

NEW LEADER

With Which
Is Combined

THE AMERICAN APPEAL

Founded by
Eugene V. Debs

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In Two Sections—Sec. 1

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Only Socialism Can Save World Says Cripps

SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS, K.C., M.P., deputy leader of the British Labor Party in the House of Commons, who will speak at the People's House, 7 East 15th Street, New York City, April 2nd, barged into New York and the middle of the taxi strike Wednesday.

Comrade Cripps will speak on "No Plan for Abundance, Peace or Freedom Is Possible Within Capitalism." Louis Waldman will preside.

Arriving on the Olympic, the Socialist parliamentarian's seven heavy bags were almost inside a Terminal cab at the pier when an unidentified comrade seized the Cripps ear and whispered, "There's a strike on!" Without a moment's ado the visitor ordered his bags out and personally helped load them into an independent taxi.

Sir Stafford immediately went to Washington. He returns to New York Sunday, when he will participate in the "trial" of Dollfuss at Town Hall, and to deliver his one lecture in the United States on Monday.

At the pier Sir Stafford, regarded as possible Prime Minister when Labor regains office, discussed his advocacy of a militant type of Socialism. His proposal would give Parliament a furlough while the first drastic steps were taken to make England thoroughly socialist. Sir Stafford repeated his "slur" on King George which so aroused British conservative opinion weeks ago. He denied having retracted his speech and to prove it, said: "There are influences, not excluding Buckingham Palace, which would fight Socialism even though it was given a parliamentary majority. The King, of course, is a constitutional monarch and he will act accordingly. But," and here Cripps paused impressively, "there are vested interests in Society—with a capital S—which circulate around Buckingham Palace."

Concerning Sir Oswald Mosely, the former Socialist who has deserted to the Fascists, Sir Stafford had this to say: "Mosley's black shirt movement is not dangerous but it will bear watching. His movement ought to be outlawed, along with all other attempts to militarize politics."

The Laborite dismissed Ramsay MacDonald with a few curt words. "He won't return to the Labor movement and nobody wants him to!"

(Continued on Page Eight)

Auto Workers Defeated by President's Decision; Unions Must Renew Struggle

AN earnest study of the terms of the automobile settlement shows that the workers have been jockeyed into a dangerous position. It is a compromise to the disadvantage of the organized workers. Its terms are vague but its results in interpretation are certain to bring profound regret to the working class.

The New York Times declares that the company union "stands completely validated" and that the settlement "blocks the ambition of the American Federation of Labor to become dominant as the one union permitted in the automobile industry."

This is the truth. The agreement permits organization of unions, company unions and committees. It makes these three types possible in the same industry and when each chooses representatives they "must be received collectively." This compels representatives of a real union to join with

the representatives of a company union in "collective" bargaining. If a committee independent of both chooses an agent a third labor bargainer joins the other two.

The boss certainly will speak through the company union agent and he is likely to also set up an independent committee. The whole arrangement divides the labor command and a divided working class facing a united capitalist class in industry has the cards stacked against it.

The Wagner Bill's provisions were more advanced for the workers. As a result of this agreement it is announced that the bill will be modified to conform with the automobile settlement. That bill would have excluded company unions; the modified bill will accept them. It is reported that many labor groups believe that it would be better "to tear the bill to ribbons" than to accept it in its modified form.

We declared last week that steel, automobile and railroads, allied with big banks, were making a drive against the organized workers of the nation. The automobile agreement is their first victory. It is to be followed not only by raising the company union to the same status as the real union in the Wagner Bill, but the allied exploiters will also now fight to scrap every decision of the National Labor Board that is in conflict with the automobile decision.

This turn in the forty-year struggle of the organized workers against the company union is a setback. The issue had been squarely drawn between the capitalist "union" and the genuine union of the workers. Now the workers have been maneuvered into an ambush and the fight has become much more difficult. The exploiters are taking the offensive. It is a sorry situation, but the fight of the workers must continue without compromise.

Automobile Settlement May Not Last Long, After All

By Observer

Our Washington Correspondent

LAATEST unemployment figures of the American Federation of Labor do not indicate much progress in putting idle men to work, the chief aim of the Roosevelt recovery program.

The Federation of Labor estimates that more than 350,000 men and women went back to work in industry in February. Trade union reports show that in the first half of March employment was still gaining at about the same rate as in February.

"In January," President Green of the Federation said, "our revised estimate shows 11,688,000 without work in industry; February, 11,374,000. Trade union weighted figures show 22.6 per cent of the membership unemployed in January, 22.00 per cent in February, 21.4 in the first part of March."

On the face of it, these figures give ground for belief that the unemployment situation is really improving. President Green tries to put as optimistic an interpretation on them as possible by

pointing out that they reveal the first gain in employment in the month of February since the depression began. "Each previous February since 1929 unemployment has increased," he says. He attaches significance to the fact that there were considerable employment gains in the "heavy" or producers-goods industries, where unemployment has been particularly serious.

Then Mr. Green goes on further to point out that the figures show industrial employment has not increased rapidly enough to absorb those laid off by the Civil Works

Thomas on Nation-Wide Broadcast April 6th

Norman Thomas will be the featured speaker in a coast-to-coast broadcast over the National Broadcasting Company station April 6th, anniversary of America's entry into the World War.

The program will take place from 4:30 to 5 p. m., Eastern Standard Time. Watch your local papers for details.

Administration. "During February," he says, "920,000 were dropped from CWA and industrial employment increased by 350,000."

But even more discouraging than the failure of industry to absorb those dropped from Government "made" work was the way prices outstripped buying power.

"Payrolls in industry as a whole in February increased by approximately \$100,000,000, but this gain was almost entirely offset by a decline of \$80,000,000 in CWA payrolls during the month," Mr. Green asserts.

"The total gain in workers' buying power in dollars was only 1 per cent, and since cost of living increased 3 per cent, workers' total effective buying power actually declined," he adds.

"Workers' individual wage increased slightly due probably to an increase in full-time work, but here, too, the gain was offset by the rise in living costs: weekly income gained 2 per cent, living costs 3 per cent," the labor head concludes.

The Federation's summing up of (Continued on Page Eight)

Shirts Heads Party Ticket In Ohio

By Joseph Miller

CLEVELAND.—For the first time in the history of the Socialist Party in Ohio, trade union representatives took part in the proceedings of the state convention. Dan Moley, president of the Cleveland Federation of Labor; Coleman Claherty, A. F. of L. organizer in Akron, and James McWeeney, president of the Metal Trades Council of Cleveland, welcomed the delegates at a mass meeting. The Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers sent fraternal delegates. The convention was held in the Metal Trades Temple.

Joseph W. Sharts, Dayton attorney who defended 'Gene Debs in 1919, was nominated for Governor for the fifth consecutive time. Others on the ticket are Helen Biemiller, Sandusky, for Lieut.-Gov.; Max R. Wohl, Cleveland, Secretary of State; Louis Moon, Fletcher, Treasurer; William L. Slusser, Massillon, Auditor; Fred Guy Strickland, Columbus, for U. S. Senator, and Meyer Weintraub, Cleveland, and Albert Beatty, Warren, Congressmen-at-Large.

Although the membership has dropped about 30 per cent, according to State Secretary Sidney Yellen, the remaining membership form a stauncher body. The financial condition of the locals is bad because of the depression, only two locals are not running in the red. Karl Pauli, state organizer, stated that he was hampered in his work by lack of finances, but that the members cooperated fully with him.

(Continued on Page Eight)

CROM Votes to Boycott All German And Austrian Goods

The CROM, the Mexican Federation of Labor, unanimously voted at its recent convention at Puebla to boycott all Austrian and German goods so long as fascist reaction reigns in those countries.

The convention also voted to demand resumption of relations with Soviet Russia, severed a number of years ago.

The CROM is one of the most powerful labor movements, in comparison to the size of the country and the industrial population, in the world.

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

**WEBSTER
HALL**

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New York City

"An Immediate Plan for the
Socialist and Labor Movement"

will be the subject of a Symposium at the

**SUNDAY Eve.
April 15, 1934
6 P. M.**

New Leader Tenth Anniversary Reunion Dinner

Norman Thomas, Louis Waldman, Jas. Oneal,
Charles Solomon; B. C. Vladeck, chairman

Send your reservations Today!

\$1.50 per person

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.



Volume XVII No. 13

SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1934

The Farmers' Dilemma

FARMERS raise the foodstuffs without which the population would starve. The administration is trying to revive agriculture on the basis of production for sale. Wheat in the form of bread, pork, cotton and tobacco are taxed to help farmers. Milk may be next. Workers in general face increased prices and tend to buy less. That is one contradiction.

Last week we mentioned the cotton croppers and the conflict between aims and the results. It is possible that fines and jail sentences may be enforced in the cotton kingdom in the hope of preventing increased production by those who hope to realize most on higher prices.

In the corn and wheat belts production for sale also produced a conflict. Farmers who have not signed contracts to reduce acreage are increasing acreage in the hope of realizing on the expected higher prices. Now they are threatened with government power to license those who cooperate and penalize those who do not.

Moreover, farmers produce for a world market. Other nations aware of acreage restriction in this country—Argentina, Brazil, Egypt—are to increase cotton acreage. Down with acreage in the United States, up with acreage in other countries, and the farmers are where they were before! They are producing not for human wants but for sale. The profit motive turns against them and defeats their own best interests.

Tillers of the soil, you who feed the world; you are in the same boat with the workers of the cities. Neither the NRA nor the AAA will bring the toilers out of their misery. Socialism would abolish production for sale and bring production for use and human enjoyment. Think it over and join your class in the struggle for emancipation.

Is This a Threat?

LAST week an anonymous "committee of 100 for the preservation of law and order" sent a communication to Mayor LaGuardia and the press during the strike of the taxi drivers. That document is of interest to all our readers. The most significant passage is the following paragraph referring to the upheaval last week.

"Furthermore, as a result of this growing disorder, large numbers of otherwise law abiding citizens are joining an armed protective organization which conducts secret military drills at scores of places throughout the city and vicinity nightly. This will finally result in turning New York into another bloody Vienna."

That is the most ominous hint from exploiters that has yet come out of the depression. "Otherwise law abiding citizens" are secretly arming and killing at night. Is this a threat or is it a

reality? Or does it mean that the low creatures sold for mercenary duty by detective organizations are held in reserve to crush workers on strike? Or is it an attempt at imitation of Hitler?

We do not know the answers to these questions. The "committee of 100" itself is unknown. It is suspected by some that the circular has its source in one or more of the taxicab companies. The suggestion of "another bloody Vienna" is also significant. Perhaps some of the corporate heads of industry are getting nervous and think of cutting their way through to absolute power by recruiting squads of mercenaries.

This may mean a turn in the class struggle by which some big exploiters think of shifting to extra-legal methods in combating the revolt of their victims. Workers throughout the nation should watch for any symptoms of this dangerous trend and in the meantime close ranks and foster solidarity for future struggles.

The Christian State

MANY years ago a judge told striking working girls in New York that they were striking against God. This provoked G. B. Shaw to cable the following: "Delightful, medieval America! Always in the intimate confidence of the Almighty."

Chancellor Dollfuss and his choice collection of murderers of men, women and children have edged our capitalist judge aside. They have adopted a constitution for Austria which affirms that all power emanates from God. The republican constitution had declared that this power came from the people. It appears from the new constitution that God favors a censorship over the press, radio, theatre and films; that the masses should have no voice in choosing representatives; that Dollfuss and his fellow Christian capitalists and landlords should rule the state; that God wants Dollfuss and his gang to appoint those who rule; that they should control all universities, teachers and colleges to be sure that nothing offensive to Dollfuss and God may be taught; that God wants the president to have power to appoint and to dismiss the rubber stamps called the "federal government."

Thus it appears that the Christian State of Dollfuss is a glorified capitalist and landlord with the masses gagged and chained, producing wealth for exploiters and parasites, and taught to believe that rebellion against it is a sin against high heaven.

Once there was a gentleman by the name of Bill Hohenzollern who also had direct radio connections with God. He has been in retirement since 1918. Bill was confident that his heavenly partnership was a perpetual contract. Unfriendly critics referred to him as "Me und Gott." Now it is Dollfuss who talks in terms of "Me und Gott."

The Austrian version of capitalist-banker-landlord rule through the Christian State is a little more frank than the Corporative State in Italy ruled by another "Christian" in the person of Mussolini. The Christian State is a Slave State, the last ditch of capitalism.

French Convulsions

FOR more than a decade French capitalism obtained nourishment from reparations sweated from the German masses. Finally the world crisis began to affect France and capitalism in that country has continued to sink to lower levels. The Fascist disease that gripped Germany now appears to be eating into the vitals of France as well.

This week a parliamentary commission heard testimony of the arming of Left and Right groups. Gaston Bergery, Socialistic Radical, considered "the arming of the Left was justified because the Right was armed. Unless the government disarmed the Right, another bloody clash, leading toward civil war was inevitable." Jean Longuet, grandson of Karl Marx, said that the "working class and the democrats of this country are on guard, and justly so."

It will be recalled that early in February the French workers called a general strike against the Royalist demonstrators and the investigation grows out of the street fighting of that month. The whole capitalist world is afflicted with internal convulsions the result of its economic decay. Is France doomed for a bloody contest between the working masses and their despoilers? It is possible.

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

By the Editor

ANTI-WAR NUMBER NEXT WEEK

ON Wednesday of this week over 40,000 copies of our Anti-War Number had been ordered and more are coming in. The party local at Haddon Heights, N. J., leads with an order for a thousand and before we go to press next week we expect this number to be the biggest we have ever issued. Order now!

Art Young has drawn a smashing cartoon for this number and a number of other drawings hit the God of War between the eyes. Among those who contribute are Arthur Henderson, Secretary of the British Labor Party; Kirby Page, Norman Thomas, Devere Allen, Jessie Wallace Hughan, David P. Berenberg, James Oneal, and others.

May Day Anniversary Number

The Anti-War Number will be off the press next week and after that we will begin to plan the pages of the May Day Anniversary Number. It will positively carry many more pages than any edition we have ever issued. Next week we will tell you more about it but we may here say that any comrade interested in the history of the Socialist movement will want to keep it for its invaluable material.

The Bundle Brigadiers

Local Pittsburgh is taking 500 copies each week for systematic educational and organization work, and in Detroit the comrades are putting on a special election campaign in the Hazel Park section with a bundle of a thousand of the current issue. This is in addition to the regular order of a thousand each week!

Lilith Wilson, Socialist member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, writes of an experiment in Reading by her branch. "Our branch buys the papers and gives them to the comrades who agree to sell five each between weekly meetings and pay for them when they get the papers or at the following meeting. Ten comrades have no difficulty in selling them to the same people weekly. We hope to build up the bundle order as we have a good bunch of workers in our branch—so good that year after year we carry our ward against the fusion ticket." Go thou and do likewise!

A Fine Letter

John A. Reeves of Haddon Heights, N. J., in ordering a thousand copies of the Anti-War Number, writes:

"I want to get these papers so that they can be distributed on Sunday, April 7. This territory that we are going to cover is new as far as the distribution of Socialist propaganda is concerned, and it is my hope that through our little work we will be able to increase our votes in this territory."

and also increase the reading of the Socialist press."

Another Sub Drive

Passaic County, N. J., comes through with a fine sub drive. By a unanimous vote the local recommended a drive by all branches. A. Dolder, County Organizer, writes: "The Socialists of Local Passaic are agreed that there is no better educational and propaganda means than the party press. Nothing, they feel, could help the organization more than a paper giving the reader the Socialist view on issues of the day concerning local, national and international affairs. For this reason, they expect to try hard for a sufficient number of subscribers to make it necessary for The New Leader to carry as soon as possible a special section containing nothing but Passaic County and New Jersey state news."

"An initial goal of 1,500 subscribers has already been agreed upon and plans are already under way for a concerted and continuous drive to attain this goal."

A good example. What other local will match it?

From a Proletarian

Out of Athens County, Ohio, comes a long letter from a working woman who tells the tragic story of 82 miners buried alive in a mine explosion in 1930, one her brother. It is a moving document which we will share with our readers later. "I think your paper is wonderful," she writes, "and an organ that carries the message of hope to us, the masses."

Central and Eastern Pennsylvania

By August Claessens

PENNSYLVANIA is affectionately called a "Commonwealth." The only thing "common" is the obvious poverty of its toiling masses. The miserable shacks of the steel workers are bare, and the primitive dwellings of the miners are a horrible complement to the palaces of the Mellons, Schwabs, Fricks, etc.

With Bob Lieberman I came into State College, Center County, the seat of Penn State College. We have here a small but excellent local composed mainly of teachers and students. I spoke to a fine audience and immediately following the



August Claessens

lecture a crowd of over 50 followed us into another hall for an interesting discussion on Socialist fundamentals. Due to the splendid arrangements made by Prof. Hartman and his group I was able to meet some very fine comrades and bring our message to many more who will soon be with us.

Next to Johnstown. Here we have not as yet a local. My meeting was arranged by our Yugoslav comrades who have a branch in Conemaugh, a suburb. Our meeting was fair but not effective in organizing a local. In the afternoon I addressed a meeting of comrades. (Continued on Page Three)

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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Anti-War Meet Gathers April Sixth

THE New York Conference Against War, which will meet on Friday, April 6, in Town Hall to work out a program of action against international conflicts, has received during the past week expressions of support from increasing numbers of trade union, fraternal, peace and youth organizations.

The conference will assemble at 3 p. m. and at 4:30 the proceedings will be put on a national radio hookup for half an hour.

The Socialist Party and the Young People's Socialist League are supporting this conference and branches are asked to submit resolutions for consideration of the arrangements committee to Room 1101, 112 East 19th Street. All party branches are electing full delegations to the conference.

Among the organizations that will be represented officially at the conference are: Young Circle League, New History Society, Peace Patriots, Fellowship of Reconciliation, Green International, Local 22 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, Committee on Militarism in Education, League for Industrial Democracy, Student League for Industrial Democracy, War Resisters League, and the Community Church.

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

One Branch and Three Tables at The New Leader Dinner

THIS happened the other night at a party branch somewhere in New York City—never mind just where, because it might have happened anywhere.

A letter from The New Leader was read by the secretary, telling about the Tenth Anniversary Dinner to be held at Webster Hall on Sunday, April 15.

"What action should be taken?" inquired the chairman.

"Well," said one of the branch members, "I guess the letter speaks for itself. It is for the information of the comrades. Now that we know about it, anybody who wants to go and send in his reservation," and that, for the moment, seemed to be that.

But one comrade, who knew what the dinner was all about and what was going to happen there, was not satisfied. He obtained the floor, cleared his throat, and spoke. "This dinner," he said, "is a very important affair. In the first place,

Loaf of Bread Brings Funds for Austrians

While Max Winter, beloved leader of Austrian Socialism and former Vice-Mayor of Vienna, is speaking incessantly in many parts of the country other cities unable to hear his plea for funds for his comrades are also doing their bit for the cause.

As witness this communication from William P. White, corresponding secretary of the Olean (N. Y.) local: "In accordance with a resolution passed by the Olean local I am enclosing a check for \$13.35 for the relief of our Austrian comrades. This money was raised by the local through the auction of a loaf of bread at a public card party held at our headquarters March 17."

Just Who Are the Crackpots?

By William M. Feigenbaum

SO there are seven hundred crackpots among the school teachers of New York! So Tammany influence has kept lunatics on the payroll (and in the classroom) after competent doctors have declared them unfit to be teachers! So charges are made that doubt is to be cast upon the sanity or mental balance of others who won't play ball!

So Tammany thieves and grafters stole the money of aged paupers, let an illiterate cook operate upon sick men and women with a pen knife, left friendless old men and women to starve while they got away with their funds.

So people are dying day after day in fire-trap tenements, because Tammany administrations have been unwilling to strike a blow to end a dreadful evil when such a blow would inconvenience real estate speculators, who are playing ball with Tammany.

So Tammany district leaders continue to grow rich on the proceeds of their shabby trade, living in comfort and luxury on the goods in their tin boxes, while bread lines lengthen and misery stalks the city. So Tammany refuses to part with any of its loot, even in the shockingly overpaid and utterly unnecessary county offices, because to do so would mean that some of the faithful would have to go to work . . . or to jail.

So the reformers who got hold of the city in an outburst of

virtue are afraid to meet the problems that face them for fear of annoying the bankers, the traction magnates, the chemical manufacturers, the corporation lawyers and the other gentry who made their crusade "respectable"!

So they insist upon paying the bankers their loot to the last farthing, regardless of the cost to the people, regardless of the slashes in the social services and the welfare of honest, hardworking and faithful city employees.

So they make a brave show of being friendly to the workers . . . and veer away in panic when the workers seem to annoy their "public," which means the "nice" people who want to see nothing of the facts of economic life.

So the brave promises are being

forgotten as the "reformers" become just another capitalist administration. . . .

SO the working people, who had the votes and the political power, and who had it within their grasp to strike a blow at all these shabby and miserable things where such a blow would count, did not do it because they were fooled by befoolers, outshouted by political revivalists, bluffed by politicians and generally hornsawgled, kidded, trimmed and taken for a grand and glorious ride. . . .

When you think all these things over,

JUST WHO ARE THE CRACKPOTS, DO YOU THINK?

