

# NEW LEADER

With Which  
Is Combined

**THE AMERICAN APPEAL**

Founded by  
Eugene V. Debs

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In 3 Sections—Sec. 1

PRICE FIVE CENTS

## Mrs. Wilson and Hoopes on the Job Again

**Experienced Socialist Solons To Let No "Joker" Slip Through While Watching**

HARRISBURG, Pa. — "We'll wait and see how well the promises are kept," was the reply of both Darlington Hoopes and Lilith Wilson, Reading's Socialist representatives in the Pennsylvania state legislature, when asked to comment upon the inaugural address of Governor George H. Earle, promising a New Deal for the state.

"We heard the same kind of talk before, the last time from President Roosevelt," Hoopes pointed out, "but the achievements since March 1933 have fallen far short of the hopes which the President's words inspired. The most outstanding result of the 'New Deal' is that corporation profits have increased tremendously, while relief has taken the place of security and independence in the general scheme of things."

Mrs. Wilson also compared Earle's promises with Roosevelt's performances. "The one thing the President did which organized labor hailed as an advantage was to write Section 7-A into the National Industrial Recovery Act, but workers have learned that the right to organize doesn't really mean anything as long as industry remains in private hands," she commented. "Mr. Earle also makes fair promises, but the effect of his words is marred by his stand for the private profit system."

A week ago Hoopes on behalf of himself and his Socialist colleague, Mrs. Lilith Wilson, offered a resolution to permit 60 out of the 208 House members to discharge a committee holding up legislation; this is a key rule to control of legislation, and during the previous session the Democrats, then in a minority, had offered the same resolution. This year they voted down the Socialists when they made their own proposal and fixed the number at 85, which amounts to a practical majority of an average sitting House.

Just before adopting the gag rule the Democratic majority, as a sop to their New Deal professions and a concession to their fear of the penetrating working class criticism they anticipate from the Socialists, adopted a resolution of Representative Hoopes which may have far-reaching consequences on the administration of unemployment relief in Pennsylvania. The resolution instructs the

## Thomas and Townsend in Air Debate

Norman Thomas and Dr. F. E. Townsend, sponsor of the Townsend Plan, will debate over WEVD Tuesday, 10:30 to 11 P. M., on "What Price Old-Age Pensions?"

## Behind the Scenes in Washington

By Benjamin Meiman  
Our Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON is whooping it up in a big way! Work relief, World Court, Social Security, rebellion in Congress, cries of dictatorship in the White House, but—

The administration steamroller moves on and irons out differences. The work relief bill carrying an appropriation of nearly five billion and a lot more powers to the President went through the House with 328 votes against 78. It comes to the Senate almost in the form originally proposed by the administration: No strings on the

amount and the kind of projects the President may choose to spend the money on.

Administration leaders, highly confident over the World Court vote two weeks ago, were so alarmed at the hostile drift that they attempted to lay the issues

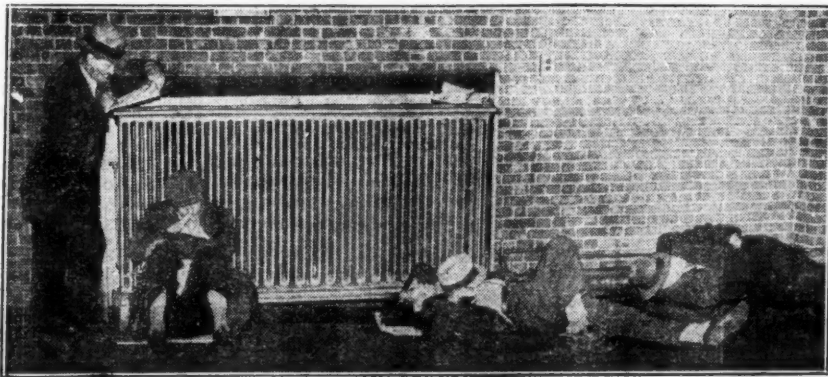
aside to allow time for additional cloakroom work on doubtful members.

Radio speeches by Father Coughlin and others resulted in flooding Capitol Hill with telegrams protesting adherence to the court protocol. Mrs. Roosevelt went on the air to counteract these attacks, but it did little good. The issue lent itself so readily to appeals to jingo and provincial prejudice that advocates of the court had a hard time getting their arguments across. They know the United States as a major power is competent to take its place in international organizations such as the

### New Leader Association Meeting Feb. 20th

The New Leader Association will hold its regular winter meeting Wednesday, February 20th, at the People's House, 7 East 15th Street, New York.

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## Forty Years' Struggle Brings Yielding Of Principle; Now Fight for Substance

WE have received two curious letters regarding the proposed old age and unemployment legislation at Washington. The reasoning of one is such that it surrenders the fight to wring concessions from the capitalist class. That is, in the name of a "revolutionary" policy it would range Socialists as the allies of reactionary capitalist organizations! The letter objects to the proposals because they do not provide an opportunity to workers to obtain "the full product of their labor."

But that is true of the fight against child labor, injunctions, low wages and long hours, war and imperialism, for jobless relief in general, and hundreds of other issues that concern the working class. The logic of this position is to abandon the class struggle in all such issues and leave their determination to reaction. How happy the exploiters of labor and their political retainers would be if the whole labor and Socialist movement were to take such an impossible position!

The first time a demand was ever made in this country for old age pensions and unemployment insurance was in 1898, when the Social Democratic Party, founded by such men as Eugene V. Debs and Victor L. Berger, inserted it in the program of that organization. This party later became one of two leading Socialist organizations that organized the Socialist Party in 1901, and every platform of the party has always carried these proposals. The Granger and Populist movements never carried them in their programs, and no other Socialist organization in this country ever carried them.

After nearly forty years of agitation within our movement for these measures, after decades of attacks and misrepresentation by capitalist politicians and exploiters of labor, a futile and sterile impossibilist retreats when the enemy yields the principle!

The principle is surrendered, but are we satisfied with the proposals? By no means. Three weeks ago we warned against the "jokers" and last week declared that "they are far from adequate and in many instances positively ungenerous." Has that not been the case with every measure the working class has fought for from the days of restricted suffrage and debtors' prisons to the present hour? Of course it is.

We can understand the parlor revolutionist who lives in a vacuum of abstract theory. We also understand the life of the working class plunged into the realities of a hell of misery and whose very conditions compel them to fight day by day and inch by inch against sinking to utter degradation.

The hourly and daily struggle to force concessions from the enemy is imperative for the working class, and we shall fight side by side with our class in this struggle. Our long fight for the principle has now become a fight to wring the utmost possible from the proposals now pending.

We will not be satisfied with what we get; but when we get it we will fight for more and more, and at no time will we be ranged in a class collaboration with the professional "revolutionary" and reactionary.

## Relief Before Patronage, Say Socialists

**Connecticut Senators and Representatives Ready With Veto Power**

By Abraham Knepler

HARTFORD, Conn. — "Relief legislation before patronage" is the watchword of the Socialist legislators in the Connecticut General Assembly, who stand ready to use their balance of power in the Senate to enforce their demands. Court appointments and others requiring Senate approval will be blocked by the Socialists until their legislative program for Connecticut's workers and unemployed is considered.

The only way the Socialist blockade can be rendered ineffective is by a coalition of the Republican and Democrat patronage, but at present such a coalition seems improbable, especially since both old parties are trying to clean their skirts of the disgraceful court deals in which they joined two years ago. The Socialists know that once the patronage problem is settled the old parties will forget about the state's most pressing problem—relief. The only way to insure action upon relief and other important legislation is to get it considered before the patronage is dispensed.

Socialist opposition was registered against the formation of the Connecticut Rehabilitation Corporation, as proposed by the Governor. The Governor's plan called for the corporation to direct the setting up of a relief project similar to the assistance homestead plan advocated by the Federal government. Speaking for the Socialist Party, Mayor Jasper McLevy of Bridgeport pointed out that the plan would help neither the farmer nor the city dweller appreciably, and he insisted that, instead, a plan was needed to help the great mass of the state's unemployed, who are concentrated in the cities. Instead of aiding, the rehabilitation plan would injure the farmers, McLevy showed, because the farmers cannot sell the crops they now produce, and set-

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## Fred Henderson in New York City

Fred Henderson, famous British Socialist and author of "Case for Socialism," is available for lecture dates in and around New York City on February 19 and possibly between February 5 and 8.

Branches and other party subdivisions wanting dates should get in touch with August Claessens, City Office, Local New York, 7 East 15th Street, at once.

Comrade Henderson has had a remarkably successful tour from Montreal to California and back east.

## Dictatorship Demagogues Forecast Penitentiary Regime for Masses

FOR a year or two we have been receiving occasional letters from a co-operative colony in Louisiana complaining of alleged misconduct and mismanagement of the enterprise. This is the state over which Huey Long has established a dictatorship. Recently we received another letter complaining of the colony, and thereby hangs a tale.

The writer disagrees with the recent article we carried on Huey Long. He asks, regarding Long: "What does it matter who is dictator as long as he rules in the interests of the working people?" On another sheet the writer turns to the colony and declares: "We have a dictator who can't be removed and he takes advantage of the belief of our radicals."

This is the most remarkable letter we have ever received. The writer is unaware that in the second section of his letter he

has answered the question he puts in the first section. Moreover, the two quotations make a tabloid history of modern dictatorships. They begin by trusting a dictator and they end with a protest against the noose that coils about the necks of those who helped to instal him. The writer objects to a dictator in the colony and approves the dictator in the state! In the colony he "can't be removed"; in the state he will make the same complaint later—make it when it is too late to make it.

Never before have we had such an illiterate demagogue in politics as Huey Long. His entire career shows that he is interested only in himself, and he is just the type to play the role of a tin pot Napoleon. His attacks on corporate interests are not intelligent and his program of "share the wealth" is stupid and impracticable. He "takes advantage of the beliefs of radicals" in his state solely to serve his own ambition. Give him power over the nation and these same "radicals" will find themselves slugged and jailed as a reward for having helped the imposter to realize his aim. His program would no more solve the problem of the depression or bring freedom to the masses than the program of Hitler has in Germany.

The working masses of the South are playing with dynamite in accepting Huey Long as a leader. He does not rule "in the interests of the working people" and no one person ever can or ever will. The working masses must have confidence in themselves and must work for a program by which they will rule and administer affairs for themselves. A dictatorship means a nation transformed into a penitentiary in which we are convicts who take orders from the dictator.

He who supports any man for this role forges chains for himself and his children. Our correspondent has no right to complain of a dictator in the colony and at the same time to welcome one in the state. Both are a menace to the welfare of the masses. Either we believe in democracy or in the rule of the club; there can be no compromise between the two.

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## NEW LEADER

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JAMES ONEAL, Editor

WM. M. FRIGENBAUM and S. H. FRIEDMAN, Associates

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.



## Mohawk Disaster Another Crime of The Profit System

By Able Seaman

THERE is no reason that any ship should be lost, as was the Mohawk, within sight of land. There is no reason that any ship should be burned with a horrible loss of life, as was the Morro Castle. There is no reason that any ship should go down, as did the Vestris.

It makes no difference how bad the weather was when the Mohawk collided with the freighter, or how

high the seas were when the Vestris began to list and ship tons of water—the art of shipbuilding, the science of navigation, the skill of seamen and the development of safety devices and wireless should make sea travel as safe as travel from New York to Boston on a crack train.

Without full details available at this moment of the Mohawk disaster, we still know enough about the Morro Castle, the Vestris, the Titanic and countless other recent sea disasters to suspect that one element was alone responsible for the loss of the ship and the fearful loss of life; that is the profit element in shipping.

It is a far cry from the palatial floating hotel that burned so horribly last September to the "floating coffins" against which Samuel Plimsoll fought so gallantly, but the idea is about the same. Plimsoll was a wealthy British coal dealer, who had no contact with the sea, and when he heard that avaricious shipowners were overloading rotten ships with worthless

cargoes, overinsuring them, and sending them to sea expecting them to be lost, he simply did not believe it. But he investigated, and found it was true that these shipowners were deliberately sending British seamen out to be drowned in order to collect insurance far greater than the value of the ships they thus sacrificed.

Plimsoll declared war upon the practice. He began bombarding Parliament with pamphlets denouncing the shipowners, only to be laughed at. He thereupon gave up his business and in 1868 secured election to Parliament—he was then 44—to devote the remainder of his life to the safety of British seamen. At first he was ridiculed, vilified, denounced as a "traitor" and a traitor of the British merchant marine. But he persisted, and before he died in 1898 he had won immortality in the load-line, the so-called Plimsoll mark that every ship on earth now bears on its side, indicating that it is illegal to load a ship so that the mark will be submerged.

## "I Don't Like Your Looks," Said the Honorable Judge

By Gertrude Weil Klein

"I DON'T like your looks," said Judge Irwin, "and the next time you girls are brought into this court I'll send you up for six months. Guilty!"

I really don't know how a judge gets that way. There was no evidence against the three girls. One of them had not even been near the struck shop where the seah was alleged to have been beaten up. Pauline Kovel, organizer for the Corset and Brassiere Workers' Union [yes, Bill, they do wear corsets, and where have you been?] [Thanks for the information, Gert, and we'll discuss this in private. Ed.] along with Al Breslaw, manager of the union, and a crowd of strikers were pulled right out of cafeteria where they were eating and haled to court. Pauline herself was temporarily absent from the picket-line when the assault was supposed to have taken place. But they were pointed out by the girl whose looks the judge didn't like (she had two black eyes, a swollen nose and a cut lip), and that was sufficient for the judge.

G. W. Klein



The girls were mad clean through. Mad because of the slur on their looks. They are not hard to look at at all. And mad because of the unjust conviction. "It isn't the fine," Breslaw said, "but, gee, one of those kids wasn't even there!" But they all had one good laugh out of the whole thing anyway. When the seah who was supposed to have been beaten up was brought into the shop in a faint the boss came down to the pickets. "What do you want?" he asked Pauline. "I have a weak heart. I have high blood pressure. Do you want to kill me?" Pauline assured him to the contrary. She insisted that he knew what they wanted. Just a union shop, and by the looks

of things, cops and courts and judges notwithstanding, that's what it's going to be.

The National Biscuit Co. strike is something new in strikes to me. The union was organized less than a year ago. The head of the union, William A. Galvin, is one of the men who used to work in the National Biscuit Co.'s plant in New York. When a few months after the union was organized, the firm challenged this authority to speak in the name of the workers he quietly took the whole 3,000 workers out of the plant. No fuss or excitement. And this strike is being conducted in the same quiet way. I walked around the plant one day shortly after the beginning of the strike. No girls in sight though more than half of the workers are girls. The men said they had told the girls to stay home and take it easy. They would look after the picketing. I haven't been around there lately so I don't know whether the girls are on the line or not.

Note: Please don't buy any National Biscuit products.

Two weeks or so ago March 3rd seemed such a long time off that I wondered why Esther Friedman was talking about International Women's Day. But alas, it's just around the corner. Those who were present at last year's commemoration of International Women's Day know that the Women's Committee put over one of the finest and most stirring affairs New York has ever seen. Plans for the coming event are even more ambitious. The Rebel Art Puppets are already rehearsing a new play. The chorus will sing. And the speakers will be few.

Special note: Sisabe Friedman has just returned from a trip to Russia and Palestine. She will speak for the Women's Committee Friday evening Feb. 15 on her observations on Russia and Palestine. The meeting will take place at the Rand School, and I would suggest that it be put on the "must" calendar.

When Plimsoll began his investigation he was wildly denounced as a scoundrel of the deepest dye, a lunatic, a man who dared challenge the British shipper. But he won his fight for human lives against the power of wealth, and today there is a monument to him on Thames Embankment.

America, no less than England, has been proud of its merchant marine; it has a noble and illustrious history, and it has played a glorious part in the development of our nation. It has been hard for Americans, as it was hard for the British, to believe that their shipowners were ever guilty of evil practices for the sake of gain; that is one reason that Plimsoll's road was so hard to travel. But he proved that when material interests intervened, honor and glory and national interest were shoved aside. And so it has been in America.

Our shipping has played a noble role from the time of the clipper ships that sailed the seas in the '40's, and even long before. During the Napoleonic wars, New England ships took the world's carrying trade from England; before the Revolution and even in the Colonial days, New England and North Carolina pines made the best masts in the world and American ships were known in every port on earth. The ships that after Independence brought the flag of the new nation to Macao and Hankow, to Lima and Calcutta, to Astoria and Rio—those ships are part of the great romance of the sea.

And with the development of steam, America has been proud of her fine ships; latterly, we have been proud of our palatial cruise ships, with brief trips to the nearby tropics for people of moderate means to bask in the sunshine of the palm-fringed harbors not so far away.

It has all been an idyll—except for one thing. The serpent of material interest has intruded in this Eden, and while people have basked in the sunshine and played briefly at being darling of wealth and comfort, there toiled in the stoke-holds and on the decks the enslaved workers of the sea. Not indeed subject to deliberate murder, as were the victims of England's "floating coffins," but still workers subject to exploitation and the hazards of wage labor, plus the dangers their avaricious employers subjected them to—together with the unsuspecting passengers—because of their greed for gain.

Everywhere, in every walk of life, the profit motive soils and corrupts. A fine, beautiful, brave world with ships and courage and great buildings is made vile and foul when the profit motive enters—and it always enters and will continue to enter so long as the profit system endures. And this is, no doubt, great comfort for the families of those who were lost on the Mohawk and the Vestris and the Morro Castle and the Titanic!

We are asked when the Blue Eagle will become a success. It is our opinion that this stage will be realized when it turns red.

THE NEW LEADER, a Socialist Party publication, supports the struggles of the organized working class. Signed contributions do not necessarily represent the policy of The New Leader. On the other hand it welcomes a variety of 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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## Three On Guard In Wisconsin Legislature

MADISON, Wis.—The 1935 session of the Wisconsin legislature will wander more toward the "left" than any previous legislature in recent history. Not that Socialism is around the corner in the Wisconsin legislature, or anything like that. Essentially the state law-making body is as subservient to the interest of big capitalists and manufacturers as ever.

But a little "pap" will be thrown to the voters in the form of measures once considered radical. No truly radical measures will pass, but a number of high sounding resolutions will.

In the Thursday session, for instance, the first two resolutions were measures "memorializing congress to nationalize the munitions industry" and thus to "take the profit out of war." The resolutions were introduced by a Progressive, and have a good chance for passage. Socialists have introduced similar resolutions for years without success.

Ed Kiefer, Arthur Koegel and Herman Wegner, the three Socialist Assemblymen from Milwaukee, have a remarkable amount of prestige among their fellow legislators, and among legislative correspondents. In the organization battle the Socialists stood as a unit aloof from the scramble for the legislative "pork"; house speaker-ship, clerkship and sergeant-at-arms. Thereby they earned everybody's respect, although Progressives would have been very grateful if the Socialists had lined up for the La Follette forces.

In the assembly, Socialists may be expected to vote for Progressive measures that are truly in the public interest, but they have shown themselves unwilling to stand with Progressives in playing peanut politics.

Socialists received choice committee appointments. The leadership of Ed Kiefer was recognized when he was given third ranking on the important labor committee as well as a place on the education

## A Charlatan Publisher at His Old Game of Nationalist Hate

THE worst miscreant is the journalist with almost unlimited capital who uses his papers to stir up international hates that lead to war. William Randolph Hearst measures up to this standard. It was Hearst and Pulitzer of the old New York World who ran lying and malicious stories which prepared millions of minds for the Spanish-American War. Hearst was even accused at that time of wiring a hesitant staff artist in Cuba to provide the pictures and Hearst would provide the war.

Today this parasite heir to millions is repeating this performance. The "enemy" is Japan, says Hearst and his hired men. And who is Japan? There are millions of workers and poor devils cultivating poor soil in that country who do not care two whoops about foreign territory. There are millions of workers in this country of the same kind.

Hearst is afraid that Japan "is now pressing eastward toward Hawaii with its aggressive program. Alaska is helpless in its path."

Why not assign Hearst and all his kind to guard duty in that helpless outpost of American "civilization"? If they fall in defense of Alaska we will start a fund to buy flowers, and we are sure many of our readers will be happy to contribute.

