

# Mussolini Rattles Saber to Save His Regime

Official Organ  
of the  
SOCIALIST PARTY  
of the States of  
New York,  
Maryland and  
Pennsylvania.

## NEW LEADER

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WITH WHICH IS  
COMBINED  
**The American  
Appeal**  
Founded by  
Eugene V. Debs

## A.F.L. May Soon Rejoin World Labor Federation Garden Rally to Demand New Deal for Workers

### Fascist Bully Threatens Little Nation in Africa

IN the old sad days of imperialist looting of weaker peoples there were idiots of the type of Wilhelm Hohenzollern who spoke of "Me und Gott" and rattled the saber to let the world know that he was the guy that put the salt in the ocean. Pompous and arrogant, the imperialists of this type added to the economic and international strains that threatened to break the peace of the world.

Since the Hohenzollern took up his abode in Holland, the depression has cast up another type of idiot, the fascist Hitler and Mussolini. Only a few weeks ago Hitler was the main danger in Europe, but he only succeeded in isolating his brutal regime. The European powers are ranged against him, but no sooner does Adolph quiet down than Benito gets the spotlight and indulges in some bombast.

On Tuesday Mussolini rattled the saber and warned the Powers of Europe to leave Ethiopia to him. Speaking to the robots who constitute his fascist Senate, he declared that "No one can judge this most delicate matter except Italy." No ruler of a first class power would use this language to an equal. It is the language of a bully to a third-rate power.

"No one can take upon himself the intolerable presumption to dictate to us concerning the character and volume of our precautionary measures," said Benito, who followed this with a reference to "the noteworthy Ethiopian armaments and the advanced preparations for Ethiopian mobilization." To guard against the "peril" this isn't comic opera that the Italian faker is staging. It is serious. Imagine nearly a million soldiers ready to guarantee the "security" of Mussolini's Italy which, in some way, is menaced by tribesmen in Africa more than two-thousand miles away, tribesmen whose weapons are spears and a few modern rifles but lacking the powerful weapons possessed by the European Powers! It is the strut of a Caesar before a kitten or the barroom drunk scowling at a boy in the street.

Back of this rattling of the saber, however, is the fact that, as in Hitler's Germany, Mussolini's regime is also shaken by the industrial depression and financial difficulties. It is an old trick of the rulers of countries facing acute internal troubles to try to divert attention from them by a nice little war. A little butchering of some people abroad and sending conscripts into the slaughter pits to the tune of martial music and waving of flags is regarded as a tonic for a sick regime.

However, when the imperialist idiot runs amuck he threatens peace all over the world. It isn't easy to localize any conflict today.

One can only hope that if he tarts something the working class will end it by ending fascism and all that it stands for, replacing it with a Socialist Italy.

(See article on Italian Fascism, page 7)

### Colt Strikers Will Tell Story In Washington Demonstration

(Special Staff Correspondent)  
HARTFORD, Conn.—Determined to break the resistance of the Colt revolver and machine gun manufacturers to the demands of their employees, plans are being laid for a mass demonstration in Washington in the near future to drive home the fact that this eminently respectable munitions firm is virtually on strike against the government of the United States.

The demonstration will be designed to dramatize the fact that it is the strikers who are upholding the laws of the United States, the codes and the provisions of NRA and that it is the enormously wealthy employers who are acting in defiance of the Government.

Meanwhile, with the closest cooperation of the local Socialists, and especially of the Socialist delegations in the two houses of the Legislature, the strikers have just staged an impressive demonstration against the Colts in front of the Colt plant here, carrying banners and placards telling their story to the tens of thousands of bystanders.

The strike is in effect a duel between the Manufacturers' Association, the president of which is the President of Colts, and the whole labor movement. The strike

is being conducted by a Joint Council of the three unions involved, but the central labor body is co-operating heartily, and a twenty-four hour stoppage is planned as a demonstration of solidarity.

Students from Connecticut colleges are constantly coming into Hartford for a day's picketing, returning to their colleges at night; the Socialists are in the battle to the limit.

But the Communists, who have tried to horn into the situation in their usual manner, have been warned by the Joint Council to keep out and stay out. The Socialists, trusted for their long and unselfish service to the labor movement, are cooperating in every way and are entrusted by the workers with the most important tasks in the strike. Relief work is almost entirely in Socialist hands.

The Colt strike has been going on for several weeks, and it is complicated by the peculiar NRA situation. For a long time the Colts refused to comply with the code provisions as to wages, hours and conditions of labor, while at the same time the War Department continued to do business with them, to the immense profit of that firm.

(Continued on Page Two)

### A. R. Concludes Session; Chanin New President

Baskin Reports a Great Advance—Youth Section Plays Important Role—The New Leader Warmly Endorsed

By Y. Murray Goldman

THE historic 35th Jubilee Convention of the Workmen's Circle closed Saturday evening, May 11th, in the great hall of St. Nicholas Palace, with a new administration for 1935-37 elected, the course of work for the next two years charted, and many important decisions consummated.

Nathan Chanin was overwhelmingly approved as the new chair-



Nathan Chanin

man of the National Executive Committee, which is equivalent to the presidency of the Order. Frank Epstein was chosen vice-chairman and Ben Levitt treasurer. The other officers—general secretary, recording secretary and educational director—are not elected by the convention.

Outstanding among the many resolutions endorsed by the 926 delegates was one calling strongly for unity in the Socialist Party and the exertion of every effort to prevent a split in the Socialist movement. Speaker after speaker, including President Weinberg and General-Secretary Baskin, throughout the duration of the 7-day convention, reverted to this theme and pleaded for Socialist unity.

Copies of this resolution, endorsed unanimously, is being forwarded to the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party and to the New York State Committee.

Other resolutions called for the freedom of Mooney and Billings, support of the Scottsboro boys, sympathy for the oppressed Jewish masses of Eastern Europe, endorsement of the aims of the Labor Chest, the fight of organized labor for the 30-hour week, and

(Continued on Page Five)

### Miners Plan Big Campaign to Boost The New Leader

RIMERSBURG, Pa.—As a part of a Socialist propaganda campaign to be carried on by the Rimersburg Branch of the Socialist Party, the branch has undertaken to build up the circulation of The New Leader in this mining community. C. M. McCafferty, the secretary, reports that arrangements have been made with the Pittsburgh organization to forward the Leaders to them each week.

### The Labor Week

By Chester M. Wright

JUST as Wellington and Napoleon finally came together in a climax of conflict, just as the battered armies drew into conclusive effort at Appamatox, so entrenched privilege and labor are drawing together on the Potomac to discover whether newly fledged liberties are to be maintained in practice or must be surrendered for the time being while plans are laid for another building up of conflict.

The battle flags are planted in two measures before Congress and before the outcome in regard to these measures all other issues of today are pale in comparison.

Whether to extend the Recovery Act as labor wants it, strong and for two years, or weakened and for ten months, as big business wants it—that is the issue as to NRA.

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor has addressed a strong letter to President Roosevelt, saying that it will be better to kill NRA than to extend it in the form proposed by the Senate.

Going beyond that and calling for battle all along the line, the United Textile Workers, over the signature of Francis J. Gorman, has sent a letter to every central labor body in the United States. This letter is intended to bring forth action from the 900 or more central labor councils, all of which will be aimed at Congress in an effort to demonstrate that public will and public welfare call for a two-year extension of NRA on a basis of strength and usefulness, but not as emasculated by the Senate.

Meanwhile, a national committee representing business and industry, with Ward Cheney, silk manufacturer, as chairman, with more than 100 coded industries in its membership, is planning a meeting in Washington next week to show that whereas big business may be against NRA, the average run of

(Continued on Page Two)

### Dubinsky Sees Reunion With I. F. T. U.

President of I. L. G. W. U., Back From Geneva, Reports Fascism on Wane—Urges Closer Cooperation With European Workers

By John Powers

REAFFILIATION of the American Federation of Labor with the International Federation of Trade Unions at the next convention of the A. F. of L. is foreseen by David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and member of the A. F. of L. executive council.

Dubinsky, a member of the Socialist Party, returned from Geneva



David Dubinsky

this week, where he represented the A. F. of L. at a meeting of the International Labor Office. He was enthusiastic in his praise of the accomplishments of the I.L.O. and declared that adherence to that organization by the United States makes reaffiliation of the A. F. of L. with the International Federation of Trade Unions a logical and necessary step. The A. F. of L. has been out of the International Federation since the war.

"My visit to Europe has confirmed me more than ever in my belief in the international solidarity of labor," Dubinsky said. "Leaving aside the larger issues of international politics and peace, the American labor movement cannot afford to stand aside from the great world-wide movement of labor for our own labor standards in this country are to be preserved and improved. Now that we are in the International Labor Office, in which the International Federation of Trade Unions is represented, it would be illogical for the A. F. of L. to keep aloof from the I.L.O. I hope that the next convention will take the proper steps in this matter."

A resolution urging reaffiliation with I.F.T.U. was introduced by

(Continued on Page Four)

### New York Labor Calls Mighty Demonstration For Bills Now Pending

Green, Wagner, Dubinsky, Hillman Among Speakers at Meeting to Be Held Next Thursday to Back Legislative Program—Stoppage for Afternoon Ordered

ORGANIZED labor in New York will stage a monster demonstration in Madison Square Garden on Thursday, May 23, at 3 p. m., to demand that Congress pass the 30-hour week bill and extend the life of the NRA.

The summons for the Garden meeting, called for the day after the Coughlin meeting in the same great arena, designates the purposes of the demonstration to be "For a greater and stronger NRA; for the Wagner Labor Disputes Bill; for the 30-hour work week," and "Against brazen and continued attempts by the United States Chamber of Commerce, the National Manufacturers' Association and allied industrial interests to dictate to Congress and to sabotage all labor and progressive legislation."

The call to quit work at three o'clock and parade from the shops in mass formation to Madison Square Garden means a stoppage in hundreds of work shops in Greater New York. In clarifying the purpose of the demonstration, President David Dubinsky of the I.L.G.W.U. said:

"Organized labor stands unequivocally behind the demand that the NRA be extended for another two years. The scheme to extend it for ten months only has already created uncertainty and demoralization in the entire code machinery. We are solidly behind the Wagner-Connelly Labor Disputes Bill, which should be passed promptly without any weakening amendments. The Wagner Bill aims squarely in the direction of code enforcement. It would make collective bargaining a reality, not merely a phantom right to be accepted or rejected at will by employers. Labor likewise demands the enactment of a 30-hour law as the only effective measure for re-

ducing unemployment and bringing jobs to millions of idle workers. This meeting in New York will be augmented by hundreds of similar meetings in hundreds of industrial cities all over the country under the auspices of our organization and all bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor."

Decision to call such a meeting was made at a conference Monday at the headquarters of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 3 West 18th street. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, the Cap and Millinery Workers' Union and the I.L.G.W.U. were represented.

A committee from the conference conferred with the executive committee of the Central Trades and Labor Council and was assured that every local affiliated with the Council will be asked to participate in the mass meeting.

Speakers who will address the meeting will be William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated, David Dubinsky, president of the I.L.G.W.U., Max Zaritzky, president of the Millinery Workers' Union, and Senator Robert F. Wagner, Joseph P. Ryan, president of the Central Trades and Labor Council, will be chairman.

Those present at the conference were Dubinsky, Hillman, Luigi Antonini, I. Nagler, Jul. Hochman, Charles S. Zimmermann, Philip Kapp, Greenberg, Joseph Breslaw, Jacob S. Potofsky, Louis Hollander, Weinstein, Abraham Miller, Dorothy Bellanca, A. Herschkowitz, J. Gold, Nathan Spector, Goldberg and Rose.

Marx Lewis was elected executive secretary of the conference, Max Danish, editor of "Justice," S. Roumaldi, A. Herschkowitz and Lewis were elected as members of the publicity committee.

### Gorman Flays Textile Wage Cuts And Attacks Stretchout Report

Special Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON.—The question of wages is paramount in the textile industry and it is labor's turn to be considered in the solution of the industry's problems, spokesmen of the mill workers insisted at a hearing here before the Cabinet committee investigating the cotton textile industry.

Francis J. Gorman, vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America, flayed wage cutting policies of the industry and vigorously denounced the way in which it has sabotaged labor provisions of the cotton textile code. He made it plain in his testimony and in a statement which he read for President Thomas F. McMahon that the union demands "a decent standard of living" for both farmers growing cotton and the workers in the mills.

"The deplorable conditions in the cotton textile industry today," Gorman declared, "are traceable to distorted and destructive mercantile to exploit labor in the south. Finding no resistance in their attack on wages they went into the market and practised the most vicious, cut-throat competitive

methods. When they destroyed the wage structure in the industry they automatically destroyed their price structure and there was no limit to this vicious circle.

#### Wages Paramount

"At all times we have been willing to cooperate in meeting the problems of the industry. We are in the same position today, but we insist that it is labor's turn to be considered and that the question of wages is paramount over anything else. We submit that the wage structure in the cotton textile industry should be first of all increased and strengthened."

Gorman pointed out that the mill managements have failed to mention their defiance of Section 7-A of the Recovery Act and he charged that thousands of workers have been walking the streets since last September because they accepted the labor provisions of the codes and Section 7-A as meaning they would be permitted to organize without molestation. He emphasized the employers' wholesale defiance of the codes, the President's executive orders and the decisions of the Textile Labor Relations Board. He declared that the strike at the Callaway mills in Georgia was caused by the employer's action in reducing wages and intrusions.

(Continued on Page Four)

### New York Socialists to March Saturday In Big Anti-War Demonstration

A LARGE and impressive delegation of Socialist Party members and allied organizations is expected Saturday afternoon in the annual New York No-More-War parade up Fifth Ave.

Every party member not otherwise engaged is expected to attend, and all party banners will be on hand.

The parade will be the third of an annual series that have come to be a regular feature of the agitation against war, in which labor, Socialist, pacifist and religious organizations march to show their

determination to fight to the end against war.

The Socialist delegation is expected to be among the most striking in the long line, headed by the notable Socialist Guards' division clad in blue shirts and red ties and carrying red flags.

The Socialist delegations will gather Saturday at 1 p. m. in front of the People's House, 7 East 15th Street, with banners, placards and bands. The march will be up Fifth Avenue to Madison Square, where speakers will address the throngs.

Laurence T. Hosie is chairman of the General Parade Committee,

and with him are associated Frank Olmstead as Grand Marshal, and Viola Levenson, L. Bradford Young, Jessie Wallace Hughan, Samuel H. Friedman, Eleanor Brannon, Rabbi Sidney E. Goldstein, and many others.

Last year, when over 10,000 people marched up Fifth Avenue in the clear Spring sunshine, the sight was a memorable one that made a deep impression upon the hundreds of thousands of lookers-on, and it is confidently expected that this year the turn-out will be far greater than it was in 1934.



# Millions of Organized Toilers Backing Program

## CCF Rejects Bid Of Communists For United Front

No Unity of Action Possible With Those Who Denounce Socialists and Unions as "Social Fascists," Woodsworth Says

OTTAWA.—The Canadian Socialists, organized workers and farmers, united in the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation, are seeking the unity of all workers in the forthcoming general elections, but that unity most emphatically does not include the participation of the Communist party.

J. S. Woodsworth, M. P., leader of the C.C.F., replied to the current Communist bid for a united front, couched in the usual Communist terms, by insisting that unity must have as its first requisite common faith and confidence. And since the Communists have consistently referred to the C.C.F. as "fakers," "social fascists," "the third party of capitalism" and "traitors to the working class," Woodsworth reminds them, unity with them would be a mockery.

The offer of the Communists was that the C.C.F. and the Communist party refrain from naming competing candidates, their letter concluding, "Let us set aside the accumulated prejudices and bitterness. . . . Unity of the Canadian toilers in the struggle against war, fascism and poverty must be achieved."

In his reply Woodsworth reminded the Communists that the last national convention of the C.C.F., and the most recent meeting of its executive, both rejected by an almost unanimous vote any cooperation with the Communists.

Then he added, "A real united front involves an agreement on fundamentals, and a belief, on the part of each cooperating group, in the sincerity of the other group. In tactics at least, there is no agreement whatever between the Communist Party and the C.C.F."

"With regard to sincerity of purpose—if anyone looks over the files of The Worker and other Communist papers, one finds on almost every page the most scurrilous attacks on the C.C.F. and its leaders, distortion and misrepresentation of facts, with personal abuse the stock in trade. The overthrow of the C.C.F., rather than of capitalism, would seem to be the main object of the Communist Party of Canada. So also with your speakers."

"If we are indeed Labor 'fakers,' 'yellow dogs,' 'traitors to the working class,' 'social fascists,' 'the third party of capitalism,' why should you seek to cooperate with us? You cannot have it both ways."

"We have a program and policy which we believe fits in with the conditions, traditions and psychology of the people of Canada, and we intend to carry on in our own way, giving as little offense as possible to those who do not agree with us."

"We very much appreciate the sentiment expressed in the last paragraph of your letter. We hope that it indicates a change from the former tactics of your party. But we feel that we are in no way responsible for the accumulated prejudices and bitterness."

"The C.C.F. is organized to do away with capitalism—with its social injustices and war—and will use its every effort to establish in Canada a cooperative commonwealth as a part of a new world order, based on Socialism and peace."

## COLT STRIKERS

(Continued from Page One)

It required merely a notification from the NRA headquarters in the Commerce Building in Washington to the War Department less than half a mile away that the Colt's had forfeited their Blue Eagle, but somehow it slipped the mind of Donald Richberg so to notify Secretary of War Dern, and Mr. Dern, while "unofficially" aware of the Colt violations was not "officially" aware of the fact. All this meant huge profits to Colt and misery and starvation to the Colt workers.

It is these striking facts that the workers are going to dramatize when they come to Washington, that they dramatized in their great demonstration here.

Meanwhile the strikers, backed by the whole labor movement of Connecticut and especially of Hartford, need moral and material aid. The Jewish Daily Forward has already sent several truckloads of food and clothing to them, but much more is needed.

Contributions of money or clothing can be sent to The New Leader, 7 East 15th Street, New York City.

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## Dingmen's Strike Holding Fast

By L. S. DAVIDOW  
(Special to The New Leader)

DETROIT, Thursday.—Dingman strikers are still out at the Chrysler Corporation Divisions, now in third week of the struggle, and lines are holding well. All Chrysler, DeSoto, Plymouth and Dodge cars and trucks are said to have very defective bodies, due to bad workmanship of scabs.

## Paper Box Makers Organizing Workers

The Paper Box Makers' Union is making steady progress in organizing thousands of workers of this large industry. In many factories throughout the city workers are being driven at high speed and are working under abominable conditions. Wages are shamefully low and vicious competition among the many factory owners has demoralized the trade and the workers.

Under the aggressive leadership of Abraham N. Weinberg, manager of the Paper Box Makers Union, the union has improved in membership and morale. Poverty-stricken and bedeviled with many internal difficulties, the union has been hampered in making progress. Some problems have been solved and more progress is being made. This week a well planned attack is being made in the Brooklyn field where the largest number of unorganized shops are located. A splendid leaflet is being distributed, a mass meeting will be held at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Wiloughby Avenue, on Tuesday, May 28, at 6 p.m. William B. Mahoney, A. N. Weinberg, Fred Caiola and August Claessens will address the meeting.

## The Labor Week

(Continued from Page One)

business and of industry is for it as proposed in the House.

And as for the Wagner bill, labor's paramount issue, it came to the Senate floor Wednesday, with Senator Wagner declaring its enactment is essential to achieve industrial peace, combined with economic justice.

Senator Wagner is hopeful, labor is hopeful, but nobody expects an easy victory. Nobody knows whether there will be a victory. Those who want victory can help by going to work in the only way that counts when battles are staged in the arena of the United States Congress. Democracy had better go to work tonight. I don't know whether we stand at Armageddon, but we do stand, beyond any doubt, on the edge of a very steep and dangerous precipice.

