

NEW LEADER

With Which
Is Combined

THE AMERICAN APPEAL

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Eugene V. Debs

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In Two Sections—Sec. 1

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Election Gains Are Scored in West

By Gertrude Cohen

THE spring municipal elections in the Middle West showed striking Socialist victories in a number of cities. For the first time since the war important offices were captured in Sheboygan and Kenosha, Wis., while in cities where Socialist candidates were not elected their showing was remarkable.

Four Socialists were elected county supervisors in Sheboygan, the Board going Socialist for the first time in the city's history. One Socialist won a seat in the City Council. Socialists now constitute a full half of the County Board composed of thirty members. Other aldermanic candidates were defeated by margins of from 19 to 100 votes. The successful candidates for the supervisors were Hugo Froelich, Adam Mueller, Henry Drube and Richard Luther. Fred Knevers was elected alderman.

In Kenosha the party captured two out of three aldermanic seats. The Socialist victors were Edward Weston and John Martin.

City elections in the West are generally on a non-partisan basis, but in Madison, Wis., the party put up a full ticket and made "every speech a speech for Socialism." Results were the most gratifying in years, with the Socialist candidate for Mayor polling 5,100 to 10,000 for the winner, a full third of the total votes. The Socialists were defeated by the propaganda of the power trust. In Milwaukee also the power trust spent huge sums to defeat John Wartchow, according to Mayor Hoan. Wartchow, appointed by Hoan to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William Coleman, was defeated by 2,775 to 3,015. In the same election Morris Stern, running for a newly created circuit judgeship, lost to a non-partisan candidate by 79,985 to 41,835.

Carl R. Hempel, Socialist, was re-elected justice of the peace by 68,877 to 55,764.

The only two Socialist candidates in West Allis, Wis., running for the school board were elected by wide margins. Mrs. (Continued on Page Eight)

British Labor Continues Its Big Gains

Following the great victory of the British Labor Party in capturing control of London, the local and council elections continue to show great gains.

In a single week elections were held in 1,330 district council areas and in hundreds of parishes. Everywhere Labor has won great victories, in many cases winning what had been hitherto hopeless Tory strongholds. Many of the councils have Socialist majorities for the first time. In others the Labor majorities were increased. In no case did the Labor Party lose control of a council.

Socialist gains were particularly heavy in the rural districts, hitherto Conservative strongholds.

No Stuffed Shirts or Brain Trust Needed by Workers

THE decay of each class order brings with it a divided ruling class. The quarrel over the Brains Trust at Washington brings this conflict to the surface. One group favors the salves, bandages and opiates of the NRA to restore capitalism to health. The other group insists that if the patient is left alone it will get on its feet. It considers the Brains Trust as a collection of quack doctors. The Brains Trust regard their opponents as a Stuffed Shirt League that is thoroughly discredited because capitalism went to pieces in their hands.

Donald R. Richberg, general counsel of the NRA, states the issues that rage in the tents of the mighty. Underneath the ruins of capitalism are "enormous masses of people with hysterical emotions and erratic leadership." Although "economic recovery now seems assured," below the ruins joy and despair alternate with "delusions that the millennium is at hand or that the world is about to dissolve in chaos." They need the Brains Trust.

In the upper range of power and security the ruling gentlemen hurl unkind words at each other. It is a quarrel as to who is to rule the masses under the ruins in the interest of the gentlemen at the top. Richberg thinks the Brains Trust is competent for the job. He declares that the Stuffed Shirts failed. They are the business men, bankers and politicians "who have begun to conspire" against the Brains Trust. They will enroll "discredited economists and financial writers and oracles of editorial wisdom who helped to inflate the bubble prosperity that burst in 1929." So much for the Stuffed Shirts.

Richberg now presents the claims of the Brains Trust. "Well-informed persons, enjoying the benefits of the present system" are opposed to the Stuffed Shirts. The well-informed persons, "so long as they remain sane," know that we cannot return to the old capitalism "operated by a lower grade of political brains." NRA capitalism "requires a higher grade of political training and intelligence."

So the old capitalism is identified with low-grade brains and NRA capitalism is identified with high-grade brains. That is the issue between the ruling gentlemen. Just why the ragged, jobless and hungry masses should be interested in whether the low-grade or the high-grade gentlemen should rule them Richberg does not explain. Why they should throw their caps in the air for the old capitalism or NRA capitalism is also a mystery.

Whether the Stuffed Shirts or the Brains Trust have the contract of ruling us and fooling us is an issue between the exploiters who live on our labor. The task of the working class is to obtain power so that we can take over the capitalist structure and reorganize it on a Socialist basis. We need no Stuffed Shirts or Brains Trust. Their quarrel is not ours.

Workers of mill, mine, shop, factory and farm. Ignore this dispute of your masters at the top and think of your misery in the depression hell below. You are many and they are few. When you know the power you have you will end the old and the new capitalism and build a civilization where work and wealth, leisure and security, will be yours.

Records to Fall at New Leader Dinner

THE NEW LEADER, proud of its ten years of existence of service to the Socialist and Labor movement of the United States, will hold a record-breaking birthday party Sunday evening, at which the largest crowd ever gathered for such an affair will celebrate with the staff and management of this newspaper.

The dinner will be held at Webster Hall, 119 East 11th Street, New York, and large delegations will attend from Socialist Party units and affiliated organizations, labor unions and fraternal bodies. Large delegations will attend from cities and states within a large radius of New York, many of the guests having signified their intentions of coming from distances of hundreds of miles. The reservations already received have broken all previous attendance records, there is, however, room for a few more.

The dinner, and the symposium to follow, will be a curtain-raiser to a two-weeks' celebration of The New Leader anniversary.

The climax will come in two weeks, when The New Leader will publish the most remarkable issue of its career. The anniversary issue will, for the first time, be combined with the May Day issue.

There will be a complete history of the Socialist press in the United States, from more than a century ago to the present time, illustrated with photographs of Socialist papers going back to far before the period of the Civil War.

There will also be historical articles on Socialist institutions and the larger trade unions, the writers including Theodore Debs, James O'Neal, Nathan Fine, Harry W. Laidler, William E. Bohn, William M. Feigenbaum, Gertrude Weil Klein, Samuel H. Friedman, and many others.

There will be special articles by Emile Vandervelde, Raphael Abramowitsch, Karl Kautsky, Santiago Iglesias, Jacob Panken, Daniel W. Hoan, Clarence Senior, and others.

The dinner on Sunday evening will be one of the most interesting discussions in recent Socialist history. Details are printed elsewhere in this issue.

There will be an entirely new feature, however. Those comrades unable to be guests at the dinner proper are cordially invited to attend after the meal and hear the discussion. For this there will be no admission charge.

Ran Campaign From Jail; Socialist Wins Senatorship

SANTIAGO, Chile. — Colonel Marmaduke Grove, who ran his Senatorial election campaign from a jail, was indicated recently as practically assured of victory over his Conservative opponent, says the Associated Press.

All city districts plus several rural districts gave 26,329 votes to Grove and 23,138 to his opponent. Grove was a Socialist candidate.

Out of the Mouths of Senators The System is Condemned

By Observer

Our Washington Correspondent

"OUT of thine own mouths will I judge thee—and thy system," the Socialist might say, paraphrasing the noblemen's judgment in the parable of old.

For listening to the words of the representatives of the Republican and Democratic parties in Congress and in official life, the Socialist hears damning indictments of the present system on every hand.

Witness first Senator Homer T. Bone (Democrat) of Washington, as he rises to defend higher taxation of big incomes:

"At a time when our factories can turn out foodstuffs in a prodigal fashion, babies go hungry; at a time when we slaughter pigs to dispose of an unsalable surplus, little children have not enough to eat; at a time when men complain that they do not have decent covering on their floors, the rug and carpet factories are silent, the wheels stand still.

"Out in the State of Washington during the campaign of 1932 I talked to thousands of people, and I want to tell one or two things I saw in that campaign because they constitute in themselves an unanswerable indictment of this game as it is now played.

"Washington is a beautiful state. When the harvest comes on it is a veritable cornucopia of plenty—and yet in one county 60,000 people were being fed the bitter bread of charity out of commissaries; being

fed dry, farinaceous foods poorly suited to the needs of children.

"Little kiddies out there were deprived of milk, fruit, and vegetables because their poor daddies had been out of a job for two or three years, and the bodies of these little ones were suffering and their bones were becoming afflicted with a disease strangely akin to rickets. Malnutrition and inanition were getting in their deadly work on the innocent and helpless. I saw sights that would melt a heart of stone. As I looked at these audiences who did me the honor to listen to my speeches, and who were trying so hard to be patient and loyal and forbearing, I wondered how long they would remain in that state of mind.

"A hundred miles away in one of the most beautiful valleys in the United States I saw thousands of tons of foodstuffs—peaches, pears, tomatoes, cherries—rotting on the trees and on the ground. All our genius and our wisdom could not devise a scheme which would get that fruit and those vegetables over the mountains to those hungry little mouths on the

west side that were watering for the cherries and peaches that were never to be theirs."

And here is Senator Robert M. LaFollette (Republican) of Wisconsin as he urges taxes in accordance with the ability to pay:

"Every person recognizes that this is a crisis worse than war. I contend that it is more fraught with danger to the institutions of this Republic than any war or any combination of wars in which we have been engaged.

"The prediction I am about to make may shock some Senators, but I venture the prediction, nevertheless, that the direct-relief load will be higher in April and May than during any year of the depression. I make that statement in the hope that Senators will not be led astray upon the question by a false sense of security or an illusory hope that the enormous burdens confronting the treasury have abated. It is necessary to carry on the collective expenditures if we are to maintain our institutions; and now is the time, not a year from now, to levy the taxes."

THE KINGFISH CONFESSES

Next comes Senator Huey P. Long (Democrat) of Louisiana, also speaking on taxation:

"I heard a Senator state the other day that he was afraid we shall have a revolution of blood and murder. My God, Senators, we have a revolution now. There (Continued on Page Eight)

WEVD New Leader Speaker

Ben Blumenberg of The New Leader staff will be the speaker of The New Leader period of Station WEVD (1340 Kc.) Friday, April 20th, from 8 to 9:15 p.m.

William M. Feigenbaum, associate editor of The New Leader, speaks Friday, April 13th, at the same hour.

NEW LEADER

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

JAMES ONEAL, Editor
Wm. M. FEIGENBAUM, Associate

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



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Silk Hat Slayers

WHILE the big imperialist powers are arming to the teeth no intelligent person seriously considers the prospects of arms reduction at Geneva. The capitalist nations are like monsters of the jungle facing a final struggle and yet all wasted by an incurable disease that will eventually destroy them.

Drifting to the butcher pits, the professional slayers of mankind, the armament gangs, mix religious piety with expected profits from future killings. During the recent Holy Week, stockholders of two chief British armament concerns met in London and rejoiced that their profits were increasing. Sir Robert Hadfield translated the bloody pelf into piety in his annual address to his fellow slayers. He referred to the "shadow of the depression which was over us at our last meeting" and then followed with this note of piety:

"Happily a favorable turn of events has followed, with much more hopeful results. We were indeed devoutly thankful for present mercies, but may I add that for what I hope we are about to receive, may the Lord make us truly thankful."

The shareholders responded with a chorus of "Amen." Sir Hadfield's prayer was followed with a description of a new projectile so powerful that it will penetrate the most hardened steel plate and the munition pietists roared "Hear, Hear!" Before the speaker concluded he expressed the opinion that it is difficult to understand "the prejudice which appears to exist in a small section of the public against the so-called armament firms."

Are these silk hat slayers conscious of the dirty trade they follow? If they are not they are the lowest type of morons spawned by capitalism. Their views are not exclusively British. They are also German, American and Japanese. They tie their Christ to the projectiles of capitalist imperialism, to disease germs, machine guns and poison gas, and say prayers over rivers of human blood. Al Capone is a civilized exponent of the highest ethics compared with them.

Whose lives are expected to fertilize the fortunes of this class? Working people from the farms and factories, mills, shops, stores and mines are expected to serve in this role. What is the answer to them? Social revolution by the masses in every nation that is hurled into another war. Better that and fail, than to be led to the slaughter pits to die for the glory and profits of scoundrels who pray to their God for what "we are about to receive."

Licking Dollfuss' Boots

BEFORE the Civil War there was a genuine international sentiment among the masses in this country and even among politicians in general. Every prominent revolutionary who came to this country was greeted with great receptions and often these refugees were invited to address state legislatures and even Congress.

Today we too often have the bootlicker of which George H. Earle, 3rd, is a type. Pennsylvania Socialists should note that this politician may be the Democratic candidate for Governor. He recently parted with Chancellor Dollfuss, who is guilty of the killing of men, women and children of the workers in the Austrian civil conflict and is now Fascist master of that unhappy country.

Resigning as Minister to Austria, Earle on arriving in this country repeated the slander that Otto Bauer fled the country as soon as the fighting began and paid homage to the Little Assassin by saying that he is a "devout Christian." It is too bad that diplomatic courtesies did not permit Earle to participate in the Fascist shelling of the homes of the workers and thus share in the "devout Christian" butchery by Dollfuss.

Get Your Share Now!

HUEY P. LONG, Kingfish Senator from Louisiana, is organizing a "Share Our Wealth Society" which will limit fortunes "to such a few million dollars as will allow the balance of the American people to share in the wealth and profits of the land." There are details, but as our readers know the aim the rest isn't important.

There are certain statements made by the Kingfish, however, that give us a thrill. "Every Man a King" is an inspiring slogan which "conveys the great plan of God and of the Declaration of Independence." There's a combination that cannot be beaten but the following leaves us intoxicated: "Three Tailors of Tooley Street drew the Magna Charta of England."

Here is a winner. Jehovah, the Kingfish, the Declaration of Independence and the Three Tailors of Tooley Street, famous authors of Magna Charta. We'll get our share of the wealth or bust!

Politics and Poodles

WHO represents you in a law-making body?

You, the workers, we mean. Senator Thayer could not have been elected in upstate New York without working class votes. His correspondence with agents of power interests indicates that he represents gas and electric power. Is this something new? Not at all. It is as old as steel mills, railroads, oil companies and other capitalist enterprises.

A man may be sent to the Federal Senate from a Western State and represent big banking interests in New York. At one time in the eighties it was a by-word in Pennsylvania that when the Legislature adjourned the Pennsylvania Railroad had completed its legislative program and the legislature could go home.

It's a nice thing to own big corporations, collar some political poodles, have them nominated by a party that you finance, and then have the workers send them to a legislative body to represent the property. Nice for the owners—if you get what we mean.

Gambling for Capitalism

SOME states are considering lotteries as a means of raising revenue and a committee of Congress will hold hearings on a proposal for a Federal lottery to raise a billion dollars. In plain words, this means legalizing gambling, a return to a practice common before the Civil War and running back to the colonial period.

One of the first evils attacked by the early trade union movement in this country was the public lottery. Tens of thousands of workers lured by the prospects of a prize purchased lottery tickets from their meager wages. As the mania spread thousands of workers returned home from their jobs with a substantial part of their wages invested in tickets. In practice, it meant taxation of workers who could ill afford to part with even a fraction of their wages.

Now that the system of capitalist production is decaying, this indirect form of labor-sweating is revived. Workers should protest against it wherever it is proposed.

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

By the Editor

THE NEW LEADER ASSOCIATION

A NUMBER of times in recent months rumors have come to the staff of The New Leader that it is a privately owned publication. On several occasions at meetings outside of New York City the question has been asked of speakers at educational meetings of the party. For these reasons we shall explain to our readers what is known to all Socialists in New York City.

The New Leader Association is an organization of Socialist Party members. No person can join it unless he or she has a membership card in the party. The certificate of incorporation expressly provides the following: "The Association shall at all times adhere to and propagate the principles of Socialism and shall support the political party known as the Socialist Party of the United States."

The certificate further provides that, "No person may become or continue to be a member of this Association unless he is a member of the Socialist Party of the United States, and when any member of this Association shall cease to be a member of the Socialist Party of the United States, he shall thereby cease to be a member of this Association."

No member of the Socialist Party in good standing has ever been rejected when an application has been received for membership in the New Leader Association. Thus The New Leader is completely controlled by a publishing association whose members are members of the Socialist Party. If a member of the party is expelled he also at the same time ceases to be a member of the Association.

The New Leader Association is not a profit-making institution. The privately-owned paper is primarily a profit-making business. The certificate of incorporation of the New Leader Association expressly provides that, "no member shall be entitled to or receive profits."

The New Leader itself carries a standing notice that it is a "Socialist publication which supports the Socialist Party and the struggles of the organized working class." The editorial and business staff considers that its primary duty is to help build the Socialist Party and to represent and defend the declared principles of the Socialist Party.

In other words, The New Leader is published in the same way that the New York Daily Call was and the Milwaukee Leader is published today. A Board of Management constantly supervises the business and editorial character of the paper. Annual meetings of the members are held and full reports

are made to the members by the business manager and the editor. Special meetings are also held when they are considered necessary.

The members elect the members of the board and the latter body elects the editor. In choosing board members an effort is always made to get the services of comrades who have some knowledge of journalism in its various aspects, editorial, news, display, advertising and circulation.

The New Leader has never paid the expenses of publication. The main burden of making up deficits has always fallen upon comrades in New York City and near-by territory. Should it ever produce a surplus it would be used to expand and improve the paper.

The salaries—when paid—are moderate, less than is paid in many of the skilled trades.

We hope that this statement will dispel any misunderstanding regarding the publication of The New Leader.

Next Week

We have postponed the first installment of the first article in the series on the fundamentals of the Socialist philosophy to next week. David P. Berenberg's first contribution on "The Class Struggle" will then appear. This week we run his review of Norman Thomas' new book.

To add to the value of this series for readers who wish to follow it up as a study course, The New Leader has arranged with the Rand School of Social Science to correspond with such readers, helping them to solve questions that may arise in their minds, directing them to sources of information, and advising them as to additional reading. We want to make this the very best educational series ever published.

PAID IN FULL

THE National Office of the Socialist party in looking over its records found that Comrade George I. Steinhardt of the Bronx had made a pledge that was not yet paid. The lyrical muse, thereupon, fluttered over the National Secretary, and he was delivered of this fine nine-pound effusion:

The rose is red, the violet blue,
This little bill is overdue.
So pay it now—don't wait till when
The rose and violet bloom again;
For if you do delay it thus
No violet will bloom for us.
Unless you pay, the rose will rest
Upon a fair and manly chest;
The birds will sing, but what of that?
We will not hear where we are at—
So come across, we need the dough,
Not in the spring, but now, you know.
The rose is red, the violet blue—
Do we need cash? I'LL SAY WE DO!
It being springtime, Comrade

Steinhardt looked out of the window, listened to the gentle zephyrs, inhaled the odor of the crocus and went into a trance, with this disastrous result:

The rose is red and you are blue
You need the dough, we know it's true.
Your jingles tell a plaintive tale
But the jingle of coin will end your wail.
So we send you money to cheer your heart,
It goes to a cause of which we are all a part.

Then as an afterthought he added: "P.S. Enclosed find check for \$50."

P.S.—The National Office, in consideration of the P.S., decided not to sue for breach of the (poetic) peace.

The final P. S. came several days later. Bronx got a letter with the picture of an easily recognizable bird and the following couplet:

"Your letter with loud thanks we greet;
This bird now sings 'tweet, tweet, tweet, tweet, tweet'."

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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Drive Started for Daily Paper

Party Members Voting on Delegates

THE members of the Socialist Party in New York are engaged in voting in their branch meetings on delegates and alternates to the National Convention to be held in Detroit, June 1, 2 and 3.

There is one candidate for delegate-at-large for the state, namely, Norman Thomas, and one for delegate-at-large for the city, namely, Frank R. Crosswaith.

The remaining candidates are:

Alternate-at-large for the State, one to be elected: William Lowber, of Syracuse; Elizabeth C. Smith, of Buffalo; Theresa B. Wiley, of Schenectady.

Alternate-at-large for the City, one to be elected: Samuel A. DeWitt, Mary Fox, Esther Friedman.

Delegates for Manhattan and Richmond, five to be elected: Simon Berlin, Max Delson, Ronald Duval, Julius Gerber, Louis Hendin, Mary Hillyer, David Kaplan, Edwin Koppel, Algernon Lee, Edward Levinson, Harry Lichtenberg, Amicus Most, Reinhold Niebuhr, Jacob Panken, Ruth Shallcross, Ellis Sulkonen.

Alternates for Manhattan and Richmond, five to be elected: Morris Berman, August Claessens, Max Delson, G. August Gerber, Leon Gibson, Wilho Hedman, Edwin Koppel, Margaret Lamont, Edward Levinson, I. Menkes, I. Minkoff, Amicus Most, Helen Pickenbach.

Delegates, Bronx County, three to be elected: Haim Kantorovitch, Matthew M. Levy, Samuel Orr, H. Sobotka, George Steinhart, Julius Umansky, Herman Woskow.

Alternates, Bronx County, three to be elected: Alfred Belskin, Harry Kavesh, Aaron Levenstein, H. Sobotka, Sarah Volovick, Herman Woskow.

Delegates, Kings County, four to be elected: Jack Altman, Murray Baron, Sam Block, Isidor Fried, Sam Friedman, Joseph Glass, Louis P. Goldberg, Harry W. Laidler, Maurice Miller, Theodore Shapiro, Charles Solomon, B. C. Vladeck, Louis Waldman, Bradford Young.

Alternates, Kings County, four to be elected: Jack Altman, Murray Baron, Sam Block, David Breslau, Emil Bromberg, Nathan Chanin, Wm. M. Feigenbaum, Sam H. Friedman, Max Frankel, Joseph Glass, Alex Kahn, Maurice Miller, Martha Safranoff, Evelyn Orne Young.