W. N. A. D. P.

By Max Winter

Comrade Max Winter, beloved Austrian Socialist, whom the American Socialists have come to love in the few weeks he has been here, has been astounded at the fact that there is in New York no daily Socialist paper in the English language. He expressed a desire to make a contribution to the American movement here as his gift in return for the reception he has been accorded. He has written the following article and left it before leaving for a tour of the Middle West, together with a

contribution of five dollars to start a fund for a daily paper.

I HOPE with all my heart that the sign with which this article is titled will become a sign of victory.

For the past four weeks I have learned to become an American. The American people have been very friendly to me, very helpful to the poor children of my bleeding country. And so I feel in return I must give my best to serve the American working class.

When an outsider comes into a home he may be able better to see certain needs of that home than those who have become too accustomed to conditions. And so I, who am a stranger in the household of the American Socialist movement, see a need that I feel I must speak of.

The American Socialist Party needs a daily paper. That is the secret of the title of this article, W. N. A. D. P. WE NEED A DAILY PAPER.

During my first four weeks in the United States I have felt like an American. An internationalist has the whole world for a fatherland. I have not forgotten my own fatherland, unhappy Austria. But as the American workers are serving our children today, so I wish to serve my dear friends, the American workers. And I feel WE NEED A DAILY PAPER.

And we could have a daily in the English language to serve our movement in America!

Are the English-speaking workers in our party less powerful, less intelligent, less enthusiastic for Socialism than the Jewish work-

Cripps Will Fly To Dollfuss "Trial"

SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS, brilliant whip of the Labor Party in the English Parliament, now on a brief visit to this country, has announced that he will make a hurried airplane flight from Washington to this city Sunday evening, April 1st, in order personally to be present at the "trial" of Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss of Austria at Town Hall.

Sir Stafford, an able lawyer and Solicitor-General in the last Labor Government, will be one of the chief witnesses in the indictment of Chancellor Dollfuss, for the murder of the Austrian Socialists in the recent uprising.

Following the "trial" the Young Circle League of the Workmen's Circle announces that it will burn an effigy of Dollfuss.

The other accusers of Dollfuss at the Town Hall meeting will include Max Winter, Norman Thomas, Jacob Panken, Dr. Horace Kallen, secretary of the International Committee for Academic Freedom; B. C. Vladeck, manager of the Jewish Daily Forward; Joseph Baskin, General Secretary of the Workmen's Circle, and Elias Lieberman, labor lawyer.

ers? They have a very fine and important newspaper in the Forward and daily they speak to the Jewish workers with hundreds of thousands of voices; each week with over ONE MILLION VOICES. And the English-speaking workers are limited by the weekly circulation of The New Leader.

Without jealousy, we must reverse the proportions, we must speak to the English-speaking workers with voices commensurate to their numbers.

The English-speaking Socialists are not inferior to the Jewish Socialists or the Italian Socialists in their devotion to Socialism. Only—they must find the way that their Italian and Jewish comrades have found of reaching the people who speak and read their language.

The Italian workers number only 3,000,000 in the United States, the English-speaking workers 30,000,000; the Italians have a daily, the English-speaking have not.

How can we correct this lack of proportion?

We must begin a great agitation to help our party create a daily paper. It may be that we will begin with a small paper, like the Italian *Stampa Libera*, but even a small paper is better than nothing.

And for that we need money, and we must start a Press Fund.

And in the knowledge that example is the best agitator, I send you, my dear friends, my contribution of Five Dollars.

If you could find only 10,000 workers prepared to give one dime a week for ten weeks, we would have in ten weeks \$10,000, a sum sufficient to begin thinking of publishing a modest-sized daily newspaper.

To work, Comrades! With a daily paper you will be able to build a great party, a party able to guide the proletarian masses against capitalism!

From today until the fulfillment of the task let our cry be

WE NEED A DAILY PAPER!

W. N. A. D. P.!

International Bazaar a Great And Joyous Success

By Henry Fruchter

THE New York Socialists have just completed a three-day bazaar which was marked by a series of dances, artistic appearances and merchandise exchanges, which netted the party organization a profit of several hundred dollars and attracted several thousand persons.

From the first hour of its opening on Friday evening to the early hours of Monday morning the People's House auditorium was marked by the greatest interest and excitement. Socialists from every section of the city, as well as from the nearby Socialist branches in New Jersey, Staten Island and the Rockaways, came

to buy bargains, listen to the concerts and exchange greetings with their fellow-Socialists.

The committee in immediate charge of the bazaar were Comrades Emil Bromberg, Roger and Jean Cornell and Leon Gilson. Under their leadership an army of over fifty comrades cooperated toward the bazaar success. Scores of labor unions gave the benefit of their help, in collecting merchandise, buying tickets and affording the use of their expert workers.

The Women's Section of the Rand School, the Women's Committee of the Socialist Party, the Finnish Branch, the Upper West Side Branch of the Socialist

Party, all had their individual booths and contributed substantially to the bazaar's success.

Mrs. Norman Thomas contributed a lovely, thoroughbred dog which was raffled for the benefit of the party.

Among the winners of prizes and special offerings were—a trip to Bermuda, a few expensive lamps, the above-mentioned dog, Metropolitan Opera House concert tickets, and a rich variety of useful and ornamental articles of very expensive sorts.

The active workers for the bazaar consisted of representatives of every section of the movement, too numerous to mention here for individual credit.

**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, 228 E. 122 St., N. Y.

Party Executive Calls May Day Conference

To the Trade Unions and Labor Fraternal Organizations of New York City:

Your organization is hereby requested to send two delegates to a conference to be held on Thursday evening, April 5, for the purpose of arranging a fitting celebration on May 1st, International Labor Day.

This year the workers of New York should make May 1st the greatest demonstration ever held in this city to show to the world that the ideals of liberty, the rights of labor to organize, to strike, and work for conditions and political democracy are not dead.

While black reaction is ruling Central Europe, it is fitting that we make our protest against Fascism and reaction, and together with our brothers and comrades in the countries where democracy is still in existence, send out a clarion call to our downtrodden and oppressed comrades in Germany, Austria, Hungary and Italy, to rekindle the flame in their hearts for the overthrow of their oppressors, so that they may again march shoulder to shoulder with the class-conscious workers of the

WELCOME HOME FOR CLAESSENS AT DINNER APRIL 8

August Claessens will be welcomed home to New York after his long tour for the party and The New Leader at a dinner Sunday evening, April 8, at the People's House, 7 East 15th Street.

Claessens left New York shortly after election, and has been continuously in the field since, traveling as far as Minnesota and the Dakotas in the Northwest, and into Nebraska in the West. He covered hundreds of meetings, speaking to unions, lecture forums, mass meetings, private gatherings, and even college classes in scores of cities and towns.

New York has been a lonesome place for his close friends with Gus away, and his own branch, the 6th A. D., Manhattan, is planning to make him so welcome that he will realize that such long absences from his home town are not to be lightly undertaken in the future.

Further details will be announced next week. Reservations are to be made through Julius Gerber, 7 East 15th Street.

Bronx Anti-War Rally April 5th

On April 5th, the day before the anniversary of this country's entrance into the World War, Bronx Socialists are running a huge outdoor mass meeting against war. The meeting will be held at the corner of Longwood and Prospect Avenues, beginning at about 8:30 P. M.

The meeting will be held under the joint auspices of the Young Peoples' Socialist League and Socialist Party. The speakers will be Sam A. DeWitt, Henry Frucher, Julius Umansky, Dr. Leon R. Land, and Matthew M. Levy, who will act as chairman.

Fraternal organizations, such as the Bronx Free Fellowship and the Bakers' Union, have been invited to participate.

Falcon Notes

March 25, the third day of the International Socialist Bazaar at the Debs Auditorium, 7 E. 15th St., Flight 27 of Brooklyn presented as part of the evening entertainment a play called "The Age Decent." The audience was greatly amused by the play and applauded a great deal.

world for a saner and better world—a world of labor, a world of Socialism.

May 1st, International Labor Day, is the day to proclaim these rights and once more dedicate ourselves and our organizations to their principle of human brotherhood, for a world of peace and plenty.

Send your delegates to this conference on April 5, 8 p. m., at the Debs Auditorium, People's House, 7 East 15th St., so that we can make plans for a proper celebration of May 1st.

Fraternal yours,
City Executive Committee, Socialist Party, New York.
Algernon Lee, chairman.
Julius Gerber, exec. sec'y.

Socialist Forum Calendar

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

Socialist Forum Calendar.

MONDAY, APRIL 2
Sir Stafford Cripps—Rand School, 7 East 15th St., Manhattan.
Dr. David Hershberg: "Relation of Socialists to Nationalism"—11th A. D. Branch, Ballroom, 500 St. Johns Place, Brooklyn.

TUESDAY, APRIL 3
August Tyler: "Money and Profits"—Midwood Forum, 1491 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.
Dr. Leon R. Land: "Socialism and The New Deal"—7th A.D., 789 Elmside Place, Bronx.

Martha B. Koopman: "Incentive Under Socialism"—Flushing Branch, Room 221, Terminal Bldg., Roosevelt Avenue near Main St., Flushing, L. I.
Abe Kaufman: "Socialist Policy and War"—9:30 p.m., 3rd A. D., 809 Westchester Avenue, Bronx.

Dr. Harry W. Laidler: "Concentration in American Industry"—Morningside Heights Branch, Room A, International House, 500 Riverside Drive.
Esther Friedman—18th A. D., Branch 2, Kings, 844 Utica Avenue, Brooklyn.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4
August Tyler: "Against Democratic Socialism"—Washington Heights Branch, 1130 St. Nicholas Avenue.
William E. Bohn: "Capitalism and American Government"—West Bronx Socialist Forum, Burnside Manor, Burnside and Harrison Avenues, Bronx.
A. L. Wirin: "Conditions in Imperial Valley"—Village Branch, 201 Sullivan St., corner Bleeker.

THURSDAY, APRIL 5
Symposium: "The Socialist Attitude Toward the Middle Class"—Murray Baron, August Tyler, Bradford Young—Educational Committee of the Socialist Party, People's House, 7 East 15th St. For Party members only.
William M. Feigenbaum: "The Menace of the German Situation"—Jackson Heights-Elmhurst Branch, 3741 82nd St., Jackson Heights, L. I.

FRIDAY, APRIL 6
August Claessens: Enrolled Socialist Voters' Meeting—8th A. D. Branch, 226 East 10th St.
Herbert M. Merrill: "Science and Socialism"—22nd A.D. Branch, 864 Sutter Avenue, Brooklyn.

Martha Koopman: "Incentive Under Socialism"—East Flatbush Branch, 539 East 95th St., Brooklyn.
Symposium: "Radical Movements in Europe"—Sidney Hertzberg and the Czechoslovakian Consul—Brighton Beach Branch, 1113 Brighton Beach Avenue, Brooklyn.

Y.P.S.L. Notes

April 6-13 is Anti-War week. On the campus Young Socialists will be busy promoting the one-hour strike against war and war preparations. In their local districts the Yipsels will hold mass meetings. Abe Jaffe of the Bronx is in charge of the mass meeting campaign. More than twenty gatherings are planned in every part of the city and tens of thousands of leaflets are being prepared. Strikers bearing the Socialist message against war will be used.

One of the big meetings will be at the Amalgamated Temple, 11 Arion Place, Brooklyn, Friday evening, April 6th, where Sam Friedman, Ben Fischer, executive secretary of the New York YPSL, Alex Retzkin, Brooklyn organizer, and Ben Horowitz will speak.

Yipsels! Return all Bazaar tickets and money for those sold. Also return the strike relief and Austrian relief cans.

Help the Taxi Strikers! Dance for the benefit of the Taxi union will take place Saturday evening, March 31, at Bronx Labor Center, 809 Westchester Avenue. Executive Committee nominations must be in by Monday, April 2. Elections during week April 6 to April 12. Returns will be ready for the Central Committee meeting on April 14.

April Fool's Day finds Circle 2 Sr. Kings slating its organizer, Samuel Tolmach, as speaker on "The Class Struggle of Nonsense" at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman Street, at 8:30.

Yipsels! Return all Bazaar tickets and money for those sold. Also return the strike relief and Austrian relief cans.

Circle 12 Sr. Kings, Brighton Beach, will hold a Spring Dance Saturday evening, April 7, at 1113 Brighton Beach Avenue.

The Yorkville Yipsels will have a social at their headquarters, 241 East 94th Street, Manhattan, Saturday evening, April 7.

Party Notes

MANHATTAN

City Central Committee April 4. Officers and committees will be elected. Organizers' Meeting Monday, April 2, 6 p. m., 7 East 15th St.

PARTY SYMPOSIUM, Thursday, April 5, 8:30 p. m., 7 East 15th St.
"The Socialist Attitude Toward the Middle Class." Speakers: Murray Baron, August Tyler, Bradford Young. Auspices, Educational Committee of the Socialist Party; for Party members only. The next symposium Thursday evening, May 3.

Class for Labor Organizers. The first class for labor organizers Tuesday evening, April 3, 8:30, 7 East 15th St.
8th A. D. (226 East 10th St.). August Claessens will be the principal speaker at an enrolled voters' meeting Friday evening, April 6. Comrade Claessens will return within a few days after a long speaking tour.

Friday evening, March 30, discussion on resolutions for National Convention.
11th A. D. Branch sold 150 bazaar tickets and obtained 25 per cent of the contributions to the joint Upper West Side-11th A. D. booth. Business meeting Tuesday, April 3, at home of Comrade Janeway, 211 West 108th St. Meeting will be followed by a speaker and discussion.

12th A. D. (71 Irving Place). Tuesday, April 3, discussion on "Problems Facing Socialists." Max Delson and others.
Upper West Side (100 West 72nd St.). Branch meeting postponed from April 2 to April 9 because of Stafford Cripps' meeting.

Washington Heights (1130 St. Nicholas Ave. near 167th St.). Executive meeting Monday, April 2, at headquarters.
Morningside Heights. Open discussion meeting Tuesday, April 3, meeting room A, International House, 500 Riverside Drive.

BRONX

2nd A. D. (1 East 167th St.). Special meeting Tuesday, April 3. Discussion of majority and minority resolutions.
3rd-4th-5th A. D. Dance and entertainment for striking taxi drivers Saturday, March 31, 809 Westchester Ave.
Lower 6th A. D. (1638 East 172nd St.). Organization meeting Tuesday, April 3, 7th A. D. (789 Elmside Place). Lecture at headquarters Tuesday evening, April 3.

Amalgamated Cooperative Houses (80 Van Cortlandt Park South). Discussion of the majority and minority resolutions by James Oneal and Murray Baron Monday evening, April 2, at the Amalgamated Cooperative Houses.

BROOKLYN

11th A. D. Branch meeting Monday, April 2, at 500 St. Johns Place, in the ball room.
18th A. D., Branch 2 (844 Utica Ave.). Russian carnival and dance Saturday evening, April 7, at headquarters.

22nd A. D. (861 Sutter Ave.). Running spring frolic at headquarters Saturday evening, April 7.
Midwood Branch (1401 Kings Highway). Canvassing enrolled voters for party membership and New Leader subscriptions. Lecture forum to continue to end of May. Branch will take two, and possibly three tables at New Leader dinner.

QUEENS

Woodside (49-14 43rd Ave.). Branch meets 1st and 2nd Tuesdays at the Socialist Center. Diet and Goldstein delegates to Anti-War Conference. Branch is now canvassing the enrolled voters.

Lecture Notes

"Nonsense of the Mystics" will be the subject of Timothy P. Murphy at the Ingersoll Forum Sunday at 8 in Pythian Temple.

People's Institute announces there will be no lecture at Cooper Union April 1. On April 3, W. B. Curry will lecture on "The Physics of the 19th Century." On April 6, Everett Dean Martin will lecture on "The Type of Men Who Emerge in a Revolution."

Corliss Lamont, Ph. D., will speak on "The Racket of Religious Re-Definition" at the Free Thinkers' Forum, Sunday at 3:30 in the Steinway Bldg., 113 W. 57th Street.

Dr. Ira S. Wile, former commissioner of education, will lecture on "The Effect of the Movies on Family Life." Sunday at 8:45 at the Vagabonds, 88 South Seventh Avenue.

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Features of the Week on (231 M.) WEVD (1300 Kc.)

Sun., Apr. 1—11 a.m.—Forward Hour; 8:45 p.m.—Theatre Union Forum; 10:30—Symposium; 10:30—Grand Opera from Hippodrome.

Mon., Apr. 2—3:45 p.m.—Nicholas Slavsky, baritone; 4:30—Actors' Dinner Club; 4:45—Musical, Elda Ercole, soprano; Carl Lanzlotti, bass; 5:30—Hal Devine, baritone.

Tues., Apr. 3—8 p.m.—Herman Bernstein, Editor, Jewish Daily Bulletin; 8:15—"A Night in Vienna," Garfield Swift, baritone; Helene Lanvin, contralto; Studio Orchestra; 8:45—Michael Strange; 10—Elizabeth Andros, contralto; 10:30—"Around the Samovar," Zinoida Nicolina, soprano; Simon Philippoff, balalaika artist, and Paul Zam's Gypsy Orchestra.

Wed., Apr. 4—1:45 p.m.—Charlotte Tonzay, violinist; 8—Child Study Association; 8:45—"The Dance and Our Changing Times"; 10—North Queens in "The Heart of New York"; 10:30—Grand Opera from Hippodrome.

Thurs., Apr. 5—5:45 p.m.—"Musical Cities," Rosalie Housman; 8—Celia Salama, concert pianist; 8:45—"The Peace Editor Looks at the News," Mrs. Estelle M. Sternberger; 10—"What Next in Radio," Dr. Clyde R. Miller; 10:15—Grand Opera from Hippodrome.

Fri., Apr. 6—1:45 p.m.—Helen Lanvin, contralto; 5—Samuel H. Friedman, The New Leader Review; 5:30—"Half-Hours with Shakespeare"; 8:15—"My Boy," featuring Jennie Moscovitz; 8:30—Jamaica Night in "The Heart of New York"; 10:15—"The International Meeting."

Sat., Apr. 7—5 p.m.—"Author Reviews his Book"; 5:15—"Labor Marches On," dramatic sketch; 6:45—Eva Miller, contralto; 7:45—Frances Adler, actress, "The Life of my Father"; 8—"Half-Hours of Song," Helen Bishop, soprano; Frances Jenkins, mezzo-soprano; Metropolitan String Ensemble; 8:30—Music Hall Program, Conrad & Tremont, piano duo; "The Three Cheers"; Garfield Swift, baritone; 10—Grand Opera from Hippodrome.

Symposium on the Middle Class

The Education Committee of the Socialist Party announces a symposium on the subject, "The Socialist Attitude Toward the Middle Class," Thursday evening, April 5, at 8:30 o'clock, at the Rand School, 7 E. 15th St. Those who will participate will be Bradford Young, August Tyler and Murray Baron.

Admittance will be by party membership card only.

Claessens' Booklet in Polish

August Claessens' excellent propaganda pamphlet, "Essentials of Socialism," has been translated into Polish by S. Kaminski, editor of *Robotnik Polski*, and published in attractive form by the Polish Socialist Alliance, with headquarters at 19 St. Marks Place, New York. Wherever there are Polish-speaking workmen, this pamphlet should be called to their attention.

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

RESTAURANTS

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(Readers of THE NEW LEADER are especially welcome.)

CITY CONVENTION

The City Convention will be held on Saturday, April 7, at 2 p. m., at the Debs Auditorium, 7 East 15th Street.

The City Convention will take up questions of organization and propaganda. At the first meeting on Saturday, Apr. 7, committees will be elected to prepare plans and recommendations.

Bridgeport to Investigate All City Departments

By Abraham Knepler

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—The most sweeping investigation into city departments ever undertaken will get under way about April 1, with three Socialists serving on the investigation committee of five aldermen appointed by Mayor Jasper McLevy. Acting on a resolution introduced by the Socialist Alderman John F. Sheerin, the Board of Aldermen authorized Mayor McLevy to appoint the committee to investigate all city departments, officers, employees and contracts, past or present.

Under the ordinance, the committee is empowered to subpoena and examine witnesses under oath, to compel testimony of any persons who have had any business dealings with the city, and to impound books and records of any department under investigation, including the Joint Welfare Commission, whose handling of a \$900,000 relief fund was criticized recently in an auditor's report.

The three Socialists on the committee are Andrew K. Auth, aldermanic president and chairman, John F. Sheerin and John M. Taft. One Democrat and one Republican have also been appointed.

LECTURES AND FORUMS

The PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE

At COOPER UNION
8th STREET and ASTOR PLACE
At 8 o'clock Admission Free

Sunday, April 1st—
NO MEETING

Tuesday, April 3rd—
W. B. CURRY

"The Physics of the 19th Century" I

Friday, April 6th—
EVERETT DEAN MARTIN

"The Type of Men Who Emerge in a Revolution"

All lectures start at 8 P.M.

Freethinkers of America

Sunday, 113 W. 57th St., Steinway Bldg.
Regular Lecture, 3:30 P. M.

CORLISS LAMONT, Ph.D.

"The Rocket of Religious Re-Definition"

Major Wheelers: Bible Criticism, 2:30 p.m.

Admission Free—Questions & Discussion

INGERSOLL FORUM

PYTHIAN TEMPLE, 135 W. 70th Street
SUNDAYS, 8 P. M.—Admission 25 cents

APRIL 1st—

TIMOTHY P. MURPHY

"Nonsense of the Mystics"

Questions and discussion.