But what else is happening in the realm of labor? More than I can begin to tell you about.

Toledo's strike is over, with some gain—not much more than an inching along. But labor's strength has been shown in the realm of motors and that may mean more than we comprehend from this present vantage point.

Over the Hudson from New York, the New Jersey assembly has passed an anti-injunction bill and New Jersey labor is building its camp fires to capture the Senate. Long years ago the Continentals played tricks on the British at Trenton. Perhaps the patriots of today haven't forgotten how to turn a trick on our modern Redcoats and Tories. Jersey is the one Northern state which in recent years has enacted no legislation restricting the power of the courts.

This week the long-awaited report of the Cotton Textile Work Assignment Board was delivered to the President. This board was sent up to stop the stretch-out in cotton mills and to fix a proper work load. The report was a bitter disappointment to labor and labor said so, sharply, quickly. There is some reason to expect that as a result of labor's protest there may be, in some way not yet found, a move to modify the report. The board says there is but little over-loading of workers and some under-loading. That, says labor, is just plain tripe, not even well cooked.

There seems little hope at this moment for early settlement of the lumber strike in the Northwest. Non-compliance with code provisions, the complaint in every direction, has been one of the main sources of irritation. In this scattered industry, where in the one state of Washington there are fully 1,000 employers, anything can happen. The workers hold that if the government and the industry can't enforce code standards of wages and hours, then the workers have but one recourse—to organize and do that job themselves.

The Teachers' Union, Local 279, is now engaged in an intensive drive to unionize every school in Cleveland. The drive committee, headed by Bro. Griswald, of the Rolling Jr. High-School faculty, reported scores of delinquent members who paid their dues and of hundreds of new members that joined since the first of April.

## Text of Resolution Adopted by National Labor Conference Demanding Enactment of Labor Disputes, 30-Hour Week, Coal Stabilization and NIRA Extension Bills Now Before Congress

Following is the text of the resolution adopted by the recent Conference of Representatives of National and International Unions, State Federations of Labor, and City Central Bodies, at Washington, demanding the prompt enactment by Congress of the Wagner Labor Disputes Bill, the Black-Connerly Thirty-Hour-Week Bill, the Guffey Coal Stabilization Bill, and the Extension of the National Recovery Act. These are the demands to be emphasized at the great mass meeting called by New York labor in Madison Square Garden for next Thursday.

REPRESENTATIVES of National and International Unions, State Federations of Labor and Central Labor Councils have met in Washington to consider the most important crisis affecting Labor which has arisen since the financial and industrial collapse of 1929.

The time is not for words. Circumstances require immediate and determined action.

Two years ago the President of the United States prevailed upon Congress to adopt a national recovery program which included the National Industrial Recovery Act as an essential feature.

This Act provided for the codification of industry, but made it dependent upon industry's willingness to organize into industrial associations.

Before employer groups could secure codes of fair competition it was necessary for them to produce evidence of their representative character.

To foster this employer organization, the administration of NRA gave active encouragement and assistance to the organizing of employers into industrial groups.

The administration of NRA actively assisted employers to organize and to strengthen their position through organization.

The National Industrial Recovery Act made no such provision for Federal assistance to labor in its efforts to organize. It did declare labor's right to organize through the provisions of Section 7A, which, in part, provides:

"That labor shall be free from the interference, restraint, or coercion of employers of labor, or their agents, in the designation of such representatives, or in self-organization, or in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining, or other mutual aid or protection."

From the beginning of NRA, labor discovered that Section 7A was of little or no protection whenever employers were opposed to the right of their employees to trade union organization, or the workers were insufficiently organized to compel employers to recognize their right to organize.

Employers have been exempted from the provisions of the Sherman and the Clayton Acts.

Cartelized industry has come into being, while Labor has been divided under the absurd and inconsistent plan of so-called proportionate representation and dependency upon codes of fair competition, which, in most instances, denied effective labor representation.

The position in which American Labor now finds itself requires definite decision and action by Congress, for class distinctions are being created.

Congress must declare that the wage earners' right to self-organization is in every way equal to and as necessary as the same right so widely applied by employers with governmental approval.

Labor's experience during the last two years has compelled it to oppose the existence of so-called company unions more vigorously and determinedly than at any time in the past and with less effect.

It has become evident since the enactment into law of the Norris-LaGuardia Anti-Injunction Bill, declaring "yellow dog" contracts null and void, that the legal advisers of the great associations of employers and of corporate interests have found recourse for their anti-union program through the promotion, financing and the building up of company unions.

We hold that the right of Labor to organization, to majority representation, and to collective action and collective bargaining, can no longer be made dependent upon the provisions of any code of fair competition.

Our experience during the last two years has made it imperative that Labor's right to organize, to apply the principle of majority representation, to collective action and collective bargaining, must be definitely declared by Congress instead of being left as it has been to the constructions, interpretations and evasions which we have experienced under the administration of NRA.

There are other legislative measures now before Congress of far-reaching importance to Labor, but of transcending importance to Labor's rights and to national recovery is the Wagner Labor Disputes Bill.

This measure is intended to give to Labor the effective use of its right to organization.

The provisions of this bill are intended to restate Labor's Bill of Rights and to make them effective as applied under modern conditions of industry.

It is not designed to meet the present national emergency only. It is intended for all time.

Because of the vital importance to national recovery of equality of rights and of opportunities among wage earners, as well as among employers and other citizens, Labor's representatives in national conference assembled, call upon the Congress of the United States to enact the Wagner Labor Disputes Bill so that validity and effectiveness may be given to Section 7A, NIRA.



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Should Congress fail to enact the legislative measure, it will be an evidence that Labor was misled by Congress when Section 7A was originally enacted and that Labor's right to trade union organization does not and is not intended to compare with the employer's right to collective action through organization.

In addition to legislative measures which Congress should enact as necessary parts to national recovery are the Black-Connerly 30-Hour Bill, the bill continuing NRA in modified form and in such manner and form as may meet with the approval of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., the Social Security Bill and the Guffey Coal Stabilization Bill.

Your committee recommends that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to present a copy of this statement adopted by this conference, to the President of the United States, to the presiding officers of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives, and that copies be given to all members of Congress.

Your committee further recommends that copies of this statement be sent to the trade union movement throughout the country, with the request that Labor should manifest its desires by communicating with their representatives in Congress.

Labor has met in special conferences in Washington on more than one occasion when questions of paramount interest had arisen.

None of these conferences were called upon to consider questions more vitally affecting Labor's rights than the one in which we are now participating.

Signed by: A. O. Wharton, Chas. P. Howard, John L. Lewis, Michael Collier, Andrew Myrup, D. W. Tracy, Robert Watt, Matthew Woll, John Phillips, Dan Moley, John Possehl, John P. Frey, Steve Nance, Geo. Harrison, Luigi Antonini, Selma Borchardt, Kitty Donnelly.

## OHIO LABOR CHIEFS SPONSOR JOBLESS BILL

By Sidney Yellen

CLEVELAND.—Officials of the Ohio Federation of Labor are sponsoring the Hunter-Heese bill, which calls for only 16 weeks unemployment indemnity and excludes domestic service, farm and casual labor. This bill, even though the officials thought that it would have a chance to pass, has been sent to the cemetery committee where it was buried for the time being.

Another bill of great importance is the anti-injunction measure introduced by Mr. Schiessler, a member of Bakers' Union Local 19. This bill is a copy of the anti-injunction bill introduced in the New York Assembly. This bill may be passed at this session.

### Federal Union Presents Demands

The United Automobile Workers' Federal Union declared a strike at the Fisher Body after the management closed the plant and sent the 9,000 workers home. The union is demanding a 30-hour week, a minimum of an annual wage of \$1,560 to be paid every week, seniority right for employment and recognition of the union.

The strike committee ordered pickets at each gate and even the office force cannot come in without a special permit from the president of the union. A kitchen and a commissary have been established near the plant and the union is preparing for a long siege.

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## SOCIALIZING OUR DEMOCRACY

A NEW APPRAISAL OF SOCIALISM

By Harry W. Laidler  
Executive Director, League for Industrial Democracy

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# 15,000 Lumber Workers Tie Up the Big Pacific Coast Mills

## Strike Movement Paralyzes Entire Region in the West

**Sawmill and Timber Workers Demand Wage Increase and Better Working Conditions as Showdown Begins—Socialists Take Leading Part in Struggle Anticipated for Many Months**

**PORTLAND, Oregon.**—Approximately 15,000 sawmill and timber workers are on strike in the Pacific Northwest as representatives of the Longbell and Weyerhaeuser lumber companies and union leaders attempted to reach an agreement on demands of workers for higher wages, shorter hours and a closed shop.

Strike leaders said more would walk out if demands were not met. It was estimated the following number were striking in the various cities:

Everett, Wash.—3,000 sawmill workers and between 2,500 and 3,000 boom men.

Bellingham, Wash.—3,000 mill workers.

Anacortes, Wash.—1,000 mill workers.

Tacoma, Washington.—4,000 mill workers.

Portland, Oregon.—1,600 mill workers.

This labor upheaval among lumber workers extends to Southern California. In San Pedro 1,200 lumber workers in three unions are involved in a dispute over wages that threatened to tie up the movement of lumber in the southern part of the state.

In Los Angeles union longshoremen refused to unload a cargo of copra in sympathy with striking seamen who protested against a part non-union and Chinese crew employed on the freighter Stanley Dollar. The ship sailed for San Francisco with her cargo.

## GENERAL LABOR WAR THREATENS COAST

By Albert Streiff

Portland, Ore.

It appears that there is going to be a real labor war on the Pacific Coast, particularly in the Northwest, where timber still pays a dominant part in our economic life.

The Sawmill and Timber-

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## Socialists Vindicated

With the aid of the Democratic machine and resorting to other political curves they elected Martin Governor. And for good measure they elected a Democratic legislature to support him.

What the Socialists predicted four years ago now came to pass. They repeated that clause and proviso in the State Police bill forbidding the use in labor disputes. This, of course, enables Major-General Martin to use the State Police to quell strikes if he so chooses. The press now reports that the State Police are being instructed how to handle strike pickets, subdue mobs and disperse riots, etc. They are also being supplied with riot guns, gas bombs and riot sticks. When these gentlemen are thoroughly trained and get into action, I expect there will be others besides Socialists who will have sore heads.

With no market and well-stocked warehouses and sheds, the operators probably feel that a strike for them is a blessing in disguise and are prepared for a long siege, in the hope that the unemployed, or enough of the unemployed who only receive \$30 to \$50 in work relief a month, will volunteer to take the strikers' place.

New Leader readers may wake up some morning and read in big box car letters that a real labor war has flared up on the Pacific Coast.

## LABOR BACKING WEVD IN APPEAL FOR FULL TIME

THE entire labor movement, as well as many cultural organizations, are backing the request of Station WEVD for full time on the air. The application is backed by a favorable report by the Federal Radio Commission as to its fine educational program as well as the public services rendered by the station.

At present WEVD operates on split time.

The application was made shortly after WEVD received the signal honor of being the only non-commercial and "small" station to be singled out by the National Women's Committee on Radio for commendation for its programs. The University of the Air, the principal cultural feature of the station, was given honorable mention in a series of awards in which WEVD was bracketed with the Chicago University Round Table and in which no other non-commercial station was mentioned.

WEVD, which is under the direction of Morris Novik, was founded as a memorial to Eugene V. Debs, whose initials make up the call letters of the station, and in recent years it has come to be recognized as one of the most important avenues for the dissemination of opinions.

The International Labor News Service reports that although Examiner George W. Hill highly praised the work of WEVD, he recommended that its application for unlimited time be denied and the frequency now used by the

station be allotted to two commercial stations.

In reply Alexander Kahn, attorney for WEVD, pointed out that Examiner Hill reported "in the most emphatic language that the services of WEVD are not only of a high educational, cultural and musical standard, but are unique."

Comrade Kahn pointed out that discussions of public questions of interest are conducted over WEVD by some of the outstanding educators, men interested in public affairs, Congressmen, Senators and men connected with churches, educational institutions, public welfare and governmental agencies. "All this is done," he added, "on a non-partisan basis and a fair, free and impartial open forum is maintained which is universally commended by the public press and public opinion."

Chairman William P. Connery, Jr., of the House Labor Committee, recently spoke over WEVD, urging that its application for full time be granted. He recalled that the Radio Commission examiner had praised the station's work and certified that it was performing a unique public service, and that fifty welfare, civic and educational organizations are using its facilities.

"It is regrettable," Connery said, "that when facilities are open for allocation, that the examiner should recommend that the facilities be granted to non-profit making stations, in violation of public sentiment and the acts and declarations of Congress to encourage education and non-profit making stations."

Labor organizations make frequent use of WEVD. Recent broadcasts included addresses by labor executives, including President George Meany of the New York State Federation of Labor

## Cardenas Says Social State Is Aim of Regime in Mexico

**Planned Economy, Social Justice and Elevation of All the People Are Purposes of the Present Order, President Declares—Light to Strike Must Be Upheld—Communism Repudiated as "Exotic Doctrine," Foreign to Nation's Needs.**

**MEXICO CITY.**—Support of the right to strike, consecration of the welfare of the masses and the declaration that he is opposed to Communism characterized a recent statement by President Lazaro Cardenas of the Mexican Republic.

Referring to the strikes which had tied up the light and power plants of nine Mexican cities and other manifestations of industrial unrest, Mr. Cardenas declared that the strikes "are movements which will re-vindicate the essential rights of the workers and I am glad they came in my administration." He said he favored the strike as a weapon of the workers to obtain social justice.

"We have encouraged and defended," President Cardenas continued, "the right of workers and peasants to elevate their living conditions with better salaries, to own their own lands and to enjoy more just working conditions, and when from words we pass to facts the timid spirits are frightened."

"As for me, all those who know me know that I cannot be the instrument of a prosperity founded on unjust exploitation of working classes."

He told employers that the Mex-

ican Government promised guarantees to private enterprise, but added the warning that "capitalism" which receives these guarantees must fulfill "the human needs and rights of the working class." He said employers must also count on the cooperation of employees, which would have "a truly lasting basis of prosperity."

On the question of government planning, President Cardenas said Mexico was traveling toward a directed economy, which must be firmly established on social justice for working men and women.

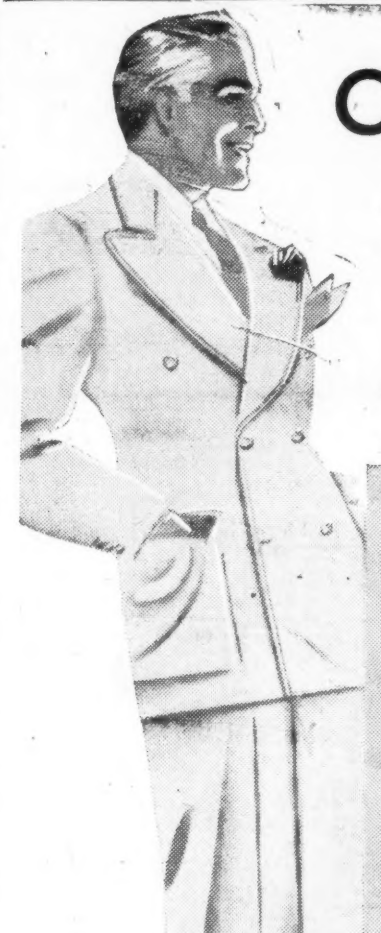
Turning to Communism the President declared that "Communism is not my doctrine or the inspiration of my policy," and challenged the citation of proof to the contrary. He added that he found no support for Communism among the delegations of workers that had visited him. He described Communism as "an exotic system which does not fit the system of our country."

**Radio Talks on the High Cost of Living Over WEVD**

Thursday, May 15, 10 to 10:15 p.m.—Speaker: Emily Brown Fine. Subject: "Your Electric Bill."  
Thursday, May 23, 10 to 10:15 p.m.—Speaker: Estelle Abramson. Subject: "Housing and the Security Wage."

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# Sees Reunion of A.F.L. with World Labor Federation

## Gorman Flays Textile Wage Cuts And Attacks Strechout Report

(Continued from Page One)

ducing the "stretch-out" in violation of code provisions, the executive orders and the Winant committee's proposals. Referring to the Callaway walkout, he said:

### Bayonets for Strikers

"In this particular case, the Governor of the state is permitting the militia to be used for the purpose of evicting people from their homes. Strikers have been stabbed. We contend that before any additional favors are granted to management in this industry, they come here with clean hands. Workers in the mill join the union believing that their rights will be protected. The employers in a large number of cases have denied them this right and at the present time are carrying on a campaign of espionage, persecution and tyranny."

The statement of President McMahon read by Vice-President Gorman declared the United Textile Workers stands squarely for a decent standard of living for farmers engaged in cotton production as well as workers in the mills. Both groups, McMahon said, have for many years been "notoriously underpaid."

"The union will not be a party to any intimation that the price which the cotton farmer is receiving plus the processing tax is exorbitant," he added. "The processing tax would not have been necessary if the processors through manipulation had not permitted cotton prices to sink to an unprofitable level."

### A Heartless Report

In the meantime the Cotton Textile Work Assignment Board has made a report which Vice-President Gorman has denounced as misleading, false in its assumptions, "and stamped with the employer point of view." The report deals with the notorious stretch-out system of sapping the vitality of textile workers to the utmost of human endurance and the document practically whitewashes the textile masters. The report declares that in the great majority of mills there is no imposition of excessive work loads. In a letter to William A. Mitchell, chairman of the Board, Gorman asks "how your committee arrived at this conclusion, how many mills have you investigated, and why the indefinite statement that the greater majority are not imposing excessive work loads."

### Only a Few!

Mr. Gorman subjects the report of the board to a devastating criticism. His analysis shows the report to be ridiculous and contradictory and that its very language gives the impression of an attempt to hide a hideous sore. His criticism in part follows:

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"The report says 'there are some FEW in the cotton textile industry who have set up machine assignments that MAY create excessive work loads on SOME jobs' and 'there are three avenues of escape for the employers A FEW of them MAY sin on SOME jobs.'"

"Thus the Board has reduced to a ridiculous minimum one of the issues that blazed across the whole industry in the strike of last September and that so profoundly impressed the Winant Board as to cause that Board to give the issue great prominence in its report to the President. The Winant Board found the stretch-out, or overload of work, so great as to demand a separate investigation. Now that special and separate investigation brings forth this mouse of a report, while the mountain of agony remains exactly as it was."

"The report of this Work Assignment Board is reputedly a report from the engineering point of view. As such it illustrates completely the characteristic plant engineer approach to such problems, in that it makes certain very definite findings as to the variants in details of yarn and yarn breakage, bobbin and loom operations, time between doffs, and the like. For instance, an investigation in a southern mill showed that one weaver walked 13 miles in his day's work about the looms. We would like to know whether this is above or below what should be considered a standard."

"These are the matters which have been brought into the controversy on what the textile workers call the 'stretch-out.' What the workers are thinking of is the variant in the human endurance factor, under the varying conditions of machine operation."

### Some Pertinent Questions

"Suppose the engineers begin to examine such problems as these:

"1. How many hours will a weaver last, who is in good health, 25 years of age, who is well fed and free from financial worries, working on 204 looms running at a speed of 200 picks per minute?"

"2. How many miles per day will a spinning frame operative run, in tending 12 spinning frames, 320 spindles per frame, yarn size 100s, and breakage 178 per hour on 1,000 spindles?"

"3. At what age does the physical and nervous system of an average worker break down in operating under above conditions, assuming that they began working in a mill at the age of 16?"

"This Work Assignment Board has brought in no contribution to the problem which it was set to solve, which was and still is: What is the relation of human endurance to the standard technological and mechanical mill set-ups?"