Delegates, Queens County, one to be elected: Anna Bercowitz, James Oneal, Kirby Page.

Alternate, Queens County, one to be elected: Robert Koeppicus, A. C. Weinfeld.

General O'Ryan Threatens to Quit

By W. M. F.

GENERAL O'RYAN, Police Commissioner, is threatening to resign. He says that in the event of another disagreement with the Mayor he will not find it possible to remain in office. And he disagreed most violently with the Mayor in the handling of the taxi strike.

Important, if true; and it is true.

General O'Ryan was named as candidate for Mayor before Major LaGuardia was, and he withdrew in the interest of "harmony." And so he was recognized when the important positions were filled.

The good General has little in common with the peppery Major except their common hatred of Tammany Hall.

LaGuardia's Corporation Counsel is an excellent gentleman named Paul William Henry Windels, whose chief claim to (Republican) fame was that he was the Original Coolidge Man in Brooklyn; indeed, he ballyhooed Coolidge for President as long ago as 1919. The idea of a progressive like LaGuardia (who though technically a Republican bolted the Coolidge ticket in 1924 to support LaFollette) having anything in common with an Original Coolidge Man is laughable. But Windels has a certain political importance, and

so he, too, went into the administration.

Socialists insisted during the recent campaign that a city cannot be run by an incongruous conglomeration of elements united only in their opposition to a loathsome Tammany gang; rather, we insisted, there must be a unified crowd united in FAVOR of something. AND AS USUAL, WE WERE RIGHT.

Mayor LaGuardia is in a tough spot. His "economy" bill is law, and the next step is the slashing of wages of underpaid and overworked city employees WHILE THE BANKERS CONTINUE TO COLLECT THEIR LOOT.

There is revision of teachers' salaries, and street cleaners' wages; there are "furloughs" for hard-working civil servants, BUT THERE IS NO FURLOUGH FOR BANKERS COLLECTING IN FULL THEIR INTEREST ON LOANS MADE ON THE BASIS OF LUDICROUSLY SWOLLEN VALUATIONS OF THE CRAZY BOOM DAYS.

There are many who suspect that Mayor LaGuardia doesn't like this bankers' agreement, that he would like to revise it downward, that he would like to adopt some of the planks insisted upon by the Socialists, plans that include a municipal bank, revision of the in-

terest rate on the huge loans made from the bankers (on fantastic valuations), steeply graduated income taxes, and elimination of waste, duplicating jobs and graft.

But LaGuardia can move only on the last item of that program no matter how much he may approve of the other Socialist planks, WHICH CONSTITUTE THE ONLY PRACTICAL PLAN FOR MEETING THE CITY'S FINANCIAL PROBLEMS.

For he had to take a Windels into his cabinet as well as a Blanshard; he had to accept an O'Ryan, a Cunningham and a Harvey to get his nomination and election. He wanted a fusion of all forces against Tammany, and rejected the idea of a united fight FOR a workable program.

So be it. He has his headache, the civil servants have their furloughs, the bankers have their loot.

And the Socialists have the satisfaction again, for the thousandth time, of being vindicated in a stand that was highly unpopular when they took it.

It is not enough to be against thievery and graft.

We must be FOR the masses. And the Socialists, AND THE SOCIALISTS ALONE, pointed the way.

City Convention Enthusiastic Over Plan

AMIDST great enthusiasm of the delegates and visitors present, the City Convention of the Socialist Party last Saturday, meeting in Debs Auditorium of the People's House, took the first decisive step looking toward the early establishment of a daily Socialist newspaper in the English language in New York.

The convention, provided for by the party by-laws to meet annually, had before it the report of the City Executive Committee with two recommendations, one calling for a committee to explore the possibility of the early establishment of a daily, the other providing for the election of a committee to study the structure and work of the party in New York and to recommend changes in the structure of the party organization and amendments to the by-laws if found necessary.

There was the greatest enthusiasm over the resolution calling for a daily paper, and the following committee was quickly elected:

Henry Fruchter, William M. Feigenbaum, Samuel A. DeWitt, Algernon Lee, Anna Bercowitz, Leo Somlo, Sol Levitas, Sol Marcus, Julius Umansky, Matthew M. Levy, I. Minkoff, and G. A. Gerber.

The committee, authorized to add to its numbers and to set the machinery for fund-raising in motion, promptly met and arranged for an early all-day session to undertake in a serious way.

The action of the convention followed quickly upon the recent publication in The New Leader of the article by Max Winter of Vienna calling upon the American Socialists to take steps for the establishment of a daily.

There has been considerable agitation for a daily in New York for several years, but recent events have emphasized its need so greatly that the convention action was inevitable.

Plans for preliminary work will shortly be announced.

The convention, after electing Dr. Simon Berlin Chairman, and Samuel Orr and Max Delson Vice-Chairmen, heard the report of the City Executive Committee rendered through Algernon Lee, chairman of that committee, and then elected the following committee on structure and activities of the party: George I. Steinhart, David Kaplan, Alexander Kahn, Leon Gibson, Harry Kritzer, G. A. Gerber and Bela Low.

The convention will be reconvened within six weeks, to hear reports of the committees.

zations except the official Communist Party, the Socialist Party, the Paole Zion organizations and their affiliates, and many others.

CLAESSENS GIVEN WARM WELCOME AT DINNER

IT was a fine crowd of Socialists that attended a dinner to August Claessens last Sunday night in the Auditorium of the Rand School. Over 200 gathered to greet him and to hear his impressions regarding the party in the states he visited on his recent tour for The New Leader.

Irving Alexander was toastmaster, and among the speakers were Simon Berlin, Louis Hendin, Morris Berman, Louis P. Goldberg, James Oneal, George H. Goebel, Julius Gerber, Bertha H. Mailley, Joe Beckermann and George Steinhart.

Each of the speakers paid a warm tribute to Comrade Claessens for his ability and years of loyal service to the Socialist Party. Comrade Claessens received a fine ovation and it was several minutes before he was able to speak. He gave an informing and sometimes humorous account of his experiences on the road, stating that his net impression is that the movement is basically sound. Some intensive educational work is required, especially in those sections where the membership is not as largely working class in composition as it should be. Where the party is a mass movement of

All Out for May Day!

MAY DAY, 1934, will be celebrated with the biggest Labor and Socialist demonstration ever held in New York.

The Socialist party, in cooperation with the largest unions in the city and other labor, fraternal and progressive organizations, will stage a gigantic parade and mass meeting in Union Square Tuesday, May First, at which the fighters for freedom, democracy and Socialism will show their colors and their great and growing strength.

The May Day Conference held last Thursday, attended by several hundred delegates, started work on plans for the demonstration that will exceed all previous ones for magnitude, determination and enthusiasm.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, through its delegates, urged that instead of a parade a great demonstration be held at Yankee Stadium or the Polo Grounds, but when the majority of delegates voted for a pa-

workers he found a healthy and stable organization.

Comrade Claessens concluded with a strong appeal for contributions to the United Socialist Drive and over \$40 was raised.

rade they loyally agreed to join their fellow workers. A conference attended by representatives from all ILGWU locals in New York City on Wednesday voted unanimously to join the parade.

The Socialist party long ago received a permit for Union Square from 11 a. m. to 6 p. m., but later the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the Communists also asked for the Square at the same hours. Through Julius Gerber, Mayor LaGuardia sought a conference to adjust the difficulty and after several meetings in the Mayor's office the matter was settled.

Then the Communists interceded with the Mayor; Gerber, Jacob Panken and B. C. Vladeck were called to the City Hall. Arthur Garfield Hays and Roger N. Baldwin of the Civil Liberties Union were also present.

In order to give all parties a square deal and in a sense of fairness, the Socialist Party voluntarily agreed to cut one hour and to close the meeting at 4 p. m.

Among the organizations that will parade are all locals of the ILGWU, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the United Hebrew Trades, the bakers, the leather goods workers, the pocketbook makers, the Workmen's Circle, the cap makers, millinery workers, the I.W.W. and the Communist organi-

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"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.

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LAST CALL

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

\$1.50 per person

Send your reservations Today!

Party Notes United in the Socialist Drive

New York City

Organizers' Meeting, Monday, April 16, 9 p. m., in the Rand School, 7 E. 15th St. MANHATTAN

11th A. D.—Enrolled voters' meeting Tuesday, April 17, at Riverside School, 316 West 104th St. Branch voted \$5 of its bazaar profits to United Socialist Drive.

19th-21st A. D. (2005 7th Ave.)—Executive committee meeting Tuesday, April 17, at headquarters.

Washington Heights (1130 Broadway)—Meeting Wednesday, Apr. 18, 8:30 p. m.

Upper West Side (100 W. 72nd St.)—Branch executive committee Monday evening, April 16. Reservations for The New Leader dinner on April 15 can be telephoned to Leon Gillson, Monument 2-2167.

BRONX

Organization, Propaganda and County Committees will meet jointly Wednesday, April 18, 8:30 p. m., at 809 Westchester Ave.

Dinner and Dance, Tuesday, May 1, 7 p. m., at Burnside Manor, Burnside and Harrison Aves. Reservations can be made at County office or City office.

Speakers, Norman Thomas and others.

1st A. D. (262 Cypress Ave.)—Organization meeting held Sunday evening.

Irving M. Knobloch, County organizer, present. Another meeting will be held Sunday evening, April 22.

Y.P.S.L. members cooperating nicely. Large mass meeting is being arranged. Systematic canvass will be organized. Branch will take booth at County Bazaar.

2nd A. D. (1 East 167th St.)—Educational meeting Tuesday, April 17.

4th-5th A. D. (809 Westchester Ave.)—Regular branch meeting Tuesday, April 17, at Bronx Labor Center.

Lower 6th A. D. (1638 East 172nd St.)—Branch meeting Tuesday, April 17.

8th A. D. (Burnside Manor, Burnside and Harrison Aves.)—At last meeting, April 10, ballots were cast for delegates to National Convention. Next meeting, Tuesday, April 24, dance and entertainment, with provision for those who did not vote April 10th to vote for delegates.

BROOKLYN

Kings County Committee meets Wednesday, April 18, 8:30 p. m., at Amalgamated Mansion, 27 Arion Place. Executive Committee meets Saturday, April 14, at 2 p. m., at Rand School.

5th-17th A. D.—Next meeting Monday, April 16, at 329 Stuyvesant Ave. Agenda for National Convention will be discussed.

Brighton Beach (1113 Brighton Beach Ave.)—General membership meeting on Monday, April 16. Business meeting followed by further discussion of the majority and minority resolutions. Branch holding mass meeting for workers of the Brighton Laundry, Wednesday, April 18.

11th A. D.—Business meeting Monday, April 16, at 590 St. Johns Place, in the ballroom.

18th A. D. Branch 1—Branch has obtained new headquarters at 269 Utica Ave. There is also an entrance at 1127 Eastern Parkway.

Downtown (157 Montague St.)—Regular weekly business meeting Thursday evening, April 5, Arthur G. McDowell, National Chairman of the Y.P.S.L., addressed branch and Yipsel members on the NRA. Isadore Fried is director of the United Socialist Drive for the branch. Red Falcon group meets Saturday under direction of Margaret Zeitlin and George Weissman. Branch New Leader subscription drive under direction of L. M. Morrison. Members urged to purchase due stamps and National Convention assessment stamps also stamps for the relief of the Austrian workers.

Midwood (1401 Kings Highway) discussed agenda resolutions last Sunday. Will vote on delegates next meeting.

April 23. Lecture forum continues successful every Tuesday. Branch active in securing New Leader subscriptions.

QUEENS

General membership meeting of Queens members in Flushing Sunday. (See details on page 6-B.)

Ridgewood (Queens Labor Lyceum, 785 Forest Ave.)—Branch meeting Tuesday, April 17, 8:30 p. m. Discussion on municipal ownership has been arranged.

Woodside (4915 43rd Ave.)—Branch meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month. Will have a party Saturday, April 21, at its headquarters. Entertainment, dancing and refreshments.

Jackson Heights-Elmhurst (37-41 82nd St.)—William M. Feigenbaum delivered a lecture on "Fascism in Germany" last Thursday evening, April 12.

Meeting of Jewish Socialist Verband Members

A joint meeting of all members of the Jewish Socialist Verband, New York branches, will be held Monday, April 16th, at the Rand School Auditorium, at 8 P. M. There will be a discussion on the most important questions of the agenda for the National Convention.

The speakers will be Comrades Kantorovitch, Rogoff, and Chanin. Only party members will be admitted.

Lecture Notes

Coming People's Institute Cooper Union lectures are as follows: April 15, Professor Irwin Edman, "Natural Morals in an Equitable Society." April 17, Professor Edward G. Spaulding, "The Physical Implications of the Physical Sciences." April 20, Everett Dean Martin, "Psychology of the Revolutionary Dream of a Perfect Society."

By Henry Fruchter

THE United Socialist Drive, under which the New York Socialist Party and the National Office will equally divide the income, is gaining momentum in practically every branch of the Greater City. The members of the Organization and Propaganda Committee at their last meeting mapped out a program under which each branch organization will be able to raise its designated quota.

The following are some of the suggestions offered:

1. Canvassing enrolled Socialists in each district, with United Drive subscription lists.
2. Personal visitation of party members who are lax in attending branch meetings, but who are known to be devoted to the party.
3. Running branch dances and other affairs to supplement the income from personal donations.
4. Imposition of a branch assessment.

BRONX LABOR CENTER BAZAAR

The Bronx Labor Center has been functioning in its new headquarters, 809 Westchester Ave., since last fall and already its influence spreads far and wide in the Bronx. It houses three Socialist Party branches, several Workmen's Circle branches, two YPSL branches, striking Cabmen's Union and a number of other labor organizations.

The educational programs during the past winter months have attracted particular attention. Capacity audiences were the rule at the weekly Forums in the large Hillquit Auditorium and on several occasions many people were turned away.

We are already planning an extensive program of social education for the fall and we appeal to all Socialist branches, labor unions and other organizations to help us.

Socialist Forum Calendar

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

SUNDAY, APRIL 15

Alexander Kuhn: "Socialism in America"—3:30 p. m.—People's Educational Forum, 2005 7th Ave.

Symposium: "Would Pacifism Have Worked in Austria?"—Jessie W. Hughan and Jacob Axelrad—Bronx Free Fellowship, 1591 Boston Road, Bronx.

TUESDAY, APRIL 17

Jacob J. Bernstein: "A Glimpse of South Africa"—Midwood Forum, Room 54, 1401 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

Bela Low: "Socialism and Democracy"—7th A. D. Branch, 789 Elmsmere Place, Bronx.

August Claessens: "These United States"—16th A. D. Branch, 6618 Bay Parkway, Brooklyn.

Haim Kantorovitch: "Socialism and Democracy"—Lower 6th A. D. Branch, 1638 East 172nd St., Bronx.

Edwin Koppel: "What Will Follow the New Deal?"—11th A. D. Branch, Riverside School, 316 West 104th St.

Dr. Leon R. Land: "How to Fight Fascism in America"—Flushing Branch, Room 221, Terminal Bldg., Roosevelt Ave. near Main St., Flushing.

Debate—Resolved: "That the Workers Can Be Emancipated Through Economic and Political Action"—Nathan Fine and Harry Watson—Far Rockaway Forum, 1851 Mott Ave., Far Rockaway.

William M. Feigenbaum: "The Road to Power"—4th-5th A. D., 809 Westchester Ave., before business meeting.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18

Lena Tulchin: "The Necessity of Parent-Teacher Organizations"—Washington Heights Branch, 1130 Broadway.

Max Winkler: "The Menace of Hitlerism and How to Fight It"—West Bronx Socialist Forum, Burnside Manor, Burnside and Harrison Aves., Bronx.

FRIDAY, APRIL 20

August Claessens: "These United States"—Bronx Labor Forum, 809 Westchester Ave., Bronx.

R. C. Vlodeck: "Housing for Workers"—Brighton Beach Forum, 1113 Brighton Beach Ave., Brooklyn.

Martha B. Koopman: "Incentive Under Socialism"—22nd A. D. Branch, 864 Sutter Ave., Brooklyn.

Speaker and topic to be announced: 23rd A. D. Branch 2, 1574 St. Marks Ave., Brooklyn.

Louis P. Goldberg: Topic to be announced—East Flatbush Branch, 539 E. 95th St., Brooklyn.

David P. Borenberg: "A Program for Socialism"—Sunnyside Forum, 4915-43rd Ave., Sunnyside, L. I.

ment of at least \$1 per branch member, with a special effort at an increased donation from those working.

5. Encouragement of the idea of a day's pay donation for the Drive.

Numerous other suggestions were offered by various branch leaders, all of which were accepted and discussed. It is felt on all sides that New York cannot afford to fail in its objective of raising \$7,000. Of this sum, approximately half will go to the office of Local New York and the State Office. The other half goes directly to the National Office.

The Socialist Party of the United States was never faced by a more urgent necessity to expand its organization and propaganda work. From every section of the country appeals come to the Chicago office for organizers and speakers, for literature and books. In industrial and agricultural centers there is widespread suffering from unemployment and poverty with an eagerness evidenced everywhere

carry on.

May 11-13, the Bronx Labor Centre will run a three-day bazaar, the proceeds of which will go toward the upkeep of this educational Centre. It is the duty of every Socialist to contribute merchandise, buy tickets and spread the good news wherever possible.

The Bronx Labor Centre is now serving a crying need among the people of the Bronx. They want education and enlightenment. Let us not fail them!

FALCON NOTES

Hike, Sunday, April 15. Meet at 212nd Street-Van Cortlandt (West Side L.R.T.) 9:30 a. m. sharp. We suggest that each Guide bring along a few Falcons. No cooking. Program: 1. Thorough discussion of April activity plans. 2. Preparations for May Day. 3. Discussion of Manual (bring your copy). 4. Tent pitching exhibit. 5. Games and good time.

Flight Leaders' Council meets Saturday, April 14, 3 p. m. sharp, at 22 East 22nd St., 3rd floor. Program: 1. Preparations for May Day. 2. Interflight activity. 3. Methods of Flight raising fund for uniforms for those Falcons unable to buy them. 4. Discussion of place of Falcon Flight Leader in Flight.

Y.P.S.L. NOTES

ANTI-WAR RALLIES

Lower East Side, Manhattan, April 13, Church of All Nations, 1st and 2nd Aves.

Ben Fischer, Ed Churchill, Fred Siens, Washington Heights, Manhattan, April 13, 1130 St. Nicholas Ave., Saul Parker, Fred Siens, Harry Fleishman.

Far Rockaway, April 13, 1851 Mott Ave., Harold Luxemburg.

Flushing, Queens, April 20, Central Terminal Bldg. Speakers to be announced.

Astoria, Queens, April 13, 399 Steinway Ave., Bob Parker, Abe Wisotsky.

Lower Williamsburg, Kings, April 15, 241 S. 1st St., Ben Fischer, Bill Gomborg, Ethel Schachner.

Borough Park Kings, April 13, Borough Park Labor Lyceum, 13th Ave. and 40th St., Ethel Schachner, Murray Baron.

Flatbush, Kings, April 15, 844 Utica Ave., Gus Tyler, Abe Kaufman, Lucy Bowman.

Bronx Labor Center, April 13, 809 Westchester Ave. Speakers to be announced.

Central Bronx, April 13, 789 Elmsmere Place, Bernard Cohen, Judy Werner, Harry Fleishman, David Atkins.

Amalgamated Houses, Bronx, April 27, Shoom Alechem Houses, Sam Friedman, John Herling.

Northeast Bronx, April 13, Lydig and Cruger Aves., David Atkins and Adolph Miller.

An extensive social program for the week-end is scheduled:

Saturday, April 14—Mike Arcene Birthday Party given by Circle 3 Sr., Kings, at 6618 Bay Parkway, Bensonhurst.

Real band—all for twelve cents.

Saturday, April 14—Another Arcene Party given by Circle 7 Jr., Manhattan, at 95 Ave. B, the East Side, Manhattan.

Price, 15 cents.

Saturday, April 14—Social by Circle 6 Sr., Kings, at 167 Tompkins Ave. Price, 15 cents.

Sunday, April 15—Hike to Tibbets Brook, sponsored by Manhattan Borough Council.

Saturday, April 21—Dance given by Circle 4 Sr., Queens, at the Central Terminal Building in Flushing, for 15 cents.

Saturday, April 21—Spring Festival Dance by Circles 17 and 18 Sr., Kings, at 1574 St. Marks Ave., Brooklyn.

Julius Bertman, a member of the Y.P.S.L. national industrial committee, will speak on "Why Youth Needs Socialism" at a meeting of the Jersey City Yipsels, Sunday evening, April 15, at 256 Central Ave., Jersey City. The group has reorganized recently.

for explanations as to causes of the evils and the way out for the workers of the nation.

Only the Socialist message of the Cooperative Commonwealth can bring ultimate and permanent solutions of the complex political and economic problems.

Members of the party all over New York are earnestly urged to strain every effort to make their donations to this United Drive. In branch meetings, at conventions, in the press, appeals are going out for financial support of the party, and in this United Drive we have a chance by a single, well organized effort to help the entire organization at a time when such aid is desperately needed.

Send your donations either in care of The New Leader office or direct to the Socialist Party, 7 East 15th Street, New York. Your donation will be credited to the branch of which you are a member and its quota will be reduced in proportion.

Non-members, too, are strongly urged to respond to this appeal.

BRONX MAY DAY

The Socialist Party, Bronx County, has decided upon and is proceeding with plans for a May Day festival, on the European style. The permit has been requested from the Department of Health Education for the use of the oval and stadium in Crotona Park on April 29, the Sunday before May Day.

