Alex Rose of the Millinery Workers' Union, and Samuel Beardsley of the International Jewelry Workers' Union.

The concert, now given for the third consecutive year, has an unusually fine program, headed by Lily Pons, Nino Martini and Giuseppe DeLuca, assisted by Frederick Jagel, Queena Mario, Max Lorenz, Gladys Swarthout, Rose Bampton, and Ezio Pina.

The proceeds of the annual concert form a considerable contribution to the Scholarship Fund of the School, which is devoted to the education of the members of the Labor movement.

Mrs. Ida B. Karlin, chairman of the ticket-selling committee, believes the present concert promises to be the most successful concert yet held.

Y.P.S.L. Notes

The new Central Committee meets Saturday, March 17, 2:30 p.m. The chairmen of the following standing committees will be elected: Organization, Educational, School, and Cultural. The Industrial committee will also be elected, as will the Finance committee and its chairman.

Nominations for 10 members-at-large apportioned among the boroughs as follows are now open: Kings, 4; Bronx, 3; Manhattan, 2; Queens, 1. Circles must make nominations in writing and nominations will close by March 26. Members of the executive committee must be members of the League for at least one year. Circles may nominate as many as their borough is entitled to elect. An elections committee of three plus the financial and executive secretaries will supervise the elections.

March Challenge Out.—Circles must support their own paper. This April will mark the first anniversary and we expect to have a large anniversary issue. Get the "birthday greetings" in at once.

Circles should start saving money for red flags for May Day. Every effort should be made to have all Yipsels out in uniform. And don't forget WE WANT A BAND FOR RED MAY DAY.

Districts and boroughs should begin to make plans for ANTI-WAR meetings and rallies April 6th.

The YPSL is cooperating with other organizations in running an ANTI-WAR PARADE. Every Yipsel out. More complete information will be sent to the circles.

The Ridgewood District Council Card and Dance Party Saturday, March 24th, 8:30, at the Amalgamated Temple, 15 Arion Place, Brooklyn.

Eighth Birthday Celebration of Circle 2 Senior, Kings, Saturday, March 24th, Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman St. Reunion of all oldtimers and Costume Party.

4 Sr., Bronx, will hear Abe Kaufman on "Militarism and Pacifism—In the light of the Austrian Situation," Sunday, March 18th, 3 P. M., at 789 Elmsmere Place, Bronx.

12 Sr., Bronx, 1581 Washington Ave., Bronx, March 18th, 3:30 P. M., Nathan Fine on the "American Labor Situation Today."

Our Spanish Comrade A. Reina will address Circle 1 Sr., Bronx, Sunday, 4:30 P. M., at the Bronx Labor Center, 809 Westchester Ave., on "The Spanish Situation Today."

Jobless to Hold Irish Night

The Washington Heights Unemployed League, which has handled 1,700 successful cases, is holding a "Big Irish Night" and St. Patrick's Dance at the Y.M.C.A., at 159th St. and St. Nicholas Ave., on Saturday night, March 17th. Entertainment.

Socialist Forum Calendar

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

SUNDAY, MARCH 18
Marie Tichel Levinson: "Birth Control"—3:30 p. m.—People's Educational Forum, 2005 7th Ave.
Amicus Most: topic to be announced—Sheepshead Bay Branch, 2061 Ave. X, Brooklyn.
Speaker and topic to be announced—6th A. D. Branch, 95 Avenue B, Brooklyn.

MONDAY, MARCH 19
James O'Neal: "Tactics to Achieve Socialism"—5th-17th A. D., Home of Samuel H. Friedman, 329 Stuyvesant Ave., Brooklyn.
Dr. Simon Berlin: "Socialism, Communism and Fascism"—Upper West Side, 100 West 72nd St.

TUESDAY, MARCH 20
George H. Gobel: "New Devils for Old"—Midwood Branch, room 54, 1401 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.
Samuel Orr: "Trend of Events"—7th A. D., 789 Elmsmere Place, Bronx.

August Tyler: "History of the Socialist Movement"—last lecture in the series of six on the fundamentals of Socialism—16th A. D., 6613 Bay Parkway, B'klyn.
Edwin Koppel: "Lessons in Tactics From European Dictators"—Flushing Branch, room 221, Terminal Bldg., Roosevelt Ave. near Main St., Flushing, L. I.

Dr. Siegfried Lipschitz: "Hitler's Lesson to Socialists"—11th A. D., Riverside School, 316 West 104th St.

Dr. Louis Hendin: "Labor Policy of the Socialist Party"—9 p. m.—3rd A. D., 809 Westchester Ave., Bronx.

F. S. Rogers and Charles Solomon: "Economy Bill and Sales Tax"—12th A. D., 71 Irving Place.

David Lasser: "Unemployment and Its Remedy"—1638 E. 172nd St., 6th A. D., Bronx.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21
Debate: Y.P.S.L. vs. New York University Debating Team: "Can the New Deal Restore Prosperity?"—West-Bronx Socialist Forum, Burnside Manor, Burnside and Harrison Aves., Bronx.
Arthur Ruhl: "Impressions from South America"—Washington Heights Branch, 1130 St. Nicholas Ave.

Samuel H. Friedman: "The Songs of Revolution"—Village Branch, 201 Sullivan St.

THURSDAY, MARCH 22
August Tyler: "The Future Commonwealth"—Downtown Branch, 157 Montague St., Brooklyn.

FRIDAY, MARCH 23
Symposium: "The New Deal—Promise or Performance?"—Murray Baron, Stanley Kreutzer, Ivor Avelrod—Brighton Beach Branch, 1113 Brighton Beach Ave., Brooklyn.

Debate: Harry W. Laidler vs. Langdon Post: "Fusion Government of New York City is not for the People"—Amalgamated Cooperative Houses Branch, Sholem Aleichem Auditorium, 3451 Giles Place, Bronx.

A. G. Alexeeff: "The Decline of the 3rd International and Trotsky's 4th International"—8th A. D. Branch, 226 E. 10th Street.

Jacob Axelrad: "Socialism and the NRA"—East Flatbush Branch, 539 East 95th St., Brooklyn.

Solomon B. Marcus: "Why I Am a Socialist"—Laviron Club, Young Circle League, 3 West 16th St.

Dr. Alter E. Fischhof: "Social Struggles in Biblical Times"—22nd A. D., 864 Sutter Ave., Brooklyn.

August Tyler: "Socialism and Communism"—23rd A. D., Branch 2, 1574 St. Marks Ave., Brooklyn.

William Gomberg: "Municipal Socialism"—19th-20th A. D. Branch, 88 Harmon St., Brooklyn.

Lecture Notes

Dr. Wolf Adler will speak on "The Psychological Differences Between Man and Women" in Pythian Temple, Sunday at 8.

Coming lectures of the People's Institute Cooper Union lectures: March 18th, Professor Lindsay Rogers—"Crisis Government—1934 Model." March 20th, Professor Edward Kasner—"Mathematics and Physics." March 23rd, Everett Dean Martin—"The Reactionary Revolutions in Italy and Germany."

Civil and Religious Liberty will be the subject of a lecture by Charles S. Witwer for the Freethinkers of America in Steinway Hall, Sunday at 3:30.

The Arts and Science Guild will stage a debate Sunday at 8, at 119 West 57th St. Rev. Harvey Dean will take the affirmative and Morris Goldberg the negative of the subject, "Resolved that sex books and plays should be prohibited."

SPECIAL MEETING

The City Executive Committee is anxious to impress upon all party members who are unemployed or who are working on CWA projects the absolute necessity of attending a special meeting on Monday, March 19, at 7 p. m., in the People's House. Those who cannot possibly attend should make arrangements to inform themselves of the proceedings of this meeting immediately.

Class in Radio Engineering

A group of party members are forming a class in radio broadcasting under the tutelage of an expert radio engineer, John R. McKenna, a party member and a member of the staff of WEVD. Those interested can secure further information from Jack E. Schames, care of Station WEVD.

NEW YORK CITY

Woolworth Stores to be Picketed.—Organization committee has decided to picket all Woolworth stores on March 24th, in every district. Inform city office of your plans. Socialist Lawyers' Ass'n will be on hand all day on the 24th. If there is any trouble, phone Alq. 4-2620.
International Bazaar at the People's House, 7 E. 15th St., Manhattan, on March 23, 24 and 25.
Organizers' Meeting, Monday, Mar. 19, 6 p. m., in the Rand School, 7 East 15th St., City.

MANHATTAN

8th A. D. (226 East 10th St.)—Branch meetings every Friday evening at headquarters.
19th-21st A. D. (2005—7th Avenue)—Branch executive committee Tuesday, March 20.

11th A. D.—Enrolled voters' meeting, Dr. Siegfried Lipschitz will speak, Tuesday, March 20, Riverside School, 316 West 104th Street.

Washington Heights (1130 St. Nicholas Ave., 167th St.)—Gus Tyler to deliver two lectures, the first one "In Defense of Democratic Socialism," the second on "Against Democratic Socialism," Wednesday, March 21 and the 28th.

12th A. D. (71 Irving Place)—Branch meeting Tuesday night, March 20, F. S. Rogers from Cooperative Councils and Charles Solomon will speak.

Village (201 Sullivan St.)—Paris Commune Night, Saturday, March 17, 8:30 p. m.

BRONX

Lower 6th A. D. (1638 East 172nd St.)—Branch meeting Tuesday, March 20th, 8:30 p. m.

Jewish Branch 3.—Arrangements at hte last meeting for Comrade Pletti's lecture and a party.

West Bronx Unit, Women's Section.—Carla Wang March 22, at Mrs. S. Silverberg's home, 3346 Steuben Ave.

BROOKLYN

Woolworth Stores to be Picketed.—Abraham Chapman has been elected chairman of the committee to carry out the boycott of all Woolworth stores in Brooklyn. The picketing will take place on Saturday afternoon, March 24, at 2:30 p. m. All branches in Brooklyn will participate.

11th A. D.—Important meeting Monday, March 9, at headquarters, 500 St. Johns Place, in the ballroom. Bring donations for Bazaar.

Brownsville Unit, Women's Section.—Members have ordered 2,000 copies of Norman Thomas's leaflet on the NRA to distribute through personal calls in the 18th and 23rd A. D. The local Woolworth store will be picketed on March 24 by the unit.

QUEENS

Flushing (room 221, Terminal Bldg., Roosevelt Ave.)—Lecture scheduled for Sunday evening, March 18, by Comrade Kantorovitch has been postponed.

Ridgewood.—Branch meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at Queens Labor Center, 785 Forest Avenue. Leonard Lazarus will speak on "The Theory of the Sales Tax" at the next meeting, Tuesday, March 20, at 8:15 p. m.

Woolworth Prosperity In Hitler Germany

The chain store system, bitterly assailed by the Nazi movement and doomed to immediate extinction after the Hitler victory in Germany, seems to be doing quite well in the New Germany.

The German company of the internationally known chain store concern F. W. Woolworth reports a total investment of \$7,900,000 at the end of 1933, a net increase of \$1,600,000 over the corresponding investment figure of 1932.

The steady growth of the Woolworth chain throughout Germany continues uninterrupted. The number of Woolworth stores climbed from nine in 1928 to seventy in 1932. At the end of the first year of Nazi rule, a new climax was reached with 81 stores.

HALLS and LYCEUMS

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Large and small hall suitable for all occasions and meetings at reasonable rentals.

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Workmen's Educational Association
Free Library open from 1 to 10 p. m.
Halls for Meetings, Entertainments and Balls. Tel. REgent 4-10638.

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Fred Spitz, Inc.
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Not connected with any other store in New York

Features of the Week on (231 M.) WEVD (1380 Kc.)

Sunday, March 18—11 a. m., Forward Hour; 8, Adele T. Katz, "New Forms of Old Music"; 8:30 p. m., Theatre Union Forum; 8:45, Musicals—National Musicians' Benefit League; 10, Symposium; 10:45, William Bowers—Negro baritone.

Monday, March 19—8:05 a. m., Psychology Clinic of the Air—Dr. Jacob List; 4:30 p. m., Actors' Dinner Club, direction of Doris Hardy, presents Sam Wrenn, star of "Sunday Nights at Nine"; 5:45, Child Study Association—Mrs. Marion M. Miller talks on "Home and School."

Tuesday, March 20—5 p. m., Helen Steele, "The Melody Miss"; 5:15, C. C. N. Y. Dramatic Group; 8:15, Herman Bernstein, Editor Jewish Daily Bulletin; 8:30, "A Night in Vienna"—Garfield Swift, baritone; Helen Lanvin, contralto; Studio Orchestra; 10:30, "Around the Samovar."

Wednesday, March 21—4:45 p. m., Charlotte Tonhazy, violinist; 5:15, Michael Young—"The Drama"; 5:45, Elizabeth Andres, contralto; 8:30, "Old Time Favorites"—Eugene Byron Morgan, Helen Bishop, Helen Lanvin and String Ensemble; 10, North Queens in "The Heart of New York"; 10:30, Half-Hour with Shakespeare—Eduard D'Oize and Associate Players.

Thursday, March 22—5:45 p. m., Marjorie Harris—songs, with Conrad and Tremont, piano duo; 8, Metropolitan Ensemble; 8:15, Grand Opera Excerpts—Verdi's "Aida"—Act I; Betty Alismo, soprano; Mildred Anderson, contralto; Paul Hansen, tenor; 8:45, The Peace Editor Looks at the News—talk under auspices of World Peaceways; 10, Mildred Anderson, contralto; 10:15, "What Navi in Audio."

Friday, March 23—4:30 p. m., Sidney Hertzberg, The New Leader period; 5:30 "Musical Cities: Wagner—"Man and Artist"—Rosalie Housman, composer; Lydia Mason, pianist; 8:15, "My Boy" sketch featuring Jennie Moscovitz; 10, Jamaica Night in "The Heart of New York"; 10:30, Florence Stage, pianist; 10:45, Gregory Matusewicz, concertina artist.

Saturday, March 24—5 p. m., "Author Reviews His Book"—reviews of books of social significance; 5:15, "Labor Marches On"—sketch; 6:45, Eva Miller, contralto; 7:45, Frances Adler, actress—"The Life of Her Father"; 8, "Half Hours of Song"—Helen Bishop, soprano; Frances Jenkins, mezzo soprano; Metropolitan String Ensemble; 8:30, Music Hall Program—Virginia Vallance, songs; Conrad and Tremont, piano duo, "The Three Cheers."

BOOST THE NEW LEADER

L. I. D. SPRING DANCE

will be held at the
Students' and Workers' House
22 E. 22nd St., N. Y. C.
Saturday, Mar. 31st, 9 p. m.
Admission, 50c—Students, 35c
Tickets at office of L. I. D.,
112 E. 19th Street.

RESTAURANTS

For a fitting climax to a pleasant evening—come around to the
SAMOVAR
Dancing Entertainment
Food to delight the most fastidious,
prepared by Spiridon Ignatovich.
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JOHN'S RESTAURANT

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Private dining rooms for parties
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Tompkins Square 6-9554
(Readers of THE NEW LEADER
are especially welcome.)

This Saturday Night

MARCH 17
—ADMISSION
In Advance... 55 Cents
At the Door... 83 Cents

BURNSIDE MANOR
Take Woodlawn Subway to
Burnside & Harrison Aves.
Take Woodlawn Subway to
Burnside Avenue.

English Branches of Workmen's Circle Meet

The English speaking section of the Workmen's Circle held its second general membership meeting Friday, March 9, at the Rand School Auditorium. The report of the activities, growth and prospects of the E. S. Section was given by the chairman, Frederick Shulman of Branch 650.

The meeting received with interest and enthusiasm the address of General Secretary Baskin. He sketched certain pertinent phases of Workmen's Circle history, especially those illustrating the fighting, radical character of the organization. His spirited Socialist speech cleared away any doubt concerning the position of Workmen's Circle, and he exhorted the branches to conduct a membership campaign, promising them every aid of the National Office.

The musical program, consisting of an operatic series and a group of Negro spirituals, was very enjoyable.

Charles Solomon delivered the closing address and officially thanked the Workmen's Circle for the tremendous service it has rendered and is rendering to the Socialist and Labor movement.

LECTURES and FORUMS

The PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE

At COOPER UNION
8th STREET and ASTOR PLACE
At 8 o'clock Admission Free
Sunday, March 18th—
PROFESSOR
LINDSAY ROGERS
'Crisis Government—1934 Model'

Tuesday, March 20th—
PROFESSOR
EDWARD KASNER
'Mathematics and Physics'

Friday, March 23rd—
EVERETT DEAN MARTIN
'The Reactionary Revolutions in
Italy and Germany'

All lectures start at 8 P.M.

Freethinkers of America

Sunday, 113 W. 57th St., Steinway Bldg.
Regular Lecture: 3:30 P. M.
CHARLES S. WITWER, ESQ.
'Civil and Religious Liberty'

Major Whelan: Bible Criticism, 2:30 p.m.
Admission Free—Questions & Discussion

INGERSOLL FORUM

PYTHIAN TEMPLE, 125 W. 70th Street
SUNDAYS, 5 P. M.—Admission 25 cents
MARCH 18th
DR. WOLF ADLER
'The Psychological Differences
Between Man and Women.'
Questions and discussion.

WASH. HEIGHTS BRANCH

Theatre Party
Tuesday, April 3rd
'THEY SHALL NOT DIE!'
1.10 - 1.65 - 2.20 - 2.75 - 3.30
Regular Box Office Prices
For good seats write to
Morris L. Miller, 328 E. 122 St., N. Y.

