

NEW LEADER

With Which
Is Combined

THE AMERICAN APPEAL

Founded by
Eugene V. Debs

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Labor Fighting Big Danger!

THE organized workers of the nation are not only veering away from the Roosevelt administration; the conflicts between the trade unions and presidential politics are becoming more sharp. In the automobile industry the unions have severed relations with the Labor Board; in textiles the United Textile Workers have demanded prosecution of companies that have not complied with decisions of the National Textile Labor Relations Board; the American Federation of Labor has become bitterly hostile to Donald R. Richberg, Director of the National Emergency Council, and Leo Wolman, chairman of the Automobile Labor Board, who is regarded by the unions as an apologist for the automobile barons. The A. F. of L. and the railway unions are also subjecting the social legislation proposals to caustic criticism.

When NIRA Was First Enacted

When the NIRA was enacted in June, 1933, with Section 7A incorporated in the act, millions of workers accepted it as labor's Magna Charta. On its face it assured the workers an unmolested right to organize. Other sections permitted the owners of industry to organize into vast trade associations. The arrangement appeared to be a fifty-fifty bargain handed to workers and owners, but sad experience has shown that the owners of industry got the substance and the workers the shadow.

There was a rush to organize unions, but either one obstacle after another was raised by representatives of big corporations, or the workers became entangled in the red tape of NRA machinery. Eventually it dawned upon the trade unions that the right to organize, while embodied in legislation, was being whittled away by interpretations, delays and lack of enforcement of favorable decisions when they were made. Organization activities declined. For at least six months the leaders of the unions have worked to remove the barriers to union organization. A correspondent of the New York Times sums up what has happened in the following paragraph:

The Unions Face Growing Hostility

"As the union organization slackened, labor found itself on the defensive. Slowly at first and then with a crescendo of overpowering force, the labor unions were beaten back by company union attacks, by legal maneuvers in the courts and by a growing antagonism of the Roosevelt Administration."

Late in January, President Green of the A. F. of L. issued a statement regarding the official withdrawal of the Automobile Workers' Local Unions from any further participation in the work and decisions of the Automobile

Union Chiefs Oppose Code Frauds And Flay "Security" Buncombe

Labor Board. It is a long story of conflict between that board and the unions, between the National Labor Relations Board and the Automobile Board, with the Automobile Chamber of Commerce fighting for its company unions. The unions became snarled in the red tape, while Wolman's decisions were ranged against the unions.

Mr. Wolman is now working out new rules and regulations for the automobile industry. The auto unions as well as the A. F. of L. are apprehensive of the outcome. The New York Times correspondent makes the following comment on these proposed rules:

"Whether the completion of these rules will usher in a sort of 'fascist' labor organization, virtually deprived of the ability to strike, or whether, as the manufacturers believe, it will open a new era in 'industrial engineering,' the imprimatur of President Roosevelt is on the Wolman board. So is that of Secretary Perkins, long a worshipful admirer of the labor economist."

A Turning Point in Labor's History

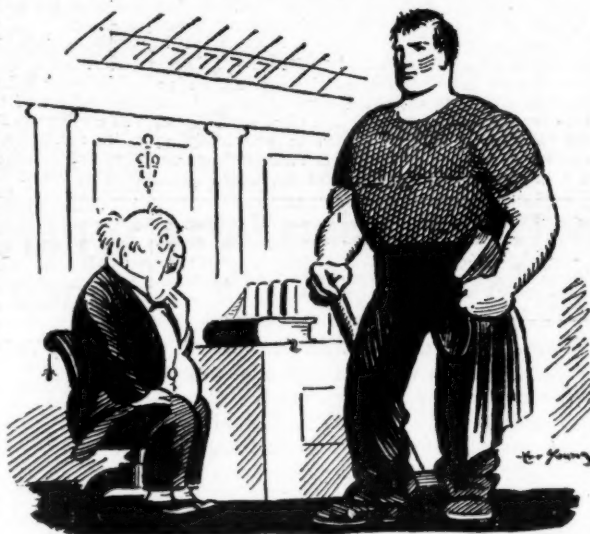
These rules and regulations intended for the corporate empire of automobiles may prove a turning point in the history of labor organization in this country. It is feared by some high in the councils of the organized workers that this code may emerge in the guise of a benevolent proposal to tie the organized workers to the industry under government sanction. On Tuesday President Roosevelt openly sided with Wolman and the Automobile Labor Board.

Last week the long-standing grievances of the organized workers against the NRA came to a head when about a hundred executives of national and international unions met in Washington. As this body met, the Census Bureau reported that labor's share in production dropped from 17.5 in 1931 to 16.8 in 1933, while per capita earnings declined from \$1,316 to \$869. So much for the blessed NRA.

Many months ago Socialists warned of the possible trend of the NRA toward fascism and now organized labor is saying the same

thing in scorching language. Labor's long smoldering dissatisfaction with the NRA came to a head with searing criticism at the hearings on code employment provisions called by the National Industrial Recovery Board. The declaration of labor spokesmen, in-

bring increased employment and purchasing power now apparent, labor is confronted with the proposition that the code cannot be re-opened except on recommendation of the code authority, an employer organization pure and simple, Mara said.



"If the NRA," he added, "is going to draw an iron ring around labor, as it has done in this code, the day has come when the fact must be known whether that is the policy of the Roosevelt Administration."

"The hearing today has been called to discuss the migration of enterprises from Massachusetts and elsewhere. The code, however, is not opened for amendments. This denial of human rights is one of the baldest that has appeared on the American horizon since we

gained our freedom. In the interest of American democracy this fascist set-up must be abolished without delay. American labor is not going to submit to such iron-clad control of labor and industry by industry and government solely in behalf of owners of industry."

This attack was made by John J. Mara, president of the conservative Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, at an NRA hearing on the Massachusetts shoe industry. Mara condemned the shoe industry code in unsparring terms. He said: "The formation of the shoe code and the drift of it during the 15 months of its life give clear evidence of a trend that is of the highest concern not only to workers in the shoe industry but to labor in every industry and to the country as a whole."

The shoe code, Mara pointed out, was written by the employers. "Labor's voice was tolerated but not taken into account when the terms of the code were negotiated by NRA."

A Code by the Shoe Exploiters

"The result," Mara continued, "was a code written by the industry for industry through the help of government. A purer example of fascism could not have been concocted. It put into effect the original idea of the United States Chamber of Commerce in its advocacy of a recovery body which would regiment labor for the benefit of, and exploitation by, industry."

With the failure of the code to

structure" code provisions which permit averaging work hours, exemption of certain groups, and flexibility for peak production periods. He challenged minimum wage rates as "far too low."

If Green was vigorous in his language, Lewis was even more so. Code maximum hours, he declared, have as a whole merely confirmed the normal working hours of industry and have resulted in no pressure to return workers to jobs. "Industry is resisting to a man the opening of codes for consideration of shorter hours," Lewis said. "This can mean that NRA can no longer be considered a factor in recovery attempts and in re-employment."

Both Green and Lewis followed up their attacks on NRA with a broadside of criticism of results of NRA administration at hearings on the Black 30-hour week bill before a Senate Judiciary sub-committee. Labor has been "severely disappointed and disillusioned" in the operation of NRA codes, Green told the committee, in an aggressive speech.

The Program Is Fascist in Spirit

Charges that the recovery program is fascist was emphasized again in a brief submitted to the NRA Labor Advisory Board by five international unions. The brief challenged basic practices of NRA and demanded immediate and sweeping terms.

The brief was filed by Chester M. Wright and Associates for the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, the United Textile Workers of America, the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of North America and the Allied Tobacco Trades Council, which includes the Cigarmakers' International Union and the Tobacco Workers' International Union.

The brief declares for increase in wages to give the masses the money to buy the goods the country can produce. "That stated objective of the NRA has almost disappeared as an operating principle. It has been repudiated by spokesmen for industry," the brief asserts. Reduction of weekly hours is also urged, with labor given NRA representation.

An Ungenerous "Security" Act

The miserable provisions in the social security bills before Congress are also under fire by the representatives of the organized workers. Appearing before a Senate Committee that is considering these bills, President Green urged old age pensions of \$50 instead of \$30 per month, and insisted that the age limit be reduced to not more than 60 years. He demanded that the jobless insurance plan before Congress be scrapped in favor of a subsidy plan with definite compensation standards which the states would have to meet to qualify for Federal aid.

He declared that unemployment, insecurity and old age are national problems and that they cannot be dealt with through

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Remember the Vienna Heroes!

Austrian Workers Call Upon World's Workers To Carry On

From Arbeiter-Zeitung, organ of the Austrian Socialists

To the Workers of the World!
To All Parties of the Labor and Socialist International and the Communist International!

A YEAR after the great struggle by the Austrian workers in February, a year after their bloody defeat, the Austrian working class is carrying on a determined struggle against the fascist dictatorship. Deprived of all our rights, driven into fascist servitude, we are carrying on the struggle in illegal organizations.

From the fascist prisons we send our fraternal greetings to the workers of the world.

For the first anniversary of the February struggle we have joined together in a revolutionary united front. In memory of our martyrs, in memory of the heroic fighters of the *Schutzbund*, in deep solidarity with our best comrades who are confined in the fascist prisons,

we have put aside the unhappy fratricidal warfare and formed a union for action, in the conviction that fascism can only be defeated by a united working class determined to act in a revolutionary manner.

We are aware that we ourselves must defeat fascism. But in this struggle, which nobody can carry on for us, you, the workers of the world, can render us effective assistance. We appeal to you for this fraternal help which you have so often given us in this difficult year, and for which we are deeply grateful.

Remember our victims, the children of the fallen, the hundreds who are condemned to long terms of imprisonment, many of them to imprisonment for life, and who suffer in the prisons while their families are starving. Remember the victims of the illegal work, who are treated by the fascist government with special brutality.

Demonstrate on behalf of the Austrian workers on February 12. Unite with us on this day in joint demonstrations. You are acting in the sense of the testament of the February heroes who sacrificed their lives for a revolutionary policy by a united working class.

Do not let February 12th go by

without enlightening the world regarding the infamous actions of Austrian fascism, the complete lack of rights of the Austrian people, the destruction of all freedom and of all the workers' rights, the enslavement of the workers in the factories, the growing impoverishment and the increasing exploitation.

In Austria there is not even a trace of freedom of the press. Every possibility of enlightening the people in a legal manner is prevented. If we wish to meet our comrades, we must fly into the woods; for the workers there is no right of assembly and no right of association.

Despite the swindle of the Christmas amnesty, the concentration camps are still in existence. Every day new victims are dragged off to Woellersdorf. The police have an unrestricted right to impose punishments, against which there can be no appeal. The government decrees the dismissal of workers and salaried employees not only in public but also in private employment for political reasons. All the exceptional laws have been prolonged for a further year.

Expose to the world the shame of fascist Austria. Use your influence everywhere in order that all support may be refused to the regime in Austria which is hostile and foreign to the people.

Draw a moral pestilence cordon around the prevaricating and hypocritical Austrian fascism, which pretends to be struggling with "Christian morality" against the barbarity of the Third Reich

Meeting to Honor Austrian Heroes

THE entire labor and Socialist movement will commemorate the heroism of the workers of Vienna in last year's tragic civil war at an impressive mass meeting Monday night, February 11, at Cooper Union, Third Avenue and 8th St., New York City.

The meeting is to be held by the comrades in charge of the Chest for the Liberation of the Workers of Europe, and it is expected to be an impressive anti-fascist demonstration.

Speakers will be B. C. Vladeck, Judge Jacob Panken, Dr. Harry Lee Franklin, former United States Consul in Berlin and now Executive Secretary of the Chest, and an official representative of the American Federation of Labor.

There will be music by the Rebel Arts Chorus and the WEVD Ensemble under the direction of Nicholas Zaslavsky.

Tickets at the Party Office, 7 East 15th Street; at the Jewish Labor Committee, 175 East Broadway; at the Labor Chest, 3 West 16th Street, and at the box office.

For International Solidarity

IN our issue of January 19th we carried a joint appeal by the Labor and Socialist International and the International Federation of Trade Unions for moral and material aid for the workers in Europe battling so gallantly against the menace of fascism.

We have been asked by many readers where contributions to the International Solidarity Fund should be sent.

Those responding to the appeal should send their contributions to the National Office, Socialist Party, 429 Randolph Street, Chicago. Contributions should be earmarked for the International Solidarity Fund, and all contributions will be so acknowledged.

Corporate Powers That Rule Nation Force Issues and Labor Must Fight

THE inevitable is happening at Washington. In this issue we deal more in detail with the struggle now on between the organized workers of the nation and the Federal administration over the administration of NRA codes, the 30-hour week, the proposed security legislation and related issues. This conflict grows out of two opposing economic groups in society, those who own the great powers

of production and distribution and the working masses who are dependent upon these owners for a living. The first class thinks in terms of profits and dividends; the second in terms of human happiness for those who do the useful work of the world.

These two views must always come into conflict, and especially in a period when the industrial system works feebly and imposes misery upon millions of human beings. The views and interests of the owners of vast capital can never be reconciled with the views and interests of those who sell their labor power to these owners. This basic fact has again and again broken through all political understandings. Every strike ends in a truce, not a final settlement. The antagonism is there not because either side wills it but because it is rooted deeply in the ownership by one class of the source of production which the other class must use if it is to live at all.

For more than a century the wage workers have organized and struggled to climb out of the lower depths of degradation. It is a long story of trials, sacrifices, victories and defeats. They are now caught in the greatest crisis in history. Power belongs to others and we fight against big odds. Now the corporate powers that rule the nation, after a short period of cowardice and retreat when their system crumbled, are attacking all along the line. Roosevelt more and more is ranged with them. Issues become more and more clear. The struggle is on.

We are with the workers in this fight. Are you?

Where Labor Governs and Peace and Plenty Prevail

By Victor Riesel

SOLIDARITY and unity of purpose on the part of strongly organized workers in Queensland, the second largest state in Australia, is showing the world what intelligent Socialist political action can do for the workers.

In the things that matter most to the workers—employment, rates of wages, hours and conditions of labor, and the proportionate cost of living—the Labor Party, which is in control of the government, has made Queensland one of the foremost and advanced states in the world.

When Labor first assumed power in 1915, that part of Australia was the sweatshop of the continent. More than fifty years of reactionary administration, seeking to insure the predatory gains of the large vested interests, had laid economic waste to the state and its workers. Wages were lower, the hours of toil longer, and the percentage of unemployment much larger than anywhere in the British Empire. Unionism was at its lowest ebb. The viciousness and violence shown by the authorities in suppressing strikes and protest demonstrations rankled in the hearts of the organized workingmen. Industrial conditions obtained that were the usual manifestation of a malignant, relentless, capitalist control.

Staggering as the heritage of the Socialists was, their achievements are little paralleled in political history. From the state paying the lowest wages, Queensland, in a few years has risen to the state paying the highest wages in Australia; it soon became famous as the country with the shortest working week, its amazingly high percentage of unemployment fell until it is now the lowest. Outstanding in the work of the Labor

Party is the forcing down of the high cost of living until Brisbane, its capital and principal city, long under Socialist rule, has the lowest prices and highest wages of any city in the Pacific.

In recent years the Labor government has gained such laurels as well-placed taxation reforms based on the principle that those who can pay should do so; a greatly liberalized educational system, and numerous maternity hospitals and baby clinics directed by expert doctors and psychologists. The institution of the most efficient system of industrial arbitration known in the empire has won for the Socialists the devotion and material support of the entire working class. Laborers throughout the state have been vastly benefited by the new workmen's compensation laws.

Realizing that the goal of Labor is the emancipation of the working class, the masses of Australia, following the lead of their comrades in Queensland, are rapidly making the party a potent force in creating radical social legislation. With the Socialists at the helm, the latter state, which is already the most advanced in every phase of industrial activity, is making rapid strides in their fight for the establishment of a cooperative commonwealth.

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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JAMES ONEAL, Editor

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

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Let's All Rejoice For the Big Upswing!

WITH a big upswing in the automobile business, steel ingots, tinplate, farm machinery, textiles, and other basic commodities, the banks are looking forward with happy anticipation to an increased tempo in recovery.

The February bulletin of the National City Bank reports that the present upswing of business has been more rapid and vigorous than that of last Spring, and the volume of production is already at the peak reached last Spring. The automobile manufacturers, the bulletin says, apparently intend to turn out a million cars the first quarter of the year, which would be an increase of one third over a year ago. This, of course, will have its effect upon all other industries.

The National Steel Corporation of Pittsburgh, in a preliminary statement, reported a profit of \$6,050,721.93 for the year 1934, after all charges have been deducted. This is a gain of 115 per cent over the previous year.

The Jewel Tea Co., with \$17,377,519 sales during 1934, reports a net profit of \$1,243,123 after deduction of all expenses, taxes, depreciation, etc., an increase of 19.75% over last year.

The cotton outlook is "better," the gain in use of foreign growths having been halted, while an advance in prices of meat is expected by the pork and beef barons, you understand. The rest of us aren't so happy over the prospect.

Things are booming, humming, buzzing, tearing along. Business is good, tax refunds are piling up, markets show "activity," profits are increasing; everything is quite all right for the guys who sit in the center of things.

There's only one fly in the ointment. The forgotten men who sow the crops, harvest the corn and cotton, mine and smelt the iron, fabricate the steel, manufacture the automobiles and in general make everything on earth that is made continue to be forgotten. Except for the gaudy promise that if they are good and live long and work hard and survive industrial hazards . . . they will be in line for "security" to the extent of \$7.50 to \$10 a month!

Why not turn to Socialism, the only way out of this industrial idiocy?

BRITISH LABOR WINS ANOTHER SEAT

The British Labor Party scores again. Winning its 15th by-election victory since the last general election, the Socialists drove another nail in the coffin of the MacDonald "national" government by the election Wednesday of J. J. Cleary in Wavertree, Liverpool.

In 1931, the Tories defeated Labor by 23,973 votes; even in 1929, Labor's greatest year to date, the district was lost by over 4,000. Today, Labor wins by 1,840 majority, thus capturing the district for the first time and lowering the prestige of the discredited government even more.

The humiliation of the government was the greater because a long-time precedent was broken when cabinet ministers were sent to stem the tide of Tory revolt under the leadership of the ridiculous 23-year son of Winston Churchill, who ran as an independent Tory. The votes tell the story:

Cleary, Socialist	15,611
Platt, Gov't. Tory	13,771
Churchill, Ind. Tory	10,575
Morris, Liberal	4,208

Behind the Scenes in Washington

By Benjamin Meiman
Our Washington Correspondent

FIRECRACKERS galore! American labor is on the war-path and some New Dealers consider this new attitude a monkey wrench in the recovery machinery.

In spite of labor's threats the Automobile Code, containing a 48-hour week, is extended, while efforts are being made to usher in a 30-hour week.

A ringing message from the President to the Congress on Aviation turns American eyes skyward again and gives some satisfaction to Arthur Brisbane's continuous agitation for more and better planes.

The railroads, their affiliates and competitors, such as ships and busses, are scheduled for a new deal by Coordinator Eastman and a comprehensive plan of regulation is submitted to Congress. The new plan is to put into effect the President's objective of coordinating all transportation under a regulative body with "teeth." Rail Coordinator Eastman would place bus, truck, pipe-line and water carriers under an enlarged Interstate Commerce Commission with air transport to come under its authority later. Railroads, already regulated, would be protected from unwarranted competition. The President



asks Congress to place aviation under the I.C.C. now—not later.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT was concentrating upon his vast \$4,880,000,000 public works program last night while other basic elements of his New Deal were tottering dangerously toward the verge of collapse. NRA was riddled by the numerous attacks made upon it. The Federal Housing drive appeared to be the victim of suspended animation.