But there is also Hawaii. Assume that Japan seizes it. What then? Japan would then do what the United States did in the first place in the administration of Presi-

dent Harrison. If one grab is all right, why not a second one?

Hawaii was seized by American sugar planters in a conspiracy with the American Minister and with the assistance of an American warship in the harbor. The Hawaiian government was overthrown and after some years of dispute in Congress the American sugar planters had their way. Since then Hawaii has been a sugar province of American imperialists.

What is wrong about Japanese imperialists following the example of American imperialists? Hearst should really pay tribute to the Japs if they were really to attempt to take Hawaii. They would be imitating the "Americanism" that appeals so strongly to Mr. Hearst.

The Hearst propaganda fosters national hates and war. Hearst will never die in a war. Neither will any of his hirelings. The working class will provide the conscripts. Hearst will contribute ink and paper and the workers will contribute their bones. Nice arrangement, for Hearst, but it includes no hearse for Hearst.

The Hearst propaganda is like an idiot striking matches in a powder magazine except that, in this case, the idiot will not pay with his life for his folly.

Socialists and workers should carry on a systematic campaign against the Hearst publications throughout the country. Poison is always for sale but we do not have to buy it, and the Hearst drug is the most deadly one in the newspaper market today.

## Chicago Rallies To Aid Party Ticket

By Arthur G. McDowell

CHICAGO, Ill. — Chicago Socialists and their labor allies will rally 5,000 strong at a Labor Political Action mass meeting in the North Hall of the Coliseum, Sunday afternoon, February 17. Speakers will include Norman Thomas, Mayor Hoan of Milwaukee and some outstanding trade union figure, probably President Emil Rieve of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers. The meeting will discuss labor political action nationally and locally, with the background of the drive off Chicago Socialists and the Labor and Socialist 1935 Election Conference to put a ticket for Mayor and other city offices headed by Roy Burt in the field.

With this rally will be combined a memorial service and demonstration dedicated to the brave fight of the Austrian Socialists in the Civil War of a year ago. Comrade G. E. Modigliani, now touring under the auspices of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, will be invited to participate.

This rally will be the largest meeting carried out by Chicago Socialists in the last decade. Tickets will be sold through the Socialist Party branches and trade unions, Workmen's Circle branches and unemployed who are participants in the Labor and Socialist Conference recently organized at the Workmen's Circle Lyceum.

Another meeting of the Conference is scheduled for Sunday morning, Feb. 3, at 10 o'clock, when the drive for signatures and arrangements for the mass meeting will be completed.

Socialist branches in the 2nd, 5th, 8th, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 31st, 34th, 38th, 39th and 41st Wards have successfully filed petitions for Alderman to be voted on at the February 26th primary. The Cook County Socialists' Lawyers' Committee, fresh from victory in all thirteen cases of Workers' Committee on Unemployment members arrested for picketing relief stations, is preparing a fight against the attack of the Chicago Democratic machine which, as in 1933, is seeking to bar every non-Democratic party candidate from the theoretically non-partisan election ballot.

By action of the County Central Committee, every Chicago Socialist has been assigned the task of getting 75 signatures to the city petition which requires one copy of the Commonwealth Plan to a prospect and disposing of at least two tickets to the Coliseum rally, in addition to his own.

Chicago labor is stirred, faced with a dangerous attack on its rights, directed from the Democratic States Attorney's office. The climax to oppression came in a recent decision of Judge David that picketing with banners was illegal.

## Mrs. Wilson and Hoopes On the Job Again

(Continued from Page One)

State Emergency Relief Board to report by March 1st in detail on how much relief is actually being given to unemployed and their families, and how this compares with budgets for such families set up a minimum by established health authorities. The resolution calls to public attention that the present S.E.R.B. budgets allow only a miserable food allowance and even more miserable items on clothing, medical and dental care and practically nothing at all on shelter.

The two Socialists continued their program of introducing the most extensive series of measures that they have attempted in their three legislative terms. Mrs. Wilson has followed up her bills for the 30-hour week and a gross levy of 5% on all public utilities incomes to support old age pensions with a compulsory health insurance measure.

Hoopes' main bill thus far calls for a system of unemployment insurance under which workers who have been without employment for one week would receive not more than \$25 per week and not less than \$12, with additional benefits for dependents.

Under the plan as presented by

Hoopes, payments to the jobless would be financed by both the state and employers, each paying a similar amount. The state would launch the project with an appropriation of \$80,000,000 and authorize the establishment of a Board to administer the fund.

Mrs. Wilson also presented a bill which will impose a tax levy of 5 per cent on the gross incomes of all public utilities. The funds raised by this bill would be used to finance relief for the unemployed aged. She followed with bills forbidding eviction of unemployed, and attacking the private spy system of Pennsylvania employers in a measure licensing and bonding all private detectives.

Many prophets foresee one of the bitterest clashes of class forces that the Pennsylvania legislature has seen. At one end of the capitol sits the New Deal Governor Earle, playboy scion of a millionaire family, who as American Minister to Austria last year piously blessed the destruction of democracy and the achievements of the Vienna Socialists by the assassin Dollfuss. At the other end of the capitol sit two seasoned Socialist legislators, veterans of more floor battles than any other two members of either house, determined to continue

Potato growers are in a panic! They raise the same potatoes as before, but the price has fallen. Plow 'em under and raise the price! You can't afford the potatoes? Plow you under!

Some of us will die of old age in trying to figure out where we come in on the old age pension

system that provides for first payments in 1942.

The House Military Affairs Committee has reported that nationalization of industry—even of the munitions industry—would be suicidal. The committee wants the workers to have a monopoly of suicide—for owners of munitions.

their role as working class spokesmen throughout every hour of the session.

Both Socialist legislators are keenly interested in the niggardly manner in which unemployment relief doles are being administered. Before the present session ends it is planned that one of them will introduce a measure which will put some human consideration into the treatment of the jobless and their dependents.

Hoopes is a member of the following committees: Boroughs and Townships, Cities, Elections, Judiciary General, Railroads and Railways. Mrs. Wilson's committees are: Constitutional Amendments, Education, Federal Relations, Insurance Public Health, State Government.

### Tony Sender to Address Chicago Fed. of Labor

CHICAGO, Ill. — Tony Sender will address the Chicago Federation of Labor at its regular meeting Sunday afternoon, February 3, in the Musicians' Union Hall in downtown Chicago.

Comrade Sender will also speak at a special reception and tea arranged in her honor by the Cook County Socialist Women's Committee at the Chicago Women's Club at 4 p. m. of the same day. Other speaking dates tentatively scheduled are at the University of Chicago Socialist Club Friday, Feb. 1, and at the Verband Forum on the west side Sunday morning.

## Vienna Socialist Heroes Face Secret Execution

By Otto Bauer

THE Austrian Government is preparing a legal mass murder. Having been forced by public opinion abroad to free well-known members of the Austrian Social Democratic party executive, it is now trying to satisfy its lust for vengeance on twenty-four workers whose names are unknown to the world.

During February these men who were formerly section leaders of the Schutzbund Republican Defense Corps will be brought to trial on charges of high treason.

What crimes have these workers committed? Did they participate in the revolt of February, 1934? Not at all! They were already jailed before February 12th, the day of the outbreak of the Austrian revolt. They were confined in prison during the days of street fighting and they are still within the same prison walls.

We must remind ourselves of the situation prevailing at the time of the arrest of these workers. Early in February the Austrian Heimwehr marched menacingly through the streets of the Austrian cities. Leaning on their rifles, they asked that constitutional government be abolished and the administration turned over to repre-

sentatives of the fascist armed forces. Simultaneously, State Minister Fey ordered the arrest of the section leaders in order to make it impossible for them to call upon the Schutzbund for the defense of the Republic against the armed rebels, who conspired for the forcible overthrow of constitutional authorities.

The above description bares the situation in all its grotesqueness. High treason, according to Austrian law, is committed by those who try forcibly to overthrow the constitution. But those accused of high treason are not the ones who overthrew the constitution by means of force, but those who had already been arrested so as to make it impossible for them to call out the defense against armed fascists.

The twenty-four workers are accused of having prepared the armed struggle, having trained the members of the Schutzbund and having stored arms and ammunition. Again we must recall the situation prevailing at the time. Until the fall of 1933 the Schutzbund as well as the Heimwehr were private organizations. Both were armed, the Heimwehr for the forcible overthrow of the republic.

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## The Workers Abroad

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

By William M. Feigenbaum

#### The "Death" of Austrian Socialism

THE Sozialdemokrat of Prague carries a report of the first national conference of the recently reorganized Revolutionary Socialist Party of Austria held in secrecy in an unnamed place in Upper Austria, near Vienna. Delegates were present from the emigré groups as well as from Socialist groups operating illegally and underground everywhere in Austria.

The conference laid down a line of action for the party to follow, and elected a new governing committee of six members, three from Vienna and three from the provinces; all of them are new members because the necessarily illegal work of the party is, under the circumstances, a race between the Socialists and the clerico-fascist hangers-on and the lives of party members must not be endangered by placing too well known comrades in conspicuous positions.

The conference received reports of the spread of the new party organization over every section of the country. The conference likewise entrusted the committee with the task of preparing for the first national congress of the underground party. It was felt by everyone that a great step forward has been made.

#### Swiss Party Congress

THE Social Democratic Party of Switzerland held a special congress over the week-end, Saturday and Sunday, January 26th and 27th, in the party's building in Lucerne. The congress consisted of representatives of the party locals, the party's delegation in the National Council (Parliament), where the Socialists are the second party with 49 out of 190 members, and the party executive. The subjects on the agenda, together with the comrades opening the discussion on each, follow: The Federal Railways, Dr. E. Klöti; Initiative looking toward the protection of the freedom of the press, E. Nobs; complete revision of the Federation Constitution, Dr. Arthur Schmid; Deflation and the Socialist finance program, Ernst Reinhard; Party program, Paul Graber, Robert Grimm; Plan of Action, H. Oprecht and Paul Graber.

The Socialist strength in the National Council was won in the elections of October, 1931, but it has been growing enormously since then. In local and cantonal elections, especially since the advent of Hitler to power in Germany, the Socialists have captured complete control of the principal cities, Geneva, Zürich, Luzerne, Berne and other cities having gone completely red. The decisions of the party's congress are therefore of national importance.

On January 12th, the party executive, at its meeting in Berne, took up a large number of important matters and prepared for the conference two weeks later.

#### The London Daily Herald

THE London Daily Herald, organ of the British Labor Party, continues its enormous success. With the close of the year it published figures showing that its paid circulation, all returns and free and exchange copies deducted, had not fallen below 2,000,000 for a single day during the past 18 months. Thus the Socialist daily continues to have the largest daily circulation in the world, a position it secured when the circulation went above two million in June, 1933.

Another sign of the "death" of Social Democracy!

#### "Freedom" in Danzig

THE Free State of Danzig, created by the Versailles Treaty as a free port to give Poland an outlet to the sea and governed under the auspices of the League of Nations, has become, in effect, a province of Hitleria.

The Nazis won a slight majority in the *Volkstag* or legislative body, 38 out of 72 members, in May, 1933, hardly enough to give them a license to Nazify the Freistadt. Theoretically, the city is still free and independent, and supposedly there is still freedom of association and of the press. However, the following report indicates the true state of affairs:

A journalist named Fritz Hirschfeld, employed on the staff of the Social Democratic *Danziger Volksstimme*, arrested by the Danzig police during the campaign in recent by-elections and deported to Germany, has now been transferred from Elbing (East Prussia), where he had been in "protective custody," to Central Germany.

Hirschfeld was arrested by the Danzig political police, along with an ex-actress named Lona Berlow—one day before the expiration of the sentence of three days' prohibition pronounced against the *Danziger Volksstimme* by the Chief of Police during the election campaign, and subsequently annulled by the Danzig Senate; and the next day he was deported to Germany as an "undesirable alien." At the time the press bureau attached to the department of the Chief of Police gave out that the reason for the police measures against Hirschfeld had been that he "was in communication with foreign refugee headquarters in London and Prague," and had "supplied them with the lowest kind of atrocity stories about the allegedly intolerable conditions brought about by National

#### Socialism in Germany and Danzig.

After being deported to Germany, Hirschfeld was first of all taken into "protective custody" by the police at Elbing. On November 15th, a preliminary judicial inquiry was opened against him at Elbing, which dragged on for some time, but brought no evidence against him to light. The preliminary inquiry was then suspended on December 21st, as its results were such as to exclude all possibility of bringing a charge against him; but on the same day he was again taken into protective custody at Elbing. He has now been taken with a convoy of prisoners from Elbing to Central Germany. The convoy travelled via Danzig.

#### SO THAT'S ALL THAT'S THE MATTER!

At last the depression problem is solved! A letter to the New York Times kicks Old Man Depression in the slats and he takes the count of nine, gets up, and down he goes for a knockout.

The writer says, says he: "We Americans need a chiropractor to stiffen our backbones, a big dose of iron and steel for our blood, and a lot of bear grease to oil our elbow joints. Instead of whining and complaining, lolling on street corners, or sitting around the stove in the country store, we should realize the stern truth that life at its best is hard, and stiffen our sinews and gird up our loins to overcome life's hardness by overcoming our own softness and weakness."

Having seen your chiropractor, the writer then would urge President Roosevelt to buy up all small farms and settle the jobless on them, telling them: "Root, hog or die."

Now then, quit whining, see Doc and have a gin guzzle with us!

## Three "Territories"

By Raphael Abramowitsch

THE most characteristic feature of the present situation in the Socialist movement of Europe is its division in two or three "territories," a division that grows every day more distinct. We have in Europe a "territory of fascism," old (Italy) and new (Germany, Austria), which comprises with a few exceptions the whole of central and south Europe. We have on the other side the so-called "territory of stable democracy"—England, the Scandinavian states, and so on—which faces the west and northwest of Europe. And there is a third division in western Europe, a "territory of menaced democracy," states like France, Switzerland and others, in which democracy has to struggle against a mighty reactionary and fascist trend.

This peculiar political geography determines not only the general development of Europe and of world politics, but also the ideological evolution of the Socialist movement in the different "territories." This is to be expected; the most important discovery of Marx was the establishment of close causal connection between the psychology and the ideas of a class and the conditions of its life and struggle. And the very different conditions under which the workers of the different parts of Europe have now to live and to struggle for their social existence make them feel in quite a different way about such problems as revolution, dictatorship and democracy.

## Where Fascism Rages; Y And Where Fascism Socialism Must Have

The workers of Germany, Austria or Spain, who have had the experience of an anti-monarchist and anti-feudal revolution made entirely by democratic methods that ended in failure, are inclined to think that there was something wrong in the tactics of the Socialist parties which headed and led these revolutions. They are disappointed in democracy, and when they think of the future revolution by which they hope to overthrow the dictatorship of Hitler or Starhemberg—any other way to freedom being simply impossible for them—they want to avoid the mistakes they made 1918. And most of them think the best way would be (in the case of a new revolution) to keep the revolutionary power in their hands so long as possible, i.e., to establish a sort of a revolutionary dictatorship which will have to defend the revolution vigorously and to destroy the economic basis of the "Junkers," big capitalists, and so on, before restoring full democratic freedom for all.

At the same time, while the German and Austrian Socialists are revising their former pure democratic Socialism in the direction of more revolutionary tactics, the labor parties in the democratic sections of Europe are in a very different situation. They live and struggle on the basis of a demo-



Raphael Abramowitsch

cratic constitution and making by methods of legal tactics, by cooperation with groups, and generally following the so-called road of Socialism quite natural reason to change revise their political philosophy support the

## Here's One Way to Get Out of The Bloody Mess of War

THERE'S a movie short going the rounds of the neighborhood houses that is designed to show the importance of the work of the newsreel cameraman. The picture shows some things that, perhaps, the makers of the film didn't bargain for.

The idea is to show that the cameraman sees all, knows all. For example, the planes that fly high and drop bombs on defenseless cities. You see big bombers fly into the flat bellies of dirigibles and hitch and unhitch themselves as they prepare to unload their cargoes of high explosives.

Only, we are told in the next few hundred feet of film, on the ground are powerful searchlights and sensitive electric eyes to watch for the planes and the anti-aircraft guns to shoot them down. So if you are disturbed by the danger from the air, you are reassured by the sensitive electric eyes on the ground, and the guns that will shoot the planes down. Celluloid being expensive, the film does not go on to its logical conclusion and show how better planes can be made to avoid the electric eyes and anti-aircraft guns; and how more sensitive searchlights and more powerful guns can get the better planes; and how still better searchlights and guns; and better planes . . . and so on, far into the asylum.

At any rate, the last shot in the picture gives a fine suggestion. It shows a great battleship plunging in the trough of the sea, flag flying and audience cheering. But hold! It's all a mistake—there's nobody on board. It isn't one of Uncle Sam's battle wagons loaded to the gunnels with gobs all set for

a fight or a frolic (mainly the frolic); the ship is uninhabited and is controlled by radio control hundreds of miles away.

You see men at a switchboard pulling plugs and pressing buttons and throwing switches, to make the ship sail and turn and fire big guns right into the sides of other ships, presumably also controlled from switchboards far, far away.

And as the big ships pound each other into scrap iron without the loss of a man, it occurs that that mayn't be a bad way to fight the wars of the future. You get the ships and the thrills and the expenditures for munitions, but nobody will be hurt.

Only there are a lot of people we might like to see on board the ships when men on shore start pulling plugs and throwing the switches and the guns begin to boom.

It's a mad, mad world, my masters!

#### DEMAND RELEASE OF TOM MOONEY

CLEVELAND, Ohio. — Branch 79 of the Workmen's Circle has filed a resolution of protest against the continued incarceration of Tom Mooney following the recent indecisive passing-the-buck Supreme Court decision.

The resolution recites the known facts of admitted perjury in the Mooney frame-up, and calls attention to the recent acquittal of Mooney on a charge identical with the one for which he is serving a life sentence.

Copies were sent by Secretary Emanuel Ecker to the President, the Governor of California, the Socialist and labor press, and to Tom Mooney himself.

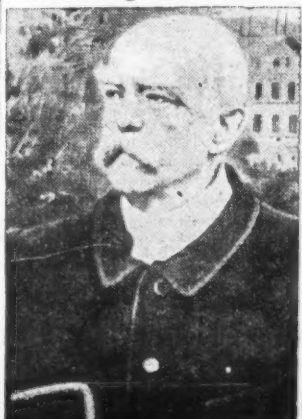
## Fifty Years from Bismarck

By Emily

IT'S half a century from Bismarck to Roosevelt. But the questions of tactics for the Socialist Party raised by the Wagner bill came to the fore on the Continent fifty years ago and many times since. Can the experience of the Socialists abroad aid us in shaping our policy with regard to the latest maneuver of the New Deal?

What should be the attitude of Socialists toward the Administration's social security program? Should we ostrich-like refuse to see? Should we sit back, saying, "You have stolen our planks"? Should we oppose the program? What should our position be?

#### He Challenged the Socialists



Otto von Bismarck  
Who thought he could choke off the progress of Socialism by giving the workers social reforms

Bismarck, first statesmen to at workers to the introduced side by brutal anti-Socialist 1890 far-reaching social insurance, frankly:

"Give the workers the right of employment he has health."



Emily N. Brown

I believe that of the Weyden (sic) program bird call in vain the working government is concerned for the thronging to the

Bismarck was His actions were the Socialist ship and voting never before, de repression laws. Bebel, spokesman Democrats in the Iron Chancellor

"If anything Social Democracy tendency, it is Prince Bismarck extent declared

# of Socialist Parties

Where Democracy Rules  
Menaces Democracy  
Different Programs

and non-revolutionary democracy, and even the danger of growing fascist trends in all countries of Europe does not make them accept any revolutionary amendments. On the contrary, our friends in England, the Netherlands, Sweden or Denmark are strongly convinced that the best way to meet the fascist danger in their respective countries is eagerly to avoid anything that looks like revolution, anything that can disturb their political collaboration with the non-proletarian democratic elements. From this point of view they also consider a united front with the Communists as a dangerous experiment and reject it.