"If there are mill set-ups which it is not only uneconomical but inhuman to attempt to operate, why did not the Board say so? The English language ought to be able to stand the strain of such a statement."

Poor Angel  
of  
Peace!  
In  
the Hands  
of the  
'Peace Loving'  
Diplomats  
of the  
World



## Murder of Fritz Huseman Is Branded as Savagery

Executive Council Denounces Killing of German Socialist and Miners' Leader on Way to Concentration Camp—Calls on Labor Throughout the World to Take up the Cause of Martyr.

By A. F. of L. News Service

WASHINGTON.—The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, at the concluding session of its spring meeting here, adopted resolutions strongly denouncing the agents of Hitler's Nazi regime in Germany for murdering Fritz Huseman, Socialist leader and president of the German Miners' Union, during a transfer of prisoners.

Hausemann was imprisoned along with other trade union officials when the Nazi dictators destroyed the Socialist and labor movement in Germany in 1933. The Council declared the shooting was nothing short of a "cold-blooded murder" and urged a world-wide protest by organized labor against the out-

rage. Copies of the resolution were ordered sent to the International Labor Office at Geneva, the International Federation of Trade Unions and to all organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

### Text of Resolution

The text of the resolution follows: "WHEREAS, Our attention has been directed to the sad news that Fritz Husemann, president of the German Miners' Union, was shot dead by the German prison authorities, on April 15, 1935, when he was being taken into a concentration camp; and

"WHEREAS, Details of his death are unknown, and probably never will be known, nevertheless the finger of accusation points to the Nazi regime which violently destroyed the labor unions in Germany, persecuted their officers and is endeavoring for all time to silence the voice and the cause of labor; and

"WHEREAS, It is unbelievable that there is the slightest foundation of truth in the official version that Fritz Husemann was shot while trying to escape from the concentration camp and especially in view of the asylum offered him outside of Nazi Germany and which he declined because he refused to leave his fellow workers in their distressed conditions; and

"WHEREAS, Like a loyal captain, Fritz Husemann en route to a concentration camp has all the earmarks of a cold blooded murder and is but accumulative evidence of the tragic, despicable and unspeakable deeds and events taking place under Nazism; therefore, he is

### Appeal to World Labor

"RESOLVED, The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor expresses its deep sorrow for the untimely and brutal death of Fritz Husemann, extends its heartfelt sympathy to his widow and surviving children, calls upon the wage earners and the free labor movements of the world to take up the cause of this labor martyr and urges all American workers to protest against the outrage committed and herein noted; and be it further

"RESOLVED, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the International Labor Office at Geneva, to the International Federation of Trade Unions and to all National and International Unions, State Federations of Labor and Central Labor Unions."

### MAY FESTIVAL AND PARENT-TEACHERS CONFERENCE

Sunday, May 19—All day at beautiful estate of Ruth and Frank Chalkin in Butler, N. J. Leave from Rand School or Burnside Manor at 9 a.m. by bus and auto. Round trip 75 cents. Conrades coming in cars will find travel instructions at point of departure. Make reservations at once. Got a car? Let us know at once how many passengers you can take. This is very important. The School.

## SOCIALISTS AID 27 BLACKLISTED N. Y. BUS CO. WORKERS

TWENTY-SEVEN men, formerly employed by the Fifth Avenue Coach Company of New York, are fighting for reinstatement. About two years ago these men, encouraged by what they conceived their rights under NIRA, were active in an attempt to organize the conductors and drivers into Division 994 of the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees, but the company retaliated by discharging them and cowed its employees into submission. The Fifth Avenue Coach Company works its men 10 hours a day, seven days a week at extremely low wages and gives them the blessings of a company union.

The discharged men and their families are in severe distress and have carried a futile battle before the Labor Board, in the courts and at endless conferences. Recently the men and their wives and children have picketed the offices, terminals and routes of the Bus Company. Employees of the I.R.T., B.M.T. and Municipal Subway systems are giving them aid. They are making appeals to all labor organizations to help getting reinstatement. They are asking all sympathizers not to ride on the Fifth Avenue busses and to send resolutions to F. T. Wood, President of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company, 132nd St. and Broadway, New York City.

August Claessens, Chairman of the Labor Committee of the Socialist Party, Local New York, has written to the union pledging full cooperation to these 27 men. New York City Socialists are pledged to boycott the 5th Avenue Bus lines and to urge all their friends and associates in every organization to do likewise, until these men are reinstated and that Mr. Wood be notified to that effect. Furthermore, the New York Socialists will help raise relief funds and to aid these men in their struggles.

## RAND SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT

The 1935 Rand School commencement will take place at 8:30 on the evening of Friday, May 24th. The speakers will be Joseph Schlossberg, Dr. Harry W. Laidler and David P. Berenberg. The graduating class will be represented on the program by Pearl Margolis and Hyman Klein.

The following twenty students will receive certificates indicating that they have finished two years of study as members of the Workers' Training Class: Yetta Berenson, Anne Citrin, Sarah Feinstein, Irving Fischer, Adolph S. Goldberg, Jeannette Haase, Edward Horn, Betty Kahan, Hyman Klein, Florence Kresner, Alex Lifschitz, Ivan Lorand, Herman Lührig, Pearl Margolis, Frank Ramos, Samuel Reznikoff, Pauline Sanderoff, Maurice Sarner, Nicholas Tenwolde, Lillian Weiner.

The exercises will be of an informal nature and will take place in the Studio at the Rand School. The certificates will be presented by Algernon Lee, the President of

## Dubinsky Says Fascism Is Waning in Europe

(Continued from Page One)

the International Ladies' Garment Workers at the San Francisco convention and will be reintroduced in Atlantic City with what is hoped will be greater success.

Organization of mass production industries on the principle of industrial unionism and international reaffiliation will be among the most important issues before that convention.

### Hitler Honeymoon Over

Comrade Dubinsky spoke with satisfaction concerning his observations on the strengthening of democracy in Europe and the recession of the fascist tide.

"The honeymoon of Hitlerism in Germany is over," he said. "Hitler has shot his political bolt. He is still in a position to do great damage to Germany and Europe by his militarist policies, but inside of Germany there is a growing disillusionment with the Hitler regime, and the tide of opposition is rising."

"This is even more true of Austria, where there is a distinctly weak government and where the forces of fascism are divided between the native brand and the Hitler variety. The Socialists and trade unionists of Austria are doing remarkable work in restoring their organizations. They are watching for the first opportunity to get into action and we may be sure they will not be asleep when the opportunity arises."

"I gathered the distinct impression that democracy in Europe is resuming the offensive and that fascism from now on is fighting clearly a losing battle. I do not wish to appear to be overoptimistic, but on the other hand I now disagree more than ever with those defeatists who preach the idea of the bankruptcy of democracy and the inevitability of fascism. The workers of Europe are once more on the advance, as developments in a series of countries have shown."

There remains, of course, the danger of war, which would bring with it many additional serious complications, but barring the possibility of war there is reason to hope that Europe will right itself and that with the cooperation of the United States, and particularly of the American labor movement, the peoples of Europe will resume their old march toward a better social order."

### A World-Wide Front

Speaking of the International Labor Office, upon which he has presented a report to the executive council of the A. F. of L., Comrade Dubinsky praised its accomplishments in promoting social and labor legislation in all countries and seeking to lift lower standards to highest existing levels. As an illustration of what he termed the international progress of labor, Comrade Dubinsky pointed to the fact that the most important issue at the meeting of the I.L.O. which he attended was the internationalization of the 40-hour week.

"When one thinks that only a few years ago the 48-hour week was the issue and of the time when labor in all countries regarded the 8-hour day as the ideal, one senses the great advance that has been made."

"The International Labor Office is a world parliament in which governments, labor and employers are represented. Labor must do everything in its power to utilize this parliament for further advancement. I hope that before very long the American Federation of Labor, which is now represented in the International Labor Office side by side with the International Federation of Trade Unions, will cement this cooperation by direct reaffiliation with the I.F.T.U. and thus create a world-wide united front of organized labor that will stand like a mighty rock against fascism, capitalism and reaction."

## IN THE MEMORY OF PATRICK J. MURPHY

The Eighth Assembly District of the Socialist Party, Bronx County, held a memorial meeting last Tuesday evening at the Burnside Manor in memory of Patrick J. Murphy, who died a year ago. More than a hundred comrades gathered to show their affection for their grand old comrade whose beautiful life and devotion had affected them so deeply.

Doctor S. J. Fried opened the meeting with a touching and eloquent tribute to his departed comrade and friend. Morton Bley, violinist, and Sylvia Klieger, pianist, contributed the appropriate musical selection in moving artistic expression.

Short speeches were delivered by Aaron Levenstein, Irving M. Knobloch, George I. Steinhardt, Samuel Orr, August Claessens, James Oneal and Esther Friedman. The speakers told of the joy and inspiration they received in years of intimate comradeship with the genial, ruddy, white-haired old Irishman, Pat Murphy. His long life of service to the Socialist and Labor movement, dating back to the eighties and continuing with the same vigor and zeal up to a few days before his death, was extolled as the finest example of devotion to the Socialist ideal. Through thick and thin, in years of growth and in years of decline, Patrick J. Murphy went through every phase of the Socialist movement. He was always a builder and never a disrupter, always a patient, tolerant and a constructive influence and, above all, a Socialist whose party membership meant constant service in every form of party activity.

Comrade Murphy's children and grandchildren were present and the meeting ended with the comrades standing and pledging their devotion to their departed comrade and that they would carry on the work as faithfully as he did.

### PATRICK J. MURPHY

The family and friends of the late Patrick J. Murphy wish to thank the many comrades for the very fine memorial held in his honor last Tuesday evening, May 14th, in Burnside Manor, and wish lots of success to the Socialist movement and its paper, The New Leader.

## TAMIMENT OPEN FOR DECORATION DAY

Camp Tamiment, the Rand School camp, is making great preparations to open for the Decoration Day Week-end and give its guests four glorious vacation days. Mac Liebman, who by popular demand returns to the helm of the social and entertainment staff, will present an elaborate cabaret show and a musical review with Broadway celebrities of stage, opera and concert hall. The latest talking motion pictures will be featured at Tamiment and Milton Spielman's enlarged Not Club Orchestra is another reason for coming. It is advisable to make your reservations immediately. This annual holiday opens the season. Many guests are planning to remain over and enjoy the June quiet and peace of Tamiment when the season is more delightful than at any other time of the year.

A number of outings and conferences are scheduled for week-ends in June, the list of which will reach its peak in the Tamiment Economic and Social Institute. This is the first labor conference, national in scope, to be launched the week-end of June 27th to 30th. John T. Flynn, Chairman, announces that prominent labor spokesmen, legislative leaders and authorities on economic and social problems will speak on "Labor, Industry and Government." Special low rate for guests of the Institute. Further details of the program will be given next week.

### Socialist Party Lectures

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

**FRIDAY, MAY 17th**  
Long Island  
George H. Goebel—"What Socialism Has to Offer"; Sunnyside Branch  
25 House of Comrade  
**SUNDAY, MAY 19th**  
Brooklyn  
August Claessens—"Social Attitudes in Race Prejudices"; Midwood Branch, 1719 Avenue P  
**MONDAY, MAY 20th**  
Manhattan  
George H. Goebel—"A Frank Talk to Party Socialists"; Chelsea Branch; WEVD; Hotel Claridge.  
Bronx  
Alexander Kahn—Topic to be announced; Amalgamated Cooperative, 89 Van Courtlandt Park South.

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# Waldman Calls for Unity Of Whole Labor Movement

By Louis Waldman  
New York State Chairman,  
Socialist Party

From address to the National Convention of the Workmen's Circle held May 9th on behalf of the State Committee of the Socialist Party.

COME to bring your fraternal and comradely greetings from the Socialist Party of the State of New York. We deeply rejoice in your accomplishments and in your great achievements in the field of practical amelioration of some of the ills arising from our modern industrial civilization.

But, above all, we rejoice in the fact that the youth organizations consisting of the sons and daughters of the present members are ready to take the banner from the faltering hands of their aged parents and carry on in the spirit and in the tradition of their fathers.

We Socialists in New York do not regard ourselves as just a friendly organization of the Workmen's Circle. I do not come to greet you as a mere sympathizer. We feel that we are blood of your blood and flesh of your flesh.

When this great organization was founded it declared in its preamble certain important social truths. It built this mighty organization on those truths. But at the time of its birth, the people of this nation still dominated by the philosophy of individualism, denied those truths and treated you as impractical idealists and dreamers. This great institution which you have built is proof that Socialists not only can dream, but they can build as well.

What is even of greater significance is the fact that you immigrants in a strange land have been the pioneers in the field of health insurance and other social legislation. Ridiculed when you first announced your program, America today is not only discussing it everywhere, but much of it is being enacted in Congress and in State Legislatures. This nation has broken with its political and social philosophy of individualism and has definitely entered the field of social legislation and social control of industrial relations.

**Visionary Becomes Practical**  
For over two generations we Socialists have urged the fixing of a living minimum wage, the establishment of a maximum hour-week, the introduction of a program of social insurance by law, and we were either denounced or treated with contempt as visionary and impractical. Today, stern necessity has compelled the American people to follow the Socialists' lead. You as immigrants have helped blaze the trail.

Now that in all corners of the country people are ready to listen to Socialist ideas, our responsibility becomes even greater than before. The New York Socialist Party

urges that our policies and tactics must measure up to these opportunities.

And the organized labor movement through the American Federation of Labor has radically altered its own traditional policies and has come closer to the realization of the need of political action. It recognizes now that the security of labor is the direct concern of government. From that realization it is only one short step to the realization that labor must control the government.

The Socialist Party must do all in its power to come closer to the American Federation of Labor and with them fight labor's battle.

We Socialists are now facing still another responsibility. At the time the Workmen's Circle was founded, and for many years afterwards, we lived in a world radically different from the one we live in today. Although in countries like Germany and Austria there sat on the throne the cruel czar, the democratic movement in each of those countries as well as in the world at large, was very strong. The principle of democracy stood in high esteem. Every noble movement was associated with the ideal of democracy and freedom. Socialism was inseparable from this ideal.

**The Labor Struggle**  
Today, the Kaiser is gone. The Austrian monarch is gone; the Czar has been dethroned, but there is no democracy there. The Socialist and democratic movement in those countries has been broken and smashed. Its leaders have been exiled, imprisoned or murdered. The aspiration and yearning of the masses has been drowned in blood by the tyrants and dictators in those lands.

The great Social Democratic movement of Germany, Austria and Russia, from which we used to draw our inspiration and strength, has a right to look to the Socialist movement in free countries like the United States, and to the movement in free and democratic countries like Great Britain and the Scandinavian countries to raise aloft the banner of Socialism and democracy. Democracy and freedom which up to recent years were taken for granted as the foundation of Socialism, must now receive from us new emphasis and new devotion.

A mere glance over recent events should convince us that Socialism cannot espouse both dictatorship and freedom. Our movement must either stand for one or the other. New York Socialists believe we must stand firmly against dictatorship and for freedom and democracy.

There are here in the United States, as there were in Germany, millions who in their own minds belong to the middle class. If the prospect held out by Socialism to these millions is one of the iron heel, one of dictatorship, they will become ready recruits under the

black flag of fascism. We must make our program unmistakably clear, that we do not stand for 25% democracy, or 50% democracy, but that we stand for the full measure of democracy and freedom in a society of equals. We must make it clear that we seek power not for the sake of the privileges that come from power, but for the purpose of rebuilding this unjust society into a society that will afford to all economic security, fair play and social justice.

Finally, let me make this thought clear to all the delegates and friends at this convention. The Socialists of New York not only work for Socialism and freedom, but they patiently hope and strive for the unity of the working class. By that I do not want you to understand me to mean that we stand for the fake moves made by the Communists for the so-called united front. We do not believe in a move for pretended unity based on falsehoods, sham, and insincerity. We do not believe in a pretended unity which really has for its aim the undermining and the breaking up of the social democratic forces on the economic and political field.

I mean a unity based on mutual self-respect, on a common devotion to a common purpose, and to a great ideal. And such a unity we do not only hope for in the United States, but the world over.

# Women Demand City Act On Cost of Living

By Eli A. Kahn

DESPITE an overcast sky and occasional showers, more than 200 women marched to City Hall Tuesday to demand from Mayor LaGuardia that he use his good offices to reduce the high cost of living for the consuming masses in Greater New York.

The march was organized by the Women's Conference Against the High Cost of Living, representing 39 women's organizations as well as the women's section of the Socialist Party.

After circling the Mayor's office several times, a committee, headed by Esther Friedman of the women's division of the Socialist Party, was granted an audience with the Mayor.

The committee made the following demands:

- 1—The establishment of public markets to eliminate the food speculator.
- 2—The city take immediate steps to establish a city milk distribution service and sell to the people at cost.
- 3—Establish city owned and

operated power plants and other public utilities to serve the people at cost.

4—Speedy slum clearance and comprehensive construction of houses, hospitals, schools.

5—To increase appropriations for medical attention and for lunches to children in the public schools.

6—Abolition of the sales tax, abolition of exempt tax on profit-bearing incomes. Establishment of a steeply graded luxury tax, income and inheritance.

When these demands were presented to Mayor LaGuardia, he threw up his hands and said: "I want to get out of this job. I want to go back to Congress where I can do something."

The Mayor said the city could not establish public markets because the constitution would not allow the city to do so. He said, however, that he would fight for it and the committee promised him its support.

As to public utilities, the Mayor declared he was doing his best, but could not promise anything about the telephone utility because it is not a city enterprise. The committee called the Mayor's attitude to the fact that a big metropolitan like London owns its telephone service.

Comrade Friedman, spokesman for the committee, told the Mayor that the committee did not come to see him merely to complain. "We come with a program, a practical program, which if vigorously pursued will bring the cost of our necessities down," said Comrade Friedman. "Today when a woman goes shopping she must pay, according to the Bureau of Statistics, \$13.31 for food where she paid only \$10 two years ago. Meats have gone up 41 per cent, cereals 37 per cent, dairy products 29 per cent and so on. This has spelled demoralization for at least the 320,000 families in our city who are kept from starving through relief."

Comrade Friedman pointed out that despite the fact that cost of living has risen enormously, the city imposed an additional tax on the consumers by passing the sales tax.

Again the Mayor threw up his hands in despair, telling the committee he did not know where to get money for relief without imposing the sales tax. "But don't you know what difficulties I encounter? How will I get the money?" the Mayor asked.

"Why not tax those who spend large sums of money on luxuries, larger incomes and inheritance tax?" was the committee's reply.

It was evident the Mayor did not have ready answers for the committee. He promised the committee that he will be very glad to see them again and asked them to pray with him so that his program will go over.

"We won't pray for you because we don't think that will help," Mrs. Friedman told the Mayor. "But we will organize and fight. If there be a million women in New York City organized against the high cost of living, we will get what we want."

# Nathan Chanin President Of the Workmen's Circle

(Continued from Page One)  
the struggle for unemployment and social insurance.

**New Leader Thanked**  
Special thanks were extended to the labor press, including the Forward and The New Leader, for sympathetic support of the Workmen's Circle.

A request of the International Workers' Order, rival Communist fraternal organization, for a united front, was overwhelmingly defeated. A resolution hailing the establishment of normal relations between the U.S.S.R. and the United States, but calling at the same time for the freedom of political prisoners in Russia was adopted after some discussion.

The first four or five days of the convention were for the most part occupied with reports and greetings by leaders in every section of the Jewish, Socialist and Trade Union movements.