A program is planned to include a mass dance by the Rebel Arts Group, a drill by the Socialist Guards, some form of exercise by Workmen Circle School children, a baseball game between the Yipsels and the party members. There may be a soccer game between the Young Circle League and the German Verein and calisthenic drill by one of the other federation groups. Probably there will be mass sing-

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of the

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FRIDAY, APRIL 20th, 1934, at 8 P. M.

at the

NEW YORK LABOR TEMPLE
243 East 84th Street, between 2nd and 3rd Aves.

Business of interest to every member will be transacted.

Membership book must be shown to gain admission.

Board of Directors.

ing by the audience and one or two speeches.

All the members of the party and the Yipsels and various fraternal organizations are invited come and bring their friends. There will be no admission charge of any sort. There is a lake in the park, plenty of grass, and guests will make a regular all-day picnic of it if they wish.

Anyone who has any ideas or suggestions which they feel might add to the success of the festival, is asked to get in touch with El Stern at the Bronx Labor Center, 809 Westchester Ave. Tel.: Ludlow 4-8571. Samuel Steinsaltz and H. Sabotke are also on the committee and will take suggestions anywhere that they can be found.

LECTURES AND FORUMS

LECTURE by

CORLISS LAMONT

formerly Professor of Columbia University, on "Understanding Soviet Russia"

THURSDAY, April 19th, 8:30 P. M. at DE WITT CLINTON HIGH SCHOOL, Mosholu Parkway Subway

BALALAIKA ORCHESTRA Admission 25c

Bronx Branches FRIENDS OF THE SOVIET UNION, 799 B'way, N. Y. C.

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

Sunday, April 15th—

Professor IRWIN EDMAN

"Natural Morals in an Equitable Society"

Tuesday, April 17th—

Professor

EDWARD G. SPAULDING

"The Philosophical Implications of the Physical Sciences"

Friday, April 20th—

EVERETT DEAN MARTIN

"Psychology of the Revolutionary Dream of a 'Perfect Society'"

All lectures start at 8 P. M.

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Offer to Join Pa. Labor Party Rejected

PHILADELPHIA. — The proposed Labor Party of Pennsylvania, the formation of which was reported in these columns several weeks ago, does not reject the method of attempting to "capture" old party nominations, and for that reason, and many others, the local Socialists are emphatically withholding their support from it.

In a recent statement on the subject the Philadelphia Socialists, through their County Central Committee, declared:

"The Socialist Party of Philadelphia has been approached by certain organizations representing liberal and labor bodies concerning the formation of a Labor Party. It has been asked particularly whether it would join in such an attempt at the present time. The Central Committee of the Socialist Party has accordingly considered this question and submits herewith its answer.

"The Socialist Party since its inception has urged upon labor the necessity of political action, of political action conditioned by the class lines. It has always opposed the doctrine that labor should remain outside the political movement and preserve a benevolent neutrality between all parties—rewarding its friends and punishing its enemies without regard to political affiliation, based upon the hopelessness of expecting working class emancipation through the vehicle of capitalist-controlled parties. Consequently, it welcomes any attempt on the part of representative bodies of workers, such as unions, to form a genuine labor party as opposed to the capitalist-controlled Republican, Democratic and other parties.

"It does not favor a third party unless it be a genuine labor party. Such a party should be composed of working class organizations rather than individuals, and in such a party the Socialist Party would retain its identity.

"It is with regret, then, that it observes that the present sponsors of a Labor Party do not intend a complete break with the capitalist parties but rather propose to run candidates in the Republican and Democratic primaries. So long as such an intention prevails it is, of course, impossible for the Socialist Party to participate. It does not and indeed cannot expect such a Labor Party to start with a thoroughgoing Socialist philosophy, but it does and can demand as a guarantee of its bona fides that it sever all connections with capitalist political groups.

"A further and fatal defect in the present alignment of the proposed Labor Party is that it has no platform other than a vague intention to further legislation 'beneficial' to labor. It is perilous in the extreme to select candidates before publishing a platform and before getting a vigorous pledge of adherence to this platform from the candidates.

"For the foregoing reasons the Socialist Party of Philadelphia is emphatic in withholding its support from the proposed Labor Party at the present time and instructs all its members to act in

Thomas Views a Collapsing System in His New Book

By David P. Berenberg

The Choice Before Us, by Norman Thomas. Macmillan, New York.

THIS, the third book by Comrade Thomas in three years, continues his examination of the present plight of capitalist society and weighs its chances of extricating itself from the doldrums into which it has fallen. He finds against the defendant and for Socialism.

Comrade Thomas finds in the New Deal, the NRA and the AAA, in spite of certain redeeming features, on the whole a record of failure. Roosevelt's failure to nationalize the banks when he had the opportunity in March 1933; the wholesale destruction of foodstuffs by the AAA in the face of starving millions; the failure to use the capital levy to provide the wherewithal to finance a real public works program are among the reasons for the bogging down of the so-called recovery program. In the course of his discussion of the inflationary moves that the administration has made, Comrade Thomas tells us (page 120) that "Simply as an immediate palliative, especially in a capitalist society which will not face the capital levy without nervous collapse, I have always preferred reflation or controlled and directed inflation to a continuance of such deflation as marked the Hoover administration."

Comrade Thomas finds that we are confronted with a real and vivid war threat. The building of the navy to treaty strength, our trend to economic nationalism, Japan's intransigence in Manchuria, Hitler's sword rattling are bad omens. As forces making for peace he lists the decision of the British Labor Party to oppose war budgets and to declare a general strike against war mobilization, and the pacific policy of Soviet Russia. As an immediate program against war he suggests (pp. 173 ff.) (1) that we make it clear "that we shall assume no role of St. George against the dragon on behalf of China"; (2) that in Latin America "we practice the doctrine we have so loudly preached to Japan"; (3) that we apply to Japan the same quota immigration system as to other nations; (4) that we grant the Philippines their independence.

We should repudiate (page 179) "blind support of some scheme of action against a so-called aggressor nation." But he favors the economic boycott and also the refusal on the part of the United States to "supply either belligerent in a great war with loans or munitions." As a means of enforcing labor's anti-war attitude in a war

accordance with this decision. "The political enlightenment of the workers is proceeding apace, and it is to be hoped that in the very near future the formation of a genuine mass Labor Party perhaps from these very negotiations will be attempted. The Socialist Party will then be only too glad to give all of its energy and strength to the achievement of such a purpose.

crisis he believes (page 180) "that in the moment of mobilization a general strike, or a considerable approach to a general strike would be far more effective, and speedily effective, than a similar strike at a time when all the activities of a country were not focussed on one task. The greatest single failure of Socialism as an international force prior to the first World War was its failure to perfect the machinery for such a strike."

In the crisis that confronts the world the choice is between Socialism and fascism. He rejects the belief that the tribalism and anti-Semitism of Hitler is the essence of fascism, rather he holds that fascism is "the notion that in an age when the labor of men of all races and nations gives us not only our culture but our daily bread, one nation can sum up all man's loyalties and all his devotions" (page 50). Fascism crushes the labor movement; it is hostile to the creative spirit; it is a perpetual threat of war. No nation, in Comrade Thomas' opinion, is immune to fascism. It came in Germany in part as a consequence of the economic crisis, but neither the Social Democrats nor the Communists can be absolved from a share of the blame. Both the parties of the workers failed because (page 59) "they alarmed the middle class without conquering it or working out an effective alliance with it. Both in Italy and in Germany fascism was the road

chosen by people who were disturbed by Socialism and Communism and feared the victory of either of them." Comrade Thomas indicts the Social Democrats for adopting the policy of the lesser evil.

The Communist refusal to make a united front with the Social Democrats possible, their occasional cooperation with the Nazis, and their failure to win over the peasants and the middle class caused their debacle.

To avoid fascism, Comrade Thomas believes that there must be a united front of all working class groups. He recognizes the difficulty of working with the Communists. On pages 152 and 153 he analyses the meaning of the Communist slogan of the "united front from below," and exposes the Communist love of lying. Yet (page 155) he argues that "what hope there is in America, and probably in Europe, as I have already said, lies in the pressure of sheer necessity that Socialists and Communists act together in certain matters unless they wish to be destroyed separately." It should be stated that this was written before the now famous Madison Square Garden meeting.

While hoping for a united front with the Communists, Comrade Thomas also looks forward to a mass party of the American workers for the realization of Socialism. He believes we should never again enter a coalition like

The Notorious Case of the Worker Versus the Shirker

A WORKER summoned a Shirker into court and began to cross-examine the Shirker.

The Shirker takes the witness stand.

Question: You claim to own this disputed property? Answer: I do.

Question: Did you produce it or have anything whatever to do with its production? Answer: I did not. I am not in the producing business.

Question: Do you work in this railroad industry?

Opposing Counsel: We object upon the ground that this question is not only irrelevant, incompetent and immaterial; it may incriminate our client. Objection sustained.

Question: Then upon what do you base your claim? Answer: That the property belonged to a man named Sockafeller. He had a daughter and I married her. Sockafeller died. She gave me a deed to the property and now it's mine.

Question: You have no other claim to this property? Answer: None whatever.

Question: Then you are a parasite?

Opposing Counsel: We object on the ground that the answer may incriminate our client. Objection sustained.

The Worker now takes the witness stand.

Question: You claim the right for your class to take over and operate this property now in dispute? Answer: We do.

Question: Upon what do you base your claim? Answer: We took every ounce of raw material from the earth and forest. We made every tie, every rail, every car, every wheel, every bridge and depot, every cut and grade. We made every part, from start to finish, with our skill and with the machinery we made, and so it should be ours.

Question: Can you assign any other reasons why this property should be yours? Answer: Yes, if any other were needed. We can show that it is used as a means of extortion. Through its private ownership, not only the workers it employs, but millions who have to use it are exploited. To maintain this power to exploit, the owners have polluted government, corrupted elections, and bribed legislatures, councils and commissions.

Question: You do not propose to pay for it? Answer: Pay whom? Those who have been robbed? Have we not built it and paid for it in dividends many times over?

Question: You say you built it, but were you not paid by the day in cash while you were doing the work? Answer: Yes, we were paid from capital—paid from the surplus which you sweated from labor. We worked a day and produced ten dollars in value; you paid us six dollars and kept the rest.

Question: What are you, anyway? Answer: A Socialist.

Judge: He is an undesirable citizen. Case dismissed.

Viennese Masses Honor Slain Woman Worker

VIENNA.—All attempts of the Austro-Fascist dictatorship to win the working people over to its cause are falling on barren ground. There are dozens of such indications, some small, other impressive, but all of them significant.

The funeral of a working woman, Frau Sever, who was killed during the street fighting, is a case to the point. While the masses looked sullen and defiantly at the pompous funeral of the slain soldiers and Heimwehr men, next day's funeral of Frau Sever was turned into a tremendously moving and silent street demonstration. More than five thousand persons took part in the funeral. The government wisely abstained from any interference.

that which endorsed LaFollette in 1924 (page 230). But he feels (page 229) that "we should lose our supreme opportunity were we to turn away from a genuine mass movement because it did not precisely follow the lines dear to our heart." He adds (page 231) that "in any new mass party we should preserve our identity at least for educational purposes, as the Independent Labor Party once did within the British Labor Party."

In the attainment of Socialism, Comrade Thomas favors the democratic and peaceful road. He concedes (page 206) that "a Socialist government might conceivably use violence sharply and decisively against a ruling class which refused a surrender of power or which sabotaged the new order." In effecting the transfer of property from private to social ownership he prefers compensation to the present owners to confiscation. "Most Socialists," he says (page 212), "believe in compensation plus taxation rather than confiscation, because they believe that today we are not ready to take over at one act all the great mass of production and run them smoothly, and that piecemeal confiscation of the sort the government would likely apply invites confusion and counter-revolution." Compensation plus the capital levy is his formula.

To make the transition from the present state of things possible there must be a drastic overhauling of our governmental machine so that the workers as producers and consumers may have effective power. This overhauling must include the installation of a single legislative chamber, a reduction in the power of the Supreme Court, and the abolition of state lines.

Socialist Party of Yugoslavia Again Outlawed

WE reported a few weeks ago the happy tidings of the rebirth of the Social-Democratic Party in Yugoslavia, which on February 4th, after a 5-year "underground" existence, again became a legal party. We then also observed the gratifying fact that prior to this legalization the Socialist candidates polled almost 90% of all the recorded votes in the general elections to the shop and factory councils that the semi-dictatorship of King Alexander was forced to call. The legalization of the Social-Democratic Party and the labor celebrations that followed it lasted only six weeks: on March 17th, the government revoked its decision and published an order suppressing the Socialist Party.

May Day and Tenth Anniversary Edition

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Editor's Corner

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

By James Oneal

The Sharts' Program

OUR readers will find on this page a party program by Joseph W. Sharts of Ohio who asks the editor to express his opinion of it. We shall do so. We have known Joe for some thirty years. He has rendered marked service to the movement, but we believe that this program represents not only a retreat but a surrender of some basic principles of the Socialist movement. It is a phase of that disintegration of Socialist ideas that is obvious in some sections of the country and a hodge-podge of views that would blur the class lines that are becoming sharper every day with the disillusionment regarding the blessings of the NRA.

The program reverts back to the land reformers like Spence, Paine and George who assumed that free access to the soil would solve all economic problems, and it favors "Americanism, nationalism and patriotism" as agitation slogans, enlisting "national pride and love of country" as substitutes for the claims of the working class for the abolition of the capitalist system of production and distribution. Substitute the word "Germanism" for "Americanism" in the above quotation and we have the slogans of the Hitler movement that brought a counter-revolutionary dictatorship in Germany. We do not assert that this is what Joe wants; we do assert that it is what we would get if the Socialist movement were to adopt the course that he recommends.

Assume that we were to agitate in accord with this chauvinism. Any American Hitler could recruit our followers of "national pride and love of country" and use them as shock troops for a nationalist dictatorship. He might even enforce government operation of water power, gas and oil fields, etc., under this dictatorship and not destroy the wage system. It would substitute state capitalism for the corporate capitalism we have today. The Sharts' program unwittingly leads to Fascism, not to Socialism.

Land and Capitalism

LAND holding "is the core of all social classes." The Socialist movement emerged out of this view 75 years ago and it is proposed that we go back to it. To be sure, capitalism obtained a strong foothold by land enclosures in England, by restriction of free access to lands in new countries like Australia and the United States, but to assume that land-ownership is the core of the problem is to ignore the industrial evolution which has made possession of land in general of relative unimportance today.

The early land reformers used to argue that free access to land would enable the worker to make his own tools and become economically independent. This was largely true before the days of machinery. The primitive agriculturist could make a rude plow and other simple tools out of the resources of his land but today he requires modern machinery which he cannot manufacture. It requires ore miners, smelting furnaces, steel mills, blast furnaces, railways and other vast equipment organized into giant corporations and now owned by the capitalist class.

The free land farmer has been pursued across the American continent and has been conquered by the capitalism that has crept at his heels. If he could not create economic independence for himself when capitalism was weak, he cannot create it when capitalism has become the monstrous giant it is today. The whole agricultural class today bears witness to the fact that possession of land provides no more advantage to the farmer than the possession of labor power by the worker does.

We are facing an integrated capitalism of exploiters owning ore, coal, oil and other natural resources in alliance with owners of vast manufacturing enterprises. The extractive industries cannot be considered separate from the others. They are one unified system and it must be treated as a whole.

A Crusade for Nationalism

JOE would have us refrain from nominating candidates for executive and municipal offices till certain constitutional and legislative restrictions are removed. While in Cleveland a few weeks ago, the writer went to a strike meeting of textile workers who met police clubs and tear gas just before he arrived. Shall we strive to win the executive power and use it to protect strikers or permit it to be used against our class? There are hazards we risk in acquiring municipal powers when many cities are sinking into the red, but it is at least debatable whether we should, without a struggle, permit our enemies to possess the executive powers.

Assume that we do not nominate for executive and municipal offices until constitutional and legislative restrictions are removed. Instead of trying to obtain control of these powers we stand outside of them and ask the enemy to make the changes we want. Or shall we engage in general strikes to compel action? Hardly that because Joe has no confidence in the organized working class. What is left to us to effect legislative and constitutional changes are prayer meetings and petitions.

"We must return to fundamentals," Joe does not propose to return to them; he would abandon them for a crusade in behalf of "Americanism, nationalism and patriotism."

The Glory of War



Socialists Alone Started the Move For Municipal Housing

By Gertrude Weil Klein

I CAN'T understand why it was not done fifteen or more years ago," said Mayor LaGuardia speaking of the establishment of a comprehensive housing program at a municipal housing ally in New York City this week.

Well, "fifteen or more years ago," Major LaGuardia was dropping bombs on Austrian villages, so we can't blame him. But there was a small unpopular group of men sitting in the Assembly of the state and the Board of Aldermen of the city at that time who



G. W. Klein

put a great deal of serious study into the drafting of a municipal housing program.

The first bill for municipal housing was drafted and introduced by William M. Feigenbaum, then a Socialist Assemblyman, in 1918. Along with subsequent bills, introduced while there were Socialists in the Assembly or the Board of Aldermen, it died aborning—in committee. The real estate interests and the taxpayers' associations didn't want municipal housing, and, as between the Socialists, and the landlords' demands, there was alas! very little doubt as to whom the majority of assemblymen and the aldermen would listen.

Not that the need for housing reform wasn't great. And not that the plans drawn by the Socialists were not adequate and practicable. In a recent symposium, Tenement House Commissioner Langdon W. Post gave all credit to the Socialist Party for founding the principle upon which his housing bill was drafted. "We got the push and incentive for this sort of legislation from the Socialist Party," he said.

I don't know how you feel about it, but I find that pretty cold comfort. And it was something less than that for the 48 people who were burned to death in fire-traps since the first of the year and for the thousands of others, who for the crime of being poor, are condemned to life sentences in airless, unsanitary fire-traps.

Perhaps Mayor LaGuardia and his supporters will be able to put it over. Comrade Vladeck, who is on the Housing Commission, feels quite hopeful. Perhaps we have

come to the stage where property is so unprofitable, particularly in the slum areas, that landlords will be quite happy to let the city have it. Vincent Astor and another large property holder whose name I've forgotten, are willing to let the city take their holdings at their assessed valuation. I suspect there are thousands of landlords who would consider themselves in luck if they could find buyers for their property at half its assessed value.

However, a fight is being put up against the municipal housing plans. The representative of the Greater New York Tax Payers' Association ridiculed the idea, while he suggested that the "reformers" would do better to force tenants to keep their homes clean. As for a toilet for every family, that was just nonsense, according to this gentleman.

Some of the newspapers carried touching stories of tenants so "attached to their squalor" that they refused to let the tenement house inspectors come in. It was "home" to them, they quavered in pitiful cracked voices, meanwhile lovingly patting the walls.

which reminded me of the time I was doing some research on housing for the Socialist Aldermanic Research Bureau. I was assured by some worthy persons that "if these people had bathtubs they would only use them to store coal in." Well, if they had no other place to store coal, I suppose they would, and I don't know what else they could do. Carrying coal up six or five or even three flights of stairs daily—assuming there is a place in the cellar to keep it, which there usually isn't—is not exactly a light chore for a busy, tired person. In the cooperative housing projects I've seen—notably the Amalgamated houses—there's no coal in the bathtubs and the homes are clean.

But this is the stuff of which the surface opposition to municipal housing is composed. Underneath, of course, is the more sinister determination to squeeze out and hold on to whatever profits possible, come what may. How the Mayor is going to get around this, I don't know. Nor do I know any of the details of the present housing plan. The Socialist housing measures were based on the theory that housing be considered a public utility. A housing commission was to be established to survey and condemn property and to buy property at the value the owners placed on it for tax purposes.

(Continued on Page Six)

Can Cartels Solve It

By Leopold Somlo

THE present paralysis has shown that the very foundation upon which pre- and post-war capitalism is built is a more or less interdependent economic system. For this reason we had several international cartels long before the World War, and many more in the post-war period of capitalistic reconstruction. Several developed into a highly efficient machinery of national and international production and trade. True, several went under, caused chiefly by the barriers of a politico-nationalistic economic war. This war, like a regular war, calls for an economic self-sustaining policy, otherwise known as autarchy, especially vigorously applied by fascist states.

During the past decades there has been always a close relationship between the systems of "defensive" (high) tariffs and cartels. Wherever industry reached its developed, concentrated forms of mass production, the system of high tariff, "the protection of agriculture and industry" went hand in hand with the system of cartels and price monopolization. The latter tendency has been the most desired fruit of "defensive" tariff systems. But even under its blessings to a very small minority of the population, high tariffs proved unsatisfactory in every land where cut-throat competition ruined the protected prices. Therefore, long before the World War, beginning with the "heroic" era of the Carnegies, manufacturers made price and production agreements among themselves through pools and cartels.

Cartels are the organizations of exploiters with large capital. Adam Smith once said, when he came to defend the labor movement, that it is easier for a few manufacturers to agree to cut wages than many thousand workers to organize and prevent wage-cutting. High tariffs and cartels very favorably influenced capital concentration and made countries safe for highly developed monopolies. For the horizontal, vertical and circular trusts.

Points of Po

By

FOR consideration by Socialist locals and the national conventions.

