

Terre Haute Employers Joined with Criminals To Fight Labor Unions

Piety, Pimps, Profits and
Pelf in Alliance Against
Workers—Story of Cham-
ber of Commerce Politics.

By James Oneal

THE recent general strike in Terre Haute has historical backgrounds that could not be considered last week. For at least three decades a dollarocracy of pelf and politics had been transforming the city into a little feudalism. Why the professional "muckrakers" of that period overlooked it is a mystery.

In 1915 Judson Oneal, brother of the writer, published a 36 page pamphlet in which he reviewed the evolution of this politico-economic feudalism. It appeared under the name "Citizen," for a worker had to be cautious if he were to retain his job; hence the precaution of not giving his name to the pamphlet. A few of the high spots in the record will make this feudalism vivid.

Tax dodging by Eminent Persons was notorious, and this was especially true of property owners on Wabash Avenue, the main business street. Property of these Eminent Persons was taxed at about 25 per cent of its value while homes of workers were listed at 60 and 75 per cent. Details were presented from official records and names of the dodgers were given.

The water works was established in 1871 and the city invested \$50,000 in its stock. The usual financial juggling followed in the ensuing years and in 1911 it was revealed that the small householder was paying 30 cents per thousand gallons while corporations were paying 7 and 8 cents. One citizen installed his own plant and proved that he could supply water for all purposes at 30 cents per month.

Babbitts Against Unions

The electric street railway was owned by Stone and Webster, a Boston corporation which in 1912 controlled 60 per cent of the commercial (water) power developed and then under construction in this country. Due to a spy system and discrimination against union men, the whole system was tied up in a strike in 1902. The business interests of the city formed "The Citizens' Protective League" to aid the traction company.

The Columbian Enameling and Stamping Company, the cause of the recent general strike, was even then an irritation as it was one of the corporations promised exemption from taxation by the Commercial Club. The League included practically all of the tax-dodging Eminent Persons and some prominent politicians and it served as a strike-breaking organization. To show their contempt for the traction strikers in 1902, many League members boarded a number of cars and under guard paid a visit to the Columbian Enameling and Stamping Company.

W. C. Ball, who had for years published the Gazette as the only non-union daily in the city, wrote an Indianapolis paper suggesting the enactment of a sweeping anti-strike law. His idea was legislation to conscript the labor of strikers for the corporation against whom they struck "to the end that the world may not be deprived of" (Continued on Page Three)

McLevy Honored for Efforts To Build a 'City Beautiful'

By Abraham Knepler
Special to The New Leader

BRIDGEPORT.—Mayor Jasper McLevy was among the 13 outstanding persons in Fairfield County publicly cited by the Fairfield County Planning Association for the leading part they have taken in developing the physical appearance of the county, especially in the matter of parkways and shore resort facilities. It was the first time in the history of the association that it has publicly made citations.

The interesting part in the citation made to McLevy was recognition of the fact that his "philosophy of life"—which is Socialism—is a "better social and economic order," because of its striving for a planned order of existence.

The citation to McLevy was made "because your philosophy of

Babbitts Band Against Labor In Terre Haute

Forces of "Law and Order"
Organize to Maintain
Their Profiteering Rule
Of the City.

Special to The New Leader

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—Business, banking and professional leaders, at a meeting in the Deming Hotel, have organized a "law and order" band to the slogan of "Terre Haute Aroused" as the result of the general strike which ended last week. The slogan recalls the old days of slavery when the ruling class always spoke of representing the "South," yet the slave owners and their politicians never thought of anybody outside of their ruling clique. So the "Terre Haute" that is aroused consists of the Chamber of Commerce and its allies that think, not in terms of the thousands of working people, but of the minority of capitalists, bankers, and their professional followers.

The "law and order" cohorts assembled at the call of the Chamber of Commerce, the Terre Haute Real Estate Board, the Terre Haute Retail Merchants' Association and the Manufacturers' and Employers' Council. Suggestions for insuring "law and order" included appropriations for additional police, formation of vigilance committees and passage of enforcing ordinances. Petitions will also be circulated seeking support outside the charmed circle of organized capital.

In the speeches made at this assembly not a word was said about the inhuman conditions that affect the lives of thousands of human beings nor of the "chiseling" by the Columbian Stamping and Enameling Company which contributed to the strike. H. A. Collins, publisher of a mail advertising agency, delivered the keynote address. In this speech the misery of the working masses was as far beyond his purview as the lives of Negro slaves were to the politicians of the slave regime.

Collins declared that the city is "in danger of losing its major industries" and added that as a result of the strike several industries had received notice of the cancellation of orders. This was the substance of the "keynote" address. In the name of "Terre Haute Aroused," he spoke for the minority of interests that had for many decades ruled the city and brought about the conditions that had provoked the organized workers to declare a labor holiday.

John T. Bensley of the old John Lamb machine, which for years had served as a bureau of the traction company, urged the assembled Babbitts "to stand ready, with our lives, if necessary, to preserve constitutional rights." As a lawyer it did not occur to him that duty belongs to the civil au- (Continued on Page Three)

Labor in State Rallies Behind Minimum Wage

Meany, Dubinsky, Hillman
and Rose Schneiderman
Join in Demands for Bet-
ter Wages and Hours in
Hotels and Restaurants.

GEORGE MEANY, President of the State Federation of Labor, today characterized as "pure bunk" the claim of the hotel and restaurant industry in New York State that it is "unable" to pay proposed minimum fair wages because of an alleged consumer's strike. Meany's statement was issued along with similar statements by David Dubinsky, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; Sidney Hillman, President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; and Miss Rose Schneiderman, President of the Women's Trade Union League. All four labor leaders denounced the wages and working conditions now prevailing in the hotel and restaurant industry as "sub-standard" and "feudal," and pledged organized labor's aggressive support of the minimum wage rates recommended by the Hotel and Restaurant Wage Board.

Miss Schneiderman proposed a boycott by members of the Women's Trade Union League of hotels and restaurants refusing to abide by the decision of the Minimum Wage Board. The statements were issued by the Citizens' Committee to Promote Decent Wages in Restaurants and Hotels, of which Mrs. Elinore M. Herriek, Director of the Regional Labor Board, is Chairman.

The rates as embodied in a proposed Minimum Fair Wage Order call for the following minimum wage rates:

Waitresses, 18c per hour;
Non-service food workers, 27c per hour;
Lodging workers, 30c per hr.;
Resident employees (service and non-service), \$10.00 per week.

A hearing on these rates will be held before Industrial Commissioner Elmer F. Andrews on August 5. Up-to-date hearings will take place in Albany, August 6; Utica, August 7, and Buffalo, August 8.

A Reversion to Slavery

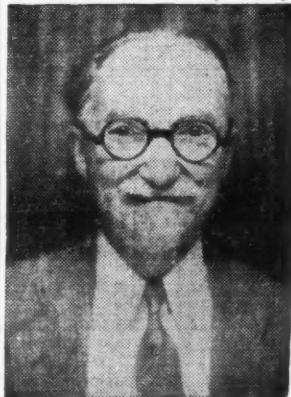
Referring to the findings of the Minimum Wage Board as "turning the white light of publicity on conditions that are shocking," Meany referred to the Society of Restaurateurs as "one group of employers who have absolutely

(Continued on Page Two)

Adolph Dreifuss, Socialist, Dies in Chicago at 62

CHICAGO.—Adolph Dreifuss, outstanding among American Socialists of German origin, died Tuesday, July 23, at his home here after an illness of almost two years.

Dreifuss, who was 62, joined the Social-Democratic Party forty-



two years ago and he was active as speaker, editor and secretary since he came to this country early in the century. For ten years he edited the Arbeiter-Zeitung in Chicago and Milwaukee. For five years he was secretary of the German Federation of the Socialist Party. From 1931 to 1933 he was local secretary for Cook County.

Recently, Comrade Dreifuss has been active in anti-fascist work among German organizations. Also within the past few months he wrote a series of articles, autobiographical in nature, for the Neue Volkszeitung.

The principal funeral address was delivered in German by Heinrich Bartel, Milwaukee, a colleague of Dreifuss for many years. John M. Collins, associated with Dreifuss in labor struggles for decades, and Clarence Senior, also spoke.

Vienna Masses Pay Honor To Gloeckel at Funeral

VIENNA.—The clerico-fascist dictatorship of Austria is convinced that the Socialist movement is as strong as ever despite outlawing and the official persecution of its active workers. This was demonstrated when more than 5,000 Socialist mourners openly attended the burial of the ashes of their beloved Vienna councillor, Dr. Otto Gloeckel, father of Austrian education reform.

Most of his work has been destroyed since the clerico-fascist counter-revolution last year. Comrade Gloeckel died of a broken heart and as a result of long imprisonment without trial. All the elected city councillors of Vienna, who had been expelled at the time of the Dollfuss counter-revolution, were present in the cemetery. The police beat and arrested several men and their wives at the grave for dropping red carnations upon the coffin. A youth of 14 was beaten about the head with truncheons so that he collapsed. Thereupon the assembled thousands began to shout: "Away with fascist brutality!"

Social Control And Planning Is Labor's Demand

Green Hails Labor Disputes
Act as Vital Step in Battle
To Curb Exploitation of
Wage Earners.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Reviewing forty years of effort by the organized workers to obtain a labor act that would be satisfactory to the trade unions, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in an editorial in the August number of the American Federationist, expresses satisfaction with the Wagner-Connelly National Labor Relations Act. The first step, he writes, was the Clayton Anti-Trust Act.

"The second gain was the Norris-LaGuardia Act outlawing yellow dog contracts through which workers were forced to give up the right to union membership as a condition of employment," Mr. Green continues.

"The third was Section 7-A of the National Recovery Act assuring workers the right to organize and bargain collectively with their employers through representatives of their own choosing.

"The fourth was the Railway Labor Act together with the Emergency Railroad Transportation Act which definitely assured to railroad workers the right to organize.

"Wagner Act Prohibitions established a board to deal with violations of this section and to authorize elections for the selection of collective bargaining representatives.

"The sixth, the Wagner law, declares it as unfair labor practices for employers to do the following:

(1) To interfere with the right to union membership and collective bargaining.

(2) To dominate or interfere with any union organization.

(3) To discriminate against union members.

(4) To discharge or discriminate against a member who files charges under the law.

"A national labor relations board is created to administer this Act. This law covers all employees engaged in work whose interruption might impair the instrumentalities of commerce, interrupt the flow of commerce, or interfere with the flow of raw materials and processed or manufactured goods, or causing decrease in employment which might impair output of goods in commerce.

"Wage earners of this country (Continued on Page Two)

Workers' Sport Meet in Chicago September 1

CHICAGO.—A track and field meet at Stagg Field University of Chicago, is being held on Sept. 1 the Central States District of the newly formed Workers' Sport League of America. The program begins at 8 a. m. and runs through the entire morning and afternoon. In the evening a festival will be held in the auditorium of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Hall, 333 South Ashland Blvd.

The Workers' Sport League was formed May 11 by the amalgamation of three national labor sport groups and is endorsed by the Socialist Party. The headquarters of the Central States District is 3721 Southport Ave., Chicago.

Comintern Congress Calls for War On World Labor Movement; Favors Alliances with Bourgeois States

Harlem Labor Committee Follows "Runaway" Bakeries From Bronx

The Harlem Negro Labor Committee which was organized last week is swinging into action as more than twenty negroes and white workers are picketing three bakery shops owned by N. Shapiro. They are located at 391 and 631 Lenox and 2794 8th Avenues. These bakeries were formerly located in the Bronx where Local 507 of the Bakery and Confectionary Workers' Union had full control. Shapiro moved his bake shops in Harlem to escape the union and as a result has cut wages to Negro and white workers to as low as \$2 per day.

Frank R. Crosswaith, chairman of the Negro Labor committee, said that the committee will throw all its strength behind the strike and help Local 507 to gain for the workers their just demands.

Hitler's Paper Boasting of Labor 'Peace'

Contrasts Reich with Turbulent
America—German
Workers Slugged Into
'Unified' Labor Front.

THE Völkischer Beobachter of Munich, Adolf Hitler's own personal organ, is excited over the protests against recent occurrences in his Nazi paradise coming from the United States, and meets the criticisms in the typical Nazi "I'm as honest as you are, you crook" fashion.

To prove that everything is quite all right on the Kurfürstendamm because there are troubles in other parts of the world, the V. B. prints pictures of strikers clashing with strike-breakers in Sioux Falls, S. D., and of a Negro lynching in Florida.