They may be right or wrong, but this psychology is based on the conditions under which the English and Scandinavian workers live and struggle. A more revolutionary ideology has not much chance to become dominant in the Socialist movements of England, Sweden or Denmark.

Another kind of spirit exists among the workers in the third section of Europe, the territory of "menaced democracy"—like France, and so on.

They still have a democratic state, they still live in a regime of political freedom. But this democracy is no longer stable, the "balance of power" is no longer

sure. Corresponding to this situation the Socialists must combine their normal traditional tactics with the new aims, they must at the same time be legal, democratic, "reformist" and prepare themselves and their workers for the fight against the attacks of fascism, which they consider to be unavoidable. It is to be understood that in this situation and under these conditions the French Socialists, for instance, accept an agreement of united action with the Communist Party, declaring themselves willing to defend the civil liberties of the French republic.

As my readers see, it is not a matter of "left" and "right" principles that now divide the international Socialist movement in Europe. Differences in political tactics and the ideas which exist between certain parties in Europe are only and purely a result, a "radiation" of the differing political conditions in the respective countries.

Can this be changed? Obviously not. But can our Socialist International endure a situation like this? Can an international body work when its national sections have such different opinions? Must not our International as an ideological and moral unity collapse and perish under the influence of the internal fights which must occur under these circumstances?

Not at all. In my opinion—and also the opinion of a great number of European Socialists—there is no contradiction of principles between "left" and "right," between "reformism" and "revolutionary Socialism," if only our lefts and revolutionists still maintain democracy as a basic principle of Socialism as opposed to Commu-

nism, and if our rights and reformists admit that the changed conditions in the countries of fascist dictatorship or menaced democracy demand a fundamental change of the Socialist tactics in these countries.

In other words, we must imagine our International as an army, different divisions of which have to fight under very different conditions: the one is forced to lie in trenches, the other makes cavalry attacks, the third is fighting in the mountains with artillery. Why is the trench division to consider the others fighting with wrong arms and inadequate methods? How can the cavalry division demand that the mountain division should attack in the same manner as it does?

**Real unity of action and theory consists not in doing the same thing under different conditions, but in arriving at the same aim by changing the methods corresponding to different conditions.**

To maintain the moral and ideological unity of our international Socialist movement it is not necessary, for instance, that the British Labor Party should accept for England the methods and even the phraseology of the Austrians, or that the illegal German Party should try to copy in Hitlerist Germany the tactics of the Swedish comrades; but it is necessary that the British and the Austrians and the Germans and the Swedes should understand the historical relativity and the correctness of their corresponding tactics. They must agree that the tactics they do not use in their own country can nevertheless be right and good under other conditions and even in their country if the conditions are changed.

It is not an International "without principles" that will result from this basis, but an international body which gives its sections a wide autonomy of tactics without ceasing to be a united, living and acting International.

## Editor's Corner

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

By James Oneal

#### Communism in the Socialist Party

NO member of the Socialist Party a year ago would have charged that other members would soon favor Communist views or trends within the party, but within a year we have reached a stage that tolerance of insurrectionists is supported in the name of free speech. From this point of view the expulsion of insurrectionists from the party in 1919 was a mistake. We should have tolerated them and permitted them to drag us underground with them by the end of that year.

To be a revolutionary party it isn't necessary to play the fool. In fact, to play that role is not revolutionary; it means a reversion to an early form of utopianism. It is even reactionary in that its supporters do what the enemy want us to do. A military general who learned what the enemy wanted him to do and then did it would be court-martialed and shot.

Another form of the Communist trend is represented by a pamphlet by Albert Goldman, "From Communism to Socialism," published in Chicago. The author has been a member of the Communist Party and the Communist League (Trotskyists) and has joined the Socialist Party. A Communist may well join the Socialist Party if he repudiates his Communism, but if he remains a Communist what business has he in the Socialist Party? No Communist group would admit a Socialist if he did not repudiate his Socialism, and rightly so. The conflict between the two philosophies is so basic that the two movements have been at war for years; and when two persons holding these respective views meet in the same organization the conflict continues.

This is evident even from the pamphlet before us. The author does not say that he has abandoned the philosophy and program of Communism. On the contrary, he disagrees only with some policies of Communist organizations. Speaking for himself and others he says:

"Does joining the Socialist Party mean that we have renounced our principles? Decidedly not. For myself, I can say that I still adhere to the principles of revolutionary Marxism as generally interpreted by Lenin and Trotsky. It speaks volumes for the character of the Socialist Party in Illinois when knowing that I was taken in as a member."

We like the candor of Goldman. He does not come into the party with a mask. His Marxism is that of Lenin and Trotsky; that is, Communism. He knows that Lenin and Trotsky do not interpret the Socialist Party but he wants them to. He writes: "We recognize that the Socialist Party has no revolutionary program and that it has no consistent revolutionary trade union tactic." Lenin and Trotsky have both and he goes on to say that he is glad that the Socialist Party gives him freedom to agitate for both.

Goldman also writes: "We have joined the Socialist Party because we shall have the right to express our ideas and because we hope to develop and strengthen the militant left wing." And what does he expect will be the result of the party providing him with a forum to agitate Leninism-Trotskyism among the party members? Here again is candor. He writes:

"Of course, I expect to see struggles in the S. P. between reformists and militants. I EVEN EXPECT TO SEE SPLITS." (The capitals are ours.)

Before he joined the party, he declares, he could get no Socialist to listen to him. Now he can reach party members direct in the branches! To be sure, he calls himself a "revolutionary Socialist" and not a Communist but his acceptance of Leninism-Trotskyism is sufficient to indicate his point of view. Of course, much is said of "revolutionists" and "reformists." We who differ with him are "reformists" and he is a "revolutionist."

We do not have to go into this here, but we recall that this was the issue raised by the insurrectionists in the S. L. P. in 1883, the Impossibilities in the S. P. in 1904, the Syndicalists in the S. P. in 1912, the insurrectionists in the S. P. in 1919, and it is again raised this year. It is old stuff and we have only the following to say of it here:

The worker who gives his time solely to agitation in the elemental ideas of the Socialist program and philosophy in this country today is doing more to create a real revolutionary movement than all of the theoreticians who spend their time on tactics, Leninism, Trotskyism, and so on. Tens of millions of workers do not know of our existence and still have the most primitive conceptions of even our most elementary views. The party member who attempts to reach these uninformed masses helps build a movement; the professional theoreticians help in fostering party paralysis. From 1883 to 1935 there has been no exception to this general rule.

## Marck to Roosevelt

Brown

he European... tying the... list state, inde... with his... laws of 1878... sures for so... stated quite

g man the... as long as... re him care... hen he is... ick, and... maintenance... hen he is... ld. If you... ill do that... ithout fear... the sacri... or crying... ut 'State... ocialism' d... irectly the... ords 'provi... on for old... ge' are ut... ed... then... gentlemen... ocial Demo... ound their... as soon as... ee that the... nestly con... welfare, the... ill cease."

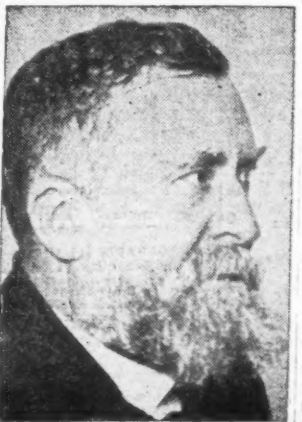
oor prophet... much fuel for... nt. Member... increased as... the savage... great August... the Social... hstag, twitted... saying:

urthered the... gitation and... fact that... to a certain... 'Socialism'

and social reform. . . . People are saying everywhere: When today Prince Bismarck with his great authority comes forward and not only acknowledges the existence of a social question, which only a few years ago was emphatically denied by the ruling authorities, . . . then it may well be concluded that Social Democracy is at bottom right."

Several years later, in France, Georges Clemenceau, dominant spirit in a Radical Socialist (we would call it Socialistic Radical) cabinet, introducing measures for national insurance against unemployment and sickness, progressive income tax and death duties, taunted the Socialists: "My program? Why it

#### He Accented the Challenge



Jean Jaurès

Who met the challenge of the social reformers by asserting the aim of Socialists—is Socialism

## There Are Some Folks Not Yet Ready for the Bread Line

THEY are not standing in the breadline. They don't need a security plan. They have their own security plan, and they don't need any special legislation, thank you.

For example, there is General Motors, the giant corporation that makes and sells automobiles, frigidaire and other products, that is so closely tied up through interlocking directorates with United States Steel, the du Ponts and the Pennsylvania Railroad. G.M. reports for 1934 net profits of

is in your pocket. You have picked it from mine."

This was the occasion for one of the most masterly speeches ever delivered by Jean Jaurès, in which he defined the gulf between a party of liberalism, represented by Clemenceau, and the party of Social Democracy. He pointed out that in opposition the Liberals, like the Socialists, denounced the capitalist system. In power, they offered no fundamental program. "It is a great mistake to discredit in the eyes of the workers a system which you do not know how to abolish," he declared.

Jaurès explained the Socialist position as follows: "If you are in earnest in your desire to nationalize railway, and mines, and to carry out reforms, let it be clearly stated—and you will have our support. No reform will be wrecked by our opposition, but while our method is that of peaceful reform, our goal will ever remain the Revolution: namely, the complete transformation of the present social system."

The position of the Socialists (Continued on Page Six)

\$94,769,000, and after deducting \$9,178,000 dividends on preferred stock there is still left a dividend of \$1.99 on each share of common stock. This compares with \$83,213.676 the previous year, netting \$1.72 per share.

And now here comes the General Motors Securities Company, controlled by the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company (the old tie-up!), shown to have control of \$375,730,000 in 11,938,052 common shares of General Motors. All the Class A stock of General Motors is owned by General Motors executives, not many of whom are on relief or on the breadline.

General Electric is not to be outdone by General Motors, and saves \$2,750,000 a year by retiring special stock, for which \$47,886,500 will be required; the total outstanding cash and securities amount to \$104,000,000 as compared to \$112,000,000 a year ago.

Mayflower Associates, Inc., a trust company, reports an increase in its assets in one year from \$10,762,180.86, or \$48.66 a share, to \$11,275,270, or \$50.98 a share, within a year; net income, after deducting taxes and expenses, amounted to \$176,523 for the year. Guests at the Municipal Lodging House and persons on relief rolls will be happy to know that the corporation hold a 25 per cent interest in gold properties south of Coolgardie, in Western Australia.

During the past week steel operations went up three points. Hallelujah!

All of which indicates that there are certain sections of our people who are not quite ready for the \$7.50 monthly benefits of the President's widely ballyhooed "security" bills!

## Milwaukee Party in School Board Fight

MILWAUKEE. — The Socialist Party this week announced its candidates for the School Board election this spring. They are Elmer Baumann, Martin Baumann, Mrs. Mercedes Bean, Mrs. Hannah Morris Biemiller, and William Kroening.

Kroening and Elmer Baumann will be up for re-election, their six year terms expiring this spring. Martin Baumann is a former member of the Board, having been defeated by only a few hundred votes when he ran for re-election two years ago.

Both the Baumanns are well known in union circles, Elmer being active in the electricians' union and Martin in the sheet metal workers.

Mrs. Bean is the daughter of the veteran Wisconsin Socialist, Arnold Zander of Two Rivers. All the members of her family have been active in the movement for many years.

Mrs. Biemiller is the wife of Andrew J. Biemiller, Socialist Party educational director and editor of the Wisconsin Leader. She was actively engaged in the recent Boston Store Strike and was arrested while leading a customers' picket line. The lower courts convicted her of disorderly conduct, but the decision was reversed on appeal.

An aggressive campaign will be waged and hopes for success run high.

### Nebraska

Omaha. — Tony Sender, German refugee, will speak on "Fugitive from Fascism" Tuesday, Feb. 12, at 8 p.m., in the Lyric Bldg., 19th and Farnam Sts.; admission 25 cents. Tickets obtained at 222 Lyric Bldg. or at 2512 Caldwell St. She will probably speak also at Grant, Neb., in the western part of the state.

## Vienna Socialist Heroes Face Secret Execution

(Continued from Page Three)

can Constitution, the Schutzbund for its defense. If the Schutzbund are blamed for possessing arms and explosives, the Heimwehr under the leadership of Starhemberg and Fey shares the same blame. But those who kept arms for the defense of the Constitution are now accused of high treason, while those who assembled weapons against the Republic now form the Government of Austria!

Together with these workers two officers, Major Eifler and Colonel Löw, are indicted. Both are well-known officers of the Austrian army and were later staff members of the Schutzbund. Both were arrested before February 12th. They are charged with high treason because they undertook the defense of Austrian democracy. But the fascist Government has another reason for prosecuting these men. A few months ago it offered them immunity if they would serve the fascist government and spread the gospel of fascism amongst the former Schutzbund members. In the eyes of the fascists these men committed the unforgivable crime by refusing to betray their friends and their beliefs.

It was international public opinion that freed the well-known Social Democratic Party Executive members from the clerical-fascist dungeons. Will public opinion tolerate that modest workers and loyal officers remain buried in the prisons of Austrian fascism simply because their names are virtually unknown? Austrian labor expects that the Socialist Parties everywhere mobilize public opinion against the judicial travesty that is now going to take place in Vienna!

SAVE THE VIENNA SCHUTZBUNDLER!

FASCIST GOVERNMENT ALARMED

As we go to press the New York Sun publishes a copyrighted dis-

## From Bismarck to Roosevelt

*The Iron Chancellor thought he could still the Socialist 'bird call,' but he was wrong; and so is Roosevelt, if he thinks his 'security' bill is enough.*

(Continued from Page Five)

was consistently that of encouraging the establishment of principles of social insurance, and criticizing their inadequate application by bourgeois governments, together with a continuous drive toward the revolutionary goal. On this policy, the Socialist Party of France also thrived.

About the same time in England, David Lloyd George, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduced the "War Budget" of 1909, which set a precedent for the use of taxation to promote social ends. Making his bid for popular favor three years after the country had returned a bloc of 29 Labor members to Parliament, he said: "This is a war budget. It is for raising money to wage implacable warfare against poverty and squalidness."

The budget was thrown out by the Lords, but in 1911 the National

Insurance Act was passed with the indispensable aid of the Labor Party members. Here, too, Labor Party sentiment continued to grow and to turn more and more into Socialist channels.

In America, the only movement for social insurance, that of workmen's compensation, up to the introduction of old age pensions during the depression, crystallized in the most vigorous period of Socialism and labor organization before the war, 1905-1915.

The history of social legislation is first one of opposition, tagging measures as criminal and vicious; then of considering them well-intentioned but impractical, and finally, after as much delay as possible, the introduction of weak measures that are exalted as a great and virtuous contribution to the workers.

### Workmen's Circle Branches Launch New Leader Drive

More than 140 delegates, representing 86 branches of the Workmen's Circle, voted enthusiastically to devote themselves to the building up of The New Leader at a conference at the Forward Building, 175 East Broadway, New York

City, Monday night.

The conference met under the chairmanship of Max Haskel of the National Executive of the great national workingmen's fraternal organization, and warm speeches were delivered by Philip Geliebter, educational director, and Fred Shulman, secretary of the English-speaking section of the organization.

After a report on the progress of The New Leader by S. M. Levitas, business manager, a committee of 15 was elected to carry on work to build up this publication. The committee promptly declared themselves the National Workmen's Circle Committee for The New Leader.

### This Means Whatever It Means

Yes, even the Bible output has suffered an enormous decline because of the depression.

The Federal Department of Commerce reports a decline of 21 percent in books published in 1933 compared with 1931. The largest decrease was registered in Bibles, which declined from 4,676,000 in 1931 to 666,000 in 1933.

On the other hand, nearly 1,113,000 books on sociology and economics were published, compared with 620,000 in 1931.

### Zinoviev Gets "The Works"

Gregory Zinoviev gets ten years in prison and Leo Kamenef five years in the "Workers' Fatherland." Not so many years ago Zinoviev was the head of the Communist International and issuing pompous ukases to the labor and Socialist parties of various countries informing them of the route they must take to reach the Bolshevik heaven. Zinoviev himself has now traveled the Holy Trail to that region of bliss.

Zinoviev also was merciless when he sat high in the seat of authority in Moscow. Thousands of Socialists, Social Revolutionaries and Bolsheviks were sent to prison, or into exile, or to their deaths. Zinoviev by this time has met some of his victims in the prison which he will occupy for ten years. What his reception was when the doors opened to him would make an interesting story.

Twice Zinoviev had confessed his "errors" when he departed from the "party line," quite in contrast with the twelve Social Revolutionaries in 1923 who stood their ground in defense of their views although facing death or long

It is not an accident that the President's program emerges at a time of trade union revolt against the New Deal and widespread disillusionment after six years of depression with the two old parties. The very real threat from the left of independent political action by the masses has caused the President to turn to proposals popularized by many years of Socialist propaganda.

A realistic Socialist policy will welcome the recognition of a principle for which the party has long fought, will vigorously criticize the inadequacy of the measures proposed, and will build its following by its sincere fight for more real benefits. In the struggle it will never forget that no measure however excellent is an answer to the problem of social insecurity, and will ever drive toward the revolutionary goal.

### THOMAS IN ROCHESTER AT LABOR MEETING

ROCHESTER. — The Labor Committee will hold a public meeting Saturday, Feb. 9, at the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Hall, 476 Clinton Ave. North, at 8:15 p. m.

Norman Thomas, who speaks at a luncheon of the City Club, will

## There Is No Substitute for Socialist Educational Work

By Herbert M. Merrill

EVEN fools are expected to learn something from experience, and the experience of the First International with Bakunin and other exponents of physical force should be convincing to anybody acquainted with the history of the Socialist movement.

However, there are those in every age of the world who simply cannot wait to educate their fellow workers—they must force their own conception of economic and social systems down the throats of men and women, just as the fascists of Italy compelled obdurate trade unionists to swallow castor oil and like it.

If I believed that the only way Socialism can come is through a violent revolution, I should be honest enough, I hope, to join the Communist Party and give it my support. While it is true that Communists disclaim individual

terms of imprisonment. Finally, there is little doubt that Zinoviev would have done to Stalin what Stalin did to him if the ex-president of the Third International ruled today in the Kremlin.

### New Leader Dinner in Paterson

A BIG New Leader dinner is being arranged by Paterson and Passaic Socialists on Saturday evening, February 9. This affair will be held in the S and C Restaurant on Church Street, Paterson.

Frank R. Crosswaith will head the list of prominent speakers and an enjoyable evening is promised. Large delegations of hungry Socialists are expected from Paterson and nearby towns.

Reservations may be obtained from A. Dolder, Box 55, Great Notch, N. J.

## YPSL's Pledge Fight On Lynch Law Evil

Vigorous support of the Costigan-Wagner anti-lynching bill has been pledged by the Young People's Socialist League, and messages of support of this measure, which would make participation in lynchings a federal offense, were sent by National Secretary Winston Dancis to President Roosevelt and Senate Majority Leader Joseph T. Robinson.

Pride was expressed by the young Socialists in the fact that Victor L. Berger, pioneer leader of the Socialist Party, introduced bills similar to the Costigan-Wagner bill during his terms in Congress.

The National Executive Committee of the Young People's Socialist League at its recent meeting in Cleveland adopted a resolution sharply criticizing Father Coughlin's National Union for Social Justice as being demagogic and inadequate. The Coughlin program was described as being "vague and confusing, aiming basically at the utter impossibility of 'production for use and profit' at the same time." No change is proposed in a society in which the majority are poor, and the "wicked minority" have concentrated the wealth of the nation in their hands.

He will speak on "The Socialist Attitude Toward Labor" and will also discuss the Commonwealth Plan. Henry D. O'Connell, president of the Central Trades and Labor Council, will speak on "The Value of Labor Organization." It is expected that the Central Trades and Labor Council will endorse the meeting and send Mr. O'Connell officially to represent it.

acts of violence against capitalist institutions, the so-called splinter groups of the Communist Party appear to be rallying grounds for would-be followers of the tactics which Bakunin and Louis Blanqui advocated, and which split the First International.

Obviously the Communists expect that the next World War will see the conscripted workers of all countries returning from the trenches with their rifles in their hands just as they did in Russia, but it seems quite as obvious to me that handlers of rifles without education in the philosophy and program of Socialism might be as easily led into fascism by the first Hitler, Mussolini or Huey Long who came along.