We propose:

1. To abolish all taxes and tariffs. Public revenues to be derived from government operation of water power, gas and oil fields, coal fields, liquor, transportation, and similar resources and functions.
2. State requisition of idle lands, factories, mills, mines, and machinery.
3. Free land, tools, and machinery, to enable workers to produce collectively for use.
4. To limit individual holdings of lands and houses and to condition such holdings upon actual use. To abolish rents.
5. To abolish the wage and profit system as rapidly as possible and substitute planned collective production for use.
6. To provide a new constitution, state and national, which shall express the collective needs of the machine age, and embody func-

But even industry and keep step capacity possible of the can unfavorable

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NEW LEADER LABOR SECTION

Vol. XVII—No. 15

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1934

In Two Sections—Sec. 2

The Editor Comments

No, the Editors Don't Want a Closed Shop!

HOW do the editors of the nation—those who mould public opinion—feel about the establishment of the closed shop in industry through federal legislation?

How do the editors of the nation's consumer press—which means capitalist press—feel about the business of safeguarding workers' rights and workers' lives through unionization?

The United States Weekly, frank advocate of the present system of society, recently polled editorial opinion throughout the country. Naively the United States Weekly announces the result: "EDITORIAL OPINION THROUGHOUT THE NATION IS OVERWHELMINGLY OPPOSED TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CLOSED SHOP!"

The editors of the nation represent one of the largest, wealthiest and most anti-social industry in the country—the newspaper business. The newspapers' concern with the workers consists chiefly in seeing to it that they are kept in their places. The newspaper owners—the advertisers who support the press, the bankers who finance it—don't want the closed shop or any unionism at all. Naturally they're "overwhelmingly opposed."

That's just one of the reasons why the workers must build up a press of their own. AND WHY YOU MUST SUPPORT AND BOOST THE NEW LEADER AND ITS LABOR SECTION.

Industrial Unionism Is Vexing Problem

THE last word has not been said in the American Federation of Labor on the question of industrial unionism.

The workers in many industries desire—the times demand—modern industrialization tendencies render necessary a departure from the old adherence to craft unionism.

The AFoL executive council can't go back on the decision of the delegates at the last convention. But the policy of the Federation should be reconsidered. Too much is at stake to permit a policy of stagnation. The Brewery Workers' Union threatens revolt if the council's decision to split it up stands. The Mechanics Educational Society is making headway because it's an industrial union and the workers resent being "craftized." Edison employees in Massachusetts voted down AFoL affiliation, even though they rejected company unionism, because they wanted an industrial union. The American Federation of Labor should take heed.

Not Domination Over, But Aid to, Unions

THE Communist Party, deprived by the hackmen themselves of the opportunity to dominate the taxi-drivers' union, have laid down a barrage of vituperation and misrepresentation about Socialist participation in the strike and in general union activity.

There's nothing surprising about that. In the very middle of the second general strike, when the Socialists were giving unstintingly of time and money and effort (yes, and blood) to support a strike they had thought ill-timed, the Communists had issued lying and vicious leaflets calculated to break the strikers' morale. Now with their party discredited and repudiated, they have intensified their malignant tactics.

In vain in the sight of the birds the fowler spreads his nets. Never again, say the taximen. The Daily Worker will continue to fulminate. The New Masses may get the neo-pseudo-Marxist "intellectuals" all het up. Mike Gold and Sender Garlin—two of the most skillful fabricators ever to escape the payrolls of the capitalist class newspapers—will spew more venom. But the taxi drivers will build a union. The men who have been too long exploited will organize, affiliate with the AFoL, take their place with the miners and tailors, the teachers and actors, the painters and construction workers, in the ranks of organized labor.

The New Leader congratulates the taxi workers. At the same time we should like to make clear the Socialist position. We do not call for the repudiation of individuals who may be Communists. We believe in united action by workers of all political faiths and trends in a labor union.

The Socialist Party has fought the battle of the workers for generations. It will continue to do so. It will be interested in union affairs. It will actively and sincerely aid workers in strikes, in organization campaigns in the interests of the workers concerned. It will advise and assist the unions, and help the workers build clean, democratic and class-conscious unions. It will not attempt, as it never has attempted, mechanically to control and dominate. OUR POLICY IS ONE OF COOPERATION, NOT DICTATION.

Now You Tell the Editor What You Think

THE opinions in this column are the editor's. The sentiments in signed articles and letters are the writers'. You have opinions to express, too. You may want to discuss conditions in your trade. Send in your letters, articles, disagreement to the editor of the Labor Section, The New Leader, 7 East 15th Street. Make it short, to the point, free from personalities and abuse. Build the Labor Section and The New Leader.

SAMUEL H. FRIEDMAN,
Editor, Labor Section

Hackmen Overhaul Union, Plan Aggressive Campaign; A. F. of L. Charter Sought



SHOWING PLAINER EVERY DAY!

Brooklyn and Bronx Rallies Attract 5000

By Sidney Hertzberg

The Joint Council of the Taxicab Drivers' Union of Greater New York, meeting Wednesday midnight, brought up on charges and voted to remove from office Samuel Orner, president; Joseph Gilbert, organizer, and Eddie Cantor, member of the Joint Council of the union. Members of the council from all the boroughs, including Manhattan, were present, and the vote was unanimous, except for the men concerned.

The charges were that these officials were directly responsible for the loss of the strike through definitely disobeying orders issued by the union and the membership, making irresponsible commitments in negotiations with the Mayor's office, generally misconducting the strike and attempting to make a political issue and political capital of the taxi drivers' strike.

Having repudiated Communist and racketeering influences, the Bronx, Brooklyn and Queens leaders of the Taxicab Drivers' Union of Greater New York have begun an intensive drive to overhaul their organization and build up a strong, clean and democratic union of hackmen in New York.

Four organization meetings, attended by approximately 5,000 drivers, were held last Tuesday at 4 a. m. and at 4 p. m. in Brooklyn and the Bronx. At each of the meetings the men decided almost unanimously to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor, if a charter can be obtained.

Certain to Receive Charter

The struggle of these most exploited of New York's workers to throw off discouragement and take their place in the ranks of the American labor movement has received the devoted aid of many Socialists. The meetings at four o'clock in the morning at opposite ends of the city were addressed by such men as Norman Thomas, Morris Feinstone, secretary of the United Hebrew Trades; Julius Hochman, general manager of the Dressmakers' Joint Board; Mat-

(Continued on Page 4-L)

UNIONS PREPARE FOR MAY DAY CELEBRATION

With the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, the United Hebrew Trades, the Workmen's Circle and some 50 other unions in line with the Socialist Party, this year's May Day demonstration promises to set a record.

Plans are being worked out for the most elaborate, colorful and significant parade and meeting ever held in New York City.

STRIKE TIES UP ONE INDUSTRY IN FALL RIVER

FALL RIVER, Mass.—It looks as though this historic mill city will be the center of a historic strike. Indications point to a complete tie-up of the textile finishing and printing industry here, with three big firms and about 4,000 workers involved.

The plants of the Algonquin Printing Co. and the American Printing Co. are shut, and Arkwright No. 2 mill closed down following a surprise strike of weavers. The striking weavers demand that the mill operate exclusive on a six- and eight-loom basis.

Business Agent Mariano S. Bishop of the Print Workers Union No. 1044 (United Textile Workers) attributes the strike to the refusal of the corporations to agree to arbitration of matters in dispute, and also to an unprecedented "speed-up" of operations.

SALEM, Mass.—An increase of 25 per cent, union recognition and the closed shop will be demanded by the workers at the Pequot Mills

Hose Union Leases Recreation Park

A 22-acre recreation center 12 miles east of Reading has been leased by Branch 10 of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers. It will open April 15 for six months for all outdoor activities for union members, union officials announce.

The center, known as Cedar View Park, includes a hotel, a pavilion, a ball park, bath-houses and bungalows.

DETROIT AUTO PART STRIKERS WIN VICTORY

By Alan Strachan

DETROIT.—A five-day strike at the Motor Products Corporation plant, makers of auto parts, resulted in a smashing victory for the strikers. A ten per cent increase in wages was granted by the company to the 5,600 employees who resumed work on Tuesday, with a 25 per cent raise for the lowest paid. At a mass meeting held at Germania Hall the night before, the strikers unanimously agreed to accept the terms offered by the management.

The strike arose over the failure of the company to live up to a previous wage agreement made with the men, and the replacement of men on some operations by lower paid women workers. An additional grievance was the unsatisfactory working conditions.

The settlement assures the strikers, in addition to the wage increase, acknowledgment of seniority rights in the laying off periods; guarantee of better working conditions; and above all, whether the company admits it or not, recognition of the AFoL union.

Tremendous interest was aroused in Detroit due to the dependence of the Hudson Motor Co. upon the Motor Products for many of its small car parts, and the subsequent closing of the Hudson plant. It will be recalled that just previous to the historic Briggs strike of a year ago, a totally unorganized strike was staged at this same plant, which proved unsuccessful. Roderick Macdonald, AFoL organizer, says, 75 per cent of the

(Continued on Page 4-L)

KENOSHA LABOR PARADE HEADLINES MAYOR DAN HOAN

KENOSHA, Wis.—Dan Hoan, Socialist mayor of Milwaukee, was the principal speaker at a mass meeting and labor demonstration called by all the labor unions in this city.

The demonstration started with a parade through the business sections of the city from the Kenosha Trades and Labor council hall at 2 p. m. and ended in front of the city hall in the civic center.

The demonstration was under the auspices of the Trades and Labor Council and its affiliated local unions.

OUST EISNER, WORKERS INSIST

The immediate removal of J. Lester Eisner as NRA administrator for New Jersey was unanimously demanded at a mass meeting at Cooper Union of workers belonging to the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. Eisner is a member of the union-hating firm of Sigmund Eisner Co., Red Bank, N. J., and the demand for his removal came as a protest against the continued imprisonment of two Amalgamated organizers arrested for "contempt of court" during a strike at the Eisner plant. Dismissal of Fred A. Ellison, another Eisner man and secretary of the administration, was also asked.

"The Eisner plant grew rich through government contracts; its officials sit as government administrators, yet it pays low wages and refuses to allow its workers to organize," Joseph Schlossberg, secretary-treasurer of the union, said. Sydney Hillmann, Louis Hollander and Joseph Catalanotti also spoke and Abraham Miller, N. J. Joint Board manager, presided.

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

Shoe Workers' Organization Reports Spectacular Gains

The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, has made great strides in the past few months, according to Isidor Laderman, manager. A vigorous organization campaign has been conducted throughout the middle western states of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Missouri, Illinois and Ohio, as well as in Tennessee, West Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York and Maine.

As a result of this general campaign, many thousands of shoe workers have been organized and their conditions substantially improved. In several states, particularly in Wisconsin and Ohio, strikes were called in which many thousands of shoe workers participated. In Wisconsin alone, more than seven thousand walked out, and in Ohio more than three thousand left their jobs.

Wages Increased

All these strikes resulted in gaining for the workers wage increases of from 20 to 35 percent and recognition of the union. In Wisconsin, the shoe strikers were actively assisted by members of the Socialist Party, the YPSL and the Farmers Cooperatives.

In New York City, shoe workers in the largest factories participated in a referendum February 2 on the question of which union they wanted to affiliate with: the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union (AFOU) or the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union, an organization controlled by the Communists. The result of the referendum, taken under the auspices of the National Labor Board, was that an overwhelming majority of the shoe workers voted in favor of the AFOU union, which thereby gained control over all the large shoe factories of Greater New York, ac-

Radio Factory Workers' Union Gets AFL Charter

On Thursday the Radio Factory Workers' Union was formally installed as an American Federation of Labor union.

A mass meeting of radio workers at 22 East 22nd Street hailed William Mahoney, representing the AFOU, as he presented the charter to the local and swore in the workers, headed by William Beedie, organizer.

The Radio Factory Workers' Union, according to its officials, was formed in this sweatshop, hitherto unorganized field, by Socialist party members who received the cooperation of the party and of the Labor Committee. Jurisdictional disputes were settled and all obstacles in the way of building a union and affiliating with the AFOU were removed chiefly through the Labor Committee's work, although, of course, the militancy and courage of the radio workers themselves were instrumental in achieving successful organization.

cording to Mr. Laderman.

This referendum established the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union as an important factor in the industry in New York. Hundreds of shoe workers in other factories have also joined since.

Locals in Joint Council

The union is organized into several locals comprising the various crafts of the trade: cutters, fitters, lasters, machine men and finishers and packers. Each local has its own officers and executive committee, but the work of all the locals is to be unified by a joint council

to which they will send delegates and which is to have supervision over the work of the organization.

Recently elections took place in several of these locals, with about 2,000 members participating, and the following candidates were elected by secret ballot:

Local 659—Benjamin Birk, president; Edward Matthews, vice president; Meyer J. Aranow, recording secretary; Charles Taraketz, sergeant-at-arms; A. R. Kotler, financial secretary; members of the joint council, Walter Wickham, Max Weiner and Murray Lerinson; executive board: Charles Dubin, Maurice Kennedy, Philip Forman, Julius Lipski, Walter Wickham, Charles Fisher, W. M. Chapman, Albert Grossman, Frank Whelehan; business agent, Ab Yuder.

The following were elected in Local 465 (fitters): president, Sam Haid; vice-president, Dave Stern; recording secretary, Josephine Jackucki; business agent, I. A. Silverman; members of the joint council, B. Goldine, L. Dworkin, B. Silverman; executive board, Harry Tucker, Joe Trest, B. Silverman, L. Dworkin, S. Kenigsberg, Marie Williams, I. Gilbert, M. Markowitz, H. Levine.

Local 660—president, Frank Mazola; vice-president, Mike La Rosa; recording secretary, John Azzaro; business agent, Joe Cammarata; joint council, Patsy Belluono, Fileno de Novellis, Joseph Sabella; executive board, Frank Azzarito, Gaetano Cernigliaro, Sebastiano Ciccia, Fileno de Novellis, Benny Emanuele, Joseph Gitlie, Benny Kaplan, Hyman Lieberman, Pasquale Stratico.

Two other locals in New York belong to the union: one, a union of slipper workers, is located at 83 E. 4th St., N. Y., and another is the shoe repair local. There is also a local of wood heelers, numbering

THEATRE UNIONS RAP MANDATORY ARBITRATION PLAN

(Special to The New Leader)
WASHINGTON. — Despite an order from General Johnson declaring arbitration of labor disputes mandatory in the theatre industry, spokesmen for the unions concerned opposed the proposed method and refused to consent to it. Union representatives called the setting up of such an industrial relations board for compulsory arbitration nothing short of involuntary servitude.

"We shall not accept such a board. Collective bargaining has been good enough for us in the past" was the consensus of the speakers for the American Federation of Musicians (General Samuel T. Ansell, retired), the International Stage Workers Union (Fred J. Dempsey), Stage Union No. 1 New York (John Casey), and Actors' Equity (Frank Gillmore).

"When you confer power on a court in the industrial world, you take away from the American worker the most cherished thing the American worker has—the right to bargain collectively," Ansell said. Gillmore declared that the board would bring danger to the actors' union and that if the code is changed to include such a body, Actors' Equity would most likely withdraw from the Code Authority.

THEATRE WORKERS STRIKE

When two members of the Theatre and Amusements Workers' Employees' Union, Local 118, were discharged by the Tivoli Theatre in Brooklyn for union activity, the rest of the workers—nine cleaners and a fireman—went on strike at 2 a. m.

about 1,200, which has control over the entire trade.

The total membership of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, according to Mr. Laderman, is about 8,000. Headquarters are at 592 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Pressing "Code" Problems Face Painters Brotherhood

By Isidore Polstein

A number of pressing problems are now facing the Brotherhood of Painters of New York City, which must find an early solution if the union is to continue its functions as one of the most progressive unions in the building industry.

First among these is the question of a new trade agreement between the union and the Master Painters Association, the old one having recently expired. The more progressive elements are demanding a six-hour day with the present wage scale, while on the other hand the employers, in conjunction with the Master Builders Association, are not only opposed to the present agreement of a seven-hour, five-day week at \$9.00 per day, but would have the union return to the eight-hour day at reduced wages.

This is all the more aggravated by the fact that a new "code" of so-called fair competition for the painting, paperhanging and decorating industry, recently approved by Johnson and signed by President Roosevelt, gives little hope to either stabilize the industry or guarantee human standards of employment for the skilled painter.

Loopholes Allowed

This code, while it does provide a wage of 40c per hour for unskilled labor and a maximum (with exceptions) of 40 hours for employees, has no provisions for skilled or organized labor, leaving

that to the employers and employees to decide.

Ample loopholes are provided, however, for property owners and financial and real estate interests to do painting work with cheap labor.

In Article One, Section Two, the code specifies that "home owners and house holders, or their permanent servants or other help of like character are not to be included," "nor shall any building owner or tenant performing such services by his permanent employees, of six months or more, to be included" in the code.

And in spite of a stipulation that "employers shall not reclassify employees or duties of employees," it gives ample opportunity, nevertheless, for unscrupulous financial and real estate operators as well as landlords generally to continue and solidify their present methods of giving cheap painting maintenance labor, paid by the month, a bare subsistence wage. This includes many hotels, office buildings and institutions and even apartment houses which use so-called handymen and even janitors for this purpose.

When it is known that the painters' code is largely the work of an open shop employers' association backed by the bankers and large real estate interests of the country, and that to date the Brotherhood of Painters has not been considered at all, this situation is not at all surprising.

How Combat Evils?

The painters' union is at present

BARBERS ORGANIZING FOR GENERAL STRIKE

Just as soon as the code prepared by the master barbers is signed at Washington, a mass meeting of all journeymen barbers in New York City will be called to consider the question of a general strike. If the 20,000 decide to walk out, there will be lots of tearing of hair, and lots of hair to tear.

For the journeymen barbers are on the warpath. They say they're tired of being scalped. They are pushing their organization—the Journeymen Barbers International Union—and the New York Joint Board is carrying on a campaign for a contract that calls for union recognition, a \$25 weekly minimum wage (with 60 per cent commission over \$27); \$10 for Saturday.

ent considering the best means of combating the evils in the painting code and at the same time achieving an agreement with employers of union labor that will shorten the working day and guarantee protection on the job and in the home to the painter and his family.

By endeavoring to make these better provisions part of the code, the painters' union will not only stabilize the industry but also lay the foundation for organizing all the craftsmen of the city in the Brotherhood.

At present, the employers of union sign painters are fighting the human standards of the members of Local Union 230, and have jailed three of their officials on a charge of conspiracy. The sign painters' strike, nevertheless, is proving a success and will receive added moral and material support from the painters' union and its fourteen affiliated locals.

Dental Technicians Still Out Against Four Firms

Dental Technicians Equity announces that its recent successful general strike is not yet completely over, as was announced in the consumer press. A few "advertising dentists" are still holding out, and workers are urged to refuse to patronize any of the offices of these firms in order to make the strike a complete victory for the technicians, according to Samuel Steinsaltz, organizer of the 7th A. D. S.P. branch, and secretary of the strike committee.

The capitalist press called the strike "the shortest and most successful in history," but only about 85 percent of the industry signed up closed shop agreements after the three-day walkout.

The strike is still in force against the following dentists:

Dr. Bloom, Inc., with offices at 125th St. and 7th Ave., 125th St. and Park Ave., 86th St. and Lexington Ave., 42nd St. and 3rd Ave., 34th St. and 2nd Ave., 34th St. and 9th Ave., all in N. Y. City, and one in the Keith-Albee building in the borough hall section of Brooklyn.

Dr. Haines, Inc., with offices at 66th St. and Columbus Ave., 164th St. and Jamaica Ave., and one on Liberty St. in N. Y. City.

Dr. Rose with offices at 86th St. and Lexington Ave., and Fordham Rd. and Webster Ave.

Dr. Shore with offices at 86th St. and Columbus Ave., and 150th St. and 3rd Ave.

Amalgamated Pushing Drive Against Cleveland Shops

CLEVELAND.—As an aftermath of the successful strike against the Joseph & Feiss Co. in which 1,600 workers, employed by one of the largest clothing houses in the country, won union recognition, the Cleveland organization of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers is carrying on a drive against the remaining anti-union houses in the city. Two small houses, Hallek Bros. and Pipe Bros., already signed agreements with the union.

In the Joseph & Feiss settlement, details of the agreement are now being negotiated. So far two wage increases have been agreed upon. First, there will be a gen-

eral raise affecting all the workers which will become effective about April 16. Later, there will be an additional raise to build up those in the lower earning brackets.

A 25 per cent increase has been negotiated by the union for the workers in the 40 clothing contract shops under their jurisdiction.

The Cleveland organization also reports that the alteration tailors in May Bros., Ohio's largest department stores, have been organized. A 10 per cent increase was secured with the understanding that further increases would be forthcoming after other houses in the city had been organized.

CWA Workers and Jobless Fight Against Federal Layoffs and Enforced Starvation

5,000 Parade in Minneapolis as Police Riot

PARTY BACKS DEMANDS

By W. W. Norris

MINNEAPOLIS.—The demonstration here on April 6 against CWA layoffs and administration hunger methods was gotten up and directed by the URWA (United Relief Workers' Association), which was supported by the Socialist local of Minneapolis. A number of the local comrades were in the parade as well as in the demonstration before the court house.

The majority of the 5,000 demonstrators in the parade were former CWA workers and present city relief recipients not particularly identified with any political organization. The fact that a half dozen Communist cards were found on those organizing the demonstration does not, of course, justify "radical" Governor Olson (Farmer-Laborite) in washing his hands of the affair.

The motive on the part of the thousands participating was simply one of protest and discontent at relief conditions and the discontinuance of the CWA. Besides about 5,000 demonstrators in the parade, the crowd before the city hall swelled with other sympathizers and curious onlookers until it reached ten to twelve thousand.