Come to the Next Gathering of the

Arts and Science Guild

Saturday, March 17th—8 P. M.
Debate—"Resolved that Sex Books
and Plays be Prohibited."

Affirmation: Rev. Harvey Dean
Negation: Morris Goldberg
noted lecturer
will be followed by
DANSANT
MUSIC BY THE ROYAL VENETIANS
and BRIDGE
119 W. 57th St., 6th floor—Subscription 40c

DANCE and ENTERTAINMENT

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SOCIALIST PARTY, BRONX COUNTY
FLOOR SHOW by REBEL ARTS

The International to the Workers In All Nations on the Austrian Rising

THE workers of the whole world are profoundly moved by the magnificent and tragic struggle of the heroic Austrian workers.

They did not enter the fight out of frivolity. Hemmed in between Mussolini's Italy and Hitler's Germany, Austria has become the scene of Fascist advances of every variety. During the past year the Austrian Social-Democratic Party, in loyal association with the free trade unions, has swallowed the most monstrous provocations from the Dollfuss Government because it was conscious of the full significance of the decision that was at stake. It made the heaviest sacrifices in the hope that it would succeed, in spite of the Fascist wave, in preserving the most essential parts of the democratic constitution and the hard-won rights of the workers. But just as it was always determined not to allow itself to be provoked, so was it also determined not to allow itself to be intimidated. And when it became clear that the old plans of the Heimwehr Fascists to destroy the constitutional State and establish a clerico-Fascist regime in Austria were finally accepted by the Dollfuss Government, and that the international situation was considered by Dollfuss to be suitable for the immediate realization of his plans, the Austrian workers, knowing that only a revolutionary struggle could offer any prospect of success, had recourse to the last remaining means—the general strike and an armed struggle. They did not by any means underrate the armed force of the State and the hordes of Heimwehr bandits, but they were determined that they would rather die for their cause than go down into Fascist barbarism without a struggle.

In former days the "Vienna Commune" was the official title of the municipal administration of the Austrian capital. The old name has now received a splendid confirmation, for the Red Vienna of 1934 may proudly take its place alongside the most glorious example of the fighting spirit of the workers, the Paris Commune of 1871. Just as the Paris Commune was for decades a beacon for the progress of the international working class, so will Red Vienna be a torch for future struggles, and a warning signal for international Fascism. The days of fighting in Vienna have given this message to the world: Democracy is not sacrificed without punishment; the workers will not allow themselves to be defeated without a struggle. The fate of the wonderful municipal houses of

Red Danube Waltz

By Samuel A. DeWitt

THE waters of the Danube
Once blue, are running red;
The time-beat of her sea march
Is in tempo with the dead. . . .
The blood-bespattered masters
Conspire in sullen dread. . . .
They hear their doom approaching
On relentless tread.

THERE was freedom in Vienna
When Vienna's flag was red. . . .
There was laughter in Vienna,
A clear sky overhead;
The children of Vienna
Were warmly clad and fed,
Before the tyrant's minions
Unleashed the scourge of lead.

THERE is waltzing in Vienna
In Vienna, once so red. . . .
Workers dancing on the gibbet
With a slow and dangling tread,
In Vienna, black Vienna,
Where embattled comrades bled,
We hear the sound of waltzes,
But the dancers are the dead. . . .

YET from Danube's bloodied billows
To Missouri's watershed
The music from Vienna
Is a call to heart and head. . . .
The final word for freedom
Is never writ nor said
And the light the torch is giving
Remains forever red. . . .

Vienna is a symbol. The constructive work of the Socialists created them, the guns of Fascism have reduced them to smoking ruins. But if the workers should ask in the future, how will Socialism fashion

the world, we shall be able to point with pride to what was achieved during the fifteen years of constructive work in Vienna.

We greet the heroes of Red Vienna. We greet the intrepid fighters throughout Austria.

We bow our heads in respect before the men and women who have given their lives for freedom. And, as it was once said by the International of the fighters of the Paris Commune, it will also be said in future of the fighters of Austria: "They remain enshrined in the hearts of the international working class."

But we, who have to go on working and fighting, swear that their sacrifices will not have been made in vain.

New and difficult political problems will arise for the labor movement as a whole as a result of the heroic struggle in Austria. But today, in consideration for the victims of these struggles, the most urgent and immediate duty and privilege of Socialists throughout the world, and of all free and upright people, is to help the widows and orphans of the heroic Austrian fighters.

The executioners of the Austrian workers, Dollfuss and Fey, who caused more destruction in the working class quarters than the enemy during the war; who have used cannon to shoot at women and children; whose hands, dripping with blood, betray the shocking crime committed against the Austrian working class, which desired nothing but peace and freedom, may be certain of the hatred and contempt of all civilized people.

The Dollfuss gallows have been set up, the courts martial are handing over desperately wounded men to the executioner. The realization of the Christian State has become the Dollfuss Government's program, the most barbarous massacres are at its first work. The Socialists of all countries, true to their old convictions, will protest against the bestial death penalty.

The dead of today will be the avengers of tomorrow. On the smoking ruins of Vienna a new Red Vienna will arise.

Long live the Vienna Commune!
Long live the world struggle against Fascism!
Long live the Austrian Social-Democratic Party!
Long live international Socialism!

The Administrative Committee of the
Labor and Socialist International.

Max Winter Winning Much Support for Austrian Victims

WITH increasing fervor, the working people who crowd meeting after meeting addressed by Max Winter of Vienna are dedicating themselves to the cause to which the martyrs of the February battles gave their lives.

Max Winter was but a name to most New York Socialists before he arrived here after the tragic events that began February 12th. Within a few days, as more and more people came within the range of his winning personality, demands for dates began to flood the party offices and the difficulties of party officials began to consist mainly in selecting those at which the most good can be done for the women and children of Austria.

Colleges in every part of New York—New York University, City College, Brooklyn College, sections of Columbia and others—sent insistent demands for addresses by Winter. Cities around New York began to demand dates in the brief period Comrade Winter was assigned to the metropolis, and so great has been the call for him that the National Office of the party is trying to continue Winter's tour after the beginning of June.

To date Comrade Winter is booked up to the end of April with dates as far west as Wisconsin.

Everywhere he goes he wins the hearts of his hearers, and large collections are taken for the relief of his brave and suffering compatriots. For example, last Saturday in the midst of a raging blizzard, a dinner was held by one of the Brooklyn branches to which Winter came late, and at which close to \$150 was raised. On occasion the demands are for two or three dates a day, but never does he hesitate to work everywhere and anywhere for his great cause.

Friday night, March 16, he speaks at Savoy Mansion, Brooklyn, and at the Borough Park Labor Lyceum; with him will speak Norman Thomas, B. C. Vladeck, William M. Feigenbaum, and others.

Sunday he spends in Philadelphia, and on Monday and Tuesday he is in Washington. March 22-25 he is in Connecticut, and March 26 to April 1st he is in Pennsylvania.

Meanwhile other Austrian relief meetings are being held in every part of the country. Friday night, March 16, James Oneal, Martin Plettl, Nathan Fine, Clara Handelman and others will speak at a meeting in Passaic, N. J., under the joint auspices of the Socialist Party, the Y.P.S.L., the Amalgamated and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. The meeting will be held at Kantor's Auditorium, Monroe St.

Austrian Labor Funds Saved By Successful Ruse

VIENNA.—Hundreds of thousands of suppressed Socialists and trade unionists look today with satisfaction at the helpless indignation of the Dollfuss Government over the successful transfer of labor funds from Austria to foreign countries.

As investigations in the Austrian Labor Bank, now in liquidation by order of the Government, have shown transactions were performed in a highly ingenious manner. The money was used for the purchase of large stocks of foreign bonds and securities which were deposited in foreign banks. Especially authorized labor representatives abroad were then ordered to withdraw these deposits in order to forestall a possible counter-move of the Austrian authorities. Thus the former president of the Austrian Railroad Workers' Union, now a fugitive in Switzerland, has been able to save 1,800,000 schillings for his organization. The total amount of the transferred funds is estimated at approximately six million schillings.

The Dollfuss dictatorship succeeded, however, in seizing a number of secret accounts of the Austrian Social Democratic Party, amounting to four million schillings. The Finance Minister has ordered criminal proceedings against the directors of the Labor Bank, although it is difficult to see what the bank officials could have done if the trade unions wanted to dispose of their money in a manner of their own.

Adolfuss the Tough Guy



By Will Dyson in the London Herald

"I say, ain't you little Jack the Giant Killer?"

"No—I've joined the Giants!"

Editor's Corner

Review of and Comment on Events Here and Abroad, Critical and Otherwise

By James Oneal

The Detroit Convention

THERE is little doubt that we are in the period of the definite decay of capitalism all over the world. The workers, farmers, middle classes and professional groups face a hopeless future. In this country, the rapid reduction of millions to proletarians is amazing and that is one important test of the NRA. "Emergency decrees" may face us before the Detroit convention meets and we should not take anything for granted.

Considering our poor financial resources, we should do two things, adopt a Congressional platform for all districts and get a group of working class agitators to go direct to workers and farmers in flivvers that can be obtained very cheaply. Unless we reach large sections of workers we have little hope for the future.

A new type of platform should be adopted. Instead of a short introduction regarding basic aims, this section should be the longest and the detailed measures should be reduced to a few fundamentals that correlate with the long introduction. It should indict capitalism in terms of the class struggle and state our fundamental aims. The measures should be a few, including socialization of banking, railroads, power and other basic industries such as steel, automobiles, coal, etc.; collective farming, with all the advantages of electric power, and reduction of the hours of rural labor.

We should warn the professionals and the middle classes that Fascism has yoked them under bondage to the big magnates and that their future is bound up with the emancipation of the working class. We would thus yield nothing of our fundamental principles while at the same time call attention to the fact that Fascism really places the intermediate classes more securely under the power of the upper ruling classes.

The platform should leave a blank space for the insertion of the name of the Congressional candidate, and be printed in a large edition at a small cost. This would also be a big financial saving for the national and local organization.

The Policy of the "Lesser Evil"

OUR Communist "friends" have raised another question in relation to the proletarian insurrection in Austria and to tactics in general. They call it the policy of choosing the "lesser evil." Their condemnation is sweeping but it lacks logic and even forgets Communist history.

Here is the problem. You strive for a basic aim which is not yet within your reach and there arises two alternatives. You are compelled to choose between the two. You therefore choose what you believe to be the "lesser evil."

If the "lesser evil" is your fundamental view of action you are an opportunist. In politics you choose a Roosevelt, a Smith or a Hoover. It is pragmatism, the philosophy of opportunism. You have no basic philosophy, or, if you have one, aim is made subordinate to method, instead of method being subordinated to aim.

But even where a movement has a fundamental goal and the movement cannot, for the time being, realize it, the "lesser evil" often must be chosen because of objective conditions. Both Socialists and Communists have faced such situations and have acted in accord with the policy of the "lesser evil." When Trotsky negotiated with the German generals at Brest-Litovsk, the Communists were divided as to which was the "lesser evil," peace with German imperialism or refusal to sign. Trotsky took one view and Lenin the other. No matter which course was taken the basic aim of Communism would not be realized. Communists faced a choice growing out of objective conditions. Lenin wrote that "it was a compromise with imperialists, but it was a compromise which, in the given surroundings, was imperative." The same thing was true of the New Economic Policy. Each decision was a matter of choosing the "lesser evil."

Inconsistent Reasoning

HOWEVER, the Communists as a rule regard each decision not as a compromise but as a "strategic retreat." Where Socialists make a choice under "imperative" conditions the Communists never make allowance for conditions but denounce it as "betrayal." For themselves, they plead material necessity but for Socialists they argue on the basis of free will.

A movement may choose wrong in an "imperative" situation but that situation compels a decision. It cannot be otherwise in that situation. The same thing occurs in strikes when the workers cannot realize their full program. They may be approaching exhaustion with government power hurled against them and a compromise must be reached to realize part of their program or to even save the organization itself.

Our critics manage to keep two philosophies in their heads, a materialist realism for themselves and a free will dogma for all others.

INTELLECTUALS WHO JOIN TO

By H. M. Dowty

THE severe crisis in American capitalism has caused the desertion of large numbers of its intellectuals. During the past four years there has been a flight of intellectuals into the left-wing political parties. In some cases the suddenness of the transformation has been startling. In many cases one type of class-consciousness has been hastily shed for another. The word-madness of Joyce has been discarded for the revolutionary dialectics of Marx. Moscow has been substituted for Paris as the cultural center of the universe. *Epater le bourgeois*? No! Crush him!

This picture is probably exaggerated. The crisis in capitalism has, however, driven many intellectuals to the radical classics,

They May be to Often Lured by the Gl Function for

and for the first time many have seen something of the logic of working class movements. As a result the labor movement, especially its left-wing, has received numerous recruits. The men of letters have made a most flourishing debut, but they have been joined by all types of creative and professional workers. Perhaps the majority have gone Communist, attracted by the strange glitter of that exotic movement. Many, however, have come within the orbit of Socialist activity, and a considerable group function rather coyly as left-wing free lances, getting in a lick here and a lick there for the revolution.

There is, of course, nothing new in this movement of intellectuals within the range of labor activity. Ever since Robert Dale Owen and the fascinating Fanny Wright led one faction of the Workingmen's Party in New York a hundred years ago the intellectual has played a part in the American labor drama. He has planted utopian colonies, agitated for free land, written pamphlets for the eight-hour day, supported ventures in cooperative production and exchange, defended trade unionism, and fought for Socialism. Through more than a century of changing activity his contribution has, on the whole, been valuable.

Inevitably, however, certain problems arise concerning the relation between the intellectual and the social movement in which he tries to function. These problems are most acute during periods like the present when old ideologies crumble in the debris of the economic system that gave them validity.

Sudden disillusionment and despair foster a rapid leftward movement among intellectuals. The rapidity of this movement alone produces a dangerous instability among the new recruits. With the renunciation of an old world they wish to press quickly to a new. They glow with extreme revolutionary ardor, an ardor that often has few roots in an understanding of social processes. It is an ardor, moreover, which cools before obstacles and reverses.

Thus the intellectual behaves like a spring which, when released, flies into the air and then falls back to earth. Possibly this many intellectuals carry on with the Communist caught in the substance activity. Once Blanquists rat, and they seek to has the color some of its

They exha in the fund tactics of the munist tactics from an abst of course, but the time and cation. In the tactics are to period in whi on capitalism. Communist mo ing to impos the workers, a reactionary reflected in the line of their tactics repres Marzism.

The attem movement to working clas only one part error.

A Month's Agitation Tour Under the Roosevelt New Deal

By Nathan Fine

THE Rand School sponsored it, George H. Goebel managed it, and the comrades in four states realized it. Last summer Emily and I acquired a 1926 Chevrolet. This museum piece transported us over mountain-side and valley, over snow and ice. But, excelsior! we returned alive and well, and ever so much richer for the trip. Perhaps the movement also benefited. Here is a brief summary of what we found.

1. The Socialists—members of the party and of the Young People's Socialist League—have been and are very active in the trade union organizing drives.

Through Sidney Yellen, state secretary of Ohio, I met comrades in the machinists' union at Cleveland. There is William Thoma, for example, secretary of that body. He is not a young man any longer. For months he and others like him reached the factory gates at 5 and 6 in the morning and kept on working all day and evening and did not retire for sleep until 1 a. m. These untiring efforts brought results. Some 18,000 metal trades workers are now organized in a live, functioning metal trades council, headed up by individuals who remind me of John Fitzpatrick and Edward Nockels for their loyalty to labor and their courage and initiative. Both the machinists and the metal trades council invited me to address them, and though I sharply criticized the NRA and spoke as a Socialist, they applauded my remarks. The educational work of making these NRA "babies" unionists in earnest is not being overlooked by some far-sighted laborites and Socialists.

In Pittsburgh a comrade would come up to me after my meeting and casually remark that he—a well-known Socialist—had organized several locals of rubber workers in his city, about 20 miles outside the steel town. In Jeanette and Greensburg other comrades would just as naturally tell me—as if it were not news and was to be taken as a matter of course—that they had helped considerably in the formation of glass workers' federal unions. In Detroit and

other automobile centers it was the same story. Whether inside or outside the A. F. of L., the Socialists and Yipsels have been and are on the job doing the basic work of helping organize the unorganized. This is one of the most cheering things we found.

We spoke at organizing meetings, union assemblies and strikers' gatherings. Robert Lieberman, chairman of the Unemployed Citizens' League of Allegheny County Pa., took us to address striking smelter workers in a company town near Pittsburgh. The unemployed organization which Lieberman and others head is a remarkable illustration of how a mass body can really function for and reach the rank and file. Thousands attend the weekly meetings of the 40-odd locals. We attended a few. We found an unusual warmth, comradeship and old-fashioned democracy. There were singing, dancing, a genuine community feeling. Somehow the officers had learned the trick of making the organization a living thing. Perhaps one of the reasons is that they are all on unemployed relief themselves, in the same boat as the membership. The idealism, good sense and rich humor of the leadership of the Unemployed Citizens' League was a tonic to one distressed by world events.

Those Socialists and Yipsels who were doing solid, substantial work of organizing the unorganized and the unemployed did not talk about it, did not attack others for not doing it, but they took it as a matter of Socialist duty to do it.