It is because I want Socialism in my own time, in our time, that I hold that the Socialist Party cannot afford to admit as members proponents of armed insurrection and violent terrorist action. It cannot afford to take a chance of being driven back to the Middle Ages by encouraging dictatorships of either the Right or the Left. We cannot afford to blink at the suppression of free speech, whether by Hitler or Stalin, to exchange for a mess of pottage the democracy for which generations have struggled for and won.

It was alleged that one of the compelling reasons which inspired the Kaiser to go into the war was the steadily rising tide of Socialism in Germany. That tide, rising all over the world, was checked by the World War.

War is not the "midwife of progress" but of REACTION. But for the World War there would have been a Socialist Germany today.

Those who cannot wait for education to do its work are cutting themselves off from the possibility of entering the Cooperative Commonwealth of our dreams. There is NO SUBSTITUTE FOR "EDUCATE AND ORGANIZE."

## Vicious Election Laws Robbed Many Illinois Workers of Votes

By Anton Garden

Chairman, Cook County, Illinois  
In his discussion of the Socialist vote in various states, the editor of The New Leader implies there is something seriously wrong with our movement in Illinois which is generally known to be predominantly "militant," "left" or what you will.

On the face of it, the decline of our vote of over 50% for the state ticket in comparison with 1932 is a serious matter. If the decline is due to a wrong policy it is high time to correct it. If it is due largely to objective conditions over which we have small or no control, it is well to understand them.

First, the movement in this state is relatively young, dating back about three years. For a number of years and up to 1932 we had no organization outside of Cook County, and very little there, and that largely among the foreign born comrades. Within the last three years, however, about 80 new branches have been formed in about a dozen counties, 11 within the last three months. Ideologically the new comrades seem to know what they want. In how to conduct the organization, both local and state, there is room for much-needed improvement. But our greatest handicap is our poverty. This poverty is not due to factional fights over the Detroit Declaration but rather to our inability and indifference to provide for a minimum budget. Till this problem is solved—and this goes for every state—our work will suffer.

### Features of the Week on (1200 Kc.) WEVD (21 M)

Sun.—10 a.m., Forward Hour, music and sketches; 2 p.m., "Lola, Mont-Gorsey, soprano; 8, Don Carlos, "Poet Philosopher"; 8:30, Edith Friedman, piano; 10, Symposium.

Mon.—8 a.m., "Starting the Day Right," Jacob S. List; 4:45, Musical Album; 5:30, Italian Music.

Tues.—8:15 p.m., Charlotte Tonhazy, violin; 8:30, Cecil Burrows, baritone; 8:45, "Economic Planning—Society in the Making," Paul U. Kellogg, Editor Survey Graphic; 10, Review of the News; 10:15, "The Three Debs," vocal trio; 10:30, "Paris in New York," music.

Wed.—8:15, String Ensemble; 8:30, Two Piano Team; 8:45, "The Unemployed and Emergency Relief," talk; 10:15, "The Future of Liberalism in America," Prof. William P. Montague of Columbia U.; 10:30, Selma Britie, songs; 10:45, Rose Kay, piano.

Thurs.—3:45 p.m., Nicholas Salsvasky, baritone; 8, Emergency Relief Bureau, talk; 8:30, Sylvia Bagley, soprano; 8:45, "Psychoanalysis Today," Dr. Sander Lorand, Chief of the Mental Health Clinic, Mt. Sinai Hospital, University of the Air; 10:15, "Newspaper Guild on the Air," talks; 10:30, "The Wandering Tenor," songs; 10:45, Lane and Anderson, songs.

Fri.—8 p.m., Travel Talk; 8:15, "Art of Enjoying Music," Dr. Sigmund Spaeth; 8:30, Rhythm Aces, vocal sextet; 8:45, Talk, "Child Labor Amendment" 10, Sketch, League for Industrial Democracy, Presentation; 10:30, Medical Hour; 10:45, Vint Bedell, cowboy songs.

Sat.—6 p.m., "Jewish Events of the Week"; 6:45, "A Mother's Sacrifice," featuring Jennie Moscovitz; 8, Metropolitan String Ensemble; 8:30, Studio Program.

## CONNECTICUT SOLONS BATTLE FOR RELIEF

(Continued from Page One)

tling more persons on farms would only aggravate the situation.

Bills introduced into the legislature by Socialists during the past week include measures for old-age pension, increasing minimum wage for minors, naming of a commission by the Governor to study the relief situation in the State with a view to modernizing and placing relief administration on an equitable, scientific, and non-political basis; requiring the Public Utilities Commission to conduct hearings on rates and complaints in the cities concerned rather than in Hartford; to investigate charges of bribery made by Senator Robbins, Republican, who claimed a Democratic official sought to have him change his vote during two-day deadlock in the organization of the Senate; and barring any member of the Legislature from holding appointive office for which confirmation by the Legislature is necessary.

Second the state legislature passed a vicious election law so quietly that even the daily press reported only the *fait accompli*. For minority parties this law makes it next to impossible to function politically. Its most "liberal" feature requires a minimum of 25,000 signatures of registered voters, who have not voted in the primary, to nominate a state ticket or petition. However, to place a city, county, congressional or senatorial ticket or an individual candidate it requires qualified signatures of at least 5% of the total vote cast at the preceding similar election. In Cook County this requirement is about 85,000 signatures. In the current city election, for instance, this number is about 60,000 signatures. This is a tremendous job even for a much stronger movement than ours. It saps our resources, and energy and dampens one's spirit. It effectively keeps down a minor political party—as intended by the lackeys of capitalism.

Third, due to this iniquitous capitalist law and the wellknown predilections of the state Democratic machine, now the Tammany Hall No. 1, we barely got on the ballot at the last election. When presented, our petition was accepted, but disqualified over night due to governor's bad deed or someone's order. Announcement of this in the daily press caused much harm to our election possibilities, such as they were, even though the election commission later changed its mind because of outside pressure.

Fourth, our campaign was extremely weak even in comparison with 1932. The state office, which just then changed its secretary and was, beside, without a dollar in its treasury, was largely ineffective. Whatever campaign we had was spotty. It was effective only in two down-state counties where we have a comparatively strong following among the miners and industrial workers. In both counties we polled over 5% of the vote and became a "legal" party for county matters.

In Cook County, due to the impossible number of signatures to nominate and the weakness of the movement, we did not have any local ticket, which fact harmed the state ticket also. Then, too, the Tammanyites have perfected their machine since the presidential election.

In the 22nd and 23rd Wards, predominantly Bohemian, where we distributed about 25,000 pieces of campaign literature—a fine platform—and had a rally, the slogan, "Forward with Roosevelt," plus the Bohemian politicians, who are among the most important jobholders in the county and city due to their successful exploitation of the strong nationalistic sentiment of their followers—the same goes for the Poles, Italians and other strong immigrant groups—they reduced our normal vote by about two-thirds.

Moreover, at least in Cook Co., our votes were counted only where we had watchers—in relatively few precincts. And even there we know of instances where the crooked precinct election officials stole our entire vote, small as it was, by simply altering the tally sheet after the departure of our watchers! That votes of minor parties are either not counted or stolen in Cook County unless there is someone to block the thievery is a notorious fact.

These are some of the facts explaining our decline at the last election in which the state ticket was of minor importance. Do they cast a reflection on our movement in this state? Organizationally, yes; we have a long way to travel in order to build an effective party, but our Socialist integrity cannot be questioned. We may have our differences of opinion, but we don't have any factional fight. Our "rights," "lefts" and "militants" seem at least to be civilized. And this is something, too. I hope we remain civilized.

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

## Young Socialists Plan Membership Drive

CLEVELAND—Plans for a drive for 2,500 new members before the July national convention were approved by the Young People's Socialist League national executive committee at its meeting here. The drive will start February 12. Quotas are being assigned to all local branches.

Summer training schools will be held in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. Provision was also made for holding many week-end organization training schools in the larger cities during the spring. The national convention will be held July 19-21, and the Young Socialist Review was authorized to carry the pre-convention discussion, so that all points of view in the movement may be expressed.

Plans were approved to double the size of the League paper, the Challenge, and a campaign will be carried on to start this expansion program with the second anniversary issue in April.

A monster petition campaign is being initiated in cooperation with the Socialist Youth International to bring pressure on the American Congress and the International Labor Conference for more relief for the millions of young unemployed.

## Warning to Polish Socialists

We are requested by the Polish Socialist Alliance, a language section of the Socialist Party of the United States, to warn all our comrades against a so-called convention to be held in Detroit, called for February 2-3, by the former branch *Spolnia* of the Polish Socialist Alliance.

The said branch was dissolved by the Alliance for activities contrary to Socialist principles and inimical to the interests of the Polish Socialist Alliance and the Polish Workers' Aid Fund.

The object of the so-called convention, the Alliance declares, is to attempt to destroy the Alliance and the Polish Workers' Aid Fund.

## Party Notes

### Fund Drive Stirs Party

Chicago.—Socialists of the country are swinging enthusiastically behind plans for raising the funds needed to carry on the 1935 activities of the party. Fifteen states have already officially accepted their quotas.

Present plans are for Washington, D. C., to open the official drive in the east with a mass meeting for Norman Thomas. Cincinnati will open the western drive with a mass meeting in the Music Hall, which is expected to bring out 3,500 people to hear Norman Thomas. Daniel W. Hoan, Maynard C. Krueger and Clarence Senior.

Repeating and improving its highly successful entertainment of last year, the Milwaukee party will hold a four-day bazaar and carnival in Eagles' hall early in March for the benefit of the fund. States which have accepted their drive quotas are California, Colorado, Florida, Indiana, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, New York, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia and Wyoming.

### Iowa

By Robert Murray, Sec'y, Local Ames  
Ames.—Fred Henderson spoke here before several hundred Iowa State college students and townspeople at a meeting sponsored by the Ames chapter of the Student League for Industrial Democracy. The following night he was guest at an informal dinner given by the local and spoke to an audience of about 100 in the high school auditorium.

The Ames Tribune-Times carried a lengthy report and synopsis of Henderson's address, written by the oversigned and prominently displayed.

### Missouri

Kansas City.—Tony Sender will speak at the Liberal Center, 3427 Baltimore Ave., Feb. 8, at 8. At 6:30 there will be a dinner in her honor at the same place.

### Wisconsin

Milwaukee.—The 1935 Socialist Bazaar and Carnival will be held March 7, 8, and 9, at the Eagles' club.

The Eagles' club house will be taken over for the four days. Dancing will go on in the ballroom every night. A large percentage of the proceeds go for state of the committee in charge consists of Al Benson, Carl R. Hampel, Alderman William Tesch.

### Illinois

Chicago.—Tony Sender will be guest of honor at a reception and tea arranged by the Socialist Party Women's Committee of Cook County, Sunday, Feb. 3. The reception has as sponsors prominent Socialists, trade unionists and liberals. Various peace groups have pledged their cooperation. The reception will be held at the Chicago Women's Club, 72 East 11th St., at 4 p.m.

During her Chicago stay, Comrade Sender is booked to speak at the forum of the Jewish Socialist, Verbands, and to appear before the Central Labor Council

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SEND 25c to I. Levin, State Hotel, San Fernando, California, for the booklet called Good Sense, Hard Times, Cause and Cure, and learn how to organize to Democratic and Republican what are our troubles, and the only remedy for it and how to answer all possible questions against Socialism.

of the Chicago Federation of Labor.  
Heard that Three Socialists have been placed in nomination for the "non-partisan" primaries here. Nate Egner, representative of the American Federation of Labor, heads the slate as candidate for mayor. John Branson and J. Frank Smith were Socialist candidates for city commissioner.

The Socialist candidates announced a four-point platform. They demand: A municipal light plant. Merit system for all appointments. Cooperation for organization of laborers and unemployed. The platform pledges support for a proposal to place municipal bonds under federal financing to effect savings in interest.

The platform announced that they will "encourage and assist all who toil to organize and join hands with their fellow workers to bring about the Co-Operative Commonwealth, where the worker gets the full benefit of his toil."

Comrade Egner has long been an active worker in union labor and Socialist circles. Branson has been employed by the Washburn for 12 years, and is a member of Railway clerks union No. 642. Smith is a Washburn clerk on the extra board. He has been with the Washburn for 15 years.

"We are running on the Socialist platform and we will make our campaign as Socialists," Egner said.

### Connecticut

Brantford.—A new local was organized here Jan. 29. State Executive Committee man of this district (3rd) Walter E. Davis and City Treasurer John Shenton of Bridgeport addressed the gathering. Hamden.—The monthly business meeting was held Friday evening, Jan. 25, at the home of C. Mahoney, 47 Francis Ave. A report of the membership canvassing committee was made. The party press and literature committee reported on subscriptions secured for party papers.

### New Jersey

Hudson County has arranged a big rally for Fred Henderson Feb. 29, at Fraternity Hall, 256 Central Ave., Jersey City. Many local unions are taking part in this meeting.

Essex County.—Following is the February schedule of lectures in Newark, at 1085 Broad St., every Saturday night: Feb. 2, Irving Brown, "The Rise of American Fortunes"; Feb. 9, Herbert Zam, "A Labor Policy for Socialists"; Feb. 16, Francis Benson, "A Socialist Look at the Roosevelt Social Security Plan"; Feb. 23, Amicus Most, "The Menace of Fascism."

### New York State

State Executive Committee.—The State Executive Committee will meet next Sunday, Feb. 3rd.

Schenectady.—Local Schenectady has elected the following officers for the ensuing term: Chairman, John Bradshaw Taylor; Secretary, H. M. Poller; Fin. Sec'y-Treas., Laura L. Blood; Literature Agent, Ruth F. Fuchter; Chairman Membership Committee, Florence Martin; Exempt Stamps.—State Secretary Ner-

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will reports that the proportion of exempt stamps used in 1934 decreased approximately 40 percent as compared to 1933, although the membership went up greatly. On the basis of National Office figures the percentage of exemption in New York State dropped from 30 in 1933 to 15 in 1934. In Pennsylvania it fell from 43 percent to 31 percent, and in Wisconsin from about 19 percent to 12 percent.

## The New Leader Book Corner

### Organization and Disorganization

By Charles Solomon

**SOCIAL ORGANIZATION AND DISORGANIZATION.** By Stuart A. Queen, Walter B. Bodenhafer and Ernest B. Harper. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co.

A FINE text-book on social problems, written from the strictly sociological angle. The authors relate social problems to sociology; discuss the growth and decay of social groups; consider the rise and decline of economic, political, international and other institutions, and conclude with a chapter on social reorganization. The final chapter presents two points of view in approaching the problem of social reorganization—the "individual" and the "cultural." To illustrate the latter, the authors have selected the Socialist movement with its philosophy, program and tactics. The 1932 Socialist Party national platform is reproduced as "a very good sample of the party's stand" against the background that "Socialist programs and tactics have varied from country to country and from time to time."

The philosophical orientation of the writers appears in such quotations as the following:

"Obviously America has the natural resources and the capacity to produce everything essential to the subsistence, if not the comfort, of our entire population. Yet we have literally millions in the depths of poverty.

Two points afford a clue to this mystery. In the first place, under the existing economic system production is primarily for profit and only incidentally for use; and in the second place, wealth and income are so concentrated that buying power is not available to many who would gladly use the goods and services others would gladly supply them—for a consideration."

The title of the book is defined in the following paragraph:

"The systems of groups, institutions and relationships, together with the processes through which they change, may be called social organization and disorganization. Where there is a state of affairs or a trend of events characterized by harmony . . . we may speak of organization. When the opposite is true and there is a condition or a tendency marked by tension, conflict, or drifting apart, we may speak of disorganization."

The book is loaded with valuable information. Sources are given in all instances, including material frequently appearing in The New Leader and other Socialist sources. Appended to each chapter is a bibliography. The editor is well warranted in recommending this book to teachers, students, social workers and community leaders.

The volume is one of the Crowell Social Science Series, to which contributions have been made by Drs. Harry W. Laidler and Jessie Wallace Hughan.

## Behind the Scenes

(Continued from Page One)

World Court or that, if it is not, it is time that it was learning how to conduct itself as an adult among other powers. However, even some of those who voted for the Court are jittery about being able to convince their constituents.

AFTER the Senate has disposed of the World Court question it will take up the work relief bill.

There is much undercover, resentment against the Administration's strong-arm forcing through the \$4,800,000,000 works bill without letting Congress in on any of the plans for using this huge fund. House Democrats muttered under their breath, but the rigid gag rules held them tight. It may be different in the Senate, where leaders are now saying privately that they expect to debate the measure more fully. The rebellion may reach a point where the Administration will be compelled to disclose some of its plans—tentative though they may be—for using this fund.

Never in peacetime, except during the banking crisis in March, 1933, has Congress been put in such a humiliating position. The House Appropriations Committee held hearings, but the Administration officials who testified told them exactly nothing. They gave no indication as to who would have to decide how the money would be spent, no indication as to how much money and how much re-employment experts calculated to go with each type of work. Only a few of the well-known possible uses to which the money might be put were admitted as being under consideration, such as grade crossing elimination and rural electrification. The administration either has its plans well worked out, in which case Congress would seem to be entitled to be informed of them, or else it has not worked them out. Which is worse yet.

THE last couple of weeks Washington is covered with a blanket of ice and snow, but Capitol Hill is sizzling hot!

### CONGRESSMAN SHORT OF

Missouri made the following gentle remarks about the submission of the House: "I deeply regret that this body has degenerated into a supine, subservient, soporific, superfluous, supercilious, pusillanimous body of nitwits, the greatest ever gathered beneath the dome of our National Capitol, who abdicate their powers."

AND here comes the long expected social security bill. Far from satisfactory to anyone, but a step in the right direction.

The social security program, recently drawn up by the President with the survey of the Committee on Economic Security as a basis, proceeded from its status as a message to Congress into the status of preliminary hearings before the Senate Finance Committee.

Secretary of Labor Perkins, Emergency Relief Administrator Hopkins and Executive Director Edwin E. Witte of the President's Economic Security Committee gave the chief testimony at the hearings held thus far. To the House Committee Secretary Perkins declared that the social security bill furnishes "a reasonable start" toward the goal of safeguarding against the "major hazards" of life. "We realize this does not provide a hundred per cent panacea," he said, "but it seemed better to recommend a reasonable start rather than to take too big a plunge."

The age for old-age pensions was fixed at 65, she said, "because we realize it has become very difficult for a man more than 65 to obtain a job."

She termed the Townsend old-age plan of \$200 a month to everyone 60 or over a "fantasy," with the cost prohibitive. Health insurance she reported to be still a matter of study.

Asked if the old-age pensions would not be sufficient without unemployment insurance, Miss Perkins replied: "No sir. If the President's Committee had thought old-age pensions would be enough, it

By Norman Thomas

## TIMELY TOPICS

### A Triumph of Demagogery

SINCERE Americans, neither militarists or jingoists, opposed our entry into the World Court. There is no reason to think that our entry into a body no more significant than the Court has as yet proved itself to the cause of peace would have materially lessened the menace of war or the waste of preparations for it.

Nevertheless the failure of the Senate to ratify the protocol of adherence, hedged about as it was with all manner of reservations, is a triumph of a dangerous nationalism and an unscrupulous demagogery. It is a triumph of that enemy of peace, William Randolph Hearst. In the eyes of the world it will mean that we elect to be plaintiff, prosecutor, judge, jury and sheriff in our own cause. The pet devils of Father Coughlin and Huey Long, the international bankers and Standard Oil, are as much if not more the enemies of true peace with us out of the Court instead of in it. The dangers conjured up by Senators if we entered the Court exist now and would be a little lessened rather than increased by our entry. This new failure of two-thirds of the Senate to ratify a treaty commended by every President since Harding is disheartening proof of the grip of a narrow and illogical nationalism on the country. And that nationalism will be a tool in the hands and for the cause of a Coughlin, a Hearst or a Long far sooner than of a Norris or a LaFollette.