Outstanding among the individuals who greeted the convention were Raphael Abramovitch, member of the Executive of the Labor and Socialist International; Gerhart Seger, German Socialist leader; Rudolph Rocker, noted anarchist; B. C. Vladeck of the Jewish Labor Committee; Algernon Lee, president of the Rand School; Harry W. Laidler of the League for Industrial Democracy; Aaron Levenstein of the YPSL; R. Guskin of the United Hebrew Trades; David Dubinsky, president of the ILGWU; Joseph Schlossberg, secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; Max Zaritzky of the Headgear Workers; Charles Solomon of The New Leader; William Karlin, prominent New York Socialist, and Judge Jacob Panken. Leaders of every walk of Jewish life also delivered greetings. The convention received them with enthusiasm.

**Socialists Warmly Greeted**  
The addresses of Norman Thomas and of Louis Waldman, New York State Chairman of the Socialist Party, calling for vigorous efforts by Labor in the interests of peace, freedom and Socialism, were enthusiastically received.

Important reports were delivered by L. Dinnerstein, J. Rothman, Ph. Block, M. Golding, S. Haim, M. Spinrad and E. Lieberman, chairmen respectively of the Organization, Office, Educational, Sanatorium, Grievance, Benefit and National Youth Committees. The reports indicated encouraging progress on every front of Workmen's Circle activity, cultural and organizational. Of particular interest was Lieberman's report as chairman of the Youth Committee and outgoing vice-president, who quickened the hearts of his listeners with the story of the progress and promise of the Young Circle League, which for the first time was represented at a Workmen's Circle Convention with 40 delegates and admittedly made itself felt at the sessions. The League has grown to over three thousand, has more than doubled its branch membership since the last convention, has carried on a vital activity on the labor and cultural fronts, and has within the last year or two established itself as a vital and important sector of the Workmen's Circle. A similar report of strength was given by Y. Murray Goldman, Assistant National Director at the special session of YCLA delegates assembled in conference Saturday.

The encouraging progress of the League was also attested to in the reports of Philip Block, the outgoing chairman of the Educational Committee, and by General Secretary J. Baskin.

**Baskin Reports Progress**  
Baskin called the past year for the Workmen's Circle since the advent of the depression. Many thousands of new members were gained, he said; the various funds were established on a sound working

basis; payments to the office have increased; the membership has displayed a keen interest in the activity of the Order; and the balance sheet of activity and finances compared favorably with that of any fraternal organization in the country.

President Weinberg in his report of the National Executive Committee, dwelt chiefly on the participation of the Order in the activities of the Jewish laboring masses, the founding of the Jewish Labor Committee, the O.R.T., the Jewish Trade Unions, and the like. He placed great stress on the role played by the organization in the initiation of relief activity, material aid to the needy. He surveyed at length the impossibility at this time of establishing a home for the aged members of the organization.

The valedictory address closing the convention on Saturday evening was delivered by the incoming president, Nathan Chanin, who stressed the important role played by the Workmen's Circle in keeping alive the flame of Socialism and enlightenment among the Jewish laboring masses. The Workmen's Circle he called the main torch-bearer of Socialism in the far corners of the nation. Other speakers were Weinberg, Baskin and Philip Lieberman.

The convention closed on a note of hope, accompanied by the strains of the Internationale, the delegates a bit tired, but, nevertheless, still full of vigor and enthusiasm.

## Important Decisions

Among the important decisions passed by the convention were those calling for the establishment of a new class of sick benefit, paying \$4 weekly, the extension of the extension of the member's right to stay at the sanatorium from 12 months to 15; the admission of members of other organizations with similar ideals to the W. C. to the sanatorium under special arrangement; the lowering of the sanatorium tax by five cents quarterly; the continuation of payments to the Old Age Home Fund for the next two years; the right of the National Executive to declare special dividends out of the Mortuary Fund, if the reserve permits, and raising the payments to the School Fund to 25 cents per quarter, the Organization Fund to 10 cents, and the Young Circle League to 15 cents.

The convention voted \$61,900 for the support of various Jewish, Socialist and labor institutions here and abroad.

Deep appreciation for the excellent arrangements of the convention were expressed to the Convention Arrangements Committee and particularly its Chairman, E. Jeshurin. L. Arkin of Boston was chairman of the important Resolutions Committee, and I. Alpert of Newark of the Distribution Committee.

## FIRST NATIONAL YOUTH CONFERENCE OF A.R.

FOR the first time in the history of the Workmen's Circle about forty delegates representing Young Circle League branches from throughout the country assembled in national conference at the new League center in New York the day prior to the opening of the convention.

The conference heard and discussed reports from the various districts of League activity. The chairman was Hy. Kaplan, Branch 1001, New York; vice-chairman was Murray Kraitsik, Branch 1015 Chicago; secretaries Morris Cohen of Philadelphia and Syd Neidick of Elizabeth, N. J.

George Weiner gave the Massachusetts League report. M. Kraitsik reported on Chicago, Selma Sachs on Connecticut, and our Southern belle, Sophie Mazier from Atlanta, in a delicious southern

# N. Y. CLOAKMAKERS DEMAND 25 PER CENT WAGE INCREASE

A 30-HOUR work-week and a wage increase of twenty per cent were among the chief changes in work terms presented by the representatives of the Joint Board of Cloakmakers' Unions and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union to the leaders of the Industrial Council of Coat, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers, Inc., at a conference at the Hotel New Yorker, called for the purpose of discussing renewal of collective agreement in the industry which expires June 1st.

The union's committee was headed by David Dubinsky, president, and Isidore Nagler, general manager. Samuel Klein, executive director, and Samuel L. Deitch, president, acted as spokesmen for the Industrial Council.

Earlier in the week, the union held similar conferences with the Infants' Coat Manufacturers' Association and the American Cloak and Suit Manufacturers' Association. Negotiations with the Merchants' Ladies' Garment Association, the jobbers' group, were terminated on April 8, after the union had refused to consider the proposal made by the jobbers that "limitation of contractors" and jobber responsibility for work conditions in contractor shops be stricken out of the agreement.

There are 35,000 work-people in the coat and suit industry in the metropolitan district, employed in 1,300 factories. The trade is nearly 100% unionized.

## QUEENS

Rockaway Branch—August Chassens will be the main speaker at a rally of strikers and sympathizers at 81-12 Rockaway Blvd., Hammels, L. I., on Sunday, May 18, at 8:30 p.m.

## MEETINGS OF TRADE UNION SOCIALISTS

Saturday, May 18th  
2:00 P. M. — Painters' Socialist League, 7 East 15th Street, New York City.  
2:30 P. M. — Carpenters, 7 East 15th St., New York City.

Monday, May 20th  
5:00 P. M. — Furriers, 7 E. 15th Street, New York City.  
8:30 P. M. — Cleaners and Dyers, 7 East 15th St., N. Y. C.

# Ice Cream Workers Now Out on Strike

A battle is on against another chain of powerful exploiters who have waxed wealthy in recent years in the manufacture of ice cream. This combine is known as the Pioneer Ice Cream Company and it turns out the products advertised as the Horton, Reid and Borden Ice Creams.

The organization of the exploited workers in these plants has been gaining and the usual developments such as discharges, intimidation, etc., has forced a strike. These workers are organized by Local 263 of the International Bakery and Confectionery Workers Union, and the local is also known as the Ice Cream Workers Union.

The strike is now in its second week and the spirit of the strikers is excellent. The demands are for modest wage increase, an eight-hour day and union recognition. The union is affiliated with and is aided by the United Hebrew Trades. The Labor Committee of the Socialist Party will give aid. Socialists and sympathizers should spread the news that a strike is on in the plants producing Hortons, Reids, Borden, Breyers and Hydrox Ice Creams.



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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, L.L.G.W.U. Affiliated with A. F. of L. 131 West 32nd St., CHickering 4-3631.—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 6-5400. L. Hollender, J. Catalano, Managers; Abraham Miller, Secretary-Treasurer.

FUR DRESSERS' UNION, Local 2, International Fur Workers' Union, 219 W. 10th Ave., Brooklyn; STage 2-0798. Reg. meetings, 1st and 3rd Mondays. President, Robert Glass; Vice-President, Stephen Tobasco; Business Agent, Morris Reiss; Secretary, Samuel Moldt; Treasurer, Albert Reib.

JOINT BOARD DRESS AND WAISTMAKERS' UNION.—Offices: 232 West 4th St., N.Y.C. Tel. Longacre 5-5108. Board of Directors meets every Monday evening; Joint Board meets every Wednesday evening.

LADIES' GARMET WORKERS' UNION, Local No. 10, I.L.G.W.U. Office, 69 West 35th St.; Phone, WI. 7-9011. Executive Board meets every Thursday at the office of the Union. Joe Abramo-witz, 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, 610 Broadway; phone, Spring 7-5454; uptown office, 38 W. 57th St.; phone, Wisconsin 7-1270. Executive Board meets every Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock. Manager, N. Spector; Secretary, Treas., Alex. Rose; Organizers, I. H. Goldberg, A. Mendelowitz, M. Goodman, Lucy Oppenheim; Chairman of Executive Board, Morris Rosenblatt; Secretary of Executive Board, Saul Hodos.

NECKWEAR MAKERS' UNION, Local 1191A, A. F. of L., 7 East 15th St. Phone, ALgonquin 4-7052. Joint Executive Board meets every Tuesday night at 7:30. Board meets every Tuesday night at 8:30 in the office. Ed Gottman, Secretary-Treasurer.

WAITERS' AND WAITRESSES' UNION, Local No. 1, A. F. of L. and U.I.T., 290-7th Ave. W. Lehman, Sec'y; Tel.: LACKawanna 4-8485.

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# "Theatre Alliance" Points Way to Cooperative Social Theatre

## The Week on the Stage

By Joseph T. Shipley

### "THEATRE ALLIANCE" ANNOUNCES PLANS

What is without doubt the most significant announcement that has ever come from Broadway is that of the Theatre Alliance. Many amateur groups have tried cooperation for the production of good plays. Many a professional producer has sought profit through the repertory system, or through the isolated production of good plays, or dramas of social emphasis. Never before has a group of successful, of distinguished men and women from different fields of the professional theatre, joined in a cooperation repertory venture—the purpose of which is not to put wealth into a single (or their collective) pocket, but, in full consciousness of the power and place of the drama as a social force, to give good production to good plays.

The names of the organizers of Theatre Alliance are in themselves assurance both of its integrity and of its ability to select and present effective plays—though linked with no party or creed, the Alliance in seeking new plays and selecting distinguished plays of the past recognizes that the drama is essentially a social art. Selecting names almost at random, we may note Elmer Rice (whose concept and energy inaugurated the group), James Light, and Philip Loeb among the directors; Sam Jaffe, Richard Whorf, Beulah Bondi, Rachel Hartzell among the players; Mordecai Gorelik, scenic artists; Helen Arthur, Barrett H. Clark, among others of wide experience in the theatre. One of the purposes of Theatre Alliance is the organization of an apprentice group, to "bridge the gaps between academic training and professional stage work"; on the special advisory committee for this group appear, besides names already mentioned, Sidney Howard, Kenyon, Nicholson, and leaders of community theatres and university schools of drama through the land, including Hallie Flanagan, well-known for her radical production at Vassar, Glenn Hughes, who has made the drama live on the West Coast (north of Hollywood), and one of the greatest living authorities on the drama, Allardyce Nicoll, recently come from England to replace Baker at Yale. Such persons ensure something worthwhile in Theatre Alliance. If it grows properly, it should be close to a revolution on Broadway.

Professional players of the highest calibre. Plays in repertory, chosen not for likely profit but for social and artistic value. Best seats, \$1.50. In order to get the project started, Theatre Alliance, 115 West 44th St., is seeking the support of

### John Loder and Charles Boyer



As they appear at the Globe Theatre in a scene from "Thunder in the East" (formerly called "The Battle")

the public, through an advance "membership" that is paid back in discounts on tickets when the season starts. \$1 membership gives 10% discount on two tickets for each of the five productions of the season; \$2 membership a 20% discount. Since true repertory is planned, players will be seen not only in different plays, but in different roles in the same play. The Alliance plans, also, work in other arts, dance recitals, concerts, art exhibits, marionette shows, are all included in its program, which is the sanest effort we have yet seen to waken in the professional theatre an activity free from commercialism, open to the opportunities of the theatre as art.

### Noel Coward on Albee Screen in Hecht-MacArthur Film, "The Scoundrel"

Noel Coward, the man responsible for "Design for Living," "Calvacade" and "Private Lives," at last turns motion picture actor himself to appear in the leading role of the new Hecht-MacArthur production, "The Scoundrel of 49th Street" now at the RKO Albee. A light and merry brand of entertainment is to be found on the accompanying vaudeville program which includes Eddie Peabody, the popular instrumentalist, who is serving as master of ceremonies. Ada Brown, rotund star of "Brown Buddies" and other colored revues; Lew Parker heads Bob Hope's presentation of "Foolies of 1935"; Adair & Richards with Sunny Rice and Noel Cravath, while the End Troupe, Japanese equilibrists, perform feats of balance and contortion.

### Katharine Hepburn at Radio City Music Hall

Katharine Hepburn's new photoplay, "Break of Hearts," in which she has the role of a modern young woman, is current at the Radio City Music Hall.

This RKO-Radio picture is the second film directed by Philip Moeller, noted stage director and one of the founders of the New York Theatre Guild. In Miss Hepburn's supporting cast are Charles Boyer, French actor; John Beal, who appeared with the star in "The Little Minister"; Jean Hersholt, Sam Hardy, Inez Courtney, Ferdinand Gottschalk, Jean Howard and Anne Grey.

In addition to the new Hepburn picture, the Music Hall program includes an elaborate stage show on the circus motif, for which Boris Aronson, noted for his sketches and water colors of the circus, designed the settings.

### Honeymooners' Convention

For the first time in world history an international convention of honeymooners may be held in New York, according to an announcement by Sam Warshawsky, author of "The Double Bed," which he is now wheeling into managerial boudoirs.

"Since our denunciation of twin beds, and our championship of the double bed, we have heard from honeymooners everywhere eager to avoid the disasters of their matrimonial predecessors," states the embattled playwright from behind his porte cochere. "A clarion call to honeymooners everywhere on this round globe will consequently be sounded just as soon as we have obtained a clarion big enough for the occasion," he adds.

"This contemplated International Honeymooners' Convention should make the welkin ring with our denunciations of the evils of twin-bed addiction. And if the welkin does not ring the way it should, you can just gamble it will be the work of nefarious reds who have tampered with it. However, we shall take every precaution to protect the welkin against malefactors of great stealth. Watch for further developments on, under or in the double bed if you have nothing better to do," advises the author for no good reason at all except publicity.

### Scene from "The Young Go First"



A drama of the CCC Camps by Peter Martin, George Scudder and Charles Friedman, which will open Tuesday, May 28th, at the Park Theatre, Columbus Circle

### "Frankenstein" Film Stays on at the Roxy

Because of the record-breaking crowds that have been attending the Roxy Theatre during the past week, the management has found it necessary to hold over Universal's thrill film, "The Bride of Frankenstein," for a second week. The stage production, featuring Teddy ("Blubber") Bergman, radio comic, and many other well-known radio and vaudeville performers, also continues for a second week.

### "Thunder in the East" Opens at the Globe

"Thunder in the East," with Merle Oberon and Charles Boyer starred in this acclaimed film story of Japanese naval and romantic intrigue, opens for its initial showing under the United Artists banner at the Globe Theatre today.

Originally titled "The Battle," "Thunder in the East" strikes a startling note in modern journalism's attitude towards Japanese armaments and the question of military preparedness on the West Coast.

"Thunder in the East" was directed by Nicolas Farkas and presented by Al Lichtman through United Artists.

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"Black Pit is the Cain story of the coal camp—a significant portrayal of the psychology of temptation."—JUSTICE

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AWAKENING OF JIM BURKE  
A Columbia Picture with FLORENCE RICE  
ON STAGE 10-ACT REVUE  
25c to 50c

### Marlene Dietrich's New Film Part of Double Bill at Brooklyn Strand

"The Devil Is a Woman," with Marlene Dietrich, is at the Brooklyn Strand Theatre as part of the double feature program. The picture was directed by Joseph Von Sternberg and has for the two male leads Lionel Atwill and Cesar Romero. The second half of the program is "Party Wire," with Jean Arthur and Victor Jory.

### "Gods of the Lightning" on Air Sunday Night

The Theatre Union will present "Gods of the Lightning," by Maxwell Anderson and Harold Hickerson, in its Sunday night radio series over WEVD of "Plays That Speak With a New Voice." Harold Johnsrud, of the cast of "Black Pit," is directing, and it will be enacted by members of the company and of the Theatre Union's Experimental Studio. Florence Eskenzi has made the tabloid versions for the series.

ALL THIS WEEK  
**"WEREWOLF OF LONDON"**  
with  
**WARNER OLAND HENRY HULL VALERIE HOBSON**  
—RKO VAUDEVILLE  
**EDDIE PEABODY LEW PARKER - ADA BROWN**  
and other RKO Acts  
**ALBEE** Albee Square BROOKLYN

2nd BIG WEEK!  
**"THE BRIDE OF FRANKENSTEIN"**  
A Universal Picture with  
**KARLOFF**  
★ PLUS STAGE SHOW ★  
**TEDDY "BLUBBER" BERGMAN**  
JACK EDDY & CO. - THE GRETONAS  
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7th Ave. & 60th St. ANY SEAT!  
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Are you contemplating divorce? See this expose of its results!  
**"AGE OF INDISCRETION"**  
with  
**PAUL LUKAS • EVANS**  
May Robson & Helen Vinson  
and the new child star  
**DAVID HOLT**  
ON STAGE  
**RUDY VALLEE**  
and his  
**CONNECTICUT YANKEES**  
in  
**A NEW REVUE**

★ ★ ★  
**PAUL MUNI BLACK FURY**  
—Liberty  
A First National Picture  
**Loews**  
**PARADISE VALENCIA**  
LEXINGTON ORPHEUM  
72nd St. • 83rd St. • 175th St.

"BLACK FURY" also at LOEW'S STATE II Plus ALICE WHITE at 45th St. & B'way in person - others

ALL THIS WEEK  
**Noel COWARD**  
in  
**"The SCOUNDREL"**  
ON STAGE  
**TAMARA BUSTER WEST and LUCILLE PAGE BOBBY MAY**  
and other RKO Acts  
**PALACE** B'way & 47th St.

## THEATRE PARTIES

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

### At the Capitol

"Age of Indiscretion" opens at the Capitol Theatre today for a week's run.

The new picture, with Paul Lukas, Madge Evans, May Robson and little David Jack Holt involved in the main action, is based on an original story by Lenore Coffee.

As an extra added film attraction there will be a new "Our Gang" comedy entitled "Beginner's Luck."

### Party Progress

**New York State**  
State Executive Committee.—The Committee will meet at Schenectady on Sunday, May 20, at 10 a.m. Members will address a party membership meeting for the Capitol District, which meeting will be held at the Schenectady Labor Temple, Schenectady, at 3:30 in the afternoon. State Chairman Waldman, Charles Solomon and James O'Neal have been advertised as the principal speakers.

### New York City MANHATTAN

4th A.D.—Branch meets Tuesday evening, May 21, at headquarters, 204 E. E. Broadway. Final preparations will be made for our protest meeting against the high cost of living to be held on May 2, at 8:30 p.m. at Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton St., N. Y. C. All comrades and friends are invited. Hear prominent speakers as well as a report of a Women's Committee who visited the Mayor.  
6th A.D.—Dinner to honor Claessens on June 7. A dinner to celebrate the 20th birthday of August Claessens and the 25th anniversary of his entrance into active Socialist Party work will be held June 7 at Beethoven Hall, 210 E. 6th St. The dinner will be given by the 6th A.D. branch of which Claessens is a member. Reservations through the Claessens Dinner Committee, Joseph Beckerman, secretary, 103 Ave. A.  
17th-20th A.D.—Branch meets Tuesday, May 21, at 1578 Lexington Ave., and every 1st and 2nd Tuesday thereafter.  
12th A.D.—Package party and supper Sunday, May 19, at Irving Pl. Supper 15c, no tipping. Packages to be auctioned by Sam DeWitt, Communicate with Frieda Strauss, 206 E. 18th St.