On Tuesday morning a crowd of several thousand gathered in and about the city hall which was interested in the action of the welfare board then meeting. A committee of 23, each representing one of the major 23 CWA projects, was denied a chance to appear before the welfare board, which would hear only a committee of three. The crowd said that unless the 23 were admitted in five minutes, the doors would be broken, and they were as good as their word. The welfare board skipped out the back door.

Back Again!

This was the prelude to the Friday demonstration. After the parade on Friday the crowd assembled in front of the court house and announced the members of the committee of 23 and the demands which they were to present, this time to the city council. The demands were as follows:

1. Continuation of CWA work at union rates of pay (in cash) at 30 hours each week continuously.
2. No discrimination of any kind in giving CWA jobs or relief.
3. No RWA or any other forced labor schemes.
4. An immediate increase of 40 per cent relief.
5. Immediate relief to all CWA workers on application, who were on relief prior to the inauguration of the CWA projects, and not to be delayed by "investigation."

These demands had previously been endorsed by the Socialist Party local.

Police Start Riot

This committee had no sooner gone into the city hall than the police began tear gassing the entire crowd. There had been no disorder, and no incendiary speeches before this time, although such



THEY ASKED FOR BREAD AND THEY GOT TEAR GAS

Clouds of tear gas answered the Minneapolis demonstrators' protest against CWA discontinuance and failure to supply relief. They stuck it out, though, and in the end the City Council had to approve their demands.

Campbell Soup Co. Arms Scabs Against Strikers

CAMDEN, N. J.—Twenty-two employees of the Campbell Soup Co. have been sworn in by Mayor Stewart as special officers, and applications have been received from twenty more employees for permission to carry firearms, in what the company calls "armed defense" against the 2,000 striking employees.

The employees are out protesting against an average wage scale varying from \$11 to \$16 a week.

The Camden area is now the scene of three large strikes. The Radio Condenser employees are out demanding an increase from 32 cents to 50 cents an hour. The employees of the New York Shipbuilding Company have been out since March 27.

has been charged by the press. At least fifty gas bombs in two different barrages were tossed indiscriminately into the crowd.

Since there had been no provocation for this action, the crowd was outraged by this example of police brutality. After these incidents there was some stoning of the city hall and police, and a number of police were injured, although it is surprising that more violence did not result, considering the crowd's anger after the gassing.

Fire department equipment was held in readiness to be used in throwing water on the crowd, and machine guns were also at hand.

Police arrested 37 participants, including the 23 original committee members, several who were sent in a committee later to find out what had happened to the first committee, and others picked up during and after the demonstration.

The city council then voted to send a committee of five council members to Washington to ask for continuation of CWA.

Comrade Norris writes The New Leader that he was unable to send any but an incomplete story because he was tied up assisting

CHICAGO.—In a letter to Socialist locals and branches, Clarence Senior, executive secretary, has called for a boycott of the Campbell Soup company's products during the present strike. The strike, Senior says, is being led by active Socialist workers, including President Hunter of the Cannery Industrial Union and Frank Manning, former national secretary of the Young People's Socialist League.

Chicago police picked up Gus Patterson, chairman of the labor committee of the Socialist Party of Cook County, for "investigation," when he led a group of workers distributing leaflets at the Campbell Soup plant here. He was released a few hours later.

those arrested and held for trial. General Electric Workers Turning Against Company

The General Electric Trust Co., labor-hating and labor-busting, may soon fall into its own trap. Seeking to stem the tide of organization, it has been allowing its employees to vote on "employee representation" plans. In two of the trust's big manufacturing plants, the workers voted for an outside industrial union rather than the company's pet "inside union."

Despite the fact that the General Electric announced a ten per cent wage increase affecting about 40,000 workers, the employees at the River and West Lynn plants near Lynn, Mass., repudiated the company union. Affiliation with the AFL, however, was turned down, chiefly because the Federation is opposed to the industrial union organization, it is believed.

Gas Company Lets 'Em Vote

In New York City the Consolidated Gas Co., an Edison affiliate, is graciously allowing voting by its employees on an "employee representation" plan for collective bargaining. Only one plan is sub-

Grocery Clerks Get 33 New Subs

At a meeting this week of Socialist members of the Retail Dairy, Grocery, Fruit and Vegetable Clerks Union, 33 subscriptions were turned in as the first result of a drive for 300 subs. The subscriptions were garnered a week or two after the Labor Committee of the party had gathered the union members together.

What one small group did in one union, others in older and larger labor organizations may well emulate. The grocery clerk's union has just waged a successful organization campaign in Brooklyn. Many new members have been added. One way to build both the union and the party is by getting subscriptions for The New Leader.

mitted to the voters, and that—embodied in a booklet—turns out, by a curious coincidence, to be the same as the electric company's.

Consolidated employees are urged to boycott the election until they are given an opportunity to vote for a real union. Meanwhile, they should organize to demand such a vote. Only by organization can they win better wages and conditions and human control of their jobs.

HATTERS ASK WAGE RESTORATION

DANBURY, Conn.—Restoration of the 1929 wage scale will be demanded of this city's hat industry, in accordance with a vote taken at one of the largest meetings ever held by the Hat Makers' Association. The hourly minimum asked is \$1.12.

April 12 is the date set for the demand to become effective, according to John O'Hara, president. An increase is necessitated by increased cost of food and other necessities. The occupation of hatters is largely seasonal, and many of the men have averaged only enough to buy meat and groceries.

N. Y. Picketers Protest City Hall Inaction

MAYOR SENDS "SYMPATHY"

By Saul Parker

The Joint Committee of five CWA and unemployed organizations which arranged the protest delegation to Washington on March 24 has continued since that time with its fight for the demands of unemployed and relief workers. An effective Easter Sunday parade was staged along fashionable Fifth Avenue as the silk-hatted, fashionable dressed church-goers were leaving the services. Some 700 unemployed, discharged CWA workers, and CWA workers still on the job at reduced wages participated.

The assaults on the workers have operated exactly as predicted by the Joint Committee: 30,000 workers have been laid off the relief work projects, and the wages of those retained have been reduced. The layoffs, presumably made on the basis of the "pauper's oath" questionnaire against which the Joint Committee protested, have worked terrific hardship.

The city administration, which has made the layoffs, planned to discharge all workers who had any resources whatsoever or had anyone else in the family working, practically regardless of the wages received or the size of the family. This plan, cruel as it was, in practice was even worse, for many workers without other resources and without income were actually laid off.

Protests to Commissioner Hodson were met with sympathy, little more. Hodson was very eloquent in his explanation to the effect that there was no money, but in this he differed with previous administrations.

The Joint Committee has been proceeding with further plans for action. The schedule for the past week has included daily picketing of City Hall, beginning Tuesday, and an attempt to get a public hearing on the subject of relief appropriations before the Board of Estimate Friday. The picketing attracted a good deal of attention; so much, in fact, that apparently the inhabitants of City Hall were embarrassed. They sent a police sergeant outside to ask the picketers whether they would like to see the Mayor. They were taken inside, where after a half hour's wait they were received by the Mayor's secretary, Major Donham, who informed them that the Mayor was in conference and could not see them. He asked what was wanted. He was told that action was wanted on: 1. layoffs; 2. wage cuts; 3. the hearing before the Board of Estimate, for which a telegraphed request had been sent the day before.

Major Donham explained that the city was doing what it could under the sacred banker's agreement, which David Lasser of the delegation denounced as fraudulent. The Major went on to say that he had no power to do anything about the delegation's demands. It was the old story of sympathy for the workers, but "I can't do anything. It's up to you."

Garment Union's Power Seen As Monument to Fire Martyrs

By Fannia M. Cohn

Executive Secretary, Educational Department, ILGWU.

The history of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is a record of forty years' struggle against the worst evil of modern industry—the sweatshop. The women's garment workers carried on an unflinching fight for the introduction of industrial democracy.

Out of these struggles to found the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union rises like a beacon the dramatic heroism of the dressmakers. Who can forget the courage of 1909—the Uprising of the Twenty Thousand—the general strike of the shirtwaist makers in New York City, members of the then Local 25 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. This was the first general strike of the women garment workers in this country and the first general strike of women the world over! But even these sacrifices and this idealism and determination did not at first succeed in effecting a strong dressmakers' union—hence the tragedy of the Triangle fire, when 147 young shirtwaist makers perished, innocent and unnecessary victims of human greed. That was on March 25, 1911.

The dressmakers, cloakmakers, and other workers who marched in a solemn procession of protest against this tragedy realized then that their economic conditions and human or inhuman treatment depended upon a strong union, and that without it their very lives were in danger. Hence the demonstrators resolved that they would not rest until they had succeeded in organizing a strong International.

"GREAT REVOLT" AND "GREAT OFFENSIVE"

The general strike of the shirtwaist makers of 1909 proved for the women that they could fight a hard battle fearlessly. But the skeptics, even among our best friends, doubted whether an organization of which 85% were women could last, though they could not deny that this courage, fearlessness, and idealism displayed by the women pioneers of our ILGWU inspired the "Great Revolt," the general strike of the cloakmakers of N. Y. C. of 1910.

Our women workers seemed heedless of the skeptics' arguments, for they planned for the "Great Offensive" of 1913, when the dressmakers, the wrapper and kimono makers, and the white goods workers, and the children's dressmakers (more than 95% of them women) challenged their employers by declaring war against the sweatshop. They were determined to fight until their union was recognized, as they knew that it was the only safeguard which would insure their enjoying the fruits of their victories.

STRUGGLES WERE NOT IN VAIN

Not in vain have been the struggles of the dressmakers and wrapper and kimono makers of 1909, as the employers had learned their lesson. They knew that our women could fight and fight hard. Hence, rather than sustain losses, the waist and dress manufacturers in N.Y.C. signed a collective agreement with the ILGWU and with Local 25. The newly formed manufacturers' associations in the other three trades, whose workers waged a bitter struggle for union recognition, capitulated and entered into agreements with the International and with its three locals (wrapper and kimono makers, local 41; white-

BALTIMORE.—The strike threatened at the Perfect Garment Co. won't take place, now that the six cutters discharged for union activity have been reinstated, ILGWU officials announce.

goods makers, local 62, and children's dressmakers, local 50).

Of course the "Great Revolt," the general strike of the cloakmakers of 1910, who succeeded in building up a strong union, and the many battles and victories now to the credit of the International added to the effect on the employers and doubtless helped the movement of the women garment workers for union recognition.

So the dressmakers made good their resolve—that there should not be another Triangle fire if a strong union could prevent it.

The development of a union, like that of a nation, has its ups and downs. The most distressing period was that of this great depression. We saw the weakening of the union, the destruction of standards, and a return of that monster, the sweatshop in its modern form. The dressmakers' union waited in suppressed resentment for an opportunity to declare war against the sweatshop and reestablish conditions and rebuild a strong union.

Rebellion Breaks Out

When collapse of our industrial system forced the enactment of NRA, the ILGWU, together with the active membership of the dressmakers' union, took advantage of the situation and rebelled throughout the country against intolerable conditions. Tens of thousands of garment workers, North, South, East and West (all the women's garment workers struck but this article is dedicated to the dressmakers) left their shops at the call of the International, united in spirit and determined not to return until their union would be recognized and standards reestablished. The dressmakers throughout the country as well as the thousands of workers in our other trades victoriously emerged from this battle with a strong and effective organization, and the International was again established as a powerful, constructive social force.

Ideal Kept in Sight

While we fought this battle for immediate gains, we at the same time kept sight of the ideal of a world free from exploitation. The members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, together with the other workers in this country, learned their bitter lesson during the depression, when tens of millions of people were thrown on the breadline. The workers now demand that their interests be protected and that measures be adopted to insure that their earnings will be uninterrupted. The best memorial for the martyrs of the Triangle fire and the many others who sacrificed their health and very lives in the struggle to build a union is a resolve to increase our efforts to have the workers more strongly united in the economic and political fields, coupled with a workers' education movement that will help create a new environment lending itself to fundamental political, social and economic change, dictated by working class needs.

So we did not forget our tragedy. Our International, again strong and militant and a progressive social force, is the real monument for our martyrs.

BROOKWOOD PLAYERS TO ENTERTAIN ILGWU

The Educational Department of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has arranged a performance of the Brookwood Players for a group of active members of the union, on Saturday, April 21, at 1:30 p.m., in the Rand School Auditorium. Besides the program of labor plays, skits and songs, there will be singing, dancing and refreshments.

Admission will be by tickets only. Union members may obtain tickets free from their local union or from the ILGWU Educational Department, 3 W. 16th St.

This entertainment is a part of the program of mass education conducted by the department for the members of the International. This program, which is supplemented by classes for small groups, includes educational meetings, sociables, visits to museums, points of interest and hikes, chorus singing and mandolin orchestras and dramatics.

AUTO WORKERS GRIT TEETH AND ORGANIZE ANEW

(Special to The New Leader)

DETROIT.—While the feeling among the auto workers of Detroit and other auto producing centers is that the cause of unionism has received a setback by reason of the acceptance of the so-called truce of President Roosevelt, organizing work is proceeding with grim determination. The results will be different the next time there is a showdown, say the workers.

That the auto workers are depending more and more on their own efforts, may be seen in the fact that through organization the dingmen have been able to wrest concessions from the bosses. The dingmen are the workers who bump the dents and other irregularities out of the automobile bodies. The craftsmen engaging in this operation are among the few skilled groups left in the industry and their solidarity is traditional.

Two months ago, the dingmen began negotiations for the abolition of the bonus system and the establishment of a minimum hourly rate of \$1.25 per hour. After being given the "run-around" by the bosses, the workers issued an ultimatum to the effect that if their demands were not granted, a general walkout in all the plants would result. Within 48 hours all the plants, with the exception of one employing twelve dingmen, capitulated.

This constitutes the first real victory of organized labor for many a year in Detroit. The example of this success has also begun to make itself felt in other divisions. The trimmers are beginning to take interest and are threatening trouble.

The feeling of the workers is that the time has passed for timid leadership and narrow opportunism. Many of those active in the movement for the organization of the automobile workers are veterans of the old auto workers' union of more than a decade ago and are proud of the lessons of industrial unionism and aggressiveness that made that union one of the highspots in American labor union history. One thing is certain: there is a determination that the recent tactical mistake will not be repeated. On the contrary, resentment and education in the ranks of the auto workers are working to knit the toilers into a solid phalanx that will surprise those who believe that timid and vacillating leadership has scored for all time.

DETROIT AUTO PARTS STRIKERS WIN VICTORY

(Continued from Page 1-L)

employees are now members of the union.

The fight between the Mechanics Educational Society of America and the tool and die shops will flare up any day. If a strike is called, in accordance with the ultimatum served on the Fisher Body, Ternstedt, Midland Steel, McCord Radiator, Hudson Motor and 68 job shops, practically the entire industry will be at a standstill.

Hackmen Overhaul Union; A. F. of L. Charter Sought

(Continued from Page 1L)

threw Levy, legal adviser of the union, and August Claessens. Jacob Panken addressed a later meeting.

All these speakers received thunderous receptions from the hackmen who are looking to them for support in their fight for a decent union and livelihood. It is almost certain that the taxi drivers of New York will finally receive a federal charter from the A. F. of L. Daniel Tobin, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs, has waived jurisdiction over the hackmen for six months.

Bosses Worried

Upon receipt of the charter the union will redouble its efforts to unify the taxi drivers of the city in one organization. The fleet owners are extremely worried by these moves to stamp out the Communist influence in the union. Irresponsible Communist tactics in the second general strike played directly into the hands of the bosses, who are looking with favor on Communist attempts to split the workers by balking at consolidation through the A. F. of L.

The Communists, who have succeeded in inspiring actual hatred of themselves among the rank and file of the hackmen, in the meantime are making their last desperate attempts to discredit everyone who does not agree with their policy of slandering Socialists. These discrediting activities do not include the racketeers with whom the Communists apparently have had a working agreement from the start.

Laughter Greets Leaflet

When a Communist leaflet containing the usual blatant bellowings about Socialist "sell-outs," was read at the meetings by Matthew M. Levy, it was howled and laughed down. The irony of the Communist position is that at the end of the second general strike in which they brought the union to a point of destruction, the Communists and the Communist-influenced leaders of the Manhattan local almost crawled on their knees before Mayor LaGuardia urging him to enforce the agreement ending the first strike which they had hypocritically denounced as a "sell-out." Levy, during the course of his speech, revealed that he and Panken had been opposed to the calling of the second general strike which had been put over on the men without their consent. The Communists, he pointed out, took advantage of this strike situation and of the inexperience of the

union's leaders to further their own ends.

This revelation of the misleadership and blundering tactics of the Communists since the close of the first strike were a complete surprise to many of the hackmen and resulted in a renewed determination among them to wipe out every last vestige of Communist influence.

The meetings in the Bronx were presided over by Amicus Most, organizer of the Bronx local. In Brooklyn, Abraham Weinberg, Brooklyn organizer, was chairman.

Union Directory

BONNAZ, SINGER EMBROIDERERS' TUCKERS, STITCHERS AND PLEATERS' UNION. Local 66 111 G. W. L. U., East 15th St. Phone Algonquin 4-3857. Executive Board meets Every Tuesday Night in the Office of the Union. Z. L. Freedman, President; Leon Hattab, Manager; Joe Goff, Secretary-Treasurer.

CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA. New York Joint Board 31 West 15th St., New York, N. Y. Phone Tompkins Square 6-5400. 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, 949 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn; Stag 2-0798. Reg. meetings 1st and 3rd Mondays. President, Robert Glass; Vice-Pres., Stephen Tobasko; Business Agent, Morris Reiss; Secretary, Samuel Mindel; Treasurer, Albert Heib.

JOINT BOARD DRESS AND WAIST-MAKERS' UNION.—Office: 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.

LADIES' GARMENT CUTTERS' UNION. Local No. 10 111 G. W. L. U. Office, 60 W. 35th St.; Phone Wls. 7-8011. Executive Board meets every Thursday at the office of the Union. Joe Abramowitz, Pres.; Sigmund Perlmutter, Mgr.; Sec'y: Louis Stolberg, 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 ITHOGRAPHERS OF AMERICA. New York Local No. 1, Office, Amalgamated Bldg., 245 West 14th St.; Phone Wls. 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. Secretary; Emil Thelen, Rec. Secretary; Joseph J. O'Connor, Treasurer.

MILLINERY WORKERS' UNION. Local 24 Cloth Hat Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union. Downtown office, 640 Broadway, phone Spring 7-4548; uptown office 30 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 Hodas.

NECKWEAR MAKERS' UNION. Local 11016, A. F. of L. 7 East 15th St. Phone Algonquin 4-7084. 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 16th St., N. Y. Meets every 3rd Sunday of month at Stuyvesant High School, 15th St. East of 2nd Ave. Phone Tompkins Sq. 6-7470. Leon H. 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. of L. and U. I. T. 290-7th Ave. M. Gottfried, Pres.; B. Gottesman, Secretary.

WHITE GOODS WORKERS' UNION. Local 62 of I. L. G. W. U. 3 West 16th St., New York City. Phone Chelsea 3-5765-5757. A. Snyder, Manager; S. Shore, Executive Supervisor.

Capitalism Problems?

development of in-
agriculture is bound to
with the consuming
a population. Is it
the economic effects
might turn out to be
for this capacity?

prices of the cartels
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and heavy industry.
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t led to a brutal,
competition for

markets, letting loose all the na-
tionalistic fury, culminating in the
World War.

Indeed, tariff and cartel protection
have achieved such conditions,
while regulating capitalistic com-
petition, that manufacturers out-
side of cartels often were able to
buy much cheaper cartelized prod-
ucts than in their own nations.

High tariffs and cartels created
this system of "dumping."

The profits and lawful gains
secured by high tariffs and cartels
were turned into foreign markets—
conquering manipulations. The
machinery of mass production was
thus used in its entire profit-
producing capacity. But all the
benefit derived from mass produc-
tion went to make top-heavy the
riches of the rulers of cartels and
monopolies. Workers, consumers
had to take their shares: they paid
the regular prices, plus one which
was added by cartels, high tariffs
and trust monopolies.

Theodore Roosevelt and Wood-
row Wilson recognized these dan-
gers. We still hear something
about the Sherman anti-trust act,
and some scholars find some very
interesting and scientific chapters
in Mr. Wilson's books on the
wrongdoings of high tariffs, and
monopolies but . . . and—very
recently—we have another democ-
ratic President who also finds
that the cause of most of our ills
is in the protective tariff system,
and he has a theory about a
"righteous" and "balanced" tariff
reform. He also wants to "re-
value old ideals," just like Mr.
Wilson. But he is adding some-
thing new to it: a powerful gov-
ernment influence, which shall
guide the introduction of some
kind of a "planned economy."
(See: "Looking Forward," pub-
lished last year.)

Now he earnestly tries to make
the things of which he wrote come
true, but the book lacks a solid
philosophical viewpoint. Wilson had
one, but his able "follower" has
none. He seems to be a courageous
man of action; a pure and simple
"statesman."

Now he is fast moving toward
a high-powered centralized govern-
ment ("follower" of Jefferson)
which is to start things anew, to
(Continued on Page Six)

Policy for Socialists

ph W. Sharps

as territorial rep-
withdrawal of So-
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and municipal offices
of constitutional
restrictions which
effective political
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Socialist efforts so
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Mussolini, and Hit-
the Socialist Party
play good little
trade unionists and
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of our capturing

them they captured us. Our plat-
form has been emasculated by
numerous palliatives and compro-
mises with the wage system and
other institutions of private prop-
erty and profits. The spirit of rev-
olution has been stifled under these
pillows laid for the hard spots of
capitalism. We must return to
fundamentals. We must boldly at-
tack the private holding of land
and the wage system.

The form of land holding is the
core of all social classes. In the
first four plans here offered is an
attack, simple and fundamental,
upon the land-basis of capitalism.