2. The older and newer members of the Socialist Party are on the job of building the party, but unfortunately the number of live wires in a branch is limited, and too often there is much—too much—personal bickering. From the first stop we made to the last we encountered the paucity of hard workers, Jimmy Higginses of the Ben Hanford type, and we also ran into petty quarreling. Cities like Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Detroit of course have well-established branches and a great deal more influence than their numbers would indicate. They are generalised

(Continued on Page Six)



Nathan Fine

America at About a Remarkable Where Light

By Andrew J. Biemiller

ONE of the most useful Socialist books in recent years has just been published by the Rand School Press. It is *America at the Crossroads*, by David P. Berenberg.

In this volume Berenberg is concerned with three problems. First he traces the economic development of the United States until the present time.

Secondly, he analyzes the program of the new deal. Third, he speculates on the possibilities for the future. And in all the sections of the book he is answering the often raised contention that Socialism is an alien doctrine which can never find root in the American soil.

And how he riddles that myth! He marshals a wealth of evidence to show that Socialism is not peculiar to any nation, that it is the logical outgrowth of capitalism wherever the capitalist system appears. He also shows how the capitalists of every nation try to label Socialism as a foreign importation. This argument is simply another capitalist smoke screen.

In tracing the economic development of America, he shows the gradual evolution of capitalist society here. He shows the avenues of escape from the wage earning

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Why We H After descer perity when t claimed that traditions solemnly assu prosperity h Berenberg to the collapse only a few been taken talism ballyh sion was con reason—a sim metic. Beren argument q manner:

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Biemiller

NEW LEADER Labor Supplement

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1934

EDITORIAL

The New Labor Supplement

WITH this issue, The New Leader begins the regular publication of a Labor Supplement. In a sense "Labor Supplement" is a misnomer because The New Leader itself exists for the purpose of fighting the battles of labor, organized and unorganized, employed and unemployed. However, in view of the recent tremendous growth of the organized labor movement, in spirit and in numbers, we feel that a more detailed chronicle of its struggles is necessary. This need we will attempt to fulfill in the Labor Supplement.

Now is a time of great opportunity for labor, but it is also a time of great responsibility. NRA implies dangers for the workers which they must scrupulously avoid. The right to strike and the principle of the closed shop, two vital and bitterly won weapons of organized labor, must be preserved above all else.

So far as the alleged benefits of NRA are concerned, it is a case of now you see it and now you don't. The right of collective bargaining is still subject to the evasions of employers. Company unionism is having a field day. Intimidation during polls among workers for the election of their own representatives shows the bosses at their worst. With labor representation on code authorities a rarity, minimum wages and maximum hours become just another difficulty which corporation lawyers have to get around—and do get around.

Assuming, even, that labor, through its own collective efforts, does eke out some gains from NRA, we are still far from Utopia. And not only will these gains be small, but they will also be ephemeral. When organized labor in America makes up its mind that it must express its economic aspirations through a political party of its own, it will make gains which it can justly consider as permanent. More than that, it will move on more steadfastly towards the ultimate gain: the cooperative commonwealth.

The New Leader rededicates itself, through this Labor Supplement, to the task of serving the working class in its efforts to build up a strong, clean, vigorous and class-conscious labor movement.

Neckwear Union Thanks Socialists for Strike Aid

Appreciation of the services rendered by members of the Socialist Party and the Young People's Socialist League in Chicago in winning a strike of 500 neckwear workers was expressed last week by Louis Fuchs, general manager of the Neckwear Workers' Union.

After being out about ten days, the strikers returned to work with recognition of their union and a wage increase of 25 per cent.

National Secretary Clarence Senior and Maynard Krueger were among those who gave needed help. Socialists and Yipsels were on the picket lines and some were beaten up. Others were arrested.

No New Deal for Postmen

Workers to Protest CWA Stoppage in Washington

LaGuardia Promises New York Jobless Excuses Instead of Relief

A delegation of several thousand CWA workers and unemployed are planning to go to Washington next week to protest against the discontinuance of the CWA program. This demonstration is being organized by a joint committee of the Association of Civil Works Employees, the Associated Office and Professional Emergency Employees, the Emergency Workers in Adult Education, the Workers' Unemployed Union, the Association of Unappointed Teachers, and the Citizens' Committee on Relief.

A trainload of workers will leave New York City in the early morning and will be met there by delegations from cities as far west as Pittsburgh and Chicago, according to the present plans. With the limited time available to plan the "march on Washington," it is expected nevertheless to rally several thousand workers there to march to CWA headquarters and the White House and demand the continuance of the CWA.

Two mass meetings will be held Friday night, March 16, one at the Church of All Nations, 9 Second Ave., New York, under the auspices of the Workers' Unemployed Union, and the other at the Julia Richman High School, 2nd Ave. and 67th St., New York. At these meetings a beginning will be made in the election of delegates for the Washington trip.

CWA workers and unemployed who wish to take part in this demonstration should communicate immediately with the Association of Civil Works Employees, 22 East 22nd St., New York. The fare will be \$4 round trip per person. The trip will last only one day. A mass meeting is planned in New York for the day following the return from Washington to hear the report of the delegation.

Meanwhile, according to the Association of Civil Works Employees, the lay-offs of CWA workers are proceeding rapidly. Thousands are to be dismissed this week, and the dismissals are scheduled to increase until April 1, when the CWA officially will pass out of existence. What will be the method of providing for the unemployed after April 1, no official is prepared to say.

A fight against the present dismissals is being waged by the Association. Demands for the reinstatement of all workers unjustly discharged have been made. Last week, 10 Jewish workers who had been discharged from an East Bronx Park project were reinstated as was Y. Z. Finkelstein, who was discharged from Marine Park as an "agitator."

Mayor LaGuardia and his Commissioner of Welfare, William Hodson, have laid down in advance their excuses for the break-

(Continued on Page 4L)

15,000 WORKERS STRIKE IN CLEVELAND MEN'S CLOTHES PLANT

CLEVELAND.—A strike was declared here Wednesday night in the Joseph and Feiss Company plant, manufacturers of men's clothing, employing 15,000 workers.

This firm is one of the most notorious anti-labor companies in the industry, and the strike is considered a tremendous victory for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, which has been conducting a vigorous unionization campaign in it for the past year.

Thursday morning the plant was shut down completely.

The decision to strike was approved by an overwhelming majority of the workers after John Melba, an employee, was discharged for union activity.

The demands of the strikers are: Re-instatement of Melba, union recognition and a 25 per cent increase in wages.

The strike is being led by Gustav A. Strabel, who was Socialist candidate for Governor of New York 20 years ago and three times candidate for Lieutenant-Governor before that.

The following telegram was received in New York Thursday from Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and member of the National Labor Board:

"It is most unfortunate that employers cannot see fit to recognize Section 7-a of the NRA until strikes occur."

N. Y. Cab Drivers in New Strike; Night Men Work 80-Hour Week

The intense struggle of the taxicab drivers of New York City for a decent standard of living resulted in a strike last week against the Parmelee System which operates a fleet of 2,300 cabs and employs 4,000 drivers.

The strike was called by the Taxicab Drivers' Union of Greater New York in protest against the discharge of two of its active members. "Inefficiency" was given as the excuse for the firing, but union activity was obviously the sole reason.

The union demands the immediate reinstatement of its two members, direct recognition of the union, no blacklisting or discrimination, two weeks vacation with pay and a relief driver for every six cabs. The strike is at least 85 per cent effective.

The Regional Labor Board has offered to conduct a poll among the workers of the Parmelee System—after the strike is called off—to determine whether the Taxicab Drivers' Union of Greater New York or the Drivers' Brotherhood of New York, an obvious company union,

From Norman Thomas

It is a great satisfaction to greet the appearance of the Labor Supplement to The New Leader. If we do not all of us take advantage of present opportunities to organize labor, and organize it right, they may not come again. Now is the time for action and my hope is that the Labor Supplement will be a great help in getting the right sort of action.

FARMERS AND WORKERS JOIN ON PICKET LINE

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—A demonstration of solidarity between workers and farmers was witnessed here when members of the Bakers Union and organized farmers connected with the Farm Holiday Association picketed the C. Thomas Stores, Inc., in Minneapolis, Anoka and Cambridge.

This company has insisted on employing non-union bakers for a number of months and consequently has been boycotted by the Bakers Union.

When the regulations covering the milk industry went into effect milk was selling at 9 cents a qt. The C. Thomas Stores began to chisel on the price. This was an attack both upon the organized farmers and the wages of the 1,000 milk drivers who are members of the Milk Drivers and Dairy Union. These organized workers knew that in the event of a price war the cut in the end would come out of their wages and the price the farmer was paid for his milk. Consequently, they joined with the farmers in picketing the chain store concern.

Postal Workers Protest Sweatshop Conditions Under Farley

LAY-OFFS, pay cuts, compulsory furloughs, speed-up, stretch-out and starvation wages—all the vicious tools of the worst pre-war sweatshop bosses—constitute the basis of the labor policy of the greatest boss in the world—the United States government.

James A. Farley, mentor and aide of President Roosevelt, has consistently pursued this policy towards 325,000 postal employees since his assumption of the Postmaster Generalship as part of his direction of the political aspects of the "New Deal."

Apparently to please his personal vanity, Farley has undertaken to balance the postal budget at any cost. In line with this ambition, he succeeded in saving \$100,000,000 during the fiscal year ended June, 1933. But about \$80,000,000 of this "saving" came out of the wages of postal workers.

Faced with another deficit for the coming fiscal year, Farley has ruthlessly proceeded with further reductions. Under the latest dispensation of this "New Deal" potentate, 25,000 substitute post office employees are completely deprived of the meager living they were making, four 24-hour furloughs during the next four months are imposed on all postal workers, all vacations are discontinued and the regulars will be required to do all the work heretofore performed by the substitutes.

That section of the organized labor movement which works for private employers will hail enthusiastically the efforts of the postal workers to defend themselves. Last Tuesday the National Association of Substitute Post Office Employees staged an impressive protest. Wearing their blue uniforms, 2,000 subs marched through the streets of New York to make known their plight.

In a strong letter to Farley, the National Association of Letter Carriers, the National Federation of Post Office Clerks and the Railway Mail Association point out to the Postmaster General that "public usefulness and not a balanced budget is the sole test of postal success."

The government's exploitation of the "subs" is in the oldest and best sweatshop tradition. The average wage of these skilled and faithful public servants is \$7 a week. Although they have to report for duty daily, sometimes ten days go by before they get any work. And now they are even denied the opportunity to make starvation wages. Many of them had worked for years in the vain hope of being made regulars.

The postal employees' associations request labor, fraternal and civic organizations to pass resolutions and send letters to President Roosevelt, Postmaster General Farley and congressional representatives in support of their fight for a living wage.

(Continued on Page 4L)

DESPERATE CONDITION OF CANADA'S WORKERS REVEALED IN INQUIRY

OTTAWA, Can.—The most sensational exposé of conditions in Canada since the beginning of the depression was made by a special committee of the House of Commons last week.

The disclosures of starvation wages and sweatshop conditions in the industrial centers of Montreal and Toronto shocked members of Parliament and the country generally.

Girls working in a Montreal biscuit factory for 72 hours a week and receiving \$1.50 a week for their labor were cited by Gustav Francq, minimum wage officer of the province of Quebec, in his testimony before the committee.

Women were paid \$3 per dozen pairs for making men's pants, and 35 cents per dozen pairs for making boys' pants. Women getting \$7 and \$8 a week were discharged in order to replace them with boys getting half that sum.

Employers found guilty under the Minimum Wage Law escaped with fines as little as \$10.

From Toronto, A. W. Laver, welfare relief officer, revealed conditions equally bad. He showed that hundreds of workers with families to support were getting from \$6 to \$10 a week. Employees of a "rag and metal" concern were getting \$5.50 a week for full time employment, a witness said, reading from signed statements.

Terrible conditions in the men's clothing shops of Ontario and Quebec were described to the committee by Professor H. M. Cassidy of the University of Toronto. He said that in many cases workers would not give information because they were afraid of being discharged.

Instances of falsification of books by employers were given. One employer had hustled six women off and hidden them in an elevator during the unannounced visit of the minimum wage officer.

Filthy conditions, without the ordinary sanitary facilities and hours as long as 13 per day were cited. An extreme case was that of head presser in a plant who had worked up to 100 hours a week.

In Quebec women are working for as little as 8 cents an hour for 70 hours a week. One girl worked 55 hours in a week and received \$2.

Philadelphia Jobless Rise

PHILADELPHIA.—A sharp increase in the number of unemployed persons in Philadelphia was reported by the Industrial Research Department of the University of Pennsylvania. On January 15, 338,500 were unemployed. This is an increase of 51,000 over Dec. 15.

Coming to the Point

By the Pointer

AFTER one year, it is clear that the New Deal is only a mix deal.

The play and talking picture, entitled, "Death Takes a Holiday" has nothing to do with the adjournment of the Disarmament Conference.

Eugene Grace, President of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, received a total compensation of \$1,635,753 for his services during 1929. The Pointer was at a loss to explain why Mr. Grace should want all this money until a leading editorial in The New York "Times" cleared things up. It seems that people are anxious to make profits principally because they want to distribute wages and

pay income taxes. But there is also, says the "Times," "the desire to support art and music" and, generally, "to make life more abundant." Why are the workers so ungrateful and unappreciative?

The New York police have started a drive against 63 obscene publications. The Daily Worker, however, is not on the list.

Now that General Johnson knows what's wrong with the N.R.A., somebody ought to tell him what's wrong with the capitalist system.

It's all a mistake. The real reason Clarence Hathaway rushed up to the platform in Madison Square Garden was because he was looking for some hair oil.

Uniformed Postal Employees Protest Against Wage Cuts



Part of the 2,000 Substitute Post Office Clerks Who Took Part in the Recent Demonstration in New York City.

Union Housing Project Begun in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA.—Steam shovels have begun to puff on the site of the hosiery workers apartments here. The project has been undertaken by the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers. It comprises a group of modern homes for workers, well-lighted and ventilated, with all conveniences and at a low rental.

The apartments, which will be in four units, each a block long, with park ground in between are so laid out that each flat has cross-ventilation and sun all day long.

The apartments, which boast the latest in conveniences, will number close to 300 and will rent for approximately \$9 a month per room. There will also be a swimming pool, an auditorium, playground, solarium and nurseries for the children as well as specially fitted laundries for the convenience of hosiery workers' wives.

New Rochelle Socialists Picket for Striking Drivers

Coming to the assistance of the newly formed Van Chauffeurs' and Teamsters' Union of New Rochelle, which is conducting a strike against two local storage warehouses employing over a hundred men, six leading Socialists, including Carl O. Parsons and Leonard Bright, began picketing the warehouses last week.

Patrick Pearce, secretary of the Building Trades Council of Westchester County and business agent of Teamsters' Union, Local 456, had asked the Socialist party's aid in picketing and publicity.

As Wages Go Up (a Little) Prices Go Up — a Lot

By Gertrude Weil Klein

IT'S no secret, even to those men who wouldn't for love or money go shopping with their wives or girl friends, that the cost of the apparel with which we hope to make ourselves beautiful for their sakes has risen precipitously. That cute little dress at Macy's with lots of style and whatever else it takes to make us open our pocket-books is marked \$11.74. You look at it closely and find that it's the same type of dress that was marked \$6.74 a season ago. And you just know that it's going to fall to pieces after a short time in exactly the same way.

Well, maybe you sigh and say to yourself, "At least the people who made these dresses are getting the advantage of the increase in price." But here's the payoff; the increase in the cost of the dress is all out of proportion to the increase in the cost of labor or materials.

I have a lot of facts and figures, names of stores and everything, in a survey made by Julius Hochman, manager of the Dressmakers' Union, which have made me turn to a frenzied study of patterns, materials and sewing machines. Hochman has a lot of skeletons hanging in one of his offices, too, the garments in question, duly receipted, which he will show to any authorized individual. Together with affidavits from important manufacturers giving the wholesale prices of the garments, these form an exhibit which proves conclusively that we poor consumers, as al-

ways, are being given a pretty run-around and the productive workers are left holding the bag.

Take that \$11.74 dress at Macy's, since we started with it. (This is an actual dress, actual price and real name of the store.) It is No. 882. The wholesale price is \$4.45 net. A normal mark-up of 35% would bring the price of this dress to \$6.01. At the present retail price of \$11.74, this shows a mark-up of 141%. But wait—that isn't all. On the wholesale price of \$4.45, the cost of making the dress is \$1.10, or 25%. On a fair retail price, a mark-up of 35%, the proportionate cost of labor amounts to 18%. And on the actual sale price of \$11.74 the percentage of labor cost is only 9%.

It isn't necessary to give a long list, but one or two more examples are interesting. McCreery's sells a dress for \$19.95 on which the mark-up is 102%; the labor cost is 12%. Betty Wales, on a dress selling at \$13.75 has a mark-up of 160%. That is, the dress, at wholesale, cost \$5.29 and the labor cost is 7%.

This gives the absolute lie to those industrialists who wail loudly in the public press, at NRA hearings and elsewhere that buying is being curtailed because of labor costs. This story, which we have in detail through the survey made by the Dressmakers' Union, is a common one in almost every industry and I hope to have the facts and figures on some of the other industries soon.

As far as the dressmakers are concerned, work ended abruptly after a short season of five weeks, throwing 80,000 dressmakers completely out of employment and bringing misery and hardship for themselves and their families.

If there are any optimists left who thought they could have self-government in industry and no profiteering, they ought to go hide their silly heads.

Brandle, New Jersey Labor Czar, Dethroned

The czar of Northern New Jersey labor circles, Theodore Brandle, has been dethroned and sent into exile. The induction of his successor, John O'Neill, as business manager of Local 45, International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers' Union, last week also eliminated all the former lieutenants of Brandle, who had ruled for more than twenty years.