The Supreme Court decision in the gold case held the possibility of discarding the Administration's most aggressive and sweeping adventure into currency reform. The threat of the 2,000 million dollar bonus was just around the corner.

Official Washington has come to believe that the Administration's honeymoon period is at an end and that the next few weeks will draw upon all the President's resources of leadership.

His progressive program now contains these two major features:

1. Adoption of the 4,880 million dollars public works relief appropriation in the hope that compensatory employment may soon be afforded to 3,500,000 idle workers.

2. Allotment by Congress to the Home Owners' Loan Corporation of authority to issue an additional 1,000 million dollars of Government bonds in order that 300,000 more homes may be rescued from the threat of mortgage foreclosure.

With the adoption of the public works program the President would allot probably 500 million dollars to the construction of new school-houses and larger amounts for grade crossing elimination, for slum clearances in the cities and the building of rural subsistence homesteads. This program, he

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How Fortunate They Made These Trifling Income Tax "Errors"!

IT appears that the boom days of the Coolidge-Mellon "prosperity" are still here, for your Uncle Sam is still tossing away money with reckless abandon.

The government has just mailed out checks totaling \$46,664,202 in income tax refunds. The idea seems to be that individuals and corporations erred in filing income tax reports during the past year and had to be reimbursed for their errors.

The previous year, while the country was still floundering in the slough of the depression (now, we are reliably informed, happily over) "errors" of \$51,484,000 were made and refunds made to cover them.

We are, indeed, a generous nation. Last June the total indebtedness of the government was only \$27,053,151,414—not counting the odd cents—and the government

needed only \$579,694,307.99 for the army and navy, and \$556,549,454.14 to mop up on the last war, not counting \$756,617,000 interest on debt, most of which consisted of interest and redemption fund of the money raised to wage the "last" war. With expenditures so negligible in amount it is hardly to be wondered that the Treasury is tossing away large checks.

For example, the New York Life Insurance Co. gets a refund of \$4,227,030; the Pennsylvania R.R. \$3,191,983; Interborough Rapid Transit \$272,400, and so on, until the total is reached.

Now, it is held that these big taxpayers (and there are plenty of individuals included with the corporations) merely made trifling errors in making out their tax returns, and maybe that is so. There are so many schedules in which two or more interpretations are possible that errors or at least dif-

ferences of opinion are almost inevitable.

But one cannot help but think of the good old Coolidge-Mellon days when tax refunds totaling five and six hundred million dollars were made every year (the Mellon aluminum, oil, steel and banking interests being among the heavy taxpayers). Tax rates were being drastically cut, while important government enterprises were being neglected or abandoned.

The hundreds of millions, and even billions, that were cut off the national income by tax reductions in the higher brackets, and the tremendous tax refunds to Steel, Oil, Aluminum, banks and other huge capitalist enterprises might very easily have been employed to liquidate the burden of debt imposed upon the people during the insane war years. But the bankers, who held (and hold) the bulk of the war bonds, did not like the

Keeping Snakes As Household Pets

By T. W. Davis

KEEPING poisonous snakes as household pets isn't any worse than keeping poisonous snakes as national pets. This does not seem to make much sense, but it is easy to see that a man who kept a rattlesnake around the house wouldn't get by the alienists. Everybody in the neighborhood would be in deadly fear of the strange pet while it was around, and they would have to detail someone to keep constant watch over the snake. Just as soon as the snake was allowed to get out of sight where he wasn't wanted he would start trouble.

We don't keep individual poison snakes, but we do keep a lot collectively. I am thinking of the private owners of the utilities and other essential services. Here we deliberately bring in a set of reptiles, give them a complete monopoly of the community business, build up special legislation to protect them, and then we have to go about creating a guard in the form of public service commissions, consumers' leagues, etc., to keep constant watch over the strange pet to see that it doesn't poison and kill the community.

We waste a lot of good time, money and energy trying to control a dangerous animal that we deliberately brought in ourselves. And in spite of our constant vigilance and fear, the snakes claim their toll through extortionate prices, watered stock, grafting contracts, grafting holding companies, low wages and general holding up of community progress.

Some day the American workman is going to discover that the pets aren't worth their worry, and he'll get rid of them. We all will be happier and safer then.

idea of retiring them, for they constitute a wonderful source of income—between five and six hundred millions a year—most of which they get. And furthermore, it is far better to get refunds on their income tax payments, and reductions in their tax burdens, than to liquidate the debts of the Government—which are, in effect, profitable investments for them.

And then it is interesting to look over the list of Secretaries of the Treasury since 1921; Andrew William Mellon, multi-millionaire steel, oil, aluminum, real estate and banking tycoon; Ogden Livingston Mills, darling of wealth, grandson of Darius O. Mills and himself a multi-millionaire; William H. Woodin, American Car Foundry magnate and multi-millionaire, and Henry Morgenthau, Jr., son of his father, scion of a great international banking house. All of these men (with two exceptions) have been pretty decent chaps; all of them, without exception, have been enormously wealthy men, beneficiaries of the capitalist system, their decisions benefitted so completely. Now, there are some things that can be determined accurately by rule of thumb; others cannot be. If you plunk down twenty-five cents for a fifteen cent pack of cigarettes you have overpaid, and you are entitled to a ten cent refund. If you go to an automat and drop three nickels into the slot for a 20-cent chicken-pie, you won't get your chicken-pie until you complete the legal quota of nickels.

But there are other things about which there are differences of opinion based upon judgment. It certainly was not a mere slip of the pen that caused the fellow who makes out checks in the offices of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. to write a check for income taxes \$1,205,352 too large, nor will the

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THIS IS FASCISM

A FELLOW by the name of Buerkel, Hitler's commissioner for the newly "liberated" Saar, informs the world, via a London newspaper that prints an interview he gave to a Socialist leader, that things are going to be just great

now that the Saarländers have placed themselves under the Swastika.

"I may say," he said, "that we will not victimize the mass of the people in your ranks—apart, of course, from taking their jobs from them and giving them to our own people."

"But we certainly shall not tol-

erate the trade unions or their societies."

"I would advise you and your fellow-leaders to get away as quickly as you can."

All the loose money in the Neukirchen trade union offices has already been confiscated by local Hitlerites.

This is fascism at work!

Fascism Takes Hold

Saarländers Who

Voted for

Freedom in

Flight From

the Terror They

Know Is

Coming

When the Nazis

Take Hold

The Workers Abroad

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

By William M. Feigenbaum

And in Australia, Too

EVEN in Australia the Socialists and the organized workers are faced with the issues raised by the Communist drive for a "united front." Separated by thousands of miles of turbulent ocean from the problems of European and American workers the powerful Labor Party "down under" finds itself assailed by the Communists for the same "crimes" and even in the same language so familiar in America and Europe. And following those attacks the same slanderers then seek a "united front" employing the same specious arguments they employ here.

Of course, it is only a "maneuver," with the same purpose of the "maneuver" here and in Europe, and directed from the same source.

The following, from the Melbourne "Labor Call" is presented to show that the demands for a "united front" on "specific issues" is nothing but part of a world-wide campaign, and that even if Socialists and trade unionists may from time to time allow themselves to be naive, the Communists are never so trapped:

"United Front Proposals"

"According to a press report, December 11, the West Australian Branch of the Australian Labor Party was asked by the West Australian Branch of the Communist party to join in a united front 'before it was too late to deal with the momentous problems confronting the working class.'

"The reply of the Central Executive of the A.L.P. was to the effect that it was quite capable of watching the workers' interests, and that the request of the Communist party was based upon hypocrisy and insincerity.

"The question, however, that is to be answered is whether or not it would be in the interests of the workers for the A.L.P. to make cause in common with the Communist party, or to join it in a united front against anti-Labor.

"If it can be shown that the position of the workers would be strengthened, there should be no objection by the A.L.P. to co-operating with the Communist party. But, on the other hand, if it can be shown that the position of the workers is more likely to be weakened than strengthened by such co-operation, the proposition should be opposed by the A.L.P.

"To judge the merits of the proposition it is only necessary to recall the fact, among other things, that the leading members of the Communist party, for all practical purposes, never have hesitated to assist anti-Labor in the effort made to defeat A.L.P. candidates when elections have been held, and that their policy at all times has been to discredit the A.L.P. in the eyes of the workers, with the object of inducing them to repudiate it in favor of the Communist party.

"In the circumstances, it should be obvious that the workers concerned prefer, for the time being at any rate, the A.L.P. to the Communist party, and that their position could not be strengthened or improved in any way by the proposed united front with the Communist party. And to try to give effect to the proposal would only result in causing a split in the ranks of the A.L.P. to the detriment of its members and the workers generally, and to the advantage of anti-Labor.

"The position, viewed in the light of the foregoing, should make it clear that the real object of the request or appeal of the Communist party for the united front is to control the A.L.P. or to absorb it and to replace its leaders by those of the Communist party.

"In 1920, in England, when dealing with the question, Lenin was perfectly candid in that regard. He said, according to the report of his speech, 'We must say frankly that the Communist party can affiliate with the Labor Party only on the condition that it can preserve its freedom of criticism and pursue its own policy.'

"What Lenin intended in England in 1920 is exactly what is intended by the leaders of the Communist party in Australia in 1934—namely, that the Communist party should co-operate with the A.L.P. only for the purpose of dominating it in the name of the working class.

"As has been pointed out already, if the position of the workers could be strengthened if this were done, there should be no objection. But, when all the evidence goes to show that the reverse would be the case, and that the Communist party, having failed to establish itself through an independent appeal to the workers and is now trying to do so through the A.L.P., the request to co-operate or to join in the united front should not be considered for one moment.

"The conditions of the right to survive make it imperative that the A.L.P. must do one of two things. It either must become a stronger and better disciplined party in the interests of the workers or go out of existence. And, above all, the A.L.P. cannot survive if it allies itself with the Communist party, or any other party, having the right to preserve its freedom of criticism and to pursue its own policy.' To do so would amount to the

A.L.P. actually assisting to put itself out of existence—to committing suicide.

"Properly understood, the position is that the Communist party exists, not as a kindred or friendly organization, but in opposition to or as a challenge to the A.L.P. And as such there can be no real unity between the two organizations, unless one or the other be accepted as the dominant organization. So far, in Australia at any rate, the Communist party has not proved by any process of reasoning that it is qualified in any way to be the dominant body, and it should be treated accordingly."

The I.L.P. Gets Singed

THE British Independent Labor party recently held its Scottish conference at Glasgow, with 130 delegates representing 80 branches. There was still considerable sentiment for affiliation with the Communist International, a motion to that effect was defeated 67 to 14.

In the course of the debate it was brought out that in a recent by-election members of the Guild of Youth—the I.L.P. Yipsels—supported the Communist candidate rather than the I.L.P., opposition to the Labor party (who, incidentally, was elected). One delegate wanted to know whether the I.L.P. youth was supposed to follow the leaders like "B—sheep?" (Even a revolutionary Britisher is afraid the heavens will fall if he spells out the word bloody, though God knows why.)

After several delegates spoke in favor of affiliation with the Communists (a subject the I.L.P. has been discussing with a fervor only matched by the steadiness of the decline in its membership) Tom Taylor recalled the previous attempts to win affiliation and how James Maxton, M.P., chairman and idol of the I.L.P., John McGovern and A. Fenner Brockway, two more of the big shots of the party, "were described as social fascists, and Socialism as a twin of Hitler."

(Continued on Page Six)

Jimmie Higgins, And J. Higgins

WE have received the following: "Your anniversary article on Ben Hanford states that 'Jimmie Higgins' is the creation of Ben Hanford. A comrade disputes me by showing me that Upton Sinclair is the author of 'Jimmie Higgins.' Please set me straight in this."

Gladly. Ben Hanford wrote his unforgettable story of "Jimmie Higgins" to express his admiration for the countless unsung heroes of branch work, without whom there could be no Socialist party. The story as it appeared in our issue of January 26th was set from a book of Hanford's writings dated 1909. Long before Hanford's lamented death on January 24th, 1910, the name Jimmie Higgins was in common use by Socialists to describe the devoted party worker.

Seven years after Hanford's death Upton Sinclair felt that the salvation of the world depended upon a military victory of the Allied nations, and he resigned from the Socialist party to carry on pro-war propaganda. Whenever Upton Sinclair changes his mind or adopts a new fad or sees a great light about politics, economics, sex, religion, war, peace, healing, diet, fasting or anything else he either starts a magazine to expound his new point of view, or writes a book about it. In this case he did both. He started "Upton Sinclair's Magazine," and in its pages began to run a serial story telling how a rank and file working class Socialist came to a pro-war point of view.

Upton wanted to tell the story of a typical member of the Socialist party, and so he gave him the name of Jimmie Higgins. The early chapters of that book, painting a word picture of what

America Gropes

By Julius Umansky

The Clamoring Century

AMERICA is groping for Utopia. Masses of the nation's insecure are raising their heads hopefully toward the New Day. Glorious visions are set forth in numerous plans for America's salvation, and the gale of widespread support each has caught up inspires uneasiness and induces reflection: uneasiness among those jocularly known as "the upper classes," who imagine their hitherto impregnable position is endangered; reflection among those who see a potential spearhead and bulwark of a flimsily disguised despotism in the United States.

These schemes are not easily to be dismissed as products of California's sunshine or some crackpot's moonshine. They deal with problems the seeds of which had been planted long before the Civil War. And as these problems became increasingly complex and progressively grave, a Babel of suggestions arose for towing America out of its economic quicksands, all agreeing in their heartwarming assurance that each solution is rapid, simple, effective; each varying in the proportions of emotion, phantasy, and science composing the concoction.

Are you a scientific Technocrat espousing Prof. Scott's Theory of Energy Determinants; or have you changed your name to "Early Dawn," and become a spiritual member, but well-fed diner in one of Father Divine's "Heavens"? Did you accept Upton Sinclair's Epic Plan providing \$50 a month for those over 60, or did the Utopian Society make a better offer with \$200 a month at 45? Do you know what OARP is? It is not a gastronomical urge but a conditional promise. The formidable condition is that you spend \$200 a month, and abstain from working after you are 60. If you spend less, or insist on working, you become ineligible.

We call Jimmie Higgins work in a small town local, climaxed by a visit by Eugene V. Debs, are beautifully done, a perfect picture of a local. Sinclair was writing the story of his own mental evolution into a supporter of the war, and at first he called the story "Jimmie Higgins Goes to War."

But then a curious thing happened. Long before the story was completed the United States joined in the pirate raid on Soviet Russia, and so Sinclair swung around to an anti-war position. But he already had Jimmie in the army and heroically winning the war single-handed at Chateau-Thierry. So by what writers call a *tour de force* the novelist had Jimmie transferred to the Archangel expedition, where he violently mutinied. And when the book was published it bore a new title—"Jimmie Higgins."

This is the story of the two Jimmie Higginses. Undoubtedly Sinclair meant to pay a tribute to the party worker of whom Ben Hanford wrote, and in his earlier chapters he does indeed pay a beautiful and deserved tribute to him. But as the book spins its way through the war and the Archangel adventure it is principally a picture of Upton Sinclair's mind, a self-justification in the form of a novel.

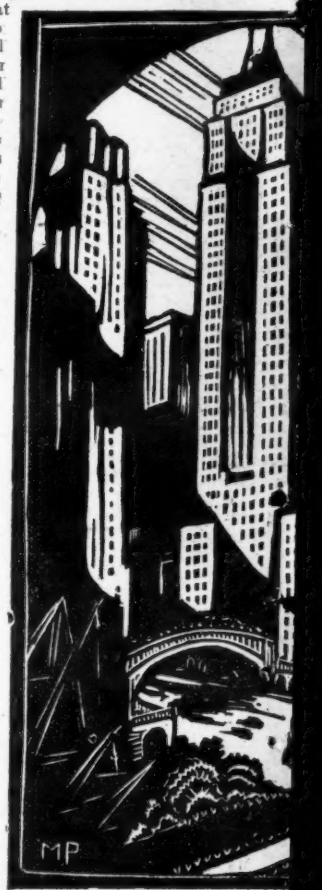
The outside world may know the name "Jimmie Higgins" only as the name of one of Sinclair's fifty or more books, but to Socialists Jimmie Higgins will always be what Ben Hanford meant him to be—the man without whom there could be no Socialist movement.

First of a Series of Articles And Ideals of Millions

While waiting for 60, the National Union for Social Justice, piloted by Father Coughlin, opens its portals to you incidentally warning you, that in the "event of war there shall be a conscription of wealth, as well as a conscription of men." The contents include: Edward Belle

a former member of the United States because the King fish will eliminate all worries by restricting individual fortunes to a few million dollars.

With mercy; few of the current social nostrums being set forth, it should be apparent that if the 19th were a "Stammering Century," then the 20th is a clamoring century. Alcoholic, climatic, or chimeric "There is no Utopia so wild," wrote Auguste Comte, "as not to offer some incontestable advantages." The techniques for organizing this clamor, the extent of the organization and the startling rapidity of the process, are elements of great significance to the Socialist. Hence it is intended far less to ridicule the proposals than to analyze and estimate them.



Prof. Scott and Father Divine

Block This

By O. Noted Socialist Statesman Analyzes Tendencies and Their

IT is officially announced that Laval and Mussolini have recommended the Central European countries in Rome to conclude an "agreement of non-interference in their respective internal affairs, and a reciprocal undertaking not to foment or favor any action which aims at an attempt by force upon the territorial integrity and the political and social regime of one of the contracting countries."

Mussolini is indeed qualified to recommend such a treaty to the countries of Eastern Europe. He has supported the Austrian Heimwehr with money and arms for years. After March, 1933, he promised Dollfuss armed assistance against the Nazis and exploited the whole of the influence which he thereby secured in Vienna for the purpose of making Austria fascist. He has also very effectively "fomented and favored" an action which aimed at "an attempt by force upon the political and social regime" of Austrian democracy.

In regard to Austria he has done precisely what he and Laval are now recommending others to refrain from doing. Austrian fascism is in crying

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—ed appropriate passages from the works of Charles Fourier, a French Utopian who had worked out minute blueprints of miniature communities which were to demonstrate the practicability of his ideas. Greeley, then editor of the New York Tribune, was so impressed with the logic and—very likely—the success of the book that he arranged to have Brisbane edit a daily column on Fourierism. The password was "Association."

"By Association," wrote Horace Greeley later, "I mean a social order which shall take the place of the present township, to be composed of some hundreds or some thousands of persons, who shall be united together in interest and industry for the purpose of securing to each individual the following things: (1) an elegant and commodious house; (2) an education, complete and thorough; (3) a secure subsistence; (4) opportunity to labor; (5) fair wages; (6) agreeable social relations; (7) progress in knowledge and skill. As society is at present, these are the portion of a very small minority. But by Association of capital and industry they might become the lot of all; inasmuch as Association tends to economy in all departments, economy in lands, prices, fuel, household labor, tools, education, medicine, legal advice, and commercial exchanges. . . ."

Several societies were organized, and in 1844 these actually formed a National Confederation of Associations, with the "Phalanx" as the official organ. Brook Farm was undoubtedly the most famous experiment at that time. A group of intellectuals, including Thoreau, Emerson, Channing and Margaret Fuller turned from religious to a discussion of social problems, advocating establishment of communities to prove or disprove their notions. One of the group, George Ripley, relinquished his post as a Unitarian Minister and founded, in 1840, "The Brook Farm Institute for Agriculture and Education." The ideal was to substitute "a system of brotherly cooperation for one of selfish competition . . . to prevent the exercise of worldly

the ills of their era. Almost 100 years ago there appeared "The Social Destiny of Man," in which Brisbane illustrated the

the ills of their era. Almost 100 years ago there appeared "The Social Destiny of Man," in which Brisbane illustrated the

anxiety by the competent supply of our necessary wants; to diminish the desire for excessive accumulation by making the acquisition of individual property subservient to upright and disinterested uses; to guarantee to each other the means of physical support and of spiritual progress. . . ."