Over the strike picture Adolf's editor wrote, "Workers at Peace in Germany; Turbulence Abroad." Under the picture he wrote the following: "Here must union strikers fight strike-breakers and members of their own nation with sticks and stones because, in the freest state in the world [he means the United States], and wait till Adolf reads that! It is not possible to organize a general labor front such as Hitler's Germany has."

And here is a picture of the "peace" in "Hitler's Germany," where there is a "general labor front!"

The labor trustee for Saxony, (Continued on Page Seven)

New Witnesses Give Hope For Mooney's Freedom

SAN FRANCISCO.—Hopes for the release of Tom Mooney were brighter this week when Geo. T. Davis, attorney for the Molders Defense Committee, found four new witnesses in behalf of Mooney incarcerated in San Quentin or prejudiced testimony that he planted the "Preparedness Day" bomb on July 28, 1916.

Davis, who disclosed the witnesses' names in Sacramento identified them as J. E. Hellenius, salesman, and Ed Rimekle, laborer both of San Francisco, and Mr. and Mrs. Karl K. Hatcher of Woodland, Cal.

The attorney said Hellenius and Rimekle would testify that the bomb which killed a score of bystanders during the "Preparedness Day" parade and led to Mooney's murder conviction, was tossed from a building instead of being left in a suitcase on a street corner.

The habeas corpus hearing which was to take place September 28, but an application for immediate appointment of a commissioner to take depositions of witnesses was granted by the California Supreme Court.

More than 8,000 workers jammed the city auditorium to see a picture depicting the life of Tom Mooney in San Quentin prison. The picture, which carried the voice of Mooney, was shown under the auspices of the Molders' Defense Committee.

Green Demands Wider Boycott Of Third Reich

A. F. of L. Flays Latest Out-
burst of Nazi Insanity;
Asks Government to Act.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Seeing in the recent events in Nazi Germany confirmation of the justice of Labor's boycott of Germany so long as the Hitler rule endures, William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, called for intensification of the boycott, as well as for official action by the American government providing "for a cessation of the brutal, inhuman treatment being perpetrated upon the laboring people, who wish to preserve their democratic trade unions in Germany."

The statement, reserved and moderate in tone but filled with the burning indignation against the horrors of the Hitler regime, has produced a profound impression in high government circles, as well as among the public at large.

The statement in full follows: From the American Fed. of Labor Official Information and Publicity Service.

"The destruction of German Trade Unions, the persecution of the Jews, and the blood purge inaugurated by the Hitler Government shocked the entire world. Now all of this horrible treatment accorded residents of Germany is being supplemented by further persecution and further drives against the Jews and Catholics residing in Germany.

"This all serves to vindicate the action of the American Federation of Labor in declaring a boycott against German goods and German services. Every man and woman who loves liberty, freedom and justice must protest against the brutal action of Hitler and the Hitler Government against free democratic trade unions, the Jewish people and German Catholics.

"In behalf of the American Federation of Labor, I repeat its official protest against the most recent action of the Hitler Government. Surely the governing nations which make up the civilized world can not longer remain indifferent to the action of a tyrant such as Hitler, to his exelling in brutality and fiendish persecution the rulers of a bygone pagan age. The time has arrived when Germany ought to be boycotted, not only by Labor and its friends but by all the people of the United States.

"Furthermore, in the light of historical events it would appear that the hour has arrived when our own government ought to take appropriate action which the exigencies of the situation demand, providing for a cessation of the brutal, inhuman treatment being perpetrated upon the laboring people, who wish to preserve their democratic trade unions in Germany." (Continued on Page Three)

Many Central Labor Bodies Back Hillquit Amendment

CHICAGO.—Endorsements of the Hillquit Workers' Rights Amendment were received last week from second state federation of labor convention and the first international union convention since the Amendment was introduced into Congress last month, according to the Labor Committee for the Amendment. Leo Krzycki, chairman of the committee, said that endorsements were beginning to come in faster as the news of the Amendment reaches more and more trade unionists.

The American Federation of Hosiery Workers convention in Philadelphia enthusiastically voted to start a special campaign to secure support for the Amendment and to bring pressure on the House Judiciary committee, where the bill now is, to get a public hearing and a favorable report.

Doctrine of Bogus Democracy Proclaimed at Session Called to Give Approval To Coalitions With Capitalist Governments.

By John Powers

AFTER repeated postponements the seventh congress of the Communist International has finally been permitted to meet. Or, to put it more precisely: the congress has been convoked to say amen to what has been decided for it by Stalin. The resolutions and pronouncements adopted by the congress as this is being written confirm what has been foreshadowed in The New Leader in the past few weeks. Adding gayety to the occasion is the pronouncement by the congress of the new official theory of bogus Communist democracy.

The significance of the congress is the emphasis it has given to the moral, political and ideological bankruptcy of international Communism. What has been clearly apparent to all honest and intelligent observers receives added confirmation.

In The New Leader of July 20 we wrote:

"Peace and alliances with bourgeois governments and war against the international labor movement" will be the policy if not the official slogan of the Comintern when it is finally permitted to assemble."

The congress of paid functionaries and agents of Josef Stalin has fully confirmed this statement. It offered no surprises, for contrary to the opinion that the sudden interest evinced by the Communist International in the defense of "bourgeois democracy" constitutes a complete volte face, there is nothing surprising in this gesture.

Clear indications that this would be the position taken by the congress had been available for some time in the attitude of the Communist parties in those countries (France and Poland) where the interests of the Russian Communist dictatorship require a temporary acceptance of democratic or rather pseudo-democratic doctrine.

This was the very same exigency that moved Hitler to don the toga of democracy when he was fighting for power in Germany. He, too, spoke of "the people's will" as justification for his assumption of power. Concealed in the folds of his spurious democracy was the dagger with which he later slew it. The congress of the Comintern, emphasizing once more the close affinity between Communism and fascism, adopted the fascist tactics. Henceforward the Communist policy—in those countries where it may be necessary—will be to make false love to democracy and to betray it with a kiss.

Meeting Behind Closed Doors

We may be sure that it was not a sense of shame that prompted the Comintern congress to meet behind closed doors and to permit the world to know only such of its decisions or as much of its proceedings as its paymasters in the Kremlin saw fit. It was necessary to meet behind closed doors in order to provide the proper precautions against such possible in- (Continued on Page Six)

Francis J. Gorman, first vice-president of the United Textile Workers, in a letter to Krzycki, urged that the Amendment and the necessity for it be made "a matter for discussion in every local union in the country."

The Wisconsin Federation of Labor convention at its Appleton convention, recorded itself in favor of the Amendment, which had already been endorsed by the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council and many local unions in the state. The previous week, the Montana Federation convention endorsed the Amendment.

A. F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and former chairman of the Brotherhood's central committee, wrote "I believe the Amendment is a step in the right direction, for it will enlarge Congress' powers to deal with social legislation, I (Continued on Page Two)

Hillquit Amendment Wins Nation-Wide Support

Central Bodies and Local Unions Backing Measure

(Continued from Page One)

A. Philip Randolph, fighting president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, who has just won a victory over the anti-union Pullman company, also added his name to the growing list of members of the Labor Committee for the Workers' Rights Amendment. Others joining the Committee last week included F. S. Goldthwaite, secretary of the Punks-tawney C.L.U.; Carl Holderman, Paterson; Alexander Kellenberg, Philadelphia; Luther Adams, Reading; John Banachowitz, Milwaukee; and John W. Edelman, Philadelphia, all of the Hosiery Workers; James D. Graham, president, Montana Federation of Labor; Colin McIntyre, president, Building Laborers' Union, New Haven, Connecticut; Robert Wilson, secretary, U.M.W.A. No. 1897, Centralia, Ill.; John W. Ellison, agent, Marine Firemen, Buffalo, and Gullford Lard, No. 1810 U.T.W., Woonsocket, R. I.

Additional endorsements from locals received according to Krzycki, included No. 102, L.B.E.W., Passaic; No. 65, L.B.E.W., Butte; No. 1397, U.M.W.A., Centralia, Ill.; Division 611, B. of L. E., Eldon, Mo.; Dallas local, A. F. of T.; Local 1, P.M.A., the largest in the country with 2,400 members; No. 478, I.A.M., Garfield Park, Chicago, and the Petersburg-Hopewell central labor union.

The conference called by the Harlem Labor Committee, with delegates from 110 unions present, voted last week to back the Amendment.

The address of the Labor Committee is Moxley Bldg., Clinton st., Chicago, Ill. Additional endorsements should be sent to Lea Krzycki, chairman, at that address.

Hudson County, N. J., Labor Endorses Amendment

The Hudson County, N. J. Central Labor Union, meeting at Fraternity Hall, 256 Central Avenue, Jersey City, went on record at its last meeting in favor of the Hillquit Workers' Rights Amendment. The Central Body upon motion of Valentine Bausch, active New Jersey Socialist and trade unionist, unanimously endorsed the amendment and voted to support the resolution of Congressman Marcantonio of New York looking toward the enactment of the amendment. At the same meeting the Central Labor Union unanimously endorsed the proposal for an independent political party of Labor, and endorsed the Labor Chest for the war upon fascism. At the same time, following a speech by Paul Reid of the Communist "innocents" American League against War and Fascism, the Central Body rejected Communist control of any organization no matter how meritorious its avowed aims might be.

Detroit Labor Approves Amendment

DETROIT.—With the active support of Frank X. Martel, and the approval of the executive committee, the Wayne County Federation of Labor unanimously went on record endorsing the Workers' Rights Amendment, HJR 327, at its last meeting.

Amendment Winning Farmer Support

DURANT, Okla.—The Bryan County Convention of the American Farmers and Farm Laborers' Union just endorsed the Workers' Rights Amendment and is starting a petition campaign to Congressmen P. O. Gassaway, an Oklahoma member of the House Judiciary Committee, for a favorable report.

Grand Rapids Labor Federation Endorses Amendment

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—The Grand Rapids Federation of Labor last Friday unanimously endorsed the Hillquit Workers' Rights Amendment and asked its constituent organizations to do likewise.

Wisconsin Painters' Convention Endorses Amendment

MADISON, Wis.—The Wisconsin State Conference of Journeymen Painters, representing approximately nine thousand journeymen in the state in convention here last week, adopted a resolution requesting a public hearing and a favorable report of the House Judiciary committee on the Hillquit Workers' Rights Amendment, HJR 327. John Schweigert, state secretary-treasurer, immediately notified Hattin M. Summers, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee at Washington.

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St. Louis Auto Workers O.K. Bill

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Auto Workers' Union No. 18336 has endorsed the Hillquit Workers' Rights Amendment. They have instructed their delegate to the national convention, which will be held in Detroit on August 26, to work for its endorsement there.

Baltimore Labor Swings Into Line

BALTIMORE.—The past week saw endorsements of the Hillquit Workers' Rights Amendment to the Federal Constitution by the joint board of the Cloakmakers, the joint board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and by Printing Pressmen's Union No. 61. The amendment is being studied by the Baltimore, Maryland, State, and District of Columbia Federations of Labor.

Labor in State Rallies Behind Minimum Wage

(Continued from Page One)

failed to profit by the bitter experience of this depression."

"Evidently this group is still thinking in terms of employer-employee relationships that are a throwback to the days of slavery and peonage," said Meany. "Mr. Henkle's statement that the hotel and restaurant industry in this State is facing a consumers strike because of conditions imposed by this report is pure bunk. But if it were not bunk, if it were wholly and literally true, how can any one who thinks in terms of humanity and decency use this as an argument in favor of continuing the deplorable conditions under which women and minors have been forced to work in the hotel and restaurant industry."

Meany said the report rendered by the board can only be "justified because of the fact that it represents a slight improvement in these conditions," and said that organized labor in the State would throw its strength into the movement to bring some standards into this industry.

President Dubinsky attacked the contention of the restaurant and hotel employers that they cannot pay the proposed minimum wage rates as "a damning indictment of this industry," and called conditions "appallingly sub-standard."

Best Heeled Bosses

"Organized labor," said Dubinsky, "stands behind these Wage Board recommendations, principally because, without any exception, they will kill the vicious practice of deductions from wages." Dubinsky said that the rates can be accepted only as a transition wage in the light of conditions in this industry, and added that the State "cannot put its seal of approval and authority upon wages a penny below those now recommended by the board."

Charging that the leaders in the hotel industry "are the most unscrupulous, best heeled and successful employers' group operating in the State," President Hillman served notice that the Amalgamated Clothing Workers will help the fight to end feudal conditions in that industry.