**BRONX**  
Lower 6th A.D.—Branch meeting, Tuesday, May 21, at 1638 E. 172nd St.  
Upper 6th A.D.—Enrolled voter meeting Tuesday, May 21, 8:30 p.m. Speakers: Samuel Orr, George L. Steinhart, August Claessens, Irving Knobloch, chairman, at 3220 Katherbridge Ave., near 265th St., 8th Ave. subway line.

**KINGS**  
District Council No. 1  
A real treat will be given to party members and their guests Sunday evening, May 19, at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sacandaga Ave., near 10th St., a French talking picture, with English titles, will be shown, in addition to a Chaplin film. Dancing will follow. "Red Head" has been acclaimed by both the French and American critics as the masterpiece of French theatrical productions. Admission 25 cents. Proceeds will be used by the District Council (consisting of the following branches, 8th A.D. branches 1 and 2, East Flatbush, 22nd A.D., 23rd A.D., 2nd A.D., Jewish and the Women's Unit) to purchase a Robotic machine for the use of the entire party.

**Midwood Branch**—The Red Falcons (Crosswalk Flight). After almost a year, the Red Falcons have reorganized and meetings are being held Saturday mornings at the party headquarters, 1719 Ave. P.

On May 12 the Flight went to the Brooklyn Museum and then to the Prospect Park Botanical Garden. All came home tired but happy. Great plans are afoot. The boys are going to build a bookcase for the party. Plans for some charter party is being planned for some time in early June and Comrade Crosswalk will be asked to present the charter to the Flight. The entire Flight expects to turn out for the No-More-War Parade.

Tommy Feinbaum is planning to give Flight members who are interested a course in the appreciation of music. Social manners of the periods will be brought out in contrast with present social conditions.

**Women's Unit, Midwood-Brighton Branch**—Ethel Friedman is still conducting the classes on Stuart Chase's "The Tragedy of Waste," which meet on Wednesdays at 2:30 at 1719 Ave. P.

The entire unit is planning to be present at the interview the Mayor has granted to the Women's Unit. Against the High Cost of Living. Mrs. August Solomon's course on parliamentary procedure has been welcomed by a large majority of the women. This class meets Wednesdays, at the above headquarters, from 1 to 2:30 p.m. Plans are going ahead for the final luncheon and entertainment of the season to be given on June 12.

**Women's Activities**  
Saturday, May 18—No-More-War Parade. Meet at Rand School at 1 p.m.  
Sunday, May 19—Parents' Conference at Butler, N. Y. Leave by bus or auto at Rand School and arrive at Butler at 9 p.m. Round trip, 75 cents. Make reservations at once at 7 E. 15th St.  
Saturday, May 20—Class Luncheon at Betty Gould's, 314 W. 27th St., N. Y. C. Charge, 75 cents including tip. Make reservation at Rand School or party office, 7 E. 15th St.

**Propaganda Meetings—8:30 P. M.**  
Thursday, May 16—Building Service Workers, 3 W. 135th St., N. Y. City. Speaker: Estelle Abramson. Subject: "Why Organize?"  
Monday, May 20—Knickerbocker Village, 10 Monroe St., City. Speaker: Emily B. Fine. Subject: "The High Cost of Living."

Monday, May 20—Knights of Pythias, 8 Nevins St., Bklyn. Speaker: Julia Primoff. Subject: "Why the High Cost of Living?"

Tuesday, May 21—Paper Box Makers' Union, Beethoven Hall, 6 p.m. Speaker: Esther Friedman. Subject: "Woman in Industry."

Wednesday, May 22—Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton Ave. Speaker: Esther Friedman. Subject: "Destroy Fascism."

Thursday, May 23, 2 p.m.—Upper East Bronx Unit, Lydian Ave. and Pelham Parkway, Bronx. Speaker: Jane Smul.

**CONFERENCE PROGRAM**  
Subject: "The Parents' Relation to the School." Speakers: Albert Smallheiser, "The Teacher and Parent," Mrs. Henry S. Pascal, "Parents' Organizations," Mrs. Frances Pollack, "Work of the School Committee," Mrs. G. Hodge, "Organizing Socialist Parents." Conference session will begin at 1 p.m. Parents participate. Free. Lichtenberg, Isidore Polster, Jerry Goldman, Reel Arts Pupils will entertain with their famous show at 4 p.m. Sports, walks in lover's lanes, ample fun and refreshments, and charming host and hostess. Bring your lunch. Make your last minute reservations at once—ALG. 4-2620.

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**JIMMY SAVO**  
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**Till the Day I Die**  
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LONCACRE THEATRE,  
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Eves. 8:30—\$1.65 to 40c  
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The Group Theatre, 246 W. 44th St.

Gilbert Miller & Leslie Howard in association with Arthur Hopkins present  
**LESLIE HOWARD**  
**THE PETRIFIED FOREST**  
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"THE REIGNING DRAMATIC HIT"—New York Times  
BROADHURST Theatre, W. 44th St. L.A. 4-1515. Eves. 8:45  
Mats, Wednesday and Saturday, 2:45

**JUDITH ANDERSON and HELEN MENKEN**  
—in—  
**THE OLD MAID**  
PULITZER PRIZE PLAY 1935  
EMPIRE THEATRE BROADWAY and 46th STREET  
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by SAMSON RAPHAELSON,  
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IRENE PURCELL  
PLYMOUTH THEATRE, 45th St. West of Broadway  
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CAGNEY JOINS UNCLE SAM'S AGENTS AND HALTS THE MARCH OF CRIME!  
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in "THE DEVIL IS A WOMAN" in "PARTY WIRE"  
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# A New Road for Labor to Travel

## Realities of Depression Drive Towards Politics

By James Oneal

THE breakdown of capitalism has its impact upon the philosophy of the labor movement as well as upon the thinking of those who rule in industry, finance and politics. One has only to imagine himself back in the period before 1929 and contrast it with the present year to understand the tremendous change that has taken place. The former period appears to be a dream-world. It was a period based upon illusions derived from a social order that had all the appearance of a healthy organization of industry that promised a fair degree of satisfaction even for many workers.

The collapse shattered this dream-world. For nearly two years organized workers continued in old ways of thinking with the expectation that the disaster was only a temporary one. As the calamity became worse it had its effect upon the thinking of the organized working class and its leaders. As capitalism crumbled, the old ways of labor thinking slowly decayed. Union treasuries were depleted in the effort to care for unemployed members. With financial resources exhausted the unions more and more turned to political pressure and seeking relief through legislation.

Thus passed the old idea of "self-help" through trade union organization alone. Gradually the philosophy of social legislation which the unions had opposed emerged out of the recasting of ideas and policies. Old age pensions was the first policy to be approved, but at the same time unemployment insurance was rejected as a "dole." As the material basis of society continued to decay, opposition to unemployment insurance declined and eventually the American Federation of Labor accepted the whole philosophy of social legislation.

**The Revolution in Industry**  
In the meantime the old type of union organization that floated into the modern period from the eighties felt the impact of the

changes in industry and the terrific economic depression. The Federation had never excluded industrial unions, but the typical form of organization that survived was the union based upon craft and skill. This was adapted to the age of small industry. As machines, technological changes, and mass production became the typical form of production, old craft lines were more and more washed out and skill became of less importance in industry. The trade union tended less and less to fit into the structure of mass production.

This became evident in the attempt to organize the iron and steel industry in 1919 and the automobile industry in recent years. Even the cigarmakers, one of the founders of the Federation and one of the most influential unions in this country, felt the mighty impact of industrial change. By 1930 it was fighting for its life. One of the handicraft industries that seemed to be immune from the machine, the union refused to take in machine operators down to 1928. In that year the machine had become so menacing and the cheap labor of women had so invaded the industry that the union decided to admit the machine workers who were employed in the larger factories.

**Growth of Company Unions**  
In the meantime the company union had made great headway in the mass production industries. For a time the Federation tried to convince the masters of industry that the old type of union was more efficient than any organization the industrial magnates could install. This agitation, of course, failed as the exploiters were interested in organizing workers on a *serf* basis under the control of bosses and spies.

The corporation "unions" increased in number from 145 in 1919 to 430 in 1926. In the former year the number of wage workers under the corporation yoke was 100,000 and the number had increased to 1,400,000 in 1926, an increase of one million. The increase of company union members was at the rate of 125,000 per year for

## Sentiment Is Growing Among Unions For Independent Political Action

WITHIN the past two or three years labor organizations, with a membership totaling many hundreds of thousands, have gone on record as favoring independent political action in the form of a labor party.

Among them are the United Textile Workers who voted with tremendous enthusiasm in favor of a labor party at their great convention in New York last fall, and the three great needle unions, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and the Cap and Millinery Workers.

William Green, President of the A. F. of L. speaking at the convention of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor, Sept. 1932, was greeted with a wild burst of applause when he declared, "When the time comes, if ever, when the men and women represented in the Federation believe that the interests of the workers can best be served through the formation of an independent political organization, they will adopt such action."

George Q. Lynch, General President of the Pattern Makers' League of North America, writes, "Foremost among the Federation's (A. F. of L.) problems are the questions of industrial unionism and independent political action. . . . Both are growing in favor among the rank and file of labor."

The Wisconsin Federation of Labor on July 21st, 1933, unanimously adopted a resolution expressly calling for independent political action by workers and farmers and called upon its members to proceed actively in that direction.

Massachusetts Federation of Labor, at its

last convention, unanimously took a stand favoring participation of the workers in politics through a party of their own, but reserved action pending a lead in that direction from the A. F. of L.

The resolution adopted reads, "There is a growing sentiment in favor of Labor's participation in politics directly through the formation of a labor or workers' political party. We await action and leadership of the A. F. of L. definitely to designate the direction our efforts should take in this matter."

The Oregon State Federation of Labor at its last convention passed the following resolution, "Resolved that we instruct our state executive committee to join farm organizations and other progressive groups in building a political party separate and distinct from the two major parties dominated by big business and financiers, for the purpose of gaining control of the state and establishing collective ownership of the financial institutions and basic industries of the state." The resolution was reported to the convention of the A. F. of L.

Other state federations that have passed similar resolutions at one time or another, and in many states large sections of the labor movement are actively engaged in local political movements independent of the two old parties.

Many other central bodies, like the United Hebrew Trades of New York and similar bodies elsewhere, have taken similar action; a large number of city central labor organizations cooperate wholeheartedly with the Socialist party in political action and are committed to the formation of a labor party.

eight years. The ratio of increase was almost identical with the decline in membership of the trade unions which from 1920 to and including 1926 was 1,075,000. Since the enactment of the National Industrial Recovery Act the corporation chiefs have extended their corporation "unions" in the mass production industry in spite of the early hopes of organized workers that Section 7A would enable them to establish real unions in the industries.

These historical backgrounds serve as an introduction to a

leading article by Raymond Moley in his weekly, "Today," issue of May 11. Under the caption of "Labor's Choice" the editor offers advice to the organized workers of the nation. It is a clever article in that it cites the disadvantages of the old type of trade union organization, and much that he says is sound. However industrial unionism is not to be won over night and there are still unions of the old type that are serviceable in some industries.

That the trend of policy is in the right direction is evident from

the fact that in the rubber and automobile industries the old unions temporarily gave up their claims to permit organization of federal unions directly affiliated with the A. F. of L. This has been followed by granting charters to the unions in both industries as international.

**Towards a New Policy**  
That friction should result from this shift towards a new policy, that some chiefs of the older unions feel the effect on their organizations, and that an "insurgent" element should appear

## Workers Must Overcome Company Union Danger

equally impatient because the change meets opposition or does not go forward rapidly enough to suit them, was to be expected. This always occurs when an organization is subjected to the pressure of accumulating material forces. When an old organism feels the impact of such forces the human beings associated with it are certain to exhibit differing reactions to impending changes, and the trade union movement is now in this stage. To guide the movement safely into the new era of change is the essence of intelligent leadership.

Mr. Moley assumes to be very much concerned with the future of the organized working class and is anxious that the unions transform themselves into the industrial type, but he is fearful that the Federation will not "free itself from the dominance of the political idea." He declares that "if the Federation is ever to break away from reliance upon government, the time is now."

If we understand Mr. Moley, he would thus have the unions shift to industrial organization, abandon political pressure and reliance upon government, and rely mainly upon economic action. That is to say, adopt a syndicalist policy, for syndicalism, so far as action is concerned, repudiates politics and relies upon trade union pressure to accomplish its aims.

But the rejection of reliance on government is precisely what the A. F. of L. did in the Portland declaration in 1923. The convention declared that the "threat of state invasion of industrial life is real" and it opposed "state regulatory powers under the guise of reform and deliverance from evil." Such reforms were regarded as "based upon utopian thought" while industry alone would "find easy of solution those problems to which politicians now turn their attention in futility."

**Depression Changes Policy**  
This very policy which Mr. Moley now recommends formed the basis of the philosophy and action of the Federation regarding government for nearly a decade. The industrial depression revealed that the policy was useless and harmful and it was rightly abandoned. There was a shift from the negative attitude towards government to a positive attitude. At Portland it was a renunciation of government as an agency that could be useful to the working class. It was even a partial renunciation of citizenship so far as voting is concerned.

To repeat, the industrial depression changed all this. The organized workers in a period of brisk industrial activity could try out this policy of isolation from government and of government interference in industrial relations without doing much harm, but when industry collapsed and increasing millions of workers were being thrown out of employment, isolation became suicide. The Portland declaration was not scrapped by a formal vote in convention; it simply died and there were no funeral ceremonies to call attention to its demise. The unions turned, and rightly so, to intense pressure upon the government for social legislation, and that pressure is being increased from year to year.

There was another reason for the abandonment of the negative policy, a reason that would have compelled a shift to a positive policy even if the depression had not come. The owners of great capital have never isolated themselves from government and politics. After their first scare, when the whole banking structure of capitalism collapsed in March, 1933, they slowly swarmed around the capital at Washington like flies around a honey vat. They have been there ever since and they have become more and more aggressive.

So in the perspective of what has happened Mr. Moley would have the organized workers abandon their claims upon government and legislation and rely solely upon the unions which he would have transformed into industrial organizations. On the other hand, he does not even hint that the owners of capital and finance should abandon their drive at Washington. Recently they were out in full force, ably commanded and with a program the main features of which were directed against the claims made by the organized masses.

**Moley Offers a Narcotic**  
What is the answer to Mr. Moley's advice regarding government and politics? It is a "liberal" narcotic to put labor to sleep. Every economic issue is also a political issue. Government is power, and to have that power is an enormous aid to the masses in obtaining satisfaction for its claims and interests. The ruling capitalists and bankers know this and that is the reason why they have never taken the advice which Mr. Moley offers labor.

Far from abandoning the "dominance of the political idea," it is necessary for the trade unions to extend it and to transform it as they are now slowly extending and transforming the structure of union organization. The organized workers have never fully mobilized the full political power that is within their hands. This power has never been unified; it has been divided. One part of the labor army has supported this candidate, another other candidates, and so on, in state and national elections. Endorsed candidates appear under various labels and endorsement is due to promises made or to the record in office. There is no massing of the labor army under a unified command and for a uniform program.

Political action is mainly confined within political organizations that labor does not direct, control or finance. They are mainly directed, controlled and financed by the great powers of finance and capital which organized workers are compelled to fight through their unions. It is impossible to wage a successful political fight against the capitalist opposition by using the party organizations of that opposition.

**Independent Political Action**  
In other words, independent political organization of the working masses is becoming more and more essential, and this is what Mr. Moley fears. This independence will avoid the dissipation of labor's political power by distribution of its votes among thousands of candidates whom labor does not nominate and cannot control. Organized workers are now dependent upon candidates who make promises, whereas they can be independent by choosing candidates whom they instruct. The labor man in office who is chosen by the labor party direct owes allegiance to his class just as he does when he is selected for duty on the picket line. To place our interests in the keeping of those outside of the labor movement is as ineffective in politics as it would be in the industrial struggle.

Yes, Mr. Moley, "there is the opportunity for a renaissance like that by which the Webbs and Keir Hardie changed the course of the British labor movement in the 1890's," but the opportunity does not mean moving forward to industrial organization and moving backward to the political isolation of 1923. The opportunity means moving forward on both fronts in compact cooperation between the unions and their own political organization with candidates, programs, issues and aims of their own choice to do their will and become an independent power in the republic!

# Masses Hope for Mussolini's Fall

(The following letter from an Italian-American residing in Italy casts an illuminating light on Italian fascism and is a fitting reply to the propagandists who seek to deceive the world as to conditions under Mussolini. The falsehoods concerning the "popularity" of dictatorships in all countries are based upon the same principles of misrepresentation and propaganda exposed in the letter. The signature, of course, is a pseudonym.)

By F. Alminati

THE world has a most inadequate conception of what is happening in Italy. All information coming from Italy, except that which flows through underground channels, is false.

For example, there is a widespread belief that Mussolini has wiped out the Mafia, notorious Sicilian bandit gang which has long terrorized the local population. The members of the Mafia, the world was told, were rounded up, tried and sentenced to long prison terms. Photographs of the trial scenes have been circulated far and wide. There are many, not friendly to Mussolini, who assert: "Yes, he is a great tyrant, but a great administrator, nevertheless. He stands for law and order."

I have just come from Sicily where I spent considerable time in the bigger cities, Palermo, Messina and Catania. I also went into the country, visiting many villages. And I can assure you that the Mafia continues to operate as before. It is no secret to the Sicilians that those tried were not members of the Mafia but labor leaders and Freemasons branded as Mafia members to get rid of them.

Another myth assiduously cultivated throughout the world is that Italy is completely fascist and that Mussolini is the hero of the people. Even radical writers permit themselves to be victimized by this idea and are at a loss to find an explanation. To divine the causes of Mussolini's "popularity" they write books and articles in which they find the causes in what they term certain negative characteristics of the Italian people.

**No Roots Among the People**  
But he who has lived in Italy as long as I have, commands the Italian language and comes in contact with various classes of the people understands clearly that fascism has no roots among the masses and that throughout Italy Mussolini is regarded as the enemy of the people.

I do not speak of the working

## Skillful Propaganda Keeps Truth of Fascist Inferno from the World, as a Whole Nation Is Cruelly Enslaved, — A Striking Letter from Rome

people, whose unions have been destroyed and their leaders shot, tortured to death or exiled to the Lipari Islands and other places. Nor do I speak of the middle class, the small tradesmen, sorely burdened by huge taxes made necessary for the maintenance of Mussolini's private blackshirt army. Nor do I speak of the peasants, who are living in hunger and misery, weighted down by heavy imposts. All of these elements are enemies of the regime. Even the intellectuals—professors, doctors, lawyers, teachers, students—some of whom, at the beginning, showed enthusiasm for Mussolini, are now disillusioned.

I have spoken with soldiers, sailors, their officers. I have spoken with leaders of fascist student organizations, with journalists employed on fascist newspapers, with hotel keepers and bank directors. All of them are bitter opponents of the existing regime. It is impossible to express opposition in the press, but privately one hears Mussolini denounced everywhere.

Even members of the cruel Blackshirt Militia, Mussolini's private army, whose business it is to arrest, torture and kill, in obedience to Mussolini's orders, are not enamored of the regime. They act as does the executioner in Sing Sing. Fascism is their business. Should fascism fall they would be out of jobs.

Statistics on the membership of the fascist party mean nothing. As soon as a child enters the kindergarten he is enrolled in the "Battaglia," the fascist children's organization. At the age of 14 he automatically becomes a member of the *Avanguardisti*, the fascist youth organization. The great majority of boys do not relish the idea. There are similar organizations for girls. The children are made to march with rifles, to swear loyalty, not to the country or the king, but to Mussolini, and they are taught to believe that democracy is poison.