Six years later the experiment was over. Although a fire had broken out, it may be that another factor causing the movement to wane is to be found in a letter of Emerson to Carlyle: "We are all a little wild here with numberless projects of social reform; not a reading man but has a draft of a new community in his waistcoat pocket."

The social ferment induced by the industrial crisis, then, and the general humanitarian agitation surrounding the anti-slavery movement, produced many utopian measures intended to stifle unrest. The most comprehensive expression of the extensive dissatisfaction with things as they were in the 19th century took form in the national movement, founded on Edward Bellamy's "Looking Backward."

(To be continued)

consist in the fact that the German government interferes in the internal affairs of Austria. It resides rather in the fact that a large section of the Austrian people indisputably desires to be brought into line with Hitlerite Germany. The Austrian Nazis, who were temporarily weakened by their defeat in July, are now regaining their strength. Their subterranean propaganda benefits from the well-grounded hatred which is caused by the Austro-fascist dictatorship of the aristocrats, priests and police. Against this a treaty such as that recommended by Laval and Mussolini will be powerless. The National Socialist movement can only be effectively opposed in Austria if the liberty of the Austrian people is restored. It is possible to convince a free people that it should not exchange its freedom for the slave-bonds of Hitlerite Germany. But if the Austrian people is to wear the chains of slavery it will not be possible to convince it why it should prefer the chains of Mussolini's regents to those of Hitler's agents.

The Austrian workers carry on their struggle against fascism in Austria itself. Austrian fascism is weaker than that in Germany and Italy, and it would be easier in Austria than in Germany and Italy to defeat fascism. But a victory over fascism in Austria would encourage those who are fighting for freedom in Germany as well, and it would sensibly weaken the position of power held by Italian fascism in Europe. The European workers therefore have every interest in supporting the struggle of the Austrian workers. This struggle, carried on in Austria itself, requires the support both of the Austrian emigres and of the Socialist Parties of Central Europe. It is understandable that Austrian fascism resists this support. It can also be understood that Austrian fascism and its Italian protector have a great interest in the conclusion of an agreement which would make it incumbent upon all the governments of Central Europe to suppress all attempts on their territory to support the struggle of the Austrian workers against the "political and social regime" of Austro-fascism. It is therefore easy to understand why Mussolini recommends such a treaty, but it is not so easy to understand why Laval consented to this recommendation.

The Austrian workers rely upon the Socialist Parties in other countries to put forth all their efforts with a view to preventing the formation of a holy alliance for the protection of despotism in Central Europe under the pretext of guaranteeing peace in Central Europe.

Undoubtedly there is still a very serious danger that Austria will be captured by German National Fascism. But this danger does not

Editor's Corner

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

By James Oneal

Principle and Program

WE have received a letter from the Washington Heights Branch (N. Y. City) criticizing the contents of our issue of January 26, on the proposals for social legislation at Washington. We considered this same matter on the first page last week. This branch bases its criticism on the "substance and tone of the articles and headlines" and that we "welcome the program" as accepting the "principle of social responsibility." The branch counters by saying that "Socialists maintain that the workers are not responsible for the characteristics of the capitalist system, and that they should not be forced to shoulder the consequences in hunger, poverty, insecurity of the consequences of that system."

These are the basic premises of the letter. As for tone and headlines, the leading one on page 1 was, "Timid Yielding to Jobless and Aged." That is a fact. A second one reads, "Job Security Is Accepted in Principle." That is a fact. Also an article by Louis Waldman welcoming recognition of the principle. On page 3, a short digest of the proposals without a word indicating that we accept the program. Nowhere have we accepted the program. On the contrary, one week before we warned our readers of the "jokers" we were certain the proposals would contain. Since the measures were published our warning has been vindicated. The measures are filled with jokers and although the principle of social legislation has been accepted our fight has only begun for a program.

Now, do Socialists accept responsibility for "the characteristics of the capitalist system" by welcoming recognition of the principle while opposing the program? Certainly not. The A. F. of L. and the railroad unions have accepted the principle, but they are also subjecting the program to bitter criticism. They recognize, as we do, that the bills are filled with jokers and we will fight these as they will.

The rest of the letter is devoted to criticisms of the program because of the inadequate provisions of the Wagner-Lewis proposals. We agree with the criticisms but they are accompanied with the statement we should have, "warned the workers against confidence in Roosevelt or his program, to urge them to fight for a real program."

We are amazed at this statement. Under two five-column headlines on the first page of the issue of January 12, we issued such a warning in ten point type. We concluded that warning with the following paragraph in bold face type:

"Watch the Roosevelt recommendations and look for the jokers. Think of Section 7-A of the NRA. Do we have to look for the jokers today? Certainly not. So with social legislation. Promise is not performance. The working class will have to fight and there will be no end to it until capitalism is no more."

Despite all this, the letter asserts that The New Leader "has not only failed in its Socialist duty of exposing the hollow promises of President Roosevelt, but, in the stand it has taken, has assisted the administration in its program of hunger."

In the face of what The New Leader has carried this is a dishonest statement. It is in glaring contrast with what The New Leader has carried and will carry on social insurance. To approve the principle involved in a legislative proposal is one thing; to accept the proposals based upon the principle is another thing. On the contrary, it was the first Socialist publication to warn the workers of the inadequate character of the proposals which the Wagner-Lewis bills would contain. We said this before the bills were known to us.

The New Leader will fight the "jokers" in these bills and it will fight with the organized working class for the utmost that can be wrung from Congress. In saying this, we also issue another warning: Whatever concessions are made at Washington we do not expect them to be fully satisfactory to us. In no country in the world have the workers at the beginning of such legislation obtained satisfactory concessions. They have been compelled to fight year after year to get more and more and that will be the history of the struggle which faces the workers in this country now.

Every real Socialist will be in this fight. On with the fight!

IN the face of the nation-wide revolt against the New Deal by organized labor and persons in all other walks of life, however, it appears to be a futile thing for Socialists to dissipate their energies upon things that might divert them from their one great task, the organization of Socialist sentiment. Disillusioned, outraged and fighting mad, the organized workers who cooperated so completely with the Administration are more than ever ready to consider independent political action.

Socialists do not offer themselves as leaders from on high, but we freely place at the disposal of the workers all the experience born of decades of political activity. Whoever slows up the imperatively necessary work is not doing his Socialist duty!

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Bauer

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economic strength of the country. The fascist government of Austria has a hard struggle against its financial deficit. It would not have avoided financial collapse in the present year if the European governments had not relieved the Austrian State of a burden of 100 million schillings for the year by undertaking to guarantee the Austrian conversion loan. The guarantee of the European governments has saved Austrian fascism from the threat of financial bankruptcy, and has made available the means for meeting the cost of the apparatus of force by means of which it keeps the Austrian people under. Immediately after this very effective interference from abroad in the internal affairs of Austria Mussolini and Laval recommend the countries of Central Europe to conclude a treaty against all efforts to change "the political and social regime" of Austrian fascism. Evidently the interference of foreign countries is only permissible in favor of fascism, which oppresses the Austrian people, but not in favor of the struggle of the Austrian people for freedom.

It should also be made clear in another connection what is to be

The Frog in the Milk Can —And Other Things

By Herbert M. Merrill
New York State Secretary,
Socialist Party

THE frog which jumped out of the milk can was an infinitely greater advocate for the presence of water than the milk man was for the purity of the milk he peddled. By the same token the report which the United States Census Bureau has just released for the year 1933 gives the lie to that interest in the "common man" which the Roosevelt administration prates so much about.

Surely any adequate interest in the "common man" would not have resulted in the Census Bureau reporting that the proportionate share of labor in the total production of the manufacturing industry had dropped from 17.5 per cent in 1931 to 16.8 per cent in 1933.

The figures the Census Bureau has just released show that the number of wage earners in the manufacturing industry, which was 8,821,757 in 1929, fell to 6,506,701 in 1931, and to 6,055,736 in 1933, while the shrinkage of per capita earnings was from \$1,316 in 1929 to \$869 in 1933. Of course, most of this shrinkage occurred under the Hoover administration, but any administration with the interest of the "common man" truly at heart would have made it possible for the wage-earner to get a much larger share of his total production in 1933, instead of a reduced share as compared to 1931.

That \$1,316 was not even a "decent wage" in 1929, yet Owen D. Young and other spokesmen of Big Business, Democrats as well as Republicans, were filling the air with sweet talk about a "cultural wage" for the workers. And fancy the average worker trying to exist on wages in 1933 which were such a small fraction of what he was capable of producing!

The Census Bureau again demonstrates that Democrat as well as Republican interest in the "common man" is a figment of the imagination.

"Facts are stubborn things."

The Workers Abroad

(Continued from Page Four)
An Election This Year?

THE Executive of the British Labor party has just taken emergency measures to prepare for a possible General Election this autumn. It had been planned to hold the annual conference of the party in Scotland, October 7th; but it has now been decided to hold it September 30th at Brighton, so that if the election is suddenly called the general staff of the party and most of the workers will be near London and ready to start the campaign at once.

The High Command of the party has ways of knowing what is going on behind the scenes, and this action is of profound importance to the country. For Labor is in the fight to win; and if victorious, to put into effect a thoroughgoing Socialist program.

The Labor party several years ago adopted a standing rule that if an election gives them a plurality but not a majority—like that won in 1929—or places them in a position to be called to form a minority government—like the situation in 1924—they will not accept office until a special party congress has been called to get the mandate of the rank and file before accepting.

The party has also voted that it never again will entrust a leader with the task of doing what J. Ramsay MacDonald did; that is, to accept office, and name his own government without consultation with the party as a whole.

Dramatic Groups and Choruses as Aids to Socialist Work

By Herman Kobbé

SPORTS and athletics are not the only outlet for the excess vitality of young Socialists. There is another realm in which any boy or girl not inhibited by some cramping outside influence will seek to express the personality—the realm of music and art. And of all the different forms of art, singing and drama give the most direct outlet. No tools or accessories are necessary for either. No written notes are needed to sing; and one can act, without the aid of even a bandanna, in any open space where an audience can see.

Wherever the Socialist movement has become a part of the life of the working people it has given birth to cooperative groups devoted to art; and the drama has reflected the hopes, pains and aspirations of the people. In France and in the Germanic world there are countless little playhouses and auditoriums in Labor and Socialist headquarters where children, adolescents and grown-ups present pageants and dramas that touch the life of the workers.

When "The Tempest" was elaborately staged in Vienna, the critic of the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* described the technically perfect production as being "hopelessly out of place in the modern world." He found no understandable symbolism, no link to connect the fantastic story to anything in the life of the people. And he pointed out that the actors themselves seemed to be aware of the uselessness of the performance.

But announce "The Weavers," or a play composed by local talent, touching the real life, and the real dreams of the workers and the Socialist crowd will be there in line to get their seats in advance—unless it is in a *Volkstheater* where there are no reserved seats, but where everybody draws a seat by lot out of an urn.

In Cannes, in the South of France, in a cooperative playhouse, a veterans' organization gave a war play that ran a week. It was the story of a young man who was supposed to have been killed in the war. His bourgeois father, running for a high public office, capitalizes his son's supposed death by posing as a great patriot who has made a heavy sacrifice *pour la patrie*. In the midst of his tearful campaign the son turns up, broken in health, but still sound in his mind; and the father and his political backers move heaven and earth to induce him to hide his own identity—at least until the campaign is over. This he indignantly refuses to do, and tragicomic complications take place that keep the audience between tears and laughter and outbursts of amused indignation. The whole play was splendidly and convincingly acted, and it was a scathing indictment of militarism and bourgeois hypocrisy. From the point of view of propaganda it was worth more than all the pamphlets a local is likely to distribute in a year. It was a section of life itself—life in bourgeois France of today, and the dullest and narrowest individualist, who is brought face to face with the truth, could not help but understand it.

There is a vast field for the development of a working class drama here in America. Of course, we have to recognize that the domination of bourgeois ideas—the poisoning influence of the profit motive in every department of life—has all but destroyed every form of artistic expression. Machine production and the prevalence of mechanized and motorized tools, toys, and appliances in daily life have almost killed the instinct of craftsmanship or individual production, without which the artistic urges can not find expression.

Lecture Notes

The Department of Philosophy of Cooper Union has announced the following lectures: Feb. 8th, Everett Dean Martin, "Cicero and the Liberal Tradition." Feb. 10th, Prof. Edward J. Spaulding, "Can We Believe in Progress?" Feb. 12th, Prof. Lyman Bryson, "Security in a Capitalist System." Dr. Leo H. Lehmann, S.T.D., formerly a member of the Catholic priesthood, will speak on "The Catholic Church and the Confessional," Sunday at 2:30 in the hall of the Free Thinkers of America, 155 E. 34th St.

Dinner to Crosswaith

The completion of 20 years' service in the cause of the labor and Socialist movements by Frank R. Crosswaith will be the occasion for a testimonial dinner March 3rd at the Park Palace, 3-5 West 110th St., New York City.

The dinner is being arranged in connection with the work of the Harlem Labor Committee, of which Crosswaith is chairman. Reservations should be made with Noah C. A. Walter, secretary, 2005 7th Ave., New York City.

Crosswaith and Claessens at Paterson New Leader Dinner

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 Neck, N. Y.

Boleslaw Limanowski Dies In Poland at 100

With the death in Warsaw on February 1st of Senator Boleslaw Limanowski in the 100th year of his life, the Polish Socialist movement lost one of its greatest and most revered figures. For 73 years the story of the struggle of the Polish people for freedom and for Socialism is largely the biography of this great man.

Comrade Limanowski lived and died with the veneration of all the people of his country and Central Europe. His funeral on February 5 witnessed a tremendous outpouring of the masses, even the government participating. Delegations from Socialist parties of Central Europe attended, headed by Dr. Fr. Soukup, president of the Senate of Czechoslovakia.

The late comrade was born in 1835 and was graduated from the universities of Moscow and Paris. He participated in the Polish insurrection of 1863 for which he was exiled to Siberia. He was many times imprisoned under the Czar. Later he lived for decades in exile in France, England and Switzerland. Comrade Limanowski was one of the founders of the P.P.S. (Polish Socialist Party).

In independent Poland he was elected Senator by the workers on the Socialist ticket. In November 1930, he was awarded by the Pilsudski government the Cross of Independence, but refused to accept it as a protest against the arrests of the Socialist and Farmer deputies and their imprisonment in Brest. His last work on Socialism was published when he was 94 years old.

New Leader Association Meeting Feb. 20

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

Behind the Scenes

(Continued from Page Three)

hopes, would give impetus to general economic revival by affording productive employment to millions and stimulating the building trades and languishing heavy metals industries.

Even against this program, Congress has begun to show signs of hostility. He will get the 4,880 million dollars only after the Senate has demonstrated reluctance to vest enormous power in the hands of any individual.

WHILE the President and New Deal leaders were reaching what was described as "practical agreement" on the future of NRA, labor's attack on the Recovery Administration continued.

Representative William P. Connery, Jr., chairman of the House Labor Committee, announced his committee would begin an investigation of labor phases of NRA Monday.

President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America issued a sizzling statement declaring that Donald R. Richberg, New Deal coordinator, had "systematically scuttled" NRA. The executive council of the American Federation of Labor adopted a resolution approving the Lewis statement and a previous statement by President William Green, also attacking Richberg, and agreed that the two statements represented the sentiments of the entire organization.

Somewhat of an anti-climax to Green's strong fighting words was his conclusion: "We will take the matter to Congress." If that's all labor can do there isn't much fight left in the Atlas of industry.

THE labor attack on NRA broke out from a new quarter with Connery's announcement. He said he would call Richberg and Green as the first witnesses and that anyone else who wished might testify.

"I think the hearing will show the necessity for equal representation of labor on code authorities, not only in enforcing codes but in

writing them," Connery said. "Wherever there are five employers on a board there should also be five workers." Connery indicated that these labor representatives should be in addition to any consumer representatives, and said he planned to oppose the tendency of minimum wages under codes to become maximum wages and that he believed wage rates should be graded according to work performed.

Congressman Connery acts like a real friend of labor, and has acted that way for a long time. One wonders how long labor will depend on friends in high places. It is hard to understand why Donald R. Richberg is now being branded a "traitor." Richberg was a lawyer and the labor unions were his clients. While the unions paid, Richberg served.

THE New Dealers who testified about President Roosevelt's \$4,800,000,000 relief appropriation bill were like many witnesses in the Hauptmann case. They did not know or could not remember. The Senate Appropriations Committee, with the persistent administration critic, Senator Carter Glass, in charge, called Messrs. Hopkins, Ickes, Bell, Peoples and many others. When Glass got through he knew no more than when he started. In fact, he admitted he could not even find out who wrote the bill.

This mystery melodrama is, of course, partially stage play. Congress is trying to pin Mr. Roosevelt down officially, and Mr. Roosevelt will not be pinned down. Unofficially nearly every one knows what is supposed to be in contemplation and who wrote the bill.

The general tendency to shield the President still persists. Blaming others for failures and giving credit to Roosevelt for successes will probably be the outstanding puzzle of the present amazing period for the future historian to unravel.

INCOME TAX REFUNDS

(Continued from Page Three)
auditor or controller, or whatever the devil he is called, who made a check \$15,595 too large for income taxes for Walter P. Cryslar, be fired for an "error."

For these are not errors. In each of these cases there is more than one way of interpreting various schedules. Standard Oil and United States Steel and all the rest honestly thought they were fulfilling the requirements of the income tax laws by making out their checks for tax payments; and it was only another interpretation of the same provisions by a set of accountants and lawyers no better than the accountants and lawyers of the big corporations that resulted in the colossal refunds in the Coolidge days, and the comparatively modest refunds of today.

In other words, the Treasury

California Lines Up For the United Drive

By Marjorie Kipp

California State Secretary Roy Burt will be in California from Feb. 17 to 24. His schedule follows: Los Angeles, 17; Fresno, 18; Stockton, 19; San Francisco, 20; Palo Alto, 21; Berkeley, 22; state convention at Bakersfield, 23 and 24.

State Executive Committee. — Joseph A. Piccaro, chairman of the Organization Committee, announces enough money has been raised to put a state organizer in the field by March 1.

The S.E.C. has constituted itself a Committee of the Whole to coordinate all sound and honest sentiment for cooperation and collectivism. A. Alan Clark will submit a detailed plan at the S.E.C. meeting in connection with the state convention.

California accepted its quota of \$1,200 in the United Drive. The state also expressed interest in a Western States Conference proposed by Washington.

Department can view certain legal provisions one way or another way, and from the days of Mellon it has been interpreting in a way that has sent several billion dollars in "excess" taxes back to the corporations and bankers and industrialists in the years since the war.

This is in no sense an accident. This did not just happen.

The workers and the jobless must organize and struggle and suffer hardship and often martyrdom merely to be considered as worthy of consideration as human beings, to be considered worthy of decent wages, human living conditions, a humane and civilized life. And at the same time the industrialists, the employers, the bankers and the corporations find that without debate, without petition, without even asking for it they get these rebates of hundreds of millions over these years. What then are we to believe? Are we to believe that the government serves all the people equally? Or that a government representing parties that represent a class will instinctively turn to the support of that class?

Figure it out for yourself!