"Hotels in this State still have the feudal privilege of working their employees twenty-four hours a day and seven days a week for little or nothing in cash wages. It is no wonder that they are preparing for a finish fight. I should like to serve notice on them that organized labor is prepared to fight for the adoption of these minimum wage schedules."

Miss Schneiderman stated that her organization will call upon its members to withhold patronage from such places as refuse to abide by the decision of the Minimum Wage Board.

"The Women's Trade Union League is shocked but not at all surprised by the attitude of the hotel and restaurant owners toward the order of the Minimum Wage Board," said Miss Schneiderman. "Captains of an industry who take pride in their ability to grow, expand and thrive on the exploitation of women and minors will go the limit to resist any attempt to regulate and humanize working conditions governing that industry—even if that attempt is made by the State itself."

"We propose to ask our large membership throughout the State to withhold patronage from such places as refuse to abide by the decision of the Minimum Wage Board."

Rhode Island

A Socialist candidate has been entered in the special congressional campaign, H. Gullford Liard, leader of the textile strikers of the Uxbridge mills. Several truckloads of provisions for the strikers have been collected by the party, which is trying to set up a permanent state strike relief machinery together with unions and liberals. Dr. Eric Stone, 189 Thayer St., Providence, has been elected state secretary.

Gov. Earle Betrays the Aged

By Darlington Hoopes

HARRISBURG.—With typical old party disregard for platform pledges, Governor Earle has cut the appropriation for Old Age Assistance from the \$40,000,000 approved by the House and Senate to his budget figure of \$19,880,000. The seventh plank of the Democratic State platform in the 1934 campaign advocated "Individual economic security through adequate old-age pension."

The Act placed upon the Pennsylvania statute books by a Republican administration in 1933 is old and old-age pension law. Instead of providing a flat pension of at least \$30 a month to every person over 60 years of age who is not self-supporting it provides only for assistance to paupers who are not over 70 years. Its provisions are so inadequate that Pennsylvania does not qualify for contributions from the Federal government, which requires among other things that the age limit shall not be over 60.

Democratic spellbinders lambasted this law through the campaign and promised relief, but actions speak louder than words and Governor Earle has now shown that he, too, considers a platform as something to get in on rather than something to stand on.

The average grant under this grossly inadequate law has been less than \$21 per month. Despite



Darlington Hoopes

the 70-year requirement, over 113,000 persons applied for old-age assistance before May 31. When this bill was before the House in June only 52,000 of these applications had been investigated. Over 37,000 had qualified, but on account of lack of funds only 32,000 were being paid. With the amount allowed in Governor Earle's budget, only a few over 40,000 could be cared for. The figures furnished by his own Department of Welfare, after they had been demanded by a House resolution, introduced by me, indicated that over 82,000 would qualify.

With this information before it, which the Governor did not have when he prepared his budget, the House by a vote of 135 to 33 adopted my amendment increasing the appropriation from \$19,880,000 to \$40,000,000 and the Senate approved it. Now, although everyone knows that we must have a special session next year to raise funds for unemployment relief, the Governor has cut this grant back to its former figure and thus has completely repudiated his platform pledge. They promise old-age pensions but are not willing to tax the wealthy enough to pay paper old-age assistance.

If the age limit were reduced to 65, which is necessary to obtain help from the Federal government census experts tell us that the number of eligible applicants would be doubled, but Earle's budget provided less than half enough for those over 70.

He can't blame this on the Republican Senate. They passed it. He could have approved it and put it up to the special session to find the funds. Instead he has betrayed the aged of Pennsylvania. Thousands of those who misplaced their confidence in him will die before they receive the paltry benefits provided in our present law, and we who fought for the increase will have to continue explaining why some receive assistance while others equally qualified do not.

The Party is Reunited

By George I. Steinhardt

CALENDERS bear black marks indicating the days when, in the past, the party was split. But the calendar of July 15, 1935, is marked in red—that day the Socialist Party was saved.

The National Executive Committee assembled in New York to answer a momentous question. Disagreements in the Party were followed by bitter personal conflicts and a determined struggle between the contending forces. Charges and counter-charges of constitutional violations were made and each side accused the other of ignoring basic, ethical standards of conduct.

As part of this internecine struggle the forces opposed to the State Committee of New York who had started a movement for the revocation of the New York State Charter. Had this been accomplished the Party throughout the country would have been wrecked. The situation seemed hopeless. To those who had helped build the Party the days ahead were days of black despair.

Finally, the N.E.C. met. The question it had to determine was: Shall we use the hatchet or shall we bury it?

Under the magnificent leader-

ship of Dan Hoan, ably seconded by Darlington Hoopes and Jim Graham, that question was decisively answered by burying the hatchet.

An agreement between a subcommittee of the N.E.C. and members of the State Committee and State Executive Committee was reached and this was approved by the following composing a majority of the members of the N.E.C.: Hoan, Hoopes, Graham, Krzycki, Coolidge, Thomas and Oneal. The New York State Committee approved it unanimously.

The Centrists have long labored to end this conflict now feel gratified. We are certain that the bulk of the Party membership share, with relief, our joy. Certain phases of this agreement may not satisfy some of the sincere comrades, but as Dan Hoan said: "No document can possibly be entirely satisfactory to all."

The final outcome should be accepted by those who are desirous of seeing a united Socialist Party in the spirit expressed by Lee in a statement issued to the press in which he said in part: "We do not feel that it is a matter of victory or defeat for us or for anyone else. I have no doubt that a large majority of our Party members will take the same view and that it will set the tone for the future."

Social Control and Planning Is Labor's Demand

(Continued from Page One)

will not be tolerated, and to set up agencies to prescribe such additional safeguards as may be necessary from time to time.

"Congress must have power to act if we are to protect our interests by planning."

Employers to Fight

Pointing out that the workers regarded the Recovery Act establishing as rights the minimum wage, maximum hours and trade union membership as the first real effort by the Federal government to give them constructive help, Mr. Green continued:

"The technicalities upon which the Supreme Court declared the National Recovery Act unconstitutional did not seem to wage earners adequate grounds for depriving them of the agency intended to compel industries to serve social purposes."

"Organized employers have already served notice they do not intend to comply with the Wagner Act and that they intend to do everything in their power to have this law declared unconstitutional. They know full well that in the battle of litigation they have the heavy advantage of unlimited funds to employ the shrewdest and most able lawyers as well as the tide over the period of waiting."

"There is no real justification or permanent economic advantage from continuing to sacrifice the welfare of that group of our citizens called Labor to speed in material progress and the building up of large private fortunes which inevitably obstruct social welfare."

Massachusetts

Lynn.—The Socialist Party local is holding a picnic Sunday, Aug. 4, at Lincoln Park. The park is on Highland Ave. (Route 107), near the Lynn-Salem boundary line. There will be sports, dancing and all kinds of refreshments. Joseph Salerno of Lawrence and Alfred Baker Lewis will speak.

How'd You Like to Eat on Twenty-five Cents a Day?

By Gertrude Weil Klein

A CHILD can eat plenty and properly for 25 cents a day, and recent reports of undernourishment in the public schools has nothing to do with poverty, in the opinion of Miss Lucy H. Gillett, head of the nutrition bureau of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. Miss Gillett says the poor little rich children are just as undernourished as are the children of the poor.—*News item.*

Just for the heck of it—assuming that Miss Gillett knows what she is talking about—I tried to figure out a 25¢ menu, and here's as far as I got. All experts agree that a child needs a quart of milk a day. That's 13¢ for Grade B; two eggs, or its equivalent in meat, fish or cheese, 7¢; bread and butter, 4¢; potatoes and other vegetables, 4¢. That's 28¢ already, and for a normal, growing child just about sufficient food for one meal, not three. This does not provide for orange juice, fruits, desserts, sweets of any kind, or cereal. Maybe some of you kind ladies who are better financiers than I can figure it out. I'm licked.

But, of course, the most damnable outrage of all is the situation itself, the fact that one child out of every five in our public schools is suffering from malnutrition (a fancy name for slow starvation). No reason for it, no reason at all. The earth is teeming with produce, and with people willing to bring it to our doors. The insanity of it is a hideous thing to contemplate.



G. Weil Klein

and a dangerous thing to permit to exist.

Smile, Damn You, Comrade!

DO you get dizzy when you try to follow the new, newer, newest lines from Moscow? Do you feel nausea in the morning upon perusing the Russian dispatches in the daily newspapers?

Take a deep breath and relax. The red flags will disappear from before your eyes, and bogus bourgeois democracy will appear in the guise of a beautiful maiden in distress. "Bourgeois Democracy Must Be Saved." That is it must be saved on Tuesday. On Wednesdays, "Decisive Struggle Against Bourgeoisie, Communist Aim." You pay your money and you take your choice.

Pretty tough assignment trying to harangue your disciples out of one corner of your mouth and twitter reassuringly to the capitalist interests out of the other. No wonder the headlines seem so crazy.

Confusion Compounded

(On reading Dr. Einstein's New Theory about Space)

Space, they now tell us, is matter,

And yesterday time was space,

And I'll be a mad March Hatter,

If things move on at this pace.

If space, as they say is matter,

Then matter, indeed, must be space,

Let me see, do I know where I'm at?

This mathematical chatter

Puts parallel lines in my face:

But parallel lines as they scatter

In a widely separate race,

Turn back in time, and the latter

Converges in space.

Oh, time and space and matter!

Confusion compounded doth grow!

Tomorrow new theories will shatter

The truths that I think I know.

Brookwood Week-end Was Big Success for I.L.G.W.U.

KATONAH, N. Y.—Inspired by a weekend labor institute at Brookwood Labor College, 46 members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union last Sunday pledged their support to workers' education.

Oldtimers in the labor movement and members who had joined since the NRA, alike expressed their appreciation to their own educational department, which has arranged the institute, their teachers, and to the Brookwood staff for opening their eyes to the possibilities of workers' education.

Luigi Antonini, manager of Local 89 and first vice-president of the union, took part in some of the class sessions, and in the entertainment on Saturday night. The singing of labor songs, of which the Anthem of the I.L.G.W.U. was most popular, and land and water sports joined to make the institute a success. For most of the students the institute came to a close on Sunday, but 14 members of Local 22 spent an additional three days at the labor college in study of the economics of the dress industry, parliamentary law and public speaking.

In opening the institute, Fannie Cohn pointed to the necessity for workers' education, if labor was to prevent the coming of fascism. Lessons learned from 14 years of active participation in the labor movement will be discussed at Brookwood during the weekend of

Herbert M. Merrill Named For Mayor of Schenectady

SCHENECTADY.—Herbert M. Merrill, New York State Secretary of the Socialist Party and former assemblyman, has been nominated as Socialist candidate for Mayor for the fall elections.

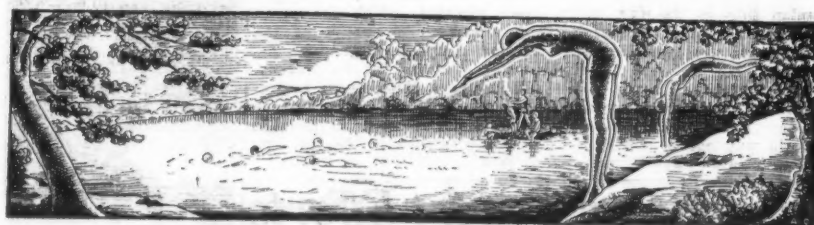
Others nominated are: Assemblyman, first district, R. Florence Martin; second district, Lewi Tonks; county commissioner of public welfare, James F. Houlihan; councilmen—at-large, Charles W. Noonan, William L. Flynn, Frank H. Blood, Bernard Golub, Walter Ferguson and Irving D. Pangborn.

The preamble of the Socialist platform declares that the Socialist, if elected to office, will assume no responsibility for previous municipal extravaganzas made by former administration.

"The Socialist Party is today the one democratic party of the workers whose program would remove the causes of unemployment and security and replace them with work and plenty for all."

"Our candidates for supervisor and councilmen are pledged to support the interests of the workingmen and women in their townships and ward. They will advocate the ownership and operation of a municipal light and power plant through a board upon which the workers, the consumers and the technicians are adequately represented."

August 9, 10 and 11, when graduates gather from all parts of the country for the first Brookwood Fellowship Institute and Reunion.



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How Politicians Joined With Criminals in Terre Haute

Evolution of the Machine That Provoked the Strike

(Continued from Page One)
that which it needs by cessation of its production."