CONSIDER LIFE FOR MASSES NOT WORTH WHILE. Organizing an Anti-Life Society. Members bring no children into the world. If interested write c/o The New Leader, Box 3.

Dr. IRA S. WILE

Former Commissioner of Education, Distinguished Psychologist & Author, will discuss "The Effect of the Movies on Family Life"

SUNDAY, APRIL 1st—8:45 P. M.

"The Vagabonds," 68 So. 7th Ave.

Sheridan Sq., Greenwich Village (47th Ave. Subway to Sheridan Sq.)

Dancing & Refreshments incl. Subscription 50c.

SOCIALIST CHRISTIANS ANNOUNCE PROGRAM

THE Fellowship of Socialist Christians recently adopted a resolution defining its relations to the Socialist Party. It declares that "The Fellowship of Socialist Christians is a recruiting agency for Socialism in the Christian churches and associations. In no sense is it a competitor with any Socialist party. Most of its members belong to and work through the Socialist Party of America, although members may support any one of the genuinely Socialist parties. The members differ greatly in their Socialist theory and tactics. They unite in a desire to be a part of such a disciplined, catholic, church fellowship. In this Fellowship they see a forerunner of the Christian church of the world socialist society of tomorrow."

The Fellowship "considers its field for education to be primarily the churches and associations" and "it is determined to struggle actively in particular against anti-Semitism in all guises and the present treatment of the Negro in this country."

The executive committee consists of Francis Henson, chairman; Evelyn Orne Young, secretary-treasurer; Roswell P. Barnes, John Bennett, Buell G. Gallagher, Reinhold Niebuhr, Henry P. Van Dusen, Frank T. Wilson, Winnifred Wygal.

Benito Won a Great Victory, But the Story Is Not Yet Over

By W. M. F.

THERE was an "election" in Italy the other day, and undoubtedly the results were a big, if gratifying, surprise to one Benito Mussolini.

Voters to the number of 10,433,536 were qualified to cast ballots, and 10,041,997 availed themselves of the opportunity of casting their free and untrammelled suffrages. By a curious coincidence all but 15,265 voted exactly as did the good Benito himself. It was laughingly called an "election" because everybody knew how everybody else voted.

There was a list of candidates for the Chamber of Deputies, about 400 in all, and voters had the great privilege of voting "yes" or "no" on that list. The cantankerous souls who voted "no" will be attended to later.

The list of 400 was drawn up and approved by Mussolini himself; no statesman got on the list who did not first receive his approval. The rules were simple;

if a majority voted "no" there would be another election, at which everyone would have the right to have his own list. But the Government thrifflily did not undergo the expense of preparing machinery for such a second election, for there was an inkling that it would not be necessary.

A gratifying day for Mussolini, just as the "election" in Germany a few months ago was gratifying to Adolf Hitler; just as elections under the new Austrian constitution will be gratifying to whatever boss sits in Vienna after the miserable Dollfuss is tossed into the garbage can by those who are pulling the strings today.

Gratifying, indeed, to those who say democracy is dead, that liberty is a "stinking corpse," that freedom is a "bourgeois superstition." That this is a new day and that people are not being consulted any

more as to how they are to be governed.

Gratifying, indeed, to those who sneer at democracy and say that the masses are not to be trusted to work out their own salvation, whether that salvation is to be a "corporative state" or a "totalitarian state"—or anything else.

But there is a fly in the ointment. Such "victories" never seem to take. There is always an appeal, and the decision is always reversed. Sometimes it comes quickly, sometimes it takes a long time. But it has never yet failed.

Napoleon Bonaparte won a great victory when he became First Consul Napoleon Bonaparte and had his beloved people ratify his election; and First Consul Bonaparte won a greater victory when by an enormous majority his beloved people ratified his election as Emperor Napoleon... but he lived to reflect upon the barren rock of St. Helena what the affection of his people meant when they were outraged, denied all human liberties and treated like cattle. Louis Napoleon won a great victory when he became the Prince President of France and again when he was "elected" Emperor Napoleon III... but he lived to reflect at Chiselhurst what it means to win victories by the iron fist and by the slaughter and hideous oppression of his people.

Porfirio Diaz won magnificent election victories in 1876, 1884, 1888, 1892, 1896, 1900, 1904 and 1908 and was preparing for another such demonstration of popular love in 1912 when the people rose up in their majesty and cast him out... and he lived to reflect on the boulevards in Paris what such popular "victories" mean.

The tyrants and dictators of South America—Rosas of Argentina, and Lopez and the Francias of Paraguay—won great popular victories, and they, too, lived to see the emptiness of such victories purchased at such a cost. They lived to see war and horrible bloodshed as the price of their "victories."

Leguia of Peru can reflect, wherever he is, on the popularity he once thought he had, as can the "popular" Machado. Alfonso of Spain, wherever he is today, can speculate upon the meaning of government by "rabble" or government by a Primo de Rivera, if he cares to take time from his fleeting pleasures to think at all.

All, all, ruled like Mussolini. And all have passed away... all but Hitler and Mussolini and Dollfuss. But they have history before them, and if they care to read—or if they dare!—they will learn where these great victories lead.

For the people march on... Sometimes, if the machinery is so devised, quietly, with as little anguish as may be; sometimes, if a Mussolini or a Diaz or a Machado destroyed that machinery, it will be with oceans of blood and worlds of sorrow and suffering. But those who do the work of the world, those who suffer and pant and sweat, those without whom there would be no world for the tyrants to fight over—they have a way of rising to the top. Always defeated, always cast down, always thrown back, but somehow never defeated.

Mussolini may be licking his chops in enjoyment of his victory. Dollfuss may be rejoicing over his victory, as is Hitler. But their time will come... their time and the time of that which they stand for. For the people march on and tyrants fall and the workers will rule as certainly as the sun will rise tomorrow!

Cahan in Plea For 'The Other Side'

"HEAR THE OTHER SIDE. A symposium of democratic Socialist opinion." Edited by Abraham Cahan. 25c.

Reviewed by Bela Low

THE Socialist and labor movement faces gigantic problems. Fascism victorious in Germany and Austria; the danger of war more acute than ever; the crisis still devastating the world.

Fascism must be smashed, war must be prevented, industrial life must be restored if civilization is not to perish. But the greatest enthusiasm alone will not accomplish this; today, more than ever, unity in thought and action, and a clear understanding of method and goal are necessary to advance the Socialist movement.

Unfortunately, such unity is badly lacking, even within the Socialist movement. Communism has not only split the working class but has also created confusion within the Socialist parties. Just when pro-Bolshevik leanings among some Socialists waned, the victory of Hitler brought about similar results, undermining the appreciation of democracy.

A government which rests on force can be overthrown only by force, and not by legal and democratic measures. But the overthrow of Fascism implies, not the establishment of another dictatorship, but the reconquest of liberty; for Socialism and democracy are inseparable.

"Hear the Other Side" has the purpose of propagating this democratic Socialist opinion. In the introductory article, Cahan addresses himself to those Socialists who sympathize with Bolshevism. He attributes the existing illusions about Soviet Russia to the fact that the Russian government is spending vast sums for propaganda, and that American newspapers and publishers, for business reasons, prefer to publish articles and books which are sympathetic to Russia. Hence the title of the pamphlet: the other side is rarely heard.

In "A Plea for Consistency," Harry Rogoff discusses the contradictory attitude of liberals, who are for democracy here, but flirt with Russian Bolshevism. Walter Field's article, "Sources of Information and Spokesmen for the Other Side," enumerates the democratic and Socialist Russian publications (all of which naturally appear outside of Russia), which contain a wealth of information about the true situation in Russia.

August Tyler contributes an article on "The United Front." "Are We a Party of Extremists?" by Y. Z. is a sharp but, it seems to us, justified criticism of the attitude of the majority of our delegation to the last Paris Conference.

An interesting article by a non-Socialist was also embodied in the pamphlet, "The Masks of Dictatorships," reprinted from the New York Times—"Bits of History" by George Tucker contains short sketches of Johann Most and Daniel DeLeon.

The pamphlet cannot be considered as a full presentation of the position of "democratic Socialism." Probably, that was not its intention; it rather wants to appeal to those who consider themselves "leftists" to try and familiarize themselves with a point of view which before the war was shared by all Socialists, and which still dominates the great Socialist parties of the world. The booklet should therefore be read especially by those who would tend to disagree with it.

Central and Eastern Pennsylvania

(Continued from Page Two)

miners on strike since January against the mean and powerful Bethlehem Steel Company. The next stop was Harrisburg, and a fine meeting there thanks to our young and growing local.

In West Chester, the first Socialist meeting there in many years, was a good one. Comrades from Westtown, Pottstown and Spring City came in, and Comrade Jesse Holmes, our candidate for Governor, was chairman. Here, as in other parts of the state, comrades travel in many miles and add their enthusiasm to our meetings. This is another indication of the old-time spirit and revival.

In Philadelphia we had a grand meeting commemorating the Paris Commune and the Vienna heroes and another good contribution was received for our Austrian comrades. Following the meeting came a tea with some 200 comrades and Yipsels and I told them of the great progress of the party in the many states I have visited. Our Philadelphia local is not keeping in step with the growth of our party throughout Pennsylvania. Some put the blame on factional strife which, by the way, has always hampered it. Some complain of the lack of good leadership. Others lament the fact that our ablest comrades here are too busily engaged in the trade unions to be of real service. For myself, I am perplexed as to the causes for our slow progress in Philadelphia. I have been there so often during the last twenty years. I believe there are cultural, economic and political conditions peculiar to this city that are seemingly hostile to any radical movement. Then again, this may be exaggerated. At times we have had too dominant a middle class and professional element in our party here effectively to reach the working class, and yet these same comrades have done remarkable work in the last two years, especially in every form of working-class contact. Maybe cities, like individuals, have their peculiar personalities.

Whether that is the answer or not, it is true that our party in Reading has everything in fine proportion and abundance that one fails to find in Philadelphia.

Our Reading movement is a remarkable development. Its progress has been continuous. The party

has numerous branches, a large and active membership, a number of women's branches and Y.P.S.L. circles, a large modern printing plant, a fine weekly paper, the Labor Advocate, a number of co-operatives, a Labor College, an excellent interrelation between the trade unions and the party, active unemployment leagues—known here as Taxpayers' Protective Leagues—the finest Socialist picnic park in the country, singing societies, a band and other ventures.

Agitation, education, organization and propaganda work goes on continuously, and weekly radio broadcasts reach listeners for a hundred miles around.

The relations between the leadership and rank and file, as in Milwaukee and Bridgeport, are harmonious. There is no artificial classification or factions as "old guard" and "militants," and I believe this is mainly due to the fundamental working-class composition of the Reading local. The "super-intellectual" is not much of an attraction among these sturdy Pennsylvania "Dutch" workingmen and women.

I had a good meeting in Lebanon, an excellent one in Reading, at which another good collection was taken for our Austrian comrades. At Allentown that evening we had a crowded house, and at my final meeting at Tamaqua, in the famous Panther Creek coal valley, I spoke to a small but fine crowd of fighting miners and met some comrades who came over from Ashland, where we have the liveliest local in the anthracite region.

And so my long trip is ended. During these last five months I have traveled across fifteen states and addressed over two hundred meetings. I got many applications for membership, helped in the organization of some new locals and branches, got several hundred new subscribers for The New Leader and other Socialist papers, and I sold some 3,000 booklets that I carried myself and about an equal number that the locals had.

I come back to New York City much enlightened and enthused with my many experiences and observations and spiritually a new man, thanks to my acquaintance with hundreds of old and new comrades.

ALL LEADERS QUIT THE ANTI-FASCIST LEAGUE

THE dissolution of the American League Against War and Fascism as a united front is indicated by the withdrawal of many of the members of its national bureau, executive committee, and the editorial board of its magazine, who gave the American League whatever potentialities for a united front it once had. Following the Madison Square Garden incident, when a Communist-led group broke up the meeting called in support of the struggles of the Austrian Socialists against Fascism, J. B. Matthews, chairman of the League, resigned, as well as Mary Fox, Devere Allen, Tucker P. Smith, William Pickens, Samuel H. Friedman, Joseph P. Lash, Monroe M. Sweetland, David Lasser, and Francis Henson.

In spite of these resignations the American League has persisted in minimizing the importance of those who had withdrawn and in claiming that J. B. Matthews had not actually resigned. As a matter of fact, Matthews had wired his resignation from Flint, Mich., after being informed of the Garden riot. Not long ago the League sent out a statement asserting that Matthews had resigned as its chairman, but not as a member. Matthews immediately wrote to the League:

"I have read with astonishment the statement in the release prepared by the Bureau of the American League Against War and Fascism that 'At the same time the chairman of the executive committee resigns his post without resigning from the League.' This is certainly suggestive of the drowning man clutching at straws! The League must be desperately put to it when this sort of a statement is sent out. My only connection with the League was my chairmanship of the executive committee, which made me ex-officio the chairman of the Bureau. If there is any doubt in any quarter about the extent of my relationship to the League as I have thus defined it, then let us clear up any further possible misunderstanding by making it final and unequivocal that I bear no relationship of any character whatever to the League."

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

Editor's Corner

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

By James Oneal

Democracy in Party Organization

IN a recent conversation with an active party member I found he favored democracy in the trade unions and practically a dictatorship in the Socialist Party. He was unaware of this dual thinking till it was pointed out.

He is not a member of a union but is sincerely interested in progressive unionism. Undemocratic practices in some unions, he declares, must be destroyed and the membership should recover and exercise the democracy it once had. I agreed. While it is necessary to delegate certain powers to officials in any organization, the membership should dominate and through self-discipline and democratic control prevent a centralized control that inevitably leads to oligarchy.

Within a few minutes we were discussing the party and before we parted this comrade expressed the conviction that to obtain better discipline and unity of action all power should be vested in a national executive over every phase of party activities, all party divisions and even members. He did not trust the rank and file; he favored all power to a small executive.

While we did not discuss this in detail, it means that he would also apply this principle to the state, local and branch organizations. In any event, this comrade was urging democracy and rank and file claims in the unions and at the same time rejecting it in the party. When this was pointed out he was for the moment puzzled, then, as we parted, he admitted the contradiction. "I guess you're right," he said with a puzzled smile.

Some Interesting History

BECAUSE our movement is new and has inexperienced members is no good reason for yielding the democracy which the members have always had in the party. Moreover, an executive with autocratic powers would not improve the quality of the membership. Only education of the members in the fundamental principles of Socialist philosophy will provide that more uniform solidarity of opinion and action that is essential to an effective Socialist Party. Lacking this education, even a dictatorship would not improve party morale. On the contrary, it would make a bad situation worse. He who does not trust the rank and file really has little confidence in the workers and regards them as human beings to be directed rather than comrades who are to direct their officials.

The split in the Russian Socialists in 1903 was over this same issue of democracy in the party, Lenin and his followers frankly supporting the principle of all power to the party executive over the rank and file. This was the origin of "Bolsheviks" and "Mensheviks," the former meaning "majority" and the latter meaning "minority."

The S. L. P. in this country also adopted the principle of all power to the executive with disastrous consequences. Every member or section that questioned the wisdom of the executive was suspect. A campaign of expulsions began and a Board of Appeals was set up in Cleveland which was almost constantly in session considering cases. Member after member, section after section, and then whole state organizations were expelled. It became a war between democracy for the members and all power to the executive. The Socialist Party itself had its origin in part in the rebels who left the S. L. P. or were expelled by the party executive.

The early years of the Socialist Party were also years of a new movement lacking in solidarity of opinion like our party is today, but there was no demand in the party for the S. L. P. idea. The S. L. P. experience was too fresh in the memory of the members. Sound education of the members eventually brought an organization morale so extensive in the party that when the Emergency Convention met in St. Louis in April, 1917, the overwhelming majority of the members favored the anti-war resolution. Moreover, the Socialist Party had over 100,000 members and the S. L. P. less than 4,000 members and this is an item of importance that should not be overlooked when considering the problems of democracy within the party.

The Austrian Civil War

MARK KHINOY'S column recently brought our readers invaluable information regarding the Austrian civil war. It appears that the party leaders had not been a unit on the matter of a general strike against the Dollfuss decrees but out of the narrative Comrades Bauer and Deutsch emerge even greater Socialists. They had fought for a decision to take the offensive but did not win till the fighting began in Linz. Renner and Seitz opposed and they are today the prisoners of Dollfuss and the Heimwehr.

One who studies the Austrian situation in the past several years gets the impression that the balance was tipped against the Austrian working class in March, 1933, when Hitler came into power and this was confirmed in the meager information presented by Comrade Khinoy's column. Comrade Bauer has written a pamphlet on the Austrian situation which, we hope, will be available in this country in an English edition soon. While our main job is here in the United States, at the same time we cannot ignore the class struggles abroad and an intimate knowledge of them will help us to meet any deadly emergency that may face us in the future.

A Healthy Note in a Sick World

By Aleck Miller

A HEALTHY note of optimism and cheer amidst the gloom pervading the European situation is sounded by Dr. Hugh Dalton, former Labor member of Parliament, in a recent issue of the London Daily Herald. Dalton, recently returned from a tour of the Scandinavian countries, found them in a flourishing condition thanks to the Socialists in power there.

It is a joy, he says, to visit the Scandinavian countries. Other peoples have gone down into the darkness of dictatorship, but the light of democracy still shines undimmed in Northern Europe.

The Socialist, trade union and cooperative movements are strong and healthy in Scandinavia.

Sweden and Denmark have Socialist governments, and Norway may soon join them, for, since the recent elections, the Labor Party is by far the largest party in the Norwegian Chamber. Bright sunshine and the keen, clear air of Stockholm are symbolic of the spirit of Sweden.

No smoke-laden skies; no slums, such as disgrace Britain. There is, however, much overcrowding, with which the government hopes to deal in its big public works program.

No swollen cities, as with us, shutting away great urban multitudes from all contact with the countryside. One afternoon I lost my way in a thick pinewood only ten minutes' bus ride from the centre of Stockholm.

Swedish industry is decentralized to a surprising extent. The industrial village, or small town, is very common.

Cheap transport and cheap electricity, from water power, have made possible this healthy scattering of the population.

In Sweden the socialized sector of economic life is considerably wider than with us, and many things that are accomplished facts there are only points in the Labor Party program here.

The Bank of Sweden is a State Bank with no private shareholders. Directors retire in rotation and are appointed by Parliament for a term of years.

The profit or, as a Socialist would prefer to call it, the surplus of the State Bank is paid direct into the treasury, and all the secrets of the bank, including its hidden reserves, are disclosed in confidence to a parliamentary committee.

The Swedish State also owns, in addition to the postal services, the main railways, a substantial part of the water-power resources, a number of electrical generating stations, large areas of forest, three big saw-mills, and large re-

(Continued on Page Seven)

Spain Moves Against Nazi Conspirators

BARCELONA. — The Spanish authorities have issued a warrant of arrest against four prominent Nazi leaders. Section Spain of the Hitler movement is, as police investigations have shown, very active and has been instrumental in bringing about, by means of open intimidation, the coordination of all local branches of the German employees' association.

The issuance of the warrants is the aftermath of a suit of editor Stautz of the labor weekly *El Anti-fascista*, against the Nazi leaders. Three have escaped from Spain. One is under arrest.

London Victory For

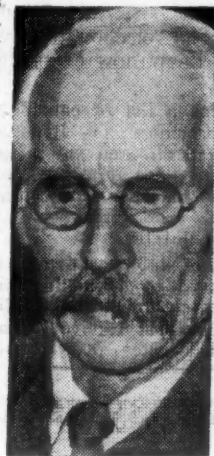
Fred Henderson Analyzes Meaning of Sees a Socialist Government

By Fred Henderson

LONDON has provided us with the biggest demonstration we have yet had of the swift and decisive advance the Labor and Socialist movement is making over here.

You, of course, already know the results.

of the London County Council election. It is better than we expected. We knew for a certainty that Labor would improve its position greatly. But we have never been more than a comparatively small minority on the governing body for our metropolis. In the last Council we numbered only 35 against a capitalist representation of 89; and the highest mark we ever previously reached was when, in 1928—at the crest of the Labor wave before the MacDonald betrayal—we secured 42 seats against 82 held by our



Fred Henderson

capitalist opponents. So that at our previous best we were outnumbered by about two to one.

And in these circumstances, although we knew we were going to improve upon that, it seemed almost impossible that we should go beyond consolidating our position as a more formidable opposition than ever before.

But, as you know, London has gone Red. We have an effective working majority of 69 to 55, on the biggest poll ever recorded since the present form of London government was established.

As to the significance of this great achievement, a precautionary word is necessary. No governing authority in this country outside the Imperial Parliament has any sort of legislative power. We have nothing here which corresponds to the relationship between your Federal government and the state governments. If you were to capture the government of a state, you would be in a position to change the law within that state. When, as has now happened in London, we capture power on any public authority lesser than Parliament—even though it happens to be power over the capital itself—we come into possession of administrative powers only, strictly confined within the laws and procedures laid down by Parliament.