Mayor Simpson to Speak in Detroit

CHICAGO. — James Simpson, newly-elected Socialist Mayor of Toronto, has accepted the invitation of Detroit Socialists to be the featured speaker at a Washington's Birthday rally there, at which Michigan's drive for funds in the 1935 United Socialist Drive will begin.

Simpson's acceptance of this date was addressed to Mayor Daniel W. Hoan of Milwaukee, chairman of the Socialist National Organization Committee.

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

GOOD NEWS FOR THE STEEL SLAVES

PITTSBURGH.—There is rejoicing in steel circles over the steady rise in production of steel ingots. Production rose four points during the last week, which makes a total rise of 15 points in the past four weeks.

It is understood that there is no stocking up of steel products, either in ingots or wire products. Virtually all orders are for prompt delivery. There is general optimism in steel circles over this steady rise based upon demands for products of the steel mills.

Nothing in the optimistic situation, however, can be interpreted as a cue for the steel workers to organize and to secure human working conditions. That, you will understand, is another story.

Southern Socialist Appears

HIGH POINT, N. C. — "The Southern Socialist," a bi-weekly paper to be printed by North Carolina Socialists, has just appeared bringing news and feature material of special interest to southern workers. Address Box 1107, High Point, N. C.

Features of the Week on WEVD

Sun.—11 a.m. Forward Hour, music and sketches; 2 p.m., Lola Montez-Gorsey, soprano; 8, Don Carlos, "Poet Philosopher"; 8:15, Jack Salmon, baritone; 8:30, Edith Friedman, piano; 10, Symposium.

Mon.—3 a.m., "Starting the Day Right," with Jacob S. List; 3:30 p.m., Metropolitan String Ensemble; 4:45, Musical Album.

Tues.—8:30, Cecil Burrows, baritone; 8:45, "Economic Planning—Society in the Making," talk; 10, Discussion: New Economic Plans.

Wed.—9:30 p.m., Harold Kroll and Harold Forbes, 2 piano team; 8:45, Dr. Harry W. Laidler; 10:15, Education for a New Social Order; 10:30, Metropolitan String Ensemble.

Thurs.—8:30 p.m., The Virginians, vocal quartet; 8:45, "Psychoanalysis Today," Dr. Sander Loran, Chief of the Mental Health Clinic of Mt. Sinai Hospital, University of the Air; 10:15, "News-presses prepared, 8:30, 10:30, 10:45, The Wandering Tenor, songs; 10:45, Lane and Anderson, songs.

Fri.—8:15 p.m., Dr. Sigmund Spaeth, "Art of Enology Music," University of the Air; 8:30, Sylvia Bagley, soprano; 8:45, Child Labor, talk; 10, League for Industrial Democracy, sketch; 10:15, Moira MacMahon, soprano; 10:30, Medley Hour, talk; 10:45, Vint Bedell, cowboy songs.

Sat.—6:45, "A Mother's Sacrifice," sketch featuring Jennie Moscovitz; 8, Metropolitan String Ensemble; 10, City College Dramatic Group; 10:30, Lucille Grifka, piano; 10:45, Front Page Drama.

Party Notes

Wisconsin

Glenn Turner of Madison, former Socialist assemblyman, has been named to make the race for Supreme Court Justice.

Pennsylvania

Erie.—Friday night, Feb. 1, the Party local of Erie opened again the headquarters which it occupied from 1909 to 1918. It was rededicated as Socialist Party Headquarters, and the address is the same as in the old days. No. 11 West Eighth St., in the heart of the downtown section. The opening night was presided over by the party secretary, Walter E. Lund, Comrade Ralph W. Tillotson, recent candidate for congress and old-time Socialist, recalled the old days of the movement in Erie and the activities in the reopened headquarters during the war days when government spies entered party meetings to secure testimony for later convictions of Erie comrades, among whom was Tillotson, who was tried in federal court twice, and twice convicted, serving a two-month sentence. Tillotson recalled what was the earliest known history of the movement in Erie by relating stories told him nearly 25 years ago by old veterans who related that in their youth they often attended meetings of German Socialists in 1876 who met in the rear room of a saloon, the bartender ordering them to "turn the gas lights low" as he didn't want attention attracted. The party in Erie will start a membership drive. They have leased the quarters entirely for themselves, and have been busy for the past two months refurnishing, painting and decorating.

New Jersey

Hudson County.—Widespread enthusiasm prevails because labor will soon have an opportunity to hear Fred Henderson of Great Britain, on "A New Age of Plenty for All," Feb. 20, at Fraternity Hall, 256 Central Ave., Jersey City.

West New York.—The following Sunday afternoon lecture calendar is announced: March 3, Lena Morrow Lewis, "Hard Times, Unemployment and Plagues"; March 10, William E. Bohn, "Remedies: The New Deal, Huey Long, Father Coughlin, the Epic and Utopian Plans"; March 17, August Claessens, "What's New in Socialism"; March 24, Lecture will be held at West New York Labor Lyceum, Tyler Place, cor. 17th St., and

Appeal to Reason

The new magazine, the Appeal to Reason, edited by E. Haldeman-Julius and Joseph McCabe, is devoted to telling the truth about Fascism and Catholicism. Beginning with the first issue, the Appeal to Reason brings its subscribers a series of 25 important articles by Joseph McCabe, gathered in Italy, Spain, Austria, Germany, Poland, Yugoslavia, Mexico, and Spanish America generally, describing the activities of the twin forces of reaction—Fascism and Catholicism.

The Appeal to Reason will give space to the following 25 articles: 1. The Fascist-Catholic Menace to Our Liberties. 2. How Catholic Law Strangles Freedom. 3. The Vatican and Fascist Italy. 4. Catholics in the U.S. 5. Rome, the Enemy of Education. 6. Rome's Scandalous Record in Spain. 7. Roman Catholic Roots in anti-Semitism. 8. Political Intrigues of the Vatican. 9. When the Pope Was King. 10. Why the Roman Catholic Church Opposes Birth Control. 11. Roman Catholic Aims in Fascist Germany. 12. True Roman Catholic Doctrine on Toleration. 13. What the Roman Catholic Church Has Done for Ireland. 14. The Roman Catholic Church in Mexico and Spanish-America Generally. 15. The Roman Catholic Church's Mental Reservations and Lying. 16. Catholics and Crime, or Why Catholics Fill the Jails. 17. The Roman Catholic Church in Fascist Austria. 18. Cebacy, an Unscrupulous Policy. 19. Roman Catholicism in Poland and Russia. 20. How the Roman Catholic Church Gets Wealth and Power. 21. Are There Inferior Races? 22. Is Democracy Doomed? 23. Bunk About Ancient Wisdom. 24. How the Brain Works. 25. All About Bacteria.

LAST CALL! Act Today for Complete File!

The Appeal to Reason contains 128 large pages—5½ by 8½ inches in size—bound in neat, attractive covers. About 60,000 words per issue. Legible type. Good paper. The subscription rates for this important quarterly of world opinion and information is only \$1 per year; \$2 per year for Canada and foreign. A year's issues will contain about 250,000 words—for only \$1. Truly a wonderful bargain for so significant a magazine. Merely write your name and address carefully on the margin and wrap this around a dollar bill. We will guarantee to begin your subscription with Vol. 1, No. 1, if you answer promptly. Remit by bank, postal money order or U. S. stamps. Add 10c for personal check. Address: HALDEMAN-JULIUS PUBLICATIONS, BOX A-50, GIRARD, KANSAS, U.S.A.

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begin 3:30 sharp.

Thursday, Feb. 7, at 8:30 P. M., the West New York Branch will sponsor a radio dance and refreshments for young folks.

New York State

State Executive Committee.—The State Executive Committee held its regular February meeting last Sunday. It received reports from the State chairman and State Secretaries and disposed of many items of routine business. It went on record protesting against the suspension of the State charter of Indiana without hearing.

Meeting at the home of Comrade Carl Svensson, Palmer Ave., Nanuet, Thursday evening, February 14th, at 8.

Schenectady.—The local will meet hereafter in the Labor Temple, Clinton Street. The winter and spring educational program will include the presentation of one or more short labor plays.

Buffalo.—Robert A. Hoffman was re-elected Executive Secretary of the Local at last Sunday's special meeting. Elizabeth C. Robt was chosen as Recording Secretary, Charles H. Roth as Financial Secretary-Treasurer, Ernest H. Kleine as Literature Agent, Christy Hawkland as Headquarters Custodian, and John W. Wilson as Auditor and Sergeant-at-Arms. Emil Anderson, James Battistoni and Martin B. Heisler were elected as

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delegates-at-large to the Executive or Central Committee. The Local voted to approve the reorganization of the Riverside Branch. Eleven new applications for membership have been received since the R.P.C. ouster with a promise of many more.

THE INDIANA CASE

WITHIN 48 hours the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party is reported to have suspended the charter of Indiana, and the national office has reported that the records of the state office were turned over to a representative of the national organization.

The New Leader has received a statement of the national office regarding this action and a resolution of vigorous protest adopted by the State Executive Committee of New York. A brief digest of these documents is presented, together with statements by James Oneal and Norman Thomas, members of the N.E.C.

The national office report declares that theirs was an emergency action due to a referendum by Indiana members proposing to withdraw the state from the national organization because of the Detroit Declaration of Principles which is denounced as communistic. The N.E.C. vote was taken on the ground that the referendum conflicted with a clause in the Indiana party Constitution, which provides for affiliation with the national organization and with a clause in the national Constitution which declares that the declaration and platform of the national organization "shall be the supreme declaration of the party." It was held that if the Indiana members voted to withdraw, the party name would go with the seceding organization.

The State Executive Committee of New York does not pass judgment on the merits of the controversy, although declaring that it does not sympathize with referenda to withdraw from the party. It, however vigorously protests against the N.E.C. procedure in suspending an organization without a hearing and then proposing to hold a trial later. The committee declares this action parallels the action of the Republican legislature of New York State in expelling Socialist

members and trying them afterward.

The committee then analyzes the procedure and declares that the powers of the N.E.C. in such cases are outlined not in the section it cites but in Article X, Section 6, which provides that a state must be given 30 days' notice and that action can only be taken "at a regular meeting of the committee" after the 30 days' notice has been given.

Oneal declares that the motion to suspend the charter was mailed in Chicago January 28th and was received by him on January 30th. On the latter date the national office sent a notice to the Indiana members of the State Committee that the charter had been suspended. Oneal had no opportunity to vote. One day later Paul Porter, representing the national organization, demanded the records of the state organization. On the same day the national office sent out a report that the records had been given up, were expressed under seal to the national office, and that the best of feeling prevailed. Oneal asserts that this report is untruthful, that the records were not given up, that efforts to get them were resisted and that they are still in the custody of the state secretary.

Norman Thomas sends a statement approving the action of the N.E.C. and discussing the issues involved and which is similar to the national office statement mentioned above. Letters have also been received from State Secretary Emma Henry of Indiana presenting her side of the affair, and these are omitted as we cannot fill the columns of The New Leader with such a discussion.

This brief account of the affair is presented to avoid taking up much space by running all the documents. The whole matter will come up for action at the next meeting of the N.E.C. in Buffalo March 2-24.

The New Leader Book Corner

WILLIAM MORRIS

Chants for Socialists, a new edition of some of William Morris' Socialist poems, edited by Walter E. Peck and published by the Horizon Press.

HERE is a little booklet that every Socialist should have and know by heart. The great Socialist poet, William Morris, is largely neglected by a thoughtless later generation, and his noble songs are remembered largely by those reactionary enough to have been born a long time ago.

And yet who can read "The Day Is Coming" without a thrill, "All for the Cause" without being profoundly moved? Morris was probably the greatest master of pure and beautiful English in a century, and the best of his full, rich and thundering English is in these verses. It is an agony to hear Yipsels sing the insipid words "Solidarity For-ever" when there are available to the same "Battle Hymn" the gorgeous words of Morris' "March of the Workers." I dare the Yipsels to try it some time:

*What is this the sound and
rumor? What is this that
all men hear,*

*Like the wind in hollow valleys
when the storm is drawing near,*

*Like the rolling on of ocean in
the eventide of fear?*

'Tis the people marching on!

And then the thundering chorus:

*Hark the rolling of the
thunder,*

*Lo! the sun and to thereunder
Riseth wrath, and hope, and
wonder,*

*And the host comes marching
on!*

After reading and singing those glorious words, no one will care any more to sing even "We Shall Not Be Moved!"

And then there is Morris' "The Claim of Socialism," the whole case for our cause put so beautifully and so briefly that when one has grasped the words one will never again falter in the work.

This booklet is Number One in the Library of Social Justice. It is available at the Rand Book Store. Get it and read it, and learn something about the ideals that animated one of the grandest men who ever lived... and "who did his deeds and went away before the bright sun brought the day." W. M. F.

Our Great Anniversary Issue Next Week

THE NEW LEADER celebrates its 11th anniversary with a remarkable issue next week, chock-full of articles, news and other material that will set a new high mark of excellence in the history of this paper.

There will be important articles by JEAN LONGUET, Socialist member of the French Chamber of Deputies; J. S. MIDDLETON, secretary of the British Labor Party; THEODORE DAN, leading Russian Socialist theoretician; JAMES ONEAL, on the problems The New Leader has had to face during its stormy career; and many others.

IN FUTURE ISSUES

The full text of the radio debate "What Price Old Age Pensions?" between Dr. F. E. TOWNSEND, sponsor of the Townsend Plan, and NORMAN THOMAS.

SHAM INSURANCE, by Prof. EVELINE M. BURNS of Columbia, noted expert on social legislation.

HEARST, PUBLIC ENEMY NUMBER ONE, by AARON LEVENSTEIN.

The continuation of AMERICA GROPE FOR UTOPIA, by JULIUS UMANSKY.

And every week: NORMAN THOMAS, GERTRUDE WEIL, KLEIN, JAMES ONEAL'S EDITOR'S CORNER, BOOK REVIEWS, THE WORKERS ABROAD, BENJAMIN MEIMAN, NEWS FROM SOCIALISTS IN LEGISLATURES, AND MUCH OTHER RICH MATERIAL.

YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO MISS THE NEW LEADER!

Labor Fighting Big Danger

(Continued from Page One)

48 separate systems in as many states, as provided in the pending bills. The principle is accepted, but the measures are far from adequate, Green said.

Labor, organ of the railroad unions, criticising these bills, declares that "the Federal Government washes its hands of unemployment insurance after setting up standards and agreeing to safeguard the funds." It goes on to say that the "administration is seeking to substitute its security scheme for direct relief—and expects to save a lot of money in the transaction."

The proposed state systems would make impossible any uniform standards in funds and compensation and it is known that big corporations favor the state systems. It should be remembered that the Federal Government, under the proposed bills, would not prescribe a minimum old age pension but would merely match the state funds provided for such pensions and only up to \$15. Of the 28 states that now provide pensions, only a few are fairly satisfactory. Edwin H. Witte, executive director of the Committee on Economic Security, in defending the administration's program, has frankly declared that whatever the government contributes toward old

age pensions will be recovered from insured workers under the compulsory annuity scheme!

Assume that the government contributes its maximum of \$15 a month. This provides an incentive for the states to pay no more and it is evident that by paying \$30 a month, the cost of caring for the aged will be less than is now paid for direct relief! The whole system is full of "jokers."

The organized workers and the Socialist Party find common ground in fighting together against the administration's idea of "security," for the 30-week, for eliminating the fraudulent "unions" of the big corporations, and for complete representation of the workers in the administration of the codes. This fight is also essential to prevent labor organizations from becoming tied to a government bureaucracy so that all freedom of action by the workers will be lost.

Never have the organized workers placed as much faith in any party as they have in the party headed by President Roosevelt and never have they reaped such disappointment. The time has come seriously to consider independent political action, independent of the parties of the owning class. Why should the voting power of the organized masses ever again be mobilized for the Democracy? Why?

By Norman Thomas

TIMELY TOPICS

The Administration Betrays the Workers

IT is time for organized labor and the whole company of workers in factory or office, in mines or on farm, to take account of the rapid movement of the Administration to the right and to the President's personal responsibility for actions that more and more make of the United States a highly regimented state capitalism with nothing more to offer the workers than a dubiously benevolent paternalism.

The facts speak for themselves. The A. F. of L. leadership, which has been strong in its devotion to the President, is protesting in the most urgent terms his act in extending the life of the Automobile Labor Board without consulting the labor organization which had consented to its appointment as an alternative to strike.

The same day's papers carry notice on the removal or resignation of various officials of the Agricultural Department who have heretofore been most zealous for the protection of the consumers against the business interests and the middlemen. But these, significant as they are, are only the most recent developments in the semi-fascist attitude. It may be worth while to list some of the more important evidences:

1. By every bit of circumstantial evidence the President's drive to shipwreck the Senate's munitions inquiry. Later, under great pressure, he reversed himself, but apparently he permitted a trial balloon to be sent up in the shape of a suggestion that he might allot upwards of a billion dollars out of the four billions he wants for public works for the sake of building up our naval and military establishments. This is militarism pure and simple, a peculiarly irresponsible militarism.

2. The President in his annual message advanced the principle of the security wage—say, possibly, \$50 a month, far below the prevailing wage standards. There can be no effect of this security wage for relief work except to break down wage scales and the unions with them.

3. The President's public works program, as he presented it, gives him unlimited power to do what he will with four billion dollars, and he has sought to drive that particular bill through Congress without even a direction as to the general use he shall make of such large funds. Huge as the funds are, if spent entirely on public works they will be insufficient to deal with the problem presented by unemployment.

4. The President's security program is inadequate and in respect to unemployment a betrayal of a sound principle. Yet he is seeking to drive it through Congress unaltered, and under his leadership the House Ways and Means Committee has already closed hearings on this immense bill, having first given to most opponents of the bill only five minutes each in opposition. That part of the President's program embodied in the Wagner Bill which is supposed to help the unemployed merely sets a possible maximum of 3 per cent taxation on payrolls, which 3 per cent may be rebated to employers who go in under some plan to be set up by one or another of 48 different states. This unemployment program will apply only to those who hereafter become unemployed; the maximum possible benefits under it are inconsiderable—they are not even stated in the bill; no unemployment plan adopted by states can go into effect with the aid of federal funds for at least two years, which will block the adoption of decent plans in states; and in general the disappointment with this thing called unemployment insurance will be so great as to discredit the whole principle. It is a step backwards from last year's Wagner-Lewis Bill. It must be separated from the rest of the Wagner Bill and defeated to save the true principle of unemployment indemnification.

Finally, in every case where the President has personally intervened it has been to save powerful capitalist interests—the publishers against the reporters, the steel and auto employers, the textile employers who were not even required by law to take back union workers without discrimination, and the cigarette industry which still has no code, although the President has made its leader, Clay Williams, Chairman of NIRA.

Why Not Try It?

Announcement is made of a new high explosive that is fool-proof. It has been thrown into fires, rifle bullets have been fired into it, it has been bored by hot irons, sub-



Norman Thomas

The record as stated adds one more peak to the mountain of evidence that workers of hand and brain cannot win security or freedom from exploitation except as they organize under their own banner, for their own unions, in their own party and achieve power. A good plan is a good start. Congress is amenable to pressure. Let it be exercised in the right direction.

No Indictment Against Glass

FROM West Virginia comes the cheering news that a Grand Jury had the courage not to indict Stanley Glass, Socialist and fearless champion of the rights of striking workers. I earnestly hope that Glass and our West Virginia comrades will now find it possible to bring effective suit against the authorities responsible for the cruel third degree torture to which he was submitted for no crime except his loyalty to the cause of the striking workers. Socialist committees which do not have to back his defense ought to back an effective campaign against this sort of fascist persecution. I shall be eager to hear what the West Virginia Committee thinks possible.