Gouging the Babbitts

Some years after this strike these business men were complaining of the irregular and inefficient service the traction company was giving, and they protested that the company was selling electric light and power to merchants in Brazil, a town sixteen miles east of Terre Haute, at six cents per 1,000 kilowatts while the Terre Haute gentlemen were paying ten cents. The League Babbitts had contended during the strike of 1902 that the traction company should be permitted to run its own business in its own way. It was doing so. The irregular and inefficient car service tended to increase the business of stores and shops in the outlying sections of the city and the uptown Babbitts complained when their incomes declined. However, they were allies of the traction company in beating down the incomes of the workers.

During the strike about a hundred thugs were imported and equipped with blackjacks and guns. A notorious gangster, "Bat" Masterson, who had served the company in an Indianapolis strike, was imported. He later admitted before the public utilities commission that he had committed forgery and theft at the instigation of a traction official. The room of a union organizer was raided to secure the union charter and the raiders were paid \$20 for the job. Masterson admitted that the guns of the thugs were left in the office of the traction company.

Traction "Morality"

The strikebreaking thugs required some "entertainment" to break the monotony of their services to the traction company. Moreover, the ruling Babbitts must conserve the "morality" of the city. Testimony before the Public Utilities Commission revealed that traction company officials conducted some of the imported slugs on a drunken caucous through the red light district the climax of which was a "high time" in a notorious Negro joint!

By the year 1915 the policy of drawing industrial plants to Terre Haute and so placing them that they would have little or no taxes to pay while the small homeowners footed the bill, became a theme of common jest. The city boundaries resembled a streak of lightning. They zig-zagged here and there, winding in and around big factories and working class homes, generally leaving the factory outside of the city limits and bringing the homes within these limits.

In 1910 Councilman Greenleaf introduced an ordinance to extend the city limits to include the factories. The ordinance passed but Mayor Gerhardt vetoed it, frankly declaring that the Commercial Club, forerunner of the Chamber

of Commerce, had promised the factory owners immunity from taxes! This was saying that the Commercial Club was an upper house of the City Council with veto powers. Had the Central Labor Union petitioned the City Council to exempt the homes of working people from taxation one may imagine what a roar would have gone up from the Babbitts!

Mayor Louis Gerhardt was an easy-going German with no previous political experience before he was elected. I knew him as the owner of a bakery and bar adjoining the rolling mill in which I and other iron and steel workers worked. Gerhardt was putty in the hands of John Lamb, attorney for the traction company. Some wag wrote a few verses regarding the mayor bearing the title "Who's Mayor O' Terry Hut" in which two hooboes discussed the problem. The following lines are typical:

Who Is Mayor?

Some say the traction company now sits in the driver's seat,
And officers ride street cars free,
Say, that game's hard to beat,
Our "servant's" all like easy jobs
That get them good things free,
And that's why "good" men are
Content to bow the servile knee.

Then others tell us business men supply some well-fried fat;

Spendor and Poverty

By Ida Crouch-Hazlett

London.

THE hardy Norse ancestors of the British race battled too long with cold and storm to calmly submit forever to the rank injustice of kings. King John and Magna Charta were merely forerunners of John Ball and other leaders of the toilers, and finally of Cromwell, the fate of Charles and James, and the opening of that portal of capitalism, the revolution of 1688.

The economic structure of feudalism was shattered as a dominating factor in the nation's life, but the ancient emblems of class superiority still remained to damn the worker with an almost unbreakable inferiority complex.

The classic land of capitalism, as Marx characterized England, is still feudal in her spending, and has bequeathed to those who profit by economic favor the gentle and kindly manners toward the stranger that are so noticeable in all classes. One might say that these very pleasing manners are a combination of economic security and gratitude, depending upon which side of the class line they emanate from.

But as one gets a nearer view of the people in the streets and the workers in their homes, the conclusion is evident that this is a starving people. They are bent in body, sickly and emaciated, worn and weary in appearance. The children look underfed, and the expression of the adults is one of hopelessness, and the conviction is forced upon one that this is not the result merely of the depression, but is the result of centuries of hard work, underfeeding, and insecurity of existence—some of the aspects we see in our own coal camps. And as I see the dignity and pride of the Mace brought forward in the Houses of Parliament I wonder if these old forms will last forever, and, if not, what will overthrow them.

Food and lodging are higher here than in America, the portions served in restaurants are much smaller, and an English woman

Coercion Charge Against Nemser Is Dismissed

The charge of coercion against Samuel Feder and Hyman Nemser of the Retail Men's Clothing Salesmen's Union brought by Martin Schonbrunn, president of Local 1006, A. F. of L., collapsed when the two men appeared before Magistrate Louis B. Brodsky in open court.

After hearing the complainant's case upon motion by Benjamin Greenspan, attorney for the defendants, Magistrate Brodsky dismissed the charges without even putting the two men on the stand.

Schonbrunn charged that Nemser and Feder had sought to intimidate him to compel him to stop reorganizing the salesmen's union. The Retail Men's Clothing Salesmen's Union has renewed its contract with the Clothing Merchants' Association on the following terms: a minimum wage of \$36 per week; 10 months' guaranteed employment; a 48 hour week; one week's vacation with pay; the right to ask for an increase of wages upon 30 days' notice, and the creation of a committee to study the establishment of an unemployment insurance fund in the industry.

The Association speaks for 200 merchants and for approximately 500 salesmen.

They take their share of loot and then let others come to bat.
'Tis said they handle well the reins and glide along in peace.
Some say John Lamb supplies the brains while they supply the grease.

Now, pard, I've done my level best to 'luminate your mind
As to the one who steers this burg through grafts of every kind.
Let's hie us to my little shack, fill up on ole rot gut,
And we can dream out just as well who's Mayor o' Terry Hut.

The bard may have failed to reach the heights attained by Shakespeare but he certainly knew his "Terry Hut."

Mayor Gerhardt was a Democrat and came into power in a campaign against a corrupt Republican ring, but in 1911 there was a split in the ranks of the Democrats, the rebel faction being led by Donn Roberts, City Engineer. The Mayor tried to remove Roberts and the latter obtained a restraining order against the Mayor. This was the beginning of a factional war, the most brutal ever waged in the city's history, involving the underworld of pimps, procurers, thugs, gamblers, grog peddlers, gunmen, stuffing of ballot boxes and voting men, women, children, cats and dogs.

In the end Roberts became Mayor. In the course of the bitter struggle the father of Roberts made a remarkable statement, one perfectly adapted to the kind of city the ruling Babbitts had made. Here it is: "Donn has a good education, and

can mix with both the higher class of society and the people of the underworld. It takes more votes than can be polled by the society people to carry the county; the better element cannot control the election without the help of the underworld votes. The Democrats might be able to get another man who could carry part of the vote of the better element, but how about the votes that can be swayed by Jack Turney, the Hinky Dink of the west end? Donn can go down there and mix with Hinky Dink and make votes even if he does not drink, and he can go with the upper crust at functions and feel right at home, too."

Climax of the Orgy

The swing from the Republican ring to the Democratic ring under Gerhardt and then to the Roberts faction of the Democrats against the traction wing of the Democrats has been typical of the see-saw of capitalist politics in Terre Haute for decades. The working masses supplied the votes and the Babbitts always ruled.

This story must come to an end, and the climax to the Roberts' regime may well bring it to a close.

The bitter fight was continued into the campaign of 1914 when a Congressman was also to be nominated. The gangsters and gunmen thus ran foul of the Federal laws. Over a hundred politicians and thugs, including Roberts, a judge, two members of the board of public works, the City Controller and a city judge were indicted. When the Federal Court began its investigation the crooks started a "school" and taught their witnesses what to "spill" and what not to "spill," but the evidence was too obvious. When the trial was over it required a special train to take the convicted men to Leavenworth.

The Roberts machine passed behind prison bars twenty years ago. There was another political change and still others, but over the years the working masses remained without power. The recent strike was an assertion of their claims. Will they march forward?

It is for them to say whether the Chamber of Commerce shall continue to dominate or whether the spirit of Eugene V. Debs will inspire them to political action independent of the Chamber and its sordid politics of pelf and power.

Babbitts Band Against Labor Following Strike

(Continued from Page One)

thorities and not to any private band that threatens to take the law into its own hand.

With brazen disregard of the fact that the executive of a city is elected to preside over the destinies of the citizens as a whole, Mayor Beecher also spoke to this "law and order" clique, thus ranging himself with it and by implication placing the powers of his office at the clique's disposal. To round out the character of the meeting Captain Garrett W. Olds, acting provost marshal of the Indiana National Guard, also brought comfort to the profiteers. The presence of a military officer at such a gathering and participating in its proceedings can only be interpreted as meaning that the militia may be counted as a police force at the service of the Chamber of Commerce. It was also natural that "law and order" should express a vote of thanks

to Governor McNutt for sending troops into the city.

The appearance of this One Big Union of capital, finance, real estate and politicians is a call to the organized workers for collective action to win the city from the control of this dangerous combination. The high tempo of indignation which they feel has also brought a sentiment of solidarity and a recovery of fighting spirit that can be organized for independent political action. That should be the next course to pursue.

It is significant that, at this time when this dangerous merger of reactionaries appears, the Communists enter the picture in their usual role with charges of "betrayal" in the strike and the usual stuff which they have peddled in every strike for the last fifteen years. Their course can only bring poison and suspicion into the ranks of the workers and make Communism an ally of the Babbitt merger.

AT THE GREAT SOCIALIST AND LABOR PICNIC



Louis Waldman, New York State Chairman of the Socialist Party, speaking to part of the crowd of 35,000 at the Great Socialist and Labor Picnic at Ulmer Park, New York, last Saturday.

My Hat Off to the Picnic Committee

By Henry Fruchter

WELL, the picnic is over. It was indeed a grand picnic, with excellent weather, a tremendous crowd, a high-class musical program and perfect amplification. The dancing, eating, drinking; the private parties, solo performances, athletic contests—it was all marked by high spirits, excellent fellowship and general satisfaction.

My concern at present is to say a few words about the work of the picnic committee, which, without a dollar of remuneration worked so devotedly to make this picnic the success it was. The task of arranging a picnic for 35,000 workers in one which must be begun many, many weeks in advance. After the initiation program is prepared, organizations must be visited, food collected, posters distributed.

Long before the Saturday of July 27th, scores of loyal comrades gave freely of their time and energy to make the picnic a success. We must understand that our annual Socialist Picnic is in reality a joint-gathering of scores of little picnics. And in the vast space of Ulmer Park we had in different sections hundreds of parties representing labor unions, Workmen's Circle branches, Young Circle Leagues, Socialist Party units, etc. Whatever energy and time was necessary to complete the preliminary arrangements for the picnic, the day of the picnic constitutes a story in itself and is adequate testimony to the idealism and unselfishness of hundreds of our loyal adherents.

The visitor who enters the park at noon or the early afternoon and finds everything spick and span little realizes what took place many hours before his arrival. At the early hour of 6 a. m. over twenty-five Socialists gathered at

Green Demands Wider Anti-Nazi Boycott

(Continued from Page One)

cratic trade unions in Germany, and upon Jewish people and the Catholics.

"There is involved in all of this program of persecution the question of freedom of press and of assemblage, the protection of the rights of the minority races and the right to worship in accordance with the dictates of conscience.

"Labor in the United States will join with others in taking appropriate action which will enable it to voice its indignation and its protest against the tyrannical and inhuman policies pursued by Hitler and the Hitler Government of Germany."

the People's House and plunged into the task of collecting stuff, packing dishes, checking up on innumerable articles of necessity and preparing everything for the truck which arrives at 8 a. m.

Then follows a trip to the park, the assignments to various stations, the signing of receipts for merchandise and the job of marking and arranging everything in order. There is the kitchen committee cutting bread, filling sandwiches, preparing foodstuffs of every variety. There is the committee of the bar, handling milk and soda and beer. Then we have the box-office committee, all set to handle the incoming and outgoing crowds. Then again there is the army of check-sellers who must cover the entire park with their checks so that every dollar of income is properly accounted for.

It is not easy to enumerate the vast number of items which call for attention and the extraordinarily difficult task involved in handling a crowd of 35,000 within the short space of a few hours. I wish I could individually mention every comrade who contributed to this glorious success last Saturday, for aside from the possible profit made in terms of dollars and cents the moral effect in a gathering of such tremendous proportions is of very great value to our movement.

And so I will not attempt to mention individuals, but I express my wholehearted appreciation of the work performed. I fully realize that the primary interest which motivated the hundreds of voluntary workers to work for a greater Socialist Party and a stronger movement. And now, with the picnic a thing of the past, let us solidify our forces for the coming campaign, with its literature, its meetings, its Socialist propaganda and activity.