**Students in Opposition**  
In the universities all independent literary, scientific, sport and other organizations have been abolished. The only organization permitted to exist is the *Gruppo Universitario Fascista*. Membership carries certain privileges, such as paying half rate on railroads and other advantages, social and financial. Yet only a small number of students belong to the organiza-



tion, so thoroughly detested is it. To obtain a job in private industry or with the government it is necessary to belong to a fascist "union." Membership carries with it automatically membership in the Fascist Party. Hence the "millions of members" boasted by the Fascist Party.

Some time ago Mussolini put on the *Mostra Della Rivoluzione*, an alleged "revolutionary exhibition" in Rome. The walls of the city were decorated with his portraits and war propaganda pictures. A special room was devoted to "the victims of the revolution," not the thousands of workers, peasants and intellectuals murdered on Mussolini's orders but the few fascists who lost their lives in the murder expeditions. To stimulate attendance, railway rates were cut 70 per cent. Thousands in many cities took advantage of the rate reduction to visit Rome, but to obtain the reduction it was necessary to have railway tickets stamped at the exhibition. Only then was the discount granted. In this manner the fascist papers were able to announce the "mass enthusiasm" shown by the people for the exhibition. The fact was, however, that people came, had their tickets stamped, paid little attention to the exhibition and proceeded to visit their friends and attend to other business in the city.

**Fascist "Elections"**  
A few words about elections in fascist Italy. Yes, "elections" are

still being held there. Although Mussolini is ashamed to call them elections, designating them "plebiscites." I was present at the last "plebiscite" to the Chamber of Deputies. First, Mussolini selected 400 of his "good boys" who were to go to the chamber. Mussolini alone has the right to nominate candidates. Then orders were issued that those who did not vote would lose their jobs. At the ballot box the voters received two transparent envelopes. In one of these was a thick paper, brightly colored, bearing a flag. Upon it was written *Sì*—yes. The other envelope contained a thin paper marked *No*. It is not surprising that 92 per cent of the votes were cast for Mussolini's candidates.

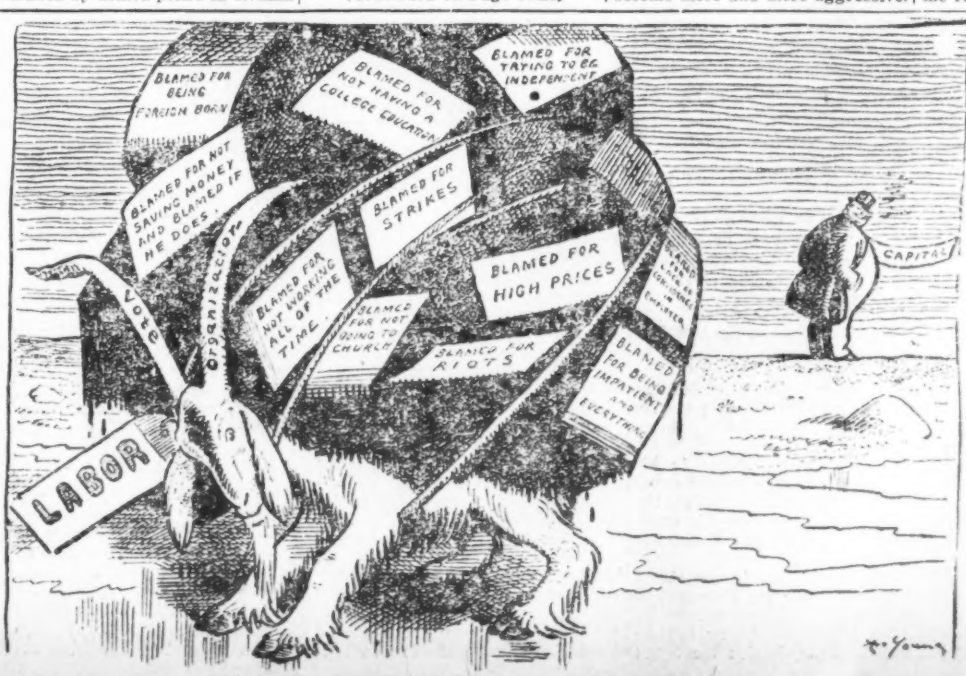
Mussolini knows he is sitting on a volcano. He rules like the warden of a prison. He is haunted by fear of his own people. I have seen him on various occasions, pale and nervous.

When he drives through the streets the route is guarded heavily by dense lines of detectives. When he reviews parades all windows and points of vantage are manned by armed police in civilian

clothes. Mussolini is particularly afraid of the army and does not depend upon it for protection. The gates of his Palazzo Venezia and Villa Torlonia are guarded by blackshirts, never by regular troops. Every house owner or tenant along streets traversed by Mussolini must sign a paper, saying he is responsible with his life for Mussolini's safety. Such are the precautions taken to guard this "hero of the people."

When you walk in the streets of Rome or any Italian city at night you will observe groups of policemen and others walking back and forth over certain prescribed areas. In the front are two carabinieri, behind them two policemen, and bringing up the rear are two fascist militiamen. They are looking for suspects. On the eve of a parade, when Mussolini plans to appear in the open, thousands of suspected citizens are rounded up and placed in jail for several days. There are special blacklists of such suspects.

You have often seen in the films demonstrations of thousands of people cheering and applauding Mussolini as he appears on a balcony or in some other place to address the multitude. You see thousands lifting their hands in the fascist salute. We in Italy know, (Continued on Page Nine)



It's about time labor ceases being considered the goat \*\*\* and the way to assume its rightful place in the world is assume it.



# Does Fascism Loom for Britain?

## Sir Stafford Cripps Defends the Program Of the Left Wing Socialist League

At a meeting of the membership of Local New York, Socialist Party, April 29, Sir Stafford Cripps, M.P., leader of the Socialist League, a left wing organization affiliated with the British Labor Party, presented his views on problems now confronting British labor. His address afforded an opportunity to American Socialists to acquaint themselves at first hand with the views of those British left wingers who, unlike the moribund Independent Labor Party, continue to be part of the great political movement of the British working class represented by the Labor Party.

At the outset Comrade Cripps presented a brief outline of the development of British labor's economic and political organization. In referring to the general strike of 1926 and the laws passed by the Conservative government immediately thereafter, Cripps characterized the legislation as "the first great step along fascist lines which was taken in Great Britain." This legislation, he explained, was intended to break the strength of the organized workers by putting certain restrictions upon sympathetic strikes and curbing the financial participation of the trade unions in the Labor Party.

Comrade Cripps expressed disappointment with what he characterized as the failure of past Labor governments to achieve anything substantial as regards the Socialist program. He admitted, however, that because of the lack of a clear majority neither of the two Labor governments "could put across any Socialist program even if it had desired to do so." Being compelled to confine itself to a series of reformist measures designed to equalize taxation and bring about some re-distribution of wealth, and improvement in the social services, the pension allotments and unemployment benefits.

In the very earliest days of the last Labor government, Comrade Cripps declared, Lloyd George, whose leadership of the small Liberal party gave him a veto over any legislation not acceptable to him, "announced his intention of defeating the Labor government if they attempted to introduce any measure of Socialism."

Tracing developments from that point, Cripps declared that this was finally accomplished in August, 1931, "by the machinations of the financial interests." According to Comrade Cripps the setting up of the National Ministry under MacDonald was "a distinct mark in the advance of fascist psychology" and served to emphasize the inadequacy of the Labor Party's program of confining itself merely to reformist measures.

### Sees More Fascism

The ensuing general election, Comrade Cripps continued, was fought by the capitalist parties on the issue of "save the nation," which Cripps characterized as "one of the common cries of fascism." The overwhelming majority won by the National Government made it "unnecessary to set up a formal type of dictatorship," Comrade Cripps maintained, enabling the government to pursue its economic policies without resorting to dictatorial methods.

The downfall of the Labor government, the formation of the National Government and the disillusionment fanned by the desertion of MacDonald and his group, coupled with "the realization of the failure of the Labor government of 1929-31," resulted in an accentuation of left wing tendencies in the party, one of the outward signs being the formation of the Socialist League, Comrade Cripps said. These tendencies, he added, showed a let-up as the country, after a few months, began giving indications of disappointment in the National Government, reflected in local and municipal elections, where Labor Party gains began to be very noticeable.

As Comrade Cripps put it, the party's conference at Hastings revealed considerable doubt as to whether the party should continue what the speaker termed its swing to the left or reverse the process.

From this point, Cripps continued in part:

### Unions Against the Left

"The Socialist League decided that it was the right moment to get some definite decision, if possible, within the conference to have some definite program upon which to fight in the next election. With the election coming next autumn, possibly before, another party conference was thought absolutely necessary, and it was felt that it was absolutely essential to come to some decision in order to have the country know precisely where we stood.

"The Socialist League put forward a number of suggestions, rather more to the left than the policies produced by the Executive of the party. Some of them were accepted. The major ones were turned down quite decisively. [The reference is to the Southport conference of the Labor Party, held in October, 1934.—Ed.] The bloc of the trade unions was sufficiently strong to defeat them. In the result there emerged a document which is still quite indecisive. Within it you might have a long-term Socialist program which for the first five, ten, fifteen or twenty years might see nothing but reformism. You might, on the other hand, have a Socialist program for

the socialization of the industries of the country. No decision was given.

"The party has not yet definitely decided upon the allotment of time and the speed with which the various items on that program will be carried out, and the question that concerns us and concerns every people interested in the life of Great Britain is, what would the Labor Party be likely to do when they get power and when are they likely to get power.

"In my view, there is no likelihood that the Labor Party will get power at the next election. I think they will have a majority in the House of Commons, but I don't think they will have a working majority, and if the present temper of the party persists they certainly will not take office as a minority government whatever the opposition of the other parties may be.

"The tendency of Great Britain has been for the total disappearance of the Liberal party. It has split into three directions. I don't think that anyone envisages an independent Liberal party of any strength. However, one has got to look to a majority of Labor in the next Parliament, but the ensuing one will probably mark the first opportunity which the Labor Party will have to put their policy into action.

### Grave Dangers in Europe

"In that intervening period, there is no doubt, that there are grave dangers of what may happen in Europe. One doesn't want to exaggerate the difficulties which are themselves great enough without exaggeration; but nobody who observes the European situation, either from very far or close to it, must see that the accumulation of forces making for war is already very great and is growing rapidly greater and greater.

"The foreign policy of the Labor Party is to have as close an association with the Soviet government as possible, both economic and defensive, and that policy will no doubt be carried out if the Labor Party comes into power. So far as

the present British government is concerned, it is quite devoid of any foreign policy as far as one can see at the moment. It is acting on principles of dealing with the next difficult situation as it arises, and as difficulties are arising nearly every day there is considerable degree of confusion in British and European foreign policies. The tendency is to build a ring around Germany, and that may be a successful method of sitting on a safety valve for a period, but when one sits on it long enough one is inevitably blown into the sky. This is the danger of the development of the situation in Europe, which may give added force to the national imperialist and militarist psychology which has been developed in Great Britain in the last few years. This development may entirely alter the situation, first, as regards the possibility of holding elections at all, and, secondly, as regards the chances of the result of the election when it occurs.

### Definite Decision Looms

"On former occasions in Great Britain, we had times when the emergency before the nation has been such that an election has been postponed. That might happen again, if it appears to be a convenient policy for the capitalist forces. If we do survive any democracy at the election after the next one, as I hope we may, and as with reasonable luck I think we may, I think there should be a very good chance of the return of a Socialist government, and by that time, I hope, the people of Great Britain will be prepared and anxious and pushing for a definite and decisive Socialist government with Socialist action.

"The general temper which is developing among the people is, I believe, very much in advance, in many districts, of apparent leadership. When one goes about the country addressing meetings, apart from the more natural reaction which there always is to a rather more extreme left wing program,

there is, in addition, a very solid growing undirected opinion in favor of the more complete and more drastic measures which are represented by the policy of such a body as the Socialist League. I myself do not see why one should despair of the possibility of a democratic change to Socialism within the next ten years in Great Britain. I don't mean to say that I regard it by any means as a certainty or as a strong probability, but I certainly regard it as sufficiently possible and probable to make it worth while devoting one's whole energies to it.

"The more I think and study the British Isles and the continental situation, the more convinced have I become that it is absolutely vital if one is going to bring about a change through democracy that everybody who desires that change should work through a single united political party.

### Criticizes the I.L.P.

"I am quite certain that, so far as Great Britain is concerned, it is a gross error of the I.L.P., as it is of any left wing party, to desert the major portion of the political party with which they were sharing a common objective. I personally can mention other good reasons for our remaining there. There are still plenty to be converted and if I am urged to remain, I might do it. If once heresy-hunting started and I was turned out, I would be an enemy and would not be able to convert my friends in the party. However, I hope within the Labor Party we shall be able, in the next few years, before we have a chance of power, to bring about a definite movement to the left.

"Let me just explain in a few words what I regard as the essentials of a left wing policy so far as our country is concerned, and I do not pretend to lay these down to be essentials for a left wing party in any other country. Although I believe there are certain broad lessons that we can learn from one another, I am quite certain that the precise and actual

technique of policy development and of political action is bound to be different when one gets such vitally different problems and governments as you have with a federal government and we have with the constitutional monarchy.

"If my reading of history is correct, so far as England is concerned, there is one vitally essential matter that must be taken care of by any Socialist party immediately it gets into power. Political power itself is not sufficient to maintain a Socialist government in a capitalist country. It is absolutely necessary for that government to take immediate steps to utilize its political power before it takes to developing a Socialist program in the ordinary sense of the word, to gain certain economic points in the capitalist system, to gain the control and the ownership of these points of power. I think one of the great lessons of the failure of Social Democracy has been that the economic power has been left in the hands of opponents. It has only managed to overcome the political power. So far as Great Britain is concerned, there are two vital points of economic power: the financial power which rests in the Bank of England and the power of the land, which is a very vital factor in the political life of our country, where militarism and feudalism still survive. Within the first weeks of power, I believe, a Socialist government can continue with Socialism but cannot do so under any other situation whatsoever unless that amount of economic power is gained. I believe it will inevitably lead to failure, and failure will inevitably lead to the development of a fascist government in Great Britain. We cannot afford to have a third Labor government in Great Britain which fails to put across Socialism. We have our own political problems to be dealt with a certain amount of rapidity, to develop a democratic regime capable of dealing with fundamental economic changes in the country.

**Demands Strong Action**  
"The question before the Labor Party for decision, and which has not yet been decided, is whether they are going to prepare to pledge themselves to these immediate measures in order to challenge capitalism straight away, challenge them at the very center of their power and insist upon the transference of that center of power, or whether they are going to proceed to introduce reformist measures until capitalism violently sets itself against reformism, and I believe meet exactly the same tragic fate as the Labor Party met in 1931.

"These are problems facing Great Britain in the future. We are doing all we can to create an instructed opinion in the country on these problems. We are doing all we can to draw the capitalist fire before we get to the next election. I think we have been fairly successful. They have called us everything possible in the last two years and by the time the election comes they will have exhausted their vocabulary and that will be a very good thing.

"We shall not have on the next occasion a panic or scare election. We cannot look for power then. The question is, can we hang on to democracy long enough to get power. The major factor which alarms me is the possibility of the national situation growing so critical as to plunge us into war which would end political democracy in Great Britain."

selves sabotage mere spoilsport. Between the Egyptians you can not discriminate.

There are too many half-castes.



## Our One-Point Program

By Bebee

THE one-point program of the unemployed: JOBS.

### Peace Notes

Detectives fought down efforts of Hunter College students to form a pacifist society.

"We" have been importing millions of bushels of grain and millions of pounds of meat in recent months. Why not strike a balance by exporting the plow-under advocates?

### Let Freedom Ring

The way out of the depression is for workers to accept the wages they are worth, not what they think they should have, writes a correspondent in the New York Herald-Tribune.

### Whoopie!

The improved Order of Red Men are "combating un-American propaganda." Fittingly, the name of the president of the noble tribe of Red Men is Aaronstamm.

Says Henry P. Fletcher, national chairman of the G.O.P., "The Republican party is progressive be-

cause it has been conservative." Sorrowfully repines Gertrude Stein, "I wish I had said that."

### Why Shop Around?

The New York Society for the Suppression of Vice seized 23,000 books last year. It is charged that the books are lewd, vicious and debasing. Hearst sells the same thing for less money.

Our old standby, consistency, got in a good wallop last week when a politician known for the many cuts received from a local grafting political machine, made a speech on the danger of radicalism in the schools.

Speaking of radicalism, we will now pass out the latest thesis on "Religion, How to Stamp on It, Kill and Bury It." Father Divine then lead the faithful in singing, "Going to Heaven in a Rolls-Royce."

Culture and the finer things of life should be found in a Tammany clubhouse, is the view of former judge Jeremiah T. Mahoney. Protesting against the naming of Tammany clubhouses after Indian

## The Workers Abroad

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

By John Powers

#### Test of Hitlerism in Czechoslovakia

SOCIALISTS will play a leading part in the election in Czechoslovakia Sunday. The election will be one of the most important since Hitler came into power, and Hitlerism will be the paramount issue. Both the Czech Socialists and the German-speaking Czech Social Democracy are confident they will not only hold their strength but will be able to deal a telling blow to the Hitler party, which operates under the name of "South German Home Front."

With financial assistance and political guidance from Berlin, the South German Home Front, under the leadership of Conrad Henlein, has made Hitlerism the chief issue of the election. The Nazi party, as such has been suppressed in Czechoslovakia as an enemy party, aiming at the destruction of democracy and the country's independence, and the South German Home Front was created by the Hitlerites as a substitute for it.

A victory of the Nazis would not only redress the defeat they suffered recently in Danzig but would encourage Hitler in his ambitions to dominate Central Europe. Of the 14,726,158 people inhabiting Czechoslovakia, 3,084,161 are Germans. On Sunday they will have an opportunity to demonstrate what they think of Hitler. Our comrades are all set to help them do it. A defeat for the South German Front will be a repudiation of Hitler and a further indication that the young and vigorous Czechoslovak Republic, wedged in between a group of fascist states, is determined to preserve its liberty and independence.

#### British Labor's Foreign Policy

With Soviet Russia concluding a military alliance with France against the avowed aims of the Hitler regime to destroy Russia, smash France and carry Hitlerism at the point of the bayonet to all Europe, and with the Socialists on the continent ready to cooperate in the task of stopping Hitlerism, the British Labor Party is now faced with a decision on foreign policy of greatest importance.

On Tuesday, on the eve of the defense debate in the House of Commons, there will be a consultation in London of the national executive of the Labor party and the general council of the Trade Union Congress, to determine Labor's stand on the all-important question of resistance to Hitlerism in the event of war.

Opinion in the Labor Party has been divided between those who take an extreme pacifist stand and those who, equally opposed to war, emphasize anti-fascist policy, with all its ultimate implications. Thoughtful leaders and members of the Labor Party have long recognized that the two policies are mutually exclusive and that this dualism of policy, apparent also in the sentiments within the British cabinet, is bound to have a dangerous effect on the maintenance of peace in that it serves to encourage the Hitler regime in the belief that England will stand aside when Germany decides to send her new armies into battle.

The situation is much the same as in 1914. Students of the war have repeatedly pointed out that had England in 1914 indicated clearly what her attitude would be, instead of following the ambiguous policy of Sir Edward Grey, the war might have been averted. Opinion in the Labor Party is now veering to the view held by Socialists on the continent, particularly the German Social Democracy, that Sir Edward Grey's mistake must not be repeated if Hitlerism is to be held in check and war averted. Comrade Gerhard Seger emphasized this point in his interview in The New Leader last week.

Both the election in Czechoslovakia and the Tuesday's consultation in London are, therefore, of very great importance to peace and the international fight on Hitlerism.