The Townsend Plan

I HAD the interesting experience of discussing the problem of old age assistance over the radio with Dr. Townsend, author of the famous Townsend Revolving Pensions Plan. [The debate will be printed in full in an early edition of The Leader, Ed.] It is a thankless task to have to argue against anything so desirable as Dr. Townsend's plan would be were it at all possible.

Neither in debating me nor at any other time has he answered concisely and specifically the financial questions that must be answered. He and his friends don't even agree as to the number who will probably apply for pensions. Sometimes they say 8 million, sometimes 10 million. If it is 10 million the figures in terms for a year of the amount of money necessary will be 24 billion dollars. This, which is more than half of the entire national income of the United States at present, will go to 7 per cent of our people. It will be raised by a tax on money transactions, and no one knows exactly what is meant by money transactions.

It is easily possible that prices will be doubled. Buying will stop unless the government resorts to wholesale inflation, with all that that means. This sort of criticism cannot be answered by talk about how good it would be to take care of the aged. Neither can it be answered by saying that we raised so many billions for the war. We did, but in the war we put people to work, killing or providing those who were killing with what they needed, and in the process we incurred debts which were partly responsible for the crash that came many years later. That's not an encouraging illustration!

Socialists in the Legislatures

CONSULTATIONS have been begun between the Socialist legislators in Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin concerning the preparation of a strongly worded memorial to Congress urging that at least that body should not pass a bill like the Wagner Bill which will make it impossible to carry out the states' unemployment indemnity plan which Socialists have introduced or are introducing into these state legislatures. The Hoopes Bill, which is a kind of model of Socialist legislation, is a development in the light of new circumstances from the bill originally prepared some years ago by Morris Hillquit at the request of the N.E.C. It is still a model bill for taking care of the unemployed and their dependents, not on the principle of insuring people who now have jobs but of indemnifying those who have lost them.

The Wagner Bill would make it impossible for a state adopting a Socialist proposal to get help from the federal tax on payrolls, at least until after two years have passed. Socialists should watch developments and back Socialist bills in the legislatures and the legislation in Congress necessary at least to make Socialist bills possible in states. Of course, the ideal thing is national unemployment indemnity. For this, also, we must work.

Save Our Heroes!

THE infamous fascist government in Austria is holding for high treason 24 Socialists, all of whom had been arrested prior to the February, 1934, rising of the heroic workers. Doubtless they will be hung unless there is enough civilized opinion in the world to block Mussolini's puppets from an act of cruelty that goes beyond the ordinary vengeance of a dictator.

It has no dangerous reaction. Its virtues are identical with Socialist solidarity of the workers in industrial struggles and in elections. Such solidarity is the "ultimate in safety" and it leaves no headaches behind. Why not try it?

LABOR SECTION

2,000 REEVES CHAIN EMPLOYEES MAY STRIKE

WITH negotiations broken off following a deadlock before the Regional Labor Board, a strike of over 2,000 employees in the 800 Daniel Reeves, Inc., grocery stores in New York and its environs seems imminent. The company refuses to accede to the demand of the Grocery Chain Stores Executives and Employees Association, A.F.O.F.L., for recognition, 10 to 20 per cent wage increases, readjustment of work hours and other concessions.

A membership meeting will be held Sunday afternoon at the K. of C. Hotel when a strike vote is likely. Martin C. Kyne, president; William Walsh, Michael Kavanaugh, R. B. Denise, Eastern representative of the Retail Clerks International Protective Union, with which the association is affiliated, and Samuel Null, counsel for the grocery clerks, represented the union in negotiations with employers. "So far as I can see, there is nothing to do but call a strike," Null said afterwards.

A. F. of L. Council Speeds Plans to Organize Auto And Steel Industries

Rebuffed Twice by Roosevelt, Labor Assails Wolman Board's Plant Elections; Cigarette Magnate and Code Opponent Who Heads NRA Defended by the President; Green to Tour Auto Centers

WASHINGTON.—The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in session here at national headquarters, has been paying special attention to the automobile and steel industries. In view of the A.F.O.F.L.'s fight on Wolman, Richberg and President Roosevelt, the battle to organize industrial unions in these basic trades has received new impetus.

In response to a letter from Roosevelt to Charlton Ogburn, the counsel for the A.F.O.F.L. automobile unions, refusing to disband Wolman's Automobile Labor Board, Ogburn called the plant elections held by the board illegal. He charged that the rules for election

and the ballots were not in accord with Section 7-A and were contrary to provisions of Joint Congressional Resolution 44.

Heading midwest from the council meeting to build up the United Automobile Workers, Frances J. Dillon, general organizer, declared in a speech in Atlanta, Ga., that the A.F.O.F.L. would advise the auto workers if a strike seemed necessary.

Criticizes Balloting

Ogburn, answering Roosevelt's sharp refusal of the A.F.O.F.L.'s request, charged that election ballots did not contain a place where employees might vote for an organization as their choice of a collective bargaining agency.

"Provision was made only for voting for names of individuals as representatives for collective bargaining," he declared, charging that holding elections in automobile plants, "where the employees are subject to the scrutiny of the officials of the company was contrary to the customary method of holding government supervised elections."

The Automobile Labor Board, after its appointment on March 26, 1934, began checking lists of the members of the A.F.O.F.L. unions against the payrolls supplied by the companies, he stated, and that this method of determining who really represented the workers showed to the board that the American Federation of Labor unions represented large majorities of the workers in the automobile plants. This was well known to the board, he added. In December, when the board chose plants in which to hold elections, it chose "not the plants where they knew the A.F.O.F.L. had large majorities but plants where either the federation had no unions at all or had very small unions," Ogburn charged. "Out of twelve plants where elections have been held only three had federal labor unions."

Subterfuge Charged

"When the board announced that only 4 per cent of the workers had voted for the A.F.O.F.L. it wilfully and purposely refused to make known that the representatives voted for are individuals, that the name 'American Federation of Labor Federal Labor Union' is not on the ballot as an organization to be voted for. This wording indicates a purpose to discount the membership of the A.F.O.F.L. unions in the automobile industry."

The first two days of the executive council session were taken up largely by a conference with other labor representatives appearing before the National Industrial Recovery Board, at the hearing on labor provisions of NRA codes, and personal appearance of members of the council at this hearing. The A.F.O.F.L. legislative program was thoroughly considered, a 1935 convention city selected and other business attended to.

Members of the American Federation of Labor Executive Council include: William Green, president; Frank Morrison, secretary;

STRIKE ACTION HELD OFF IN PIER DISPUTE

WHILE there is expected to be no general strike action on the part of teamsters and longshoremen following Supreme Court Justice Humphrey's granting of an injunction, the unions will not be idle in face of the threat implied in his order. The unions have agreed to hold off interference with freight on the docks while the case is carried to the Court of Appeals. Meanwhile the shipping interests are stopped from instituting abuses in the way of wage cuts and discharges such as followed Judge Humphrey's original order January 2, according to Edward J. Maguire, union attorney.

Assured that wage scales and working conditions will not be wiped out, the "rank and file" committee that tied up traffic in the one-day strike recently is expected to mark time pending the appeal. But members and the officials of the union are getting ready for action in the event of defeat in the higher court or further chiseling by transportation bosses.

National Unemployed Convention in Capital Is Set for March 2, 3, 4

THE call for the National Unemployed Convention of unemployed to take place in Washington March 2-3-4 has been issued and has been sent to hundreds of unemployed groups throughout the nation. The first response was from the militant Southern Tenant Farmers Union, which promised to send a full delegation.

Then came a letter from the National Economic Welfare Federation of Oregon, stating, "We are with you and will be in Washington on March 2." Kentucky came next, with Ohio, Illinois, Missouri following in quick succession to register their support. Credential blanks are flowing in daily to the midwestern office of the National Provisional Committee, 20 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

David Lasser, of the Workers Unemployed Union, is chairman of the national committee and Paul Rasmussen of the Illinois Workers Alliance is secretary.

Basis of Delegations

According to the plans, each state-wide unemployed group is entitled to 15 delegates to the convention; local groups are entitled to one to three delegates, with the total of any one state not exceeding fifteen.

Unemployed groups wishing to participate should send immediately for credentials to the office of the secretary, 20 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

The call reads as follows:

OFFICIAL CALL
TO THE UNEMPLOYED AND
PART-TIME WORKERS OF
AMERICA
FOR THE BUILDING OF A NATION-
WIDE, NON-PARTISAN UNION

NOVEMBER 24, National Unemployment Day, was an important day in the history of the American workers. In 22 states more than 350,000 unemployed, relief workers and trade unionists demonstrated for a fundamental program of jobs at union wages, unemployment insurance and the

30-hour week.

These demonstrations, carried on at the same hour, the same day, throughout the country, compelled the national administration to recognize the demand of the unemployed for a work program.

Pauper Conditions

But the works program now planned by the Washington authorities, while pretending to give jobs, will in reality give only another form of work relief under pauper conditions and at starvation wages.

At the same time big business is openly demanding that relief appropriations be cut, that wages be lowered. They even propose to rob the unemployed of the right to vote.

The unemployed and relief workers of the nation are faced with a struggle on a national scale to win real jobs at union wages, the right

(Continued on Page 4-L)

Sharecroppers Fight Must Be Supported

AS the fight broadens to save Ward H. Rodgers, Socialist organizer for the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union, convicted of criminal anarchy in Arkansas, a late flash from Lepanko, Ark., announces that charges of "spreading false rumors and calumnies" against Rodgers and Lucien Koch, head of Commonwealth College, had been dropped. However, funds must still be raised to appeal the conviction of 24-year-old Rodgers on the anarchy charge and to carry on the work of organizing the sharecroppers.

Koch and Bob Read, a student at the college, part of a delegation helping Comrade H. L. Mitchell organize sharecroppers, were kidnapped by a mob of planters, deputies and other thugs and severely beaten. Atley Delaney, Socialist student member of the delegation, was speaking at a Tyrone, Ark., meeting at the time.

Organizers Framed, Pennsylvania Labor Raps Legal Outrages

YORK, Pa.—Another instance of a vicious frameup to be added to the rapidly growing list occurred in Lancaster recently when Herman Stein of Philadelphia, member of the Upholsterers' Union Local 25 and organizer for the United Textile Workers, was sentenced to six months in jail, a \$500 fine and costs after as raw an exhibition of judicial prejudice as has been seen in American labor disputes. Six others arrested in the same case were merely fined \$25 by Judge Atlee, who called names, attacked foreigners and union agitators, waved the American flag and saved the constitution, made the eagle scream and lectured on the sanctity of the sheriff of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. The learned judge's remarks will be

one reason why a higher court will reverse the verdict, it is expected.

In August, 1934, a group of strikers peacefully picketing the Marietta Mills in Columbia, Pa., was attacked by the sheriff and his thug deputies. Warrants charging Stein and other unionists with illegal assembly were issued, but peculiarly enough Stein was not arrested until three weeks after, although he was at all times accessible to officials charged with the execution of the decree. Waiving a hearing, Stein was eventually tried and found guilty by a complaisant jury. At no time was evidence offered to prove that Stein was directly or indirectly responsible for the gathering nor the subsequent disorder.

Although the jury's verdict was rendered last October, sentencing was delayed for three and a half months. Labor here believes Judge Atlee held off so long because he felt that the workers would be less inclined to strike in protest when facing the rigors of winter.

Organized labor, however, has been rallying to Stein's aid. The York Federation of Trades Unions passed a resolution attacking the sentence, and pledging every effort to obtain the release of Stein, who is lauded for his splendid service to labor and whose arrest is seen as an invasion of the rights of labor to organize. The Central Labor Union of Lancaster County also assailed the miscarriage of justice in the case not only of Stein and those arrested with him but also of Patrick J. Quinlan, veteran organizer framed up and convicted after the textile strike. The organization called upon the governor to "act at once to prevent such legal outrages, and . . . sweep the legal racketeers and political vermin from public life." It was further asked that "no more trials of textile workers or strikers or labor officials be held in the county, as it is impossible to get a fair trial."

TO DECIDE FEB. 17 ON GENERAL SILK STRIKE

ALLENTOWN. — A general strike in the silk industry unless the investigation ordered in the Winant report remedies existing evils was voted almost unanimously by 150 delegates here representing 50,000 organized silk workers in centers throughout the east. Delegates, who came from as far as Rhode Island and Connecticut, reported that many manufacturers were operating their mills in direct violation of the principle on which the general textile strike was settled. Many silk bosses were forcing wage cuts or piling on machine loads in continuation of the stretch-out.

Frank Schweitzer, general secretary of the American Federation of Silk Workers, was chief speaker. Russel Wood, president of the union, was chairman of the conference. Another session will be held in Providence, Pawtucket, R. I., February 17 to map final strike plans.

Bills Don't Go Far Enough, Merrill Tells Legislators

STATE SECRETARY HERBERT M. MERRILL represented the party at the hearing at the State Capitol last Tuesday on bills to extend the school age and to correct the provisions of the Labor Law in connection with the maximum working week of minors. Merrill, who was the last speaker following representatives of organized labor, the Women's Trade Union League, League of Women Voters, Child Welfare and other opponents of child labor, declared that the bills did not go "half far enough."

Referring to the year in which he served in the Assembly, he said that the following year, 1913, saw more labor legislation enacted than in any other ten years in the history of the state.

Paying his respects to opponents of the bill, he said that Mark Daly of Associated Industries had been coming to Albany for ten years crying "postpone! postpone! postpone!" to every measure in the interest of organized labor and for the furtherance of social welfare. As for the plea of the publishers who wanted to subject children to a "school of hard knocks" he hoped that the time would soon come when he would not have occasion to buy a newspaper from a child. These children should be treated the same as all others covered by the labor law.

Secretary John M. O'Hanlon of the State Federation of Labor, who introduced the proponents of the two bills, intimated that the publishers who attended the hearing

A. F. of L. Council Speeds Plans for Auto and Steel

(Continued from Page 1-L)

Roosevelt had sent Green late in December. At that time Roosevelt absolutely refused to consider the A.F.of L. demand made at the San Francisco convention that S. Clay Williams, head of the Reynolds Tobacco Co., be ousted as NRA chief. Williams had been declared unfit for his position because of his anti-labor, chiseling and anti-code attitude.

The A.F.of L. had compiled statistics showing that profits of the Reynolds firm, one of the "big four" with P. Lorillard, American Tobacco and Liggett Myers, exceeded the total of wages paid to all the workers in the industry. Average yearly profits of the companies are about \$100,000,000, it is revealed; in 1933 the workers got less than \$14,000,000.

Hundreds of cigarette workers get less than ten cents an hour and the average wage was \$613 a year in 1933 the Federation charges; yet the industry is objecting to a code which would provide minimum wages of 35 and 40 cents an hour and a maximum 36-hour week.

Problem in Steel

Another important problem facing the executive council has been the situation in the steel industry. Just as an intensive campaign is in the offing, fierce civil war has been developing within the union. The aged veteran Michael F. Tighe, president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, has started expulsion proceedings against members who attended a "rump" convention recently. The council may consider formation of federal unions, directly under the Federation, eventually to be combined into one big union to consolidate with or replace the Amalgamated. President Green is reported to have said.

DETROIT.—Organizer Frances J. Dillon has announced the itinerary of a proposed speaking tour by William Green which will last eight days and take him into eight

had wasted their time since the conditions of newsboys were covered in a special section of the labor law. Dr. Hall, speaking especially for child labor organizations, exploded the arguments which opponents of more schooling for children commonly advanced and Industrial Commissioner Andrews said that the State Labor Department stood squarely behind the two bills.

Mrs. Hilda S. Boyle, chairman of the Schenectady Board of Education, who appeared for the Women's Trade Union League, also showed up the misinformation of opponents of more schooling for children.

LABOR'S SHARE OF PRODUCTION FALLS

WASHINGTON.—A. F. of L. labor has received a decreasing share of the output of the American manufacturing industry, dropping from 17.5 per cent in 1931 to 16.8 per cent in 1933, according to a census of manufacturers, just issued by the Census Bureau. Out of all reasonable proportion was the drop in per capita earnings of wage earners, which fell from \$1,316 in 1929 to only \$869 in 1933. The figures further show that 8,821,757 wage earners were employed in the manufacturing industry in 1929; 6,506,701 in 1931, and 6,055,736 in 1933. Salaried employees numbered 1,353,908 in 1929 and 802,474 in 1933.

Unaccustomed As We Are to Public Parading . . .



These NBC pickets were green at first, but they soon learned.—And thugs and cops found they wouldn't be frightened.—The strike continues with undiminished vigor in five cities.

ANTI-INJUNCTION RALLY IN BROWNSVILLE MAR. 3

A mass meeting will be held on Sunday, March 3rd, at 8 P. M., in the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman Street, Brooklyn, to protest against an injunction granted to the Wise Shoe Co. restraining the Y.P.S.L. from aiding the Shoe Salesmen's Union. Prominent speakers will address the meeting. Labor organizations will cooperate. The meeting is sponsored by the Socialist Party of Kings County and Y.P.S.L. Circle 7, Sr.

different automobile manufacturing centers. If possible, the Automobile Workers' male chorus, composed of members of Automobile Workers' Federal Labor Unions in Detroit will accompany President Green on his tour. The itinerary follows:

Green's Itinerary

Cleveland, Oh., Sunday, Feb. 17, 2 p.m.
Toledo, Oh., Sunday, Feb. 17, 8 p.m.
St. Louis, Mo., Monday, Feb. 18, 8 p.m.
Milwaukee, Wis., Tuesday, Feb. 19, 8 p.m.
South Bend, Ind., Wednesday, Feb. 20, 8 p.m.
Lansing, Mich., Thursday, Feb. 21, 1 p.m. (Michigan State Legislature, Lansing, Mich.)
Flint, Mich., Thursday, Feb. 21, 8 p.m.
Lansing, Mich., Friday, Feb. 22,

Workers Sports Activity Vital

THE workers' sports movement send us the following notice which we are glad to print and heartily second:

"One of the most important branches of Socialist education is mass sport activity.

"The Workers' Sports Alliance is based on the ideology of training the proletariat so that those who expect to be the future leaders of the nation can set a shining example of physical fitness, endurance and ability in and out of the movement.

"Among many other things, the Workers' Gymnastic and Sport Alliance conducts classes in gymnastics (for women on Tuesdays from 8 to 10, for men on Thursdays from 8 to 10 at 347 East 72nd St.), wrestling classes for men, soccer divisions all over the city and teams for apparatus exercises.

"Every young person's spare time belongs to the Socialist movement. Part of this time belongs to each and every individual to build his or her body. One way of achieving this aim is by joining the W. G. S. A. Come one, come all. Join now—more strength to the movement!"

Detroit, Mich., Saturday, Feb. 24 (time not determined).
Lansing, Mich., Friday, Feb. 22,

Philadelphia Launches Debs School of Social Science

PHILADELPHIA.—At the labor educational conference last Sunday, attended by representatives of numerous trade unions, labor and fraternal organizations and the educational committee of the Socialist Party, the establishment of a permanent workers' educational institution was unanimously voted.

To commemorate America's foremost beloved labor leader and Socialist, Eugene Victor Debs, the institute was named the Debs School of Social Science.

Dr. Jesse H. Holmes, president of the American Federation of Teachers and professor of philosophy at Swarthmore College, was

elected educational director of the school. Dr. Holmes will immediately proceed to organize an advisory committee of outstanding educators and prominent persons interested in workers' education.

The school will be housed in the new Labor Educational Center, 415 South 19th St. A library and club room will be located in the Center.