We have no power to make new laws, nor in any way to change the basic capitalist procedures to

which our a conform. We cialism in Lon trol of these trative funci hope the new strate, do a g istration to i features of lif but we can d alter the basic life under ca time as we se over legislatio It is necessi cialist Council justly, that t clearly borne hear, as I hav all sorts of capitalist and that the Social is a barren on the workers mains subject and grievance talist society, a set of faki the working c we shall be a irrelevance o administrative victory has gi

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And If the Austrian

By Otto Bauer

THE Austrian Social Democratic Party had a membership of 600,000, in a country with a population of six and a half millions. In every post-war election more than 40% of the total population, and nearly two-thirds of the population of Vienna, voted for the Party. There was no split in the Austrian labor movement—the Communists were merely an insignificant minority. The fact that so powerful a party should have been completely smashed is now naturally engaging the attention of Socialists in all countries. It is comprehensible that they should be asking whether this tragic catastrophe was not in part due to grave tactical errors committed by the Party itself.

Many people believe that the catastrophe might have been avoided if the Austrian Social Democrats had tried, while there was yet time, to form a coalition with bourgeois parties, and had thus secured for themselves a share in the control of the Government forces, so as to counteract the development of fascism.

It is impossible, within the space of the present article, to speculate whether at an earlier stage such a policy would have been possible and effective. What is certain is that since 1932 it was no longer a possibility. Since the rapid rise of the Nazis produced a situation favorable to "anti-Marxist" developments in Austria, there has been no single bourgeois party which would have been willing to enter into a coalition with Social-Democ-

racy. During a period of rapid Hitlerite advance any bourgeois party would have been afraid of losing its electors to the Nazis if it had joined a coalition with the "Marxists."

A policy of coalition was thus simply out of the question—at any rate since 1932. What would have been possible was a policy of "toleration," such as was pursued by the German Social Democrats towards the Brüning Government.

During the first half of 1932 the Buresch Government was in office in Austria. It was supported by the Christian-Social party and the "Landbund." The Pan-German party had withdrawn from the Government coalition and had gone into opposition when Germany and Austria had been forced, under pressure from the western Powers, to drop the projected customs union between the two Germanic countries, and Schober, the member of the Government who particularly possessed the confidence of the Pan-Germans, was obliged to resign under pressure from France. The Buresch Government consequently no longer possessed a majority in Parliament. A policy of "toleration" on the part of the Social Democrats towards this Government might possibly have prevented its fall, and the subsequent formation of the Dollfuss Government—a coalition Government formed by the Christian-Social Party and the Fascist Heimwehr.

The Social Democrats did not decide in favor of such a policy. The experience of the German Social Democrats frightened us out of doing so. We were afraid that the masses, impoverished by the economic crisis, would flock over to the Nazis if these latter remained

alone in the prevailing sys

Who would present day v have happened decided in favor eration" towa ernment? T if it had purs Party would mised in the of the worki therefore ha weakened; an when the reached its h ler's great v 1933, it wou

BAD T

ON Monday ican (an Hearst new first of a s articles by t Easley to th a big Commi start to "seil United State

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NEW LEADER LABOR SECTION

Vol. XVII—No. 13

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1934

In Two Sections—Sec. 2

Unstinted Support of Taxi-Drive Launched Auto Settlement No Victory Men's General Strike Urged To Boost Label for AF of L, Leaders Realize

A spirited radio appeal to the public, and especially to the workers of New York, to back up the taxicab drivers in their general strike was made by Matthew M. Levy, who has been adviser to the taxi unions, Wednesday night over WEVD. Citing the grievances of the drivers, the need for organization, the savage and arrogant attitude of the bosses, the chicanery of the politicians, he called for a united militant union of all taxi drivers and unstinted support of the strike by the public.

"The entire labor movement is interested in the fight to banish company unionism from the field," he declared. "Those who ride in the cars must be eager to see to it that those who drive the cars get something beyond starvation wages, slavery conditions, intolerable domination. The public must realize that the fight is its own, despite attempts to rally the public against the strikers."

The radio speech by Levy, who is chairman of the Bronx County organization of the Socialist Party, is given in full below because it summarizes the taxi strike situation up to the time of going to press.

"I speak to you not as counsel of the Taxicab Drivers Union of Greater New York, but as one who, having been consulted from time to time by some of the leaders and of the rank and file of the strikers, am familiar with their problems."

"The taxi drivers of New York City have just grievances, crying out loud for redress. The workers in this industry are miserably underpaid. Their hours are inhumanly long. Their weekly wage—of less than \$12 for more than eighty hours of hard labor—is astounding. And because the operating companies recognize that such jobs are all that keep thousands of drivers and their families from starvation and eviction, and that therefore even these jobs are sought for in this period of unemployment, working conditions are abominable, discrimination is rampant and a vicious black-list is effectively used."

"The all-powerful taxicab companies, now admittedly backed by the General Motors Corporation, thumbed their collective noses at Roosevelt's NRA, at LaGuardia's Survey Commission, and even violated their solemn signed agreements. The federal and municipal governments have been unable or unwilling effectively to recognize the pitiable plight of the drivers. Recognizing that they must fight their own economic battles, 'one for all and all for one,' the drivers, with some birth pains, organized into a city-wide union."

SPIRIT ADMIRABLE

"The fighting spirit of the rank and file is admirable. The workers realize that without the protection a free union gives them they will continue for a long time to receive miserably low wages, work abominably long hours and suffer degrading working conditions."

"The efforts of the exploited hackmen to consolidate their own union were hampered by constant sniping from hirelings and tools of the bosses. The employers have ably used all forces of reaction,

disruption and political chicanery to defeat the workers' just demands. Company-inspired and company-controlled unions, led by company-paid lackeys, were formed to do the bosses' bidding. Provocateurs have found their way into the strikers' ranks. Communists, true to their policy of splitting the labor movement, have chiselled their way into a position of vocal confusion. Slandering the Socialists, defaming the liberals, attacking the American Federation of Labor or seeking rather to place the Mayor on the spot, than to score a victory for the strikers, (Continued on Page 4-L)

The campaign to boost the sale of union-made products and the use of union services received additional impetus at the meeting on Thursday night of several hundred delegates at Beethoven Hall. The conference was sponsored by the Central Trades and Labor Council and the Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L. Charles Sinnigan is secretary.

The delegates represented hundreds of local unions, particularly those affiliated with the council and department. Every year the month of April is put aside as a period of renewed agitation for the union label.

WASHINGTON.—As labor draws a sober second breath and sits down to reconsider President Roosevelt's settlement whereby a strike in the automobile industry was averted, it begins to wonder why it was so jubilant.

"COMPANY UNION SAVED"

As the smoke of discussion blows away, labor is beginning to realize that it has been placed in a weaker, less impregnable position. Roosevelt's optimistic speech explaining away the settlement merely gave company unionism a recognition which it had not previously been accorded.

As comment from the nation's

industrial centers drifts, labor leaders are beginning to see how the rest of the country regards the terms of the settlement. One metropolitan newspaper which is trying to win a labor-liberal clientele headed its story of the settlement, "AUTO PACT SAVES COMPANY UNION." Another conservative sheet recognized unmistakably that the A. F. of L. had received a serious setback in its attempts to organize the heavy industries of the nation, with the automobile drive as the spear head.

The President spilled the beans for the American Federation of Labor by upholding the "rights" of company unions, by giving them the privilege of representation, by insisting that even if the A. F. of L. unions constitute a majority they may not represent all the workers, and by giving his blessing to the bosses' contention that unions must tell on their member. "The government makes it clear," Roosevelt went on to "explain," that it "favors no particular union or form of employe organization or representation." The government also makes it clear that it looks with no disfavor on certain forms of scab or yellow-dog unionism (like the company union) against which the National Labor Board itself has been inclined to look askance.

WAGNER'S BILL NO BARGAIN

Confronted by the automobile decision sanctioned by such high authority, Senator Wagner, labor's "friend," has turned tail—and turned coat. He emasculated his trades disputes bill, which was beginning to win the favor of labor unions and leaders, by agreeing to insert an amendment recognizing the company union "if it represents the free choice of the workers." He also hastened to add a section forbidding "coercion from any source."

On two fronts, labor is beginning to realize that it has been sold a bill of goods. The company union was about to be—or seemed about to be—outlawed. Now the company union is legal. Soon it will be in favor.

THE NEW "NEW DEAL"

Labor's great campaign for what has been called "a greater equality of bargaining power with industry" has been lost. Hard-won decisions of the National Labor Board for union representation where a majority of the workers in a plant voted that way have been negated by the President's settlement, at first hailed as a new "new deal."

And the Wagner Bill, on which some labor men had pinned their hopes as a means of putting teeth in the collective bargaining provisions of the NRA, also proved a false messiah as Wagner admitted to the Senate Education and Labor Committee that he would consent to modification.

President Roosevelt's "pioneer effort in human engineering on a scale basis never before attempted" whereby a "more adequate and more equitable system of industrial relations may be built"—these are the roseate words with which Roosevelt pictures the future; he has made possible—proves to be just another front for the arrogance of capital.

Support The New Leader Labor Section! Pass it on to your neighbor!

\$5,000 Fund Must Be Raised To Support New Labor Section

WITH the publication of the Labor Section of The New Leader, supplementing this paper's usual labor news and comment, The New Leader enters upon a new era of service and usefulness to the labor and Socialist movement. Coming at a time of renewed activity in the labor world, and of redoubled participation by Socialists in the day-to-day struggles of labor, the new section bids fair to become a valuable and vital weapon in the battle.

The response to the Labor Section has been immediate and enthusiastic. From all over the city—from all over the country—have come expressions of cheer and gratification.

The response to the section indicates the long-felt, the crying need for such a specialized service. The Labor Section must succeed. It must be continued. It must be expanded. It must grow in space, in value, in service.

YOU MUST HELP!

And YOU must help it grow. You who are a party member or sympathizer; you who are a labor union member, or eager to aid in organization or propaganda work—you must get behind the Labor Section and boost it.

The Labor Section finally came into being, after many preliminary discussions in the past, because of the magnificent work being done by the Labor Committee of the Socialist Party in New York City. The work of the committee, in the short time that it has been in existence, has revived the hopes of thousands of Socialists in the labor movement who have been looking to the party for spiritual leadership in these critical times. In order to strengthen and intensify this work, which is of inestimable importance to both the labor movement and the Socialist Party, you must rally to support the Labor Section.

SUPPORT MEANS MONEY

And "support" means money—and lots of it. Enough to keep the section going till it gets on its feet and proves its value so indisputably that there will be no question at all about finances.

Getting out a Labor Section

means printing at least four more pages every week, with all that entails of planning and work and expenditure. It means keeping in touch with hundreds of unions throughout the city and country. It means reporting and commenting on strikes and lock-outs, negotiations and conferences, organization drives and propaganda campaigns, elections and tendencies in the labor movement.

BRONX HACKMEN SPEAK OUT ON COMMUNISTS

The following resolution was unanimously passed at a mass meeting of taxicab drivers called by the Taxicab Drivers' Union of Greater New York, Bronx Division, which packed Ambassador Hall Wednesday night:

"The Bronx Division of the Taxicab Drivers' Union of Greater New York has taken a definite stand on the Communist question. We wish to state that we repudiate all taint, action or statements of the Communists. We feel that they, by imposing themselves in our affairs, have done naught but harm to the taxicab drivers of New York."

"We will purge ourselves of their influence and activities. These Communists have been a curse, and the decision now is to rid ourselves of them, their influence, and their tendencies. We further wish to state that we maintain no connection or affiliation with a political party. OUR ORGANIZATION IS COMPLETELY A HACKMEN'S ORGANIZATION, OF, BY AND FOR THE HACKMEN."

In order to assure the continuance and success of the Labor

Central Labor Body to Meet Thursday

The next meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Council—the municipal parliament of the labor unions of New York City—will be held at Beethoven Hall, 210 East 5th Street, on Thursday night. The council meets every two weeks.

Section, the New Leader and the Labor Committee of the party are launching a campaign for a fund of \$5,000. Your job is to raise that money.

The sum of \$5,000 isn't much when you consider the hugeness of the field covered and the magnitude of the task that the New Leader has set itself. If everybody who has asked for such a service in the past—if everybody who has hailed the publication of the section with compliments—does his share, it should be easy to raise the money.

This is an appeal, an urgent appeal, to you to raise that money right away. Give what you can. Get your branch, your local union, to contribute. See to it that your Yipsel circle does what it can. Your branch of the Workmen's Circle, or any other sympathetic organization, should be approached to contribute to the \$5,000 fund.

The raising of this fund is a challenge to Socialists, both trade unionists and those outside the labor movement.

GET IN YOUR CONTRIBUTION AT ONCE

If you're an old member of a union who has been eager to expand the work of Socialists in the labor movement, here's your chance to reinforce the Labor Committee's activities and to boost the publication. If you're one of the newer members who has been impatiently and vociferously demanding that the party "do something" in the labor movement, here's your golden opportunity to show how much you are willing to help get something done.

Comrades—fellow unionists—brothers in the Workmen's Circle and sympathizers in other organizations: Boost the Labor Section of the New Leader. And ROLL UP CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE FUND FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF THE LABOR SECTION.

The more quickly the special \$5,000 is raised, the sooner we can enlarge our service to the labor movement. The time is over for talk. The time is here for action.

Send in your contribution immediately. All contributions will be acknowledged in the Labor Section of the New Leader.

Garment Union Conducts Farflung Organizing Drive

From the sub-cellars of San Francisco's Chinatown to the Canadian Rockies, the International Ladies Garment Workers Union has its organizers in the field. Conditions among the Chinese workers are worse than in the sweatshops of the east thirty years ago, according to Rose Pesotta, I.L.G.W.U. organizer on the coast. The shops are three sub-cellars deep, each machine separated from its neighbor by a wooden wall, thus preventing the girls from seeing or talking to each other. In these hell-holes, garments of all kinds are being manufactured by the thousands.

In Montreal, all the cloak and suit cutters have been organized, gaining wage increases of \$3 to \$8 a week in addition to union recog-

TO PROTEST CLOTHING ORGANIZERS' ARREST

All members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in Greater New York will stop work at 3 p. m. next Wednesday to take part in a mass meeting at Cooper Union protesting against the imprisonment of John Sala and Bruno Bellia, organizers, and three pickets who were arrested for violating an injunction against picketing in a strike against the Sigmund Eisner Co., of Red Bank, N. J. Similar meetings were held in Passaic and Newark this week.

At a meeting in the Italian Labor Center in New York Tuesday evening, hundreds of union delegates pledged their support to the movement.

WINDOW CLEANERS TO INVADE CAPITAL

Unless the code hearing in Washington April 3 result in the insertion of terms demanded by the Window Cleaners Protective Union Local 2, either a strike or a lock-out will ensue, according to union officials. William Karlin, attorney for the union, who drew up its code demands, will argue for them before the national labor board in the capital.

Employers are attempting to evade the fulfillment of an agreement whereby they must raise wages after April 1. The union is determined to see to it that the boss window cleaners don't renege.

Code Violations by Firms Net Workers \$10,000

The workers of two firms in the coat and suit manufacturing industry will benefit to the tune of almost \$10,000 as the result of an adjustment made following a complaint by the union before the National Compliance Board for Code Violation at Washington.

The firms are Theodore S. Funk, Inc., and the Klein Kote Mfg. Co., Inc., both of Newburgh, which were compelled to make restitution for payments below the wages provided in the code. The money will be distributed to the employees of the firms.

UNION WAGES TWO UMBRELLA STRIKES

Organization work by the United Umbrella Workers Union, Local 9,164 of the A.F.O.L., is proceeding successfully with the aid of party members and Yipsels. Two strikes are now being waged: one against the Leber Manufacturing Co., 249 Stockton Street, Brooklyn, and the other against the Finklestein Manufacturing Co., 114 Suffolk Street.

Baltimore, which is a big cotton dress centre, is being organized; and a new-old industry coming to life, the corset industry, brings a corresponding drive to unionize these workers. The International now has, under the managership of Abraham Snyder, a live Corset & Brassiere Workers Local.

The recent meeting of the General Executive Board in St. Louis and Kansas City was a great help to the organization campaign being carried on in the middle-west. Both St. Louis and Kansas City are big dress markets.

100 Millinery Firms Sign Up

Almost 100 additional independent millinery manufacturers have signed up with the Joint Board of Millinery Workers Unions, Locals 24 and 42, following the collective agreement made last week with the Women's Headgear Group, the largest association of manufacturers, and reported in these columns at the time. The pact made with the association formed the basis for the independents' contracts, according to Nathan Spector, manager of Local 24.

Week workers get a raise of \$5 to \$15 a week, with proportionate increases for piece workers.

HANDBAG UNION WILL FIGHT CODE

A huge mass meeting of members of the International Pocketbook Workers Union last week vigorously protested against the provisions of the code in the handbag industry. Calling upon the administration to revise the code's labor terms, and upon the workers in the industry to rally behind its organization campaign, the union served notice that it will fight for the establishment of a living wage and of the maximum 30-hour week.

The union will mobilize its forces to fight for a restoration of the 1929 wage scale. It will rely upon its own strength and organization power rather than upon advantages to be won by code complaint or negotiations, members declare.

In addition to the payments for back wages, each of the two firms paid \$250 to meet the cost of the investigation to establish the extent of the wage underpayments. Complaint against the firms was filed by the union some time ago.

The restitution covers the period from August 18, 1933, to November 17, 1933. The firms agreed to make additional restitution for any wage violations since. The heads of each of the two firms formally accepted the additional conditions of adjustment intended to remove the possibility of further violations.

The coat and suit "code of fair competition" was one of the first instituted under the NRA. It was prepared by the late Morris Hillquit, then counsel for the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, and is known as by far the most favorable to labor of any of the thousands since filed.

Only the fact that the garment union was organized strongly enough to take advantage of the Article 7 A and, knowing what to do, did it, enabled the I.L.G.W.U. to win so advantageous a code.

The International Brotherhood of Painters has withdrawn the charter of Painters' Union Local 102 on the grounds that its pro-rata share of dues have not been paid to the International and that the local's officers have not been bonded, as is required in the constitution. Vice-President Ackley Edward has announced. The local is one which has met with considerable criticism recently because of the alleged gangster tactics of its administration.

Two weeks ago, as reported in this section, the Labor Committee of the Socialist Party condemned the administration for refusing to abide by its promise to submit the dispute within the union to impartial adjudication by the labor movement itself. In view of this fact, the committee is eager to see to it that a new charter is granted not to elements which have discredited the local but to those whose records are clean and who will work for honest, militant, progressive trade unionism of a kind familiar to those who remember the old days of Shiplacoff and others.

Meanwhile, the Labor Committee will support the Ideal Club in so far as it attempts to work for such unionism.

STRIKE BLOCKS WORK ON SEVEN SHIPS OF WAR

CAMDEN.—A strike of almost 3,000 union workers, reinforced by 300 of the 400 non-union workers in the local plant of the New York Shipbuilding Co. has halted work on seven warships. The strike was not an anti-war move to halt the building of battleships, but was called for a wage increase which would give first-class mechanics \$32 for a 32-hour week and other workers proportionate raises.

The strike ties up work on \$43,000,000 worth of navy and private contracts, including a navy cruiser, two light cruisers, four destroyers and two oil tankers. The strikers' committee of the union hopes to spread the strike to other shipbuilding centers if possible.

Clinton L. Bardon, president of the company, plead with the strike leaders not to interfere with industries contributing to a \$52,000,000 naval building program. "Furthermore," he tearfully explained, "you must remember that I have to consider not only the interests of my employees... I must consider as well the welfare of the stockholders in order to assure even-handed justice."

BONNAZ UNION FIRM ON TERMS OF PACT

Unless the embroidery manufacturers of New York City sign a collective labor pact with Local 68 of the ILGWU, the union will stop off the trade. Leon Hattab, manager of the Bonnaz Embroidery and Pleaters Union, announced. The decision is in accordance with an overwhelming vote at a shop chairmen's meeting to insist on the re-adoption of the complete pact that expired last September.

After the victorious strike that followed the expiration of the pact, the union sent its people back to work under a supplementary agreement whereby the old contract, with some modifications, remained in force till the signing of the code. The machinery of negotiation continued to work smoothly, but the manufacturers have been trying to chisel down the code provisions.

WASHINGTON.—Southern cotton mill workers may precipitate a general strike, Francis J. Gorman, vice-president of the United Textile Workers, emphatically stated before a Senate committee hearing on the Wagner bill to create a permanent National Labor Board.

The workers are dissatisfied with the codes, Mr. Gorman said, and are angered over the apparent inability of the government to enforce compliance. Section 7A of the industrial recovery act is in-

effective in compelling fair representation of workers. In the South, in particular, the union officer declared, some employers profess to bow to the provisions of Section 7A, but they do so with "their tongues in their cheeks." Company unions are sponsored liberally in the South, with no real, free, representation for labor.

While the codes brought increases in minimum wages, actual wages in both the northern and southern cotton textile industry are about \$11 a week. There was a tendency also to make the minimum the maximum, Mr. Gorman said.

President T. F. McMahon, of the United Textile Workers, supported the charges made by Mr. Gorman and accepted the challenge of T. E. Marchand, President of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, to prove these charges before the Cotton Code Authority.

"The United Textile Workers are prepared to produce documentary and personal evidence from men and women of various states, declaring under oath that they had been discharged because of membership in a trade union," Mr. McMahon said.