O'Neill, an iron worker and a graduate of the University of Michigan, announced that he would "respect no cliques or factions of individuals whose practices or ideas were contrary to those of the organization."

Internal trouble developed six months ago and Brandle was expelled from the local after it went into receivership. Inducted with O'Neill were Dominick Coyle, John Dunn, Murdock McDonald, and George Burgess.

N. Y. Dental Technicians Win All Strike Demands

Dental technicians of New York were victorious in their short, but effective strike for higher pay, the five-day week and recognition of their union, in a settlement made this week between the New York Dental Technicians Equity and officials of the Associated Dental Laboratories of New York.

The settlement provides for \$55 a week for first-class technicians, a forty-four, five-day week with Saturday and Sunday as holidays, and recognition of the Equity by the employers. It is estimated that the forty-hour week will mean the employment of about 350 additional men. Of the 1,100 technicians who took part in the strike only about 400 had been employed, at wages in many cases lower than the new scale.

Support the Labor Supplement! Send in the news of your union's activities. Circulate the Supplement among members of your union!

A Grim May Day Gift

ACCORDING to present plans, the Civil Works Administration program will come to a close on May Day. This proposal was supported in the House with only one dissenting vote. Workers are already being discharged and this will continue at the rate of about 250,000 each week.

Does this mean that private employment is increasing? It does not. There is a slight upward trend of business, automobile production shows

a sharp rise, steel output is higher, car loadings are heavier, but there is less soft coal mined and commodity prices are higher. There is nothing to justify the release of 250,000 workers each week from CWA employment for even the general business index does not indicate the re-employment of more than a fraction of these discharged workers.

It is a grim May Day gift that the CWA Administration is preparing for masses of ill-paid workers.

Auto Manufacturer Defies NRA in Farcical Election

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — A poll among the workers in the Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Company to determine labor representation was taken here on March 9. The election was conducted in the company's plant, on the company's time and under the supervision of accountants paid by the company. More than 800 former strikers were not allowed to vote. The poll resulted in a three to two decision for the company union.

The significant thing about this farce is the fact that National Compliance Director William H. Davis would have been perfectly content to have let an election under these conditions stand as an official one had it not been for the vigorous protests of the United Automobile Workers Union which resulted in a ten-day postponement, during which investigations as to the fairness of the set-up were ordered.

Edward Budd's disclaimer of re-

sponsibility for the poll was ridiculous in view of the fact that he paid for it. The conducting of the vote, typical of Budd's attitude toward his employees, was the most brazen sort of flouting of the NRA, which did nothing to prevent the poll from being taken. The only reaction from the NRA thus far has been a loud squeal.

The United Automobile Workers' Union, affiliated with the A. F. of L., which led a strike of 3,000 workers in the Budd plant last November, is fighting for a new poll.

MINERS LOCKED OUT IN DEFIANCE OF NRA

JEFFERSON ISLAND, Mont. — More than 60 miners were locked out of the Liberty Montana Mines Co. for joining the International Union of Mill, Mine and Smelter Workers, affiliated with the A. F. of L.

George R. Coles, vice-president of the union, had organized a majority of the employees into a branch. He called on A. J. MacGregor, mine superintendent, and asked that the union be recognized. MacGregor refused the request and added that unless the employees withdrew from the union he would shut down the property—he would not operate it with union workers.

Defying Section 7-a of the Recovery Act, MacGregor did stop operations. The company boarding house was also closed. The married miners and their wives took the single men into their homes and provided them with shelter and food.

The case has been referred to the National Labor Board.

United Textile Workers Gain 130,000 Members

ROCHESTER, N. Y. — The Rochester labor movement is taking tremendous strides. Close to 130,000 new members have enrolled in the United Textile Workers of America within the last three months, according to Joseph R. White, vice-president. He said the Textile Workers had increased by 40 per cent the minimum wage rates in the NRA code for the textile industry and are now endeavoring to secure a blanket minimum of \$17 a week.

The Rochester Trade and Labor Council unanimously adopted a resolution calling upon all local trade unions to join in an effective boycott of German goods and services "until the right of the workers of Germany to organize in independent unions of their own choosing is recognized and until the persecution of the Jewish people in Germany ceases."

Amalgamated Welcomes British Labor Victory

Enthusied by the success of the British Labor Party at the recent municipal elections in London, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America have sent the following cable to the British Labor Party: "Members Amalgamated Clothing Workers rejoice your triumph. After German Austrian tragedies it brings new assurance international labor movement."

Joseph Schlossberg, General Secretary-Treasurer.

Mr. Schlossberg pointed out that while it was known that British labor had been greatly strengthened during the last year, the election victory was nevertheless surprising and a healthy sign for the spirit of the British working masses. He also called attention to the salutary effects which the strengthening of the British labor forces must have on European and international conditions in general.

Socialists Lead Airplane Men in Union Demand

The Boeing Airplane Co. of Seattle, Wash., now figuring prominently in the news in connection with the aviation scandals, was recently thwarted in its attempt to organize a company union among its workers.

The Boeing Company, long opposed to any organization of its employees, unexpectedly invited its workers to establish a union. This sudden decision is believed to be due to the fact that they had learned that the men were making a secret attempt to organize and wished to divert this effort into a company union before it gained much ground.

Headed by Abraham R. Klein, an employee, Pat Riordan, Karl Pennington, A. Sumner Thompson and Mrs. A. S. Thompson distributed handbills among the men pointing out the necessity of organization but warning them of the dangers to workers inherent in a company union.

When the question of organizing was brought to a vote, the company unions was defeated and the men expressed a desire to act collectively by a majority of 1517 to 237. This record vote was due in no small part to the efforts of the Seattle Socialists.

Support the Labor Supplement! Send in news of your union's activities! Circulate the Supplement among members of your union!



Truce Called in K.C.S. Fight; Railroad Brotherhoods Set

The threatened strike of the four Transportation Brotherhoods on the Kansas City Southern Railroad has been temporarily averted by the postponement of the management's plans to impose an obnoxious scheme of wage payments and working rules on the men.

The strike was originally set for March 1 but due to the last minute intervention of Federal Coordinator of Railroads Joseph B. Eastman, the president of the K.C.S. decided to hold up his scheme until April 1 and to confer

again with the Brotherhoods in the meantime.

The K.C.S. is one of the lines controlled by Lenor F. Loree, the notorious labor-baiter of the Delaware and Hudson. He is now planning to scrap standard working rules and pay methods which have prevailed on American railroads for 50 years. The effect would be to lower wages, lay off men and to drive the remaining workers harder. All but two of the 550 men working for the road voted to strike when it became evident that there was no other way of stopping the plan.

The Brotherhoods reported that the company had prepared for the strike by importing 675 scabs and arming them. The road had also laid in a supply of machine guns and gas bombs.

Conferences were held during the past week. If the road does not withdraw its plan, the Brotherhoods are prepared for a fight to the finish.

SICKNESS GREATER AMONG UNEMPLOYED

The prevalence of illness among the "depression foot" or unemployed is 33 per cent more than among the gainfully occupied, reports the United States Public Health Service. The report was cited at a conference of the American Association of Hospital Social Workers held in New York.

"We see a great deal of malnutrition in our hospitals. We also see sickness and disability caused by anxiety and loss of self-respect," said Antoinette Cannon, chairman. She said that the ailments of the unemployed were largely respiratory, indicating lowered resistance.

Social insurance, including unemployment insurance, with better provision for the care of the chronic sick and for the rehabilitation of the handicapped, was advocated at the conference.

Pursuit of Happiness or Pursuit of Relief

A call for organization to the unemployed workers of the United States was made by David Lasser, chairman of the Workers' Unemployed Union of New York over the network of the National Broadcasting Company last Saturday at a luncheon held under the auspices of the League for Industrial Democracy.

Norman Thomas graphically described the lot of both the agricultural laborer and the city worker with special emphasis on the share croppers in the South and Southwest.

W. H. Matthews, former director of the Emergency Work Bureau of New York, bitterly flayed the social set-up in which the pursuit of happiness has come to mean the pursuit of relief tickets.

C.C.F. of Canada Starts Theoretical Magazine

Following recent encouraging provincial and local election victories, the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation, composed of Canadian labor and farmer organizations, local political parties and Socialist bodies, has founded a Research Bureau at Saskatchewan.

This Bureau will undertake the work of thoroughly grounding members of the C.C.F. in the fundamentals of economics and Socialism, besides being a clearing house for disseminating information concerning the labor movement both in Canada and abroad.

The Bureau has undertaken the publication of a monthly magazine of which six issues have already appeared. Among its contributors are J. Middleton Murray, George H. Williams, Norman F. Priestly, Professor Frank Scott, and others. Found in the magazine's pages are as widely varied and controversial articles as "What Is Capitalism?", "A National Labor Code," "Unemployment in Canada," "Does the C.C.F. Advocate Dictatorship?", etc.

BROOKLYN LAUNDRIES DEFY MINIMUM WAGE

Refusal of Brooklyn laundry-owners to pay their workers even the minimum required by the State Minimum Fair Wage Law has roused officials of the New York State Department of Labor. As a result, the names of forty-one of the offending laundries were made public last week.

How widespread violation of the Minimum Wage Law has been in the area is indicated by statements of the Department of Labor that the threat of publication of their names as violators brought into line 108 of the 149 laundry-owners originally summoned to hearings held last week for employers found to be paying less than the metropolitan minimum wage of 31 cents an hour for a 40-hour week, with time and one-half above 45 hours, and a ten per cent hourly bonus for a work week of less than 40 hours.

The forty-one offending laundries employ 971 women and minors and are paying less than the State minimum. Many of the laundry-owners summoned, the Commissioner said, defied the Department of Labor until the last moment when they caved in and submitted payrolls and records showing compliance. Several instances of attempted evasion were found even then.

Manhattan is now the worst district in the State, the Commissioner said. Summonses have been issued to 145 Manhattan laundry owners, requiring them to appear at hearings on March 21.

GERMAN LABOR UNREST GROWS

DUESSELDORF. — Public unrest created by the new Nazi labor legislation is so widespread in the Rhenish-Westphalian industrial districts that the Nazi papers have found it necessary to publish passionate front page appeals to the workers. Large headlines say: "Criminal elements try to create disturbances. All excitement unjustified. No wage reductions contemplated. Official declarations of the trustees of labor."

The Ruhr district with a total of five million inhabitants reports for the month of February a total unemployment figure of one million. The employed workers are mostly on a part-time basis. Wages are constantly reduced.

Support the Labor Supplement! Send in news of your union's activities!

Utica CWA Workers Protest Wage Cuts

UTICA, N. Y. — Angered over pay cuts, CWA workers struck this week and marched to the City Director's office to demand a square deal. They were met by an emergency squad sent by the Police Chief to "protect the building."

The Police Chief urged the associate director, Chester Smith, to dismiss the clerical staff of 40 for the day and lock up the building. Mr. Smith declined. A grievance committee of seven went in to see the director. They said they represented 2,000 of the 2,500 on the rolls.

While the dissatisfied men waited in Chancellors Park, where on-lookers swelled the crowd, the committee told Howard Graburn, the director, that they could not live on \$9.60 a week, the new scale ordered from Washington. Until that order came the men had earned \$15 a week. The new order cut their time from twenty-four to thirty hours a week and their pay from 50 to 40 cents an hour.

Teachers' Union Flays Austrian Fascist Killings

The executive board of the Teachers' Union of New York last week sent a resolution to the Austrian minister in Washington protesting the slaughter of Austrian workers by the fascist government of that country as "utterly indefensible." The resolution requested that the government release workers now in jail for defending their rights and organizations and asked that the workers' political and economic organizations be restored and their homes rebuilt.

The resolution read:

1. That the executive board of the Teachers' Union views the recent attack perpetrated by the Austrian government on the Austrian workers and their organizations which resulted in the slaughter of hundreds of workers, as utterly indefensible.

2. That we request that the Austrian government release the thousands of workers now held in jail solely for defending their lives and organizations.

3. That the legality of the Austrian workers' political and economic organizations be restored and their homes rebuilt.

At the same meeting of the executive board the union went on record condemning as "outrageous" the conduct of the Communist Party in destroying the Austrian Protest Meeting at Madison Square Garden.

PAINTERS UNION LEADERS HIT BY NEW YORK SOCIALISTS

THE pressure of organized labor will be exerted to wipe out alleged racketeering, discrimination and gangsterism in the administration of the Painters' Union Local 102 in New York, according to a decision of the Labor Committee of the Socialist Party of New York.

This action was taken after the group in charge of the union's machinery refused to place its fate in the hands of a committee of prominent trade unionists selected to investigate the affairs of Local 102. This administrative group had originally agreed to the formation of the committee.

The statement of the Socialist Party Labor Committee charges that "by the refusal of the administration to proceed with the case, it subjects itself to the interpretation that it is guilty of the charges the opposition makes against it."

The attempt to clean up a trade union local through the efforts of the organized labor movement itself is a move which should be supported by all workers who are opposed to taking internal union difficulties into capitalist courts, according to Louis Hendin, chairman of the Labor Committee.

The full text of the Labor Committee's statement follows:

The Labor Committee of the Socialist Party has carefully considered the statement issued by the committee of the labor movement assigned to investigate the affairs of the Painters' Union Local 102.

At first all sides, including the administration group and the opposition, agreed that the Labor Committee of the Socialist Party should designate a committee to investigate the affairs of the local. The Labor Committee selected former Judge Jacob Panken, Nathan Chanin of the Jewish Socialist Verband, Morris Finestone of the United Hebrew Trades, Abraham Miller of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Louis Hendin and Jack Altman representing the Labor Committee of the Socialist Party. We hoped that this committee would inspire confidence from all sides.

The administration of the Painters' Union had every opportunity to present its case to this labor court and clear its name before the labor movement. By the refusal of the administration to proceed with the case, it subjects itself to the interpretation that it is guilty of the charges the opposition makes against it. Otherwise it would not be opposed to an open and impartial tribunal.

Meanwhile there is civil war raging in Local 102. Some in the union feel that knives and black-jacks, instead of a labor tribunal, will decide who is right or wrong. The labor movement cannot remain silent in such a state of affairs.

The Labor Committee of the Socialist Party feels that the refusal of the administration of Local 102 to proceed with the investigation should not be left unchallenged. The enemies of the labor movement are working very hard to enact legislation giving the government the right to investigate racketeering in the unions. Labor is fighting such legislation very bitterly. It is opposed to governmental interference in the inner affairs of the labor unions. The fight will be much more effective if labor can prove that it is capable of cleaning its own house.

The code of ethics of the labor movement prohibits it from taking labor disputes into court. Those advocating such methods are violating the vital principles of the labor movement. When the labor movement opposes court procedure,

it must provide another way for justice to be meted out. The recalcitrant group in the administration of Local 102 must be made to feel that the labor movement will compel it to listen to reason.

Therefore, the Labor Committee of the Socialist Party has decided to take the initiative, in conjunction with other organizations, to call a conference of the labor movement for the purpose of straightening out the affairs of Local 102.

Louis Hendin, Chairman, Socialist Party Labor Committee.

N. Y. Cab Drivers in New Strike; Night Men Work 80 Hours a Week

(Continued from Page 1L)

the union's Brooklyn local. Officials were taken into custody, but were released after Matthew M. Levy, the union's legal adviser, insisted that either charges be made or the men be let go. Of course, no grounds for charges were found.

The desperate conditions among New York taxicab drivers were verified last week in an NRA survey made in connection with the drawing up of regional code for the taxi industry in New York. The survey showed that 83.9 per cent of the city's cab drivers earned less than \$12 a week last year. The work-week of the drivers averaged 66.7 hours on the day shift and 80 hours on the night shift.

Notwithstanding the persistence of the efforts of Communists to disrupt the Taxicab Drivers' Union, the membership and almost all its leaders continue to work in harmony with the Socialist advisers who have guided the union's affairs through all the stages of its organization. These advisers are Jacob Panken and Matthew M. Levy, attorneys, and Amicus Most and A. N. Weinberg, organizers. Norman Thomas has also aided the union.

In the Manhattan local some of the officials have seen fit to seek help elsewhere. The Manhattan local has undertaken to call a trade union conference on March 18 to support the strike. Unfortunately, many strong and sympathetic unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor have indicated that they will not be represented because Communist organizations have also been invited and because Communists of the Manhattan local have, in this strike, followed their usual tactics of slandering the A. F. of L. and the activities of the Socialists.

Workers to Protest CWA Discontinuance

(Continued from Page 1L)

down in relief, should the Federal government definitely decide to discontinue the CWA. Hodson, in a recent statement, pleads the inability of the city to take care of the unemployed because of a "bankers' agreement" made with the O'Brien administration last summer, "which limited relief expenditures to \$3,000,000 a month."

This excuse was attacked last week by David Lasser, chairman of the Workers' Unemployed Union, as "deliberately misleading."

"There is no such bankers' agreement limiting the city to any given sum for relief expenditures," Lasser said. "Mayor LaGuardia did make such an assertion, however, when a delegation of the unemployed visited him on Jan. 2. He claimed that the limitation of \$3,000,000 a month was incorporated in the law."

"However, when I definitely challenged Hodson to show where this bankers' agreement had been made and in what records it was contained, Hodson wrote me a let-

Program of Socialists For N. Y. Dressmakers

Following is the text of a message from the Dressmakers' Socialist League to its fellow-members in Local 22, New York, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. This local contains 27,000 members and is one of the biggest in the I.L.G.W.U. The message exemplifies the policy which Socialist groups in trade unions are carrying out.