Norman Thomas

### For Labor to Fight

IT is to be hoped that a Senate which so easily flouted the President's leadership will drastically improve his public works bill and his security program. There is no excuse for giving the President nearly five billion dollars utterly without direction as to the conditions under which it must be used. That smacks of real dictatorship. Congress can give the President a large area of freedom in the interest of efficiency and yet declare a policy for housing or with regard to wages. As the bill passed the House the President can carry out his plan for a "security wage" which will break down both wage scales and unions. That "security wage," mind you, is to be paid for regular work on regular jobs, not for made work or relief work. Labor must fight it as for its very life.

### More's the Need for Socialism

THE combined public works bill and the President's security program simply cannot take care of the unemployed or the aged. At least half the states, one dispatch tells us, cannot provide half the funds necessary even for a \$30 a month old age pension. They have been drained of wealth under our system. Only federal taxation can reach the holders of that wealth. The old age bill should provide grants paid out of federal funds with the privilege of states to increase it if they so desire and are able. If necessary for constitutional reasons, the federal grant may be made dependent on small minimum state appropriations. As for the unemployed, \$800,000,000 to taper off relief plus public works will never be enough. What Senator will make a real fight for a real program—a program as good, let's say, as the Lundeen bill? If capitalism can't do as well as that, the more is the need for Socialism.

### The Child Labor Amendment

ONCE more at Albany a Senate Committee has voted to bury New York's ratification of the Child Labor Amendment. And the papers openly say that the reason is fear of the opposition of the Roman Catholic Church. We Socialists believe in religious liberty. We fought the KKK and denounced that opposition to Al Smith which sprang from religious intolerance. It is not out of prejudice, therefore, that we warn the Catholic hierarchy that by its opposition to the Child Labor Amendment it dishonors itself and plays with fire. All that the Child Labor Amendment does is to give Congress power over all the nation to control the labor of youth under 18 and give children nationally the protection the codes have partially and temporarily given them. This threatens neither the family nor the Church. If it threatens states rights

would have recommended a much more drastic plan of this type. Any program omitting consideration of the hazards of recurrent normal unemployment will not take in enough scope to remedy social insecurity."

WHEN our German Comrade, Tony Sender, was in Washington, I took her to one of Miss Perkins' press conferences. Tony was very much impressed with the way Miss Perkins handles the "news boys." Courteous, obliging, we have had,

it is to the degree that states rights are workers' and children's wrongs.

By fighting this legislation in the name of its own power over children, the Catholic hierarchy wittingly or unwittingly lines up with the exploiters of childhood and invites a conflict between church and state in which justice will be on the side of the state. The fact that on this issue Nicholas Murray Butler and Walter Lippmann are on the side of the Church won't help them or the church when the workers awake to the grievous wrong done them by a cowardly lot of politicians in Albany.

### Subsistence Community

IN West Virginia I saw the now famous subsistence homestead community in Arthurdale in which Mrs. Roosevelt has been so interested. As everybody knows by now, a lot of mistakes were made, of which the greatest was the use of flimsy and expensive portable houses on cold West Virginia hillsides. By this time, after great expenditure of time and money, everybody in the community seems warm and comfortable. It looks like a glorified social settlement scheme and shines by contrast with the misery of the miners in the hovels of Scott's Run.

But for those who believe in the economics of abundance the whole subsistence homestead scheme is dubious. At Arthurdale no contracts have yet been signed! Homesteaders may hope that the government will continue to forget to charge them. Presumably homesteaders are to pay \$4,500 for 5 acres and a flimsy house that probably won't be standing at the end of the 20 years during which the contract will run. They are to get jobs—maybe—at a factory the General Electric is to build. But at what wages?

At Crossville, Tenn., the homesteaders are to live entirely on what they can raise on 8-acre plots—no factory around! This is a plan to subsidize peasantry. Something may be said for it on a small scale as an emergency measure for stranded folks or farmers on sub-marginal land. Less than nothing can be said for it as a solution of unemployment.

### How Long!

FRIENDS of Tom Mooney await eagerly to see when the habeas corpus court proceedings will be instituted in California which the Supreme Court hinted were in order. And if, as is all too probable, the California courts go wrong again, will the Supreme Court act? How long will it take? Mooney is a brave man and hangs on to life, but he is not immortal and the years slip by.

### Some Important Books

HERE is another list of books some of you will want to know about: *The Secret War*, by F. C. Hannighen. (John Day, New York.) A thrilling tale of the struggle of men and nature for petroleum and its menace to peace. Important, but not always well documented and somewhat too exclusive in focusing attention on one of several rivalries between capitalist nations.

*The Open Door at Home*, by Charles A. Beard. (Macmillan.) A study of problems of national policy, especially in matters of trade; excellent in analysis, stimulating in some of its constructive suggestions, but weak in that it underestimates the necessity of working through our present nationalism to world wide planning. Not even a nationalism as enlightened and reasonable as Professor Beard's can in the long run do the job of winning for the workers plenty, peace and freedom.

*Modern Housing*, by Catherine Bauer. (Houghton Mifflin & Co.) Indispensable to anyone who wants to know how bad our housing is, and what has been done for better housing in Europe.

*Was Europe a Success?*, by Joseph Wood Krutch. (Farrar and Rembach.) A collection of well-written essays which Socialists ought to read to know how real are some of the values of individual liberty and tolerance in the field of culture and of life which today Communism almost as much as fascism rejects. The book would be far more valuable if it were less negative. It does not even try to say how the humanitarian values the author prizes can be tied up with economic justice and security. Hence he leaves the impression—perhaps contrary to his own desire—of mourning for a departing bourgeois liberalism rather than seeking a new and richer culture in which the individual is emancipated through the conquest of a predatory society. That can be done even if one agrees with the author that the Communist Party in Soviet Russia is not doing it, or trying to do it—at any rate not to the degree that Socialists had hoped.

but cock-sure as a teacher. Well, that's about the way she handles Congressmen and Senators. And most of the time she has a right to. She knows her subject. She is the first real Secretary of Labor

# LABOR SECTION

## Rodgers Case Is Move in Offensive of Big Planters Against Union of Farmers

By Atley Delaney

**MARKED TREE, Ark.**—A jury composed of landowners and planters has convicted Ward Rodgers, young FERA teacher, and Socialist organizer of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union, of anarchy and sentenced him to six months in jail and a fine of \$500. Other charges of blasphemy, acts of intimidation and attempting to usurp the government formerly filed against him have been dropped, since so much attention has been drawn to the case. An appeal will be heard in the March session of the circuit court.

Rodgers was arrested on January 15 after a mass meeting of share-croppers at which he spoke, urging them to go to the relief office in a body. They have been a great many cases of discrimination against members of the tenant farmers' union in the handling of relief by the officials in their attempts to break the union. At this meeting Fred H. Stafford, deputy prosecuting attorney for Poinsette County was present, and he filed the charges against Comrade Rodgers.

Ward Rodgers, who had been teaching share-croppers under the FERA and at the same time organizing for the tenant farmers' union, has been threatened before by the planters. At one of his classes in a rural school house, the school board from Tyronza attended, and after Rodgers read and discussed an article in a radical paper, they threatened to form a vigilante group and run him out of the county. Other forms of terror have been used against the militant union, such as giving eviction notices to all share-croppers who belong to the union. The situation here has aroused so much attention that a federal investigator has been sent down to examine complaints of the share-croppers.

The arrest and conviction of Rodgers has been protested by many organizations.

**MENA, Ark.**—"Things are breaking fast. The union is holding up in spite of the terror of the landlords. We need help to control the situation," read the telegram sent to Commonwealth College by H. L. Mitchell, state secretary of the Socialist Party and secretary of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union, Tyronza, Ark.

Lucien Koch, director of Commonwealth College; Raymond Koch, teacher; Bob Reed, student, and Atley Delaney, Socialist student, left immediately for Tyronza to help organize the share-croppers against the terror and the wholesale evictions of the landlords and to organize protest against the arrest of Ward Rodgers. Rodgers is a member of the Arkansas State Executive Committee of the Socialist Party.

The county attorney and other officers of the planters attended and stenographic notes were taken of the speeches in order that charges might be framed against the union's leaders, many of whom had previously been threatened with lynchings and with being run out of town by the planters' hired thugs.

The chairman of the meeting, (Continued on Page 3-L)

By Norman Thomas

**WARD RODGERS** in Arkansas is out on bail. His appeal will be heard in March. It must be adequately presented and adequately financed or else a brave champion of the forgotten man will be unjustly punished and a precedent laid down by which every organizer for the Southern Tenant Farmers Union can be jailed on trumped up charges of anarchy. Already his case has called attention to what is happening to share croppers. There is more chance that the Agricultural administration will do something to protect these miserable serfs. But no capitalist government can or will end the exploitation of cotton field laborers any more than of miners and industrial workers.

Contributions to the defense of Rodgers and of Glass in West Virginia can be sent to the local Socialist and labor defense committee or to Paul Porter, Labor Secretary, at the national office, or to me at 112 East 19th St., New York City. They will be spent under direction of local committees on the ground.

By the way, last week I made the ridiculous mistake of speaking as if the Sacramento criminal syndicalist trials had not begun. Of course they have. All labor is directly or indirectly involved in the result. The California Socialist Party is cooperating, and one Socialist lawyer, Albert Goldman, is of counsel. He represents the Non-partisan Labor Defense Committee, which in this as in other cases has done excellent work.

## Teachers' Mass Meeting Friday

**A PUBLIC** meeting to urge the repeal of the Ives oath law and to start a vigorous campaign for its abolition will be held Friday night at the Central School of business and Arts, 214 East 42nd Street, by the Teachers' Union and sympathetic organizations. Among the speakers will be Professors George S. Counts and William H. Kilpatrick of Teachers College; Edward Edwards, chairman of the Committee on Education of the New York State Federation of Labor; Dr. Abram Lefkowitz of the Teachers Union, and Dr. Stephen S. Wise of the Free Synagogue.

## National Biscuit Co. Strikers Win Backing of All Other Unionists

**A** sign of the growing support of the labor movement of New York with the striking employees of the National Biscuit Company was shown when the Federal Labor Councils of Greater New York, representing 52 affiliated local unions and 40,000 workers, unanimously passed a resolution calling upon its members to "openly protest the tactics of the National Biscuit Company by refusing to patronize

'Uneeda Bakers' products for the duration of the strike."

While unions of all kinds and sympathetic organizations have been expressing their solidarity with the NBC strikers, the men and women on strike have been vigorously conducting their own battle. Despite snowstorm and bitter cold, they have been picketing the plant in New and the other cities affected, and have seen to it that every grocery selling NBC products has been visited and convinced of the desirability of rejecting such goods or not displaying them, or picketed to inform the public of the situation.

Last Friday night a mass meeting of strikers crowded Stuyvesant High School to hear a message of solidarity and cheer. Comrade Julius Hochman, manager of the Coalmakers' Joint Board, and Comrade Beedie, who were among the speakers, were enthusiastically cheered. Meanwhile Socialist and other union speakers have been addressing meetings of members of other unions to get cooperation with the NBC strikers. After hearing a speech by August Claessens, secretary of the N. Y. Labor Committee, a mass meeting of retail grocery store clerks employed by the Reeves and Butler chains, now being organized, pledged their aid.

It is interesting to note that even company guards and detectives walked out at the NBC plant, and the third week of the strike sees ranks unbroken and production completely halted. Many of the strikers have had 20 to 25 years' service with the company; 75% have seen five years or more of service.

**COMRADES AND SYMPATHIZERS ARE URGED TO ENFORCE A BOYCOTT OF NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY PRODUCTS AND TO VOLUNTEER THEIR SERVICES ON THE PICKET LINE.** Get in touch with Comrade Claessens at 7 East 15th Street.

The Federal Labor Council resolution, which was adopted after the body heard a report from President William Galvin of the Inside Bakery Workers Union, leading the strike, reads as follows:

"Whereas the National Biscuit Company, producers of 'Uneeda Bakers' products, has deliberately violated its agreement with the Inside Bakery Workers Federal Labor Union 19,585, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, in New York City and with unions in four other cities;

"Whereas the company has stored crackers and biscuits in warehouses for the last seven months and is also shipping products from plants which are not unionized in order to break down the existing conditions in the organized shops in New York, Philadelphia, Atlanta, York and Newark, and

"Be it resolved that the delegates representing 52 Federal Labor Unions affiliated with the Federal Labor Unions Council of Greater New York and vicinity of the A. F. of L. approve the joint action of the employees of the National Biscuit Company by refusing to patronize

(Continued on Page 2-L)

## Push Drive for 30-Hour Week!

**THE** National Executive Committee has requested all locals in industrial communities to push vigorously the campaign for the 30-hour week. Wherever possible, this should be done in cooperation with local trade unions and unemployed organizations.

The 30-hour week will be for several years the biggest issue of labor agitation. It will overshadow unemployment insurance and old age pensions. For the latter issues labor must fight, but the Roosevelt program announced on January 17 has already drawn the teeth out of this agitation; the Roosevelt unemployment insurance scheme is a farce so far as real security is concerned, but it will unquestionably be adopted by Congress. Agitation for real unemployment insurance must continue, but it will attract less labor support than the 30-hour issue.

The 30-hour week bill will be turned down cold by the administration. We must be actively associated with the unions and the unemployed in their agitation for it. Admittedly, the 30-hour week will not end unemployment. We know that Socialism is necessary to do that. But if labor can be aroused to a fighting mood for the 30-hour week, it can later be persuaded to fight for a Socialist government.

The American Federation of Labor has repeatedly endorsed the 30-hour work-week. At present, however, it is confining its efforts almost wholly to Congressional lobbying. The action that is most urgently needed is mass pressure. It is our job to organize it.

For these reasons the National Executive Committee has called for a vigorous support of the 30-hour campaign. Suggested procedure will be outlined in subsequent issues.

NATIONAL LABOR COMMITTEE.

## Big Labor Parade, Spirited Picket Lines Mark Cleveland Dress Strike

By Abraham W. Katovsky  
Vice-President, I.L.G.W.U.

**CLEVELAND, O.**—The largest picket lines Cleveland and Kent, O., have ever seen have been surrounding the two shops of the L. N. Gross Co., manufacturers of cotton dresses, every morning since Wednesday, January 16, when 350 workers in Cleveland and 150 workers in Kent went on strike for higher wages, better conditions, security of the jobs and the closed union shop.

The two picket lines are made up of strikers and members and officers of other unions. In Cleveland, the Joint Board has ordered every dressmaker to appear on the picket line at seven in the morning and remain until ten, when they can go to work. Those who report can make up their lost time on Saturdays. The strong picket line has made it impossible for any scab to enter the plant.

### Firm Rejects Peace Offers

The strike was called only after every effort for peaceful settlement had been tried and failed. The firm was stubborn because it thought that its workers were "satisfied." Bosses received the surprise of their lives when not one worker succeeded in entering either the plant the day of the strike or any day since. Even on the eve of the strike the employers refused to

meet with representatives of the union in order to avert a strike.

The spirit of the strikers is excellent. They sing and cheer all day long. They are fast learning the meaning of unionism and organization. In appreciation of the leadership of our International, these new union workers sing: "The I. L. G. is behind us, we shall not be moved. The I. L. G. is behind us, we shall not be moved. Just like a tree planted by the water, we shall not be moved."

An interesting incident occurred on the picket line last week. The first floor of the four-story building owned by the Gross Co. is occupied by the Newspaper Enterprise Association. After some scabs tried to get into the building through the NEA doorway, the workers of the association representing six different unions had a shop meeting and unanimously decided that no one would be permitted to go upstairs through their shop. They further decided in a resolution read to the strikers by the NEA shop chairman that they were behind the strike 100 per cent and—without solicitation—as a token of their support, they raised \$17 to buy the girls coffee and sandwiches while on the picket line.

Sunday, January 20, all the labor unions of Kent, with the as-

sistance of a delegation of Ravenna, joined in a huge parade to let the world know that they had confidence in the International and were supporting the strikers. Over 500 participated. The strikers carried banners reading: "We'll strike until we win." "The A.F. of L. is with us." "We demand security of the job through a closed union shop." "We want higher wages to offset the high cost of living." The other unions carried signs reading: "We are in back of you."

To show the understanding of labor solidarity in the new locals, I.L.G.W.U. members in Ravenna come every morning to help picket in Kent.

A tent has been erected in Kent and a fire is kept going all the time so that they can picket 24 hours a day.

### Strike Benefits to be Paid

The International has always contended that the cotton garment workers were the most exploited section of the needle trades industry. This was found all too true especially of these workers.

It was found necessary to start strike kitchens immediately in both cities. Their desperate financial condition made it necessary to begin paying strike benefit even before the customary two weeks expired. Payment started Friday.

(Continued on Page 3-L)

## Unionists Rap Unemployment Insurance Bill

THE executive board of the New York Women's Trade Union League has adopted a statement at a recent meeting pointing out that the portion of the Wagner bill which deals with unemployment insurance has two grave defects.

The bill fails to secure certain reserves. As it now stands it fixes the rate of contributions on unpredictable business indices. Thus, although contributions begin on January 1, 1936, if employers are only required to contribute 1 per cent of their payrolls, it is apparent that even in 1938 substantial benefits cannot be paid.

The Wagner bill also fails to establish any minimum standards for benefits to be paid by the states as a basis for federal subsidy. Some of the states may provide for only two or three weeks of benefits in a year at \$5 weekly rates. This failure to set uniform minimum standards might deter the states from establishing adequate standards (such as are proposed in the Byrne-Killgrew bill in New York State) for fear of driving industry to other states with lower standards.

"We believe that the requirement of 3 per cent contributions by employers, and the minimum standards established in the New York bill, which is the result of years of study by experts, should be written into the Federal bill as minimum requirements to be demanded in every state," the statement reads. "Anything less will give the workers a false assurance of security against unemployment, which the Wagner bill as now cannot provide."

The officers of the New York Women's Trade Union League are: Rose Schneiderman, president; Mary E. Dreier, vice-president; Mrs. Maud Swartz, vice-president; Mrs. Richard S. Childs, treasurer; Bertha R. Pare, secretary; Elsie Glück, educational director, and Eleanor Mishun, organizer. The executive board is composed of these officers and other members, including those from various trade unions in the city.

Paul U. Kellogg, editor of The Survey and member of the advisory council of the President's Committee on Economic Security, criticized the unemployment insurance proposals in the bill as niggardly and inadequate and falling far below standard in the British system, in a speech this week before the Personnel Research Foundation at Hotel Astor.

Sections of the Wagner-Lewis Doughton bill are "pitifully inadequate to meet the existing problem," President William Green of the A. F. of L. told the House Ways and Means and the Senate Finance Committees in Washington. He asked for liberalization of its provisions all along the line and disclosed that the president's committee had turned down recommendations of the advisory subcommittee of which he was a member. He urged that the insurance plan be scrapped in favor of a better one which he outlined.

### NBC STRIKERS GET BACKING OF LABOR

(Continued from Page 1-L)  
cuit Company organized into the American Federation of Labor unions, who are now striking to defend their working conditions. "And be it resolved that the members of our organizations be informed of the strike and lock-out of six thousand employees of the National Biscuit Company in the above mentioned cities.

"And be it further resolved that the members of our organizations

## Communists Disrupt "United Front" Action in Sacramento

(Special to The New Leader)

SACRAMENTO, January 27.—The Communist Party, continuing its disruptive policy, which has been jeopardizing the liberty of the 18 defendants in the criminal syndicalist trial, today smashed the united front agreement reached on Jan. 15. The agreement had been reached as a result of the agitation begun by the Non-Partisan Labor Defense after some of the prisoners had voiced dissatisfaction with the attitude of the International Labor Defense, and the Berkeley sub-section of the Communist Party had passed a resolution denouncing the sabotage of the case by the Communist Party. The Socialist Party of California was among those who had participated in the united front committee.

At a meeting of the united front committee, the Communists and their various "organizations," despite appeals by all non-C. P. delegates, and by one of the defendants, Jack Warnick (a C. P. member), wiped out of existence the call for the Feb. 10 conference and made the only official call for the conference a spurious document previously issued by the Communists, and which is signed only by four Communist-controlled organizations, none of them unions.

That the disruption of the united front was deliberately planned is proved by the fact that before the meeting opened, the Western Worker (Communist) dated Jan. 28 was already printed and contained no mention of the united front committee and its activities; and not a word about the joint call for Feb. 10 signed Monday night.