"We shall be happy to prove the union charges of wholesale violations of the cotton textile code and to demonstrate that the minimum scales have become the maximum in all too many instances. I am more than pleased that Messrs. Marchand and Stone (president of the Cotton Textile Institute and chairman of the Code Authority) have come out publicly and challenge us to produce our evidence. We are ready to do so."

GREENVILLE, S. C.—For the first time in history, according to L. E. Brookshire, president of the South Carolina Federation of Labor, more than 50 per cent of the workers in the South Carolina cottonized labor. There are about 65,000 textile workers in the strike, of whom 40,000 belong to the United Textile Workers and more members are being gained daily in every part of the state.

Mr. Brookshire said he agreed with Mr. Gorman that a general strike was favored by southern cotton mill workers.

BOOST THE NEW LEADER!

Socialist Support Means Victory in Local 22 Poll

An overwhelming majority for the administration of the Dressmakers Local 22, which was backed by the Socialist group in the union, was registered in the current election. All the candidates of the "left" group (Communists) were defeated by a big margin, despite the frantic campaign of vilification resorted to by the official Communist Party representatives and publications, their appeal to race hatred, and the huge amounts of money spent by them to elect their candidates.

Charles S. Zimmerman, of the "progressive group," was reelected manager by a vote of 6,837, or 73% of the votes cast. The "left" candidate received 2,599, or about 27% of the vote. The previous year, when the same two ran, Zimmerman got 55% of the vote and his opponent 45%. The victory included the 25 executive board members, the 23 business agents and the 16 convention delegates. Over 12,000 votes were cast at the 12 polling stations.

Slandorous leaflets of the usual kind issued by the Stalinite ring were distributed by the tens of

thousands preceding the voting. The administration, which is under Lovestonite domination, retorted in kind, accusing its opponents of being "fascists" and "Klaxers." Despite this fact, and in order to prevent disruption in the union and to present a solid front to the enemies of the union both within and without, the Socialist League supported the administration wholeheartedly and was instrumental in bringing about the victory.

"What will be curious and ironical will be the position taken by the Lovestonites in the forthcoming civic elections," one veteran trade unionist commented following the campaign. "Previously, no matter how they fought the Communists, when election came, the Lovestonites usually told their supporters to vote for Stalinite candidates. Now that they've definitely characterized the Stalinites in the union as enemies of the workers, how can they consistently ask their supporters to vote for the political candidates of such a group in the forthcoming city, state and national elections?"

'Easter Parade' to Stress Desperate Need of CWA Workers and Jobless

Washington Trip Shows Necessity For Organization and Vigorous Action to Fight Starvation And Force Concessions

The Joint Committee which arranged the new famous trip to Washington has proceeded with further plans of action to publicize and dramatize the plight of the unemployed and CWA workers in the richest city in the world. Following their invasion of the nation's capital to drive home to Hopkins, Congress and the President the criminality of insufficient relief, the arrangements committee is planning an Easter Sunday parade of workers along the "better" streets of the city, the shabby mufti of the unemployed matching the gaudy "uniforms" of holiday-garbed fashionables.

Slogans will be directed at the shutting down of CWA and the starvation relief now in store for the unemployed. All workers are urged to join. Paraders will meet at 11 A. M. at the headquarters of the Workers Unemployed League Union, 22 East 22nd Street, New York City.

The following report by Sol Parker, organizer for the union and active in arranging the trip, tells of what happened in Washington:

PENNIES PAY FARE

Last Saturday, a delegation of 400 CWA and unemployed workers left Pennsylvania Station, New York City, for Washington to protest against the Federal Government's program for demobilizing CWA on April 1. The delegation, representing 250,000 CWA workers and organized unemployed, came from their projects and unemployed locals as delegates of the workers who had elected them and who had contributed with pennies, nickels and dimes to help pay the fare. The entire affair was planned by a joint committee from the Workers Unemployed Union, Association of Civil Works Employees, Associated Office and Professional Emergency Employees, Emergency Workers in Adult Education, and Tenement House CWA Employees.

The New York delegation was joined before the train reached Washington by delegations from the Citizens Unemployed League of Westchester County, N. Y., organized by Leonard Bright, and from the Unemployed Union of New Jersey, led by Frank Manning. At Washington a group of 100 from Berks County, Pa., headed by Stewart Grow, who has been leading a powerful CWA strike movement, joined the parade. Two hundred delegates from Baltimore, Md., headed by Joel Seidman, fell in line, as did many workers residing in Washington, D. C.

BRAVING THE COLD

The entire parade started from Union Station for the office of Harry Hopkins, Federal Administrator of Relief. The streets were covered with snow and ice, the weather was bitterly cold, but the workers resolutely kept to the two-mile line of march. Many fell on the slippery streets, but none turned back. They shouted their slogans, "We Want Jobs"; "CWA Must Go On"; "We Demand Unemployment Insurance"; "We Can't Eat Blue Eagles."

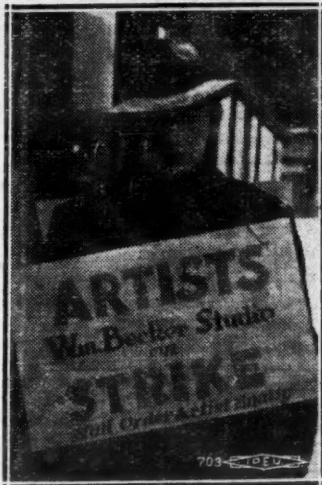
A committee representative of the participating groups, headed by David Lasser and including Norman Thomas, presented the four demands of the delegation to Hopkins: "1. Civil works at living wages, with a minimum of \$20 a week, to continue until the unemployed are actually absorbed by industry; 2. Extension of civil works to include all unemployed able and willing to work; 3. A large program of public works of a socially necessary character, especially Federal housing for workers; 4. Federal unemployment insurance, to be paid for by the Federal Government and employers, to be paid to all unemployed for whom work at living wages is not made available." The committee demanded an appropriation of not less than five billion dollars to cover the minimum needs of at least half the unemployed.

PAUPER RELIEF WORK

The committee pointed out that in contrast to its program the Federal Emergency Relief Administration has openly declared that after CWA demobilization 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 would be put on relief work at no more than 24 hours a week and at a minimum of 30c an hour. The income of families best taken care of after CWA will be about \$7.20 a week. The highest wage announced by Hopkins for the largest cities is \$12 a week! And this is the program for only a portion of the unemployed, while the rest receive home relief on probably an even lower scale than the pauper work rates.

To these facts and figures Hopkins had no answer except that the unemployed would be taken care of. New York unemployed will recall similar promises from Mayor O'Brien, while a wave of evictions swept the workers from their homes and while the relief bureaus were skipping food tickets. Hopkins refused to make any concession on the Federal program

(Continued on Page 4-L)



Artists, too, have learned the necessity for organization—and are willing to fight for the right to organize. Here's a picket in the New York strike.

Artists Waging Unique Strike

Two hundred mail order artists—98 per cent of the total in New York—who illustrate the catalogues of the leading mail order houses throughout the country, are out on a strike unique in the annals of labor.

Dan Goldenpaul, organizer for the union, calls attention to the fact that the walkout, which is 100 per cent effective, is the first in which artists have been engaged and also sets a record in that the artists are picketing the homes of artists who are scabbing. In fact, one studio has applied for an injunction, returnable in Special Term Part One on Monday before Supreme Court Justice Albert Cohen, to restrain the union from such picketing. In addition, studios are being covered, with YPSL members actively aiding their fellow workers.

Service to the mail order catalogue firms, who are getting ready for seasonal activity, has been completely held up. Chester Eldridge is president and Max Delson counsel for the union. The strike was called March 15 to assure renewal of the closed shop pact and to obtain wage increases for those who earn below the lower salaries.

'Left' Union Seeks Injunction

In an attempt to halt the successful organization of the Retail Dairy, Grocery and Vegetable Clerks' Union in Brooklyn, the Food Workers' Industrial Union (Communist) has served injunction papers on the A. F. of L. workers' organization, according to Louis Wolkowsky, president. Officers of the Local 338 were served with papers, returnable before Justice McCook in Special Term Part One, Supreme Court, to show cause why an injunction should not be granted. The papers were signed by Justice Albert Cohen.

The Communists are attempting to muscle in on a field where they have been completely unsuccessful in organization work, according to union officials, who maintain that their own campaign to organize the food and vegetable selling industry, which has been 90% successful in the Bronx, was also proceeding satisfactorily in Brooklyn.

"In fact, we have been enrolling members so rapidly that we were

preparing to lay the groundwork for a general strike," the president said. "About a thousand members joined us since we sent our organizers into the borough, and we were just about ready to enter into contractual relationship with an employers' association."

"That's when the Communists, who had been dead in the industry for two years, suddenly came to life, and sent in their furriers, longshoremen, housewives and other unemployed forces to 'demonstrate' for their union. They have been attempting to bulldoze both our union and the employers who have signed with us. Finally comes this attempt to get out an injunction against us by the holier-than-thous."

"However, we shall continue to organize and shall unionize the food dispensing industry of Brooklyn as we did in the Bronx, on the basis of \$35 a week, 12 holidays a year, time and a half for overtime and no discharge without union consent."

Glass Workers Form Industrial Unions Under AFofL Banner; Brewery Union Resisting Craft Dismemberment

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—More than 10,000 glass workers, representing a large majority of all the flat glass workers in the country, have organized the Federation of Flat Glass Workers of America, an industrial union under the A. F. of L. banner. This organization grew out of a conference of representatives from different locals held in Columbus, Ohio, last week. Sixteen locals representing workers of the three largest glass concerns—Pittsburgh Plate Glass, American Window Glass, and Libby Owens—as well as several smaller manufacturers, have banded into one big union and have already won recognition of their grievance committees and the check-off. Practically the entire organization job was accomplished by local rank and file leaders.

At the Brackenridge, Pa., plant of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.—the largest of its kind in the world—the usual company union was set up late last summer. However, the "union" representative had no illusions about company unions but decided to make the best use he could of his official capacity. At a mass meeting, the workers were called on to vote on whether they wanted an outside or company union. Over 800 workers—all the hall could hold—voted for an A. F. of L. union. The rest of the workers in this plant and others followed the example of the first 800.

CINCINNATI, O.—Members of the international union of the United Brewery Workers of America—in pre-prohibition days one of the nation's strongest labor organizations—which came through the arid era with 21,000 members and a million in its treasury, are up in arms against the AFofL's decision that half of its members must be parcelled out to various craft unions.

The union, which is industrial in character, received its charter in 1887, a year after the formation of the AFofL. Now the executive council of the AFofL, pursuant to a policy laid down at the last convention, is seeking to enforce craft union affiliation. Drivers, firemen and engineers must join the various craft unions, thus dismembering and decimating the brewery workers' body.

A referendum is now being carried on by the union to see whether members want to abide by the council's decision. If they don't, the union faces revocation of its charter. But the members hope that the "council will see the light" and won't insist, "in a period when the necessity for militant action along industrial lines seems obvious, on turning back the hands of the clock."

The Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, from its headquarters here, is presenting its case for the industrial form of organization to the members of the AFofL.

Actors' Charter Labor Pushes Hailed by Stars Laundry Fight

On Wednesday night, several thousand members of the theatrical profession assembled at the Biltmore Theatre to celebrate the granting of a charter by the AFofL to the American Federation of Actors. Prominent labor leaders, including former Judge Panken, addressed the actors and congratulated them on taking their place in the official ranks of the labor movement. Outstanding stars of the stage, screen and radio attended.

The charter grants the federation jurisdiction over about 30,000 performers in vaudeville, musicals, clubs, tabloids, cabarets, minstrels, circuses, fairs, carnivals, public restaurants and music halls.

The following are officers of the new actors' union: Eddie Cantor, honorary president; Fred Keating, president; Ralph Whitehead, executive secretary. On the council are Joe Laurie, first vice-president; Victor Moore, second vice-president; Pat Rooney, third vice-president, and Guy Migley, fourth vice-president, and a number of other famous stars.

The nominating committee of the Actors Equity Association has announced the candidates for officers and members of the Equity Council on the regular ticket. The election will take place in the last week of May or the first week of June. No indication was reported of an opposition ticket.

In waging a vigorous organization campaign against the Brighton Laundry Co., at 2863 West 6th Street, and the Mapleton Laundry, a branch at 587 Sheepshead Bay Road, both in Brooklyn, a labor committee aided by the Socialist Party is urging all workers not to patronize the two establishments. Starvation wages are paid and deplorable conditions are the rule, and all attempts at organization are met by intimidation and gangsterism, according to Samuel Schwartz, who was elected chairman at a conference of labor elements this week.

The Sheepshead Bay, Coney Island and Brighton Beach branches of the party, the Workmen's Circle Schools and W. C. branches, the Women's Branch of the W. C. and the Women's Committee of the party were among those sending delegates to the conference. Leaflets will be issued and residents canvassed.

A mass meeting of workers in sympathy with the organizational efforts of the Brooklyn steam laundry workers, headed by Sam Kaufman, will be held at Brighton Beach Socialist Center, 1115 Brighton Beach Avenue, Tuesday night. It is pointed out that the laundries involved are among the largest and wealthiest in Brooklyn, and unionization will mean complete victory in the borough.

Open Letter Makes Plea for Democratic Industrial Unions

Norman Thomas, Socialist national leader, has sent the following open letter to President Green of the American Federation of Labor:

March 27, 1934.

My dear Mr. Green:

As I write, a New York newspaper lies before me with the headline, AUTO PACT SAVES COMPANY UNION, and a further statement in an article that the fate of the Wagner Bill to outlaw company unions is now in doubt. I think the Wagner Bill needs important amendments but with its general purpose I had assumed that organized labor and all its friends were in sympathy.

Yet the agreement in the controversy with the automobile manufacturers certainly leaves the door wide open to a regularization of the position of company unions. Following that agreement, Senator Wagner has already consented to amendments to his bill which do not strengthen but weaken it with reference to company unions. You are of the opinion that labor can utilize the truce that has been made and that "collective bargaining can start at once." Mr. Collins believes that the President "has given us a method to demonstrate that the United Automobile Workers of America are the representatives of a large majority of the men in the plants affected."

I hope you are both right, but I want to say, as a friend of the A. F. of L. who has been in reasonably close touch with workers involved in many automobile sections, that "your chance of proving that the A. F. of L. represents the automobile workers depends at least in part upon your making it perfectly plain that the A. F. of L. stands now and will continue to stand for a democratic, intelligent, aggressive industrial union in the automobile industry." Some of your own members are in actual fear that after they have

built up an industrial union, the machinists and other international will compel you to try to break them up into a score or more of craft unions.

They have cited to me not only the thoroughly bad precedent of the decision of the last A. F. of L. Convention in the Brewery Workers' Union case, but also the fact that they have had no substantial assurances that the union they are now organizing can endure as an industrial union.

Surely, I need not argue with you that the men "may think even a company union preferable to twenty-three divided craft unions, often quarreling over jurisdiction and sometimes actually striking at cross purposes with one another." Such a situation is made to order to invite dickering with the bosses, general inefficiency, and a pretty complete degradation of unionism into the maintenance of the vested interests of groups of officials each seeking his per capita share of dues from his craft union members.

Even the President's reference to representation of "all groups" of employees is disquieting. Does that forecast a possible organization of craft unions? I grant the propriety of representation of minorities organized in bona fide unions, though for all practical purposes it is wholly advantageous that there should be one union of the workers, which union, I should hope, might have A. F. of L. affiliation. But craft unions in the automobile industry mean the defeat of the workers in every vital particular before they even start.

Will you not therefore "make the kind of statement which at this critical juncture will reassure workers of all races in the automobile industry that you are standing for one united, democratic, industrial union."

Believe me

Sincerely yours,

(signed) Norman Thomas.

Unstinted Support of Taxi Men's General Strike Urged

(Continued from Page 1-L)

and withal, making alliances with Tammany—the Communists have, unfortunately, alienated from the strikers a large section of public sympathy and substantial labor support.

THE FOOTBALL OF POLITICS

"It is increasingly clear that the taxicab strike is being made the football of politics. Let us call the roll of those political gentlemen whom the bosses have lined up against the striking union:

"Maurice Hotchner, who was Jimmy Walker's appointee as the chairman of the happily defunct Board of Taxicab Control, is counsel for a large group of taxi operators who are rabid and persistent labor baiters.

"Harold Riegelman, of the Citizens' Budget Commission, and a Fusion mainstay in the last election, is the astute counsel for the hard, avaricious and violent anti-union Parmelee system.

"Irving Robbins, alleged spokesman for an alleged brotherhood of employees, but in fact trumpet for the Parmelee bosses, reminds La Guardia that the Taxi Fusioners were instrumental in electing him to the mayoralty, and therefore demands the right to sabotage the organization of a free union of workers in the industry.

"The Tammany District Attorney, dorging responsibility for cleaning the city of grafters and racketeers, has suddenly awakened from his slumbers as an officer of law enforcement to direct a grand jury investigation merely in order

to discredit the Mayor and to break the strike. In this, Tammany is aided by the Aldermanic Investigating Committee, headed by the Farley-Flynn Recovery Democrat, Walter R. Hart, Brooklyn Alderman.

CASTOR OIL HARVEY

"The Republican president of the Borough of Queens, George U. Harvey, has shown his Fascist tendencies, when in out-Hitlering Mussolini, he said that if he were Mayor he would give to every cop a club and to every striker a gallon of castor oil.

"Racketeers, at the behest of the bosses or for their own benefit, have been seeking to worm their way into the union. Tammany politicians have been trying to creep in to undermine the militant fight which the strikers have been carrying on.

"And in all this political maneuvering, the public is befuddled. Confusion worse confounded is the result of the attitude of most of the metropolitan press. The newspapers of the city were silent when the police brutally attacked Socialist workers in an anti-Fascist demonstration at Dollfus' Austrian consulate. There was no editorial protest when the police dispersed with tear-gas bombs a peaceful Scottsboro mass meeting in Harlem. There is silence when law-abiding strikers are hounded and beaten by officers of the law and by the paid thugs and scabs of the companies. But an organized howl was directed against the Mayor when the police did not on

one or two occasions promptly suppress somewhat aggressive tactics of starving strikers.

STRIKERS MUST WIN

"The result is that the operating companies have the audacity to refuse to participate in a plebiscite, to which they had previously agreed, and they have the unmitigated nerve to insist upon a fake plan of "impartial" machinery, with the cards stacked in advance against the workers.

"The general strike is on. Whether we agree or disagree as to whether it should have been called when it was, we must continue to give undivided support to the strikers and to the strike. The outcome of this strike is one which will affect more than the taxicab industry. The entire labor movement of the city of New York is interested in the fight to banish scab company unions from the field of industrial relationship. The strike must be won.

"The atmosphere must be cleared. Tammany alliances must be broken. Communist attempts at domination must be resisted. Racketeers must be kept out. Above all a free union, of, for and by the taxi drivers, must be maintained and preserved. Thus only can their economic struggles against arrogant bosses succeed. To that end I call upon the rank and file of the strikers to join in one united effort and I call upon the public to give them unstinted support."



Seven hundred CWA workers paraded in a cold drizzly day through the streets of the capital to demand continuance and extension of the CWA and other measures to relieve unemployment. The photographer caught a small section of the parade, with Norman Thomas as one of the rank and file marchers.

Jobless Plan 'Easter Parade'; Washington Trips Spurs Action

(Continued from Page 3-L)

and referred the committee to President Roosevelt.

Attempts on the part of committees to interview Roosevelt or members of Congress were fruitless, for the Congressmen were not available.

The delegation returned to New York, where a mass meeting at Manhattan Industrial High School heard reports of the delegation.

A radio broadcast on the demonstration had been arranged over Station WEVD. David Lasser, Mack Goodman, Agnes Martocci and Norman Thomas reported on the trip.

The results of the Washington demonstration may be summarized

as follows: 1. The position of the Administration was made very clear. Washington intends to carry out the demands of the employing interests of the country for low relief standards so that there need be no danger of increased taxation on the wealthy, and so that the unemployed will be forced to take jobs in industry at any wages and under any working conditions; 2. The unemployed must carry on militant struggle of increased intensity to force concessions from the government; 3. The demonstration attracted the attention of unemployed and CWA workers all over the country to their plight after April 1 and to the struggle that is essential.

The Communist-controlled so-called United Front Committee arranged a mass meeting in the basement of Madison Square Garden for Sunday. At the meeting an attack was launched against Norman Thomas in connection with the Washington trip. A worker who had been on the delegation and who objected to the lies about Thomas and to the boos and jeers which greeted the mere mention of his name was forcibly ejected from the hall and beaten up.

It is clear that those in charge of the Garden meeting are continuing their policy of rule or ruin in the fight of the unemployed and CWA workers for a living standard of relief. They continue to deny the workers genuine representation in carrying on their struggle, and continue dividing the ranks of the unemployed while they hypocritically shout for "United Front." Workers interested in a genuine struggle for their economic needs will continue to cooperate with the Joint Committee, 22 East 22nd St., and will affiliate with the Workers' Unemployed Union.

To Lecture on Unionism

Unionism in American industry will be discussed in four Monday evening lectures by Louis Stanley, labor writer, at the central school of Dressmakers Union Local 22, beginning Monday evening, April 2, at union headquarters, 232 West 40th Street.