SISTERS AND BROTHERS:

THE Dressmakers' Socialist League, like all other Socialist leagues recently formed in the trade unions, will open a new chapter in the history of the Socialist and trade union movement.

Too many groups and grouplets are now operating in the various unions. The Communists, masquerading under innocent names, are organized for the purpose of demoralizing the existing unions and making them an easy prey and target for their Industrial Union. There are other groups that claim they are fulfilling a certain mission in the union. But most of them are organized primarily for capturing administrations and holding offices. Some groups are organized by questionable characters with questionable ends.

The Dressmakers' Socialist League and all Socialist leagues within the trade unions are organized for a much more far-sighted purpose than capturing power and holding jobs. The Socialist leagues have a background, a philosophy and a policy which, if carried out, would permanently advance the interests of workers. The chief aim of the Socialist League is to propagate Socialism in the trade unions and make them a class-conscious instrument for the working class.

IMMEDIATE PROGRAM

The Dressmakers' Socialist League will not confine itself to propagating the ideas of Socialism, but will also actively participate in the daily struggle to advance the immediate interests of the workers.

The following is a brief outline of the program of activity of the Dressmakers' Socialist League:

- 1—For a militant, aggressive and class-conscious union;
- 2—For a union democratically managed and controlled by the workers;
- 3—For immediate attention and proper adjustment of the complaints and grievances of the workers;
- 4—For independent political action of the working class;
- 5—Against bureaucracy and bureaucratic methods;
- 6—Against racketeering in any shape or form;
- 7—Against dual unionism which breaks the unity of the workers and makes them impotent in their struggle against the employers;
- 8—Against discrimination, particularly as to the job; the right of the workers to earn a livelihood should be considered sacred.

In short, the Dressmakers' Socialist League stands for a clean,

democratic, militant, aggressive, class-conscious union which should serve uncompromisingly the interests of the working class.

ELECTION POLICY

There will be two major tickets in the field in the coming elections of Local 22. One, the administration ticket supported by the "progressive group." The other, the left-wing ticket sponsored and supported by the Communists.

For the preservation of our union, the League feels that Communist control must be avoided. The Communists are not interested in building our union; they are sent as agents by the Industrial Union to disrupt it. If the Communists were interested in the welfare of our union, why would they maintain a dressmaker department in their Industrial Union?

In order to assert ourselves as a unified force in the coming elections, the Dressmakers' Socialist League had to consider the advisability of supporting the present administration.

What is the composition of the present administration?

The progressive group that placed the administration ticket in the field is composed of a combination of forces consisting of Lovestoneites, Anarchists and Socialists.

Although the great majority of the progressive group are Socialists, who, on election day, vote the Socialist ticket, the leadership of the group is in the hands of Lovestoneites because they act as a disciplined faction within the group. In justice to the Lovestoneites it must be said that, though professing to be Communists, for the present at least they are violently opposed to the official Communist policy of dual unionism. The Anarchists in the progressive group with whom they differ politically are, in the main, good trade unionists.

The trade union policy of the progressive group, with minor exceptions, is a policy to which the League has no serious objections. But to carry out even a correct policy, stable elements are needed. To assure such stability and consistency the Dressmakers' Socialist League feels that it should have had greater representation.

The Dressmakers' Socialist League was organized recently, and we feel that by nominating an independent slate we would be playing into the hands of the Communists. One election does not determine the life of a union.

For the present we have no alternative, and the Dressmakers' Socialist League decided to support the present administration in the coming elections. The immediate danger of the Communists capturing our union has to be avoided.

The Dressmakers' Socialist League calls upon its members, sympathizers and all workers of Local 22 to support in the coming elections the present administration.

son cease using this 'bankers' agreement' as an excuse for not fulfilling their obligation to the unemployed."

In the meantime, Mayor Daniel W. Hoan of Milwaukee, Socialist, wired from Washington as follows: "Unless unemployed make demands strongly felt both by mass demonstrations and communications to President and Congress, funds will be woefully inadequate to provide jobs."

"Ten billion dollars public and civil works program must be demanded vigorously if crisis is to be met."

WORKERS' EDUCATION LUNCHEON TOPIC

Saturday, March 17, at 1 p. m., the last of the series of luncheons given by the Rand School and the Educational Committee of the Socialist Party will take place.

The last program will be "Education for a New Social Order." The list of speakers announced is: Prof. William H. Kilpatrick, Columbia University; Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Eleanor G. Coit, secretary of the Affiliated Summer Schools for Workers; and Algernon Lee, president of the Rand School.

The luncheon will start at one o'clock; listeners will be admitted at two. Patrons must be warned that it is absolutely necessary to reserve luncheon seats in advance. At every luncheon numbers of people were turned away.

Union Directory

BONNAZ, SINGER EMBROIDERERS' UNION, Local 68, I.L.G.W.U., 7 East 15th St. Phone Algonquin 4-3657-3658. Executive Board meets every Tuesday Night in the Office of the Union, 2 L. Freedman, President; Leon Hattis, Manager; Joe Goff, Secretary-Treasurer.

CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA, New York Joint Board, 31 West 15th St., New York, N. Y. Phone Tompkins Square 6-5401. Hollander, J. Catalano, Managers; Abraham Miller, Secretary-Treasurer.

CAP MAKERS' UNION, Local No. 1, Tel. Orchard 4-9866—Regular meetings every 1st and 3rd Saturday. Executive Board meets every Monday. All meetings are held at 133 Second Avenue New York City.

CLOAK, SUIT & DRESS PRESSERS' UNION, Local 35, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 60 W. 35th St., N. Y. C.—J. Breslaw, Manager; L. Biegel, Chairman.

FUR DRESSERS' UNION, Local 2, International Fur Workers Union. Office and headquarters, 949 Wiloughby Ave., Brooklyn; Stage 2-9794. Reg. meetings 1st and 3rd Mondays. President, Robert Glass; Vice Pres., Stephen Tobasko; Business Agent, Morris Reiss; Secretary, Samuel Mindel; Treasurer, Albert Heib.

LADIES' GARMENT CUTTERS' UNION, Local No. 10, I. L. G. W. U. Office, 60 W. 35th St.; Phone Wis. 7-8011. Executive Board meets every Thursday at the office of the Union, Joe Abramowitz, Pres.; Sigmond Perlmutter, Mgr.; Sec'y, Louis Stolberg, Asst. Mgr.; Maurice W. Jacobs, Sec'y to Exec. Board; Nathan Saperstein, Chairman of Exec. Board.

LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION, 3 West 16th Street, New York City. Phone Chelsea 3-3148. David Dubinsky, President.

LITHOGRAPHERS OF AMERICA, New York Local No. 1, Offices, Amalfithone Bldg., 205 West 14th St.; Phone Watkins 8-7784. 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 Sekol, Fin. Secretary; Emil Thenen, Sec. 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 7-4545; uptown office, 30 W. 37th St., 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 Rosenblatt; Secretary of Executive Board, Saul Rodas.

NECKWEAR MAKERS' UNION, Local 11018, A. F. of L., 7 East 15th St. Phone Algonquin 4-7082. Joint Executive Board meets every Tuesday night at 7:30. Board meets every Tuesday night at 9:00 in the office. Ed Gottesman, Secretary-Treasurer.

NEW YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 6, Office and headquarters, 24 West 16th St., N. Y. Meets every 3rd Sunday of month at Stuyvesant High School, 15th St. East of 2nd Ave. Phone Tompkins Sq. 6-7470. Leon H. House, President; James P. Redmond, Vice-President; James J. McGrath, Secretary-Treasurer; Samuel J. O'Brien, James P. Redmond and James J. Buckley, Organizers.

WAITERS' & WAITRESSES' UNION, Local No. 1, A. F. L. and U. I. T., 290-7th Ave. M. Gottfried, Pres.; B. Gottesman, Secretary.

WHITE GOODS WORKERS' UNION, Local 82 of I. L. G. W. U. 3 West 16th St., New York City. Phone Chelsea 3-5768-8757. A. Snyder, Manager; E. Shore, Executive Supervisor.

SERVE THE LABOR MOVEMENT

ter of Romanticism, But There Is a Real
hem to Perform

lectual frequently jumping-jack. production act release him for activity, but sign of returning he snaps back is shell. explains why so ls in this country flirtations with ovement. They are usion rather than of revolutionary aciously they are r than Marxists, a movement which Blanguism and es. nselves rapidly entally incorrect Comintern. Com- nnot be criticised t point of view, ly in relation to ce of their appli- nited States these y unsited for a a frontal attack impossible. The ment, by attempt- possible tasks an ally operates as ee—and this is world-wide de- cement. Their incredibly bad of the Communist, rupt all other rganizations is its basic tactical

Somewhat allied to the fore- going considerations is another of considerable importance. Fired with a new-found vision, the intel- lectual often looks upon the labor movement as a thing of caprice, that can be manipulated at will. The tempo of development may seem too slow. Especially is he likely to be impatient with the trade unions, oblivious of the fact that, to the workers who have built them, they are invaluable instruments in the day-to-day struggle for a better life. This attitude frequently leads to indiscriminate attack and abuse without in any way aiding the general movement. The American Federation of Labor is, obviously, a case in point. No well-informed person, and certainly no Socialist, would claim that the Federation today is an effective labor center. In both structure and ideology it has lagged behind the economic environment in which it must function. But the Federation does contain the bulk of the organized workers in the United States; it performs useful functions; its potentialities are great. From the standpoint of Socialist progress the Federation must be changed but not destroyed. The fight for industrial unionism, long carried on by Socialists both within and without the A. F. of L., must be pushed with great vigor, and the necessity for independent labor political action behind a Socialist program must be continually

stressed. Where democracy is lacking within individual unions, the fight will turn on this point. The immediate task in this country, in brief, is the construction of a strong, clean, militant labor movement with its trade union, political, and educational agencies united in effective cooperation. These brief remarks are not intended as an indictment of the new labor intellectuals. They are made simply in an effort to understand a contemporary tendency in the radical movement. It would be absurd to claim that all of the intellectuals who have been attracted to the labor movement

during the past four years exhibit these characteristics, but many unquestionably do. This results largely from a lack of political experience and education.

The absorption of the intellectual will become easier as the Socialist movement broadens, penetrating to larger and larger masses of workers, as the trade unions come closer to the party and as the labor press and other educational agencies develop.

Provided the struggle against capitalism is carried on with intelligence, militancy, and tactical acumen, the movement will not permanently lose many intellectuals or workers to that revolutionary romanticism that has appeared at all periods in the labor movement. The intellectuals can—and do—contribute much to the Socialist movement, and they are an added source of strength in the struggle for a workers' world.

Two Important Historical Books Reviewed by James Oneal

Slavery in Mississippi. By Charles S. Snyder, Ph.D. New York: D. Appleton-Century Co. \$3.50.

THIS study of slavery in a special region, published for the American Historical Association, is an excellent interpretation of the history of Negro bondage in Mississippi. Every phase of the life of the slaves, of plantation economics, of the slave trade, of punishments and rewards, and of the pro tableness of slavery is discussed.

The slave-owning class in 1860 constituted a little over 8 per cent of the population and "The white man's attitude toward slavery was determined largely by the economic interests of his class." White mechanics detested slavery but opposed emancipation because it would bring Negro competition with them. In the frontier regions of small farms and few slaves the leaders of frontier democracy defended slavery with "vigor and daring." There was a shift of political power from the old aristocratic class to the frontier leaders thirty years before the Civil War, but where this old class had admitted the evils of slavery the new leaders "denied the existence of any imperfections in the favorite institution of the South."

The slaves as a whole, of course, were not vocal, but one who has read much of the history of slavery wonders if there was not considerable discussion of their fate in the seclusion of their huts at night. The author retells the fol-

lowing story of an aged Negro grave-digger who addressed a friendly white man:

"Massa, may I ask you something?"

"Ask what you please."

"Can you 'splain how it happened, in the fust place, that the white folks got the start of the black folks, so as to make dem de slaves and do all de work?"

This question alarmed a younger companion of the old grave-digger, and he broke in: "Uncle Pete, it's no use talkin'. It's fo'ordained. The Bible tells you that. The Lord fo'ordained the Nigger to work, and the white man to boss."

This mixture of warning and theology crushed Uncle Pete for a moment. "Dat's so. Dat's so." Then in a tone of despair joined with defiance: "But if dat's so, then God's no fair man!"

How general was this the view of the slaves? We do not know, but it is no answer to point out that there were no slave risings during the Civil War. The slave, unlike the Indian, lived in a strange land with no people of his own to flee to.

This is a scholarly and informing study, measuring up to other volumes of the American Historical Association.

★ ★ ★

A History of Agriculture in the State of New York. By Ulysses Prentiss Hendrik. New York: Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y. \$3, postage extra.

IN a volume of 462 pages, including an excellent index, the author has offered a popular history "for the farmer's fireside, not the study, classroom, or office," and yet it contains a wealth of material of interest to the student of American economic history. "The changing social scene in rural New York, people, not things have lured the author," the story beginning with the early settlements and ending with the nineteenth century.

The forest and Indian agriculture, the moving population, agricultural organizations, turnpikes, country life, food and drink, inter-relations of religion and agriculture, the coming of the printing press, and variety of farm crops are some of the topics treated, and 124 illustrations, many of unusual interest, round out an interesting volume. The farmer who reads it will get a sense of the evolution of his occupation, while one who is interested in the economic history of rural life will find much of value in it.

the Crossroads

Book That Brings Light
Needed By All

long prevalent, free land of the West. He writes valuable chapter ces of the Amer- describes the on which has nent. Depressions the era of pros- New Capitalism" d solved the con- capitalism and as that perpetual een established, his attention to p. As he says, sts who had not the New Capi- new the depres- They knew the problem in arith- uths the Marxian simply in this s for its ser- pounting to less its product. e buy less than which Socialists e—goes to the onsume all of elled to re- tment, in turn, plus goods. er this vicious overproduction ods for which out which the the low wages uy. ssion follows."

The author then turns his attention to the probability of capitalism emerging from this depression. He is skeptical. He says: "Capitalism can survive if it is willing to give up the theory of 'laissez faire'; if it is ready to pay in taxes its full share of the cost of government, including the cost of unemployment insurance and unemployment relief. It can survive, in other words, if it ceases to be capitalism, if capitalists can be persuaded to be the public stewards in return for a little more than modest wages. A Socialist must be pardoned if he is skeptical about either the willingness or the ability of the capitalist to adopt such a form of life. As soon as the leopard change his spots."

Can NRA Succeed?
In discussing the New Deal, Berenberg recognizes the revolutionary significance of the NRA in establishing a system of regulation for American industry. But he insists that it will fail to solve our economic problems. He says: "In spite of hokum and ballyhoo, the NRA will not solve the fundamental problems of our economic life. It will artificially stimulate employment and create a small demand for goods. It may relieve the starving; the basic evil, the exploitation of labor through wage slavery, remains untouched. . . . It will fail because capitalism cannot regulate itself and remain capitalism. "What is to stop an employer from violating his labor agreement? . . . The defiant rebel against

The Workers Abroad

An International Review of the
Socialist and Labor Movement
of the World

By Mark Khinoy

New Light on Austrian "Mistakes"

"WE have made mistakes," declared Otto Bauer, leader of the Austrian Social Democratic Party, in his now famous interview with foreign correspondents. "Of this there is no doubt. I can admit it more frankly since I am responsible." And he went on courageously analyzing these mistakes, among which the most important was not taking up arms at the beginning of the Dollfuss dictatorship in March, 1933, before the reaction was further strengthened and the working class further weakened.

And in this case Bauer demonstrates once more his exceptional loyalty to the Socialist cause and his rare ability to shoulder other men's responsibilities. For neither Bauer nor his partner in the historic drama, the valiant Julius Deutsch, were responsible for the delay of the general strike. The two were against the delay and fought in the inner circles of the party leadership for a general revolutionary offensive against the budding reaction—fought and lost. The majority of the Central Executive Committee, led by Seitz and Renner, opposed this step. Even at the last moment, when the Socialists in Linz struck, Bauer and Deutsch had a hard job in convincing the highest party council. They finally won their point, but by the narrow majority of one vote. . . .

These sensational facts came to light a few days ago in a letter written by the well-known Russian Socialist N. Tassin, now residing in Vienna, to his paper in Paris. [This correspondence was published in toto in *Russkoe Slovo* of New York.] Since Tassin is a reliable journalist, an opponent of the general strike and a political ally of Renner and Seitz, we have no reason to doubt his statements.

Why the Delay?

COMRADE TASSIN tells us that at the secret sessions of the Central Executive Committee, Otto Bauer and Deutsch insisted that a call to an armed struggle must be issued immediately. "Otherwise," they said, "the fate of the German Social Democracy will be ours. Since we possess arms we must use them and without delay. To defer will be suicidal."

The so-called conciliators, or "opportunists," continues our correspondent, as represented by Seitz and Renner, warned against revolutionary fireworks that might be too costly to the Austrian workers. They analyzed the military forces of the Government and the Heimwehr and came to the conclusion that "in an armed struggle we shall be crushed."

"But Deutsch, Bauer and their followers did not tie all their hopes exclusively with the armed uprising; they decided to call simultaneously a general strike and were certain that if the attack would be made on both fronts it would be possible so to disorganize the government machinery that victory would be inevitable!"