The Debs School of Social Science as an outgrowth of the Socialist Institute and the Labor Educational Conference comprised of numerous trade unions, labor and fraternal organizations at present offers the following series of lecture courses:

"The World We Live In" by Dr. Jesse H. Holmes; "The Elements and Economics of Socialism" by August Tyler, associate educational director; International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; "The History of Labor's Struggles" by Alexander Kendrick of the Labor Record; a course in "Marxism" by Simon Libros; a class in public speaking and a lecture course on "Sex and Society" by August Claessens, lecturer at the Rand School of Social Science.

The conference elected Dr. M. V. Leaf chairman of the board of directors; H. Berger, treasurer; and Abe Belsky, executive secretary. It will continue its work on Sunday, Feb. 14, when the committee on constitution and by-laws will report. Organizations not yet affiliated will also be extended the privilege of attending and affiliating.

Strike May Answer Code Raising Hours to 49

IN the face of labor's fight for the 30-hour week the NRA continues its hunger program by increasing the code hours from 40 to 49 in the celluloid button, buckle and novelty industry, according to Amicus Most, organizer of the Celluloid, Catalin and Gailith Workers Union, Local 19,238, A.F.of L., who has issued a call for a mass protest meeting of all button workers for 2 p. m. Saturday. At this meeting a discussion on calling a general strike in the industry to protest against this action will take place.

The increased hours were granted at the request of the manufacturers. The union, in a letter to the NRA, stated: "At a time when hundreds of workers in the industry are without employment, to increase the work-week is to fly in the very face of the avowed principles of the NRA. The workers in this industry have been underpaid and overworked for years. They will stand for no more."

The union is carrying on an intensive organization drive among button workers in cooperation with other button workers' unions in the A.F.of L. If the NRA persists in upholding this increase in hours of work, there is no doubt that the workers will insist upon an immediate strike.

ON SACRAMENTO "UNITED FRONT"

THE national office of the Socialist Party has sent out a detailed statement by Albert Goldman, the Socialist attorney in the Sacramento criminal syndicalism trial, explaining how the Communist Party has sabotaged and disrupted the three-way united front there.

Socialists in California, together with other working class organizations interested in the freedom of the defendants, will continue to fight for their release.

6,000 IN FIVE CITIES PUSH NBC FIGHT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Biscuit workers of five cities, out on strike against the National Biscuit Co., invaded Washington to demand a code providing for a 36-hour work-week.

Describing the strikes of over 6,000 in New York, Newark, Philadelphia, York and Atlanta as "spontaneous outbursts of exploited workers," A. A. Myrup, secretary of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, insisted the industry can operate profitably under a 36-hour week.

The Inside Bakery Workers' Union in New York has asked President Green to use A.F.of L. war chest funds to help the strikers win. Green was also urged to concentrate the nation's attention on the attitude assumed by the National Biscuit Company towards its workers. The company has 36 plants throughout the country.

The bakery workers went out on strike when collective bargaining attempts were squashed by the firm's refusal to meet with the workers to settle wage rates paid temporary workers, called in at rush times, who did skilled work, but were paid minimum wages.

Arrests of striking NBC employees have continued in New York City. Three were tried this week, following "disturbances" near the plant at Eighth Avenue and 15th Street.

CHICAGO LABOR COLLEGE RUNS LUNCHEON FORUM

CHICAGO.—A series of Saturday luncheons on "Historic Struggles of the Chicago Labor Movement" has been arranged by the Chicago Labor College and the League for Industrial Democracy to be held at the YWCA, 59 East Monroe St. Among those listed as speakers are L. P. Straube, editor of "Federation News"; William E. Rodriguez, prominent labor attorney and former Socialist alderman; Ralph Chaplin, editor of "The Industrial Worker," and Lillian Herstein, member of the executive board of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

The luncheons will start 12:30 and the lectures at 1:15.

RAP BOARD RULINGS

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Decisions of the National Textile Labor Relations Board were severely condemned by the executive board of the North Carolina State Textile Council meeting here. The next convention of the council will be held in Durham April 6 and 7.

Prosecution of mills that have refused to abide by the decisions of the board and have "openly violated Section 7-A" was demanded.

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

Arliss As "The Iron Duke" on Fox Brooklyn Screen

New Stage Show Supplements Feature Film

Playing the romantic role of the Duke of Wellington, George Arliss appears at the Fox Brooklyn Theatre this week in the new Gaumont-British production, "The Iron Duke."

The photoplay, which was directed by Victor Saville, is said to be mounted on a magnificent scale and to portray such dramatic historical events as the charge of the Scots Greys Calvary at Waterloo. The cast in support of Mr. Arliss includes Ellaline Terriss, A. E. Matthews, Gladys Cooper, Allan Aynesworth, Norma Vardon, Peter Gawthorne, Felix Aylmer, Gerald Lawrence, and Emyln Williams.

The world premiere of "The Iron Duke" at the Tivoli Theatre, London, was graced by His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, an unusual distinction for a motion picture.

The film also shows the Battle of Waterloo; the brilliant, restless social life of Paris in court, palace, drawing-room and the opera during the occupation of the French capital by the Allied Armies in 1815; and the English House of Lords, where Arliss, as the grimly determined Wellington, hurls back stately defiance at his critics on the Government opposition benches in a speech that brings the powerful story to a dramatic climax.

Double Feature Program at Brooklyn Strand

Two new pictures are at the Brooklyn Strand Theatre this week. The first is Barbara Stanwyck in "The Secret Bride" with Warren William and Glenda Farrell, and Jackie Coogan, now a strapping sixfoot man, making his adult debut in Zane Grey's "Home on the Range."

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th St.

Evs. 8:40—Matinees Next Week: Tues. (Lincoln's B'day) and Sat.

Life Begins at 8:40

with BERT LAHR, BOB BOLGER, LUELLA GEAR, FRANCES WILLIAMS

BALCONY ORCHESTRA
75 Seats at \$1.00 250 Seats at \$2.50
75 Seats at \$1.50 250 Seats at \$3.00
75 Seats at \$2.00 All Plus Tax
Mats. Lincoln's & Washington's Birthdays

DON'T MISS

"The Most Important Play in New York"



THEATRE UNION'S GREAT HIT
"Tremendously moving—A Great Tribute to an Actual Event — The most important play in New York at present. . . .—Justice"

CIVIC REPERTORY THEA.
14th St. & 6th Ave. WAT. 9-7450. Evs. 8:45
Matinees Tues. & Sat. 30c to \$1.50
Special Matinee Lincoln's Birthday

S. Hurok



The noted impresario who will present Chekhov's Moscow Art Players at the Majestic Theatre for a limited engagement, starting February 16.

Delos Chappell to Present "Cross Ruff" February 19th
Delos Chappell, after playing

Much Discussed "Noah" to Open Wednesday

On Wednesday evening, Feb. 13, at the Longacre Theatre, Andre Obey's play, "Noah," will be presented, with Pierre Fresnay (who had the part in the Paris production) in the title role, supported by Margaret Arrow, Harry Bellaver, Gertrude Flynn, David Friedman, Fraye Gilbert, Norman Lloyd and Cora Burler, and others. The play enjoyed great successes when presented three years ago in Paris by Copeau's Compagnie de Quinze and later on two occasions by Maurice Browne in London. The present production is being directed by Jerome E. Mayer, with settings by Cleon Throckmorton, animals and masks by Remo Bufano, special music by Louis Horst and the dances arranged by N. Horst and Anna Sokolow. The costumes and scenery are all under the supervision of Ludwig Bemelmans.

one week in Philadelphia, opening there at the Walnut Street Theatre on Monday evening, Feb. 11, will bring "Cross Ruff," the new light comedy of Noel Taylor, with a cast headed by Edith King and Jay Fasset, directly to New York. The play opens at the Masque Theatre Tuesday evening, Feb. 19.

3 Matinees! This Week!
TUESDAY WEDSDAY SATURDAY

"HILARIOUS" Lockridge—Sun

"A Knockout" Sobel—Mirror

PLAYHOUSE 48th St. E. of B'way
Evs. 8:45 Mats. Tues. Wed. & Sat. 2:45

GILBERT MILLER & LESLIE HOWARD in association with ARTHUR HOPKINS present

LESLIE HOWARD in THE PETRIFIED FOREST

by ROBERT SHERWOOD
BROADHURST THEA. W. 44th St. LAC. 4-1515. Evs. 8:45
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:45
EXTRA MATINEES Lincoln's and Washington's Birthdays

THERON BAMBERGER presents

"FLY AWAY HOME"

with THOMAS MITCHELL
"A highly entertaining play... cheerfully recommended."—Benchley, New Yorker
"A boisterous yarn of how a father learns the facts of life from his children... hilarious."—Atkinson, Times
48th ST. THEATRE Evs. 50c to \$2.50 Mats. WED. 50c to \$2
EXTRA MATINEE LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY

ROCK PEMBERTON presents
PERSONAL APPEARANCE with GLADYS GEORGE
A new comedy by Lawrence Riley
staged by Antoinette Perry and Mr. Pemberton
"OUTSTANDING FARCE COMEDY HIT OF SEASON"
JOHN MASON BROWN, N. Y. POST
HENRY MILLER'S THEA. W. 43rd St. Evs. 8:40, Mats. Thur. & Sat. 2:30
Extra Holiday Matinees Feb. 12th and 22nd

LAST WEEK
INA CLAIRE in "Ode To Liberty" with WALTER SLEZAK
"There is no reason for not taking advantage of it and giving yourself a civilized evening for a change."
—Robert Benchley, The New Yorker
LITTLE THEATRE, W. 44th St. LAC. 4-1551. EVENINGS AT 8:40
3 Matinees next week: Tues., Thurs. & Sat. 2:40—NO PERFORMANCES MONDAY
Special Matinee (Tues.) Lincoln's Birthday

Miss Sydney Thompson



Who will be seen (one performance only) at the Little Theatre, Feb. 17, in scenes from the Dycameron and from Guy De Maupassant.

Radio Singer Has Unusual Singing Voice

Alice Stewart, said to be the only girl in America with a singing voice that can be called bass, will be the guest artist on Bide Dudley's hour WOR Friday, February 1st, at 1:30 P. M. Nature has endowed this completely feminine, comely young woman with a register extremely low in range. Her speaking voice, however, is completely normal, which makes it all the more startling when she sings. Her only explanation as to how she acquired a bass voice instead of soprano or contralto, is that when she was aged twelve she had a severe attack of whooping-cough. It left her with a normal speaking voice, that becomes baritone or bass when she sings.

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

The Children's Hour

By LILLIAN HELLMAN

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

JOHN C. WILSON Presents NOEL COWARD'S NEW PLAY

"POINT VALAINE"

ALFRED LYNN OSGOOD LOUIS LUNT FONTANNE PERKINS HAYWARD
ETHEL BARRYMORE 47th Street, West of Broadway
Eves. 8:40, Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
EXTRA MATINEES Lincoln's and Washington's Birthdays

JUDITH ANDERSON and HELEN MENKEN —in—

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
Matinees 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
Evs. 8:30, Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
Extra Matinee February 12th and 22nd

★★★—"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
Evs. 8:40—Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:40

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, 50c to \$2.20
500 Orchestra Seats Every Night at \$2.20

BARBARA STANWYCK • JACKIE COOGAN • 2 HITS • BROOKLYN STRAND

in "The Secret Bride"

in "Home on the Range"

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Y. P. S. L. CONVENTION

MORE than two hundred delegates and visitors gathered in the auditorium of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union last Saturday at the opening session of the 16th annual convention of the Greater New York Federation of the Young People's Socialist League. Speeches were delivered by Norman Thomas, Dr. William E. Bohn, chairman of the Local New York Party Committee on Youth Activities; Norman Dorfman, city director of the Young Circle League; Howard Frisch, of the Student League for Industrial Democracy, and Ben Fischer, executive secretary of the Greater New York Y.P.S.L., who opened the convention.

A 40-page booklet of officers' reports issued in connection with the convention contained discussion, review and analysis of the work of all the departments of the Young Socialist movement in New York. Fifty-eight circles are functioning in Greater New York, with ten new ones in the process of organization. Extensive plans for re-

organization of the League along lines which will lead to greater discipline and more activity in the organization have been proposed. Special efforts will be made by the convention to set machinery in operation which will increase the influence of the Y.P.S.L. in non-radical as well as sympathetic youth organizations.

After adopting an extensive agenda and the rules of the convention, the delegates elected the following committees: Organization—Abe Kramer, Andy Demma, Alex Retzkin, Abe Jaffe, Herman Benson, Manny Goldberg, Melos Most; Resolutions—Phil Heller, Ben Horowitz, Hal Draper, Will Chasan, Bob Tyler, Aaron Levenstein, Irving Barshop; Constitution—Alex Retzkin, Bernie Cobin, Harold Draper, Lou Kammerman, Nathan Lonatkin; School—Ruth Oxman, Sandy Parker, Hilda Siff, Sam Portnoy, Irving Pankin; Educational—Manny Goldberg, Joe Mandelsohn, Leah Dillon, Harold Rind; Cultural—Alton Levy, Leah Dillon, Henry Margulies; Louis

Becker; Finance and Audit—Lou Kammerman, Seymour Klanfer, Ed. Smith.

These committees will report as follows: Saturday, Feb. 9, at 2 p. m., in Room 508, at 7 East 15th Street—Cultural, School, Finance and Auditing Committees report. Sunday, Feb. 10, at 10 a. m., in Room 508—Educational and Industrial Committees report in the morning; Organization and Constitution Committees report in the afternoon. Sunday, Feb. 17, at 10 a. m.—Resolutions Committee.

February 12th, anniversary of the Austrian revolution, will find the Socialist and labor youth organizations of New York meeting in the Union M. E. Church, 229 West 48th St., at 1 p. m., to honor their heroic Austrian comrades and make their protest against all fascist movements.

The meeting will be called the "Red Vienna Lives" meeting. After the meeting the gathering will go to the Austrian Consulate for a picket demonstration.

February 12th, the National Membership Drive for 2,500 New Members by June 20th will start throughout the country. Yipsel circles and districts will hold meetings in connection with the drive and the Austrian revolt throughout the city.

In East Harlem, at 1538 Madison Ave., corner 104th St., prominent Socialist Party members and Yipsels will speak on Sunday, Feb. 10, at 8:30. Brownsville comrades will have a meeting at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman St., at the same time, with Jack

Altman, William Gombert, Hyman Bookbinder and Harry Lopatkin as speakers.

Two meetings are scheduled for the Williamsburg district, Friday evening, Feb. 15, at 167 Tompkins Ave. and at 214 So. 4th St.

Vienna Memorial Friday

The Socialists and Yipsels of Bensonhurst will commemorate the first anniversary of the uprising of the Vienna workers at a mass meeting Friday night, Feb. 15, at 6618 Bay Parkway, Brooklyn.

William M. Feigenbaum will be the principal speaker.

PARTY NOTES

Women's Activities

Isabelle Friedman will lecture on "My Observations on Russia and Palestine." Friday night, Feb. 15th, at the Rand School.

February 13th, Wednesday: Midwood-Brighton class in Socialism and Unit Meeting at 3 P. M. and 4 P. M. at 1113 Brighton Beach Ave.

February 13th—Bensonhurst Class and Unit Meeting, 1:30 P. M. and 3 P. M., 6618 Bay Parkway, Brooklyn.

February 14th—Brownsville Class and Unit Meeting, at 2:30 and 4 P. M. at 92 Livonia Ave., Brooklyn.

Manhattan

4th A. D.—Forums very successful and well attended. New Leaders and pamphlets selling and membership increasing. The new Executive Committee will meet Tuesday at headquarters, 393 Grand Street.

Upper West Side.—Branch meets Monday, Feb. 11th, in the Dryden Room, 100 West 72nd St. Meeting open to the general public. Nathan Fine, Research Director of the Rand School, will lecture on "The End of Our Era." Election of Central Committee and County Committee delegates.

Bronx

7th A. D.—Regular meeting Tuesday, Feb. 12th, 789 Elmsmere Place. New branch officers: S. Blanky, Organizer; S. Felder, Recording Secretary; D. Jaffe, Financial Secretary; J. Kunzinsky, Educational Director. New County Committee meets Wednesday, Feb. 13, at 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 809 Westchester Ave. Delegates please bring credentials. M. M. Levy, chairman; D. Tulchin, sec'y.

Kings

22nd A. D.—Branch meeting, 22nd A. D., 861 Sutter Ave., Tuesday, Feb. 12th. Midwood Branch.—Business Meeting Monday, Feb. 11th, at Kingsway Mansion, Avenue P and East 16th St.

Queens

Jamaica.—The branch at a recent meeting adopted a resolution calling on the State Executive Committee to overrule the committee's approval of the appointment of Judge Parker to the Domestic Relations Court. The vote was 12 for and none against. At a previous meeting a motion to instruct delegates to the City Central Committee to oppose admission of persons to the party who favor advocacy of armed insurrection was adopted by a majority of one, 8 to 7.

REBEL ARTS DANCE

REBEL ARTS' gala eviction dance will be held this Saturday night at 8:45 at the N. Y. Joint Board Amalgamated Building, 31 West 15th Street. If you're looking for a good time celebrated in a good cause, come around. Rebel Arts is the labor and Socialist cultural auxiliary.

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. 8th—EVERETT DEAN MARTIN "Cicero and the Liberal Tradition"

Sunday, Feb. 10th—PROFESSOR EDWARD J. SPAULDING "Can We Believe in Progress?"

Tuesday, Feb. 12th—PROFESSOR LYMAN BRYSON "Security in a Capitalist System"

Freethinkers of America

155 East 34th Street SUNDAY, FEB. 10th, 2:30 P. M. DR. LEO H. LEHMANN S. T. D. (Ex-Priest) "The Catholic Church and the Confessional"

Questions and Discussion

Fred Henderson at B'klyn Ethical Society Sunday

Fred Henderson is to speak for the Brooklyn Ethical Culture Society Sunday morning, Feb. 10, at 11, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, Lafayette Ave.

His subject will be "Money Power and Human Life." Admission to the meeting is free.

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. 8th

Manhattan

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

Brooklyn

Jean Jacques Coroneil—"British Labor Movement." 4th-14th A.D., 241 S. 4th St. Vincenzo Vacirca—"Fascism in Italy." 22nd A.D., No. 1, 864 Sutter Ave.

SUNDAY, FEB. 10th

Manhattan

Algernon Lee—"Socialism a Working Class Movement." 4th A.D., 383 Grand St. August Claessens—"Social Attitudes." 6th A.D., Manhattan, 95 Ave. B. (Series of several lectures on same subject by same speaker.)

Brooklyn

Eleanor Schachner—"What Is Becoming of Our Youth?" Coney Island Br., 2202 Mermaid Ave., Coney Island.

MONDAY, FEB. 11th

Manhattan

Discussion led by Ida Fox—"Early Movement Until Civil War" (U. S. History of Socialism). Chelsea Branch, 28 West 31st Street.

Bronx

Discussion by Branch Members—"Trade Union Problems." Upper 6th A.D., Park Palace, Lydig & Vane Plaines Ave.

Brooklyn

Lena Morrow Lewis—"Misconception of Socialism." 8th A.D., Bronx, Burnside Manor, Burnside and Harrison Aves.

TUESDAY, FEB. 12th

Manhattan

Discussion on Socialist Attitudes Towards a Labor Party. Home of Carl Fichtandler, 310 W. 160th St. 11th A.D.

Brooklyn

Theodore Shapiro—"Socialism and Labor." 18th A.D., No. 1, 269 Uta Ave. WEDNESDAY, FEB. 13th

Brooklyn

Dr. Simon Berlin—"Immoralities of the Capitalist System." Bushwick Br., 19th-20th A. D., 113 Humboldt Street, cor. McKibben Ave.