GENERAL STRIKE FACES BARBERS

A general strike call among the journeymen barbers in Greater New York may follow the adoption of the code, which is expected shortly. The Journeymen Barbers' International Union, representing 4,000 of the 12,000 barbers in the Greater New York territory, demands a \$25 weekly wage and 60% of the intake over \$32 a chair.

Mass meetings will be called shortly, at which John Tartamella, representative of the international, will outline plans for an extensive organization drive and a reorganization plan along geographical lines.

Union Directory

BONNAZ, SINGER EMBROIDERERS' TUCKERS, STITCHERS and PLEATERS' UNION. Local 86, 4 L. G. W. U. East 15th St. Phone Algonquin 4-3657. 1658 Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday Night in the Office of the Union, 4 L. Freedman, President; Leon Hatlab, Manager; Joe Goff, Secretary-Treasurer.

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA. New York Joint Board, 31 West 15th St., New York, N. Y. Phone Tompkins Square 4-5400. L. Hollender, J. Catalano, Managers; Abraham Miller, Secretary-Treasurer.

CAP MAKERS UNION. Local No. 1, Tel. Orchard 4-9860.—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, 249 Wiloughby Ave., Brooklyn; STAGE 2-0794. Reg. meetings 1st and 3rd Mondays. President, Robert Glass; Vice Pres., Stephen Tosko; Business Agent, Morris Reiss; Secretary, Samuel Mindel; Treasurer, Albert Held.

JOINT BOARD DRESS AND WAIST-MAKERS' UNION.—Offices: 232 West 40th St., N.Y.C. Tel. Longacre 5-5100. Board of Directors meets every Monday evening; Joint Board meets every Wednesday evening in the Council Room at 218 W. 40th St. Julius Hochman, Gen. Mgr.; Phillip Kapp, Sec'y-Treas.

THE AMALGAMATED LADIES' GARMENT CUTTERS' UNION. Local No. 10, 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.; Sigmund Perlmutter, Mgr.; Louis Stolbers, Asst. Mgr.; Maurice W. Jacobs, Sec'y to Exec. Board; Nathan Saperstein, Chairman of Exec. Board.

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

AMALGAMATED LITHOGRAPHERS OF AMERICA. Local No. 1, Office, Amalithone Bldg., 205 West 14th St.; Phone Watkins 9-7764. 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 Skol, Fin. Sec'y; Emil Thunen, Rec. Secretary; Joseph J. O'Connor, Treasurer.

MILLINERY WORKERS' UNION. Local 24, Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union. Downtown office, 640 Broadway, phone Spring 7-4545; 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 Rodos.

UNITED NECKWEAR MAKERS' UNION. Local 11038, A. F. of L., 7 East 15th St. Phone Algonquin 4-7081. Joint Executive Board meets every Tuesday night at 7:30. Board meets every Tuesday night at 8:00 in the office. Ed Gottesman, Secretary-Treasurer.

NEW YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 6. Office and headquarters, 24 West 15th 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. Rouse, 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 3-5754-5755. A. Snyder, Manager; S. Shore, Executive Supervisor.

Broadcasts Big Triumphs

the Great County Council Victory, and After Next General Election

Administration must not establish Socialism by getting control of administration. We can, as I think, demonstrate that we can deal by administration with the worst under capitalism; that whatever we do that it is still capitalism until such time as national power

if the new Socialists should be judged by the same standard as we should be; and if we doubt we shall, we can, as I think, demonstrate that we can deal by administration with the worst under capitalism; that whatever we do that it is still capitalism until such time as national power

significance of what is going on in the new social movement.

purposes in the new social movement are aiming at a restricted administration

trative powers; but it is upon the growth of the movement in working-class thought which has carried up into the lesser responsibilities that we must depend for power in the greater things. And from that point of view in the evidence which it gives not merely on the recovery of the Socialist movement here from the debacle of the last general election, but of its advance to greater strength than ever, this London election is the worst shock which capitalism has yet had in Great Britain.

What they fear is not so much what we can do in London administration, but the menace of the united working-class power which has demonstrated itself in this way.

That is the main moral of the event I wish to impress upon you; that it is a demonstration of the united working-class power consolidated in the British labor movement. When I was with you a few months ago, I had many questions put to me about disruptive forces in the British labor movement; questions about the Communist movement, and about the I.L.P. And I rather suspect that when I constantly insisted that you probably hear much more about the disruptive power of these sectional movements in Britain than we in Britain ever see of them—that for all practical purposes they can hardly be said to exist, except as the minutest

specks on the fringe of the great working-class unity of front which is the British Labor Party—many of you thought I might be trying to hide or minimize real difficulties.

Well, listen to the facts speaking. Here in London you have, not an attempted estimate of the



The Labor Party fought 58 of the 61 electoral areas which constitute the County of London. In only two of these did the I.L.P. opposition come forward at all, and there the I.L.P. candidates polled, in Poplar 1,003 against the Labor Party vote of 8,930, and in East Woolwich 328 against the Labor poll of 9,538.

The Communist opposition was more in evidence. They fought centres of Communist strength, Labor Party, chosen as the chief

(Continued on Page Six)

Had Fought Earlier

opposition to the sure to say at the other things would be a policy of "tolerance" towards Buresch would probably have been no more successful in warding off the catastrophe than the same policy with regard to Brüning in Germany.

Buresch was followed by Dollfuss. The Heimwehr was represented in the Government, and a trend in the direction of fascism set in. On March 7th, two days after Hitler's electoral victory in Germany, Dollfuss seized upon a Parliamentary incident as a pretext for eliminating Parliament, for practically suspending the Constitution, and for establishing the Government in a position of absolute power.

What was to be done now? The Social Democrats knew very well that it would be exceedingly difficult for a general strike to succeed in a period of unprecedentedly severe and prolonged unemployment. It was perfectly well aware that since 1848 an armed rising of the workers had only been victorious when either the army itself was in favor of revolution—as in the last Spanish revolution—or when military defeat had disorganized the army, as in the Russian revolution of 1917.

The Social Democrats were familiar with Friedrich Engels' classical exposition of the subject, in his famous preface to "The Class Struggle in France," where the great revolutionary strategist showed how even at that time—in 1895—the evolution of military technique had diminished the prospects of a revolutionary victory in street fighting. They knew how vastly the development of military technique since 1895 had strengthened the striking force of any disciplined army against a working class rising.

Since the coup d'état of March 7, 1933, therefore—that is to say, over a period of eleven months—the Social Democrats made every imaginable effort to avert a violent issue.

Over a period of eleven months we tried again and again to establish negotiations with Dollfuss and with the democratic section of the Christian-Social Party. Again and again we offered to agree to extensive constitutional reforms and to the granting of extraordinary powers to the Government for a period of two years, all that we asked in return being the most elementary legal freedom of action for the Party and the trade unions. But all our efforts broke down against Dollfuss' rigid intransigence. The decisive reason for our failure was the fact that the royalist aristocrats and generals, the Catholic Church, and the capitalists were determined to take full advantage against us of the high-water mark reached by the "anti-Marxist" movement as a result of Hitler's victory in Germany, and therefore not to be tempted into any compromise. Moreover, the influence of Italy, which has been dominant in Vienna since the summer of 1933, drove the Government on towards one hundred percent fascism, and so ruled out any possibility of compromise with our Party.

We overestimated the possibility of reaching a peaceful settlement, because we overestimated the power of resistance of the peasant and lower middle-class elements in the Christian-Social Party to the drive towards fascism of the aristocrats and generals, and because we also overestimated the power of France to counteract Italian influence in Vienna. (Continued on Page Six)

More Power for Radio Station WEVD

By George Field

RADIO STATION WEVD now operates on 1,000 watts instead of 500, with a corresponding increase in coverage and listening audience. The jump in power was authorized by the Federal Radio Commission in a recent verdict, a transcript of which was released by Alexander Kahn, attorney for the station, reversing recommendation of the Commission's examiner.

This development extends the WEVD radius approximately 35%, and provides about 55% increase in signal strength or power input of the radio receiver. It eliminates a considerable amount of interference experienced by the station throughout Brooklyn and Manhattan, and in some sections of New York makes WEVD the most powerful station on the dial. This means a larger potential audience for WEVD.

However, despite this increase in power, there have been a few complaints from the upper west side of Manhattan due to interference by stations around the 1,300 kilocycle wave band. If any New Leader readers experience this difficulty, the station as well as the Federal Radio Commission should be so advised.

The report made by the Commission indicates the prestige WEVD has attained. I quote one paragraph:

"The program service of Station WEVD is shown by the evidence to be meritorious and of particular interest to residents of its natural service area. The station has been operated by the licensee with the purpose of providing a unique educational service; political, social and economic problems have particular emphasis in the program material broadcast."

"An examination of the program schedules submitted shows many programs in which eminent educators and well-known leaders in these various fields have participated. In this connection, it is noted that broadcasts on political subjects are offered as a public service of the station without charge to the candidates or parties providing the material broadcast. Service is maintained in accordance with the purposes for which the Debs Memorial Radio Fund, Inc., was organized, as an open forum for the public discussion of questions of public importance. The evidence indicates that the service of the station has attracted considerable public attention."

THE QUAKING FIGHTER GETS A GREAT IDEA

HERE'S a bright idea. But then, somebody is always coming out with bright ideas, now that we think of it.

The idea is to get the Government to buy up the remaining assets of all closed banks of the country "regardless of value," liquidate them over a long period, and pay the depositors in full at once.

This is great news for the large-scale bankers and fleecers. The speculators who gambled with the money of millions of working people and other useful citizens, who continued to enjoy the fat of the land while their swindled dupes stood in line hoping to salvage something out of the wreckage, are to get off scot-free, good old Uncle Sam footing the bill for their stupidity, their folly—or worse.

It's O.K. for government to go into business if the bankers are to reap the benefits.

And whose idea is this? Why, our old friend A. Mitchell Palmer, the Fighting Quaker (or maybe the Quaking Fighter), hero of the Red Raids and before that Alien Property Custodian of fragment memory.

The Workers Abroad

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

By Mark Khinoy

Swiss Socialism Downs Capitalism in First Round

SWISS capitalists, frightened by spectacular Socialist victories in all recent elections, especially in Zürich and Geneva, gathered all their forces for the first frontal attack on the working class—and lost.

The Socialist winners received 486,186 votes and the losing parties 415,964.

The occasion was a national referendum for the recall of the reactionary federal Law of Social Protection adopted by the capitalist majority in the Federal Council, the Swiss parliament, their reply to the election victories of the Socialists. The party saw in this law an attempt to create an extra-legal arm to discard democracy and crush the growing Socialist tide before the workers became too strong. An appeal was made direct to the people. Supported by all the organized workers, even the Communists, the party won and the semi-fascist law was defeated.

Two weeks before the referendum the Swiss Social Democratic Party called a national conference in the Peoples House in Bern (Feb. 24th and 25th), mainly devoted to the general political situation and the agricultural problem in Switzerland. The conference was presided over by the party president Reinhard, the president of the government of Geneva Leon Nicole and the mayor of Arbon Roth.

Among the Dutch Socialists

IT is stated in *Het Volk* that a recruiting campaign for the Social-Democratic Party of Holland has just been set on foot. The first week this campaign led to the enrolment of 2,194 new members. On December 31st, 1932, the membership of the party stood at 81,914; six months later it was 93,055. A decline then set in, and at the end of 1933 the membership was 87,212; and the aim now is to bring the figure up to 100,000.

The Dutch party and its 20 deputies are engaged in a vigorous campaign against the reactionary government, on whose orders the mayor of Laren on Feb. 24 raided an international youth conference and delivered four German delegates to the Hitler hangmen across the border. The other 15 foreign delegates were brought to Amsterdam, whence they were deported to Belgium.

The Socialist critics brought out the fact that all four Germans were refugees and not, as the mayor of Laren said in his defense, from Germany with German passports. One came from Prague, one from Oslo, and two had been living in Holland for several months. Three were Socialists and one a Trotsky Communist. All had fled from Germany.

Socialist Opposition Inside the Nazi Movement

DER GEGENSTOSS, weekly publication of the extreme left German Socialist, Max Seydewitz, in its issue of March 2, quotes an exceptionally interesting, almost sensational, article, published recently by *Der Aktivist*, official publication of the Central Union of Nazi students in Germany.

The subtitle on this magazine, writes Seydewitz, says that this is a publication of college students and workers. And it seems that the *Aktivist* is at present the principal mouthpiece of increasing students in Hitler's movement that took seriously the "Socialist" promises of the Leader and are revolting against his betrayal. In its latest issue *Der Aktivist* published a bitter attack on those "traitors of Socialism" that are at present making light of their promises.

"Socialism means justice to the producers," says this magazine of the Nazi students. "Only producers are entitled to rule; in industry, in society, in culture. It means the abolition of all privileges of birth and wealth, the destruction of the capitalist monopoly of educational facilities." "We do not intend to retreat a step from our program. It is binding on us to such a degree that we are ready to risk our heads for the triumph of German Socialism."

"We do not want to deserve the suspicion that Socialism (in our program) was used only as a cheap misleading sign that helps to support the rulers and the slavery of yesterday. We really mean it. The reaction should be aware of it. For we are not going to repeat it any more. The 'supermen' are our enemies. We therefore refuse to call Socialism every donation of an old slipper, every penny sacrifice, and every crumb of bread. We hope this will soon disappear from the press of the youth. And likewise from the party press. And whoever shall persist in this will only prove that consciously or unconsciously he serves the reaction and strives to falsify and betray the National Socialist Revolution. Who shall mislead us to the pillory of the idea?" is the parting shot of this significant article.

FROM Vienna comes a report that active workers of the underground Socialist groups in different parts of the country succeeded in organizing an underground National Center whose clandestine appeals to party members inside

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The Workers Abroad

(Continued from Page Five)

and outside the secret nuclei, are distributed in considerable quantities, and distributed in the industrial districts. One of such appeals, filled with revolutionary determination and practical instruction, is reprinted in the Warsaw *Neuer Volkszeitung*.

The new *Arbeiter Zeitung* of Vienna is now published in Brun, Czechoslovakia, for distribution in Austria. The Foreign Bureau in Brun (Deutsch, Otto Bauer) will not assume the official leadership of the party, but will cooperate with the actual leadership and Central Committee in Austria itself and serve as its representative in foreign countries.

Of the \$2,700,000 Socialist funds kept in the Vienna Arbeiter Bank, the Dollfuss regime got hold of \$1,700,000. The balance, about a million dollars, was transferred abroad before the fascist victory.

International Solidarity

POLAND and Latvia were among those countries in which the workers expressed through a general stoppage their sympathy with the valiant Socialist fighters in Austria. In both countries the call was issued jointly by the Socialist Party and the National Trade Union Federation. The impression in each case was enormous. In Latvia the five minutes' general strike was especially successful. The call was issued for Saturday, Feb. 17th, at 11 A. M. The general stoppage was absolutely complete in the largest cities (Riga, Libau) and almost complete in the rest of the country. In Libau, for instance, the fire alarm signal sounded on the stroke of eleven and all movements in the streets instantly stopped. Similarly all motions stopped in the shops, factories, stores, navy dockyards and even public schools.

Democracy vs. Fascism in Esthonia

AS the readers of this paper know, the little Baltic republic of Esthonia is going through a phase of political and constitutional crisis. Last October a referendum resulted in a large vote in favor of a reform of the Constitution whereby semi-dictatorial powers were conferred upon a President and the powers and size of the Diet reduced. The election of the President by plebiscite will take place in April, and meanwhile the Premier, M. Paets, has assumed the powers of Provisional President. The party which worked for the "reformed" Constitution is known as the Liberators or Nazi Fascists. Their candidate for the presidency is General Larka and easy victory was anticipated for him. Paets, however, as spokesman for the democratic forces, seems to be bent on breaking up the fascist hopes. On Monday, March 12th, he proclaimed a state of emergency and under the pretext that the ex-servicemen's organization is planning a Nazi putsch, seized the "Liberators" press, prohibited their newspapers and suppressed the Nazi organization. These acts may have a decisive effect on the outcome of the presidential elections and thwart the fascist plans.

Civil Liberties in the Soviet Union

THE anarchist weekly *Freie Arbeiter Stimme* contains a detailed report of new persecutions and unexplained, senseless arrests of libertarians in the Soviet Union. The report gives a long list of names of Russian comrades, syndicalists and anarchist syndicalists, arrested, exiled and

The Women of Austria Who Died Beside Their Men

By Gertrude Weil Klein

TODAY I had the strange experience of seeing a whole municipality behind prison bars; of talking to the leaders and members of the greatest party in the state, in prison." This is part of a cable from Vienna to the New York Times. The writer goes on to tell of the frightful conditions in the prison and in the women's section of the prison which he also visited. It is perhaps needless to state that women Social Democrats fared as badly as the men; and yet it is almost impossible to believe that women of international repute, like Emmy Freundlich, for instance, are locked up with ordinary criminals and prostitutes.



G. W. Klein

Comrade Freundlich, we learn from another source, was roughly handled when arrested, though she offered no resistance—indeed, she voluntarily surrendered when she heard that all Socialist members of Parliament were to be arrested. She was called a "Red Harlot" in the presence of her daughter, who was torn from her arms.

[Since the above was written the Dollfuss government, yielding to international pressure, has reluctantly released Comrade Freundlich.]

It is impossible to estimate the number and fate of our comrades in prison. We know that Comrade Sever, wife of the former Captain of Lower Austria, was severely wounded in the fighting and died in the hospital. The wife of the Fire Brigade Captain of Floridsdorf, Comrade Weissel who proclaimed his defiance up to the moment of his execution, was also one of the victims of the fighting. Paula Wallisch, who stayed by her husband up to the time the hangman took him to the gallows—is now imprisoned. Of the two Austrian members of the International Women's

en's Committee Comrade Proft is in prison and Comrade Adelheid Popp is seriously ill in the hospital. Her arrest is expected as soon as she is well enough to be moved.

These are only a few about whom we are able to obtain some details. All the unknown heroines of the Austrian fight for freedom will also remain enshrined in the hearts of the workers, just as are the heroes of the Commune.

Last night I went to Haverstraw, N. Y., on union business. As is my custom when going into a territory for the first time, I find out whether there's a Socialist local in the neighborhood and invite them in to help. Well, Rockland County sent quite a delegation to our union meeting and several of the comrades, especially August H. Batten, who happens to be a minister, placed themselves at the disposal of the union any time they may be called on.

In places like Haverstraw and other small country towns where there are only one or two factories it is almost impossible for the workers to feel that they have any contact with other workers, or even with the main body of their union. They are an isolated spot that stands out because it is so different from the rest of the community. Usually such a shop has to be organized from the top down, as this one was.

Explaining the union to the workers then becomes a doubly difficult and, of course, a doubly necessary job. That's why when I saw the group of eminently respectable citizens of the community filing into the meeting hall—about ten of them—I settled down in my chair with satisfaction. Just to have the workers see and know that some of their neighbors are with them and ready to fight with them is a whale of a help.

And Comrade Batten delivered a straight Socialist talk. Usually we try to avoid this in the early stages of our educational work, but I'm glad it happened because it shows it can be done without any damage to the union cause. Of course, it was done intelligently, subtly and was very well received.

The National Council of the British I.L.P. expressing a desire to join that party.

"If given permission to do so," they wrote, "we enter with the sincere intention of participating in all possible party's activities. While doing so we wish to retain the right, as other members of the I.L.P., of comradely criticism and the right to fight and to propagate (within the limits of the party constitution and discipline) our opinions, in particular the necessity for the I.L.P. helping to build up the Fourth International."

The National Council has instructed the secretary to reply that an organized group cannot be admitted to the party to advocate a particular policy, but that those who belong to it are entitled to apply for branch membership as individuals. If they accept the constitution of the party they are entitled to exercise the rights of all I.L.P. members to advocate within the party changes of policy in line with the principles and constitution of the party.

57 party locals were represented at the annual convention of the Italian Socialists, held in Marseilles, March 2nd. The principal report on the general political situation, national and international, was made by Pietro Nenni, general secretary of the party, and its official leader in exile.

Trotskyists and I.L.P.

A GROUP of members of the Communist League (Trotsky supporters) have written the Na-

The Great London Victory

(Continued from Page Five)

and the candidates were put up for the express purpose of enabling working-class opinion to express its repudiation of the Labor Party. And the total number of electors supporting that point of view in the whole nine constituencies put together was 4,024. [This figure differs very slightly from that printed here last week. It is based on fuller information.]

As against these totals of 4,024 Communist and 1,331 I.L.P. votes in contests against the Labor Party, the Labor Party had the support of 341,370 electors. Where is the evidence of any effective disruption, of anything that can even be called faction, in that? No working-class unity of front will probably ever be quite free from little manifestations of individual pique.

Although London is the outstanding demonstration of our rapid advance, it is only the metropolitan expression of what is now going on throughout the country generally. When I last wrote, I pointed out that there were parliamentary bye-elections then pending which would almost certainly show the same tendency, in constituencies very carefully chosen by the Government as strongholds of reaction, the vacancies having been created by the appointment of the then sitting members to other offices which necessitated the voiding of their seats in Parliament. As I pointed out, it would have been a political miracle if we had won such seats. The interest in them was as pointers to the trend of public opinion. In the

results, both at Cambridge and at Lowestoft, the Government vote went down heavily and ours went up to a highest on record. The Government vote in these two places at the last general election was 46,233. It is now down to 30,808, while ours has increased from 19,446 to 26,168.