"The 'opportunists' shook their heads. They reminded their adversaries that there are in Austria 400,000 unemployed (an enormous army for such a small country!), and that many of them would be only too glad to take the place of the strikers—if the call to a general strike should be answered. . . ."

In passing let it be noted that, in the light of later events, the fear of the "Rights" appear to have been justified. The majority of the workers did not answer the call of their leaders. Grudgingly, with bleeding souls, they continued their daily tasks, leaving the Socialist leaders with their 20,000 armed Schutzbund members to carry the gigantic struggle alone. . . .

The Origin of the Arms

THE same author tells us that the armed uprising was not an accident. It was prepared by Julius Deutsch. After the armistice of 1918, when the Hapsburg Empire collapsed, the Social Democrats were temporarily at the helm of the new Republic. Karl Renner, Karl Seitz, Otto Bauer and Julius Deutsch were in the Government. Deutsch was the War Minister and he made use of his position to accumulate an enormous stock of arms for future emergencies. With the help of specially selected and trusted comrades he built secret depots for the guns and the ammunition. He even went to the trouble of buying arms from soldiers returning from the battlefields. And thus the party came into possession of an enormous quantity of guns, hand grenades and ammunition, sufficient for a whole army corps.

But when the real test came, the valiant leader of the Socialist Schutzbund had only the 20,000 members of his "army" to back him. They fought a losing battle, but they fought it with such determination and self-sacrificing heroism that they will forever remain a source of inspiration for the workers of the world.

De Man Indorses New German Program

HENRI DE MAN, author of the new Belgian program of immediate socialization, has come out with an interesting declaration indorsing "most of the proposals of the new revolutionary program of the German Social Democracy."

On the other hand there are comrades who take a critical

(Continued on Page Eight)

Unemployed Citizens' Leagues

(Continued from Page Two) workers Socialists or at least sympathetic to the Socialist Party, our immediate job is to aid them in their struggles. Even if organized workers in unions and unemployed leagues forget the services we render and turn their backs upon us it still would be to our everlasting credit to have rendered that service.

What about gratitude? Well, since when has the Socialist Party become a thanksgiving institution? Are we organized to gain political favors? Surely not. A revolutionary party must help in every kind of activity, organize the helpless, strengthen the strong, battle with and inspire every form of protest against capitalist brutality. Our business is to agitate, educate and organize. And if Socialists don't get the proper appreciation

and if they fail to gain adherents, it is often their own fault.

In Allegheny County one finds a remarkable illustration of how to do the task right. The Unemployed Citizens' League has 62,000 members in seven districts with 58 Locals or Units. It has a County Central and an Executive committee and has given aid to organization in other counties and is helping to organize the unemployed in Ohio and West Virginia.

More remarkable, however, is its work. It is recognized by the Relief Boards and handles hundreds of cases and complaints each week. The League obtains from \$12 to \$15 per week for families of the unemployed in food allowances; it gets payment for gas and electric bills; gets coal and rent when necessary; clothing, bedding, etc., when needed; hospital and nursing care

for confinement cases and other medical assistance. Yes, begad, C.W.A. jobs are undesirable substitutes for income in Allegheny County. And the great joy, methinks, is not only in the getting of this relief, but in the heck of a good time this army of scrappers has in successfully getting what it wants!

The scope of its activities includes a wider range beyond relief, although this is the all-important service. It handles housing and eviction cases. The Child Welfare committees of the Unemployed Citizens' Leagues (I have just seen their report) has taken care of 3,600 cases during the past two weeks. Their Entertainment Committees enliven the local meetings with labor plays and guide the singing features. Their Mutual Aid committees straighten out many personal problems. Most interesting is the work of the Educational Committee. Holding weekly conferences, comparing experiences, they are doing a great job. They train group leaders, prepare study course bulletins, conduct classes in English and Public Speaking, send speakers to local meetings and conduct forums with social and economic topics.

I spoke to four local meetings, attended a meeting of the Central Committee and helped at a group leaders' conference and at their public speaking class. I came upon them right after a huge mass meeting held the night before at which they hurled their protest against an attempt of the Relief Board to use the post office in a spying adventure. The air was hot! At another local a chairman had just been arrested for insisting upon getting a bed for a sick child. Bob Lieberman ordered a crowd for the court room in the morning. They came and conquered.

The business meetings were conducted with order and dispatch. Reports of committeemen showed things being gotten and things being done in impressive numbers. It was a joy to see our comrades at the helm and the fine efficiency of their work. There is the remarkable leader, Robert Lieberman, the Executive Chairman of the U.C.L., who is respected, yea, even worshipped by this huge army. Others, mostly party members, who are also doing such fine work are Joe McCarthy, George Griffiths, P. A. Daugherty, Ed Thomas, Gertrude Kilroy, Grace Marlowe, Charles Nickols, Dave Rinne and Roy Barrett.

I could write many more columns of what I witnessed. This venture is by far the largest and most successful of its kind in the country. Comrades Crosswaith and Fine have also seen the U.C.L. in action, and I am sure they will agree with me. Modest, tactful, sacrificing and gloriously effective, our Pittsburgh comrades have and are doing a magnificent job.

Note:—Comrades in New York and other cities might well consider this splendid work and try to emulate it.—Editor.

Claessens' Dates

March 18, Hawk Run, Pa.; 19, State College; 20, Johnstown, Pa.; 21, Harrisburg, Pa.; 22, West Chester, Pa.; 23, Philadelphia; 24, Pottstown; 25, Allentown; 26, Reading; 27, Tamaqua.

Wife of Socialist Hero Commits Suicide

VIENNA.—The wife of the commander of the Florisdorf fire brigade, Weissel, who died a heroic death on the gallows for his revolutionary convictions, has committed suicide. Mrs. Weissel suffered a nervous breakdown after the execution of her husband. She left word that she felt no longer able to carry on after the wanton destruction of her and her husband's life work by the Fascist murderers.

Do two things, build the Socialist Party and get subs for The New Leader to help build it.

Prices Are Rising Much Faster Than Wages Are

(Continued from Page One)

1. Retail prices have not fully reflected price increases of wholesale markets, so that a considerable number of new price increases loom in the next few weeks.

2. Unless standards of wages and hours are drastically changed, the increase of wages and employment required by codes has been accomplished, and since inventories are fairly well built up, growth of payrolls is not likely to continue unless there is a further growth of the consuming market.

3. Average purchasing power per employee, industrial and commercial, has declined with rising prices, and while new workers employed at minimum wages necessarily pull down the average, it appears that the low average means some gains in re-employment at the expense of those previously employed.

Mrs. Rumsey says that evidence gathered by her board shows that arrangements to fix uniform prices have been made in the case of numerous products. This has been done, she says, in cement, chemicals, electrical equipment and supplies, ice, coal, lumber and building materials, machinery and tools, office furniture and supplies, petroleum and supplies, rubber, scientific apparatus, steel and fabricated metal products, and some other items.

"We have reason to believe," she declares, "that these products represent only a small part of those affected by uniform price fixing. We also have evidence indicating that a number of industries have increased prices more than can be justified by increased wage payments under the NRA."

Industries which studies by the Consumers' Advisory Board indicate may have retarded the program "by increasing prices more rapidly than they have increased wage payments," Mrs. Rumsey says, include the lumber industry, where price increases on sawmill products appear twice as large as justified by increased wage payments; the paper and pulp industry, in which price increases seem two and a half times the increase justified by wage costs; the petroleum industry, in which the

consumers' annual bill has increased five or six times the industry's annual wage bill; and in a lesser degree the following industries: furniture, soft coal, knit goods, rayon, men's shirts and collars, brick and tile, cement, paint, varnish and glass.

Commenting on the board's investigations and studies, Mrs. Rumsey says:

"The tendency in some industries is to forget the recovery program in their own interests is strengthened by any arrangement to make the determination of prices a matter of agreement among an industry's members. This board feels it is vital to the success of the program to reconsider with the greatest care the arrangements authorized by the codes which have this effect and to move quickly for appropriate revisions.

"Provisions which we think should be critically re-examined include those relating to open price systems, cost provisions and cost accounting systems, restriction of output by allocation or by limitation upon machine hours or plant operation, or upon installation of new machinery, systems for artificially determining freight charges and market areas, arrangements to establish fixed price differentials for different classifications of customers, re-sale price maintenance, and specific code authorizations of price fixing."

Added point to Mrs. Rumsey's remarks is given by the latest report on retail food prices of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The bureau found that prices rose by 2.4 per cent during the two weeks ending Feb. 13. This was the fourth consecutive increase in a two months' period. The present index of retail food prices is 20 per cent above the low point reached in April, 1933. Cereal products, with an advance of nearly 28 per cent above February, 1933, registered the greatest increase. Dairy products jumped more than 13 per cent, and meats increased nearly 8 per cent over a year ago.

Of the 51 cities covered by the bureau's report, 46 showed advances of one-half of 1 per cent or more in the two weeks ending February 13.

America at the Crossroads

(Continued from Page Five)

authority remains, who will come out on top?

The Nature of Fascism

On the one hand the Socialist movement will grow, for workers will realize there is no other way out for them; on the other hand, the capitalists and middle classes will not surrender without a fight.

The middle classes will not be willing to accept their new role as members of a dispossessed working class. They will endeavor to regain their former position; they will yearn for the good old days of "prosperity." They will turn in the direction of Fascism.

But they will gain little from Fascism. Berenberg quite correctly maintains that while the middle classes form the mass base for any Fascist movement, the control rests with the big industrialists and financiers. The industrialists welcome the repudiation of democracy and liberalism; they want to establish an authoritarian state. Fascism becomes capitalism with the fig leaf removed. The open dictatorship of the capitalists is established. Germany and Italy have become the paradise of the great capitalists.

The NRA could easily be turned into a Fascist state by applying its

authority rigidly. If it does, working class organizations will go the way of the unions and working class political parties in Italy and Germany; they will be crushed.

There is no chance, Berenberg believes, for the growth of a dictatorship on the Russian model in America. Furthermore, he correctly points out, the Russian dictatorship is not a working class dictatorship, it is the dictatorship of the Communist Party over the workers.

The Future of Socialism

The problem then remains: can the Socialist movement succeed, can it develop rapidly enough by democratic methods to ward off the Fascist threat? It is no secret that in many quarters democracy is sneered at today. What is its future? Berenberg answers:

"If democracy is to live in America, or elsewhere, it must be preserved by the workers. It cannot live unless the workers achieve economic power. It cannot survive unless its scope is extended from political life to all forms of economic and industrial activity. Political democracy alone is a plant without roots. Only industrial and social democracy can give life and body to political democracy."

A Month's Tour

(Continued from Page Four)

by able comrades, self-sacrificing, and very promising. The Michigan comrades deserve a great deal of credit for their excellent work in rebuilding the state from practically nothing. Cleveland is getting a fresh start with some fine new blood, both in the party and the Yipsels, and the outlook is good. Pittsburgh is one of the best-grounded proletarian movements that it has been my good fortune to run into. Holland, Michigan, struck us as an excellent Socialist center, an epitome of old-world Socialism or pre-war American Socialism. The new Socialists were not so much in evidence but the "old timers" lacked nothing in vitality and activity. We had one of the best meetings of our trip in this Mecca of the Hollanders.

But notwithstanding excellent material among the "old" or the "young" Socialists—and this classification is forced upon the visitor—in a number of places the burden is falling upon a few to do practically all the work. My advice to the younger and newer members of the party is this—DO YOUR SHARE!

The comrades everywhere treated us royally. They put us up at their homes and contributed generously of their time and money to make our meetings successful. It is up to every Socialist and Socialist sympathizer to work within

Labor Organizers!

All comrades interested in a class for labor organizers are urged to get in touch with Jack Altman, secretary of the Labor Committee, at the party office.

Loose Leaves from a Busy Life

By MORRIS HILLQUIT

Beginning with "The Roofs of Cherry Street" in 1886, these memoirs close with the Utica Convention of 1932, and the great speech in which Hillquit asked and answered the question: "Was It Worth While?" It is more than a book of personal memoirs. It is also, in effect, a history of Socialism and Progressive Labor in the United States through more than forty years.

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"Midnight" and Oumansky Stage Revue at Fox Brooklyn

"Midnight" Comes to Fox Brooklyn—New Stage Revue by Oumansky

"Midnight," Chester Erskin's film, adapted from the successful Theatre Guild play of the same name by Claire and Paul Sifton, begins a week's run at the Fox Brooklyn today. A cast of importance, headed by Henry Hull, O. P. Heggie, Margaret Wychely, Sidney Fox and Lynn Overman, appear in the film.

The stage show at the Fox is, "The Happy-Go-Lucky-Revue," a new extravaganza devised by Alexander Oumansky, portraying a merry go round of fun and presenting the new director of stage activities, Benny Ross.

The Nicholas Brothers, Harry Losee, dancer; Marie and Antoinette in a "Rhapsody in Blue," Freddie Berrens and his orchestra, and the twenty-four "Happy-Go-Lucky Girls" in new routines complete the stage show.

Sylvia Sidney, Fredric March at Brooklyn Paramount

What with Sylvia Sidney and Fredric March co-starring in "Good Dame," the screen attraction, and in the stage presentation Jack Haley, comedian of numerous stage hits, Lillian Roth, Benny Rubin, The Poet Prince, the Soviet Dancers and Yacha Bunchuk, the Brooklyn Paramount Theatre will present one of its most finely balanced programs beginning today.

In "Good Dame," Fredric March and Sylvia Sidney are said to provide a breezy and well sustained comedy drama that shows March in the type of role he has never essayed before. As a "bad" boy in love with a "good" dame, his lively romantic role finds him involved in all sorts of difficulties.

A Scene from "The House of Rothschild"



Robert Young, Loretta Young and George Arliss as they appear on the Astor screen in the much publicized "The House of Rothschild."

Stars from Screen, Stage and Radio in Casino Varieties Due Easter Monday

The Casino Varieties, combining all the best elements of big-time two day vaudeville, with its headline recruits from the musical comedy stage, the screen and radio world, embellished by an atmospheric background of 40 beautiful girls under the direction of Bobby Connolly, will be launched at the Casino Theatre, 7th Ave. and 50th St., on Easter Monday.

Haring and Blumenthal, well-known theatre and realty operators, in association with Jack Shapiro, are sponsoring this new type of entertainment for New York theatregoers and plan many unique innovations. Connolly has been conferring with Arthur Swanson and Irving Ceaser and other writers with the thought of blending all the units into a bright and sparkling three-hour entertainment.

Present plans call for a policy of two shows a day Monday to Friday inclusive, with all seats reserved, and three performances on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. The popular prevailing prices will be within the range of even "depression" pocketbooks.

"Bedside" with Marien William at Brooklyn Strand

"Bedside," with Marien William, is at the Brooklyn Warner Strand Theatre. Other members of the cast include Kathryn Sergava, Allen Jenkins, Henry O'Neill, David Landau, Donald Meek, Jean Muir and Earle Foxe.

As an added attraction to the feature picture the Strand presents Joe Penner in a two-act comedy playlet, "Gangway," with Polly Waters.

New News

The all-newsreel show at the Pathe Embassy continues to be as pleasant a way as one can see, of keeping aware of the world. The ice-jams along Cape Cod, the bathing-suit show in Florida, the Hitler mock-trial in Madison Square Garden, the indoor national championship foot-races, the out-board motorboat races; the pleasures and thrills, the troubles and ills, of all the human races, are filmed in weekly review. Quick shots show special items in rapid capture, as this week the "Golden Glove" finals were on the screen the day after the matches, as next week we may watch a fire or flood or fashion-show in action. Indeed, after the snow of this winter, there is every prospect of a flood spring. Meantime, serenely every week old Skipper Bill ploughs his way through the frozen North, showing us new places and creatures—including the eaglets now on view in feather and flesh at the Bronx Zoo. The Embassy habit is weekly wisdom.

★ ★ ★ ★ —Daily News
... The Group Theatre, and Sidney Harmon and James R. Ullman, present Sidney Kingsley's successful play

MEN IN WHITE

"Vigorous and exciting drama. Should be seen."—Lockridge, SUN
"Adorned with the most beguiling acting the town affords."—Atkinson, TIMES

BROADHURST THEA.

44th ST., W. of BROADWAY
Eva. 8:45 - 50c to \$2.50
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40 - 50c to \$2.00
Extra Easter Monday Matinee

"The assure of Mr. Hull's characterization of Jester Lester is as perfect a feat of acting as I have seen in forty years of playgoing."—Percy Hammond, Herald Trib.

HENRY HULL "TOBACCOROAD"

by JACK KIRKLAND. Based on Erskine Caldwell's Novel
48TH ST. THEATRE—E. of B'way Pop. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40
Bryant 9-0178. Evns. 8:40

In Violin Recital



Yehudi Menuhin, who will be heard at Carnegie Hall, Sunday evening, March 18.

DEFT DANCING MONTECARLO BALLET RUSSE. At the St. James.