Queens

Max Delson—"Road to Power." Boro Park Branch, Boro Park Labor Lyceum, 42nd St. and 14th Ave.

Queens

Mrs. Layle Lane—"Socialism and the Negro Question." Rockaway Branch, 1855 Mott Ave., Far Rockaway, N. Y.

THURSDAY, FEB. 14th

Manhattan

Fred Schulman—"Class In"—Methods of Socialist Training. Rand School.

Brooklyn

Class in Fundamentals of Marxism—22d A.D., 864 Sutter Ave.

FRIDAY, FEB. 15th

Manhattan

Henry Winter—"Historical Sketch of Socialism in Germany." 8th A.D., 226 East 10th Street.

Brooklyn

Mrs. Isabelle Friedman—"My Impressions of Russia." 22nd A.D., 864 Sutter Avenue.

Brooklyn

Jack Altman—"Socialism and the Trade Union Movement." Brighton Beach Br., 1113 Brighton Beach Ave.

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Shiplacoff Memorial Friday, February 8

Meeting to Honor Socialist And Labor Leader on the Anniversary of His Death

By William M. Feigenbaum

THURSDAY, February 7th, marks the first anniversary of the passing of the beloved Abraham I. Shiplacoff after a long and agonizing illness. For several years before his death Shiplacoff had been too ill to participate in active work, and there are therefore many of the newer members of the party to whom he is but a name.

But to those who knew him and worked with him in the Socialist or the labor movement, Shiplacoff is not and never will be merely a name. He takes his place among the Socialist immortals with men and women of such diverse characteristics and contributions to our cause as Meyer London and William Mailly, Ben Hanford and Benjamin Feigenbaum, Anna A. Maley and Eugene V. Debs, Ben Schlesinger and Morris Hillquit, comrades to whom nothing mattered except the progress of the cause to which they had devoted their lives.

In A. I. Shiplacoff were combined a sterling and a beautiful character, remarkable ability, and a wonderful devotion to his cause. It is hard for those who did not know him to realize the magnitude and extent of his activities, for such a man rarely appears among us.

Those who knew him well, who enjoyed the sweetness of his character, his charm and his bubbling humor often loved him as a man so much that they forgot his sterling abilities and his matchless devotion, and that was hardly to be wondered at, considering how great that personal charm was. He was, when all is said and done, a lovely character.

Men and women of all walks of life were devoted to him. A thoroughgoing secularist in religion, denounced by the orthodox for "misleading" the youth by bring-

ing them the Socialist ideal, nevertheless he was the most sought-after man in Brownsville by these very orthodox religionists for advice on every problem under the sun, from bringing up their children and family tangles to industrial and economic troubles.

An early convert to Socialism, the pupil of the late B. Feigenbaum whom he worshipped as his "rabbi"—and who warmly returned the affection—he brought to his Socialist agitation a warmth and a humanity that it so often lacks, something that came from his heart and soul. To hear him speak anywhere—on the street corner or in a lecture hall, in a committee or convention or in a legislative body—was a delight. Gifted with a mellow voice, a winning smile, a delightful sense of fun, and a wealth of information, firm logic and a gift of expression, married to indomitable courage, a speech by "Ship" was always something to listen to.

A workingman, and a workingman's son, he never rose out of his class, but remained intimately identified with his fellow workers to the day of his death. Workingmen loved him, whether they were his fellow Jewish tailors or Irish plumbers. He spoke their language, and they understood him. His humanity was real. It was his very being.

This is not the occasion to recount individual incidents of his devotion and his heroism—and they were many; there is room here merely to recount the fact that with his frail, often ailing body, he faced all enemies with the courage of a hero, regardless of cost to himself.

Those who watched him during his three terms in the New York Legislature will never forget the lone fight he waged against the "bloody five"—Governor Whitman's militarist bills—when he stood alone in the 1916 Legislature; nor



A. I. Shiplacoff

the lion-like courage he showed, together with his colleague, the late Joseph A. Whitehorn, in the 1917 legislature, when the "patriots" were howling for blood; nor the courage he showed when accompanied by nine comrades—of whom the writer of this tribute was one—in the 1918 legislature.

He knew our enemies were thirsting for blood, and that nothing would suit them better than to commit violence upon him. He knew they hated him, although in their hearts they had to admire him. He knew he stood with his comrades far from the source of Socialist strength in New York City when reactionaries seriously proposed that restaurants and hotels refuse to serve the Socialists; he knew his (and our) danger when the rascally ex-bartender and prizefighter Martin G. McCue openly incited to lynching. But his courage never failed, and his temper was never ruffled. He was a great leader.

His work in the labor movement is another story that has never been fully told; but it is safe to say that he set a standard of lofty idealism and unselfish devotion that may well stand forever as an inspiration to labor leaders everywhere.

Shiplacoff stood at the very peak. No one could impeach his sincerity, his honesty, his intrepidity, his courage. He was a great soul, a great Socialist, a great leader of workers. A. I. Shiplacoff was a man and it will be long before his like will be seen again.

He sleeps today out in Mount Carmel beside his old teacher, B. Feigenbaum, who had for him the affection of a father for a beloved son, and near Ben Schlesinger, Meyer London, Max Pine, Vladimir Medem, and other great heroes of the Socialist and Labor movement. May we who have inherited from him the sad world he left all too soon be worthy of the legacy of inspiration they have left for us!

Much Evil and Some Little Good Found in President's Security Legislation

By William E. Bohn

THE Socialist Party membership meeting called by the Educational Committee on January 31st in the Debs Auditorium was in one respect, at least, a great success. The auditorium was filled to overflowing with comrades who had come out to participate in a discussion of an immediate economic problem. The addresses by Norman Thomas and Professor Eveline M. Burns of Columbia gave a clear analysis of the main features of the security bills now before Congress and drew sharp attention to shortcomings in the amounts provided and vicious features in the forms of administration proposed. [Prof. Burns' fine speech will be printed in full in an early issue of The New Leader.—Ed.]

The discussion which followed brought into the open some difference of opinion in the audience.

The two speakers agreed that the part of the program dealing with old age is essentially sound in principle and should, therefore, be adopted. The amounts provided are inadequate, but the scheme is a national one, it will work, and the amounts can be increased from time to time.

They agreed, also, in saying that the so-called unemployment insurance plan is essentially unsound, that it will not work, and may do harm by discrediting the very idea of unemployment insurance. The chief weakness of this measure lies in the fact that it is a state scheme rather than a national one. Many, perhaps most, of the states will not cooperate, and we should have under its terms a ridiculous situation. Some workers would receive compensation and others, just because they happened to work on another side of an imaginary line, would receive none.

Norman Thomas drew attention to the fact that because of our method of distributing a large part of our income to investors who are absentee owners some states are actually too poor to embark on any state plan of insurance. For these

and other reasons the speakers agreed that this part of the plan should be defeated. Both said, moreover, that what we want is unemployment "indemnity" rather than unemployment "insurance." No satisfactory system of payments to be unemployed can be based on an actuarial basis.

Matthew M. Levy, chairman of the meeting, opened the proceedings by reading from the Socialist Party platform of 1904 a plank demanding unemployment insurance and congratulated the Socialists on being more than thirty years ahead of the procession in this field of activity. In the discussion which followed the addresses a wide variety of opinions was expressed with regard to what should be the attitude of Socialists in relation to the program now before Congress.

It was apparent, however, that a great majority of those present agreed with Algernon Lee, Norman Thomas and others who maintained in substance: (1) The national recognition of the principle of old age security and unemployment indemnity marks an important advance for the working class; (2) Socialists and other workers should support the principle and whatever is good in the details of the bills presented; (3) they should sharply point out the deficiencies in the bills and agitate for their improvement.

One speaker expressed the opinion that the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party should have presented before this a set of model security bills which Socialists could enthusiastically support. This, he said, would give us a positive program to place before the workers of America. In reply, Norman Thomas drew attention to the fact that the N.E.C. has approved of a bill introduced into the legislature of Pennsylvania by Darlington Hoopes. This same bill, he continued, will be introduced into the legislature of Connecticut by the Socialist assemblymen and can be used by Socialists to show what it is that they stand for in this field of legislation.

Shiplacoff Memorial Meeting Friday

THERE will be a meeting to honor the memory of A. I. Shiplacoff Friday, February 8th, at the Debs Auditorium, 7 East 15th Street, at 8:30.

There will be brief speeches by men and women who were intimately associated with him in one or another of the various activities of his life, and a musical program by Rebel Arts Chorus.

The speakers will be Abe Miller of the New York Joint Board of the Amalgamated; Joseph Weinberg, President of the Workmen's Circle; Morris Feinstein, Secretary of the United Hebrew Trades; Harry Regoff of the Jewish Daily Forward; Louis P. Goldberg, one of Shiplacoff's closest associates in the Brownsville movement; Harry Lopatin, a product of Shiplacoff's Socialist education; William M. Feigenbaum, who served in the New York Assembly under Shiplacoff's leadership; Israel Katz, Louis Waldman, and August Claessens, who also served with Shiplacoff in Albany; Sadie Rivkin, and Dr. Louis Sadoff, intimate associates in the Brownsville movement.

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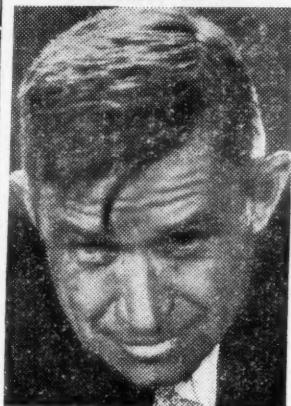
The season's sum of laughter has grown by a storm, now that "Three Men on a Horse" is hilarious at the Playhouse. Erwin Trowbridge, subbed suburbanite, hen-pecked by his brother-in-law, content if he may call his soles his own, amuses himself on the daily bus by figuring the results of the races. Bet? No, he'd never think of that; it would be a risk; besides, it would spoil his good guessing. For he has an uncanny knack of picking winners—just for fun. But one morning, after a particularly hen-pecked moment, the worm turns from the bus to go on a bust; he falls into the hands of some race-track gamblers, and the fun is unleashed. They get off to a great start, and by the time they're heading toward the finish we're hanging on our seats. Situations shift in swift comic movement; dialogue stirs with the homely rightness; and the jockeys, I mean the actors, gallop along in a gorgeous tumult. Erwin, you must know, is by profession a writer of verses for greeting cards; his specialty is Mothers' Day, and somehow this worries him more than all the money he might win on his hobby—horses. Others are more concerned; and their eagerness makes the comedy more intense—including the way in which the track turns on dear old brother-in-law.

William Lynn is excellent as the bewildered but finally self-asserting Erwin; he has the help of a cast that itself clearly enjoys the play; and between them and the authors (it's staged by Mr. Abbott) the audience also finds the season's best comedy bet.

SATIRE—EARNEST

The Guild Theatre has provided opportunity to see two of the best representatives of two types of dancing: last Sunday evening Agnes de Mille; and next, Martha Graham. Agnes de Mille uses her deft grace for humor and subtle satire; she recaptures, with a laugh, the "square dances" of two generations ago; or smilingly seeks still farth to twist local color into

On Albee Screen



Will Rogers in "The County Chairman" is the Albee's new film feature.

satire. She works, however, not by overstatement—which makes obvious much of the work of Angra Enters, for example—but by the careful management of effects of understatement. Her Mozart minuet is just short of the dignity it demands—thus mocks itself; her "Hymn," instead of the quiet, positive faith appropriate, is borne with many backward movements through a mood of bewildered doubt. Her "Ballet Class," and her moods of the "Mountain White" and the "Forty-Niners," are frankly humorous. The work of Martha Graham, on the other hand, is a straightforward, earnest presentation of the deeper moods of life, in which emotion and intellect fuse to stir with some quality of the spirit. Her dancing and her arrangements (visible this Sunday evening at the Guild) represent the sincere search of a sensitive spirit for a fitting expression of its urgent impulses, the time's impulses, in the art of the dance.

"Devil Dogs of the Air" Opens at the Strand

"Devil Dogs of the Air," the "Devil Dogs of the Air," the first Cosmopolitan picture released by Warner Bros., is current at the Strand Theatre. James Cagney and Pat O'Brien are the stars. Margaret Lindsay is featured in the leading feminine part.

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—Percy Hammond, Herald-Tribune

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Leslie Howard in "The Scarlet Pimpernel" at Radio City Music Hall

Starring Leslie Howard, "The Scarlet Pimpernel," melodrama adapted from the famous best-seller, is current at the Radio City Music Hall.

Opposite Mr. Howard will be the exotic Merle Oberon, who made an auspicious screen debut in this country in "The Private Life of Henry VIII." The photography was produced by Alexander Korda and directed by Harold Young.

Howard made this picture against the beautiful backgrounds of the British countryside. In his supporting cast are such well-known players as Bramwell Fletcher, Raymond Massey, Joan Gardner, Anthony Bushnell, Nigel Bruce, Phillip Strange, Mable Terry-Lewis, and many others.

The production was photographed by Hal Rosson in many unusual effects, and the adaptation is by Robert Sherwood, American playwright, and Arthur Wimperis. It is being released by United Artists.

Crosby Gaige Defies Tradition to Make Hit of Raphaelson Comedy

"Accent on Youth," the comedy by Samson Raphaelson, featuring Constance Cummings, Nicholas Hanne and Irene Purcell at the Plymouth Theatre, played to a gross business of \$11,000 last week.

Behind these simple figures is a story that is heartening to every Broadway producer, for this is the first time in many years that a manager has succeeded in saving a play after a poor box-office start. According to present tradition, a show is either an outright hit or flop, but Crosby Gaige, full of faith in his produced, reversed the decision by astute showmanship.

Peculiarly enough, "Accent on Youth," despite grand reviews, failed to attract attention. Lost in the shuffle when it opened against ten other plays Christmas week, playgoers overlooked the reviews usually sufficient to insure good business from the start.

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All-Russian Program

TOSCANINI, Conductor

Thurs. Eve. at 8:45; Fri. Aft. at 2:30

Sunday Afternoon at 3:00

1st Concert of Brahms Cycle

Soloists: Piaastro, Violinist Wallenstein, 'Cellist Arthur Judson, Mgr. (Steinway)

Yiddish Star Returns From Abroad

Samuel Goldenburg, well-known Yiddish dramatic star, has returned from abroad, where he appeared in a series of guest performances. During the nine months he spent in Europe, Mr. Goldenburg played with dramatic companies in France, Belgium, Lithuania and Poland.

Gaige determined to fight tradition and turned the battle in his favor after the fourth week. The comedy has been playing to increasing receipts ever since and is now close to capacity.

"The Pit" Next on Theatre Union's Schedule

The Theatre Union will play holiday matinee of its current hit, "Sailors of Cattaro," on Lincoln's Birthday and Washington's Birthday, and will reduce the prices of its orchestra seats to \$1 on those occasions. It also announces that it will close "Sailors of Cattaro" on March 2nd to make way for its next play, "The Pit," by Albert Maltz, which will open in the Civic Repertory Theatre the middle of March.

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL

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MERLE OBERON

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His Mark

ON THE STAGE

"THE LAST MINUET" brilliant extravaganza produced by Leonidoff, with Jan Pearce, Paul Haakon, Nicholas Daks, Louise Fornaca, Rose Dirmann, with Corps de Ballet, the Rockettes and augmented choral ensemble. "Gypsy Echoes" by Symphony Orchestra, direction Erno Rapee.

First Mezzanine Seats may be Reserved in advance... Phone COlumbus 5-6535

Fabian's

FOX
FLATBUSH & NEVINS

GEORGE ARLISS in "THE IRON DUKE"

"Impressive drama. Arliss at his best"—N. Y. Times
"★★★★"—N. Y. Herald Tribune

On "Streamline Scandals" Revue
Stage with MARJORIE ALTON'S STEPPERS

COMING!

FRIDAY

FEB. 15

SALLY RAND In Person

JACK HULBERT

"JACK AHoy"

A G-B Production

★ PLUS GALA REVUE ON STAGE ★

with Radio's Singer of International Songs

GYPSY NINA

THE LIAZED TROUPE

And a Host of Variety Headliners

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"THE RED COMMANDER"

"Vigorous, richly humorous, and genuinely heroic... a distinguished screen offering." —Richard Watts, Jr., Herald Tribune

"Interest is held every minute... highly effective." —H. F. S., N. Y. Times

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Cont. from 9 a.m.—Midnight Show Sat.

ALL THIS WEEK

WILL ROGERS

"THE COUNTY CHAIRMAN"

RKO VAUDEVILLE

DONALD NOVIS

LEWIS and MOORE

O'DONNELL & BLAIR

and other RKO Acts

R K O ALBEE Albee Square BROOKLYN

THEATRE PARTIES

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

JIM CAGNEY • PAT O'BRIEN • N. Y. STRAND

in the sensational success "DEVIL DOGS OF THE AIR" — Cosmopolitan's first for Warner Bros. — Broadway and 47th Street. — 25c to 1 p.m.

Arbitration Vexes Unions in Australia

MELBOURNE, Australia. — The policy pursued by the trade unions of Australia has always been of the greatest interest to the world trade union movement in view of the decades of experience of arbitration which Australia has had and the experiments in compulsory arbitration. The Australian unions themselves continue to devote their constant attention to this controversial question, on which their experiences have brought them to the most varied conclusions.

This question of arbitration was the main point dealt with by the recent All-Australian Trade Union Congress, which was attended by 150 delegates. A resolution was moved demanding that compulsory arbitration be repudiated and all trade unions be called on "to withdraw from the arbitration courts and to adopt a policy of direct negotiation with the employers for industrial agreements." In support of this resolution, it was stated that the Australian Arbitration Courts had during the last few years functioned solely in the interests of the employers.

Charles Crofts, secretary of the Australasian Council of Trade Unions, opposed this policy and recalled the days before the institution of Arbitration Courts, when anti-sweating leagues had to be formed to protect the workers, and wages and conditions were execrable. At present, he said, the Australian workers had a higher standard of living than workers elsewhere; moreover, a simple repudiation of compulsory arbitration would be entirely ineffective, and this course should not be followed unless it could be replaced by something better. After further debate the resolution was rejected by 72 votes to 48.

Unions the Only Safeguard

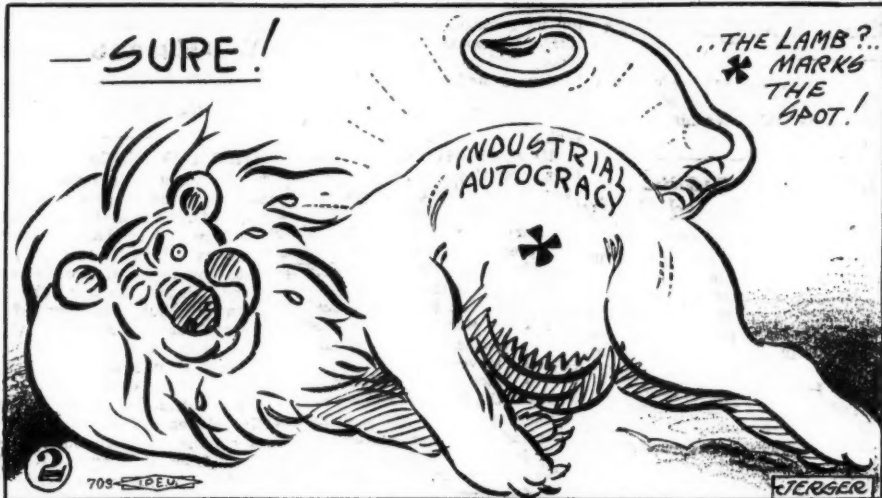
In connection with the fight for the restoration of the 10% wage cuts imposed in 1931, a resolution called for active propaganda drives to be conducted and campaigns organized in each state "to educate the workers in the futility of relying on the industrial arbitration system as a means of obtaining economic justice, on the menace of fascism, and on the dangers of war." The conclusion to be drawn from both resolutions is that, with or without arbitration courts, the only guarantee for safeguarding the economic interests of the workers lies in the trade unions!