#### The Trotskyists and Russia's Foreign Policy

Reflecting the views of the pyrotechnic exile in France, who has always sought to solve difficult questions with ringing phrases, the New York organ of the Trotskyists takes the Stalin government sharply to task for concluding a military alliance with France. The alliance is directed to stop Hitler, to defend Soviet Russia and France against an attack from Hitler Germany. The threat of such an attack is clear to everybody except those who labor under the influence of bourgeois pacifism and utopian revolutionary harangues. The New York Trotskyist organ considers Soviet Russia's treaty and cooperation with France a betrayal of the best interests of the working class.

We beg to differ. Soviet Russia would be stupid not to seek assistance from England and France against Hitler Germany, whose policy is definitely directed toward forcing a new Brest-Litovsk peace on Russia. Our quarrel with the Soviet regime is not on its present policy with regard to France but its policy with respect to the international Socialist and Labor movement.

While concluding a justified military alliance with a bourgeois government, the Soviet Government continues its efforts to destroy the international Socialist and labor movement, the chief bulwark against Hitlerism. By persisting in these efforts the Stalin government is not only endangering the life and interests of the Russian revolution but strengthening the hands of Hitlerism. When you add to this the commercial treaty concluded by the Soviet government with the Hitler regime last month it becomes apparent that Soviet foreign policy is suffering from perilous contradictions which may assume very tragic forms.

The strongest guarantee of peace and the mightiest bulwark against fascism would be the unity of the international labor movement. That unity cannot be achieved as long as the Soviet government continues in the policy so well followed by Trotsky when he was in power, of killing and jailing Socialists and dissident revolutionists of all groups in Russia and seeking to destroy the Socialist and labor movement abroad. Democratization of the Soviet regime in the true sense of the word, not in the sense demanded by Trotsky (of restoration of civic rights to himself and his group) and re-establishment of the unity of the working class constitute the most burning issue before international Socialism today. Upon the successful solution of this issue may depend the ability of Soviet Russia to avert another Brest-Litovsk, to which Trotsky contributed so materially, and the ability of Europe to stem the advance of fascist armies when the marching orders are given in Berlin.

The surest way of stopping these marching orders is a united front of all working-class and democratic forces in Europe. Such a united front remains impossible as long as the Russian Communist Party, now dominated by Stalin, persists in maintaining its dictatorship over Russia and forcing it upon the rest of the working class throughout the world.

And who more than Trotsky has helped to lay the foundation of this dictatorship?

No, Trotsky has had his day, and his friends in New York are not doing him a service by writing articles which in the mind of informed persons serve only to emphasize the bankruptcy of his policies and the dangers of these policies insofar as they continue to be reflected in those of the Stalin regime.

The Stalin regime is the natural heir of what Trotsky helped to build. Trotskyists in New York and elsewhere should stop weeping tears about what Stalin is or is not doing. Trotskyism is only a phase of the growing political and moral bankruptcy of Bolshevism.

chiefs he is reported as saying: "The average Indian leader was a horse-thief and a murderer." Judge Mahoney served as advisor to the late Boss Murphy. Shame! Has Tammany no reverence for its patron saints?

Unaccustomed as we are to public speaking we hungrily devoured the words of that famous after-dinner speaker, James W. Gerard, your former ambassador to Germany. "Wealth is being shared now," he said. He added that high taxes, a deplorable situation, is driving capital into a state of inertia. Yessir. That sales tax is something terrible, folks.

#### And Are They Broadminded?

It appears that the Daily Worker is not so doctrinaire after all. On

the contrary, the Communist organ is broadening its united front, as may be seen in the publication of the radio programs in a recent issue. Included in the listings was news from the race tracks; religious news; motor trips; war mothers' program at Arlington Cemetery; address of Gen. Pershing at a soldiers' dinner; speeches of army officers on the significance of stratosphere exploration and a festival in clerico-fascist Austria. We hasten to hurl back the charge that the Daily Worker is inconsistent. Consistently it has failed to publish programs dealing with social, industrial and political matters, the kind of programs that have made Station WEVD an outstanding educational institution. WEVD just does not fit into the radio news of a Communist sheet.



## TWO SOCIALIST PARTY REGIONAL CONFERENCES IN THE SOUTH

The two Southern organization conferences of the Socialist Party are being enthusiastically backed. William Plamplin, state secretary of Texas, pledged a carload of Texans for the New Orleans conference, May 18th-19th. Mississippi and Alabama will also be represented.

E. A. Ruddock, North Carolina secretary, writes that the entire state executive committee will attend the Mountain Region conference. Howard Kester, outstanding Southerner who has been on the staff of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union for several months, and Zilla Hawes, Southern regional labor secretary for the Socialist Party, have been added to the discussion leaders of the Knoxville meeting, May 25th-26th.

The S.E.C. of Tennessee will meet in Knoxville the same week-end to take part in the conference. Joe Kelly Stockton, secretary, announced.

### Brookwood Players Appear For Pittsburgh Workers

PITTSBURGH.—Sponsored by the Socialist Party and the Unemployed Citizens' League of Allegheny County, the Brookwood Labor Players will present a program of plays, mass recitation and songs on Monday evening, May 27th, 8:15 P.M., at the Moose Temple, 628 Penn. Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

From all indications there will be a capacity audience to greet the Labor Players who have a large and enthusiastic following in the Pittsburgh district.

Tickets may be obtained at the office of the Unemployed Citizens' League, 120-22 First Avenue, or the Socialist Party headquarters, 122 9th Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

### Reading Socialists Name 60 Election Registrars

READING.—Reading Socialists will name 60 election registrars, instead of 42, as a result of amendments to the permanent registration law which was passed by the House and is awaiting action by the Senate.

Darlington Hoopes, Socialist representative from Berks County, offered the amendments when he learned that the original bill provided for one registrar at each polling place, and that one official was to be appointed by the County Commissioner.

### Goebel in West Philadelphia

The West Philadelphia Branch will hold a meeting Friday, May 24, at Arcade Hall, 5039 Baltimore Ave., with George H. Goebel of New Jersey as the speaker. His topic will be "Huey Long and Father Coughlin — Promise or Menace?" No admission charge.

# On the Pennsylvania Front

## 10,000 Miners to Hear Darlington Hoopes

Special to The New Leader  
WAYNESBURG.—The United Mine Workers of America are arranging a huge demonstration and mass meeting for Saturday, June 15th, at which Darlington Hoopes, Socialist member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, is scheduled to speak. The steps of Waynesburg College will be used for a platform. It is expected that the attendance drawn from all the southwestern mining counties will reach 10,000 and will be the largest demonstration held by labor in this district.

## Dairy Workers Win Strike

PITTSBURGH.—The strike against the Rieck-McJunkin Dairy Company, a subsidiary of the National Dairy Company, was settled when the men were guaranteed a wage increase ranging from 5 to 10%, a decrease in hours, from one to two weeks' vacation with pay, and a guaranteed minimum wage of \$145 per month, plus commission.

Local 205 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs conducted the strike, which was one of the most successful largely because of their activities with which the consumers' assistance was secured. Through the joint efforts of the union, the Socialist Party and the Unemployed Citizens' League of Allegheny County, committees were organized to canvass retail consumers and merchants. The Young People's Socialist League assisted by contacting the children who patronize the school cafeterias.

The organized unemployed have again demonstrated their solidarity with the organized workers when

## Philadelphia Women's Activities

PHILADELPHIA.—The Women's Committee of Local Philadelphia has mapped out a very ambitious program for the coming months, under the chairmanship of Rose Krouse.

A successful May Day Festival was held and funds raised for Local Philadelphia. Funds and clothing have been gathered and successful propaganda meetings held for the sharecroppers of Arkansas.

The women are now concentrating their efforts on a rummage sale the first week in June, and the cooperation of all the comrades and friends is requested. Call the Party Office—Kingsley 9373, or send a card to 415 S. 19th Street, and the bundle will be called for. Tentative plans have been made to hold a picnic July 14.

## New Branches Chartered

PITTSBURGH.—The State Office reports that the following branches have been chartered: Du Bois—William Corp, Secretary; Rockton—Wm. Brubaker, Secretary; Clearfield—Pl. Cathcart, Secretary.

They assumed the responsibility of picketing retail stores which refused to cancel their dairy orders with the company. Their chairman, Robert Lieberman, was assigned by them to assist the strike committee.

Harry Tevis, business agent of the union, indicated that the organization, with its now well-consolidated forces, is in a position to safeguard the gains made and to secure greater ones in the near future.

## Tarentum Honors Many New Members of Party

TARENTUM.—Close to 100 Socialists gathered at a dinner in honor of new members and to initiate the summer Party activities of the Tarentum Branch.

At the conclusion of the dinner, arranged by a committee consisting of Mrs. Petrak, Mrs. Ludwig, Mrs. Thompson, Socialist member of the School Board, Mrs. Roy Milheim and James Faucett, the toastmaster introduced the new branch organizer, Michael Petrak, who enthusiastically received.

The other speakers were Alfred Lebaroni and Louis Lesly of the United Mine Workers, Jacob Heinrichs of the Flat Glass Workers' Union, Peter Prockerty, who appealed for organization and education among the young workers; Earl Pauli, the County organizer; and Sarah Limbach, State Secretary.

## Labor Joins Party in Big May Day Celebration

CURWENSVILLE.—Nine labor organizations, among them the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, the Brick and Clay Workers, Leather Workers' International Union, the United Mine Workers of America, and the Socialist Party, joined in a May Day mass meeting. The demonstration, the largest ever held by Labor in this community, was preceded by a parade.

The principal speaker was Chas. W. Ervin. Ray Johnson of the Irvona Branch of the Socialist Party also spoke.

## SOCIALISTS OF ILLINOIS HOLD THEIR CONVENTION IN DECATUR

THE Socialist Party state convention of Illinois met in Decatur last Sunday, where the International Ladies' Garment Workers have been engaged in a 12-weeks strike against hard-boiled dress manufacturers. The main action taken referred to future commitments regarding a Farmer-Labor party.

An Associated Press story reported that under the name of "Federated Party" it was hoped to attract voters "who have been prejudiced against our party by its name alone." However, the resolution regarding this matter was not cited.

From Arthur G. McDowell comes a story of the convention which carries the following reference to this action:

"The convention resolution laid down its principles governing a Farmer-Labor Party commitment by declaring that in the long run no party with a program less than that of the Socialist Party could lead the workers from capitalism to Socialism, but declaring that it was imperative that the mass of workers be disentangled from the two capitalist parties, and to that end the Socialist Party would make genuine concessions in order to win the mass of workers to independent political action. However, the convention resolution declared no political movement could be recognized as a labor party that did not have at its heart the bulk of the organized labor movement."

As soon as a copy of the resolution mentioned can be obtained it will be published.

## GOD SAVE THE KING!

Fred Henderson, returning to England after a long and successful lecture tour of Canada and the United States, finds that his splendid propaganda book, "The Case for Socialism," has been officially banned from Canada by the Dominion government. The Canadian comrades have been long using the edition of the book published by the Socialist Party of the United States.

Henderson reported that the comrades publishing the Alberta Labor News threaten to publish a Canadian edition of the book with a jacket bearing the following words:

"This is the book on Socialism which the Government of Canada refused permission to import into this country. Now printed in Canada on Canadian paper by Canadian workers at Canadian union rates. God save the King!"

movement is a movement for political power. The workers are, and always have been, the tremendous, vast majority. But to get power they must know how and why. This can only be accomplished by a trained working-class activity.

The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party has appointed a Western Committee to supervise special work in the West, with James D. Graham, president of the Montana State Federation of Labor and member of the N.E.C., as chairman. Interest in the conference has been expressed by all the western states.

We need badly to shift some of our interest to this section of the country. In American history all new political movements have arisen in the West.

# Socialism Is Not Dead in Colorado

By Ida Crouch Hazlett  
Santa Fe, New Mexico.  
But thou shalt flourish in immortal youth  
Unhurt amid the war of elements,  
The wreck of matter and  
The crash of worlds.

ALTHOUGH Addison wrote these words a long time ago, before such a mystifying term as the class struggle was ever imagined or the revolt of servants against their "uppers" was considered an invitation to summary execution, their ringing challenge appears fittingly to apply to the persistence of the Socialist movement where its seeds have once been implanted in the submerged souls of the laboring masses.

Workers may be killed, robbed, beaten, turned out into the cold and the storm, their children starved and murdered—but SOCIALISM, the promise of redress and justice by the laws of the

universe, stands proudly on its unalterable logic that the rulers cannot steal all there is and feed the people, too, and that a collective society is on the way.

All which is by way of introduction to the announcement that the western states are expecting to hold a conference next July in Denver. All Socialists who know the history of the movement remember the splendid start we had in Colorado some thirty years ago, which was throttled by the Titan struggle between the mine-owners and smelter trust, and the mighty Western Federation of Miners. How the owners and their friends organized in Ku Klux Klan fashion and drove and deported not only the strikers but also those of social standing out of the towns and camps.

## A Former Struggle

In Telluride the great gold camp, A. H. Floaten, a merchant who was an ardent Socialist and whose family was of the highest standing, was put on the deporting train, in the dead of winter, without his shoes, and landed on top of the zero-deep divide in snow a dozen feet deep, with the rest of his comrades, and with the warning that there was blood on his shirt and his feet were frozen. The real grievance against Floaten was that since the banks and most of the business men had joined the mine-owners against the demands of the miners, the union withdrew its funds from all such hostile organizations and placed them with Floaten.

When he got word that a force of the "respectable" outlaws was coming to kidnap him, Floaten took what weapons he had and locked himself in a closet at the end of his front hall, resolved to sell his liberty only with his life. It was only the frantic prayers and tears of his wife that prevailed on him to give up his resolution. The last I have heard of Floaten, he was watchman at a winery in California.

In Cripple Creek there was a

lawyer of brilliant intellect who was employed by the miners' union. He was deported with the rest of the miners and their friends that the mine-owners wanted to get rid of, and deposited on the plains of Kansas. After some time he got back and strode up Bennett Avenue, a walking arsenal—with the word sent forth that anyone who wanted to interfere with him might as well say his prayers.

## Crushing Rebellion

Down in Denver Myron Reed, the greatest of the radical preachers the West has known, whose very memory is revered, also fell a victim to the fury of the men dwelling in the magnificent mansions to make possible. Myron Reed, Eugene V. Debs and Edward Bellamy were old comrades. When Mr. Reed entered his pulpit the night of the strike—he was pastor in the swank church in Denver—his first words were: "My heart is with the miners on Bull Hill tonight." That settled him with his wealthy and aristocratic congregation. He was obliged to yield his pastorate to the Metropolitan Theatre was rented for him by his friends, and he continued his noble work under the name of the People's Church.

The result of this outrageous persecution, of which these examples are only types, was that the Western Federation of Miners was almost literally smashed, now surviving as the Mill, Mine and Smelter Workers' Union.

Fundamentally the Socialist

# Italian Masses Hope For Mussolini's Fall

(Continued from Page Seven)  
however, that the demonstrations are artificial, that they are carefully prepared, and that the "cheering multitude" is invariably composed of Mussolini's picked henchmen. There is a system of roll calls by which they are obliged to attend demonstrations at given times.

In Rome you will observe frequently thousands of posters, with huge letters: "Long Live Il Duce! He is the savior of the country!" In schools and business offices you will see portraits of Mussolini. Every day you will read in the newspapers how the people love Mussolini, how Il Duce leads the entire world by the nose.

But you do not know what every child here knows, namely, that Mussolini himself writes this propaganda and that his son-in-law sets to its publication. In sounds incredible, but all of us who live here are aware of this.

## Victim of Megalomania

Mussolini has caused postage stamps to be printed showing him astride a horse, without hat, in a Roman toga, like a Roman emperor. And, in truth, he believes himself to be a new Caesar. Megalomania is his chief characteristic. He has built himself a forum, in the center of which he placed the highest column, dedicated to himself.

Books about Garibaldi, Mazzini, Cavour and other heroes who fought for the liberation of Italy are no longer tolerated. To permit their circulation would detract from the greatness of Mussolini. Foreigners, particularly Amer-

icans, who come to Italy and contrast the dirt of Mulberry Street with the cleanliness of Rome, Milan, Florence and other Italian cities are inclined to attribute this to Mussolini. Before him, the world has been told, Italy was a barbarian country. When the foreign visitors who come to Italy observe that human beings are not devoting their time to killing each other they conclude that this, too, is due to Mussolini. But those who knew Italy before Mussolini know how he has ruined the country. The overwhelming majority of Italians will tell you so.

Even before Mussolini had seized power he had already prepared books and pamphlets purporting to show how fascism has promoted prosperity, science, art and culture. The Italians know better. They will tell you that all these things have degenerated woefully ever since Mussolini has been in power. Directors of museums, libraries, clinics and laboratories will tell you that they are receiving much less money for their institutions today than in the past, for most of the money at Mussolini's disposal goes to maintain the fascist militia and the organization of the Fascist Party. A soldier in the national army gets one cent a day in pay. A fascist militiaman receives one dollar.

Those who believe that Mussolini is seeking to provoke a war are mistaken. He talks loud, for home consumption, but he dreads a war. For war would mean the arming of the people, and that, in turn, would bring the destruction of Mussolini and his fascist regime.

# Editor's Corner

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

By James Oneal

### The Tragedy of Youth

YOUNG people come to maturity in this depression age under circumstances unlike those of any previous generation. People of the older generation never faced what youth faces today. Prior to the depression, the young man and woman entered trades and professions after they left school. Even unskilled workers found employment. It is true that capitalism always has its "reserve army" of the jobless even in days of "prosperity," but even making allowance for this, on the whole the worker found work to do. There were weeks, sometimes months, of idleness due to sickness or accident or a temporary stagnation, but the worker never felt that he was shut out of the world of employment.

Except for these short periods of idleness, the young man and woman of the pre-depression period lived in a normal world. It will soon be six years that modern youth has lived in an abnormal world, a world lacking the normal opportunities the elders knew in previous decades. Youth is shut out of modern civilization. Wherever the young man and woman may turn, a blank wall towers before them. Idleness is their fate in a period when the creative faculties yearn for expression. They receive an education and leave school—for what? No human being gives an answer. No one can.

No other young generation before has had to face this tragic experience. Perhaps the elders can never fully understand the tragedy because they do not live it. Disaster has come to the older generation as well, but the elders at least lived in a more normal world when they were young. Expression of the creative urge was an experience in their lives. The haunting fears and brooding of today's youth, the anxiety for tomorrow, the dull existence which idleness imposes, make for a morbid psychology of resentment against everything old, against the old society that has no place for them, against the elder statesmen, thinkers, teachers, scientists, philosophies, etc. Everything old has failed. Away with it!

### Youth of Previous Generations

MORBID resentment is accompanied with impatience to end the endless anxiety that has overwhelmed them. Is this natural? It is, as natural as the man who has been caged for years and who tries to escape from his prison cell. But it is not a prison that has swallowed up our youth. They cannot break through prison walls to a world of freedom outside because the whole of society imprisons them. And they are not alone. Swallowed up with them are the old and middle-aged, the physician and technician, the teacher and the laborer, the wise and the foolish—the useful men and women who are deprived of the opportunity to be useful.

Youth cannot escape, youth cannot be emancipated by itself. Its future is bound up with the fate of all the workers of whatever age.

However, many of the younger generation discount study, knowledge and experience. Many assume that these are not essentials. They are impatient. They want action now, action to end the nightmare of anxiety and insecurity that overwhelm them. Some even sneer at study, knowledge and experience, and this is all too evident in the Socialist Party.

This attitude was unknown to the older generation when they as young men and women joined the movement. I may be pardoned if I recall my own experience. Joining the movement in 1897, three years later I was a delegate to the national convention of the old S.D.P. I did not attempt to speak there. Then to the Unity Convention in 1901. I did not attempt to speak. Then to the convention of 1904. Seven years had passed since I joined the movement and yet in that convention I also refrained from speaking. Not because I was timid but because I knew that I did not know.