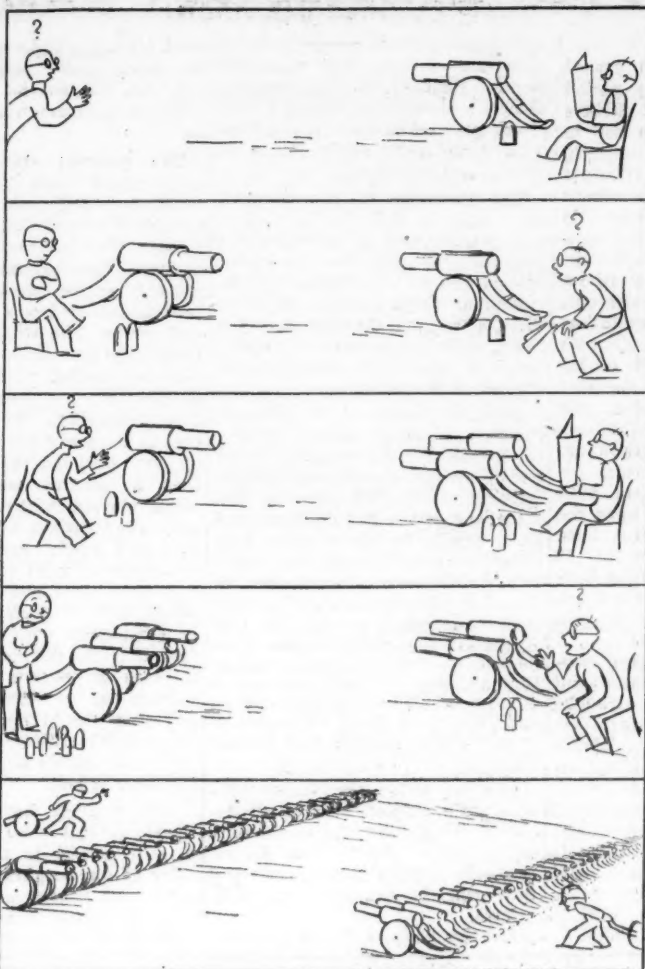
In the fifth plank is an attack
upon the wage system.

In the sixth is an immediate
demand which is the only logical
approach to the overthrow of
capitalism.

The two points of policy sub-
joined are an effort to learn
from the lesson of Socialist col-
lapse in Russia, Italy, Germany,
and Austria.

(See Editor's Corner on this
page.)

Preparing for "Peace"



Civil Liberties Dwindling in England Too, Says Cripps

By S. H. Friedman

THE danger of fascism, rapidly
approaching in England as on
the continent, was described by Sir
Stafford Cripps, M.P., head of the
Socialist League in the British
Labor Party, before nearly one
hundred members and guests of
the Socialist Lawyers' Association
of New York at a luncheon Wed-
nesday noon. Comrade Cripps was
Solicitor-General in the last Labor
cabinet.

The Socialist Lawyers' Associa-
tion consists of about 60 members
of both the bar and the party,
united to work for the advance-
ment of the profession and the
good of the movement. Ben Wyle
is president, Irwin Nusbaum sec-
retary, and David Ashe treasurer.
The luncheon-discussion was one
of a series to be run by the asso-
ciation.

After Matthew M. Levy had
stressed the necessity for Socialist
lawyers to work together—espe-
cially in view of the difficulty of
practicing law according to So-
cialist ethics in a capitalist world—
he introduced John Beardsley,
prominent libertarian attorney on
the Coast. Roger Baldwin then
emphasized that the workers here
and in England both face the same
problems.

Comrade Cripps then described
the status of the workers before
the law in England and of the
Socialist lawyers there. Due to the
difficulty of getting clients because
of the different legal system in
England, few lawyers who wanted
to "get ahead in the world" became
Socialists, but many established
advocates have been turning to the
Socialist cause. On the other hand,
he pointed out, so firmly estab-
lished is the tradition of civil lib-
erties that any number of eminent
lawyers are glad to defend such
cases free, when necessary. Most
difficulties have arisen in the in-
ferior courts, since the judges in
the superior courts are usually
free from bias (except the usual
unconscious bias).

However, Cripps showed, there
has been an increasing tendency
in the inferior courts to interfere
with workers' rights. This tendency
has been hard to cope with because
of the speed with which cases are
tried and judged in the lower
courts. The National Government,
frightened by hunger marches and
other demonstrations against it,
has invoked an antiquated statute
from Edward III's days 600 years
ago and has been binding people
over under bonds of £100 to keep
the peace—with a three months'
prison sentence probable if there
is any disturbance, even if it's
caused by the police.

"There has been a distinct retro-
gression in England in the matter
of liberty for the private person,"
Comrade Cripps concluded. "In the
many recent cases having to do
with disturbances where Fascists,
Socialists or Communists have
been involved, almost always the
Fascists have been warned to keep
the peace while the radicals have
been sentenced to from three to
six months.

"In the superior courts, I think
there is no danger. But a mass
attack on the workers along fascist
lines must be met differently—we
must organize and change the en-
tire basis of society, and probably
not through the courts. There will
probably be no effective legislation
against the Fascists because the
National Government, already
moving towards fascist ideology,
thinks of the fascist movement as
a convenient secondary police force
for capitalism, especially if another
depression follows or continues."

Germany's March Backward

The number of women permitted
to study medicine at the universi-
ties of the New Germany has been
limited to 75 annually. The official
Medical Gazette comments the de-
cision favorably and states: "A
woman doctor is a bi-sexual crea-
ture which the natural and sound
instinct of the people abhors."

The Workers Abroad

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

By Mark Khinoy

A Singular Decision

AT the last session of its General Council the Workers
(Socialist) Party of Belgium made a decision that will
provoke a merited interest among the Socialists of many
countries.

The decision was taken on March 21 and became oper-
ative immediately. According to this new party law, no
public officer of any kind (Senator, deputy, mayor, alder-
man, judge or even a minister), if elected on the party
ticket should receive more than 50,000 francs (about \$2,400)
a year. If the public office pays a higher salary than the
balance must be turned over to the party. This maximum
salary of 50,000 francs (a Belgian franc is worth now about
5 cents) is reduced by two thirds, and becomes 30,000
francs, if the elected or appointed party member has a pri-
vate income of his own in excess of 20,000 francs.

This ruling applies also to all and every employee and
officer of the party. Fifty per cent of the sum thus collect-
ed goes to the local federations of the party and the other 5
per cent to the National Office. The latter must turn over
half of his share to the Institut of Workers' Education.

This interesting decision was adopted on a motion of Hen-
de Man by a vote of 51 against 8 and 1 absent.

Who Invented the Severing Hoax?

THE Communist Volks-Zeitung of Saarbrücken was the
the originator of the now famous hoax that Carl Sever-
ing, Socialist leader of Prussia, had publicly announced him-
self a convert of Hitler as was erroneously stated in the
previous issue of this paper. It appears now that the scan-
dalous charge appeared first not in Saarbrücken but at the
holy seat of all Communist "truth"—in Moscow.

A perusal of the files of the chief organ of the Commu-
nist International, the Moscow Pravda, shows that it printed
the following telegram in its issue of March 9, six days
prior to the publication in the local Communist paper of
Saarbrücken:

"Berlin, March 8 (Private information of the Pravda)
The number of Social Democratic leaders who imitate Pau-
Lobe and join the Fascist grows.

"The prominent Social-Democrat Carl Severing, former
Minister of the Interior of Prussia, just wrote a book in
which he repudiates his past and praises the Fascist order.
His book will be issued soon by the Ullstein Publishing
House, at present a Nazi establishment."

The word Pravda is Russian for Truth.
So the Volks-Zeitung did not completely invent the
story. The cue was given by the higher-ups in Moscow.
Only after the Comintern press agents in Moscow and Berlin
spread the vicious rumor over the two hemispheres, the
editors of the Communist Volks-Zeitung deemed it proper to
announce, that "we were fortunate in securing the intro-
duction to Carl Severing's new book, My Road to Hitler
which we reprint herewith the information of the inter-
national public opinion of the workers. . . ."

Insomuch as the original hoax about Severing joining the
Hitler camp came from Moscow, the Volks-Zeitung was
guilty only in manufacturing the introduction to the non-
existent book, "My Road to Hitler," and then, in order to
escape a libel case, admitting the forgery in a far-away
corner in an obscure column of the same issue.

"A strong movement has revealed itself within the French
Communist Party," writes the Paris correspondent of the
London New Leader, organ of the extreme left Socialists in
Great Britain. This movement is directed "against the offi-
cial policy of refusing a United Front with the Socialist
Party. It is being led by Doriot, Jean and others."

The official spokesman of the Central Committee of the
French Communist Party are denouncing the critics as
"agents of the bourgeoisie in our own ranks."

The Saint Denis and other groups of the Communist Party
have defied the Central Committee by publishing the state-
ment of the Opposition in full. Their appeal for workers'
unity has created a deep impression.

Austrian Socialists Continue Undaunted

THE Austrian correspondent of the liberal English weekly
Manchester Guardian has been visiting Brück, in Styria,
and he depicts vividly the spirit of the 500 Socialist pris-
oners there. They are, he says, less frightened than their
Heimwehr captors. They have been maltreated; some of
them have been severely beaten to make them divulge where
arms may still be hidden; their wives and children are desti-
tute. But they are altogether undaunted:—

"Their faces crowd the windows of their prison, the
picture theatre which is pock-marked with bullet holes.
I was able to talk surreptitiously with some of them, and
on parting they raised their fists in the Socialist salute.
Their faces were expressive of hope and determination,
and some of the men even grinned broadly. Their wives
and children stood in groups far off, kept at a distance
by a cordon of 'Sturmsharen,' but showing an equally
undaunted spirit. They also raised their fists surrepti-
tiously whenever they could do so unobserved, although
(Continued on page 6)

Belated Action Vindicates Berger

ON March 23, President Roosevelt wrote the last page of the last chapter of one of the most famous war time cases when he affixed his signature to the bill paying to the estate of the late Victor L. Berger the sum of \$9,866.12, the amount to which the Socialist Congressman became entitled during the time he was denied his seat in the House of Representatives.

The five-year effort to secure the passage of the bill, begun shortly before Berger died, was undertaken to establish the contention made by Berger at the time he was denied his seat that Congress acted illegally. Passage of an appropriation bill paying the salary was found to be the only way by which that could be accomplished. The passage of the bill by both houses of Congress without a dissenting vote, after the House Committee on Claims reported it favorably with a statement that there is grave doubt as to the constitutionality of the procedure, disclosed the readiness of Congress to reverse a precedent which Berger, when admitted to Congress, predicted would come back to plague those who had established it.

Berger, with four other leaders of the Socialist Party, was indicted in 1918 for an alleged violation of the Espionage Act. The five defendants were charged with a conspiracy to cause insubordination in the military forces while the United States was at war by making statements denouncing American participation in the World War and accusing the international bankers with having caused the United States to enter the war.

There was no evidence presented in the trial that any of the defendants had committed any overt act, but the prosecution declared that a conspiracy existed because the defendants entertained and expressed similar views, the effect of which was to create disaffection in the ranks of the army and navy.

After a lengthy trial before Federal Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis the five leaders were found guilty and each sentenced to 20 years in the Federal penitentiary.

While under sentence Berger was elected to Congress from a Milwaukee district. When Congress assembled he was not permitted to be sworn, and after a hearing by a committee of the House and ordered excluded. At the time, Berger's appeal from the conviction was still pending.

Berger returned to Wisconsin, and when the Governor ordered a special election to fill the vacancy created by his exclusion, he ran, and was re-elected. Without a hearing, he was again excluded.

In 1920 the United States Supreme Court ordered the conviction reversed, admitting that Berger had not received a fair trial. The war fever having subsided some, the Department of Justice acknowledged that it could not obtain a conviction if a second trial were held, and ordered the indictment dropped.

Brighton Beach Women

Brighton Beach Branch of the Women's Unit of the party will hold its first big meeting Thursday, April 19, at 1:30 P. M. Esther Friedman will address the audience at the home of Natalie Schwartz, 8 Mayo Street, Brighton Beach. Refreshments will be served.

STIRRING TIMES IN SPAIN

By M. Khinoy

THE Spanish Revolution passed through a very stormy period during the last six weeks. Strikes in Madrid, riots in Bilbao and in the mining regions of the north, conflicts in the parliament (Cortes) and anti-monarchist, anti-Catholic and anti-fascist demonstrations in Catalonia, together with the ministerial crisis and the Socialist demand for new general elections, contributed to the kaleidoscopic evolution of the Spanish revolution.

It all started February 4th with a widely advertised speech of Indalecio Prieto, moderate Socialist leader and former minister, who "dealt trenchantly with the tendency toward reaction, renounced for all time all parliamentary co-operation of the Socialists with Centre parties and called upon the parties at the Left to unite, seize power, set up a government of people's commissars, as in the Soviet Union, confiscate private property in land and take over the gold reserve of the Bank of Spain..."

The revolutionary unrest continued and gained its emotional inspiration from innumerable speeches, appeals and declarations by other leaders of the Socialist and trade union movement. Of especial importance were the statements and appeals by the national president of the Socialist Party, Largo Caballero. For Caballero is at present not only the official leader of the party but also the general secretary of the U. G. T. (Spanish Federation of Labor).

At present there seems to be a temporary lull in the dramatic events. But behind this ominous silence a desperate struggle for power goes on between the revolutionary and reactionary forces of the old and new Spain.

The strength of the Spanish revolution is still in the industrial provinces of Catalonia, where Socialists of different tendencies control the state and most of the municipal governments. One of them, Barcelona, the largest city in Spain with a population of 1,509,569, is at present the acknowledged citadel of the revolution.

Here, in the industrial cities of Eastern Spain, Caballero's efforts for a real united front of all labor and all revolutionary forces brought striking results during the last state and municipal elections and here, again, is this "Labor Alliance" becoming stronger with each new development. It includes all Socialist organizations and all Socialist-controlled unions. It also embraces the autonomous *Unio Socialista*, the *Federacio Sindicalista* and all its unions, the important peasant *Union de Rabassaires* and the two local Communist groups of the Trotzky and Maurin tendencies.

In other words, the "Labor Alliance" is a political bloc of all Socialist, Syndicalist and Communist organizations of Catalonia. All but two—the official Stalin group and the official Anarchist C. N. T. groups.

In other parts of Spain the move-

ment for unity and workers' power has lately made some noticeable progress, but not as much as its Socialist sponsors would like it to be.

The greatest obstacles to the unity trend came from anarcho-syndicalists and their recently suppressed National Confederation of Labor. The two insist on the immediate "generalization" of the present strike wave and their transformation into a political general strike. The General Union of Labor, the most important and Socialist-controlled trade union federation, is at present opposed to this proposition. The union leaders, in harmony with the decision of the Socialist Executive held that a general political strike, when started without the necessary preparation, without a definite and easily understood goal, will serve only as provocation for a governmental and fascist center offensive. *El Socialista* declared in connection with this proposal that it is the duty of the Spanish workers to prepare themselves in earnest for an attack on Fascism and they should not manufacture "excitement strikes" that will deliver the exhausted masses into the Fascist hell.

The struggle between Socialist Catalonia and reactionary Madrid is still pained in the misleading color of state-rights versus autonomy. But it may at any moment acquire its true color, that of Socialism versus capitalist reaction.

Can Cartelized Capitalism Solve Its Problem?

(Continued from Page Four)
regulate industry, tariffs, labor and everything important in the world of "planned economy."

Some of his chief governing plans were already written into law. Among them the *National Recovery Act*.

It aims at the control of industry, and through it a planned economy, which should eliminate capitalistic crises. Employers are told to agree on proper codes of fair competition, to agree on prices and practices. Minimum wages and maximum hours must be specified in the codes. Each code must be submitted to the government for approval and after the President signs them they become law. Employers must agree on codes. If they fail to agree, the President has the power to write a code for them; he also has the licensing power at his command by which he can keep an industry in line. Violations of signed agreements may be punished by the courts.

Labor and consumers have no part in drafting these codes. They can be represented at the hearing. But one worthy concession is given to labor: the law says that every code must contain provisions for collective bargaining and they cannot be prevented by employers from joining a union. Consumers come also under the rules of NRA. The effect on consumers has been already dramatized in the different codes by their price-fixing paragraphs and by the government's firm intention to raise prices to a much higher level. (Up to the level of 1926.) The "Consumers' Advisory Board" has no power.

I do not intend here to criticize NRA for its shortcomings and loopholes concerning labor and consumers. My only aim for citing it is to point to its real nature and characteristics. And these indicate that the NRA inaugurates here a new form of management of the old capitalistic system.

A state-controlled and protected

system of generalized cartel systems.

The world, especially Europe, has already known all kinds of cartels which aimed to eliminate unfair competition; cartels which aimed to monopolize markets; cartels which regulated and fixed prices on their own fields; cartels which aimed to regulate production of raw materials by strict quotas; cartels which centralized all the buyings of raw and finished goods they needed in their plants and commercial enterprises. Other cartels which took care of the distribution of their merchandise.

All this has been done on a highly developed scale, with a carefully devised and detailed system regarding production, markets and prices; with all the tricks of a planned capitalistic economy within their branches. And all had their government's support. And—last but not least—we also had wage-fixing cartels with their black-list system, against which organized labor mobilized its contra-cartels, its cooperative and consumer establishments.

All the cartel systems represented a higher type of capitalistic institutions, and in many cases favorably affected chaotic production and distribution, including "cut-throat competition." But—as stated before—they never succeeded in eliminating "bad times." Cycles, depressions, crises, the natural fruits of the ever-growing productive forces paralyzed by limited consuming markets, by the depleted purchasing power of the working class.

Cartels everywhere taxed the purchasing power of the consumers. That is why they set up consumers cooperatives. Price-raising of cartels is essentially an organic part of them, against which labor revolted several times. Organized labor triumphed sometimes against the trivial exploitation of cartel systems, but often has been blinded, too, by its short-lived advantages (collective agreements) and long-range promises.

The collective bargaining rights of labor secured in the NRA might prove very helpful to the American worker if he is determined to use these rights and make it work for his benefit. But we are not the only country in this wide-world which provides laws for safeguarding collective bargaining rights of labor. And those countries, with cartels, labor rights and social insurance systems, were unable to secure a state of balanced production and distribution; a system of sufficient purchasing power for the consumers. And—as the great example of our world-wide "depression" shows—there is no such thing as "balanced forces of capitalism." Will there be a universally "planned capitalistic economy" which will eliminate the steady contradictions inherited by it? Can a government controlled "scientific" board devise a plan by which capitalistic production and distribution may solve all its unsolved problems? (Mussolinism, Hitlerism, or by democratic Rooseveltism?)

Can state capitalism solve the problems of capitalism without avoiding reactionary economic steps; without large-scale destruction of productive forces and wealth already created? Without retarding and suppressing technical science and progress involved in new inventions and constructions which would raise or multiply society's productive capacity and comfort?

Planned economy, which marches with progress, with all the useful science applied to serve general human happiness and establish industrial democracy, cannot be merged into a society which is upholding a system of production and distribution for profit, no matter how "moderate" or "righteous" it may be, and prescribed by governments.

Mr. Roosevelt and his advisers admit: an experimentation is taking place. Now they are putting the power of the state behind cartel capitalism. They only ask us to be patient to see what wonders are still happening in a world where a poverty-stricken class of consumers will purchase all the merchandise which gluts the markets. With prices kept high by

The Workers Abroad

they were tormented by anxiety and made destitute by the imprisonment of their breadwinners."

The writer of the article states that the *Schutzbund* still exists; the members still outside prisons do not consider their defeat final. Victory was too near, despite the enormous odds against them. The armed workmen all but made themselves masters of Vienna and the provincial towns in which there was fighting. This knowledge has bitten deep into the consciousness of the Austrian working class, and has directed all their hopes and determination to some "next time," remote perhaps, but nevertheless sure to come.

"Thus the *Schutzbund*, and with it the Austrian Socialist Movement" (continues the M.G. correspondent), "continue beneath the ruins of Austrian democracy, not only as an extensive secret of organization of vigorous underground activity, but as a Movement animated by an indomitable spirit and an inspiring legend—a legend altogether lacking with the German Social Democrats."

On March 24 and 25, the Bureau of the Socialist International held a two-day special session in Paris. The situation in Austria, Yugoslavia, and France occupied the principal attention. In addition to the President (Vandervelde), Secretary (Adler) and Treasurer (Van Roosbroeck) there were present delegates from Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Holland, Italy, Poland, Soviet Union, Sweden, Switzerland, and Czechoslovakia.

Socialists and Housing

(Continued from Page Four)

Houses were to be built by the city without the intervention of contractors. (In Socialist Vienna the city established its own brick and lumber yards.) There were provisions for the employment of union labor, for the right of tenants to bring complaints to a government body, and so on.

The Mayor paid tribute at the housing project meeting to the European cities, London, Vienna, Berlin, which were so far ahead of any cities in the United States in slum clearance work. He forgot to mention that the Socialists alone were responsible for decent housing for workers and their families.

high tariffs, trust monopolies, and now code-cartelized organizations backed by the government, a search for balanced purchasing power is speeded up. And government action is to help avoid added economic troubles, new collapse and grave political calamity.

On the other hand, it is true that nowhere has such a universally extended, cartelized state capitalism been tried. We had plenty of state capitalism during the World War, but that's another story: with everything out of balance, and with post-war remnants, and with a depression of depressions. But in that emergency nobody bothered about the cartelization of little retailers, barbers, etc.