A resolution calling on affiliated unions to prepare the workers for a general strike to secure, among other things, the restoration of the 1931 10% wage cut and other wage reductions dating from 1926 was, on the motion of Crofts, referred by 53 votes to 51 to the executive council with instructions to take any action necessary to bring the basic wage to at least the equivalent of the 1920 Basic Wage Commission's finding.

Mass Action Planned

In a decision on the organization of the trade unions, reference was also made to the fundamental necessity for industrial education, and the affiliated trade unions in the various states were urged to set up "committees on the group basis, with a maximum of two representatives from each group and two delegates from the recognized group of the unemployed, for the purpose of consolidating the ranks of the trade union movement in order that mass action against the employing class may be effectively carried out." One of the duties of

WILL THE LAMB AND THE LION LIE DOWN TOGETHER?—



The Nature of the Beast Is Such That Good Will Doesn't Matter Much!
Federated Cartoon by Jerger

New Local 25 Pact Strengthens Union

"From Nothing to 4,000 in Year—Local 25's Story" was the title of the first installment of an account of the rise of the Blouse and Waistmakers' Union, I.L.G.W.U. The narrative told of conditions before and after the general strike a year ago and broke off just as the union was going into negotiations with the blouse manufacturers for a new collective agreement.

THE old agreement had certain weak points. It did not give the union means of checking up on sources of production. It spurred competition between New York and out-of-town areas by the 25 per cent wage differential in both the contract and the blouse code. It offered no protection for the inside shop. It provided no impartial chairman machinery to make adjustments speedily.

Now Better Equipped

With the signing of the new agreement in the blouse trade on January 24 the blousemakers' organization emerged a stronger union, far better equipped to carry on its work and to control work conditions in the industry.

The new agreement to a great extent eliminated the inadequacies of the old, since it provided for the following:

1. Reduction of the differential from 25 per cent to 20 per cent,

these committees should be to "conduct propaganda meetings on the job."

On the question of unity, Congress passed a resolution, stating that "the question of bringing about political unity in the Australian Labor Movement be referred to the executive with instructions to take whatever action is necessary to unite the various factions in the movement at the present time."

automatically raising the scale of the out-of-town workers and thereby lessening the competition between the New York and the outside shops.

2. Right to investigate all books and records of the manufacturer and jobber to ascertain all sources of production and costs.

3. Right to have manufacturers and jobbers register their contractors with the union, enabling it to unionize the unorganized shops.

Time Limit Set

4. A time limit for 48 hours to manufacturers to make good adjustments on complaints reached by the union and the association. The manufacturer loses his rights and privileges under the agreement should he fail to live up to the adjustment within the specified time, and the union may act thereafter as it sees fit to remedy grievances against the employer.

5. Establishment of impartial chairman machinery which will in a measure help to call the chiselers to account even if they get the protection of the association.

UNION THANKS BRANCH FOR STRIKE VICTORY

JOSEPH BELSKY, secretary of the Hebrew Butcher Workers' Union, has sent the following letter to the labor committee of the East Flatbush branch of the Socialist Party:

"We take this opportunity of thanking you for your earnest and energetic efforts on our behalf in connection with the strike at 379 East 98th Street, Brooklyn. Please be advised that the union successfully settled the strike. We again say that our victory is due to a great extent to your cooperation."

6. Right to visit the premises of the members of the association to ascertain if provisions of the agreement are lived up to.

7. Obligation upon manufacturers to see to it that the inside shop is fully provided with work before a contractor is engaged or given work to. Where a contractor is working for a manufacturer exclusively prices paid to the workers of the inside shop shall also be paid to the workers of the contracting shop.

Fought for Increases

"The Executive Board and our shop chairmen and active members at meetings deliberated on additions and modifications of our agreement for a long time," declared Max Moscovitz, active and able manager of the local. "We succeeded in embodying such desired changes in our collective pact as will enable us to function normally and efficiently, except the demand for a revision of the wage scale."

"We put up a stubborn fight for increases of wage scales and were deadlocked on this point with the employers for some time. We then canvassed the other blouse markets as to the possibility of securing concerted action in case we decided on a general strike. We found, however, that conditions in other localities did not warrant such action and it looked to us as if we could not hope for active support from these markets. Needless to say, we could not possibly undertake such a movement without making sure beforehand that the scales, if increased, would apply also to blousemakers outside of New York, and the fight was, therefore, postponed for one year."

"However, we are glad to be able to say that we are growing and strengthening, both in numbers and in spirit."

Stanley Glass Case Halted by Grand Jury

By J. F. Higgins

STAR CITY, W. Va.—From Comrade George E. Glass, Charleston, father of Stanley Glass, comes the news that the Woods County Grand Jury in Parkersburg failed to find a true bill against Stanley Glass for alleged violations of the notorious Redman Act. It will be recalled that Comrade Glass participated in the strike of the Baldwin Implement Works employees last summer and that he was arrested by state policemen and tortured and abused for three days in October.

The widespread publicity given the case frightened those responsible for the arrest and everything possible was done to have the grand jury quickly and quietly drop the case. One policeman was heard to say "that if he knew that Glass was a Socialist he would not touch the case with a ten-foot pole 'cause these damned Socialists can make a whole lot of trouble for you."

The Redman Act is a measure similar to the criminal syndicalism laws of other states. However, I must say in all fairness that no convictions have ever been secured under it and it may be repealed at this session of the legislature. The Baldwin Implement Works is a subsidiary of the Weirton Steel Co., its president, Wier, being one of West Virginia's most prominent labor haters and a bitter foe of NRA labor provisions.

The state police in the Baldwin strike in August acted in a most brutal manner. Men, women and children were clubbed and gassed. Very little space was given the strike in the state press although a state of terrorism prevailed in Parkersburg for some weeks. One restaurant keeper who was friendly to the strikers and who occasionally supplied the pickets with hot coffee and sandwiches was brutally assaulted by strikebreakers after dark and his place wrecked. Nearby state police did not interfere.

While all the violations against the Redman Act by Glass were alleged to have been committed in July he was not arrested until Oct. 26, and then without warrant. He was most foully abused by state police, held incommunicado in a foul sweat box, in which he could neither stand up, sit or lie down, and hauled out every hour to be questioned by relays of police. He was denied both food and water. When released his body bore the marks of the hands and feet of his legal torturers.

It would be simply too bad for us to drop this case now. I believe that we should take steps to haul into court his brutal torturers.

The current issue of Arise prints a radio play by Florence Lasser on the Glass case. The sketch was presented over WEVD.

4,000 GLASS WORKERS WIN STRIKE

PITTSBURGH.—Plants of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., which closed when 4,000 workers at Ford City and Creighton, Pa., went out on strike, asking a 20 cents an hour wage increase and the check-off, will open soon as the result of a settlement reached this week. A 5% wage increase and union recognition were won.

The strike was called by the new Federation of Flat Glass Workers after conferences extending over two months failed to bring a wage agreement.

Security Bill "Not Half A Loaf But A Poisoned Crust"

Eight hundred members of the Workers Unemployed Union jammed the Labor Temple, 14th St and Second Ave., last Saturday night to hear Norman Thomas, Ellen Wilkinson, Herman Woskow, Fred Smith and David Lasser denounce the security and works program of the national administration and demand a real program of security for American workers.

Norman Thomas stated that the Roosevelt unemployment insurance bill was not even a "half loaf of bread"; that it was a "crust of bread with poison in it." He declared that the Wagner-Lewis bill might even stop states from adopting a better bill. He warned against the low wages in the Roosevelt works program as being destructive to the wage standards of the country and declared that the union

movement must energetically fight for a decent standard of wages on all works jobs.

Ellen Wilkinson, English labor leader, declared that the American scene was so backward politically that we were "still fighting for things that the 'English workers are now fighting against.'" She called for a mighty organization of workers in America.

Herman Woskow, militant trade union leader, vice-president of the Printing Pressmen's Union, Local 51, declared that his union was solidly back of the demands of the Workers Unemployed Union for a wage standard on public works of \$30 a week and for a 30-hour week.

The Rebel Arts Puppet Group delighted the audience by its presentation of the puppet show, "The Rent Strike."

Indiana Jobless Organize

MONTEZUMA, Ind. — Inspired by gains made by unemployed organizations in other states, the unemployed, part-time and relief workers of Indiana have started to build a powerful, non-partisan mass organization. The Indiana Unemployed Union, launched only a few months ago, has already succeeded in building several powerful locals in different parts of the state until it now represents several thousand jobless workers. Negotiations are already under way which will probably result in many independent groups, organized on a non-partisan basis, affiliating with the I.U.U.

The program of the union consists of the following demands: (1) Jobs for all at union wages on constructive work projects; (2) Unemployment insurance; (3) Cash relief until jobs at union wages with adequate insurance can be provided; (4) old age pensions.

The I.U.U. plans to attain these objectives by sane, militant common sense methods. Paul A. Rasmussen, secretary of the provisional committee for a national convention of unemployed, and state organizer of the Illinois Workers Alliance, is a member of the temporary executive committee of the I.U.U. and is aiding with the organizational work. Hoot Rasmussen and Roy Lancaster, militant young leaders of the Illinois Workers Alliance, have been drafted to serve as full-time state organizers and have already started work. Mrs. Kelsey Critton is state secretary of the union and the state office is located at Montezuma, Ind.

The union will send delegates to the National Unemployed Convention to be held in Washington early in March.

Call for National Unemployed Rally

(Continued from Page 1-L)

to organize, and for unemployment and social insurance.

To win our fight we must have a powerful, nation-wide organization, militant in program and non-partisan in character and leadership.

Must Unite Groups

Today no such organization exists. There are, however, hundreds of strong city, county and state groups which must be united into a single fighting union.

To serve this need and to call a national convention of the unemployed, a national provisional committee has been elected. It is composed of representatives of major unemployed groups in 20 states. The convention will take place in Washington, D. C., March 2-3-4, and out of it will come the national union of the unemployed and a program to win for ourselves the promised American standard of living!

Your organization is invited to participate in this convention. Join with us to help forge our national organization. Through unity let us win emancipation from hunger, destitution and pauperism. Send delegates to Washington on March 2-3-4. Win the American standard of living!

Butcher Union Battles 'Ukor'

THE vigorous struggle conducted by Local 174 of the Butchers Union against "Ukor" is still being carried on, "Ukor" is the trade name under which W. & I. Blumenthal manufactures kosher provisions. William Karlin, attorney for the union, found that this firm is also in control of the United Dressed Beef Co., which he said is a subsidiary of Swift & Co. In August, 1933, demands were made upon W. & I. Blumenthal to employ union butchers in its kosher provision factory. When the Blumenthals refused, the union called a strike and picketed retail stores selling Ukor products. Applications for injunctions restraining the picketing resulted.

Local 174 won another victory last week when Supreme Court Justice McGeehan refused to grant a temporary injunction restraining the union from picketing stores dealing with "Ukor." Comrade Karlin contended that the union was allowed to persuade shop keepers peaceably not to buy "Ukor's" non-union goods and to ask consumers not to buy because the union had a direct economic inter-

est, since "Ukor" employs non-union men at lower wages to produce kosher provision products. Union houses pay higher wages for shorter working hours.

The first action was against Patrick E. Gorman, as president, John J. Walsh, as vice-president, and Dennis Lane, as secretary and treasurer of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America (A.F. of L.). The plea was denied. A new action was begun against the local union through its own officers and it was alleged that the union was conducting an illegal secondary boycott. Comrade Karlin pointed out that there was no violence or effort to intimidate or injure Ukor's customers, and that the union had a right to appeal to the public not to buy non-union goods.

When two actions were reached for trial in the New York County Supreme Court, the attorneys for the firm discontinued them, paying costs amounting to \$141.50.

Joseph Menhart, business agent for the union, announced that negotiations for settlement have been broken off.

AT the next meeting of Socialist teachers at the People's House, 7 East 15th Street, at 8 P. M., Thursday, Feb. 14th, the campaign against the Ives Law will be discussed. A story of the Teachers' Union mass meeting against the "poison ivy law" will appear in our next issue.

Other features will include an account of the rally that unanimously bestowed upon William Randolph Hearst the accolade of "Public Enemy Number One" and a last installment of the diary of the Pittsburgh relief "sieg-ers."

MILLINERY BLOCKERS CELEBRATE

MILLINERY Blockers' Union Local 42, celebrated the opening of its large and well appointed headquarters at 102 West 38th St. with a house warming Tuesday evening. Speeches congratulating Local 42 on its enterprise and growth were made by officers in the millinery trades unions. Among those who delivered addresses were Nathan Spector of Local 24, I. H. Goldberg, A. Mendelwitz and Lucy Oppenheim.

Heywood Brown also spoke, making a stirring appeal for cooperation in the holding of a mass meeting in Madison Square Garden for the purpose of taking action against the press that is viciously fighting the Newspaper Guild and other organizations of the workers.

Speaking on behalf of Local 42, Manager Max Goldman pledged "every means at our disposal!" to aid the movement.

The union is conducting a strike against the Kartagno Hat Co., 719 Broadway. About 300 workers are involved. The firm operates a factory in Plainfield, N. J. The union also reports that the Adore Hat Co., 598 Broadway, has locked out 100 employees, members of Locals 42 and 24. Both in Plainfield and New York, detailed organization plans have been worked out.

Waldman Assails Bill Injuring Civil Service

LOUIS WALDMAN, attorney for the Joint Council of Drivers and Sweepers of the Department of Sanitation, has written to the chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the New York State Assembly vigorously opposing Assemblyman Kane's bill amending the civil service law to eliminate from its provisions the labor class in cities. Comrade Waldman, declaring that this bill would affect tens of thousands of employees in the employ of various departments in the cities of the state, demanded a public hearing on it. In New York some 12,000 drivers and sweepers alone would lose their civil service protection.

"If the Kane bill is adopted," he said, "the doors would be thrown wide open for the persecution and discrimination of those whose political views are not to the taste of the heads of the departments. And appointments would be made on the basis of personal or political preference."

"The need of the time is not to break down the civil service system but rather to strengthen it and to make it more effective," the letter continued. "The Kane bill is an attempt to break down civil service as far as the labor class is concerned. It is vicious in principle and would be unjust in practice."



Month's Work of New York Labor Committee Outlined

COMRADES both in and out of the unions will be interested in a brief summation of the work done by the labor committee of Local New York during January:

Assistance has been given to the strikers of the National Biscuit Co., the Willow and Stewart cafeterias, the doll and retail clerk unions. Help was rendered in the organization drives of the laundry workers, chain store grocery clerks and cooks. Conferences with Socialist and other unionists and unorganized workers relative to conditions in the trade and in the unions have been held with the taxicab drivers, motion picture operators, retail clerks, musicians, shoe workers and jewelry workers.

The strike called by the Doll and Toy Workers' Union is still on and is being conducted. Socialists and sympathizers are urged to help.

Among the Socialist Leagues, meetings have been held with the

grocery clerks, teachers, cutters of Local 10 and painters. Meetings with all the other leagues will be held soon.

Work has been started to organize a New York section of the new national organization for labor and Socialist defense. The first large delegate conference has been called for March 15. In the meantime, the provisional committee has been raising funds for the Stanley Glass and Ward Rodgers cases.

The committee has been of considerable assistance to the educational department of the ILGWU and a number of Socialist teachers and lecturers have been sent to locals in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut. Among other unions whose educational work has been aided were the radio factory workers and the wood carvers.

August Claessens is secretary of the Labor Committee.

New Haven Garment Union Dance in Huge Hall This Saturday

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — Five thousand people are expected to attend the great annual dance and entertainment to be given by the New Haven Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, Local 151, this Saturday night at the State Armory, biggest hall in the city. Bernard Shub, manager of the Connecticut organizations of the I.L.G.W.U., is in charge. Morris Novick of WEVD, New York, is aiding in the arrangements.

The entire trade union family of New Haven and surrounding towns is expected to turn out. Delegations from Bridgeport, Hartford, Waterbury, Stamford and Norwalk reserved blocks of tickets in advance.

Among well known figures, sympathetic to the labor movement, who will attend are: John J. Egan, secretary of the Connecticut Federation of Labor; Jerome Davis, Yale professor; William Lyons Phelps, Yale professor; Mrs. Celia Rastow, chairman, Socialist Party, New Haven County; Miss Batterson, secretary, New Haven YWCA; Dr. Leo De Feo, and Harry Wandler, general manager of the Out-of-Town Department of the I.L.G.W.U. and members of his staff.

Music will be supplied by Will Osborne and his orchestra and Ward and Berman.

Labor Leaders Defy Picket Ban in Dress Strike in Cleveland

CLEVELAND.—The I.L.G.W.U. strike against the L. N. Gross Co., manufacturers of cotton garments, is being vigorously pressed. When the employer applied for an injunction to prohibit picketing, Judge Dempsey issued a court order limiting the number of pickets to three—one man and two women or three women.

The entire labor movement of Cleveland took up the issue and the picket line has never been so great since the strike started three weeks ago. As many as three thousand are in front of the Gross shop representing the various organized trades in Cleveland.

The president of the Cleveland Federation of Labor, Thomas Lennahan, and outstanding labor leaders can be seen on the picket line mornings in defiance of the injunction. The labor movement here has been going along at a great pace in organizing the unorganized and is determined that no injunction shall break the L. N. Gross strike.



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; 3658. 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.

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 Joint Board, 31 West 15th St., New York, N. Y. Phone Tompkins Square 6-5460. L. Hollender, J. Catalano, Managers; Abraham Miller, Secretary-Treasurer.

FUR DRESSERS' UNION, Local 2, International Fur Workers' Union, Office and headquarters, 949 Willsoughby Ave., Brooklyn; STAGG 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 5-5160. Board of Directors meets every Monday evening; Joint Board meets every Wed-

nesday evening in the Council Room at 218 W. 40th St. Julius Hochman, Gen. Mgr.; Phillip Kapp, 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, 69 West 35th St.; Phone, WI. 7-8011. Executive Board meets every Thursday at the office of the Union. Joe Abramowitz, Pres.; Sigmund Perlmutter, Mgr.-Sec'y; Louis Stolberg, Asst. Mgr.; Maurice W. Jacobs, Sec'y to Exec. Board; Nathan Saperstein, Chairman of Exec. Board.

MILLINERY WORKERS' UNION, Local 24, Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union. Downtown office, 640 Broadway; phone, Spring 7-4543; uptown office, 30 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. Goldfarb, A. Mendelowitz, M. Goodman, Lucy Oppenheim; Chairman of Executive Board, Morris Rosenblatt; Secretary of Executive Board, Saul Rodos.

NECKWEAR MAKERS' UNION, UNITED 11014, A. F. of L., 7 East 15th St. Phone, Algonquin 4-7082. Joint Executive Board meets every Tuesday night at 7:30. Board meets every Tuesday night at 8:00 in the office. Ed Gottsman, Secretary-Treasurer.

WAITERS' and WAITRESSES' UNION, Local No. 1, A. F. of L. and U. I. T., 230-7th Ave. W. Lehman, Sec'y; Tel., LACKawanna 4-5483.

WHITE GOODS WORKERS' UNION, Local 67 of I.L.G.W.U., 873 Broadway, New York City. Telephone, ALgonquin 4-1661. S. Shore, Manager