Under the general direction of W. de Basil, the Monte Carlo Ballet Russe, another of the famous foreign companies or personalities imported by S. Hurok, is exhibiting its work at the St. James Theatre. With many graceful performers, the company is at its best in the traditional ballet forms, as in the delicately sensitive and gay "character ballet" to the music of Johann Strauss' "The Beautiful Danube." In this we watch the progress of young love, interrupted by a breath of old jealousy, checkered with the bright gaiety of a public garden, all in fluid flow of pretty costume and light-footed dancing. Andre Derain's ballet of the competition between two tailors, with modern "The Six", is better in sound than in choreographic detail; the story leaves many opportunities for humor untouched, and lacks decision and smooth transition. There is more successful work in the dance interpretation of Tchaikowsky's Fifth Symphony, where the abstract flow of dance design at times rises to patterns of moving music by Georges Auric (one of

"Coming Out Party" on Roxy Screen — Frances Stevens Heads New Stage Revue

Well-known personalities of the stage, screen and radio appear in the new screen and stage show at the Roxy Theatre this week. The feature film attraction is "Coming Out Party," starring Frances Dea and Gene Raymond. On the stage, Arthur Boran, mimic and star of the N.B.C. Colgate Palmolive program, heads the stage revue.

On the stage a gay Fanchon and Marco revue features, in addition to the headliner, Arthur Boran, Ching Ling Foo Jr., with her acrobatic and juggling troupe; Gregory and Raymon, comedy instrumentalists; the Carroll Sisters, dancers; and Billie Joy, comedienne and songstress. By popular demand, Miss Frances Stevens appears for a second week in the elaborate "Carioca" production number with the Gae Foster Girls.

beauty. The choreography of this is by Leonide Massine, who himself appears in "The Beautiful Danube," and is unquestionably the outstanding member of the troupe, the work of which brings another view of good dancing, in the great tradition, to our receptive shores.

Dwight Deere Wiman & Tom Weatherly present

SHE LOVES ME NOT

The Season's Comedy Smash Hit
By HOWARD LINDSAY
Adapted from Edward Hope's novel.
"Full of merriment... It is spontaneous, guileless and tumultuous. It is pure comedy."
—Brooks Atkinson, Times

46th ST. THEA. W. of B'way
Eva. 8:40 to 10:30 Mats. Wed. 50c to \$2
Sat. 2:40

MAX GORDON'S OUTSTANDING SUCCESSES

WALTER HUSTON in "DODSWORTH"

Dramatized by SIDNEY HOWARD
SHUBERT Theatre, 44th Street West of Broadway
Evenings 8:40. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30

Gladys COOPER Adrienne ALLEN Raymond MASSEY
in "The Shining Hour"
A New Play by Keith Winter
with Cyril Raymond — Marjorie Fielding — Derek Williams
BOOTH Theatre, 45th Street, West of Broadway. Evenings 8:40
Matinees Thursday and Saturday 2:30

"ROBERTA"

A New Musical Comedy
by JEROME KERN and OTTO HARBACH
Adapted from Alice Duer Miller's novel "Gowns by Roberta"
NEW AMSTERDAM Theatre, 42nd St. W. of B'way. Evns. 8:15.
Matinees Wed. & Sat., 50c, \$2.50, plus tax.

GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents

YELLOW JACK

by SIDNEY HOWARD
"Last night made theatrical history. Sidney Howard has accomplished something of tremendous importance to the stage. His play enlarges the scope of the modern theatre. 'Yellow Jack' is not only a profoundly moving piece of work, but a play of extraordinary significance."
—Brooks Atkinson, N. Y. Times

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MATS. THURS. & SAT. 2:40

The WIND and the RAIN
"YOU COULD NOT ASK FOR A MORE ATTRACTIVE EVENING IN THE THEATRE."
—Atkinson, Times.
with FRANK LAWTON and ROSE HOBART
RITZ THEATRE, W. 48th St.
Evns. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat.

FRANCES GENE
DEE RAYMOND
"COMING OUT PARTY"
A Fox Film with
Allison SKIPWORTH - Harry GREEN
★ Plus GALA NEW STAGE REVUE ★
Radio's **ARTHUR BORAN**
CHING LING FOO, JR. • FRANCES
STEVENS • GREGORY & RAYMOND
CARROLL SISTERS • BILLIE
JOY • GAE FOSTER GIRLS
WESLEY EDDY and Gang
SHOW VALUE OF THE NATION
ROXY 25c to 2 P. M.
35c to 6 P. M.
55c to Close
7th Ave. & 50th St. Children 15c
BARGAIN MATINEES SAT. & SUN.
50c 1 p.m. to 6 p.m.—35c to 1 p.m.

SYLVIA SIDNEY
FREDRIC MARCH
in
"GOOD DAME"
ON STAGE
JACK HALEY
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AT CARNEGIE HALL
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This Afternoon at
Vivaldi-Molinari, Haydn
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Thurs. Evn. at 8:45; Fri. Aft. at 3:30
Soloist: JOSE ITURBI, Pianist
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Vivaldi-Molinari, Haydn, Brahms
ARTHUR JUDSON, Mgr. (Society Place)

MENUHIN
CARNegie HALL NEXT SUNDAY EVENING, MARCH 18, at 8:15
Tickets Now, \$1.00 to \$2.50 (Mason & Hamlin) Mgt. Evans & Salter

"Yellow Jack" Should Prove Catching at Martin Beck

The Week on the Stage

By Joseph T. Shipley

FEVER ON-STAGE

"YELLOW JACK." A history by Sidney Howard and Paul de Kruif. At the Martin Beck.

The stirring story of man's fight against yellow fever, as told in Paul de Kruif's "Microbe Hunters," has every germ of the dramatic developed in Sidney Howard's play. The result is an intensely interesting dramatized lecture, making vivid and vital the personality and the earnestness, and the tremendous importance, of man's struggle against disease. The hunt that we watch was especially eventful, involving a doctor who for nineteen years had been deemed a crank, the mosquitoes he guarded, and the American Army—though through the clever stage effects of Jo Mielziner (which he calls essentialism, though in parts it's but shrewd makeshift) we journey to London and West Africa and Cuba, and watch action of 1900, 1927, and 1929.

The four privates who volunteer, two for the bites of infected mosquitoes, two for the "dirty house" where they sleep in blankets and wear clothing of victims of the fever, are the most fully developed figures—though we may suspect a slight movement toward caricature. Two of them, volunteering, refuse the proffered \$300; one accepts it to go back to his Southern home and find him a wife; the other, a son of Israel and a disciple of Marx, accepts the money to go back to Chicago and print radical literature. And their volunteering made possible the Panama Canal. And of this bit of history, Sidney Howard has built a powerful presentation, interesting and vividly produced.

Dancing Looks at Life

The dancing of Belle Didjah, as seen at the Forrest last Sunday, reveals a talent growing more aware of its powers. A winsome personality, with a gentle but effective humor, marks her moods, especially in her "Moving Creatures," from wood sprite to "sub-way angel"—a creature of legs and eyes and chewing gum. Although the "Impressions of the Orient"

Betty Starbuck



In "All the King's Horses," the popular musical comedy, at the Imperial Theatre.

brings the fruit of Belle Didjah's recent study there, the most interesting group is her revivification of the series that suggests the "moods of religious expression" of four civilizations: Luxor at the height of Egypt's growth; Mycenae in the Byzantine decadence; Assisi when Christianity was serious; and Gotham today, with "jazz enthroned and social unrest." In our age the dance deftly suggests the culmination of the several urges of the past, with the jazz rhythm and pace that seem to mark a basic restlessness, a fundamental lack in our civilization. It is strange to recall that the Soviet dancers recently seen here performed gymnastic 19th century ballet modes, when dancing is, as Belle Didjah's work shows, inevitably a comment on society.

"Sing and Whistle" Now at the Forrest Theatre

"Sing and Whistle," the comedy by Milton Herbert Gropper, in which Ernest Truex is starred, moved to the Forrest Theatre last Monday. The supporting players include Sylvia Field, Donald MacDonald and Dorothy Mathews.

News Reel Scholarships

By Trans-Lux

The educational value of the news, and the newsreel as a spreader of general information, and an antidote to the gossip-and-scandal tabloids, is emphasized by the Scholarship Contest to be held by the Madison Ave. and 59th St. Trans-Lux Theatre. A number of varied scholarships, to professional schools, to summer-camps, etc., will be awarded to the girls and boys—from 8 to 25—who show fullest recognition of significant news and ability to express their opinions of current events.

Miss Sophie Kerr, of the Sponsors' Committee, comments: "I think we all agree that perhaps now is the most important time in many years to seriously direct the attention of young people to the study of current events, especially in view of the rapidly changing economic, social and political conditions of the entire world. I sincerely trust this contest will help to further interest in current history through the study of the printed word, the voice of the newscaster, and the visual impact made possible by the newsreel to clarify and fix in people's minds the conditions under which they are living today."

George White's "Scandals"

on Screen at Music Hall
Radio City Music Hall patrons will see the entire resident company of the Music Hall, including the famous Roxyettes, in "Repeal the Blues."

George White's filmed "Scandals," with Rudy Vallee, Jimmy Durante, Alice Faye and other stars, is the new attraction on the Music Hall screen.

In New Group Theatre Play



Stella Adler has one of the leading roles in "Gentlewoman," which will open at the Cort Theatre Thursday evening, March 22

Hepburn in "Spitfire" Opens at the Albee Theatre

Katharine Hepburn's latest picture, "Spitfire," is now at the Albee Theatre. The large supporting cast in "Spitfire" includes Ralph Bellamy, Robert Young, Martha Sleeper, Louis Mason, Sara Haden, John Beck and others, and the production was directed by John Cromwell.

N.B.C. presents no less than three of the five acts on the vaudeville-bill accompanying "Spitfire." Rex Cole's Mountaineers share headline billing with the Three X Sisters, Pearl, Violet and Jessie, and Harry Burns, the Italian comedian.



DAILY NEWS

"A TIMELY AND FIERY DOCUMENT."

—World-Telegram

"ENGROSSING THROUGH-OUT."

—Times

"A MAGNIFICENT PICTURE."

—Mirror

"ARLISS AT HIS BEST."

—Herald-Tribune

"A TOWER OF ENTERTAINMENT."

—American

"ARLISS IS SUPERB."

—Eve. Journal

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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.

Boston Socialists Honor Marcus

BOSTON.—In recognition of nearly a half century of unselfish devotion and loyal service to the labor and Socialist movement a dinner was recently given in honor of Louis Marcus.

One hundred friends and comrades attended. In numerous short speeches both old and young comrades paid their respects to the veteran Socialist Morris Seskind of Chicago sent a telegram of congratulation and James O'Neal, editor of The New Leader, who worked with Marcus when O'Neal was Massachusetts state secretary, sent a beautiful message. Comrade Marcus was presented a pipe on which are engraved his name and the emblem of the Socialist Party. Comrade George E. Roemer acted as toastmaster.

Louis Marcus was born in Suwalki, Poland, in 1861. As a youth of 19 he came to America, settling first in New York City where he learned the trade of cigarmaking. In 1892, he joined the Cigarmakers' Union and a year later, 1893, he joined the Socialist Labor Party. Ever since then he has been identified with the trade union and Socialist movements.

From New York, Marcus went to Chicago where he continued his

activities in the trade union and political movements of the workers. While in Chicago, he came as close as he ever did to being elected to public office when he lost in an aldermanic election by only a few votes.

In 1906, he left Chicago and moved to Boston where he has since lived and worked for the party.

Comrade Marcus belongs to the fast-diminishing group of comrades who took an active part in the split of the S.L.P. and fought the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

In the Cigarmakers' Union he served on the executive board of Local 97 of Boston. In the Socialist Party he has served as state secretary, as a delegate to the St. Louis convention of 1917 where he voted for the famous anti-war resolution, and he has been the party's candidate for numerous public offices.

But of all the varied capacities in which Comrade Marcus has served the party he is best known as a scholar and teacher of Socialism, a Marxist, who "knows his stuff." He is unquestionably the foremost Marxist and leader of study classes in the state. To his classes have come and still come, for he is still in harness, both the newcomers and oldtimers for a grounding in the fundamentals of Socialism. When questions of party policy arise, it is Louis Marcus that comrades seek for counsel and information.

Marcus is an admirable example of a workingman, who, though denied an opportunity for formal education, inspired by the ideals of Socialism, has educated himself. He is in every sense a scholar in the field of social sciences, who can creditably defend his cause everywhere.

Party Notes

Washington

Leo Welsh reports the election of John F. McKay, Earl Browder and R. Klein as delegates to the National convention. Leo Welsh, Tillman K. Garrison and A. H. Zwicker are alternates.

Frank Crossworth will tour the state from March 19th to 25th. Lena Morrow Lewis is also considering a tour of the state. George R. Kirkpatrick will arrive in April for speaking dates. Earl Browder, field secretary of the party, is candidate in the school board election and is putting up a good campaign.

Illinois

Chicago.—March 23rd, lecture by Rev. Harold M. Kingsley, Negro minister, on "Race vs. Class Consciousness Among the Negroes," 6th Congressional District Forum.

March 30th, closing of the forum this season—lecture by Roy Burt on "The Anti-War Policy of the Labor and Socialist International."

April 7th—at the close of the winter activities of the 6th Congressional District a banquet will be given to inspire our comrades to further the work for Socialism. The lectures are conducted at 3223 West Roosevelt Road.

Michigan

Harry Carlisle, of Charlotte, has been elected chairman of the State Executive Committee.

Wayne County. Next meeting of Wayne County Central Committee, Monday, March 19. Branch 1. Speaker at Saturday open forum, March 17, is the Spanish Consul on "Has the Spanish Republic Failed?"—Branch 2 (Headquarters 16302 Mack). Tickets now on sale for Gala Festival at Forester Hall, Saturday, March 31.—Branch 3. Opening of new headquarters at John R. and Louisiana, Saturday, March 17.—Branch 5. Larry Davidson will speak on "Taxes—Who Pays and Why?" at branch headquarters, 9105 Hamilton, Saturday, March 17. The branch recently distributed copies of their new publication, "The Northwest Socialist Bulletin," in the surrounding neighborhood. The publication will be issued bi-weekly.

Connecticut

New Haven.—Candidates for Connecticut delegates to National Convention nominated by Local New Haven were: Max Winter, former vice-mayor of New Haven; Arnold Freese, Walter E. Davis, Martin Plunkett, J. J. Kennedy, Harris.

Local New Haven has secured new headquarters on Orange St. in the center of the city.

Nominations for delegates to the national convention for Local Norwalk are: Devere Allen, Arnold R. Freese, Jasper McLevy, Martin Plunkett, Jack C. Bergen, Carl M. Rhodin. Connecticut is entitled to six delegates who will be elected by a state-wide membership referendum.

A public meeting will be held on Sunday afternoon, March 25, with either Max Winter, former vice-mayor of Vienna, or Arnold Freese as the principal speaker.

Arrangements have been made for a social and dance for members and friends Saturday night, April 14. The Socialist Study and Discussion Group, which is open to all who wish to attend, will meet at headquarters next Wednesday night, March 14.

The Finance Committee presented plans to raise funds for local work and to take care of Norwalk's quota in the Connecticut Socialist Progress Fund campaign.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia.—August Claessens will speak Friday, March 23, at the Labor Institute, 610 Locust St. His topic will be "The Paris Commune and Vienna 1831-1934." The Labor Institute Chorus and the Shricman Trio will present revolutionary songs.

Dr. Jesse Holmes, Socialist candidate for Governor, will be chairman.

New Jersey

Essex County.—Events for the coming week include organization meeting of Y.P.S.L. circle of the Oranges Friday evening at the West Orange Community House. Monday evening the Rand School class at county headquarters, 1085 Broad St., will hear August Taylor on "Socialism and Communism after 1921." The county executive committee will meet Tuesday evening.

Wednesday evening, March 21, the branch of the Oranges will hear a lecture by Prof. E. R. Zabriskie of Dana College on "Everyday Life under the Soviets" in the Munn Ave. Presbyterian Church, Munn Ave. and Main St., East Orange.

Irvington Branch meets Thursday evening in V.F.W. Hall, Springfield and Brookside Ave., Irvington, while the Central Branch of Newark will meet the same night at county headquarters.

Pasaic.—Drawing and entertainment Sunday evening, March 18, at 8 p.m., at 585 Main Ave., sponsored by Branch 1. Bergen County.—East Ruth-Carlstadt Branch will hold get-together dinner for United Socialist Drive Mon., Mar. 19, at 7 p.m., in Bergen Restaurant, 2 Erie Ave., Rutherford, N. J. Guest speaker Wm. Karlin on "The New Epoch."

Fairlawn.—Radburn Branch will hold a monster "Drive" dinner and dance at Vincent's Country Club, 172 Saddle River Rd., Fairlawn, Sat. eve., Mar. 24. Prof. Luther Evans of Princeton University will be the guest speaker.

Palisade.—The local branch is busy with study classes. The members have promised \$1 each to United Socialist Drive.

New York

Buffalo.—Local Organizer Baumann has already organized three neighborhood branches and hopes to organize ten more. The local is making arrangements to hold an anti-war meeting April 6th and a May Day meeting May 1st. Herman J. Hahn has concluded his series of radio talks on Station WGR, and an attempt will be made to secure a more powerful station for future talks.

Onondaga-Sherrill.—The local has paid for its full quota of convention assessment stamps. It has nominated Prof. Vladimir Karapetoff for delegate-at-large to the national convention, and Otto L. Endres of Utica for alternate-at-large. Fred Sander of Syracuse and Wm.

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Quackenbush of Onelda for delegate and alternate respectively to represent the East-Central section of the state.

Newburgh.—Wm. M. Feigenbaum addressed a very successful forum meeting here last Monday evening, discussing "Fascism."

Buffalo.—The local is arranging an anti-war meeting for April 6th. Herman J. Hahn will preside, and efforts are being made to secure John Nevin Sayre of Toledo, Ohio, as one of the speakers. A public affairs committee has been organized consisting of Herman J. Hahn, Elizabeth C. Roth, Julian H. Weiss, John Ellison and R. A. Hoffman.