When we think of the life and death struggles in which our comrades in Austria and elsewhere are involved, it seems almost trivial to be writing about this quiet process of the capture of political power which marks the advance of our movement here. But the solidarity with which working class effort is concentrating upon making this line of advancement effective in Britain is not disconnected from these struggles in the rest of Europe. There is a deep appreciation here of the fact that we owe our present freedom from these bloody experiences mainly to the impotence, so far, of disruptive agencies masquerading within the workers' ranks as movements for unity; and the moral of it for us is that, if we are to win through on our present lines, our present real unity as a working-class movement must be preserved against the sort of wrecker incitements in the name of unity which have let the enemy in wherever Fascism has had its hands on power.

Appeals for a united front other than the real united front which the Labor Party has built up make very little impression upon the British worker in view of the evidence which Europe now offers as to what comes of that sort of thing.

If They Had Fought Earlier

(Continued from Page Five)

But during the eleven months that we are trying to secure a peaceful *dénouement* the military strength of the Government considerably increased, the Heimwehr was supplied with arms, and on the other hand large sections of the working class—especially the railwaymen—were discouraged, crushed and robbed of their fighting spirit by the oppressive tactics of the Government. If we had launched our attack at an earlier stage, our action would have been on a greater and more universal scale, and the prospects of victory would have been brighter.

Consequently, if we did make a mistake our mistake consisted in unduly prolonging our efforts for a peaceful settlement, and in unduly postponing the decisive struggle. There is no need for us to feel ashamed of this mistake. We made it because we wanted to spare the country and the working class the disaster of a bloody civil war—because we did not wish, unless we were absolutely obliged, to stake the fate of the working class on the issue of a violent struggle, which even at an earlier stage would have been extremely uncertain.

But notwithstanding the grave disadvantages that it involved our prolonged display of patience had and still has one great advantage. Every honest open-minded person in Austria now knows, despite all the lies spread by the Government, that we did not lightly decide to take up arms, that for eleven months previously we had explored every possibility of a peaceful settlement, and that we put off fighting until the Government itself left us no other choice than between fighting and abject capitulation. The recognition of this fact is a powerful moral justification, which may prove a by no means insignificant factor in the resurrection of Social Democracy. We should not have possessed this advantage if we had opened hostilities at an

earlier stage, before it became so clear that we had no alternative.

Or ought we—seeing that we knew the terrible dangers involved in fighting—not to have fought at all, but to have surrendered to fascism without striking a blow, as was done in Germany? When, in February, the Government announced the impending abolition of universal equal suffrage, of the workers' rights of association and combination, and the promulgation of an essentially fascist constitution; when armed Heimwehr levies demanded the deposition of the constitutional Provincial Governments and the transfer of administrative authority to the nominees of the fascists, while Fey was simultaneously arresting the local leaders of the Republican Schutzbund and having the Schutzbund's concealed stores of weapons seized, it became simply impossible to hold back the militant shock troops of the working class from staking everything on a last desperate fight for the preservation of freedom.

The workers of Austria have possessed weapons since the revolution of 1918. They have never misused them. Their weapons have remained for fifteen years stored away in their hiding places. For fifteen years the Party taught them that these weapons might and must be used in one case alone: in the case of a fascist attack on liberty.

That case had now materialized. No power on earth could have prevented the armed shock troops of the working class from doing in such a case what they had been determined to do for the past fifteen years: not to surrender abjectly, but to show the world how men who love freedom defend themselves when an attempt is made to enslave them. That is what the men of the Schutzbund did.

They were defeated by the superior technical equipment of the army, but the heroism of their last fight will bear its fruits.

**BOOST
THE NEW LEADER!**

"Wonder Bar" Has Its Brooklyn Premiere at the Strand

Big Cast Includes Al Jolson, Kay Francis, Dolores Del Rio, Ricardo Cortez, and Others

"Wonder Bar," the long awaited international musical drama, will be shown for the first time in Brooklyn at the Strand Theatre starting today.

The picture is based on the famous play which served as a successful stage vehicle three seasons ago.

Kay Francis plays the leading feminine role opposite Al Jolson, who portrays the proprietor of the "Wonder Bar." Ricardo Cortez and Dolores Del Rio have the parts of the two dancers, while Dick Powell and Henry Kolker have the roles of the American composer-orchestra leader and the husband of Kay Francis, respectively. Hal LeRoy, the Broadway dancer, plays the role of himself in a thrilling dance sequence.

Guy Kibbee and Hugh Herbert play the part of the two American tourists, with Ruth Donnelly and Louise Fazenda as their wives. Robert Barrat has the part of the army officer, who drives his auto over a cliff and unconsciously covers up a murder. Fifi D'Orsay and Merna Kennedy will be seen as the two flirtatious hostesses in the fashionable Parisian night club.

In addition to the feature, the Strand presents "Jerusalem, the Holy City," a E. M. Newman world adventure showing colorful glimpses of the ever interesting bible land; also "Pettin' in the Park," an animated cartoon.

"Bottoms Up" at Albee

The Albee Theatre, this Easter week, offers "Bottoms Up" on the screen and "The Passing Show of 1934" on the stage.

Spencer Tracy, John Boles and "Pat" Paterson are featured in the film attraction. The comedy situations are contributed mainly by Herbert Mundin, Sid Silvers and Harry Green. Other members of the cast are Thelma Todd, Robert Emmett O'Connor, Dell Henderson and Suzanne Kaaren.

Rebel Arts Activities

Dance Lecture Recital

Lillian Shapiro, well known solo dancer and famous exponent of the Chassidic school, will give a lecture recital at Rebel Arts headquarters, 22 East 22nd St., Saturday night, April 7, at 8:30. She will illustrate her lecture on the modern dance. The recital is under the auspices of the Dance Groups.

Symposium on Labor Culture

The next night, Sunday, April 8, a symposium on "Towards a Socialist Culture" will take place. Among the speakers will be James O'Neal, editor of The New Leader; Haim Kantorovich of the American Socialist Quarterly; Samuel A. DeWitt, poet and essayist; Gertrude Weil Klein, formerly editor of Free Youth and now columnist for The New Leader and editor of the Wash Suit Union's organ; Bruno Fischer, head of the writers' group of Rebel Arts and contributor to proletarian fiction magazines; Nadya Abeles, director of the Drama Group, and Frances Leber, director of the Dance Groups. Samuel H. Friedman, executive director, will preside. John Sloan, famous artist, and Michael Strange, actress and playwright, have also been invited.

Rebel Arts Ball April 13

Comrades are urged to remember the date of Rebel Arts' annual ball—Friday, April 13th, at Webster Manor.

In Russia's Latest Cinema Offering at the Cameo Theatre



A scene from "Broken Shoes," the Amkino film, which will stay in definitely at the Cameo.

INNOCENT GUILT

"ARIANE." Film at the 55th St. Playhouse, from the novel by Claude Anet. With Elizabeth Bergner.

In her first modern role in English, the star of "Catherine the Great" reveals herself as a woman of beguiling charm, moving through the famous Anet story with a mixture of dash and assumed sophistication that explains her popularity. Come upon and growing to like Anthony Graham, Ariane tries to meet his desire for a knowing young lady by pretending she has had many experiences. But that was only for a casual companion; for a wife Anthony, like most men, wants his bride to be "a virgin in cellophane, untouched from Maker to user"; and Ariane needs all her skill to become naive again. While neither the speed nor the continuity of this film makes it superlative, it has a charming star and is engaging throughout. The accompanying short subjects are, as usual, excellent; and the announcements of coming films make the 55th Street Playhouse a theatre to visit regularly.

Bensonhurst Women's Course Continued by Esther Friedman

The large class of women members of the Socialist Party of Bensonhurst have concluded an interesting and instructive course of twelve lectures in Socialism under the guidance of Esther Friedman. The course was given at 6618 Bay Parkway, Brooklyn.

At the last session the women decided to extend the course to six more lectures, the first to begin Wednesday, March 28, at 1:30 p. m., and to continue every Wednesday following. This course will also be open to more Socialist women and sympathizers. A nominal fee will be charged for the entire course.

The lectures will be held at the Bensonhurst headquarters, 6618 Bay Parkway, with Esther Friedman continuing as instructor. Additional attendants are welcome. They will find the course highly beneficial.

The women's afternoon course at the Rand School will also continue an additional four lectures beginning April 2.

MUSIC

PHILHARMONIC SYMPHONY

AT CARNEGIE HALL

TOSCANINI, Conductor

This Afternoon at 3:00
BRAHMS: Symphony No. 2 in D major
BEETHOVEN: Symphony No. 3 ("Eroica")

HANS LANGE, Conductor

Wed. Eve. at 8:45; Fri. Aft. at 2:30
Weber, Debussy, Beethoven, Schubert

Saturday Eve. at 8:45 (Students)
Soloist: NATAN MILSTEIN, Violinist
ARTHUR JUDSON, Mgr. (Steinway Piano)

Noted Artists to Participate in Farewell Concert to Professor Einstein

The concert which is to be given in honor of Prof. Albert Einstein on Sunday evening, April 1, at Carnegie Hall, as a tribute to the noted exponent of science by the musical world, will feature a group of the foremost artists of the concert and operatic stage, Leopold Godowsky, chairman of the concert, announced yesterday. Sponsored by the Council of Jewish Organizations for the Settlement of German Jewish Children in Palestine and the New York Zionist Region, the concert will mark the appearance on one platform of the following celebrated artists:

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

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
Evs. \$1 to \$3 Mats. Wed. 50¢ to \$2
8:40 & Sat. 2:40
Extra Mat. Thurs., April 5th

EXTRA MATINEE EASTER MONDAY

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th St.

Evs. 8:30; Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

ZIEGFELD FOLLIES

with FANNIE BRICE

WILLIE & EUGENE HOWARD, EVERETT MARSHALL, JANE FROMAN, PATRICIA BOWMAN, VILMA & BUDDY EBSEN, DON ROSS, OLIVER WAKEFIELD, CHERRY & JUNE PREISSER
BALCONY SEATS \$1 to \$2.50; Orch. Seats \$3 to \$4 (ex. Sat.); Mats.: Balcony \$1 & \$1.50; All Orch. Seats \$2.50 (all plus tax)

GUTS!...

Ten men murdered by whistling bullets of desert scum! A woman waiting... waiting... gave him a conqueror's guts... to fight on... alone!

"The LOST PATROL"

An RKO Radio Picture with

VICTOR McLAGLEN
BORIS KARLOFF
WALLACE FORD - Reginald DENNY
J. M. KERRIGAN - BILLY BEVAN
ALAN HALE - SAMMY STEIN
Directed by John Ford

RIALTO Broadway at 42nd Street

A. L. Jones Brings "Peace on Earth" to the 44th St. Theatre

"Peace on Earth," the Theatre Union's first production, will reopen at the 44th Street Theatre on April 2nd, it was announced today. It closed its run under Theatre Union auspices on last Saturday after a successful run of sixteen weeks. Its uptown run will be under the management of A. L. Jones, who has arranged with the Theatre Union to present the same cast in this stirring anti-war drama.

"The opening of 'Peace on Earth' uptown under another management will extend the influence of this anti-war play even further," said Charles R. Walker, head of the Theatre Union, in making the announcement.

Roxy to Present Famous Radio Program on Stage on Tuesday Night, April 3

A new alliance between radio and theatre will be consummated on Tuesday night, April 3rd, at 7:30 o'clock, when the Roxy Theatre, by arrangement with Station WOR, will present on its stage as part of its regular program, the famous radio production, "Footlight Echoes." This is the first time in the history of both radio and the theatre that a regular sustaining program, not commercially sponsored, will be presented in a deluxe theatre.

"Hold That Girl" Moves to Fox Brooklyn—Holiday Stage Revue by Oumansky

James Dunne and Claire Trevor in "Hold That Girl" is the Easter film fare at the Fox Brooklyn Theatre.

The well remembered pair of "Jimmie and Sally" are together again in a breezy romance between a smart young detective and a fresh girl reporter. In the supporting cast are Alan Edwards, John Davidson, Gertrude Michael.

"The Easter Parade" is the new stage show at the Fox and is another of the Alexander Oumansky presentations. The Radio Rubes with Rufe Davis, Artie Hall and John and Neal Labey, Bert Walton, new master of ceremonies, Frank Conville and Co., Sunny Davis, Faun and Jardon, Unique Dancers, and Tyle and Phillips are featured in the stage show.

Norma Shearer at Capitol

"Riptide," starring Norma Shearer, comes to the Capitol's talking screen for the week beginning today.

In addition to Miss Shearer, who returns to the screen after an absence of a year and a half, having last been seen at the Capitol in "Smilin' Through," the supporting cast is headed by Robert Montgomery and Herbert Marshall.

1934 **Gilbert & Sullivan** REPERTORY SEASON

Evenings 50¢ to \$2
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 50¢ to \$1

MAJESTIC THEATRE
44th St. W. of B'way

Begin April 2nd. **"THE MIKADO"**

Cast: William Daniorth, Hitzl Keyke, Roy Cropper, Vivian Hart, Herbert Waterous, Vera Ross, Allen Waterous, Laura Ferguson
Seats Now Selling

April 9th. **"PIRATES OF PENZANCE"**

• MAX GORDON'S OUTSTANDING SUCCESSES •

WALTER HUSTON in **"DODSWORTH"**

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Gilbert and Sullivan Comic Operas Return to Broadway

The Week on the Stage

By Joseph T. Shipley

"The Mikado" Opens Monday at the Majestic

Once again the scintillant wit of William Schwenck Gilbert and the tuneful melodies of Arthur Sullivan usher in the spring theatrical season on Broadway. On Monday night at the Majestic Theatre, S. M. Chartock will present Gilbert and Sullivan's outstanding operetta, "The Mikado," as the first in the series of revivals made popular by the late Milton Aborn for almost two decades.

The world owes the union of Gilbert and Sullivan to Richard D'Oyly Carte, a London impresario, whose intuition brought them together in 1871. True enough, their "Thespis, or the Gods Grown Old," was somewhat of an inauspicious start, but the world was veritably electrified in 1875 when their original dramatic cantata, "Trial by Jury," was produced. Receiving the highest encomiums of press and public, it ran for nine months. "The Sorcerer," weakest of all of Gilbert's productions, came two years later. In 1878 they wrote "Pinafore," which achieved a run of almost two years. This operetta proved so popular that in Germany alone, it is said, there were at least forty companies presenting the play at one time. The delightfully ironical "Pirates of Penzance" followed in 1880, and again threatregoers danced in the streets and threw their hats in the air.

In succession came "Iolanthe," "Princess Ida," "The Mikado," "Ruddigore," "Yeoman of the Guard," and "The Gondoliers." Then came a break in the relations of author and composer, and of all things, over a carpet! They were united again in 1893, at which time they wrote "Utopia." "His Excellency" in 1894, and "The Grand Duke," in 1896, were their last workers. They parted again at this time for good. Sullivan died in 1900. Sullivan survived him by eleven years. Since their passing the void has remained unfilled.

America, of course, began enjoying Gilbert and Sullivan soon after their fame reached these shores.

Companies have been touring the cities, villages and hamlets for more than half a century. Prominent in this was the Milton Aborn company. The master is dead, but his stalwart followers, William Danforth, Vivian Hart, Hizi Koyke, Roy Cropper, Herbert Waterous, Vera Ross, Allen Waterous, John Cherry and Laura Ferguson, in addition to his celebrated Gilbertian ensemble, will all be on hand when the curtain rises on "The Mikado" on Monday night at the Majestic Theatre.

FINDING A FATHER

"BIG-HEARTED HERBERT." Adapted by Sophie Kerr and Anna S. Richardson from a story by Sophie Kerr. At the Biltmore.

Herbert Kalness objects to all colleges, but especially to Harvard, because his brother-in-law comes from there. Herbert is a self-made man; he has risen from poverty to comfort if not wealth; and he lives—"a plain man," as he emphasizes—with his wife and children. But Herb Junior wants to go to college—impudent puppy!—and Elizabeth, only 19, wants to marry—and to marry a Harvard man! What happens when the fiancé's family visits the "plain man" would shame a chameleon white. But the next night Mr. Kalness is bringing home a customer of the firm's; and the family, by literally accepting his idea of plain living, turns the tables and wakens dad.

This homely and humorous comedy, while it plays along the surface of life, with many exaggerations for the sake of the consequent laughter, is given vitality by the good performance, especially of J. C. Nugent as Big-hearted Herbert. In speech and manner, Nugent is, to the life, this querulous, bossy, apparently self-satisfied but really weak old fellow; and his silent verging upon apoplexy through the start of that third-act dinner is hilarious watching, as Herbert's heart grows bigger.

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

On Palace Screen



"Pat" Paterson, the newest English "find," in the screen musical "Bottoms Up" at the Palace.

Lanny Ross in Screen Debut at Brooklyn Paramount

Lanny Ross makes his screen debut in "Melody in Spring," which opens at the Brooklyn Paramount today.

A mixture of comedy, melody and beauty serves as a vehicle for this new singing star, and Charlie Ruggles and Mary Boland contribute their share of humor.

On the stage, Borrah Minnevit and his Harmonica Rascals heads "The New Revue," coming direct from the New York Paramount with a bill which ranges from an undersea ballet by the Lottie Mayer divers to the entertainment of Grace Hayes, Lynn Hayes, Newall Chase and Dave and Hilda Murray.

FAMOUS ROXY EASTER SHOW!

Paul LUKAS - Fay WRAY

in the Universal Picture

"Countess of Monte Cristo"

with PATSY KELLY

Extra! BUSTER KEATON

in "THE GOLD GHOST"

Spectacular New Revue

HERMAN TIMBERG'S

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"Countess of Monte Cristo" and H. Timberg's "Temptations" Features of Roxy Easter Show

Beginning today, the Roxy Theatre will present its annual Easter show with a new stage and screen show. The screen feature will be the new Universal romantic comedy, "The Countess of Monte Cristo," starring Paul Lukas and Fay Wray, with Patsy Kelly, Reginald Owen, Paul Page and John Sheehan in the supporting cast.

On the stage the Roxy will present a new revue, Herman Timberg's "Temptations," in which Mr. Timberg and his entire company appear. In addition to this revue there will be the Gae Foster Girls and Wesley Eddy and his musical troupe; special features for children are also planned for this Easter holiday show.

Hippodrome to Reopen with Grand Opera April 1st

Grand Opera will return to the New York Hippodrome on Easter Sunday, April 1, with a gala performance of Bizet's "Carmen." Pasquale Amato, who for many years was a leading singer with the Metropolitan Opera Company, has been made artistic director of the producing company which will carry on at popular prices ranging from 25 to 99 cents. While the organization has been revitalized with a view to improving the ensemble, orchestra and personnel, the old traditions of opera for the people will be followed. Some of the singers who were favorites during the six months' season last summer and fall will return and there will also be new faces on Mr. Amato's stage.

★★★★
—DAILY NEWS

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AH, WILDERNESS!

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MARY OF SCOTLAND

with Helen Hayes - Philip MERIVALE - Helen MENKEN

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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.

Another State Fills Quota in Party Drive

ANOTHER state on the 1934 United Socialist Drive "Red Special"! Such is the good news that comes this week from national Drive headquarters in Chicago. Kentucky is the first state to follow the example of Georgia in overpaying its quota. And not only has Kentucky gone over its quota—a check for \$100 sent by the Louisville comrades to the national office this week pays more than double the national organization share of the quota originally assigned to that state. Hats off to the comrades in Louisville! And now who will say that the southern states are not on the Socialist map? Evidently they can show the rest of us a thing or two about raising money at least!

Over \$3,500 has been sent to national Drive headquarters thus far. The report further shows that contributions have come in from 31 states. Over one-half of the amount raised to date has come from Wisconsin, with Massachusetts, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Missouri, respectively, claiming the next five places.

\$50,000 is the goal set in this Drive which will close before the middle of April. It was anticipated that, of this amount, \$35,000 would be raised in the six states of California, Illinois, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin in which the party's membership is largely concentrated.

Idaho

Facing a strenuous fight to get on the ballot, Idaho Socialists will have the cooperation of James D. Graham, Montana State Secretary, and George R. Kirkpatrick, well known Socialist writer and speaker. The party's national headquarters is contributing 150 pounds of literature for the ballot fight.

New Mexico

A "League for the Study of the Social Sciences," just organized by Leon Cousins, will take up the careful study of Fred Henderson's "Case for Socialism" as its first project.

Virginia

The state convention will be held in Richmond, April 21-22. J. Luther Kibler, State Secretary, is in charge of the arrangements.

Oklahoma

Oklahoma City.—The 180 delegates to the state convention have restated their platform as follows: "The Socialist

Party of Oklahoma reaffirms its allegiance to the principles of Socialism and pledges itself to use all the power of the state and all the powers of the workers and farmers organized on the industrial and political field, to abolish capitalism and establish the workers' cooperative commonwealth in the State of Oklahoma now.

"As an immediate program to this end the Socialist Party of Oklahoma proposes: (1) A system of social insurance to give security to the aged, sick, injured and other dependents; (2) that occupancy and use shall be the only title to land, all mineral rights reserved to the state; (3) That rent, interest and profit be abolished; (4) That every person shall have educational opportunities in accordance with his capacity to learn, and that all educational facilities shall be free."