Among the organizations which were of great aid to us are the following:

The newly-elected officials of Motion Picture Operators, Local 306, in furnishing amplification and supplying motion pictures; The Jewish Provision Workers' Club;

The Beech-Nut Packing Co. for

Oneal at Meriden Picnic

On Sunday, August 4th

Socialists at Meriden, Conn., have arranged a big picnic for Sunday, August 4, in Rhodin's Grove near that city with James Oneal, editor of The New Leader, as the principal speaker. The speaking program will begin early in the afternoon.

Socialists and their friends from nearby cities and towns are expected to attend and enjoy the festivities. The South Meriden bus from Meriden to the end of the line will take visitors to the picnic grounds.

supplying us with their excellent coffee;
The Cooperative Bakery, for their bread;
The Jewish Daily Forward, The

Speakers at Big Picnic Aim Blows At Brutal Nazi Rulers of Reich

PROTEST against the Nazi reign of terror, expressed in vigorous speeches at the joint labor and Socialist picnic in Ulmer Park last Saturday, bore almost immediate fruit when William Phillips, acting Secretary of State, made known that official Washington has taken a definite position against racial and religious persecution.

Judge Jacob Panken, Louis Waldman, New York State chairman of the Socialist Party, and other speakers called upon the government immediately to sever relations with Germany on the ground that Germany had ceased to be a civilized country.

Jasper McLevy, Socialist mayor of Bridgeport, Conn., spoke of the necessity of organizing a powerful working class political party.

New Leader, and La Stampa Libera for the splendid publicity; Ferndale Farms, for their milk donation; Fred Spitz, for flowers.

The mayor, who was warmly received, said that the Socialists in Connecticut are getting in touch with the labor movement in that state and spreading education for a political party of the working class.

Waldman read a telegram to be wired to President Roosevelt, asking him to speak for the nation in abhorrence of atrocities perpetrated in Germany against Jews on account of their race and against religious groups on account of their religion.

Norman Thomas pleaded for a boycott of Italy as well as Germany, characterizing the dispute with Ethiopia as "a bit of piratical crusading by Mussolini," and a crime against humanity.

Other speakers at the picnic were: B. C. Vladeck and William Karlin. August Claessens presided.

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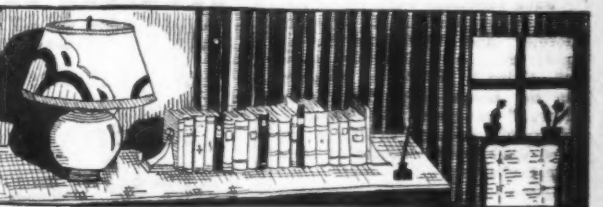
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"Yeomen of The Guard" Given Fine Performance

"YEOMEN OF THE GUARD."
By the Civic Light Opera Com-
pany. Presented by Lodewick
Vroom at the Adelphi Theatre.

THE perennial local Gilbert and Sullivan troupe, currently performing at the Adelphi Theatre under the alias of the Civic Light Opera Company, finally got into their stride this week with a superb performance of "Yeomen of the Guard," one of the noblest of the works of the immortal team. Not that there was anything particularly the matter with the "Mikado" with which the season started, and despite the murderous weather that seemed to smother the company during last week's "Pirates" there was much joy in that performance, too; but the die-hard Savoyard at last has something to cheer about in this week's "Yeomen."

Both the composer and the librettist outdid themselves in this drama of Tudor days, with the grim old Tower of London as a backdrop, a chopping block in the foreground and the gorgeous costumes of the days of Edwardus (Sextus) Rex all over the stage. It is a comic opera, but with a difference. There is a happy ending, of course, but not for Jack Point, the private buffoon who must be a light-hearted loon though his heart, Pagliacci-like, is breaking.

It is a fine, lusty, gusty performance that the singing actors give, and special credit must be awarded to Miss Margaret Damm, the Elsie Maynard, who marries Colonel Fairfax under the erroneous impression that within a half-hour she would be a widow with a substantial inheritance. For Miss Damm, who is good to look upon, has one of the finest soprano voices on the light opera stage and it is a delight to hear her.

In "Yeomen" she takes the spotlight from Vivian Hart, who as Phoebe, has to be content with William Danforth, the Head Jailor and Assistant Tormentor of the Tower. But in the song, "Were I Thy Bride," when she wheedles the prison keys from Danforth to secure the escape of Fairfax (only to have him won by another!) she is a rare delight.

Frank Moulan reaches new heights in "I Have a Song to Sing, O!" one of the finest songs in all light opera literature, while his clowning has just the right tragic touch to forecast the sad fate in store for him. Vera Ross again displays her magnificent voice, and Herbert Waterous is as spry in scarlet uniform, thundering voice and stately presence.

Howard Marsh—who hasn't yet learned to act Gilbert parts—sings beautifully, his "Is Life a Boon?" being deeply moving.

Yes, indeed, it was a delightful performance. Next week "The Gondoliers."

William M. Feigenbaum.

Robert Montgomery Heads Screen Actors' Guild; Ann Harding His Aide

HOLLYWOOD.—New officers, definitely more aggressive than the outgoing group, were inducted July 28 at the annual meeting of the Screen Actors' Guild. They include Robert Montgomery, president; James Cagney, first vice-president; Ann Harding, second vice-president; Chester Morris, third vice-president; Kenneth Thomson, secretary, assisted by Boris Karloff; Warren William, treasurer, assisted by Noel Madison.

Eleven new directors, to serve 3-year terms, include Warren Williams, Fredric March, Alan Mowbray, Arthur Byron, C. Henry Gordon, Robert Young, Lyle Talbot, Donald Woods, Robert Armstrong, Paul Harvey and Edward Arnold.

Having already superseded the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, company union, as majority trade unions in the artistic crafts of the films, the Screen Writers' Guild and the Screen Actors' Guild now plan choosing their "best performances of the year" to supplant the academy's annual grand prize.

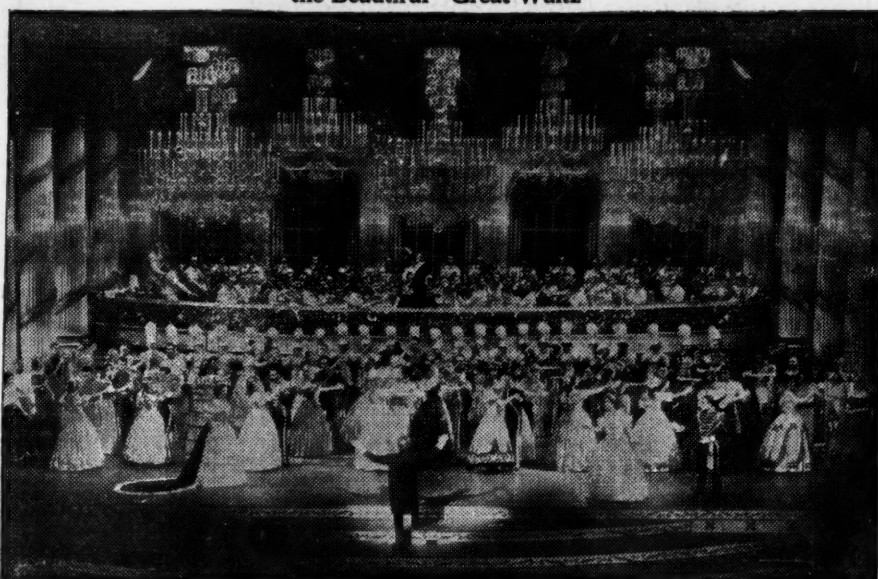
The guilds will choose the best performances each month, and at the end of the year select the winners from the list of monthly nominees.

June selections were Victor McLaglen for his work in "The Informant" and Pat O'Brien for his performance of "Oil for the Lamps of China." Elisabeth Bergner, in the British film "Escape Me Never," was rated best actress of the month. Scenario writing laurels also went to the authors of these three pictures.

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Tchaikovsky
Intermission
Marche Slav.....Tchaikovsky
Caucasian Sketches.....Ippolitoff-Ivanoff
Overture "1812".....Tchaikovsky

Monday Evening, August 5
ALEXANDER SMALLENS, Conductor
Soloist: JASCHA HEIFETZ
Overture to "Russian and Ludmilla"
Glinka
Concerto for Violin.....Tchaikovsky
Intermission
"Phaeton," Symphonic Poem.....Saint-Saens
"Pavane".....Chausson
a) Valse Triste.....Sibelius
b) Finlandia.....Sibelius

Tuesday Evening, August 6
ALEXANDER SMALLENS, Conductor
Soloist: JASCHA HEIFETZ
Overture to "Prince Igor".....Borodin
Concerto for Violin.....Tchaikovsky
Intermission
"Fetes".....Debussy
Variations on a Theme of Haydn.....Brahms
"Sleeping Beauty" Suite.....Tchaikovsky
Overture—Pantomime—Valse

Wednesday Evening, August 7
WILLEM VAN HOOGSTRAATEN, Cond.
Overture to "Mignon".....Thomas
Invitation to the Dance, Weber-Weingartner
Variations on a Theme of Haydn.....Brahms
Three Excerpts from "Dammation"
of Faust.....Berlioz
Symphony "From the New World".....Dvorak

Thursday Evening, August 8, at 8:00
Friday Evening, August 9, at 8:00
(Note: In case of rain the opera performances will be postponed until the following nights and substitute orchestral programs under the direction of Alexander Smallens will be given in the Great Hall.)
"PRINCE IGOR"
Opera in Four Acts
Music Drama by A. P. BORODIN
(In Russian)
ALEXANDER SMALLENS, Conductor.
Cast: Prince Igor, George Dubrovsky; Vladimir Jaroslavitch (Prince Galitsky), Vasily Romakoff; Vladimir Igorevitch, Ivan Ivanovitch; Sviatopolk, Michael Shvets; Eroshka, Joseph Kallini; Yaroslava, Jeanne Palmer; Nurse, Zina Ivanova; Chalkovskov, Nedelko; Ovlour, Ivan Velikoff; Kontchak, John Gurney; Polovetsian Maid, Marguerite Hawkins; People, Boyars, Maidens, Soldiers, etc.—Corps de Ballet by Yakovlev Studio—Solo Dancers: Olga Schwenker, Leon Fokine, Marjorie Matlin; Company, with the exception of George Dubrovsky, of The Art of Musical Russia, Inc.)

Sunday Evening, August 10
WILLEM VAN HOOGSTRAATEN, Cond.
Overture to "The Bartered Bride".....Smetana
Suite, "Boriss".....Debussy
Fugue for Violins in Nine Parts.....Debussy
"The Sorcerer's Apprentice".....Dukas
Symphony No. 3 in E-flat ("Eroica").....Beethoven

Sunday Evening, August 11
WILLEM VAN HOOGSTRAATEN, Cond.
Soloist: RUGGIERO RICCI, Violinist
Symphony No. 3 in F major.....Brahms
Intermission
Symphonie Espagnole.....Lalo
Introduction to Act III, "Die Meister-singer".....Wagner
Overture to "The Flying Dutchman".....Wagner

ALL THIS WEEK
WILL ROGERS
in
"DOUBTING THOMAS"
ON THE STAGE
Radio's Famous Quartette
The CAVALIERS
FRED LIGHTNER
and other REKO Acts
PALACE B'way & 47th St.

ALL THIS WEEK
"GINGER"
JANE WITHERS
O. P. HEGGIE
JACKIE SEARL
All Seats 25c Children 15c at all times
Always Comfortably COOL at the
ALBEE Albee Square BROOKLYN

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"The Great Waltz" Reopens At Center Theatre Monday

Monday night, New York will see the reopening of a large scale musical production after a two months' holiday with the original cast intact. The play is "The Great Waltz."

"The Great Waltz" is the opera-etta based on the life of Johann Strauss, Jr., which Max Gordon presented for nine months last season at the Center Theatre in Radio City. When the closing of the play was announced last June, over 800,000 spectators had already paid \$1,500,000 to see it. Yet in the first week of June, at a time when New Yorkers are traditionally retreating to the mountains and beaches, attendance immediately jumped to capacity figures.

"The Great Waltz" deals with the life of Johann Strauss, Jr., whose charming melodies comprise its score. The original Viennese production was a gay, impudent affair with none of the amazing mechanical effects of the American version. It ran for a short while and would probably have dropped quickly into the limbo of forgotten plays, had it not happened to catch the fancy of a roving director on the lookout for new ideas.

That director was Hassard Short, a master technician of the theatre. The rest is theatrical history.