All the non-Communist organizations, including the Socialist Party, the American Civil Liberties Union, the Workers' Party and Non-Partisan Labor Defense, withdrew from the disrupters.

## Labor Battles President on Automobile Unionism

DETROIT.—The desperate lengths to which the auto industrialists have been driven in their determination to maintain the open shop have been clearly demonstrated by the series of articles published in the Detroit Free Press. Using the results of the plant elections now being sponsored by the Auto Labor Board as their barometer, and citing them as an indication of the temper of the auto workers towards bonafide labor organizations, this newspaper, long one of the most reactionary in the country, has sold itself to the interests which advocate the open shop policy.

The viciousness of their attack clearly indicates the fear of a general strike in the industry. Much sentiment has been expressed by the auto workers in favor of a strike; in fact, in several smaller auto parts plants workers have stopped work and resumed only when guaranteed a raise in wages.

The elections sponsored by the Auto Labor Board have been disappointing as far as organized labor is concerned, but it is an encouraging sign to see the opposition to the official company union. All members of the American Federation of Labor and the MESA are instructed not to participate. However, many who undoubtedly favor a bonafide labor organization have through intimidation voted for an individual rather than an organization. The election, although sponsored by the government and guaranteed to be kept absolutely secret, has nevertheless a mental reaction on the worker when held on the company premises. Again the notorious espionage system in the industry and the fear of losing jobs have unquestionably affected the real sentiment.

It is significant that although the auto workers have overwhelmingly voted against the official company union, the set-up of the new Auto Board's Representative Plan is, with but slight modifications, another company union. No dues are paid by those selecting a repre-

shall openly protest the tactics of the National Biscuit Company by refusing to patronize 'Uneeda Bakers' products for the duration of the strike, and that we ask the executive committee of the Central Trades and Labor Council to issue an appeal to its affiliated unions to support the strike by not patronizing 'Uneeda Bakers' products for the duration of the strike."

(Signed) William Beedie, Pres., A. Ravitch, Secretary.

sentative, no membership meetings are held, and representatives are paid by the company while attending their committee meetings.

The plan is a deliberate attempt to maintain the open shop, offering at the same time a compromise to the worker and deluding him into thinking that he has an organization working in his interest. Had the labor representative on the board, Richard Byrd, really worked in the interests of those who elected him, the present scheme might never have materialized. Byrd, soon after his appointment, entered into an agreement with the two other members of the board and has failed his fellow workers completely. The American Federation of Labor has repeatedly tried to have him removed, but so far have been unsuccessful.

There can be no doubt that the action of the board has brought matters to a head. The immediate future will decide whether the auto industry will continue as the champion of the open shop.

The auto companies have been making much of the alleged fact that 90% of those voting in the automobile plant elections recorded themselves as not being affiliated with any labor organization, and only 5% favored the A. F. of L. As the above story from our Detroit correspondent points out—

## Building Service Strike Imminent

A mass meeting under the auspices of Local 32-B of the Building Service Employees International Union will be held Friday evening, February 1, at Rockland Palace, 155th Street and Eighth Ave. It is confidently expected that the turnout at this meeting will be fully as good as the series of big gatherings that the union has held in recent weeks. James J. Bambrick, president of the union, will report on the strike situation.

As The New Leader was going to press, a meeting of officials and active leaders in the union were conferring on the strike call to be sent out to about 10,000 service employees in 500 apartment houses, Wall Street offices and hotels. Members of the executive board and presidents of the 15 locals in the Greater New York Council attended. Employees affected are elevator operators, scrub women, janitors, bellboys and other service

## Unemployed Meeting to Hear U. S. Works Program Report

A mass meeting to hear reports on the new works program of the Roosevelt administration and discuss a program of action will be held under the auspices of the Workers Unemployed Union at the Labor Temple, 242 East 14th St., Saturday, February 2, at 8 p.m. Among the speakers will be Norman Thomas, Ellen Wilkinson, British labor leader; Herman Woskow, vice-president of the Printing Pressmen's Union; David Lasser and Edward Welsh of the Workers Unemployed Union. In addition there will be representatives of unemployed groups in the Eastern Federation of Unemployed, who will be in New York for a conference of the Eastern Federation.

According to reports, the president plans to pay average wages of \$50 a month on his works projects. The Workers Unemployed Union is demanding a minimum wage of \$30 a week for a 30-hour week. The mass meeting will be the start of a campaign to win support for the program of the Unemployed Union. Many other parts of the works program will be analyzed and dangers in it pointed out.

It was said by leaders of the Unemployed Union that a drive would be made to make possible the recognition of organizations of relief workers to engage in collective bargaining and prevent discrimination and injustices on the jobs. If this is not done, it was pointed out, the works program might resemble the forced labor camps of the Hitler regime, for then foremen would hold life and death control over their workers.

In addition to the speakers at the mass meeting, the Rebel Arts Puppets will present a puppet show, including two playlets. There will be singing also. All workers are urged to attend.

and as Frank J. Dillon, A. F. of L. organizer there, states—A. F. of L. members were instructed not to participate in the elections. The voting was being held under the auspices of the Leo Wolman Automobile Labor Board, to which labor is unalterably opposed. Despite this fact, and despite Dillon's letter to Secretary of Labor Perkins maintaining that the Wolman board is a "positive menace to the preservation of industrial peace in the automobile industry," and protesting against further elections, it seems that labor will be defeated by President Roosevelt and Miss Perkins on both issues.

It also is expected that the Automobile Code, to which not only the automobile unions but also the NRA Labor Advisory Board is opposed, will be renewed as is for three months more.

### Will "Rip Fake Label From Wagner Bill Bottle"

David Lasser, chairman of the Workers Unemployed Union, and chairman of the Provisional National Committee of Unemployed, has been invited to appear before the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives Friday, February 1, to present the viewpoint of the unemployed on social security. Before Comrade Lasser left for Washington, he said that he intended to tear apart the Wagner-Lewis bill when he appears before the Congressional Committee as being "a cheap patent medicine that hasn't even the virtue of looking like anything else. It is merely labeled 'unemployment insurance' in the hope that the unwary will buy it without further examination. It's too bad," Comrade Lasser continued, "that some radicals seem to be taken in by the fake label on the bottle. Even liberally minded social workers who are not Socialists are incensed at the shabby nature of the bill."

### Elliott and Mary Fox Hit Relief Machinery

The radio series of the Workers Unemployed Union continues its dramatic exposure of the relief administration of New York. The Wednesday before last Dr. John Lovejoy Elliott, director of the Ethical Culture Society, exposed the lack of appeals machinery to prevent unfair discharges of men on work relief. He also attacked the \$48 a month wage of relief workers as far too low. Dr. Elliott pointed out, with reference to the new works program of the president, that if wages and other conditions on the job were not made liveable, we would be in danger of creating a new class of peons in America composed of millions of unemployed and relief workers.

On Wednesday, January 30, Mary Fox, executive secretary of the LID, spoke on the plight of the single women under relief and the ridiculous residence qualification laws to prevent single women from obtaining home relief. The effect of these rules which makes it necessary that unemployed women be "domiciled in their own home" within the past six months, condemns thousands of them to the Municipal Lodging House.

Next Wednesday, at 8:45 p.m., Norman Thomas will continue the series over WEVD.

By a series of demonstrations at a downtown Home Relief Bureau at Spring and Elizabeth Streets, Manhattan, last Wednesday, the Workers Unemployed Union won immediate clothing orders for 25 of the demonstrators.

### ican Arbitration Association.

"All industries should support their workers according to the American standard of living," Mr. Maguire contended, declaring "that inadequate wages and long hours should not be countenanced in the building industry merely because other industries maintained similar conditions."

"I know of no excuse for the continuance of long hours in this industry. I know of no other industry that has so consistently refused to aid in the national recovery program by paying its employees a fair living wage. It is the most niggardly industry in the treatment of its workers."

"The losses incurred by the owners were primarily due to speculation and underestimating future rentals and incomes. The employees should not be forced to suffer because of this lack of foresight on the part of the employer."

# Novel and Varied Short Subjects at All Trans-Lux

## New Theatre Opens in Brooklyn. Maintain Similar Policy as Those Through Country

Last Saturday morning, Flatbush residents woke up to find a new motion-picture theatre at 927 Flatbush Ave., between Church and Snyder Aves., presenting them with a type of movie entertainment which is entirely new to that neighborhood.

"The increasing public demand for the Trans-Lux type of program has caused us to build three new Trans-Lux theatres within the last four months," said Percy N. Furber, Chairman of the Board of the Trans-Lux Movies Corporation. When asked to what he attributed this increasing demand, Mr. Furber said that of course it could be due to many diverging factors, but certainly must be due in part to the public's increased interest in news. This interest, in turn, Mr. Furber attributed to the fact that so many significant events are today taking place in a world that is changing politically, economically and socially before our very eyes.

The Flatbush Trans-Lux Theatre will maintain a program policy similar to other Trans-Lux theatres in New York, Brooklyn and Philadelphia, e.g., one-half hour of the latest news of the world compiled from the entire output of America's major newsreel companies, edited and presented on the screen in correlated form, and about half an hour of short subjects of well-balanced and varying interest, covering a vast range of such material as travel, comedy, cartoons, sports, science, nature and novelties, and will change twice weekly, Wednesday and Saturday.

## In Theron Bamberger's Successful Comedy at the 48th St. Theatre



Thomas Mitchell, the star in "Fly Away Home," at 48th St. Theatre

## Miss Sydney Thompson in Scenes from the Decameron and de Maupassant, Feb. 17

On Sunday evening, February 17, Miss Sydney Thompson will appear at the Little Theatre in scenes from the Decameron and Guy de Maupassant. Miss Thompson will appear in costumes of the periods. It will be her only public appearance in New York this season.

During the scenes from the Decameron there will be interludes of early Italian music, arranged by Louis Horst. There also will be twelfth century troubador airs, harmonized by Carlos Salzedo. For the scenes from Guy de Maupassant, Mabel Schneider has arranged some interludes of French music. Berenice Dalziel will be at the piano.

## Martha Graham to Give New Recital Feb. 10

Two new solo dances and a new dance suite for the group will be included on the program of Martha Graham's recital at the Guild Theatre on Sunday evening, Feb. 10. Music for the solo dances has been especially composed by Louis Horst and Paul Nordhoff, and for the group suite by George Antheil.

From the Decameron, Miss Thompson will appear as the characters of Griselda, Peronella, Madam Catalina, Chichibio and Chismonda. In the scenes from Guy de Maupassant, Miss Thompson will appear in "A Strange Love," "How He Won the Legion of Honor," "Regret," "A Fishing Excursion," "The Minuet," and "The False Gems."

"One of the most straightforward, driving plays of the season." —Brooks Atkinson, Times

## The Children's Hour

By LILLIAN HELLMAN

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE WEST 39th STREET  
Evenings 8:30—50c to \$3. Matinee Wed. & Sat. 2:40—50c to \$2

## JUDITH ANDERSON and HELEN MENKEN

## THE OLD MAID

EMPIRE THEATRE BROADWAY and 40th STREET  
Mats. Wednesday and Saturday

THE THEATRE GUILD presents

(in association with Charles B. Cochran) for a limited engagement

## ELISABETH BERGNER

## in ESCAPE ME NEVER

By MARGARET KENNEDY

SHUBERT THEATRE 44th STREET, West of Broadway  
Matinee Thursday & Saturday

THE THEATRE GUILD presents

S. N. BEHRMAN'S play

## RAIN FROM HEAVEN

with JANE COWL and JOHN HALLIDAY

GOLDEN THEATRE 45th STREET, West of Broadway  
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

★ ★ ★ "The happiest romance of the current theatre season. The best I can wish you is that you will have as good a time as I had." —Burns Mantle, News

CROSBY GAIGE, Inc., presents

## ACCENT ON YOUTH

by SAMSON RAPHAELSON,

well known author of "The Jazz Singer"

with CONSTANCE CUMMINGS, NICHOLAS HANNEN  
IRENE PURCELL

PLYMOUTH THEATRE, 45th St. West of Broadway  
Eves. 8:40—Matinee Thurs. & Sat. 2:40

SAM H. HARRIS presents

## MERRILY WE ROLL ALONG

A New Play by GEO. S. KAUFMAN and MOSS HART

with Kenneth McKenna - Jessie Royce Landis

Mary Philips - Walter Abel - Cecelia Loftus

MUSIC BOX THEATRE 45th STREET, W. of B'WAY  
MATS. THURS. & SAT.

MAX GORDON presents

The Musical Hit!

Production conceived and directed by HASSARD SHORT

## "THE GREAT WALTZ"

Book by Moss Hart - Music by Johann Strauss - Dances by Albertina Rasch

The CENTER THEATRE, 6th Ave. & 49th St.—Evenings at 8:30,  
55c to \$3.30—Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30,  
500 Orchestra Seats Every Night at \$2.20 55c to \$2.20

**WINTER GARDEN** B'way & 50th St.  
Eves. 8:40—Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 8:15-2:50  
STILL THE GREATEST MUSICAL  
SUCCESS IN NEW YORK!

## Life Begins at 8:40

with  
BERT LAHR RAY BOLGER LUELLA GEAR  
FRANCES WILLIAMS

BALCONY ORCHESTRA  
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## Why We Need the Amendment Banning the Labor of Children

By Jacob Panken

From brief filed in support of resolution for ratification of Child Labor Amendment by the New York Legislature.

THE argument for the enactment of a concurrent resolution by the Senate and Assembly, ratifying the proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution to limit, regulate and prohibit the labor of persons under eighteen years of age, is overwhelming from the purely economic standpoint.

In discussing this most important amendment to the Constitution, one need not rely on mere sentiment to show why New York should follow the example of other states which have already ratified the amendment. Never in the history of our country has it been so difficult for our adult population to find means of livelihood; never have the youth being graduated from our schools and colleges and thrown on the labor market found it so difficult to find any place in our economic order. This is not only true for those who have been educated for the professions, those who hope to become physicians, lawyers, engineers, but also for those who man our workshops and industries—our mechanics and manual laborers. The door of opportunity has been shut in the faces of thousands and millions by the breakdown of our industrial

order and the continuance of the greatest depression which our country has ever known.

We shall never come wholly out of this industrial depression without profoundly changing the economic order under which we live.

I submit that if the living standards of the American family are to be maintained and employment found for the millions who are now unemployed in our country, the enactment of the Child Labor Amendment is necessary. I submit that it is the duty of the Empire State once more to demonstrate that it stands in the forefront of the states in demanding legislation which shall protect the child on the one hand and the adult population on the other. I submit that taking all minors under eighteen years out of industry and keeping them in school, where they belong, will make it more possible for those of mature years to find employment, and that for this reason alone the State Legislature of New York should ratify the Child Labor Amendment.

The argument that this matter of gravest concern should be left to the states does not hold water when we have before us the spectacle of the Federal Government stepping in everywhere to assist the states in overcoming the depression. Without the assistance of Uncle Sam the plight of our

people would indeed be desperate. The Constitution of the United States should make it impossible for any state to permit its children to be exploited in its industries, impossible for children to be used to take the bread out of the mouths of its adult citizens.

### PARTY NOTES

4th A.D.—Next branch meeting Tues., Feb. 12. Officers will be installed: Organizer, Julius Green; Fin. Sec'y, Ben Sussman; Treas., Abraham P. Conon; Rec. Sec'y, Rebecca Rohnick; Educational Director, Michael Isaac.

11th A.D.—New officers elected: Organizer, Carl Eisenberg; Rec. Sec'y, Betty Shulz; Fin. Sec'y, Rita Rubinow; Educational Director, Blanche Bernstein. The branch is planning a big debate in Community Church first week of March.

12th A.D.—Meeting will be held Tues., Feb. 5, 206 East 18th St.; City Central meeting report will be rendered. Comrade Hunter will lead informal discussion on the various unemployment insurance bills with most emphasis on the Socialist plans.

### BRONX

2nd A.D.—Social evening and package party Sat., Feb. 2, at the social hall, 1400 Jessup Ave. Skits, entertainment and refreshments. Admission 35 cents. Bring a package.

Lower 6th A.D.—Branch meeting Feb. 5th at 1137 Ward Ave.

**Women's Committee Activities**  
A move to unite with the Socialist Women's Afternoon Clubs and to send representatives to The New Leader dinner on Feb. 12 has been made by the Sholem Aleichem Women's Club.

The Sholem Aleichem class concludes its first term next Tuesday. The club meets Friday evenings at Sedgwick Ave. and Giles Place, Bronx.

### Rand School Women Plan Metropolitan Concert

The annual Metropolitan Opera concert for the benefit of the Rand School will take place this year on Sunday, March 24, it is announced by the women's committee of the Rand School. The concert will feature Lily Pons, Nino Martini, and other great Metropolitan artists.

All arts and sympathetic organizations are urged not to make conflicting dates.

### LECTURES

### The Department of Social Philosophy of Cooper Union

(Formerly People's Institute) IN THE GREAT HALL 8th Street and Astor Place At 8 o'clock Admission free

Friday, Feb. Int.—EVERETT DEAN MARTIN "What Is Social Justice? Aristotle."

Sunday, Feb. 3rd.—PROFESSOR EDWARD J. SPAULDING "The Nature of Science."

Tuesday, Feb. 5th.—PROFESSOR LYMAN BRYSON "Security in a Pre-Capitalistic System."

### Freethinkers of America

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## Big Anti-Hearst Meeting On Sunday

An anti-Hearst mass meeting will be held Sunday night, Feb. 3, at Central Opera House, 205 East 67th St. Almost all the announced speakers or their organizations have been attacked recently in the Hearst "anti-Red" campaign.

Heywood Brown will speak on Hearst's attitude toward his own employees, particularly his newspapermen. Prof. Sidney Hook, chairman of the Department of Philosophy of New York University, and Prof. James Burnham, also of the Department of Philosophy, will answer the repeated attacks on them as radicals which have been appearing in Hearst editorials.

Prof. George S. Counts of Columbia University recently discovered that prospective "students" were Hearst reporters ordered to spy on him and other educators.

Luigi Antonini, 1st Vice-President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, will speak on the danger to organized labor implicit in the Hearst campaign. "Hearst and Civil Liberties" will be the subject of a talk by Roger Baldwin, director of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Carlo Tresca, editor of *Il Martello*, will tell of the recent Hearst attempt to link Tresca with a gang of counterfeiters. Morris Milgram, recently expelled from C.C.N.Y. in the anti-fascist controversy with President Robinson, and now New York organizer of the Student League for Industrial Democracy, will answer the Hearst articles directed against this student organization.

Felix Morrow, secretary of the Provisional Committee for Non-Partisan Labor Defense, under whose auspices the meeting will be held, will tell of Hearst activities in California, particularly the Hearst press role in the Sacramento criminal syndicalist trial now going on.

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### LECTURE CALENDAR

(All lectures begin at 8:30 p.m. unless otherwise stated. Lectures listed below are under the auspices of Education Committee of Socialist Party.)

### FRIDAY, FEB. 1st

Manhattan  
Bela Low—"History of Labor Movement in Germany." 8th A. D., 226 East 10th Street.

Brooklyn  
August Tyler—"History of Labor Movement in the United States" (first of new series), 2nd A. D., 1 East 167th St.

Brooklyn  
Dr. Wm. E. Bohn—"Socialism and American Tradition," 4th, 14th A. D., 241 South 4th Street.

Brooklyn  
Algeron Lee—"Economics of Fascism," 22nd A. D., Br. 1, 864 Sutter Ave.

Brooklyn  
James O'neal—"Revolutionary Socialism," Brighton Beach Branch, 1113 Brighton Beach Ave.

### SUNDAY, FEB. 3rd

Manhattan  
Lena Morrow Lewis—"Woman in the Socialist Movement," 4th A. D., 393 Grand Street.

Brooklyn  
August Classens—"Social Attitudes" (series), 6th A. D., 95 Ave. B.

Brooklyn  
Simon Berlin—"Immortality of the Capitalist System," Coney Island Br., 2202 Mermaid Ave., Coney Island.