Wisconsin

Martin Plettl, leader of the German garment workers before the Hitler madness, and now head of the world organization of tailors and garment workers, will shortly make a second appearance in Milwaukee. Upon the occasion of his last visit he was received with rapturous enthusiasm.

Two Rivers.—The local Socialists have adopted a platform calling for the printing of three billion dollars' worth of greenbacks as a contribution to the solution of pressing economic problems.

Michigan

Wayne County.—Anti-War Rally is scheduled for Friday, April 6, at Wayne University Auditorium. Speakers will be announced later.

Many comrades have been active in the recent strike of the Journeymen Tailors, helping on the picket line and supplying refreshments to the strikers.

Branch 1.—A debate is to be held Saturday, March 31, on "Do We Need a New Third Party?" Affirmative, Lester Johnson, Detroit attorney; Comrade M. Gileman will uphold the Socialist position.

Branch 2.—Every effort is being made to make the Saturday evening Variety Show and Dance at Forrester Hall a success.

Comrade Knowing lectures on the "Horrors of War" at branch headquarters, 10302 Mack Ave., Friday, April 6, illustrated by lantern slides.

Branch 3.—Excellent housewarming party last Saturday. Headquarters located at Louisiana and John R.

Branch 5.—Hard Times Party at the branch headquarters, 9105 Hamilton, on Saturday, March 31. Class is being held every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 in "Political Economy."

New Jersey

Elizabeth.—William M. Feigenbaum will be the principal speaker at an Anti-War Rally Friday, April 6th, at Eagles' Auditorium, Elizabeth Ave., near Broad St. Essex County.—Saturday, March 31, Leone Morris and Mary Biershing will be hostesses at Saturday evening supper at 1085 Broad St., Newark, followed by a concert.

Corrected Figures Show 341,390 Votes in London

COMPLETED and corrected returns from the sensational London elections show that the Labor Party polled 341,390 votes, the largest ever polled by any party in a County Council election. It topped the highest previous Socialist vote in County Council elections by 137,000.

Out of 2,083,000 qualified voters in the London area 672,570 went to the polls, the heaviest vote ever cast in a Council election. There was, therefore, a clear Socialist majority over all, Conservatives, Liberals, Communists, I.L.P. and an occasional "Independent." Considering that only householders may vote, and that lodgers and young workers living with their parents are disfranchised in the L.C.C. elections, as well as servants, chaffeurs and other workers sleeping in their places of employment, the magnitude of the Socialist majority becomes more apparent.

The Labor majority in the Council authorizes the election of 11 out of 20 Aldermen. The total Labor Party majority over all in the full governing body of London is therefore 16.

Monday, April 2.—August Tyler, at Newark Branch of the Rand School, 1085 Broad St., on "Modern Problems of Socialism," the first of two lectures. Same evening at the Recreation Hall, Joralemon Ave. and Garden Ave., Belleville, Charles Longhi, candidate for Commissioner, and Andrew P. Witel, campaign manager, will speak at a card party.

Tuesday.—County Central Committee meets at headquarters.

Wednesday.—Brookwood Labor College presents the Brookwood Players in short plays and sketches at the Newark Art School on High St., corner William St., Newark.

Thursday.—Central Branch, Newark, meets at county headquarters.

Jersey City.—Norman Thomas meeting last Friday was a great success. Capacity attendance, much literature sold and great good for the party resulted.

Union County.—The United Socialist Drive is main activity in Union County. In Summit the L.L.D. lecture series will wind up Thursday, April 5, with Norman Thomas.

Plainfield.—Tuesday, Apr. 3, Professor Frank J. Mather, Jr. of Princeton University will lecture, Comrade Symington, Union County Secretary, is anxious to increase circulation of The New Leader. Any person who can assist him drop a postal to him at 18 Hamilton Ave. Camden.—Sunday evening, April 8, at 814 Broadway, David P. Berenberg on "America at the Crossroads."

Connecticut

New Haven.—The Brookwood Labor College players will be in New Haven Wednesday evening, April 4, to give their labor plays in Fraternal Hall, 19 Elm St. The players are being brought here by the Socialist Party, the International Ladies' Garment Workers, and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

The local opened new headquarters in the center of the city, Orange St. March 23rd. A general housewarming was held, with Max Winter and Wm. M. Feigenbaum of The New Leader in attendance.

Hamden.—The Local will hold a Pinochle and Whist Party Monday evening, April 16, at the home of W. L. Lewis, Church Street, the first of a number of affairs to raise a campaign fund.

New York

State Executive Committee met last Sunday, with U. Solomon as chairman. The committee selected preliminary committees for the state convention, as follows: On Platform—Charles Solomon, Louis Waldman, Harry W. Laidler, James Oneal and Louis Hendin; on Constitution—U. Solomon, Julius Gerber, Herbert M. Merrill; on Organization, Finance and Campaign—Carl O. Parsons, Harry Kritzer, G. August Gerber, Meyer Gillis and Morris Berman. It

CALIFORNIA

By Samuel S. White

Marjorie Kipp of Stockton, Cal., was elected State Secretary of the Socialist party at the recent meeting of the State Executive Committee, to succeed Hyman Schenkin. Schenkin jumped into the breach during the recent party difficulties and served loyally at considerable cost to his own personal affairs until Comrade Kipp took over the office.

The S.E.C. voted that any party member supporting the candidacy of Upton Sinclair for governor on the Democratic ticket would automatically lose his membership in the party. It is not believed that more than a negligible number will desert to him. It was also voted to submit three drafts of platforms to a referendum of the party membership upon which the state ticket is to campaign. A new party constitution is also being submitted to the members.

New locals are being chartered, new members are being enrolled, new activities are being undertaken everywhere and there is an optimistic feeling everywhere among party members.

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Socialist Party of America

549 Randolph St. Chicago, Ill.

New Rochelle.—Friday, April 6, Geo. H. Goebel: "War—What For?" Debs Auditorium, 284 North Ave.

Buffalo.—Friday, March 23rd, the Kensington branch held a very successful meeting with Powers Hapgood as speaker, who did a wonderful job of explaining Socialism to an audience which was more than 90 per cent non-Socialist.

Local Buffalo is planning a huge Peace demonstration April 6th at Hotel Fillmore. The L.I.D. and Young People's Peace Alliance will cooperate.

WEST VIRGINIA

By J. F. Higgins

With the distribution of ten thousand state platforms our state campaign is on. Dates have been set for nominating conventions in five congressional districts in all organized counties. Renewed activities are reported by all locals. Every incoming mail brings requests to the state office for information, leaflets and platforms.

New locals are in process of formation at Dunbar, Kanawha County, and Tallmansville, Upshur County. New members-at-large are coming into the party daily.

It is now certain that we will have a summer labor school during the first weeks in July. The State Executive Committee has appointed the following Summer School Committee: Educational Director, H. Flury; Organizer, H. W. Glasgow; Secretary, G. G. O'Kane; Camp Superintendent, W. E. Annon; Assistant Camp Superintendent, J. R. McNeil. The slogan adopted at the state convention is: THIS IS THE YEAR OF SOCIALIST VICTORY IN THE MOUNTAIN STATE.

A Healthy Note in a Sick World

(Continued from Page Four)

serves of iron ore, which will be developed in future years.

The iron mines, which are now being worked, are owned partly by the State and partly by private shareholders.

The State draws a royalty on every ton of ore extracted, and, in addition, takes half the profits of the industry.

There is a State tobacco monopoly, and State control of all importation of alcohol, and of its manufacture in Sweden. Further extensions of State control over foreign trade, on the lines of our own proposals for Import Boards, are under consideration.

State property and State enterprises normally bring in more than 20% of the Swedish treasury, not counting the taxes on tobacco and alcohol.

The value of the national assets is substantially greater than the amount of the national debt, a far sounder basis for public finance than most other countries can claim.

Since Sweden left the gold standard, following the British lead, at the end of 1931, the State Bank has succeeded in keeping the Swedish crown remarkably stable, both in terms of internal purchasing power and in terms of sterling.

This is an interesting example of an intelligently managed currency, and has rightly attracted much attention abroad.

I met the Swedish Socialist Ministers, both collectively and individually, and they struck me as a good team of active men. Most of them are under fifty.

The Prime Minister, Per Albin Hansson, known affectionately to

all as "Per Albin," is a man of great charm and directness, wholly free, by all accounts, from snobbery and silly vanity, loved and respected by the whole party, a leader whom, were I a Swede, I should be proud to follow. He combines shrewd political judgment with Socialist vision.

Ernst Wigforss, Finance Minister, reminded me a little of our own Willie Graham. I found in his library all the latest English books on economics. He is making a big drive to reduce unemployment by a bold program of public works.

These are being financed by loans which are to be repaid within a short term of years by an increase in death duties, the proceeds of which are earmarked for this purpose, and by a special tax on This is a piece of Socialist finance which, if it succeeds, will result in increasing the public assets, without increasing the public debt.

I spoke with several of the Ministers and with other members of the party on the danger of a Nazi movement in Sweden. This is being carefully watched, and the government is prepared to take strong measures against any serious threat to Swedish democracy. So far the movement has made little progress.

Nazis hold no seats in either House of Parliament, and have no competent leader. And there are no private military formations in Sweden.

As a first precaution, however, the government has prohibited the wearing of all political uniforms, and several Nazis who tried to defy this rule have been prosecuted and fined.

Automobile Settlement May Not Last Long

(Continued from Page One)

its report says that those without work in industry numbered 11,374,000 in February; at the end of the month 3,516,000 still had work in CWA, PWA and CCC, and 7,858,000 were entirely without jobs.

And this is the progress made after months of strenuous effort to solve the problem of unemployment under a system in which men find work only when it is profitable to the employing class!

A BALLYHOOD SETTLEMENT

That much ballyhooed automobile strike "settlement" may not be a settlement after all. Many people here in touch with the ferment among automobile workers think that the "settlement" may not last long and that a strike may break out soon.

The "settlement" was a compromise on both sides and in effect "saves the faces" of both. President Green said neither side won; he intimated it was a "peace without victory," in the words of the celebrated Wilsonian World War peace formula.

Mr. Green said that much depends on the way the machinery for collective bargaining set up under the peace terms functions. The result, as far as the auto workers are concerned, depends largely on the strength of their organization. If they can form powerful organizations with able leadership, they will get a measure of justice. If not, they will be victimized, as in the past.

Confidence that the terms of settlement guarantee the right of the workers to organize was expressed by Mr. Green. There is no reason to believe that the great automobile employing interests have experienced a real change of heart as to the right of their employees to organize. They will grant only what the workers have the power to take. The labor movement, of course, knows this, no matter what it may say in praise of the "settlement" arranged by the President.

The "settlement" had one unexpected result. It brought consent

from Senator Wagner for drastic weakening of his collective bargaining bill, which had won strong labor support. Wagner announced he would agree to revision of the measure, including insertion of a provision to permit operation of certain company unions. He said he had no desire to outlaw "reputable unions" already existing "so long as they are not dominated by companies."

Senator Wagner discredited reports that he had agreed to changes in his bill as a result of the automobile strike agreement. However, undoubtedly this was the reason, it is pointed out here. Under the agreement, company unions and outside unions are both recognized, being guaranteed the right to free organization. The Wagner bill would have virtually outlawed all company unions. In view of the terms of the auto agreement, Wagner was forced to consent to modification of his bill.

There is a question as to whether labor will continue to support the Wagner bill if it is modified to permit company unions. On the very day that Wagner agreed to the changes, President Green issued a statement vigorously supporting the original Wagner bill and declaring that the terms of the settlement of the threatened automobile strike do not, in any way affect the terms and provisions of the Wagner measure. He pointed out that the bill provided specifically that corporations may not continue to establish, finance, foster and maintain company unions.

Now Wagner has agreed to "company unions" that are not dominated by the employers. How he is going to find such "unions" is a mystery. All company unions are creatures of the employer. President Green stressed this in his statement backing the Wagner bill. "Labor, of course," he said, "holds that the company union is no union at all; that it is merely the extension of the corporations' authority and power over the economic and industrial life of the workers."

Sharts Named for Governor

(Continued from Page One)

Caroline Urie of Yellow Springs reported that the Ohio school of Social Science, rental agency for labor study courses, has organized classes in twelve cities, with Dayton having two groups and Toledo holding five classes. Each of the groups has from 10 to 40 students, and new members for the Party have been secured and a Y.P.S.L. circle has been formed, with a second circle forming. The secretary and the various bodies have distributed over 3,940 leaflets. The convention instructed the incoming State Executive Committee to take the necessary steps to gain jurisdiction of the school.

That Fascist nations cannot solve the economic contradictions of capitalism and that eventually they would be destroyed by social revolution of the working class was the prediction made by James O'Neal, editor of The New Leader. He also stated that the rapid breakdown of capitalism in this country was becoming so serious that we were in a race with time and that every Socialist should give devoted service in strengthening the party. Leo Krzycki, National Chairman, greeted the delegates in the name of the N.E.C. and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. Martin Pletzl of Germany struck telling blows at Hitler and the Nazis.

A resolution was adopted advocating a boycott against the goods of all Fascist nations over the opposition of Sharts, on the ground that it would cause undue hardship on the working people of these countries.

The platform adopted includes planks on a short work week, minimum wage laws, right to strike and outlawing of company unions, social insurance, abolition of compulsory military training in schools and colleges, reduction of mortgage indebtedness on farm and home property, government ownership of public utilities and banks, taxing incomes and inheritances and gifts, and

protection of minority groups. The convention banquet was attended by delegations from the Metal Trades Council, the Machinists' Union, auto mechanics, moulders and textile workers. Krzycki, O'Neal and Sharts were the principal speakers.

The new State Executive Committee consists of Ernest Morgan, Yellow Springs; Elmer E. Ledford, Toledo; Albert Beatty, Warren; Paul Jones, Yellow Springs; Ed Simpson, East Cleveland; Helen Biemiller, Sandusky; Max R. Wohl, Cleveland; Bob Dullea, Cleveland, and Joseph Long, Massillon.

John Taylor of Toledo was chairman for the sessions, with John Sommerlatte of Lakewood acting as assistant. Bob Dullea and Adell Kochman of Cleveland were secretary and assistant, respectively.

Cripps Welcomed Here

(Continued from Page One)

Sir Stafford's plan to have a majority Labor Government take "emergency powers" does not contemplate flirting with the idea of dictatorship, he said. Democracy needs energizing if it is to serve as a vehicle for social progress, he declared.

"The only virtue of dictatorship is that it gets things done," Sir Stafford declared, "but unfortunately it accomplishes the wrong things. Democracy can and must prove it can do the right things and do them quickly."

In order to make democracy work at greater speed, Sir Stafford said, a Labor Government which followed his ideas would abolish the House of Lords and set up a system in Commons of functional committees which would be committees of action working at full speed to introduce and carry out Socialist legislation.

By Norman Thomas

TIMELY TOPICS

The Auto Settlement

A SETBACK but by no means a catastrophe for the A. F. of L. and the effective organization of automobile workers. That seems to be a fair verdict of the skillful work done by the President and General Johnson in averting an automobile strike. Clearly the President and General Johnson and the employers outmaneuvered the A. F. of L. leaders. The immediate result of it all, as the best informed Washington correspondent admits, is to strengthen the position of company unions, provided, as Louis Stark has it, that they are not too obviously connected with "the front office."

Senator Wagner, who ought to have strengthened his bill on the side of labor by incorporating amendments along lines suggested by various labor and Socialist representatives and by some of the very carefully prepared amendments of the International Juridical Association, has instead weakened the bill with regard to company unions. In its present form I do not think that the bill will pass or, indeed, whether it will be labor's interest that it should pass. The one hope is that the A. F. of L. can now organize militantly and aggressively in the automobile industry and that it will get protection in organizing from the committee which has been set up. But labor's trust is never in committees but in its own power to organize.



Norman Thomas

Where the Fault Lay

It is necessary to speak frankly. If the A. F. of L. had really been on the job it would have had the kind of organization which would have made it unnecessary for it even to consider the terms of the President's agreement. I have been enough in automobile centers and in close enough contact with men to know that the A. F. of L. did not put in enough organizers or the right type of organizers and that it did not command the confidence of the men to the degree that it should. Above all, it made the almost fatal mistake of being unable or unwilling to assure the workers that if they joined the A. F. of L. they would not later be split into craft unions following the disastrous precedent of the brewery workers. At St. Louis, when I conferred with the organized Chevrolet workers there was the utmost suspicion of the intentions of the A. F. of L. on this point.

It is not too late in part to counteract this fear by a public statement that the A. F. of L. is intent on organizing an industrial union of automobile workers; that it will not split them up into a score or more of crafts and that the industrial union will be thoroughly democratic without social discrimination. I have written an Open Letter to President Green asking him to make such a statement. It is because I believe that we need one strong union of workers and that that one union should have A. F. of L. affiliation that I am concerned to point out some of the reasons why the A. F. of L. has not fared better and some of the things that it must do if it is to fare better in this critical field.

A Time to Fight

THE time has definitely ended when the A. F. of L. can push itself forward as a kind of pet of a liberal capitalist government under Roosevelt. The time has also ended when labor can get very far on a bluff. This is March 1934, not 1933, and the employers have pretty well recovered from the funk they were in. They are organized and alert. If they accept certain limitations imposed on them by government, they are going to compel labor to accept limitations, and labor nearly always finds such limitations harder to evade than strong employers. By no possibility can the A. F. of L. or any other group get what it wants under the capitalist system whether that system is a system of individualistic or of state capitalism.

Since we have drifted so far to state capitalism the one hope for the workers with hand and brain is the type of organization, both political and economic, which will enable them to capture power in the political state to turn it into the cooperative commonwealth. If they can't capture power, the employers with the aid of the little men of the

middleclass and some unorganized workers will be strong enough to use the state for their ends, and we shall get more and more of a Fascist lineup in America.

April First

APRIL 1st, 1934, is for millions of Americans a solemn but joyful religious holy day. For Christians it is Easter. For Jews it is the second day of the Passover. Yet for other millions of Americans it will be a day of woe, for on that day CWA work comes to an end. After that whatever relief is given by the Government will be on the basis of poor relief to individuals forced in effect to take a pauper's oath. Once more the administration is playing, perhaps a little more cleverly, the old Hoover game of trying to find out just how few crumbs can keep unemployed workers on the one hand from starvation and on the other from rioting. Mr. Hopkins, for all his declared sympathy with the unemployed, has gone backward. Instead of standing for work with proper pay he now stands for relief. And neither he nor the President have put up a fight for anything like the amount of relief that is necessary even on a minimum basis. No single issue in America at the moment is as important as the fight for the unemployed.

There Is Enough Money

It is ridiculous and tragic nonsense to say that there isn't money enough to take care of the unemployed. There is both money enough and work enough if we manage our system correctly. Imagine the tragic absurdity of a country which trifles with the problem of housing by a little 25 million dollar grant in New York when we might wage a successful war against slums and shacks everywhere. This alone would come close to meeting the immediate emergency of unemployment. Imagine a country which pretends to be humanitarian and yet has no central system of unemployment insurance and nothing better to offer than the Wagner-Lewis Bill which, if passed, will not even go into effect for months.

THE Bankhead Bill for the compulsory reduction of the cotton crop simply gives the Secretary of Agriculture power to protect the "forgotten man," the share cropper. But how? Assuming Secretary Wallace's genuine interest in the share croppers, it remains true that absolutely all the machinery set up so far is wholly in the hands of the landlord group. His investigator in Eastern Arkansas whitewashed all the landlords and simply said that my charges about conditions were false. His name was E. A. Miller and he did not so much as examine over a hundred case records that were prepared for him by a committee of Socialists and liberals. Moreover, he told our Socialist Secretary, H. L. Mitchell, that the planters were his friends and that the share croppers were shiftless and practically ordered him to keep still. Of this I have made complaint to the Agricultural Department which has promised an inquiry. In the meantime, I repeat my charges: AAA is operating to make the lot of the share croppers worse; its effect is either to drive them off the land or to deprive them of a chance to work the land except possibly at day wages for landlords at a scale even lower than what they were getting as share croppers.

The magnificent thing about the situation is the courage of our Tynronza, Arkansas comrades. Arkansas, by the way, has high rating in Socialist ranks. The Trueman Local has come through one hundred per cent for the National Socialist Fund Drive! What about it, New York and Philadelphia and the rest of us?

The Big Navy Bill

THE President's extraordinary statement about the Vinson Big Navy bill satisfies nobody. What he says is that the bill appropriates no money but simply declares that Congress approves of building the Navy up to the treaty limit. He implies that what he means to do is to use this authorization from Congress as a club in future naval conferences. Now this isn't going to satisfy the big Navy people who want action and not a gesture. It certainly ought not to satisfy intelligent opponents of war and the kind of preparation that makes war more likely. To them it must look like a dangerous kind of bluffing around, an attempt to blow hot and cold at once. It is likely moreover to be interpreted abroad in the light of what the President has done to build up the Army and Navy. Incidentally, he has not come out in support of the Nye Resolution for an investigation of the role of armament makers. And that vitiates everything else that he may have done by way of reassuring the public concerning his non-military intentions.

WEVD New Leader Speaker

Samuel H. Friedman, Labor Editor of The New Leader, will be the speaker of The New Leader series of Station WEVD (1360 Kc.) Friday, April 6th, from 6:00 to 6:15 p.m. Julius Umschlag of The New Leader Board of Management speaks Friday, March 30th, at the same hour.