All-Star Stage Show at Capitol—Lou Holtz, Belle Baker and Block and Sully to Remain for an Additional Week

The current show at the Capitol Theatre, starring Lou Holtz, Belle Baker, Jesse Block and Eve Sully, will be held over for an additional week on the Capitol's stage.

Held Over! SECOND BIG WEEK

THE CAPITOL'S SENSATIONAL MID-SUMMER SHOW
In Person
LOU HOLTZ
BELLE BAKER
BLOCK & SULLY
And Other Headliners!
Plus-On Screen
The Funniest Show in Town!
W. C. FIELDS
in "THE
"Man on the Flying Trapeze"
All This—And More NOW at the
CAPITOL B'WAY at 51st

ALL THIS WEEK
WILL ROGERS
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"DOUBTING THOMAS"
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Radio's Famous Quartette
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Will Rogers' Film at the RKO Palace

Will Rogers' talking picture, "Doubting Thomas," is at the RKO Palace for a week's engagement. It was adapted from the play, "The Torch Bearers," by George Kelly. Billie Burke, Alison Skipworth, Sterling Holloway, Gail Patrick, Frances Grant and Frank Albertson are prominently featured in the supporting cast.

"Ariane" in Eighth Week at 55th Street

Beginning Saturday, August 3, the 55th Street Playhouse will hold over for an eighth week the all-English talking film "Ariane" starring Elisabeth Bergner. The film is based upon Claude Anet's novel and was directed by Dr. Paul Czinner.

Now
... THE YEAR'S MOST LAVISH SPECTACLE!
A startling drama of today and forever... timely as today's news... eternal with its challenging truths! Sights that stagger the senses... paralyze the imagination
FOX FILM presents

DANTE'S INFERNO
starring Tracy H. B. Waltham and a cast of 2,500 people

25¢ to 1 P.M. ARTISTS RIVOLI B'WAY at 49th St. MIDNIGHT SHOWS

'G-MAN' JIMMY MATCHES RIGHTS... AND WITS WITH HIS 'NAVY' PAL PAT
JAMES CAGNEY • PAT O'BRIEN
THE IRISH IN US
with their new girl-friend OLIVIA DE HAVILLAND
Frank McHugh - Allen Jenkins

STRAND—25¢
B'WAY & 47th St. to 1 P.M. AIR-CONDITIONED weekdays

MUSIC HALL
SHOW PLACE OF THE NATION
Shirley TEMPLE
in
"CURLY TOP"
A Fox Picture with John Boles - Rochelle Hudson - AND NEW Walt Disney Cartoons in Color
"MICKEY'S GARDEN"
ON THE STAGE: "THE TOPS," Leonidoff's gay extravaganza in 4 colorful scenes, Music Hall set, tette, Rockettes, Symph. Orchestra
Popular Prices
First Max. Reserved
Phone CO 5-6333

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Features of the Week on WEVD (1290 Kc.) (121 Kc.)

Sun.—11 a.m., Forward Hour, music and sketches; 8 p.m., Eugene Byron Morgan, baritone; 8:15, Don Carlos, "Post Philosopher"; 10:30, Recording, "H.M.S. Pinfore."

Mon.—3:30 p.m., String Ensemble. Tues.—3 p.m., Symposium: "Shall Our Constitution Be Amended to Validate Social Security Legislation?"—Louis Waldman, State Chairman of Socialist Party; Mark Esner, Chairman of the Board of Higher Education; 8:30, Cecil Burrows, baritone; 10, New Leader News Review.

Wed.—8:15 p.m., City Affairs Committee; 10, I.L.G.W.U. radio plays—L.D. Players; 8:45, "Paris Opera House" music; 10:15, University of the Air, talk by Sidney Hillman. Thurs.—8 p.m., Citizens' Union, talk; 8:30, Charlotte Tonhazy, violin; 10:15, Newspaper Guild on the Air.

Fri.—8:15 p.m., University of the Air, John T. Flynn; 8:30, Amateur Variety Show; 10:30, Medical Hour, talk. Sat.—10 a.m., Voice of Local 89, Italian Variety Show; 6:30 p.m., "Annie and Benny," sketch; 7:30, "Jolly Rendezvous," music and sketches; 10, Opera, recording.

A Correction

In our report last week of the annual convention of the Young People's Socialist League it was stated that Ernest Erber was elected National Chairman over Arthur G. McDowell. We are informed that McDowell did not run for reelection and that he moved to make Erber's election unanimous. With no candidates against him Erber was chosen National Chairman with 12 votes cast in opposition to his election.

Theatre Union Makes Plans For Coming Season

WELLFLEET, Mass.—The Executive of the Theatre Union, producers of "Stevedore," "Black Pit," "Peace on Earth" and other plays of social significance, has been meeting here considering plans for the forthcoming season.

starring Elisabeth Bergner. The film is based upon Claude Anet's novel and was directed by Dr. Paul Czinner.

PARTY NOTES

Florida

A group of Socialists on the West Coast are sponsoring series of radio broadcasts over station WSUN, St. Petersburg, the most powerful radio station in the state. The eight-minute talks are given three times weekly. Thus far, the following have been given: "War, the Profit System and Socialism" by Dr. Edwin L. Clarke of Rollins College; "Socialism and Americanism" by Frank McCallister; "Women Under Socialism" by Josephine De La Grana; "Socialism and Democracy" by McCallister; "The Class Struggle" by Harry Hanson, and "Socialism and Dividing Up" by McCallister. Future talks are to be given by Prof. Fred Graham, M. E. Edison and Frank McCallister. Inquiries have been received from as far away as 150 miles for more information about the party. The speeches are being mimeographed and sold for 10c each or \$1 for the series of 12.

Socialist Summer Schools

California—August 13 to 24, Workmen's Circle camp, Carbon Canyon, near Los Angeles. Registrations at 126 N. St. Louis Ave., Los Angeles.

Indiana—August 15 to 22, Liberty Beach, a few miles north of Indianapolis. Registrations with Forrest Rogers, 387 Graceland Ave., Indianapolis.

Wisconsin—August 2 to 12, camp in Oscoda, on the Minnesota line. Registrations with A. J. Schmitter, 536 W. Juneau Ave., Milwaukee.

Michigan

The propaganda trailer started another tour last week. It will work up the eastern border to Bay City, then to the Straits, and across to the Upper Peninsula. New organizations are being formed in Petoskey, Leelanau and Grand Island. Wayne County moved to bigger headquarters at 3946 Trumbull Ave., Aug. 1. Charlevoix is making plans for a Northern Michigan picnic in August. The 7th District will hold a picnic at Port Huron, August 2.

New Mexico

An old time encampment will be held at Estancia on August 29-31.

Washington

Local Spokane held a picnic July 4th attended by 300 members and friends. Local King has organized three new branches, Wallingford, Bescon Heights and Bellamy Branches. Pierce comrades are learning of strike breaking methods first hand in the Timber Workers' Strike at Tacoma, National Guard, tear gas and everything. Organizational effort has been extended into three additional counties for the last month and we expect to open some new territory in the immediate future.

Illinois

Chicago—Plans are going forward for the big Cook County Picnic at Pilsen Park August 24th. Final arrangements will be completed this week and announcement made through the party press.

The Seventh Congressional District Branch at their regular branch meeting July 24, devoted the evening to the memory of one of their dear and loyal comrades who passed away 2 years ago.

The following resolution was adopted: In honor of the memory of Comrade B. B. Green—On this, the second anniversary of the death of our comrade, Dr. R. B. Green, be it resolved by the Seventh Congressional District Branch of the Socialist Party of Cook County, Illinois, that we express our admiration and gratitude for his untiring work for Socialism and that we declare our deep sense of sorrow and loss at his passing away.

New Jersey

Norriton Thomas will be the main speaker at the state picnic in Metuchen August 11.

Passaic—Annual picnic of Passaic County party branches Sunday, Aug. 18, at Comrade De Young's farm in Frank-ness. Dr. William E. Bohn will be the speaker. Refreshments, games and activities for young and old. City Council membership meeting Tuesday evening, August 6, at the Workmen's Circle.

Plans for regular weekly literature distribution within the city being completed.

New York State

Rockland County—Annual picnic at New City Park, New City, Sunday, Aug. 4th. Swimming, games, contests. David Roth and L. W. Davis will speak.

Chemung County—The Local Elmira picnic will be held Sunday, Aug. 4, county candidates this year will be as follows: Member of Assembly, Elmo Rice; County Judge, Israel Putnam; County Clerk, Wm. Hungerford; Super-visors, John T. Young, Hyman Kaplan, Fred Patterson, Harley Vandermark, Francis W. Vandenberg, Wm. Monnell, Stewart Hutcheson, Claude Blanchard, Harry Ellis, Emma Hill, Ward Youmans and Claude Crittenden.

Official Conventions. The 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 8th Judicial District conventions will be held on August 6, at the following places: 1st District, 1638 East 172nd St., Bronx.

Amalgamated Coop.—Branch meeting Monday, Aug. 5, in the Assembly Hall, 80 Van Cortlandt Park So. Report of the Central Committee. Final arrangements for the picnic to be held Aug. 11 at Van Cortlandt Park. Reports will be given on the National Drive and the party picnic. Settlement must be made for booklets and tickets.

KINGS

Midwood.—The branch has made arrangements for Henry Jager to speak on four successive Friday nights at the corner of Kings Highway and East 17th St., starting Aug. 9.

District Council No. 1.—Meeting Mon., Aug. 5, at 8:30 p.m., at 18th A.D. Br. 2 headquarters, 844 Utica Ave.

RESTAURANTS

RICHELIEU RESTAURANT
61 FIFTH AVE. (Cor. 13th St.)
The choicest wines and liquors served at our newly installed bar

Stockings and Strikes

The Story of an Industry, of Changing Styles, of Heroic Labor Leaders, of a Union and of Labor Victories

IN the delicate, shimmering web of the stocking that adorns the modern damsel's shapely leg are woven strands of pain and toil and suffering from countless hands who through the years knitted into history a vast industry and a saga of strife and trouble from which emerged the American Federation of Hosiery Workers.

No epic of the hosiery industry, and of its workers' unique union, would be complete without a backward glance at its unsung heroes whose names are unrecorded and unknown but who spun into the woof of their children's lives a heritage of independence that burgeoned into the Federation.

The Federation itself celebrated a few months ago a quarter-century of existence, but the roots of its being are planted away back in the early history of England's industrial growth, and later in Germany's boom into supremacy.

Years before George Washington marched his ragged troops through Pennsylvania's forests, economic rebellion was simmering among English bond servants weaving hose at hand-loom from early dawn to late dusk. Then in 1778, the children of those old stocking weavers, scattered through London and Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire in a framework knitters' organization, petitioned the government for a bill to regulate their wages. Then a petition was denied, but the reverse only solidified the hosiery workers' resolution to fight together as a body. Periodically after that, with typical British pugnacity, they raised horny hands against their oppressors and cried out in resentment. They marched and they struck, and they smashed

machines, and at the close of the eighteenth century they won an agreement for better wages.

American Origins

Barely a century later a British manufacturer shipped a little colony of hardy Nottinghamshire knitters, literally with union cards clutched in their fists, from England to Rhode Island and set them to work at the newly perfected Sir William Cotton patent hosiery machine—the basis of today's complicated hosiery-making mechanism. Against inhuman odds they suffered and struggled, but wherever they went they carried with them a pride in themselves and a belief in their strength that crystallized in labor-conscious cells of workers.

Early in this century skilled Germans began to invade the American industrial scene, and around tavern tables, with foaming mugs of beer in upraised hands, they duplicated their motherland's loose good-fellowship societies. Many, with a history of fine craftsmanship behind them, lined up beside the British workers in hosiery mills, and as their hands flew among the glinting needles and their strained eyes peered at the microscopic stitches, they talked of a better day for workers.

Already the hosiery workers, concentrated around Philadelphia's North-East which was creating for itself a place as stocking-maker for the world, were bound in a Knights of Labor unit, and had written labor history with a successful walk-out in one mill. Some were there already who knew that labor's greatest constructive force against industrial evil was the right to strike.

In the Fall 1919 a band forty strong—English and German—

plied for a charter in the United Textile Workers, calling themselves the American Cotton's Patent and Rotary Knitters' Union of Philadelphia and Vicinity. They talked long and earnestly over



Emil Reive
President, American Federation of Hosiery Workers

steins of beer and mugs of ale about measures for reducing weekly hours from 60 to 54, and among them were some adolescents, who with maturity moved to the helm of the union and today control its destiny. Such a one is William Smith, now secretary-treasurer of the Federation.