### MONDAY, FEB. 4th

Manhattan  
William Gombert—"Introduction to Socialism" (series), Washington Heights Branch, 1012 St. Nicholas Ave.

Brooklyn  
Dr. P. Kretzer—"Hitlerism Race Theory and Nazis' Race Policy," Amalgamated House Branch, Assembly Hall, 80 Van Cortlandt Park South, (Dr. Kretzer is exile from Germany, lived one year under Nazi regime).

Brooklyn  
Wm. Karlin—"Socialism vs. Fascism," 5th-17th A.D., 310 Sumner Ave.

Brooklyn  
Eugene Reed, Felix Fraser and Wm. M. Feigenbaum—"Symposium on 'Utopia Inc. Smashes the Profit System,'" 6th A. D., 167 Tompkins Ave.

Brooklyn  
Leopold Somlo—"Two Revolutions in Hungary," 21st A.D., Colby Academy, 2301 Snyder Ave.

Brooklyn  
David L. Asche—"Labor and Injunctions," 10th-14th A.D., Kings Foresters Temple, 235 Gates Ave. near Franklin (new headquarters).

Brooklyn  
George Baron—"Current Events Discussion," 22nd A.D., 864 Sutter Ave.

### TUESDAY, FEB. 5th

Manhattan  
I. Minkoff—"Socialism—Theory and Practice," 2nd A.D. Jewish, 393 Grand St.

Brooklyn  
Wm. M. Feigenbaum—"Socialism on the European Continent," 7th A. D., 789 Elsmere Place.

Brooklyn  
G. August Gerber—"New York State Legislation," Upper 8th A.D., 3230 Bainbridge Ave.

Brooklyn  
Norman Thomas—"Practical Problems of Socialism," 16th A.D., 6618 Bay Parkway.

Manhattan  
Bela Low—"Outline of Socialism," 18th A.D., Br. 1, 269 Ulen Ave.

Manhattan  
Samuel A. De Witt—"Revolutionary Poetry," Boro Park Branch, Labor Lyceum, 42nd St. and 14th Ave.

Queens  
Sydney Herzberg—"The Scandinavian Socialist Movement," Jamaica Branch, 9218 New York Blvd., Jamaica, N. Y.

### THURSDAY, FEB. 7th

Manhattan  
Fred Schulman—"Class in the Methods of Socialist Training," Rand School.

Brooklyn  
I. Minkoff—"Socialist Party Problems," 1st A. D. Jewish, 1581 Washington Ave.

### FRIDAY, FEB. 8th

Manhattan  
Dr. Wm. E. Bohn—"Socialism and the American Spirit," 8th A.D., 226 E. 10 St.

Brooklyn  
Jean Jacques Cotonel—"British Labor Movement," 4th-14th A.D., 241 South 4th Street.

Brooklyn  
Vincenzo Vaciera—"Fascism in Italy," 22nd A. D., Br. 1, 864 Sutter Ave.

### Falcon Notes

Leaders and Falcons, that big moment that you have so long been waiting for is here. The shirts have arrived! and if you want one get it now because they are selling fast.

The big Guides' Council will be held Sat., Feb. 2, at 22 E. 22nd St. Elections, new set-up for the city organization and what have you.

### IMPORTANT DATES

Feb. 7—Guides' course starts again; big surprise in store. Register now.

Feb. 2—Reorganization of flight leaders' council. All flight leaders must attend; 22 E. 22nd St. prior to Guides' council at 3:30. Eastern District committee meeting Sunday, Feb. 3. We expect at least 10 comrades from out of town.

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## State Senators Strike Cowardly Blow at Child Labor Amendment

THE greatest ally of reaction, political crookedness and all-round villainy is the short memory of the mass of the people. A contributing ally is the fact that so many of the so-called representatives we send to Albany are so utterly obscure that their very names are unknown to their constituents.

Today, we are faced with the outrage of the State Senator's cowardice in the matter of the Child Labor amendment. Unwilling to report favorably the measure demanded by the whole labor movement, the National Administration and all other decent-minded citizens, and too cowardly to defeat it in open session, a Senate Committee unanimously and without record vote decided not to bring it out upon the floor.

There are fifty-one state senators, all of them elected by the people. One Senator—JUST ONE—can rise in his place and move to discharge the committee from further consideration of the bill for ratification, and such a motion would automatically smoke out the Senators, and make them record themselves in favor or opposed to the amendment on the open floor, where their votes may be noted.

To date not one Senator has risen above the level of crawling coward to do any such thing.

They are opposed to ratification, and they know why. (So do we—and some day the whole wretched story of the slaughter of the resolution for ratification will be made public.) But they know they dare not stand up in public and vote either their convictions, or their cowardice, or the demands of their constituents, or human welfare.

They feel safe in the fact that they will not come up for re-election until the next Presidential election; and that by that time no one will be able to recall even their names.

In 1936, they will plaster their districts with placards bearing pictures of their complacent mugs, with the hypocritical words, "FEARLESS: ABLE: LOYAL" printed beneath in big letters. They will expect to be swept back again into office on the tidal wave of support for one or another of the major candidates.

Will they get away with it this time? The slaughter of ratification today will be an interesting test then.

How many of us know even the names of "our" Senators? How many will remember in 1936, and will have the courage to rise up and shout "Yellow!" and "Coward!" at these gentry who so defied human decency in sticking a dirk into the ratification resolution in the dark?

It happens that Senators are elected by the voters, mostly workers or jobless. It happens that Senators hold office by virtue of the suffrages of the citizens, most of whom want the amendment ratified. It happens that the Senators, having secured those votes, promptly paid their debts to those forces—weak in numbers and strong in influence—that wanted ratification killed.

WILL WE REMEMBER? Nineteen thirty-six is a long way off, but it is too far off for us to remember?

There are many things the people must think about today, but by no means the least is this treachery. We have often forgotten. This time let us remember.

**BUILD UP THE SOCIALIST PARTY!**

### Spanish Socialists to Form Relief Group

A relief committee to help our brave Spanish comrades who have suffered at the hands of Premier Lerroix is being formed under the auspices of the Spanish branch of the Socialist Party. Party branches are invited to send one or two delegates to the meeting at the Rand School, Thursday, Feb. 15, which is called for the purpose of organizing this committee.

Those of our Spanish comrades who are mourning their dead, or awaiting the return of exiles, have a right to count on the solidarity of the working class all over the world. Help must be brought as quickly as possible to our Spanish comrades. They are awaiting an immediate gesture of solidarity from all workers. For this reason the new committee must have the wholehearted support of the Socialist and labor movement in our country, Luis Ruiz, secretary of the branch, says.

#### KINGS

East Flatbush.—Dance Sat. night, Feb. 2. Entertainment by Rebel Arts Puppet Group and also by branch choral group. 14th A.D., Br. 2.—Meeting, Tues., Feb. 5, at 314 Utica Ave. Reservations for The New Leader Dinner for our branch members are being taken by Mrs. Rutes, 349 Linden Blvd., Mtn. 9-8314.

## Abraham I. Shiplacoff Memorial Meeting

An impressive meeting will be held Friday evening, Feb. 8, at 8:30 o'clock, in the Debs Auditorium, 7 East 15th St., New York City, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the death of our beloved Comrade Abraham I. Shiplacoff.

Brief addresses will be made by Louis Waldman, Joseph Weinberg, Morris Feinstein, Wm. M. Feigenbaum, Louis P. Goldberg, Harry Lopatkin, Israel Katz, Sadie Rivkin, Harry Rogoff, August Claessens, Louis Sadoff, and others. Rebel Arts chorus will render appropriate selections.

The meeting is being sponsored by the Socialist Party, the Workers' Circle, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the Pocketbook Workers' Union, the Deborah Jewish Tuberculosis Society, the Rand School, the Cooperative Bakery of Brownsville, the United Hebrew Trades, the Young People's Socialist League, the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, and the Forward Association.

### Thomas in Bensonhurst Next Tuesday Night

Norman Thomas will speak next Tuesday evening, February 5, at 6:18 Bay Parkway, Brooklyn, for the Bensonhurst Forum.

The subject of the lecture will be "The Party Situation Today," and admission is open only to party members and Yipsels upon presentation of paid-up membership cards.

The meeting is scheduled for 8:30 sharp, and no one will be admitted after the lecture begins.

Following are the lectures scheduled by the Department of Social Philosophy of Cooper Union: Feb. 1st, Everett Dean Martin, "What is Social Justice? Aristotle," Feb. 3rd, Prof. Edward J. Spaulding, "The Nature of Science," Feb. 5th, Prof. Lyman Bryson, "Security on a Pre-Capitalistic System."

### Anti-Eviction Dance of Rebel Arts Feb. 9; Recital This Sunday

WITH Rebel Arts growing and expanding and reaching out, and Arise catching on, the official cultural organization of the movement finds itself faced with a grave danger. Eviction stares it in the face. What to do about it . . . ?

Well, not pine and whine. Rather arise and shine! An anti-eviction dance and celebration with mass pressure (get that?) and lots of fun seems indicated. And the N. Y. Joint Board A. C. W. A., always a friend to the organization, lends us the big first floor of its headquarters at 31 West 15th Street for the affair. The date is Saturday night, Feb. 9. (Not much time, so rush to buy and sell tickets!) The place, 31 West 15th Street. The need is urgent! Come and make merry and help us carry on. Get tickets at Rand Book Shop or Rebel Arts, continuing meanwhile at 22 East 22nd Street. Of special importance is the dance lecture recital by Gene Martel and Sylvia Manning this Sunday night. And the Rebel Arts Orchestra meets Sunday night at 27 W. 15th St.

## Workers' Sports Should Be Cultivated By All Our Youth

By Herman Kobbe

MAN is by nature a pugnacious animal, and this fact is capitalized by militarists and war profiteers for their own advantage at our expense. Is there no better way of using this in-born pugnacity than in destructive war?

I think there is. Biologists have long recognized that there are two different kinds or degrees of struggle. There is the primary struggle, in which rivals, either singly or in groups, engage in deadly combat—combat which in fact may prove equally destructive or deadly to both. Not only man, but also the lower animals, often engage in primary conflict, sometimes for the possession of a mate, sometimes for food, sometimes for other material gain.

Even among animals, however, one can observe secondary conflict—a form of play engaged in without any serious purpose, but taking the outward appearance of struggle or of actual warfare. Wrestling, boxing and tag are frequently seen among animals—to mention only a few of the familiar games; and among men, games and sports have been known since prehistoric times, and have served as outlet for the warlike feelings when these were not actually put to use for defense against some

deadly enemy.

I can't imagine a more potent force against war than a great international sports organization of workers. The pugnacious instincts, instead of being used in a destructive struggle in which the most energetic and capable young men of every nation are ruthlessly sacrificed, are diverted into the channels of healthy sport. Instead of a conflict in which both sides go to destruction through wounds, poison gas, starvation and exposure, we have the competitive races, ball games, jumps and other sorts that are a direct benefit to winner and loser alike, and a source of the keenest interest and excitement to the partisans in the bleachers. Every instinct of rivalry and pugnacity can be satisfied in a great international sports meet.

To settle disputes by judicial decisions tends to protect the weak against the strong. Which is preferable to you: to favor the weak, or to give the advantage to the strong, showing sportsmanlike generosity to the vanquished?

In Vienna I saw the Olympic Sports of Labor of 1931. Thousands of visitors and visiting athletes thronged the city from every country under the sun where there is an organized working class. Russia and Italy were quite fittingly absent, since the representatives of company unions and such like would have been strangely out of place in Vienna.

For a week boys and girls and men and women from Finland, Palestine, Hungary, Germany, Scotland and Yugoslavia fraternized at the stadium, on the streets, in cafes, in picture galleries and in their living quarters. Some were lodged in the poor but clean and hospitable apartments of the Viennese comrades. Some lived at modest hotels or rooming houses. Others slept in rows on floor-beds, girls and boys of all nationalities in the same dormitories, improvised in the public buildings.

From beginning to end the great meet was a convincing demonstration that war hatreds are artificial and unnecessary, and that it is possible and far preferable for the organized workers of all the free countries to meet in friendly rivalry on the field of sport—as brothers, not as enemies, as fellow humans, and not as wild beasts ready to tear each other in pieces.

Let us build up a fine big sports organization here in America, beginning among the boys and girls of the Young People's Socialist League!

### WORKERS' SPORTS CLASS IN BRONX CENTER

The Workers' Sports League of the Bronx is conducting a class in gymnastics and calisthenics every Wednesday evening at the Bronx Labor Center as part of the cultural activity of the center. The class is for young men and women.

Comrade Fritz Eisner is instructor in calisthenics and gymnastics for men, while the women are instructed by an instructress sent us by the W.G.S.A. The group is growing rapidly and we hope to affiliate shortly with the Workers' Sports League of America.

Saturday mornings a class is conducted at 9:30 under the supervision of the very able Comrade Zahne, also of the W.G.S.A., for Junior Yipsels and Falcons. Admission is 5 cents at present for the adult group, admission being free for the younger group.

Theodore Schroeder, veteran fighter for free speech, will speak on "Sex and Religion" at 155 E. 34th St., Sunday, 2:30 p.m., under the auspices of the Free thinkers of America.

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By Joseph T. Shipley

### EASY PRISONERS

"ESCAPE ME NEVER!" By Margaret Kennedy. Fourth play of the Guild season; at the Shubert.

While "the play's the thing" to catch the king's conscience, the interest of most audiences turns easily toward the players; and the theatre-going public is agog with Miss Bergner's charm. Perhaps not since Maude Adams' heyday has there been an equally bewitching conquest of our hearts; and Elsbeth (the full name doesn't suit her!) Elsbeth Bergner brings to her hoyden mischief a sophisticated merry turn of the eyes that shows she sees through you while she loves (in place of which Maude Adams gave her generation a sweet understanding). Bodily she is a beam of light come alive in an impassioned star-glow of tenderness at one moment, the next a radiant imp of teasing joy. . . . In short, Miss Bergner is a true flower of the theatre, whose beauty and whose fragrance may we long enjoy!

"Escape Me Never" gives varied scope for the display of the actress' talents, carrying her across Europe as a sort of satellite to the genius of the young composer, Sanger—yet without its moon, the earth would plunge disastrously from its course. So this apparently madcap vagabond keeps Sebastian Sanger—wayward as genius can be—tied, however loosely, to the standard of his ideal. The Sanger boys are drawn toward pretty Fenella McClean, who seeing Caryl first, thinks she loves him—until Sebastian comes. And the vagabond Gemma, with her soon-to-die waif, watches the counterplay of these lives with a twisted love, in the tortured happiness of knowing that Sebastian and she are so conjoined that he must "always come back." And when his genius is not devouring him beyond all concern for others, he's really not a bad sort.

Hugh Sinclair manages well the difficult task of playing opposite Miss Bergner; and the rest of a large cast (Komsarsjevsky directing) is of the usual Guild quality. "Escape Me Never," though in itself only a good play, is made a

### Guy Robertson



Who has one of the featured roles in Max Gordon's musical extravaganza, "The Great Waltz," at the Center Theatre.

### In Brock Pemberton's Comedy Smash at The Henry Miller's Theatre



Philip Ober has one of the principal roles in "Personal Appearance," that rollicking comedy success which will continue indefinitely at The Henry Miller's Theatre.

great experience in the theatre by the irradiating presence and transforming charm of Elsbeth Bergner.

### Eddie Dowling's Done Everything in the Theatre—Like Alexander, He Pines for New Worlds to Conquer

School children were taught that the ancient warrior and king, Alexander, complained bitterly because he had no more worlds to conquer. Eddie Dowling, star and producer of "Thumbs Up," the new musical success which is playing to enthusiastic audiences at the St. James Theatre, is not at all war-like, but he feels very deeply for the restless Alexander. In his long career in the theatre he has tried his hand at stock, vaudeville, musical comedy, revue and motion pictures. He is adept in radio speaking; he has become something of a power in politics; he is an author of no mean ability and, in his younger days, he sailed the seven seas and roved the highways and byways.

At ten years of age, Eddie headed the choir at St. Paul's, London, and with that organization of young singers he toured the world. That came as the result of a transatlantic voyage during which, as a cabin boy, he had been drafted for the ship's concert because of his clear, childish voice. When still in his teens, he made his American debut as a mimic in a piece called "The Ugly Duckling" and before he was 21, he played on the opening bill of the Marcus Loew Theatre in Brooklyn.

In 1916, Eddie was doing a "single" in vaudeville, and while he was playing at the Palace in New York, A. L. Erlanger, who later

became his life-long friend, saw him and induced Ziegfeld to accompany him to the theatre to catch the act. As a result of that incident, Eddie was engaged to play in "The Girl Behind the Gun." At this point, however, his activities took on a new character. Inasmuch as the play was not in good shape, Mr. Erlanger asked Eddie to re-write it. The piece was retitled "The Velvet Lady," ran a year, and Eddie became an author.

After this, Eddie appeared in the 1918 Ziegfeld Follies in which his wife, better known as Ray Dooley, whom he met in vaudeville, was a star. Between performances, Dowling found time to write "Sally, Irene and Mary," the successful musical comedy which brought him stardom, fame and fortune. That was just the beginning. A few years later he became both author and producer of "Honeymoon Lane," and also pre-

### Alex Yokel's "Three Men on a Horse" at Playhouse

The cast of "Three Men on a Horse," the new comedy which Alex Yokel presented at the Playhouse last Wednesday evening, includes William Lynn, Sam Levene, Shirley Booth, Edith Van Cleve, Joyce Arling, Millard Mitchell, James Lane, Teddy Hart, Frank Camp, Fleming Ward, Margaret Mullins, Garson Kanin and Richard Huey. The play was directed by George Abbott and the settings, showing a hotel bedroom, a private home in the suburbs and a metropolitan barroom, were designed by Boris Aronson.

sented Ray in "Sidewalks of New York."

At the present time, he is owner of a theatre, the St. James Theatre, producer and star of New York successful "Thumbs Up," and is seeking new-worlds to conquer in the amusement field.

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## Rodgers Victim of Big Planters' Fight on Union

(Continued from Page 1-L)

Ward Rodgers, was arrested immediately after his talk and carried to jail under guard of 16 deputy sheriffs. He was taken to an adjoining county and placed in the jail at Jonesboro, Ark.

The antiquated criminal syndicalist laws of Arkansas mean that the Southern Tenant Farmers Union faces a hard battle to free Rodgers and other union men now in prison. Funds are necessary to carry on the defense and should be sent to the Southern Tenant Farmers Union, Tyronza, Ark.

(From Socialist News Service)

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — Ward H. Rodgers is the latest victim of the cotton planters in their fight to destroy the rapidly growing union of share-croppers.

The planters convicted him of "anarchy." As proof of "anarchy" the prosecutor cited:

That Rodgers had organized Negro as well as white share-croppers.

That he had "called Negroes Mister."

That he had said "relief for the tenant farmers will not come until the United States government abolishes the plantation system."

### Socialists Form Defense

The case will be appealed to the Arkansas circuit court, C. T. Carpenter, defense attorney, stated. At present Rodgers, unable to furnish \$3,000 bond, is held in the Harrisburg, Ark., jail.

A nation-wide defense committee to aid Rodgers is being organized by the Socialist Party, according to Paul Porter of Chicago, the party's national labor secretary. Norman Thomas will head the committee.

Thomas has already telephoned from New York that defense funds are being collected for the court appeal. Thomas later will visit Tennessee and Arkansas to address share-croppers' mass meeting. On his visit to Tyronza, Ark., last winter he helped organize the Southern Tenant Farmers Union, which has since enrolled hundreds of the enslaved Negro and white cotton farmers.

### Ku-Klux-Klan Revived

The union, however, soon encountered bitter resistance from the plantation owners, who resorted to night raids to terrorize union members. The Ku-Klux-Klan was revived to fight the union in the counties where it is strong.

Four union members, two Negroes and two white, are awaiting trial on February 4 on charges of "interfering" with labor. They face a sentence to the Arkansas penal farm—where the treatment is similar to that in force in the notorious Georgia chain gangs.

One reason for the planters' bitter offensive against the union is the recent intervention of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in their evictions of the share-cropper members. A few weeks ago a delegation, headed by Comrade H. L. Mitchell, union secretary, called upon Secretary Wallace in Washington and protested against the discrimination.