Yonkers.—The Yonkers branch will hold a Forum every Thursday evening at its new headquarters, 29 Palisade Ave. The speaker this week was State Secretary Herbert M. Merrill, who discussed the subject of "Technology and Socialism."

New Rochelle.—Sunday night at Debs Hall, 284 North Ave., Tucker P. Smith, faculty director, Brookwood Labor College, on "Whither America?" Speaker next Sunday, Esther Friedman.

The New Mexico Socialist Convention

By Leon A. Cousins, State Secretary

The most successful convention in the history of the party in New Mexico was recently held. The delegates represented live and active locals in many parts of the state.

The convention was called to order by State Chairman Hale S. Duncan after which the keynote address was delivered by the state organizer. The entire convention proceeded with excellent efficiency. The committees reported in the afternoon session and the principal debate was on the question of immediate demands in the platform. By a vote of 12 to 6 the convention adopted the "single plank platform" presented by the Southwest Socialist Encampment last September at Pine Crest, Colorado.

It was the sense of the convention that immediate demands ought to be expressed by the organization of the oppressed workers and farmers at the precise point of exploitation.

C. Frank Powell was elected state chairman, and his wife is state secretary. Other members of the new S.E.C. are Ann Webster of Santa Fe, Maureen Sigler of Albuquerque, W. C. Tharp of Clovis, Dr. E. R. Frost of Hot Springs, C. W. Cole of Hatch, Hale S. Duncan of Clovis, T. F. Goodrich of Logan, T. N. Hutchinson of Hobbs, G. W. Lawrence of Farmington, and N. S. Sweeney of Hot Springs.

For the fall election Dr. E. R. Frost of Hot Springs was named for Governor, G. W. Lawrence for Lieutenant Governor, and Mrs. Maureen Sigler for U.S. Representative in Congress. For U.S. Senators the convention named W. C. Tharp for the long term and T. N. Hutchinson for the short term. Excellent front page publicity was received from the press, the news going over the press wires to all papers in the state.

It can be said without exaggeration that the Socialist Party in New Mexico is already a factor that the old parties will have to contend with in the coming election.

West Virginia State Convention

By J. F. Higgins

The most successful state convention ever held by the Socialist party of West Virginia has passed into history. About 150 delegates from 46 counties attended the convention which was opened by J. F. Higgins, State Secretary, in Union Labor Headquarters of Clarksburg, on Saturday, March 3. W. Earl Annon, talented member of Philippi, was selected for U. S. Senator. A banquet was served by Clarksburg comrades.

The hall was jammed with an enthusiastic audience Saturday evening. Dr. Robert T. Kerlin, formerly member of the faculty of the Potomac State College, made a masterly address on "The New Deal—What It Means." Ralph Roonts of the Philippi Young People's Socialist League made an excellent talk on "The Socialist Party—A Revolutionary Working Class Movement."

Messages of fraternal greeting were received from H. Flury, Mayor Daniel W. Hoan, Clarence Senior, "Jim" Maurer, Albert Sprague Coolidge, Sara Limbach, Dr. S. M. Neistadt, James O'Neal and S. M. Levitas of The New Leader, J. Luther Kibler, Clarence H. Taylor, F. G. Strickland, and others.

Plans were adopted for an intensive, extensive and aggressive campaign. Con-

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Congressional district conventions will be called and the party will nominate for every office in the coming election. David Rime of the Pennsylvania S. E. C. and Milton Weisberg, National organizer of the Y.P.S.L., addressed the convention and were with us during its whole period. Their presence was an inspiration to the delegates and both were accorded a vote and a voice in all the proceedings.

At 4 p.m., Sunday, the delegates departed, many of whom had to cross three mountain ranges. All were enthusiastic and prepared to carry the message of Socialism to the electorate of the "Mountain State" in the campaign.

FACTS about the

Soviet Union

—of special significance to the Foresighted Investor

ECONOMIC STABILITY

Throughout the sixteen years of its existence, the Soviet Union has met all of its obligations without resort to moratoriums, "stand-still agreements" or reductions of any kind.

It has displaced leading powers of the world in point of industrial production and now stands second only to the United States. The First Five Year Plan involved an expenditure of \$26 billion at par for the national economy.

While other nations have been staggering under the impact of the depression the Soviet Union has reduced its total of foreign obligations by 67%. For the year 1933, exports exceeded imports by \$75 million. The budget

of the U. S. S. R. is balanced with a surplus.

With a gold production in 1933 of more than \$50 million and a gold reserve in the issue department of the State Bank of the U.S.S.R. of \$416 million, the total bonded gold debt of the Soviet Union is less than \$15 million—less than that of the average small American City. Its commercial indebtedness, about \$250 million, is less than even the funded debt of any one of several American cities.

These achievements are due directly to the State Planning System—in control of every factor affecting Soviet national economy.

FOR THE FORESIGHTED INVESTOR

THE foregoing facts serve to emphasize the desirability of Soviet Government 7% Gold Bonds. Here is a bond whose principal and interest payments are based upon a fixed quantity of gold, payable in American currency at the prevailing rate of exchange. Interest is paid quarterly at The Chase National Bank of New York.

The bonds, issued in denominations of 100 gold roubles, are priced at par and accrued interest. (A gold rouble contains 0.774234 grams of pure gold). Their cost in American currency is based on the daily quotation of the dollar in terms of gold. Naturally, any further depreciation in the dollar would enhance the value of these Gold Bonds.

In order to insure long-term marketability, the State Bank of the U.S.S.R. has agreed to repurchase these bonds on demand of the holder at par and accrued interest at any time after one year from date of purchase.

Circular. A fully describing these bonds will be sent upon request.

Soviet American Securities Corp.
30 Broad Street New York City

Labor Party Rules London

By Norman Thomas

TIMELY TOPICS

(Continued from Page One)

dusted it off and loudly announced that it would be put into effect. The victory is the more significant because of the fact that all parties are wiped out except the Labor Party of Socialism and the so-called Municipal Reformers, the party name under which the Tories operate in municipal elections. The so-called Progressives—the name under which the Liberals contested municipal elections—disappeared in the avalanche of Labor votes.

The new London County Council consists of 69 Socialists and 55 Tories, replacing the outgoing Council of 80 Tories, 38 Socialists and six Liberals.

The victory is the more remarkable considering that for the County Council there is no universal suffrage. Only "householders" may vote, lodgers and "service occupiers" (that is, servants, butlers, etc., who sleep in their places of employment) being disfranchised. If there were universal suffrage the Socialists would have won by a landslide.

Even East Fulham went Labor. That constituency had always been a Tory stronghold both for Parliament and for the L.C.C. When last October John Wilmot, Socialist, won the parliamentary seat at a by-election by a majority of 4,840, overturning an anti-Labor majority of 14,521 at the previous election, it was considered a "freak" result. That the section is a solid Socialist gain is indicated by the victory of Labor in the L.C.C. elections.

Herbert Morrison, leader of the Labor Party in the L.C.C., and Minister of Transport in the second Labor government, announced the program of the Labor government of London to be inaugurated the moment the new Council took possession of the beautiful County Hall directly across the river from the Houses of Parliament.

Slums will be cleared and 100,000 separate workers' homes will be built, he said. Hospital service will be overhauled and all London hospitals will be re-equipped with service to the masses as the main objective. Old schools will be rebuilt, teachers' salaries will be restored to the level that obtained before the MacDonald government began

slashing them, and the "ignominious atmosphere" will be removed from the system of relieving poverty. The L.C.C. under Labor Party control, said Morrison, now has "definite moral authority to adopt a forward policy."

The London County Council is the body that most closely corresponds to a municipal government in America, although there are important differences. In England all government consists of single chambered legislatures, the Council or Parliament, as the case may be, selecting executives by the cabinet system, or employing executives as experts responsible to the majority of the Council. The London County Council is so-called despite the fact that there is no London country. The jurisdiction of the Council covers schools, hospitals, relief, and especially housing. Police and fire protection are covered by the Home Office, headed by a member of the Cabinet, and street cleaning and rates—or local taxation—are covered by the separate governments of the 27 boroughs that make up London, a number of which have Socialist governments. The County government covers the metropolitan area in which dwell some 5,000,000 people, next to New York the greatest city in the world.

Ever since the establishment of the L.C.C. in 1888 Socialist members of the minority have urged measures of social reform, and many leading Socialist and labor statesmen received their first training in public work as members. Sidney Webb, now Lord Passfield, began his important research and statistical work as a member of the Council, and forty years ago Bernard Shaw worked in the educational department of the Council.

Herbert Morrison, who will occupy a position roughly corresponding to that of Mayor in a great American city, is considered one of the ablest of the younger Labor leaders of Great Britain. As Minister of Transport he did remarkable work in coordinating all transportation services, elevated, subways, trams, buses and taxicabs, in London under a public Authority. By many he is considered the coming Labor leader and a possibility as Premier when the Labor Party again wins the Government.

The Workers Abroad

(Continued from Page Five)

attitude toward the new programmatic declarations. One of them is S. Aufhäuser, a leading member of the Prague Vorstand. Their arguments will be analyzed in a later issue.

Thaelmann's Secretary a Nazi Spy

ALFRED KATTNER, a leading German Communist, who for years occupied one of the most confidential posts in the German Communist group in the Bezirksrat to the party's chief leader, Ernst Thaelmann—was lately discovered to be a Nazi spy of many years' standing. . . . He was shot on Feb. 1. In retaliation the police killed four previously arrested Communists "while attempting to escape." One of them was John Scheer, formerly head of the Communist party after Thaelmann's arrest.

Walter Otto, ex-president of the Communist faction of the Bezirksrat in Leipzig, and Fritz Basecke, ex-president of the Communist aldermen in the same city, just terminated their evolution from Stalin to Hitler. In a pamphlet, "Vom Kommunismus über die

Schutzhaft zum National-Sozialismus," the two renegades let the world know of their evolution.

This pamphlet was not written under coercion in prison, but many months after they were released. In the booklet they reveal that since they joined the Hitler camp they were active propagandists for the Nazi cause among Socialists and Communists. They did it together with another Stalin leader, Wesche, from Chemnitz. And they claim that it was easy sailing among Communists; not so among Socialists. "To penetrate in the Social-Democratic camp was much harder," write the renegades.

The local Communist paper, The Daily Worker, came out lately with a triumphant announcement that Paul Loebe, former Socialist president of the Reichstag, is becoming a Nazi. This news should be taken with a barrel of salt. For it comes—and the Communist sheet knew it when it wrote the diatribe—from the same Berlin correspondent of the *Libre Belgique*, who prior to this cabled the equally false news about the Communist leader Torgler joining the Nazi party of Hitler.

The unfortunate result of this

What to Fight For

SOCIALISTS, trade unionists, and all friends of labor and justice should fight for all they are worth for the following measures in Washington:

1. The Wagner Bill to abolish company unions. This bill can be improved with regard to the composition of the Labor Board and by adding protections against any possible drift to the danger of compulsory arbitration. Nevertheless a bill outlawing the company union is vital to any possible success of the machinery of the codes as a protection for labor.

2. Better unemployment insurance. In a Socialist paper in this brief catalogue of bills it is needless to repeat the argument for the absolute necessity of a comprehensive scheme of social insurance which should cover, among other matters, unemployment. It is impossible now to apply what are called sound actuarial principles to an insurance bill and have it adequate. That is to say, a sufficient reserve fund cannot be set up in an emergency. The Federal government will therefore have to provide for starting off any form of unemployment insurance with an outright grant. The cost of unemployment insurance should be borne by employers and by the public and not by underpaid workers.

3. Pending the absorption of unemployed workers in industry through shortening hours and socializing the means of production, and pending the establishment of a genuine system of social insurance, the Federal government should at once act to prevent a relief crisis by additional and adequate appropriations for the unemployed. Most cities and states simply cannot meet the relief bills with which they will be swamped. Some cities and states like New York which might meet those bills will be slow in doing it. There ought to be a uniform federal policy and a uniform program of relief and taxation. That policy should include enlargement of P.W.A., curtailment of C.W.A. to the limits of useful work, and cash allowance to the unemployed. Meanwhile some carefully planned experiments might be made in bringing idle men and idle factories together. It cannot, however, be insisted too strongly that you will not be able to defeat the capitalist system by putting the unemployed to work to exchange goods among themselves. If you can get power in the state to do the latter job adequately you can get power to capture the whole system. That is something that Upton Sinclair and a lot of other people have forgotten with their schemes for conquering poverty by putting the unemployed into idle factories or on the land. It's dubious business to put unemployed on the land at a time we are driving farmers off the land.

4. The next thing on which labor should insist is the passage of the Nye resolution calling for an investigation of the criminal role of armament makers in fomenting fear, suspicion and hate in order that they may get the benefit of fat contracts for war preparations. Again I urge everyone who can to go to a library or wherever he can get hold of that expensive capitalist magazine "Fortune" for March and read there the amazing exposure of the crimes of the armament makers.

5. All labor should be behind the demands of the post office employees that Postmaster-General Farley's boasted savings will not be increased or continued at their expense. It is outrageous that the government should advocate higher wages in private industry while it reduces the wages of its own employees, in some cases, as in the case of substitute postal clerks, to sweatshop levels.

Finally Socialist and labor men and women in New York—yes, the whole body of consumers—should actively demand the passage of the public utility bills giving municipalities the right to make and distribute power. We Socialists have demanded that for years and now that bills are in the Legislature they can be pushed by us. The objection of the public utilities companies is precisely what ought to be expected. It may be a little expensive to beat the private utilities companies by municipal competition but it is an expense we can well afford rather than a continuance of their arrogant, monopolistic extortionate control over us.

provocation by a Nazi press agent was a formal demand by the *Neuer Vorwärts*, official organ of the German Social-Democracy, addressed to Comrade Loebe, to disregard all danger of Nazi penalties and come out with an

open statement of his position. There were in the sinister cable, however, a few pathetic lines that the Communist press "overlooked." Loebe said: "I am without any means for a livelihood and am forced, at 60, to start life anew."

I am walking the streets looking for work, but without result. I may get a job as a proofreader. . . . And here is my capital—11 marks—the unemployment relief benefit which I received today for the first time."



Norman Thomas

The Share Croppers

SOCIALISTS in Memphis and across the river in Arkansas are doing a grand job in carrying on the fight I started when I was in Arkansas concerning the plight of share croppers. It may be necessary for them to issue an appeal for the help of some of the evicted share croppers. The Boston family, which perhaps unfortunately for its members got some publicity in connection with my visit, has been evicted. A telegram from Professor Amberson of Memphis tells me that the family is temporarily taken care of. We are bringing all possible pressure on Washington for action to stop a wave of evictions of share croppers from the huts they are obliged to call home by landlords who get paid by the government for not planting cotton and then drive share croppers out on the road. There is no legal protection that is at all adequate in the contract and the enforcement of the contract is worse even than the contract. Unless Secretary Wallace and his associates find something better than the pious wishes they have heretofore been expressing in behalf of the share croppers, some five to eight hundred thousand are likely to be driven out on the road to add to the ranks of the migratory workers who are unemployed or to city unemployed.

The Air Mails

It is a great pity that apparently someone in the Army told President Roosevelt that army fliers could do what they couldn't do; namely, carry on mail deliveries on short notice in bad winter weather. It is a pity because this mistake will be used to hit public ownership and to defend the kind of profiteering that was carried on by the subsidized air mail lines.

We should remember the facts. It was the government itself which pioneered in opening air mail lines. Only after they were safely developed were they turned over to private companies plus a great subsidy. The policy of the Hoover administration was to encourage the big companies. President Roosevelt did right in striking at this immense system of subsidies to profiteering interests. The unfortunate thing was that his plans for substitute action were not in good shape and that neither Farley nor the War Department seemed to have advised him well. His present plan for turning mail back again to private companies with more competition is not good. Instead the government should set up as a branch of the postal service, under the competent direction of a non-military board, mail and passenger services on air lines. At a time when we are thinking of nationalizing railroads it's an outrage to build up great vested interests in air travel. As for the Army, even militarists might admit that before we keep spending a lot more money on the army we should find out just how well based are its excuses for failure in competence, though not in courage, in the matter of air mail distribution.

The Party's Drive

THE deep abiding impression I get from my almost continual traveling is the opportunity we have now for Socialist organization and the desperate necessity for it. We can get the jump on fascism by acting vigorously now. We can't get the jump on fascism unless we have organizers. We can't have organizers unless we have a little money to pay them. Hence the vital importance of the United Socialist drive. Every Local should come through one hundred per cent.

Our Party's Literature

ONE cause for encouragement is the improvement in Socialist literature. In this connection I want to say a somewhat belated word of praise for David P. Berenberg's thoughtful, well written, and easily understood text book, "America at the Crossroads." It ought to be of great use in lots of classes. Moreover it's good reading. Especially I want to praise the "American Socialist Quarterly," 7 E. 15th St., New York City. We have long needed such a publication and we have one now of which we need not be ashamed. The current number is of high grade. Every Socialist ought to familiarize himself with the arguments C. D. H. Cole puts forth in his article "Socialism and Monetary Policy." There is a very great danger in a great many parts of the country that monetary reforms or alleged reform will be put in the place of Socialism as it was in the old days of the Populists. In "Socialism and Democracy" Andrew J. Biemiller starts a useful and fruitful line of inquiry, a much more useful line than the dogmatism for and against democracy of which we have been inclined to have too much. The rest of the articles are up to this high standard.