A Changing Industry

By 1925 the little band of forty had grown to 15,000, most of whom were still concentrated around the great hosiery mills centered in the Quaker City. They had, in common, the characteristics of their forbears: an invincible belief in unionism; and they wore glasses,

for the making of full-fashioned hosiery is a job in which years of high production are limited by eye-strain.

Most of the union's members were men: skilled knitters, sons of old English and German craftsmen. The women members were less numerous than men now, when they outnumber the men two to one.

Then, in 1925, came the great boom in hosiery, due to the sudden shortening of women's skirts, thus unveiling millions of female legs. And then came an economic struggle between seamstress (cotton and lisle) and full-fashioned (silk) stockings, and in which the women of America spoke with no uncertain voice. It was the choice of the American flapper (and her elder sisters and her mothers) for silk stockings to match her short-skirted dress that spread the industry far beyond sanity so that today it suffers from what economists call "an overcapacity to produce."

At that time the hosiery industry was divided between two opposing localities—Philadelphia, stronghold of the union forces, and Reading, citadel of the anti-unionists. The South was then climbing up into the latter class and was making earnest efforts to attract "runaway" mills and create new ones. Reading was a thorn in the union's side, and the union suffered and struggled for years till, finally, in a huge strike in 1933, it organized that city's ten thousand hosiery workers; but the stocking barons there still refuse to sign the National Labor Agreement. The hosiery barons of Reading are the same men who today are broadcasting Nazi statements, supporting Nazi activities, and use as their counsel the German consul in the Quaker City.

Progressive Policies

In 1925 the union forged into national prominence—a change that was due in great part to the quality of its leadership: President Emil Reive, massive, deliberate of manner and analytical of brain who ran on the Socialist ticket for Governor; shrewd little Gustav Geiges; tall, spare, white-haired Alexander McKeown, a logical Scotsman, who ran on the Socialist ticket for Mayor; and William Smith, who capably guarded the organization's finances while he helped to formulate its progressive policies. They decided to study the industry thoroughly, even as they were embroiled in costly and militant strikes, and hired a brilliant newspaperman, John W. Edelman, once on the staff of the former Socialist daily, New York Call, as research director and editor of the Hosiery Worker, to dig out facts about the industry. Before long a cortege of nationally prominent economists, gathered by Edelman, were kneading the union's facts into careful studies; and they concluded, with the leaders of the union, that (a fact that was then less obvious than now) the boom would end and the hosiery industry would collapse like a deflated balloon unless some degree of stabil-

ization were introduced.

Early in 1929 the hosiery rocket began to sputter, but the crash was still many months away. Still the union leaders saw clearly that the business was in a perilous posi-



William Smith
Secretary-Treasurer, American Federation of Hosiery Workers

tion, and so they invited the unionized manufacturers to a conference to discuss the adoption of a constructive program for the industry. Out of that conference came in August, 1929, an agreement signed by both parties, the famed National Labor Agreement with its special machinery for arbitration of all disputes. The agreement was unique in that it was an alliance of both to make war on a common enemy: the non-union manufacturer who threatened the industry which fed the union's workers.

The union, on its part, has instituted an excellent advertising

scheme to advertise the brands of the unionized mills. It distributes to consumer groups all over the nation attractive "White Lists," broadcasting not only the "fair" manufacturers, but devising slogans to embarrass manufacturers, such as Real Silk, who foist company unions on their workers and "yellow dog" contracts.

Membership Increases

The union army is well-disciplined; and even more important, its morale is excellent. It is a young man's union, and its members are an intelligent lot. The members see beyond their machines into the broader interplay of economic forces, and they realize that if the industry were 100 per cent organized wage cuts would be no more, price cuts would be checked, and hours shortened. For that reason they have scrimped and sacrificed to fill emergency coffers so that the South, new sweat-shop citadel, might be organized. Their work has resulted in an organization spread in the last two years that has quadrupled its membership to 60,000 and incorporated seamless workers whose problems are as chaotic and as bad as were full-fashioned workers several years ago. The union wage scale today prevails in 87 per cent of the full-fashioned industry.

The workers have a crusading spirit, and have unleashed their energies against the sweat-shop mills. For that reason, the union with a history of unbroken peace in its union mills for many years is one of the most turbulent and radical in the nation and has spent energy and money like water to fight non-union mills... in Kenosha, Wis. (Allen-A); in Indianapolis, Ind. (Real Silk); in Reading, in New England, in the West, and in the last few years in the

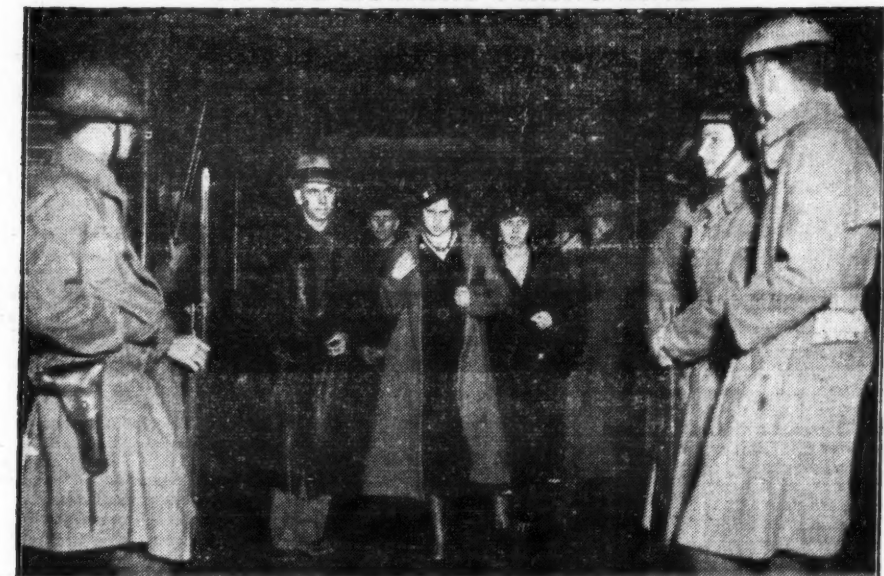
South—e. g. Harriman, Tenn.; in Rossville, Ga. (Richmond), and in various small communities, as Beaver Dam, Wis. (Bear Brand), etc. The union's organizers and members have languished in jails and in concentration camps and in chain-gangs; and one of the leaders, Alfred ("Tiny") Hoffmann, who was framed to chain-gangs in the South and later to jail in the Mammoth strike at Stroudsburg, Pa., was the Tom Mooney of the East.

What has been the result of all this union activity and growth? The result is, according to economists and even manufacturers, that the full-fashioned hosiery industry is healthier and in better shape today than practically any other industry assailed with the disease of too great productive capacity. It has been policed and controlled only by this potent and progressive union, and consequently the Hosiery Code has been held up as an example of one of the few functioning code bodies under the NRA. Seamless, now just being organized, is chaotic and will be cured, it is believed, only when it is fully and completely unionized.

The union has, in the housing field as well, blazed a trail. Just after the last New Year it opened a new magnificent \$1,200,000 low-cost housing project on PWA funds. A community development, it accommodates close to 300 families and was Project Number One on government files—the only project "of, by and for" workers.

With their heritage of a past scarred by struggle and strife, the hosiery workers named their project after Carl Mackley, first martyr of the union, and its units after Alberta Bachman, Frank Milnor and Clement Norwood, killed in subsequent strikes.

ON THE HOSIERY FIRING LINE



Strike scene at Rossville, Georgia, during the recent hosiery strike, with the militia on guard for the bosses, called out by Democratic Governor Eugene Talmadge.

HOSIERY WORKERS FIGHT FOR THEIR UNION



The militia take a hand at Rossville, Georgia, on behalf of the hosiery bosses in the recent textile strike.

Army of the Jobless Grows As Machinery Improves

STARK facts gathered from a number of reliable sources show that there is a steady rise in unemployment while the manufacture of machines that displace human labor is also increasing. This has the effect of hurrying more workers upon relief rolls while fewer workers are producing a larger volume of goods with effective demand for the goods declining. Thus capitalist production is involved in a vicious circle of more goods and less purchasing power while government policy is attempting to effect a better balance between production and distribution.

These anarchy trends are revealed in reports of the Department of Labor, the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the National Industrial Conference Board. The latter estimates an increase of unemployment by 1 per cent, the Labor Department's index of industrial employment shows a decline of 1½ points, while the Federal Reserve index of industrial production is up one point. The figures refer to June as compared with May of this year.

These facts, reports the United States News, "tell a story the point of which lies in another cold fact disclosed by the Department of Labor, namely, that the machine tool industry, expanding constantly since last November, has reached its highest point of activity in nearly four years." What is this story? the News asks, and continues:

Payrolls Decline

"The first part of it is that more goods are being produced. The second part is that fewer people are required to produce them. To this should be added that, in the aggregate, they are being paid less for their work. Payrolls declined more than employment.

"The third part, which explains

the first two, is that the machine tool industry is busy making machines which permit of the same industrial output with fewer workers.

"It is no surprise, therefore, that unemployment has risen. Compared with one year ago, it is up by 6 per cent as estimated by the National Industrial Conference Board.

What Relief Rolls Show

"Relief figures appear to contradict this conclusion in view of the fact that the Relief Administration reports a decrease of 270,061 families and single persons receiving aid in June as compared with May, leaving 3,830,871 "cases" still being cared for. Costs fell by 18 million dollars.

"At the present time, however, these statistics fail to give a true picture, since no figures are published to show the number of persons shifted from Federal to State relief rolls. Such a shift is taking place in line with declared policy; its progress has not been disclosed.

New Workers Enter

"In reading figures of unemployment, it should be kept in mind that every month an estimated 57,000 persons become available for employment over and above those who die or retire from active work. This is the estimate used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics."

These facts verify the study made of these trends by John P. Frey of the Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L. The deadly disease that brought the capitalist system into collapse is still eating away its economic basis like germs that destroy tissues in the human body. In the upper councils of the government are the statesmen unwilling to get down into the structure of industry and face the real causes of the depression that is now in its fifth year.

Owning the industries, the Robber Barons take the benefits of labor-displacing machinery and turn

Why I Am a Socialist

Confession of Faith of Ex-Financial Secretary to Treasury

By F. W. Pethick Lawrence
Distinguished British Economist and Financial Expert

WHEN I was a young man I was not a Socialist. I saw that industry and commerce had been built up by individual initiative and individual enterprise, and I did not want this development stifled by outside interference. I had learnt at school and college the value of healthy rivalry and competition, and I believed that in the outside world the same principle applied.

I knew of course that under the capitalist system there was some waste and much injustice, but I thought that in any other system the evils would be greater and the amount of things which the workers would actually get would be less.

That was back in the nineteenth century, when capitalism was turning out goods in ever increasing abundance, when great trusts and

those who are displaced over to the government to be fed in their misery. This in turn automatically increases the Federal debt and, if it continues, the living by-product of human waste will eventually bring about government bankruptcy. The end may find the nation plunged into a wild orgy of inflation. What comes after that no one can tell.

This torture of the masses can be ended by relieving the Robber Barons of their ownership of industries which should be owned by the people as cooperative forms of production and operated for the benefit of all. The Socialist ideal of the world's working class is the way out.

mass production were scarcely known, and when industries were still largely in the hands of their able and energetic founders.

Today, in the second quarter of the twentieth century, all that has changed. Production, so far from increasing, is stationary or even declining. Crops are deliberately burned or ploughed back into the ground. Fish are thrown back into the sea. Factories work at less than 50 per cent of capacity lest their output should be too abundant. Men and women are unemployed, capital lies idle, while the things which they could make are urgently needed by the world. Destitution and even starvation exist at a time when plenty for all is easily within the grasp of mankind.

This is surely the economics of a madhouse! Human beings will not much longer put up with it. What is the remedy?

There can only be one answer. Economic activity must be planned, and planned with the sole object of satisfying the needs of men, women and children. But that cannot be done under our present system, because under private enterprise the sole test of production is private profit. And experience shows that private profit and public welfare are motives that often pull in opposite directions. Planning can only be satisfactory under public control and public ownership.

In certain fields this is almost universally recognized. Few today would go back to private making of roads, private water supplies, private production of electricity and the like. But it is only Socialists who see the need for a wide extension of this principle; and it is this extension which will provide employment and a full opportunity of life for the men and women of our country!

The working class are naturally the first adherents of Socialism because they feel most acutely the pinch caused by our defective system of production. But it is time that the middle classes woke up to realize their interest in it also.