### U. S. Quizzing Planters

The AAA thereupon wired Hiram Norcross, a wealthy planter, that further payments on his crop reduction contract would be withheld until the charges against him in court had been investigated. Meanwhile, the union's injunction suit against Norcross to restrain him from evicting 25 families was carried directly to the Supreme Court of Arkansas.

A Ku-Klux-Klan campaign of terror and prosecution of leaders through the planter-controlled courts has been the employers' response.

The share-croppers are probably the most exploited workers in America. According to a study, use



MOVEMENT OF FREIGHT ON WATERFRONT PARALYZED BY ONE-DAY STRIKE OF DRIVERS—The above photograph, taken on West Street along the harbor, shows striking longshoremen and truck-drivers stopping trucks that were making deliveries on Wednesday in defiance of the strike call issued by a "rank-and-file committee" of 25 headed by Thomas C. Smith and presumably not authorized by the regular machinery. Twenty thousand workers went out and tied up the movement of goods almost completely.

The "unauthorized" walkout was called to protest the ruling by Supreme Court Justice Humphrey in Brooklyn that he would issue an injunction against the International Longshoremen's Association and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters at the behest of the Merchants' Association, the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce and other shipping interests. The strike ended when Humphrey did not sign the injunction. The walkout will be resumed if he does sign it, and it is likely to expand into a general strike if the bosses and courts get too impudent.

President William Green of the A. F. of L. has aired his sympathy and approval of the strike action. President Joseph P. Ryan of the I.L.A. has announced that longshoremen along the waterfront will not handle goods carried in non-union trucks.

## New York Moves Ahead for Labor And Socialist Defense Body

THE New York City provisional committee for the promotion of an effective organization for labor and Socialist defense has had a busy week. Although the machinery has not as yet been set up for efficient functioning in emergency cases, nevertheless a number of members of the temporary committee have done good work in obtaining funds for the Stanley Glass and Ward Rodgers cases.

The call is being sent out to trade union, Socialist and fraternal organizations for a large conference to be held Friday evening, March 15, in the auditorium of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 3 West 16th St. At this conference, which will be attended by delegates from hundreds of organizations, a permanent defense body will be established.

A luncheon meeting was held at 71 Irving Place on Thursday to aid in the setting up of a defense committee for the Stanley Glass case and the Ward Rodgers case. Temporary officials of the Socialist Committee for Promotion of Labor Defense are: Morris Feinstein, chairman; August Claessens, vice-chairman; Aloph Held, treasurer, and Murray Baron, secretary.

made in 1934 for the Socialist Party and the League for Industrial Democracy by Prof. William A. Amberson of the University of Tennessee Medical School, the total income for the average share-cropper family is less than \$300 a year. This includes the value of the food they raise for their own

### PLEA CALLS FOR FUNDS FOR GLASS' AND RODGERS' CASES

AN appeal for support and for funds, supplementing that of Comrade Thomas appearing elsewhere, has been sent out by the provisional Labor and Socialist Committee for the Promotion of Labor Defense. The letter follows in part:

Two labor defense cases which are a direct challenge to labor's rights to organize in the South present an emergency situation which must be met by united action of all responsible groups interested in workers' rights. The case of Stanley Glass, on trial under the criminal syndicalism laws of West Virginia, is that of a young militant organizer whose only offense was that he dared to offer help to workers on strike in a subsidiary of the Weirton Steel Company. Against him are marshalled the forces of the law as directed by the entrenched interests in West Virginia. On the side of the defense are innumerable workers who can testify only if they are helped to get to the trial. An excellent lawyer, Harold Houston, has been retained with good additional support.

The second case is that of Ward Rodgers, 24-year-old Socialist who, in addition to conducting a class among the tenant farmers under the FERA, has been active in the organization of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union. On January 15, when he acted as chairman of a meeting of tenant farmers to hear a report from the delegation they had sent to Washington to place their desperate situation be-

fore the AAA, he was arrested and charged with "anarchy." The arrest, following upon a series of threatening actions against the organizer because of the trust that the tenant farmers had in him for the splendid work he had done, has been characterized by representatives of ours in Arkansas as a "frame-up." The planters felt that arresting Rodgers would mean a death blow at the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union.

In face of the medieval plantation system, which has kept the tenant farmers virtual slaves to the land owners, these destitute workers, Negro and white, have asserted their right to organize to protect their interests. This case involves far more than the arrest and conviction of Ward Rodgers, and in helping him to appeal his case and in defending the other share-croppers held on various charges in the state, we are standing for the rights of a desperate and valiant group of workers to organize.



### SOCIALISTS ACTIVE IN CLEVELAND STRIKE

CLEVELAND. — Socialists are prominent on the L. N. Gross Co. picket line every morning. Hy Fish, active Socialist, is an organizer for the I.L.G.W.U., and has been in the forefront of the strike. Yipsels are especially good at picketing, leading singing, etc.

## Big Parade, Live Picketing in Cleveland Strike

(Continued from Page 1-L)

January 25. This announcement cheered the girls. They now know that the bosses lied to them when they said that the I.L.G.W.U. was "only a racketeering organization interested only in collecting high dues." They are more loyal than ever to the International.

The writer, who is doing everything he can to settle the strike honorably with the demands of the workers granted, was called to Chicago a week ago Saturday and Sunday to confer with President Dubinsky. President Dubinsky informed me that the whole International was behind our efforts.

Plans were made at this meeting in Chicago to call strikes in all the other cotton garment shops which would not accede to the just demands of the union. As we are still conferring and negotiating with these other firms, no other strikes have been called. But if we do not successfully conclude our conferences within the next few days, we are fully prepared—with the aid of the International—to call strikes in all the other shops.

### Consumers to Cooperate

To aid us in our strike against the L. N. Gross Co., we are calling upon the entire labor movement, consumers' organizations and customers of the firm to refuse to purchase products manufactured under unfair conditions.

Letters have been or will be sent to the Consumers' League of Ohio, the Women's Trade Union League and the Union Buyers' Club to contact department stores selling Gross dresses.

A letter was also sent to President Dubinsky asking him to contact Montgomery Ward Co. and the J. C. Penny Co., who, we are informed from reliable sources, are large buyers from this firm; and one to the Ohio State Federation of Labor asking them to popularize the idea that the L. N. Gross Co. is unfair to organized labor. Some of the names on the labels of garments manufactured by this company are Indian Head, Penny Co., Flirts, Diamond Lil, Honey, Avenue Frocks, Grand Slam and Sweet Adeline.

### Workers Miserably Exploited

To give readers of The New Leader an example of what these workers get, the girl pressers tell us that for using a nine-pound iron the highest price they get per dozen garments is 21 cents. This is the highest; most prices run less than that. In order to make their minimum of \$13 per week, the girls must press from 60 to 80 dozen dresses a week or 12 to 16 dozen dresses a day. They can't even take time off for a drink or go to the washroom. Many of the workers suffer from varicose veins and others have been severely injured on the job, only to be cheated out of their compensation.

The strikers have found a new interest in life since they joined the union. The brutality of the police the first few days of the strike has opened the eyes of the girls to the methods and weapons used by the bosses in their war against labor. Police on horsebacks rushed into the pickets on the side-walks. Several girls were injured—but none very seriously.

The Cleveland plant is located just one block from frozen Lake Erie. In spite of the bitter cold the girls report for picket duty every day even though some of them are suffering from colds. Once the thermometer read six above zero. Yet the picket line was large and enthusiastic.

The singing and cheering on the picket line have attracted a great deal of attention. The strikers' spirit has spurred the success of our organization drive in the other cotton garment shops and the whole industry is well on the way to being completely unionized.

## Ousted for Raising Race Issue

VINCENZO FAZIO, long a stormy petrel in Local 89, the Italian Waistmakers' Union of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, has been expelled from membership in the union following a series of incidents in which Fazio alternately played ball with the Communists and the fascists, according to Luigi Antonini, first vice-president of the International and manager of Local 89, largest single local union in the country.

Fazio had been conducting a campaign against the leadership of the union during which he raised the chauvinist race issue, pitting Italians against Jews, Antonini says.

According to Antonini, Fazio "betrayed the organization of the Italian dressmakers"—at that time organized in Local 25 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union—in 1913, starting an agitation for a separate Italian local. He was then expelled from the union, and after he had been readmitted to Local 89 upon its organization in 1919, he was again expelled "for neglect of duty." Antonini says that he thereupon became an open shop contractor and resisted attempts to organize the shop. When the shop was organized, Fazio associated himself with the Communist "united front," Antonini said. In December, 1933,

he came to Local 89 again, pleading for readmission and asking for leniency in the matter of dues. He was admitted with a very low admission fee. Within two months he applied for the job of business agent, but was found disqualified by the examination committee.

Antonini said that he thereupon again went into opposition and came out with a 17-point program in opposition to the policies adopted by the union. Among the "points" was a demand to repudiate the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; another was to reduce dues to a point that would mean bankruptcy to the local; another was to withdraw from the Joint Board until it was two-thirds Italian, a chauvinist appeal to Italians against the Jewish members of the union, Antonini said. Fazio also attacked the invitation to G. E. Modigliani as an "undesirable" speaker for the union and attacked the local and its officers and committees.

The 17-point program was picked up by *Grido della Stirpa* (Cry of Race), an official Italian fascist weekly, because of the chauvinism and opposition to the union officialism implied, Antonini said. Fazio was thereupon summoned to appear before the grievance committee, and upon his refusal to appear, he was expelled from membership.

## Pros and Con on Vigorito

IN the Labor Section of January 12, The New Leader carried a story on the election of Charles Vigorito as president of Local 1173, American Federation of Silk Dyers, vigorously supported by the Communists as a "rank and file" candidate against the administration.

Basing the statement upon sources of information always found completely reliable in the past, we reported that Vigorito, candidate of the Communists, was a fascist and a member of a Republican club and a fascist organization called the *Circolo Nazionale* of Paterson.

The New Leader's purpose in printing the story was not to reflect upon Vigorito in his personal capacity or as the chosen spokesman of several thousand workers, but upon the good faith and intelligence of the Communists who recklessly support anyone, regardless of their connections and antecedents, with whom they might club Socialists and those trade unionists who will not take orders from them.

Vigorito denies he is a fascist, although he admits membership in the two organizations. The New Leader also has received several protests on its statement about him with demands that we withdraw the charge.

We believe (1) that with Vigorito's admission that he is a member of the Republican club and the pro-fascist *Circolo Nazionale* the recklessness and irresponsibility of those who boosted him as a progressive anti-administration candidate is amply proved, and (2) that the pro-fascist nature of the latter organization is undeniable. It may be, however, that Vigorito was not aware of that fact, and that since his election he deeply regrets his association with fascist elements. In the interest of the working class we assuredly wish him a successful administration, without withdrawing our criticism of the recklessness of supporting a candidate with such connections.

For the record, we print here with a statement by the comrade from whom we received our first information about Vigorito:

"Charles Vigorito, the new president of Local 1733 of the United Textile Workers Union in Paterson, N. J., wants the public to know that he is not a fascist. Vig-

orito was recently elected president of the Dyers' Local on a left wing ticket supported by the Communist Party.

"To a story appearing in The New Leader, stating that Vigorito was a fascist and a Republican, he answered that he is not a fascist, at the same time admitting that he belongs to a Republican club and to the *Circolo Nazionale Italiano*, which is known as a fascist hotbed where Mussolini officials often speak and glorify fascism. He added that even the Organizer Yannerelli and thousands of workers belong to the same *Circolo Nazionale*. As for Yannerelli, it is not true that he belongs to this famous fascist club, and as for the thousands of workers, granting that it is true that they belong, it still does not place Vigorito in a different light. The fact admitted by himself that Vigorito, a leader of revolutionary rank and file trade unionists and a Communist Party-supported candidate, belongs to the reactionary Republican club and to the fascist *Circolo Nazionale* is not a good recommendation either for his anti-fascism nor for the anti-fascism of the Communists."

The editor of the Labor Section has received protests on its original story from the comrade who is editor of the Silk and Dye Worker and from the organizer of the Paterson local of the party.

"The worst that can be said about Brother Vigorito," writes Herman Wolf, "is that he, along with hundreds of other Paterson workers, has not yet learned that he cannot be a good unionist in the best sense of the word unless he is an anti-fascist and deliberately fights fascism. Brother Vigorito is young in the movement and I believe that he will soon come to realize this." He closes his letter with this advice, with part of which we are in thorough agreement: "Don't label a man fascist because he might be associating with fascists. Don't slander the head of a strong A. F. of L. union with 12,000 members. . . . Be constructive. Try to point out to such a man—Brother Vigorito in this case—the dangers of fascism. Warn him of its pitfalls, of the end of unions and the subjugation of workers in a fascist state. Warn him that the ice where he is skating is cracking, but don't

## MILK DRIVERS PUSH ORGANIZING DRIVE: HOW YOU CAN AID

THE intensive campaign to enlarge and strengthen the organization has brought excellent results to Local 584, Milk Drivers' Union. Persistent work over a long period of years has brought results and the membership is larger than it has ever been in the history of the organization.

Officers of the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union point out that in the long history of the organization it has always been among the first to extend aid and cooperate with other unions. It is pointed out, however, that indifference and thoughtlessness on the part of some organizations have retarded the growth of the Milk Drivers' Union. The union calls attention particularly to restaurants and apartment houses that cater almost exclusively to union workers, yet buy milk that is delivered by non-union drivers.

Union workers, especially Socialists, should insist that only milk delivered by union drivers be used in the restaurants they patronize and in workers' cooperative houses they occupy. Socialists and other workers must cooperate. Find out about the place you eat in!

## INSIDE LAUNDRY WORKERS ORGANIZE

The membership of Local 280 of the Laundry Workers' International Union had the foresight to see that a source of strength to the hand ironers would be the organization of all inside workers. The campaign they started some time ago is now showing results. From the inception of NRA, Local 280 pointed out that any improvements for the toilers in the industry would result only if the workers strengthened their union. At that time, some of the employers were singing their siren song and were making rosy promises. Anything to prevent unionization.

The union has established a minimum standard of \$3.10 per day of eight hours and that standard is being raised as the membership of the union grows. It is pointed out that workers shifting from job to job can greatly improve their conditions if they will keep in touch with the headquarters of the union and not take the "say-so" of some of the employers who have evinced a tendency to chisel. To the credit of many employment agencies it is said that they have promised to send workers to jobs only when the minimum wage is assured.

Members of labor unions and of the Socialist Party are urged to give the fullest cooperation to the efforts of Local 280 in its organizing work. One of the most recent of the laundries to sign up with the new local in the Bronx—No. 290—is the Superfine.

## BUTCHER WORKER'S BRANCH ORGANIZED

On Monday evening, 50 members of the Hebrew Butcher Workers' Union were initiated as members of the Butcher Workers' Branch.

The editor of the Labor Section is grateful both to Comrade Wolf and to the organizer of the Paterson local of the party for their letters. At the same time, he wants to point out to them in turn that they seem to have quite a job of education on their hands. In that job, this paper will be glad to cooperate. We shall never hesitate either to attack where we think attack is necessary, or to make amends where we have been wrong.

Editor, Labor Section.

THE story of Local 25, I.L.G.W.U., Blouse and Waist Makers' Union, will be concluded next week.

## Named to Direct Labor Chest

HARRY LEE FRANKLIN, former United States consul at Leipzig, Germany, has been appointed executive secretary of the Labor Chest for Liberation of the Workers of Europe, it was announced at headquarters, 3 West 16th St., New York. The Labor Chest was organized at the last annual convention of the American Federation of Labor at San Francisco and is headed by William Green, president of the A.F. of L., as chairman; Matthew Woll, vice-president of the A.F. of L., as vice-chairman; Joseph N. Weber, president of the American Federation of Musicians, as secretary, and David Dubinsky, president of the I.L.G.W.U., as treasurer.

Other members of the executive committee are: Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; Charles P. Howard, president of the International Typographical Union; John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of

America; Raymond F. Lowry, president of the American Federation of Teachers; Joseph P. Ryan, president of the International Longshoremen's Union; Arthur O. Wharton, president of the International union of Machinists; John Coe, president of the Plumbers and Steamfitters International Union, and Max Zaritsky, president of the millinery division of the International Cloth Hat and Cap Workers' Union.

The new executive secretary announced that the Labor Chest will function through local Labor Chest Committees and that no effort will be spared to awaken American opinion to the necessity of combating the mounting dangers of fascism.

## PHARMACISTS TO MARK VICTORY BY DANCE FEB. 8

TO celebrate the culmination of a successful strike in the Bronx, the Pharmacists Union of Greater New York will hold a dance and entertainment on Friday, February 8, at Hotel Delano, 108 W. 43rd St.

For 12 weeks a few stores in the Bronx, with the support of Brooklyn and Manhattan proprietors, held out against the union in the hope of smashing it. However, with the support of the public, Socialists, Yipsels and other organizations, the few die-hards were compelled to capitulate. The victory resulted in establishing the following conditions in the Bronx: \$32.50 minimum salary for a 54-hour week for registered pharmacists; \$23.50 for junior pharmacists, union recognition and closed shop terms.

The dance and entertainment will also inaugurate organizational proceedings in Brooklyn and Manhattan and the union hopes eventually to organize New York City 100 per cent.

There will be music, stimulating drinks that are strictly U.S.P., a puppet show, souvenirs, celebrities and what not. Tickets are available at the Rand School Book Store, Mayfair Book Shop, 1 East 47th St., and at the office of the Pharmacists Union, 55 West 42nd St. Workers and members of the allied professions of medicine and dentistry are urged to support this affair.

## UNION DIRECTORY

**BONNAZ, SINGER EMBROIDERERS, TUCKERS, STITCHERS AND PLEATERS' UNION**, Local 66, I.L.G.W.U., 7 East 15th St. Phone Algonquin 4-3657. 1935. Executive Board meets every Tuesday night in the office of the Union. Z. L. Freedman, President; Leon Hattab, Manager; I. A. Barkinsky, Sec'y-Treas.

**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 Ave., New York City.

**CLOAK, DRESS, DRIVERS' & HELPERS' UNION**, Local 102, I.L.G.W.U., Affiliated with A. F. of L. 131 West 33rd St., Chickering 4-3681.—Saul Metz, Manager.

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

**CORSET AND BRASSIERE WORKERS' UNION**, Local 32, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 3 West 16th Street, New York City. Abraham Snyder, Manager.

**CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA**, New York City, 31 West 15th St., New York, N. Y. Phone Tompkins Square 6-5400. L. Hollender, J. Catalanotti, Managers; Abraham Miller, Secretary-Treasurer.

**FUR DRESSERS' UNION**, Local 2, International Fur Workers' Union, Office and headquarters, 949 W. 14th Ave., Brooklyn; STag 2-0798. Reg. meetings, 1st and 3rd Mondays. President, Robert Glass; Vice-President, Stephen Tobasco; Business Agent, Morris Reiss; Secretary, Samuel Mindel; Treasurer, Albert Helb.

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

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

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

**MILLINERY WORKERS' UNION**, Local 24, Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union, Downtown office, 640 Broadway; phone, Spring 7-4548; uptown office, 39 W. 37th St.; phone, Wisconsin 7-1270. Executive Board meets every Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock. Manager, N. Spector; Secretary-Treas., Alex. Rose; Organizers, I. H. Goldberg, A. Mendelowitz, M. Goodman, Lucy Oppenheim; Chairman of Executive Board, Morris Rosenblatt; Secretary of Executive Board, Saul Hodoss.

**UNITED NECKWEAR MAKERS' UNION**, Local 11016, A. F. of L., 7 East 15th St. Phone, Algonquin 4-7082. Joint Executive Board meets every Tuesday night at 7:30. Board meets every Monday 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' AND WAITRESSES' UNION**, Local No. 1, A. F. of L. and U.I.T., 290-7th Ave. W. Lehman, Sec'y; Tel.: Lachawanna 4-5483.

**WHITE GOODS WORKERS' UNION**, Local 62 of I.L.G.W.U., 873 Broadway, New York City. Telephone, Algonquin 4-1951. S. Shore, Manager.