It's true also, war never witnessed a "scientifically planned" birth control, at least not for cattle, pigs etc. . . . But, similarly, war destroyed also many million acres of wheat fields and other useful fields. But that happened on the battle-fields, on the fields of 100% cutthroat competition. All the civil codes were turned to the dogs. . . .

Quo vadis, Mr. Roosevelt?

"Moor Born" Bears the Brontes to the Playhouse

The Week on the Stage

By Joseph T. Shipley

BRONTE BUSTERS

"MOOR BORN." By Dan Totheroh. At the Playhouse.

This, the first of some four plays on the Bronte family to reach Broadway (three others, London has seen) is an earnest and sombre picture of the years when the "genius" of Branwell, the son of the family, is spending itself in whining away to half-mad death, while Emily with fierce love of her brother and of the moors that hem them in, fights to a funeral in his wake.

The Bronte family led a life of which the drama was mainly inner, and any playwright would have a difficult time breaking it though in terms of the theatre. To say that Dan Totheroh has not fully realized the existence of the three maids of the moor, has not quite given life to these three, frail, conventional, or impetuous and strong, is not to imply that the drama, though at moments dull, and dying with its victims, has no stretches of beauty and power. There is no easy task in awakening audience interest, as at a great dramatic climax, in the fact that Charlotte's book is getting good reviews, and that she may now reveal to her father that she is Currer Bell. Nevertheless, they are a vivid family; and Frances Starr and Edith Barrett do excellent work as Charlotte and Anne, with Glenn Anders a bit hysterical as the whining "genius" and Helen Gahagan sharp or suppressed as the intense Emily.

FATHERS AND SON

"HOUSE OF REMSEN." By Nicholas Soussanin and William J. Perlman in collaboration with Marie Baumer. At Henry Miller's.

The situation of this play, built out of a number of improbabilities the combination of which makes a rare likelihood, works nonetheless to a climax of power. Hiding for a birthday surprise to his wife Laura, Arthur Remsen overhears her talking to her lover. That night Laura is killed in an auto ride with her lover; and Arthur, learning that one of Laura's children is not his own, demands that the lover reveal which of the two—boy or girl—is not his own. Told that it is the boy, Arthur's attitude toward the two children

changes; we watch his love spoiling the daughter and his hate despoiling the lad. Some ten years later, when Clyde Remsen is being sought by the law, the lover of Laura reveals that, expecting Arthur's hatred, he had deliberately deceived him—it is the boy that is Arthur's child.

Ben Starkie does a good job as the growing lad the father hates; but it seems really that the three authors have gone to a lot of trouble to reach out toward a situation—a parent's attitude toward two children—that would have been much more effective if much more simply approached.

Rand School Women

The Women's Committee of the Rand School invites its members and friends to participate in a gala luncheon, entertainment and card party.

We aim to have this an afternoon free from dull care and full of the joy of deeds accomplished. We modestly believe that we have had a successful year in our work and while our brows are set for laurel leaves in the future, we do wish to have a bit of fun in the present.

The Time: Wednesday, April 25th, 1934, at 12:30 sharp.

The Place: The Samovar, 142 West 49th St., N. Y. C.

Telephone the Rand School or drop a card with reservation.

Nathan Zarkin to Revive Ibsen's "The Lady from the Sea"

Nathan Zarkin announces the forthcoming production of "The Lady from the Sea" by Henrik Ibsen. The play was last seen in New York at the Metropolitan Opera House in November, 1923, with Eleanora Duse in the leading role.

JOSEPH M. SCHENCK presents

SPENCER TRACY
JACK OAKIE

—in—
"LOOKING for
TROUBLE"

with CONSTANCE CUMMINGS
ARLINE JUDGE - JUDITH WOOD
A Darryl F. Zanuck Production

RIVOLI

United Artists B'way and 49th St.

FRANK BUCK'S

"WILD
CARGO"

and
RKO VAUDEVILLE

R K O PALACE B'way
& 47th St.

In the Theatre Union's New Play, "Stevedore"



Al F. Watts, Edna Thomas and Georgette Harvey, three of the leading players in "Stevedore" which will open Wednesday evening at the Civic Repertory Theatre

The Circus, Bigger and Better Than Ever, is With Us Again

It's the Humpty Dumpty centennial, and the clowns of the Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey combined circus, now playing in Madison Square Garden, are celebrating its in bang-up style, with 150 funmakers in one number—the largest host of clowns ever to appear in one display, even with The Greatest Show on Earth.

Furthermore, the clowns, by instructions of Samuel W. Gumpertz, general manager, and Pat Valdo, director of personnel and world-ranging talent scout for the Big Show, have brought back, after a lapse of 25 years, the famed old-time feature—the leaps, with scores of clowns somersaulting from a springboard over the backs of massed elephants. It is the most uproarious of numbers, this vast galaxy of Merry Andrews, and children of all ages are entranced with it. All the hundreds of clown fun-skits are new. Humpty Dumpty should be glad he had his great

fall. This clown celebration makes it worth while.

And the Great Hugo, with his brother Victor, has turned the city upside down with his new sensation, this double fight from the mouth of a roaring siege gun—two human projectiles hurtling in great arcs high over the heads of the crowds.

Everything is new with the circus this year, so the Big Show claims. It

"Proves play of high merit . . . good acting and good theatre." — World-Telegram.

GEORGE BUSHAR - JOHN TUERK offer
HELEN FRANCES
GAHAGAN STARR
BARRETT

in DAN TOTHEROH'S PLAY ABOUT THE BRONTES

MOOR BORN

with GLENN ANDERS
THOMAS FINDLEY BEVERLEY SITGREAVES GRACE FRANCIS
ARLINE ALCINE : : : Staged by MELVYN DOUGLAS
PLAYHOUSE 48th E. of B'way Mats. Wed. & Sat. 5:30 to 8:30
B'way 9-3628 Even. at 8:30 50c to \$3.50

1934 **Gilbert & Sullivan** REPERTORY Season
Evenings 50¢ to \$2.00
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 50¢ to \$1.50
MAJESTIC THEATRE 44th St. W. of B'way

WEEK OF APRIL 14th
DOUBLE BILL
'H. M. S. Pinafore'
and 'Trial by Jury'
Cast: William Danforth,
Hilari Keyke, Ray
Cropper, Vivian Hart,
Herbert Waterous, Vera
Ross, Allen Waterous,
Laura Ferguson
APRIL 23rd
BY ENTHUSIASTIC
POPULAR DEMAND
'THE MIKADO'

• MAX GORDON'S OUTSTANDING SUCCESSES •

WALTER SINCLAIR LEWIS
HUSTON in "DODSWORTH"

Dramatized by SIDNEY HOWARD

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

Gladys ADRIANNE RAYMOND
COOPER ALLEN MASSEY
in "The Shining Hour"

A New Play by Keith Winter

with Cyril Raymond — Marjorie Fielding — Derek Williams
BOOTH Theatre, 45th Street, West of Broadway. Evenings 8:40
Matinees Thursday and Saturday 2:30

"ROBERTA"

A New Musical Comedy

by JEROME KERN and OTTO HARBACH

Adapted from Alice Duer Miller's novel "Gowns by Roberta"
NEW AMSTERDAM Theatre, 42nd St. W. of B'way. Even. \$1-3.
Matinees Wed. & Sat., 50c, \$2.50, plus tax.

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

HENRY HULL
"TOBACCO ROAD"

by JACK KIRKLAND. Based on Erskine Caldwell's Novel
48th ST. THEATRE—E. of B'way Pop. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 7:40
B'way 9-3175. Even. 8:40

NOW PLAYING
—On Screen—
FRANK BUCK'S
"WILD
CARGO"
—On Stage—
Jack SYDNEY'S SAMPLES
and other RKO Acts
R K O ALBEE Albee Square
BROOKLYN

MUSIC
PHILHARMONIC SYMPHONY
AT CARNEGIE HALL
TOSCANINI, Conductor
This Afternoon at 3:00
ALL-WAGNER PROGRAM
Soloists: GERTRUDE KAPPEL
MARION TELVA—PAUL ALTHOUSE
Thurs. Eve. at 8:45; Fri. Aft. at 2:30
Soloist: SOPHIE BRASLAU, Contralto
Brahms, Roussel, De Falla, Franck
Sat. Eve. at 8:45 (Students)
Brahms, Roussel, Wagner, Franck
ARTHUR JUDSON, Mgr. (Steinway Piano)

"YOU COULD NOT ASK FOR A MORE ATTRACTIVE EVENING IN THE THEATRE." — Atkinson, Times

THE WIND AND THE RAIN

with FRANK LAWTON & ROSE HOBART
RITZ THEATRE 48th STREET W. of B'way
Even. 8:40; Mats. Wed. & Sat.

Frank Buck's "Wild Cargo" Moves to Palace and Albee

Animal Film Directed by Armand Denis—Buck Talks

"Wild Cargo," unreeling the latest Frank Buck Adventures in the Asiatic jungles, opens today at both the Palace Theatre in New York and the Albee in Brooklyn. "Wild Cargo," based on the book of the same name by Buck, written in collaboration with Edward S. Anthony, follows Buck as he hunts rare wild animals to execute orders from zoos. Two photographers with still and motion picture cameras followed his every move and succeeded in recording scenes depicting the hazards which attended him as he sought his prey.

Twice Buck faced death and almost approached the point of never seeing himself on the screen in "Wild Cargo." Both encounters were with snakes. Once, a thirty-foot python wound about his right arm. On another occasion a king cobra cornered Buck. Only his experience enabled him to cope with the situations.

The ingenious traps of the famous wild animal collector are shown in "Wild Cargo." Through Buck's clever employment of one of these devices, flying foxes of which is made a variety of stew, a jungle delicacy, was a neat operation. Buck assembled a rectangular set on two long poles. As a large group of flying foxes were stampeded from a tree, native boys hoisted the net and enveloped the birds. "Wild Cargo" was directed by Armand Denis and Buck himself narrates the story with the film.

Roxy in Personal Appearance at Brooklyn Paramount

"Roxy," the master showman, comes to the stage of the Brooklyn Paramount Theatre beginning today, direct from a run at the New York Paramount. Roxy brings his famous gang and handles the entire presentation himself as he directs the augmented Paramount Orchestra.

Comedy Week at Roxy—"Sing and Like It" on Screen—New Fanchon Marco Stage Show

The so-called first spring laugh show is at the Roxy Theatre this week with a vein of comedy on stage and screen. The feature film is RKO-Radio's new farce, "Sing and Like It," featuring a comedy cast headed by Zasu Pitts and Edward Everett Horton. On the stage, well-known artists appear in a new revue. Completing this comedy program is Walt Disney's celebrated and prize-winning Silly Symphony, "Three Little Pigs," back at the Roxy for its final Broadway showing in response to literally thousands of requests from patrons.

Queens Socialists to Hear Candidates for Convention on Sunday

A general membership meeting of Socialist Party members of Queens County will be held Sunday, April 15, at 2 p. m., in the headquarters of the Flushing Branch, Room 221, Bus Terminal Building, Main Street, Flushing. Anna Bercowitz, James Oneal and Kirby Page, candidates for delegate to the national convention, have been invited to state their views. A. C. Weinfeld will preside. Get off at the last stop Main Street, on the Flushing I.R.T. or B.M.T. line, and walk a half block.

Pacifism in Austria

Dr. Jessie Wallace Hughan and Jacob Axelrad will speak in a symposium on "Would Pacifism Have Worked in Austria?" at the Bronx Free Fellowship, 1591 Boston Road, on Sunday evening, April 15th. Dr. Hughan is the secretary of the War Resisters' League and Jacob Axelrad is a well known lawyer in the Socialist Party. Rev. Leon Rosser Land will preside and also conduct the service preceding the symposium.

With the Circus at Madison Square Garden



John Ringling, noted baritone of the Chicago Civic Opera Company, who has deserted an operatic career to devote his entire time to the Ringling Bros. and Barnum and Bailey combined circus, of which he is part owner

Benefit for British Charities

The following entertainers have added their names to the roster of stars of the stage, screen and radio who have definitely promised to appear at the monster benefit for the Associated British Charities at the Metropolitan Opera House on Sunday evening, April 15: Rudy Vallee, Lyda Roberti, Bob Hope, Tamara, Isham Jones and orchestra, Don Ross, Chester Hale Girls, Everett Marshall, A. E. Matthews, Willie and Eugene Howard, Francine Larrimore, Dennis King, Morton Downey, Jane Froman, Cherry and June Preisner, Patricia Bowman, Adrienne Allen, the Roxyettes.

ZASU PITTS - PERT KELTON Edw. E. HORTON - Ned SPARKS 'SING and LIKE IT'

—GALA STAGE REVUE—
OSCAR LORRAINE - RAY & SUNSHINE - DOROTHY MARTIN & CO. KIRK & LAWRENCE BIRDLAND
GAE FOSTER GIRLS
WESLEY EDDY & GANG

EXTRA! Walt Disney's Famous Cartoon
"THREE LITTLE PIGS"
Final Broadway Showing
SHOW VALUE OF THE NATION Week days
ROXY 25c to 2 P. M.
35c to 6 P. M.
55c to Close
7th Ave. & 50th St. Children 15c

★ ★ ★ ★—Daily News GEORGE ARLISS in THE HOUSE OF ROTHSCHILD

A Darryl F. Zanuck Production
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(except Sat. & Hols.) 50c to \$1.
Evenings 50c to \$2.

3rd WEEK! The Gold Medal Picture of 1934

NORMA SHEARER
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RIPTIDE
"When A Woman Loves"
with HERBERT MARSHALL
MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL

—IN PERSON—
PAUL WHITEMAN
and ORCHESTRA
PEGGY HEALY - RAMONA
JACK FULTON - Others
CAPITOL Broadway at 41st St.
Maj. Edward Bowen, Man'g. Dir.

"The Constant Nymph" Moves to Fox Brooklyn—Joe Frisco Headlines Stage Show

"The Constant Nymph," the new screen hit based on the novel and play by Margaret Kennedy, opens at the Fox Brooklyn Theatre for a week's engagement starting today. Joe Frisco returns to the stage—derby, cigar, whirlwind dances and all—when he headlines the new show at the Fox today.

The revue, another of the Alexander Oumansky productions, is entitled "The High Hat Revue," and features a cast of over seventy-five players, including Geogas and Jalna, feature dancers of George White's "Scandals"; the new 24 High Hat Strutters, and the Fox Melody Music Masters offering some new arrangements in modern music.

PARTY OFFICIALS ARE CHOSEN FOR YEAR

U. Solomon, former state secretary of the Socialist Party, was elected chairman and Roger Cornell secretary of the City Central Committee for the forthcoming year, it is announced by Julius Gerber, executive secretary.

The Executive Committee for the forthcoming year will consist of Louis Hendin, James Oneal, Algernon Lee, George I. Steinhart, Emil Bromberg, Louis P. Goldberg, Jack Altman, Alexander Kahn, William Karlin, Esther Friedman, Bela Low and the secretary, Roger Cornell.

The Grievance Committee will consist of I. Minkoff, Arthur Rosenberg, Frank Smith, G. A. Gerber and Joseph Leventhal.

"As the Earth Turns" with Jean Muir at the Strand

The first Broadway showing of "As the Earth Turns," the new Warner Bros. "picture without hokum" based on Gladys Hasty Carroll's best-selling novel of the same title, took place Wednesday evening at the Strand Theatre. The list of principals in "As the Earth Turns," which was directed by Alfred E. Green, comprises Jean Muir, Donald Woods, Emily Lowry, William Janney.

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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.

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

Sunday, April 15—8 p. m., Concert Hour; 8:45, Theatre Union Forum; 10, Symposium; 10:30, Hippodrome Grand Opera.

Monday, April 16—3:45 p. m., Nicholas Salsavsky, baritone; 4:30, Actors' Dinner Club; 4:45, "Surprise Program"; 5, Musicales—Elda Ercole (soprano), Carlo Lanzillotti (bass).

Tuesday, April 17—5:15 p. m., C.C.N.Y. Dramatic Group; 8, Herman Bernstein, Editor, Jewish Daily Bulletin; 8:15, "A Night in Vienna"; 8:45, Michael Strange, actress and poet; 10, Hippodrome Grand Opera; 10:45, "Around the Samovar"—Zinoida Nicolina (soprano), Simon Philippoff (balaika artist), and Zam's Gypsy Orchestra.

Wednesday, April 18—5 p. m., Charlotte Tonhazy, violinist; 5:45, Elizabeth Andres, contralto; 8, Child Study Association—talk; 8:45, "The Dance and Our Changing Times"; 10, North Queens in "The Heart of New York"; 10:30, Hippodrome Grand Opera.

Thursday, April 19—5:15 p. m., Repertory Playhouse Associates—dramatic group; 5:45, "Musical Cities"—Rosalie Housman, composer; 8:15, Hippodrome Grand Opera; 8:45, "The Peace Editor Looks at the News"—Estelle M. Sternberger, Executive Director, World Peace-way; 10:15, "Old Time Favorites"—Helen Bishop, (soprano); Helene Lanvin (contralto), Eugene Byron Morgan (baritone).

Friday, April 20—5 p. m., Ben Blumenberg, The New Leader Review; 5:30, "Half Hours with Shakespeare"—Eduard Doize and Associate Players; 8:15, "My Boy"—sketch featuring Jennie Moscovitz; 8:30, Jamaica Night in "The Heart of New York"; 10:15, "The Union Assembly"—talk, music, I.L.G.W.U. program.

WEST VIRGINIA

By J. F. Higgins

The comrades of the Fairmont Local arranged with Station WMMN, Fairmont, for a broadcast April 4th for Comrade Flury. His radio address was masterly and packed plenty of good Socialist propaganda. He closed his brilliant talk with a summary of our plans for the summer labor school. His speech will be printed and copies of it will be sent free on request by Radio Station WMMN, E. M. Roe, Inc., Fairmont, W. Va.

Thursday evening Comrade Flury addressed a large audience in the High School, Mannington. The case of Socialism was presented in such terms that all could understand. At the conclusion of the meeting many questions were asked by his hearers and our state platform and leaflets were distributed by H. W. Glasgow, State Organizer. Comrade G. G. O'Kane, Fairmont, was chairman.

FLORIDA

By M. E. Edson

The following nominations have been made for the national convention: Jacksonville, Andrew Lindgren; West Palm Beach, J. N. Carver; Tampa, Edwin L. Clarke and M. E. Edson; Comrades Lindgren and Carver have indicated their willingness to serve. I accept the nomination reluctantly because our state organization is not likely to have the money to pay its part of the expenses of the delegates and I cannot afford to stand the expense personally, although I am keenly interested in the questions to be decided at the convention and in will be held. Members vote for two delegates.

All locals and members should make every possible effort to put the candidates for the state legislature on record for restoring the right of minority parties to be recognized and have the names of their candidates printed on the ballots.

Local Lake Worth has raised the necessary money and sent for Comrade Covington Hall. He is now working in Lake Worth and vicinity, and the Lake Worth comrades say that he is the best speaker that we have had in Florida. He is willing to speak for other locals for but little more than his actual expenses and you are urged to engage Comrade Hall for your local.

We must push our literature in order to follow up and consolidate the work of our speakers. The Socialist papers are the best for this, as newly interested people and new members usually lose interest and drift away unless they read our papers.

It is important for us to support the papers that truly represent the principles and policies of the Socialist Party and are definitely committed to its support. We take chances of being betrayed and misled by promoting privately owned publications that are not definitely committed to the party and subject to its discipline.

The New Leader is an excellent Socialist paper that is published by a large organization of party members and it is amenable to the party discipline.

Winter Park comrades have been active in organizing a local Federal Trade Union embracing all workers who cannot find a craft local to join. George B. Jackson, the local secretary, is president of the new union.

Local St. Petersburg has written to General Hugh S. Johnson, protesting code violations by hotel and restaurant employers.

New Mexico

A mimeographed bulletin, in two colors, is now being issued by the state office of the party.

A "Blue Eagle" firm in Alamogordo, the Socialist local found, was paying one of its night watchmen \$15 a month for a 12-hour day. The local has included this case among a list of code violations which it has reported to the NRA administration.

Friday the 13th and the Last Call; Hoof It, Gay, at Rebel Arts Ball

THIS Friday night—April the 13th, at that—the gala social event of the year takes place at Webster Manor, for the artists and artists, the dancers and musicians, the writers and actors affiliated with Rebel Arts will stage their third annual dance. With cymbals and with saxophones, with brush and clog, with hotcha and with hey nonny nonny—but all with a definitely labor and Socialist angle and slant—the lads and lassies are going to hoof it and heel it from 9 p. m. to 3 a. m.

The list of famous folk who will be there with the bells on, and some of them with very little else on, is so long that The New Leader hasn't the room to print it. But there you'll encounter old friends and meet new ones—all to the strains of Vernon Andrade's famous Harlem band.

The Rebel Arts Players, directed by Nadya Abeles, will produce the Wall Street Follies, written by none other than that Wall Street folly-chaser, Mike White. What with quips and songs and eccentricities of all kinds, including wanton wiles and whimsies, a large and exciting time is more than guaranteed. If the Rebel Arts Dance Groups, directed by Frances Leber, put on a couple of new dances, who will be surprised?

One thing is certain, though: the Graphic Arts Group, under Jack Sobol, won't hold a miniature life class with undraped models, although... well, you know what Greenwich Village affairs are like! The Rebel Arts Chorus (directed by Samuel E. Weintraub) won't sing, but there will be lots of impromptu and mass carolling. And the posters perpetrated by the Poster Group, coached by John Lovinger, will help beautify the hall—a foretaste of the May Day demonstration, maybe.