### Knowledge vs. Action

IN the movement were members who were older, who had studied more and had more experience than I, and I had a profound respect for them. So did the youngsters in general. There were Eugene and Theodore Debs; Victor L. Berger and Fred Heath; Jim Carey and William Mailly; Morris Hillquit and Herman Schluter; Elizabeth Thomas and Margaret Haile; Tommy Morgan and George Leonard; Ben Hanford and Alexander Jonas; Robert Bandlow and Julius Zorn, and many others. Most of them are unknown to the present generation of Socialists and yet they were men and women of conspicuous ability.

We youngsters learned from them and we supplemented what we learned by intensive reading of everything we could get. Marx was the hardest for us. We turned to Marx and gave up the job only to return to him again, repeating this experience over and over again for years until Marx became indispensable for us. At this stage we began to have some confidence in ourselves and we began to speak in party councils with some confidence in our views. This was a normal and healthy development in our movement.

It is otherwise today. How often have we not seen the new member of only a few months or at best a year or two speaking with an air of final authority? How often have we not observed the smirk and the sneer at one who has given years of service to the movement? With some new members a long apprenticeship in study, acquiring knowledge of Marxism, of the economic evolution of society, of the history of the labor and Socialist movement here and abroad is a waste of time. Youth wants "action," not knowledge. One has only to mention this phenomenon to recognize it in the party.

### The Task of Socialist Youth

BACK of it, of course, is the changed world of capitalism which has brought the greatest tragedy in all history to the younger generation. He who does not understand or sympathize with the younger generation because of its terrible plight is likely to become as abnormal in his reaction to youth as youth is abnormal in its reaction to everything that has come down from the pre-war period. However, in understanding and sympathizing with this mood it is not necessary to yield to it.

The fact is that in the extraordinary crisis that has come to humanity all over the world intensive study is more essential than ever before. Complex as the problems of capitalism were in the days before the World War, they were simple compared with what Socialists face today. He who discounts the need of a long apprenticeship in study and acquiring experience today simply unfits himself to serve the movement as he should serve it in the years to come.

The future of the movement is in the keeping of the younger generation, but it cannot equip itself for its task unless it follows the example set by the youth of all the generations before.

### The Views of Morris Hillquit

LAST week's issue of the party dual organ in New York carried a reprint of the letter by Vera Hillquit that appeared in this column two weeks ago on the views of Morris Hillquit regarding democracy and dictatorship. Norman Thomas, in commenting on this letter, managed to get on three sides of the issue—for, against, and a fifty-fifty position between both, with a final reference to "romantic parliamentarism" which suggests a fourth position.

The Thomas implication is that Comrade Hillquit's views are opposed to ours. On the contrary, one will find the same point of view in our resolution on "Internationalism, Socialism and Democracy" which we presented to the Detroit convention. That resolution concluded with a statement in support of an "open declaration of resistance by all means available" and this position is good Socialist doctrine.

Comrade Thomas also declares that "There is a sincere religious or ethical position against violence which should be respected." This reveals the basis of his thought. It is not Socialist but religious and ethical. Socialists are not concerned with the religious and ethical sanctions against violence; they have a philosophy of their own, a philosophy based upon the interests of the working masses and which aims at the abolition of capitalism itself. Most religious and ethical opposition to violence has no revolutionary aim at all and in a period of acute labor struggle it is more likely to be ranged against the workers than for them. Thus in attempting to range Comrade Hillquit against us and for himself, Norman Thomas manages to get completely outside of the Socialist philosophy.

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# NEW LEADER

A Socialist Party Publication Devoted to the Interests of the Socialist and Labor Movement.

JAMES ONEAL, Editor

WM. M. FEIGENBAUM, Associate

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

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## RELIEVING THE JOBLESS

IN a report to the U. S. Senate, FERA Administrator Hopkins declares that "There are states where the stoppage of Federal funds as a means of forcing officials to do their duty would have no other result than to reduce the people on the relief rolls to starvation." The desperate relief crisis in Illinois has been temporarily met by Administrator Hopkins finding a special fund of \$1,200,000, but this sum only meets the crisis for a week or two.

What is happening is that relief in a number of states has been taken over by the FERA and other states are likely to transfer the job of relieving hunger to that Federal relief agency. It is estimated that 2,500,000 persons have been taken from relief rolls and given work-relief jobs and more are to be employed as the work-relief program develops. It is also estimated that the states contributed about \$200,000,000 less to relief last year than was expected. In any event, the relief problem becomes more grave.

The work-relief program is another effort to "prime the pump" in the hope that the wages paid and the materials needed to carry on various public works projects will so stimulate industrial activity that it will continue without further government nursing. If the stimulant fails, then what? More government borrowing to supply more stimulant. But, as we have said before, there is a limit beyond which borrowing must be restricted. What then? This question is giving the experts the shivers. They drift and hope, hope and drift, remembering the words of the Bourbon King, "after us the deluge."

## NEW DEAL MAY BE UPSET

WHETHER the Blue Eagle continues to flutter in a zig-zag flight uncertain of its course or is sentenced to death by the Supreme Court we will know soon when that body hands down a decision in the Schechter Poultry Co. case. The company frankly admitted violation of the wage and hour provisions of the poultry code was acquitted on the ground that the provisions are unconstitutional. The issue involves state rights. The poultry firm contends that it fabricates its product in the state and hence it is not subject to Federal law. If the decision favors the firm it will affect the new NRA law, the Wagner Bill and emergency legislation. It will also restrict the power of the Federal Government's power to regulate wages, hours and labor conditions in industries which can prove that they are only indirectly affected by interstate commerce. So the states will serve as retreats from the Blue Eagle if the Supreme Court favors the firm and wage-cutting can go on in poorly organized industries without even an appeal to the NRA.

## PATENTS AND SOCIAL CHANGE

EARLY this month the Patent Office issued its two-millionth patent, the first having been issued in 1791. In the forty-five years from 1836 to 1911 alone there were a million patents issued. This period witnessed the birth of capitalist production, its development through its individualist phase, and also into the stage of corporation and merger capitalism. That is to say, within less than a half-century capitalism made gigantic strides in this country, developing at a faster tempo than in any other nation, and today this giant form of production is stricken.

The enormous number of patents issued indicates the fertile ideas which an unrestricted capitalism fostered in this country, as most of the patents are related to production, distribution or exchange in one form or another. If only ideas for the mastery of capitalism for human welfare had kept pace with patent ideas, the workers would have more power than they have today.

## THE CHAIN CRAZE

HAVE you come into contact with the chain route to prosperity? Not the chain gang but the chain letter? We have received ours. Not the "send-a-dime" chain but the "send-a-quarter" chain which comes "From One Who Wishes You A Lot Of Money" and who reaches us through the "Prosperity Club." But just as we were ready to be promoted into the rich class, Solicitor Crowley of the Post Office Department rules that prosperity by the chain route is a "lottery" and a "fraud" and we are out of luck. And now we continue to be depressed by the depression.

It is curious how this craze has spread and the faith many people have in it as a way out of the depression. In Denver alone it is reported that a normal Saturday mail of 90,000 pieces of first-class mail had increased to 285,000 pieces. Credulity may yet inspire organization of a chain party to abolish the depression.

## IS THIS TO BE THE END?



—and this will be his end, so it is written in the books—in the armament manufacturers' books—for the books must show profits—and blood....

## Behind the Scenes in Washington

By Benjamin Meiman  
Our Washington Correspondent

THE old, old game of passing the buck is now being played in Washington with a new finesse. The real puzzle is to guess where the buck will finally remain and stay put.

It is an open secret that many Congressmen and Senators voted for the Patman Bonus Bill, rather than for a milder bill, because they were sure that President Roosevelt will veto it.

As politics is played nowadays this is considered good political strategy. The President can better afford to antagonize the soldier vote than the individual congressman or senator. The President served notice on Congress that if this particular bill is adopted he will reject it. The entire burden was, therefore, put on Roosevelt's shoulders.

Now some of the administration's political strategists are trying to trick the tricksters. They want to maneuver it for Congress to override the President's veto. Mr. Roosevelt, they say, cannot hope for a better political break than to have a Democratic Congress enact the bonus bill in spite of his objection.

It would save him and his party from embarrassment next year. It would settle the bonus question for good. It would relieve a great deal of distress among a large mass of Americans. It would put upwards of two billion dollars into immediate circulation, practically without overhead cost to the Government.

What has been overlooked is that this is not primarily a bonus controversy. The inflationists in Congress stole the bonus issue to promote their money ideas.

Representative Patman, author of the prevailing bill, has always been a bonusite, but primarily he is an inflationist. He lives, breathes, walks and talks the easy money issue. The character of the men who put his bill over in the Senate shows the distinction even more clearly. Every senatorial page boy knows that Senator Thomas never ceases to let his money ideas guide all his actions. And no one ever saw Huey Long fulminating about the soldiers before.

It was perfect inflationist strategy. By swiping the bonus issue and making it their own they managed to develop their maximum possible support in Congress for their real issue.

The political maneuver outlined above probably explains the strange actions of two administration financiers: Eccles and Jones. Marriner S. Eccles, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, before a Senate Banking Subcommittee, said that in his opinion the Patman bill calling for payment of the bonus with new Treasury notes would not actually increase the money in circulation because the notes would replace money already being circulated.

Chairman Jesse H. Jones of the R. F. C., speaking before a State banking group in Pinehurst, N. C., said that he believed it would be a good thing to settle the bonus once and for all, and to take it out of politics.

### Inflation in Currency vs. Deflation in Votes

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT in all probability is honestly against inflation, but if he wants to remain in the White House after January, 1936, he must get the votes, and here are a few interesting figures:

Some 3,500,000 veterans hold bonus certificates. Counting dependent and other close relatives, this figure probably represents about 17,500,000 individuals interested directly and indirectly. That is about one-seventh of the total population, and they have a highly organized and very efficient lobby.

The American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Father Coughlin and Huey Long are all in action. National Commander Belgrano has appealed to every Legion post to beat down on the White House and on its Senators and Representatives.

Commander-in-Chief Van Zandt, who led the veterans' fight for the Patman bill, has set a goal of 1,000,000 telegrams to the White House to force Mr. Roosevelt to put aside his opposition and sign the bill. Members of the V. F. W. were instructed to organize mass meetings, conduct house-to-house canvasses, contact business and social organizations and make radio addresses in the campaign to inspire the 1,000,000 telegrams to President Roosevelt.

In addition every conceivable kind of pressure, warnings against future political defeat, promises, and Lord knows what will be exerted on individual Senators and Representatives—particularly Senators since a handful of votes in the Senate will decide the final issue.

The real question now for a politician to decide is what he prefers: inflation in currency or deflation in votes?

### Uneasiness Is Spreading

HAVING only one month left of life unless Congress acts, it's no wonder the NRA is getting jittery. Very little work is being done. Nothing new is being undertaken. All the 5500 employees of NRA were ordered to file new applications for jobs. Civil Service

forms in detail must be filled out. The uneasiness has spread to half of the other New Deal agencies—that is, to all those established by the President under the authority granted in the Recovery Act.

These agencies, all of which would end if a bill is not enacted by June 16, include the National Emergency Council, National Labor Relations Board, National Resources Board, Committee on Economic Security, Federal Alcohol Control Administration, Electric Farm and Home Authority, all AAA codes, the Steel and Cotton Textile Labor Boards, the Adviser on Foreign Trade and the two Import-Export banks.

The near-panic which spread through NRA and allied agencies when the Senate Finance Committee approved the Clark resolution for a continuance of only nine months has subsided somewhat since House leaders indicated they would fight for a two-year extension.

### Labor Reconciled to Miss Perkins

IT has long been forgotten that William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, said that labor would never be reconciled to the President's appointment of Miss Perkins as Secretary of Labor. She made good and labor is "reconciled." Here is a little behind-the-scenes story which proves the reconciliation.

Miss Perkins, in her anxiety to make the Department of Labor mean exactly what the name indicates, insists on having under her wing all matters relating to labor. It is, therefore, natural for her to insist that the proposed new National Labor Relations Board, to be created under the Wagner labor disputes bill, shall come under her jurisdiction.

Senator Bob Wagner, Chairman Francis Biddle of the NLRB, and other sponsors of the measure are vigorously opposed. They contend that the board, to fulfill its mission as a "Supreme Court for Labor Problems," must be independent of political supervision or interference. This logic prevailed with the Senate Labor Committee. Under the bill reported out the board would have an independent status. Chairman Bill Connery, of the House Labor Committee, acted differently. As a friend of Miss Perkins he favored acceding to her demand. Yet, he could not arbitrarily brush aside the pleas and arguments of the authors of the legislation.

So he decided the issue in this statesmanlike manner: When his committee met to vote on the bill, the Labor Committee chairman proposed that he call up President Bill Green, of the A. F. of L., and ask him what should be done. This was agreed to. Green was telephoned. He recommended that Miss Perkins be made boss of the board. Connery is a fighter, but so is Wagner. No one can foretell results.

## Democrats With Adjectives; And About a Dead Dictator

By Algernon Lee

[On April 20, I started something I couldn't finish in one article—namely, an informal and very elementary discussion of democracy. Till now, other matters have taken precedence. This week I get only a little farther with it. The Editor permitting, I shall return to the subject from time to time.]

SOME folk talk about political democracy, industrial democracy, bourgeois democracy, social democracy, and so forth, as if they were so many different brands of democracy set up on the shelves in the grocer's shop of history, from among which we may choose. Now all these expressions and perhaps some others of the sort are useful if rightly employed. But useful forms of expression may be so employed as to breed confusion of thought.



Algernon Lee

For example: "We are for democracy, but not the political kind. We mean to do away with political democracy, which is food for the capitalists, and substitute industrial democracy, in the interest of the workers."

What is industrial democracy? Obviously, it is democracy, or collective self-government, in the field of industry. The relation of employer and wage worker, even when modified by the influence of trade unionism, is highly undemocratic. Why? Because the employer has power to lay off or discharge some or all of his workers, to deprive them of their means of livelihood, whenever it suits his interests. Certainly we wish to democratize industry, to democratize control of opportunities to make a living. But to do that is not to abolish political democracy. Without political democracy, indeed, the inner democratization of an industrial plant, or of a whole industry, or even of each and every industry, would not put an end to class-rule and exploitation. There is a whole field of relations between industries, as well as of relations which are not industrial at all, which must be democratically controlled in order that democratic control within any industry may have its desired effect.

Suppose a coal miner or a steel mill completely owned by the whole body of those who work in it, and managed as democratically as you please. Such a state of affairs might be of considerable benefit to the workers in that mine or mill, but it would not free them from all exploitation. They cannot live on coal or on steel. In marketing their product and getting the things they need they would still not be their own masters. Certain workers in Italy found that out years ago.

Instead of going out on strike, they stayed in the mills and locked the owners out. The scheme didn't work. The owners could win in either of two ways—quickly, by calling in the political power in the form of soldiers; or a little more slowly, by just waiting.

Again, suppose the entire steel industry or the entire dress industry to be collectively owned and democratically governed by those who work in it. In the one case, the workers having monopolistic control of a commodity without which no other industry can go on, they could (and would) exploit everybody else by charging a monopoly price for steel. Not for long, though. Everybody else would

soon use political power to break their monopoly. In the other case, ready-made dresses not being a basic necessity, the workers in that industry would still be subject to exploitation, no longer by dress manufacturers, but by those who controlled the textile industry and the power industry and by some other elements.

Communist-Anarchists, Colonizers, doctrinaire Co-operationists, and in some measure the now almost forgotten Guild Socialists all played with this notion of ignoring political relations, treating political democracy as something "bogus" or worthless. None of them got far. When you put political power out at the door it comes back through the window. For political power is power over the people as a whole in all their relations. The question is, shall it be exercised by the people as a whole or shall it be, in form or in fact, the rule of the whole by a part? If the latter, then democracy within a group, or within a certain field of human relations, can have but a limited value.

### The Passing of Pilsudski

THE time is long past when Socialists could have mourned the death of Josef Pilsudski as the loss of a comrade. Yet there is little ground for hope that his passing will improve conditions in Poland. One of the few things that may stand to his credit is that, amid all the cruel tyranny of his regime, he seems to have tried to restrain one specific form of mass-madness and class crime—that of Anti-Semitism. In another way, he may perhaps be regretted without being praised. He appears to have left no assured successor and no organization capable of carrying on in an orderly way. Under present circumstances, so unfavorable to a resurgence of democracy, there may ensue a struggle among his satraps for the vacant chieftaincy. The only thing worse than a dictator securely enthroned is a gang of would-be dictators warring among themselves.

Pilsudski's desertion of the Socialist cause was less astonishing than Mussolini's, much less than Macdonald's. His Socialism had at best been of a queer sort. Not only was it deeply tinged with nationalism; that was not to be wondered at. So long as the Poles were a divided and a subject people, every Polish movement which was more than a sect of necessity gave the demand for national unity and independence a high place in its program. What made this a fatal weakness in the case of Pilsudski and his associates was that neither his Socialism nor their Polish patriotism was ever wholeheartedly democratic. They were infected with the aristocratic tradition which has been the curse of all movements for Polish independence for a century and a half. In their day of triumph they ceased to be Socialists and became chauvinists toward neighboring peoples and oppressors at home.

After eight years of the Pilsudski dictatorship, Poland's international position is far worse than it has been at any time since the war. His policies have alienated the sympathy of democratic elements throughout the world. She has lost the backing of France, upon which she so largely relied. Driven by the Russian dangers to wish for Hitler's friendship and by the German danger to wish for friendship elsewhere, she knows that both dangers are so real that either friendship would be a sham.

Even from the nationalistic point of view, the dictatorship has miserably failed.

## Socialist Government Makes Big Gains

The Socialist government of Queensland, third largest of the Australian states, won a notable victory in state elections early this week when its clear majority was increased from four seats to 28.

At the same time, the so-called "extreme" Socialists who control the Labor Party of New South Wales, second of the Australian states, substantially increased their representation as a result of elections held the same day.

In Queensland the government headed by E. Forgan Smith, whose Socialist achievements have won the enthusiastic praise of the whole world, won 45 seats to 17 for all the opposition parties. In the last House the party line-up was 33 Socialists to 29 for the entire opposition.

In New South Wales the Labor Party is under the leadership of the so-called "extremist" J. E. Lang, which split some time ago from the Australian Labor Party. There the line-up of parties, following the current elections, is 66 anti-Labor to 24 for Labor. This is a substantial increase for Labor over the last parliament.

Strong efforts are being made for a reunion of the Labor Party, the issue dividing the two factions being largely an interpretation of financial obligations of the various states.

## Socialist Vote in Provincial Elections in Netherlands

In the recent provincial elections in the Netherlands the Socialist Party polled 732,592 votes, or 21.3 per cent of the total, running a good second to the Catholics, who polled 1,029,924 or 27.6 per cent.

The Communists polled 127,574, and the dissident Socialists 51,607. The Socialists won 126 seats, a loss of one, the dissident Socialists elected 4, while the Communists elected 12 as against 10.

The Nazis, with an enormous propaganda machine lavishly financed from Germany, polled 294,484 votes and elected 44 provincial councillors. This was their first appearance in Dutch politics, and considering the circumstances under which they were able to conduct the election it is considered a remarkable victory for democracy and liberty that they were kept down to the relatively small vote they were able to secure.

### Speaking of Wage Cuts

One of our fellow workers on the payroll of a large corporation "earns" a salary of \$300,000 yearly. Charles M. Schwab pulls down \$250,000, not counting overtime work, for Bethlehem Steel, and Walter S. Gifford of the American Telephone Co., receives valuta to the extent of \$206,000 with which to keep the wolves away from his humble abode.