All of which is an indication that nobody wants to miss the third annual Rebel Arts Ball, at Webster Manor, 119 East 11th St., Friday at 9. Tickets, obtainable at the Rand School Book Shop, sell for considerably less than at the door. And will you have fun!

John Martin Dance

Lecture April 21

On Saturday, April 21, John Martin, dance critic for the New York Times and one of the country's foremost authorities on the modern dance, will lecture for the Rebel Arts Dance Groups at headquarters, 22 East 22nd St., in one of a series of such events. Discussions and lectures will follow. Lillian Shapero, well-known Chassidic dancer, was the previous lecturer-recitalist.

The Party Progresses

Detroit Prepares Souvenir Journal

In anticipation of the national convention to be held June 1-3 the Detroit party organization is preparing a souvenir journal which will be edited by National Secretary Clarence Senior. Advertisements and greetings are being received for the journal by Joseph Bernstein, 225 E. Forest Ave. The rates are \$50 for a full page, \$30 for a half page, \$15 for a quarter page, \$10 for an eighth of a page, and \$5 for an inch ad.

New Party Organizations

ARKANSAS, Bryant, Tyronea (two new branches); MAINE, Gray, Newport; MINNESOTA, Willmar; MISSOURI, Fisk, Quilin; NEW JERSEY, Camden (14th ward branch), Pleasantville; OREGON, Veneta.

Illinois

The Wabash Ave. YMCA has written a letter of apology to the Socialist Party of Cook County as a result of a protest against the last-minute cancellation of a meeting for Frank Crosswath because he was a Socialist. Assurance is given that the auditorium of the association will be available for future Socialist speeches.

California

"We are organized into the Socialist Party because we believe that the capitalist system can only be overthrown by the cooperative commonwealth established by a great party representing the revolutionary working class in a democratic, scientific, educational and political march forward. History warns us that we cannot safely pin our hopes of salvation on any little plan bound up in a nice little pamphlet, not yet on any single, self-appointed leader with a motley of lieutenants who do not know whether they believe in Socialism or the 'New Deal'."

This is the message which the Socialist Party of California has sent out to its locals and branches, with reference to the attempt of Upton Sinclair, former Socialist, to win the nomination for governor on the Democratic ticket. The letter points out that Sinclair once before deserted the Socialist cause, during the war, and later saw the error of his ways and returned to the party.

San Francisco. Socialist Center lectures, 1057 Steiner St., 8 p. m., April 12, Ethel Lynn, M. D., "Insanity Under the Capitalist System." April 19, Austin Lewis, "The Socialist Banners go Forward." April 26, debate, "Can the New Deal Bring Recovery?" Yes, Robt. McWilliams. No, E. Backus.

Pennsylvania

Word has just reached national headquarters of the death on March 25 of Eugene Strohl, life-long Socialist Party member and active worker. Comrade Strohl was living at the time of his death in Pottstown, Pa.

Linesville. Through the efforts of Donald De Witt of Linesville and Walter Lund, secretary of Local Erie, Socialist Party, a meeting was held in the Grange Hall Friday evening, March 30, relative to starting a Socialist Local in Linesville, writes C. R. Schneider of Local Erie.

The following members of Local Erie attended: Mr. and Mrs. Ralph W. Tillotson, Emil Kesselring, Joseph Kaiser, Walter Lund, L. N. Harris, Ray Zuck, Don Kent, Carl Larese, Tom Lindsay, L. W. Robertson, M. L. Robertson, Edith Rosenthal and Carl R. Schneider. Walter Lund presided as chairman. The speakers were Ralph W. Tillotson, Emil Kesselring, Joseph Kaiser, L. N. Harris and Walter Lund. A dozen membership applications were recruited. Through the efforts of Mrs. Ralph Tillotson, literature agent, and Ray Zuck, assistant, a considerable amount of literature was

sold and a quantity was presented to the newly formed local. C. R. Schneider got them started "right" on The New Leader and left some subscription books. There was much interest by the Linesville comrades, in fact some of them came seven miles to join the Party and, judging from this, we predict a strong local in Linesville. Erie local will keep in contact with them and render any assistance necessary.

Missouri

St. Louis.—Frank R. Crosswath, noted Negro Socialist orator, will speak at Hibernian Hall, 3619 Finney Ave., Tuesday, April 17, at 8 p. m., on "Chattel Slavery versus Wage Slavery." George E. Duemler, party chairman, will preside.

Kansas City.—The Socialist Party has arranged an open forum each Sunday at 3 p. m. at the Workmen's Circle Labor Lyceum, 3309 Paseo. Sunday, Apr. 15, the speaker will be Joseph Meyers, Jr., assistant pastor of the Community Church, on "Where Is America Drifting?" Following the lecture there will be a question and discussion period.

Kansas

Roy E. Burt of the National Office completed two weeks of speaking and organizing in Kansas April 3. Besides speaking in fourteen cities for Socialist locals, Comrade Burt spoke to several college and union groups. In every community his work met with enthusiastic approval.

The State Executive Committee and several other party leaders in Kansas met with Comrade Burt in Manhattan March 25. Committees for the agenda to the state convention, a state platform and a new state constitution were appointed. Plans were formed to start Comrade Clayton M. Crosswath of Lawrence as a full-time state organizer in April. The state convention will be held in August in conjunction with the party council, which meets following the primaries, to adopt a platform.

Iowa

Roy Burt will make a tour of Iowa as national organizer for two weeks toward the end of April. Speaking dates should be arranged through E. O. Weik, state secretary, 1101 South St., Burlington.

Montana

George R. Kirkpatrick, Socialist candidate for Vice-President in 1916, will speak four weeks in May in Montana. A few dates are open. Apply to Sam Rivlin, 414 E. Troub St., Missoula. The First Cong. Dist. convention will be held in the Labor Temple, Missoula, Sunday, April 29, at 2 p. m.

Michigan

The S.E.C. will hold organization conferences at Flint, April 22, Vermontville, April 29, and Ludington, May 6. Plans will be formulated to carry out extensive organization work.

Wayne County.—Next meeting of the W.C.C. Monday, April 16. Branch 1.—Symposium on "The School: Is It Fulfilling Its Function?" will be held at branch headquarters, 225 E. Forest Ave., Saturday, April 21, at 8:30. Speakers are Charles M. Noval, Principal of Northeastern High School a representative of the Parent-Teachers' Association, and Meta Riseman of the Socialist Party.

Connecticut

Meeting in Waterbury Sunday afternoon, the Socialist Fifth District Congressional Convention nominated Paul O. Grossenbacher, dairy and tobacco farmer of New Milford, for Congress. Presiding at the convention were Jeremiah H. Dwyer of Middlebury, chairman, and John Ring of Waterbury,

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secretary. A permanent Fifth District Organization Committee was elected to meet at least once a month in various Fifth District towns and cities. The next meeting will be held April 22nd in Workmen's Circle Hall, Spencer Ave., Waterbury.

The best-attended and most enthusiastic Socialist rally in this district for many years was held at night, addressed by Mayor Jasper McLevy and City Treasurer John Shenton of Bridgeport, Paul Grossenbacher of New Milford, and Louis O. Kral of Meriden.

At the State Executive Committee meeting in the morning, careful attention was given to the problems of the dairy farmers and the actions of the Milk Control Board.

Plans for the Second District Congressional Convention in Norwich, May 15, were adopted. Suggestions relative to finance and organization for an aggressive state and Congressional campaign received the careful attention of the committee.

New Jersey

Passaic.—James O'neal's pamphlet on the Austrian situation will be the topic for discussion at this week's Forum of Branch 1, Friday evening, April 13, at 8:30, at 585 Main St. Harry Kihn will be the discussion leader.

Extension class of Brookwood Labor College meets Mondays at 8:30 p. m. at the above address.

Yipsels meet each Wednesday evening.

Plans for the largest May Day demonstration in the history of the city are now in the making.

Essex County.—Saturday, April 14, supper and entertainment at headquarters, 1085 Broad St., Newark. Hostesses, Mary Storey and Mrs. Longhi. Branch No. 3 holds a supperette and reception the same evening at the Workmen's Circle Lyceum, 190 Belmont Ave., Newark.

Tuesday.—County Executive Committee at headquarters.

Wednesday.—Branch of the Oranges holds an informal discussion meeting at the West Orange Community House, 242 Main St., West Orange. M. Hart Walker will speak on "By What Method Should We Take Over Industries?"

Thursday.—Central Branch of Newark sponsors a symposium on "Proletarian Culture." Speakers include Stanley Walker, Betty Myers, and others. Meeting at 1085 Broad St.

Thursday, 2 p. m., the Socialist Women's Discussion group meets at county headquarters.

Friday.—Y.P.S.I. meets at 1085 Broad Street.

Saturday, April 21, Young Falcons meet in the afternoon at county headquarters. William and Olga Elseses will serve a supper from 6 to 8 o'clock.

New York

State Membership.—The State Secretary reports that the average membership, based on dues stamps taken by locals and members at large, was considerably larger for the first quarter of 1934 than the average membership, similarly computed, for the calendar

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year of 1933. Local Nassau County showed a 50% increase. Local Buffalo 19%, Local New York City a little less than 11%.

Glaesens' Tour.—A cross-state tour is being laid out for August Claesens to take him through the southern tier cities and towns and bring him into Buffalo in the last week in May. The return trip will be via the New York Central route.

Hempstead.—The Hempstead Branch, Local Nassau, is planning a big demonstration for the evening of May 2nd. August Claesens is expected to be the principal speaker.

Inwood.—A charter for a branch of the Italian Socialist Federation has been applied for by Italian-speaking Socialists. A meeting for the organization of a labor union will be held at Inwood on April 23rd, with Murray Baron of New York and other speakers.

Freeport Branch.—To help raise funds in our 1934 drive, the Hempstead and Freeport branches are conducting a rummage sale April 19-20-21 at an empty store, Main and Merrick Road, Freeport, L. I. The last rummage sale held in Hempstead was an outstanding success and it is expected to make this one the same.

Buffalo.—A North Delaware branch of Local Buffalo has been organized. Arthur L. Bowers is acting organizer. John Newton Thurber was elected delegate to the executive committee of the local. The next meeting will be held Monday, April 16, at 444 Avery Ave.

New Rochelle.—William E. Duffy will speak at the Westchester County Forum, at Debs Hall, 284 North Ave., New Rochelle, Sunday evening, on "The New Deal and Business Revival."

Out of Mouths of Senators The System is Condemned

(Continued from Page One)

are more people being killed right now in the United States; there are more people maimed and wounded and dying from starvation and destitution than would ever have been killed in a war that sacrificed the lives of a million people; there are more babies who are going to bed hungry at night and who wake in the morning still hungry; there are more men riding the empty box cars without a place to lay their heads; there are more mothers taking their last pennies to buy milk for their babies, and starving themselves to death, and hiding their misery and discomfort; there is more of that going on in this country today, by hundreds of thousands of cases, than all the carnage that would have resulted from a revolution.

"If blood had flowed until it drenched the streets of Washington, if there had been people buried by the tens and hundreds of thousands, if there were maimed and wounded lying in the hospitals tonight as the result of a revolution, it would not equal the misery, the destruction, the malnutrition, the suicides, and the rapacity that has occurred from the concentration of wealth, which has been allowed to pile so high that we cannot see the sun, which has caused us to plow up the cotton because we have too much. Yet we sit in the United States Senate and prattle about prosperity coming back, when on the basis of our own estimates we are going to get in \$3,000,000,000 this year, and spend \$10,000,000,000 to get it. Talk about a country coming back under such conditions!"

And Senator William E. Borah (Republican) of Idaho, adding his voice in favor of higher taxation of the wealthy:

"There are at this time in this country, it is estimated, from eleven to twelve million people unemployed. After the heroic and extraordinary effort of this Administration to bring unemployment to an end, at least to reduce it, there is still confronting us the problem of caring for some eleven or twelve million people in a sound and sane way."

If space permitted, Senator after Senator and Representative after Representative might be quoted in scathing denunciation of conditions under the capitalist system of production. But enough has been given to show that honest spokesmen of the old parties know full well that the present system stands condemned and do not hesitate to voice their opinions. As yet, they have not advocated the only remedy for conditions which they condemn—the inauguration of a sys-

tem of production for use, to serve the national welfare, not the god of profit.

HUNGRY CHILDREN IN WASHINGTON

Thousands of school children in the capital of the richest nation on earth go hungry during vacations, when free luncheons served on school days are discontinued.

This was revealed during Easter vacation when Washington was jarred to learn that nearly 6,000 children daily had gone to the schools for luncheon, served for the first time during a vacation period.

As a result, free luncheons may be served at the schools throughout the entire year.

The situation brought home to man Washingtonians the fact that the depression is not over, despite restoration of part of the pay cut of government employees and the roseate reports of business recovery in the newspapers.

There is no justification for the large price increases which have been made in many products, the American Federation of Labor charges in its latest monthly survey of business.

"Code mechanisms have been used for price profiteering," the survey declares, adding:

"Price control is one of the chief problems before us. It is of prime interest to labor, for wage increases have been completely cancelled by rising costs of living. The individual workers' real wage today is no higher than it was a year ago, despite all efforts to raise it."

The survey says that business advances, which began in February, increased in March. It emphasizes that industry is still depending on government credit. Gains in heavy industries are due in large part to government spending and the NRA program, it reports. Steel orders are for PWA projects and for rails and equipment bought with government loans to railroads. Automobile orders have increased with gains in total buying power under NRA, it says.

Although excess reserves in the banks reached a new high level of nearly \$1,500,000,000 in the third week in March, bank credit to business in that week was still at the low level of the crisis period of last year, the report says. It goes on to say:

"Business gains this spring are thus due to buying power created by the NRA program and to government credit. In spite of hopeful declarations by executives, there is no sure evidence as yet that business is ready to go ahead on its own power."

Election Gains Scored in West

(Continued from Page One)

Pauline Bernhardt, Socialist, led the seven candidates elected by a vote of 2,750, while Arthur A. Schmidt, her running mate and the only other Socialist, came in third, polling 2,261 votes. The party now has four of seven members, and control of the schools, as it also controls the city administration.

Not to be outdone by Wisconsin, Michigan also showed substantial Socialist gains. The cities of Gladstone and Escanaba, both run on the Commission form, have gone over to the Socialist list with the working class coming to the front solidly. In Gladstone, in the copper region, Arnold Froberg, Socialist, defeated four other candidates for the commissionship. Last year Froberg, then 21, lost by only 32 votes. Froberg is president of the local federal union, New Leader to help build it.

The local was organized only a year ago by Al Benson of Wisconsin.

In Escanaba, Peter Logan, Socialist, was elected City Commissioner over four opponents. Logan is local chairman of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers.

In Manistee, John M. Smedjkal, Socialist, made a remarkable run, polling 794 to 884 for the winner, carrying three out of seven districts. Smedjkal writes: "The great vote brought out the Socialist sentiment in the city and the campaign is on anew. It started with sunrise at break of day, and will close November 6, 1934, to continue from then on."

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

By Norman Thomas

TIMELY TOPICS

Roosevelt as Kerensky

PERHAPS for the education of the American people it has been worth while to play through the farce of the old dolt Dr. Wirt, Superintendent of Schools in Gary, Indiana (God save the children!) and the credulous public! But the whole affair is an affront to the intelligence of nearly everybody involved in wasting millions of words on it. With desperate problems of human need in America our attention is deliberately diverted by politicians and business men to the wordy nothings of an old dabbler in matters he doesn't understand.

I comment on this folly here principally because it is as good an occasion as any to say a word of warning about the reckless use of historical parallels. Neither in personality nor in action does Roosevelt resemble Kerensky. Whatever he has done or has not done, the New Deal is in no sense the equivalent to the first Russian Revolution. Why this endless desire to compare people to Kerensky or to Stalin when the comparison isn't even fifty per cent suggestive?

What is more serious is the apparent willingness even of some believers in democracy to accept Kerensky as an exponent of democracy—witness Simeon Strunsky's recent book review in the New York Times. And Strunsky seems to be regarded by some of our Socialist comrades as an exponent of Socialist views on democracy! Now, as a matter of fact, in no realistic sense of the word did Kerensky stand for democracy. One of his most dangerous errors was his insistence on keeping Russia in a war which the people had overwhelmingly and almost unanimously repudiated. This was a sin against democracy as well as against common sense, aided by pressure from the outside—but that does little to mitigate Kerensky's guilt and it does nothing at all to justify him as an exponent of democracy. It is precisely this sort of loose thinking both by the critics and opponents of democracy, a loose thinking just now very manifest in discussions within the Socialist Party, which does so much to cloud the issue.

Paper Bags and the Blue Eagle

THE other day, I am told by a reliable authority, the City of New York asked for bids for a supply of paper bags. An immense number of bids was received with identical prices. This is the direct result of price fixing under the codes. There is no folly greater than to try to keep a supposed competitive system and then let code authorities backed by governmental power butt in to decide what is fair competition.

It is a decision that cannot be made reasonably under the capitalist system. The attempt tends to gouge the consumers and give immense profits to the businesses which are economically and politically in the strongest position. What temporary and partial business recovery there is has not been promoted by this sort of thing. Other countries have had it without it. One excuse for NRA is to give labor something of a break and to increase its spending power.

General Johnson Talks Nonsense

WHEN General Johnson explained that the licensing power under the codes is no longer necessary because "public opinion had taken care of that," if he means that public opinion has stopped chiseling or blocking the codes, he talks dangerous nonsense. Only the other day a worker told me—and this is characteristic of stories I've heard all over the country—that he was working overtime at his seasonal trade when an inspector of the code authority came around. He asked the foreman whether the inspector wouldn't make trouble. To which the foreman replied: "Trouble? Hell no! Don't you know our boss is chairman of the code authority?" Bootlegging under prohibition was a Sunday School picnic to what's going on, and an occasional grandstand arrest or prosecution is the exception that proves the rule.

At long last Mayor LaGuardia and his political enemies have arrived at a compromise on the City Economy Bill. The result is a bill shorn of many of its best features. The best features of the bill were the right given to the Board of Estimate to get rid of useless offices and to force consolidation in the county as well as the city government of New York. The net result of the bill is to force the workers to bear all economies. Already



Norman Thomas

education and the hospitals both suffer in New York from economy with regard to the real workers, the nurses and teachers. The condition is simply to be made worse.

Meanwhile Mayor LaGuardia nor any of his administration have moved promptly and vigorously to break any of the chains with which the bankers have bound the city. I have written the Board of Estimate asking it to repudiate what I have reason to believe is the wholly incorrect statement that the famous bankers' agreement prevents the city from spending for relief what it ought and at a rate it ought. Bad as the agreement is it doesn't do that. Aside from all, this LaGuardia's administration, whatever incidental good it may do, will be regarded as a failure and pave the way for a return of Tammany unless he can make bankers and the owning class generally bear the costs of the economies which he insists are necessary. These economies can't forever be taken out of workers and the unemployed.

Why not do something to reduce New York's burden of debt and interest, Mr. Mayor? Can't you find or make a legal precedent? If not, why not let us know just how much we are held in slavery by a constitution and laws which put property first? We appreciate the fact that in many ways you have tried to give labor something of a break. But those ways altogether do not count for much unless you can lead a fight against our slavery to the bankers. What are you and Brain Truster, Berle, your financial adviser, going to do about it?

IT is a sign of progress, largely due to Socialist pioneer agitation, that bills as recent as Governor Lehman's Public Utilities Bill and the Unemployed Insurance Bill endorsed by the New York State Federation of Labor have so good a chance of finally becoming law. The next question is whether the State Legislature will ratify the Child Labor Amendment or accept the dangerously absurd argument of men like ex-President Lowell of Harvard and President Butler of Columbia that for the nation to protect all the children of the nation against child labor—which is a national economic problem—is somehow or other to jeopardize state rights, or family authority, or God knows what. The Child Labor Amendment must be ratified.

But neither its ratification nor all the other reform laws which are proposed, valuable as some of them are, equals Socialism. More and more our great, almost our single plank must be socialization of the means of production so that we can operate what we have for use and not profit.

If You Want to Help

THOSE who want to help the strikers in the Campbell Soup strike or similar well led striking groups, or who want to aid in a struggle to organize the share croppers and get justice for them, can be assured that the Emergency Committee for Strikers' Relief, of which I am Chairman, will promptly forward money. Checks should be sent to 112 East 19th Street, New York. I presume the same thing would be done by the National Office of the party. But the main business now of the National Office of the Socialist Party has to be to put the \$50,000 drive across. If we fail on that we shall have deserved to lose our opportunities, and those opportunities are bright.

ALL young men ought to be interested in knowing how much more scientific are the means by which they may die in the next war. The following advertisement by the Cleveland Automatic Machine Company in The American Machinist is therefore worth noting: "The following is a description of the 13 and 18 lb. high explosive shells which are now being used extensively to replace the common shrapnel.

"The material is so high in tensile strength and is very special because it has a tendency to fracture into small pieces upon explosion of the shell. The timing of the fuse for this shell is similar to the shrapnel shell, but it differs in that two explosions or two explosive acids are used to explode the shell in the large cavity. The combination of these two acids causes terrific explosions, having more power than anything of its kind yet used. Fragments become coated with the acids in exploding, and wounds caused by them mean death in terrible agony within four hours if not attended to immediately.

"From what we are able to learn of conditions in the trenches, it is not possible to get medical assistance to anyone in time to prevent fatal results. It is necessary to immediately cauterize the wound if in the body or head, or to amputate the limbs, as there seems to be no antidote that will counteract the poison.

"It can be seen from this that this shell is more effective than the regular shrapnel, since the wounds caused by shrapnel balls are not as dangerous as they have no poisonous elements making prompt attention necessary."