The black-coated [white-collar] worker, whether he be clerk or technician, or even manager, is equally liable to be broken by the fickle working of the capitalist system. He, like the manual worker, may lose his job when the depression sets in or if his health gives way. He, too, is subject to the arbitrary rule of the boss. He, too, with his family, suffers from the artificial scarcity which our system creates.

When the community is in charge the black-coated worker will have a better status, a more secure position, and a bigger return.

Worker—whatever your are—Remember:—
Capitalism means Limitation of Output.
Capitalism means Waste.
Capitalism means the rule of Big Trusts.
Capitalism keeps all its Prizes for the "Governing Class."
Socialism means Production for Use.
Socialism means the Rule of the Community.
Socialism means Open Opportunity for All.
Socialism means the choice of the best men and women for the best positions.

Worker—whatever your are—Come into the Party and help us build up an efficient, constructive Socialist Commonwealth which will provide employment and a full opportunity of life for the men and women of our country!

The Nobel Prize for Peace For a Noble Peace Warrior

ACCORDING to a recent report from Oslo, Carl von Ossietzky, who has been confined in a concentration camp since early in 1933, and President Masaryk of Czechoslovakia appear to be the leading joint candidates for the Nobel Peace Prize for 1935.

Encouraging as such news are to all who champion the cause of peace they must not be permitted to slacken the efforts in behalf of von Ossietzky. Many things may happen between now and December when the decision will be announced. Certainly, peace prize recipients of the calibre of Nicholas Murray Butler and Frank B. Kellogg cannot but fill with apprehension those who are aware of the fact that the Hitler regime will not leave a stone unturned to exert secret pressure upon the awarding committee. Only a world-wide rally in behalf of von Ossietzky can counteract such a calamity.

For more than two decades, von Ossietzky has stood in the forefront of German pacifists. As secretary of the German League for Peace and as editor of the Weltbühne, he has consistently raised his voice for peace, irrespective of the consequences. A Socialist of deep conviction, he never hesitated to challenge every political party in post-war Germany whenever he felt that their policies harmed the cause of peace. His was the spirit of a crusader for peace and it may truly be said that his was often the sole voice in German journalism which spoke the truth and nothing but the truth no matter whom it exposed. He scorned political opportunism and compromises at the price of real disarmament and peace.

Twice he paid with his liberty for his indomitable courage and staunch idealism. In November, 1931, he was tried before the highest tribunal of the Reich for hav-

ing published in 1929 an article revealing the secret air rearmament of Germany, although the facts were part of the Reichstag records. He was found guilty of "treason" and sentenced to 18 months in jail. Von Ossietzky refused to escape from Germany, although influential friends had paved the way for him, and went to jail, a living reminder to his country that the German Republic was on the road to devour her own best sons.

In December, 1932, he was freed under the general amnesty proclaimed by the government. Immediately he returned to his editorial desk in a last endeavor to save the Republic from the reefs of Hitlerism. It soon became apparent that these efforts came too late to stem the ascendancy of Hitler to power. But von Ossietzky stuck to his post, until the henchmen of Hitler came to put him in a concentration camp in February, 1933. Ever since, he has languished there, subject to the brutalities and tortures of Nazi sadists, broken in body but not in spirit.

Under the motto "The Nobel Peace Prize to von Ossietzky in the Concentration Camp," the Wendekreis, a non-sectarian anti-fascist organization, in conjunction with the Neue Volkszeitung, leading German-language Socialist and anti-Nazi newspaper, a movement was initiated two months ago to rally public opinion in this country behind the candidacy of von Ossietzky for the Peace Prize. The appeal has borne rich fruit. From all parts of the country signed petitions are pouring in.

But more and more are needed to make it a real nation-wide appeal for peace. All sympathizers with the cause of peace and all opponents to fascism are strongly urged to sign the petitions and to mail them to the offices of the Wendekreis, 790 Broadway, New York City.

The Seventh Comintern Congress

(Continued from Page One)

discretions by the rubber stamps comprising the congress as might prove embarrassing to the requirements of Russian national policy in this moment of grave crisis for the Communist dictatorship in Russia. Did not Stalin promise Laval that there would be no more non-sense about world revolution and Communist revolution in France?

It is significant, in this connection, that at the moment of writing not a single French Communist has been reported as speaking before the congress. Polish Communist speakers as well as representatives of the Czechoslovak Communist Party have likewise, thus far, been prominent by their absence from the official reports of the congress discussion.

The explanation is simple: with France and Czechoslovakia Soviet Russia has concluded military alliances. Poland must not be offended unnecessarily, lest she be thrown completely into the arms of Germany. Trembling before the prospect of a war with Germany and Japan, the morally bankrupt Communist dictatorship in the Kremlin dare not offend its bourgeois allies or the friends and potential allies of Hitler. Should any Communists from France, Poland or Czechoslovakia be reported as having taken the floor at the congress we may be sure that their utterances, or such part of their utterances as Stalin will see fit to have released to the press, will be couched in terms entirely in accord with the new bogus democracy proclaimed by the Comintern on Stalin's orders.

Pieck as "Keynote"

There was appropriate irony in the fact that Wilhelm Pieck, leader of the German Communist Party, was chosen to deliver before the congress the message of the Comintern's conversion to "democracy."

As leader of the German Communists in the Prussian Diet, Pieck, on Moscow's orders, had led his sheep on numerous occasions in voting with the Hitlerites against the Socialist government in Prussia, making it possible, finally, for Hitler to achieve the overthrow of that government and thus open wide the door for the triumph of the fascist dictatorship in Germany. It was Pieck who acted as chief spokesman for the Communist policy which proclaimed the Socialists and the Socialist trade unions the enemies of the working class whose destruction, the Communist declared, was essential to the triumph of the proletariat.

Pieck, too, it was who taught so successfully the Stalin doctrine that the triumph of fascism needed not to be feared in Germany, for after fascism—Communism. And it was the same Pieck who at the congress of the Comintern declared in his keynote address:

"Where there is a fascist dictatorship the proletariat is deprived even of the most significant rights and opportunity legally to defend its class interests. Therefore, we Communists will fight wholeheartedly to retain every ounce of democratic freedom in company with those who have held in some degree to the principles of bourgeois democracy in order to increase these liberties and with them as a basis to wage a struggle for genuine democracy and for wiping out the exploitation of man by man. We are ready to defend the remnants of parliamentarism and democracy together with the real adherents of bourgeois democracy against fascism in order to fight for proletarian democracy."

"If German fascism attacks the national independence and unity of small independent states in Europe, a war waged by the national bourgeoisie of these states will be just a war, in which proletarians and Communists cannot avoid taking part."

Pieck, leader of the Communist allies of the Hitler assassins of the German Republic, prating about the values of democracy and calling for a united front with all real democratic elements for defense of democracy! Verily, there was no sense of shame at the congress of the Comintern!

The Communist Record

For seventeen years the Communists in Russia and outside of Russia have preached the doctrine that democracy was the instrument of capitalism for the enslavement of the working class. For seventeen years the Communists, preaching the doctrine of Lenin and Trotsky, taught the workers the necessity of destroying democracy as a step essential to the triumph of a new social order. For seventeen years the Communists left nothing undone to help the enemies of democracy directly and indirectly, destroy all free institutions in Hungary, Italy, Germany and everywhere else where fascist dictatorship in one form or another has ensconced itself in power. Democracy, civil liberties, parliamentarism, taught the Communists, were "bourgeois prejudices."

And now the Comintern has discovered the necessity of "a broad anti-fascist people's front," as the Communists in France and Poland put it, declaring that they have "always fought and continue to fight against all attacks of the reaction upon democratic rights as the most important conquest of the masses in capitalist society," while the Comintern, speaking through the mouth of the traitor Wilhelm

Delegates in Moscow Heed Voice of Stalin and Declare War on Labor Unions--The Communist Doctrine of Bogus Democracy

Pieck, now babbles of the need of preserving "the remnants of parliamentary government and democratic freedom," of saving bourgeois democracy and political liberties as "a basis" for the social and political struggle of the workers.

Having made possible, by its criminal policy of the past, the victory of Mussolini in Italy and of Hitler in Germany, international Communism now finds it expedient to say a good word for democracy in order to make sure that in any war in which Soviet Russia may be involved there may be no interference with the military operations of her allies!

How About Russia?

The idea that saving democracy may be a good thing for Russia, too, has not yet dawned on the minds of the Communists, for such a revelation would carry with it the logical necessity of abandoning the Communist dictatorship over the Russian people. In Russia, where Stalin rules as an absolutist emperor, Socialists, Communists, liberals and all believers in "bourgeois democracy" continue to languish by the thousands and hundreds of thousands in jails and in exile; but abroad Stalin has now discovered the need of preserving the "remnants" of democracy.

It was thus that the Czarist regime, too, paid homage to democratic France, and for the same reason. The strains of the "Marseillaise" resounded from Czarist regimental and naval bands on occasions when it was necessary to welcome visiting French statesmen. Completing his emulation of Czarist principle and ceremony, Stalin has now ordered his marionettes of the Communist International to play the same tune. But for the Russian people there is to be no freedom. For them the benefits of liberty and democracy are to be barred. For them democracy must remain a bourgeois prejudice. Expediency demands, for the moment, lip service to democracy abroad, but let there be no democratic nonsense as far as the Russian people are concerned, says Stalin.

New Policy Formulated

"Pravda," official organ of the Russian Communist Party, formulates the new policy of the Comintern as follows:

"The most important slogan of the Communists throughout the world was, and is, and will remain, 'Struggle for Soviet power.' But Communists cannot remain indifferent to the form in which the bourgeoisie maintain their rule. They, therefore, fight with complete unselfishness to save the remnants of bourgeois democracy and against fascist aggression."

As the reader will perceive, the Communists have not given up their ultimate aim: the destruction of democracy. The only thing they insist upon is that the Communists and not the fascist shall do the work of destruction. How "wholeheartedly" and with what "complete unselfishness" the Communists have fought in the past for the preservation of democracy is well known, and how they will continue to fight for it in the future may be seen from the Comintern's reaffirmation of the Communist objective—the ultimate destruction of democracy and establishment wherever possible

of a dictatorship of a Communist clique. This may be perceived also from the appeal of the "Communist International," official organ of the Comintern, for the armed overthrow of the anti-fascist government in Belgium and of all labor and democratic governments in countries where the exigencies of Russian national policy do not, for the moment, require their "preservation."

Summarized and stripped of its clumsy, cheap Machiavellianism, so utterly transparent, the new policy of the Comintern is to refrain for the time being from any open subversive activity in countries like France and Poland, to preach a bogus Communist democracy in these countries insofar as this may be necessary for the support of Russian national policy, but to continue at the same time the work of destruction of democracy and the Socialist and labor movement in all other countries. By the decision of the Comintern congress, Communists are to continue their work of boring from within against Socialist and trade union organizations and there is to be no let up in the activity aiming at the undermining of the

Socialist and Labor movement everywhere.

It would be erroneous to say, however, that the congress of the Comintern was without its positive advantages. Its chief contribution will be to shed added light upon the true nature of Communism and the Communist movement, to expose once more the hypocrisy and cynical opportunism of Communist policy.

Browder's Report

It is not necessary to dwell upon that aspect of the proceedings of the Comintern congress pertaining to the United States. From Earl Browder, general secretary of the American Communist Party, the congress heard a report of the alleged striking progress of the Communist movement in this country. Among the evidences of progress, Browder told the congress, has been the dissemination of the Communist Party. On this one point, we admit, the Communists have had considerable success, but this, too, let us hope, will not last very much longer. As for the rest of the report submitted to the Comintern by Stalin's chief agent in America

and the outstanding Communist faker in the United States there is no need of wasting much space. Every intelligent observer knows that Communism in this country is a huge joke and that beyond helping the enemies of labor by its fight on the American labor movement and its efforts to wreck the Socialist Party, Communism in this country has no significance whatever.

By his report to the Comintern Browder helped emphasize the essential stupidity and worthlessness of the congress, thereby adding a final touch to the tragicomic spectacle staged under Stalin's direction.

From now on it will be possible for dissident Communists to pose with greater justification as the true guardians of the pure Communist faith. They will now step forward as the defenders of the doctrine of Lenin and Trotsky undisturbed by any pseudo-democratic elements. We do not begrudge them their advantage. The position of the Communist splinter groups, the abandoned children of a moribund Communism, will be analogous to the hopeless legitimism of the followers of a dead king. They will continue as the peddlers of a broken and discredited ideology which, from the very beginning, carried within itself the seeds of its own decay. And slowly they, too, will disappear.

The voice of the Comintern is today but the death rattle of international Communism.

PROPERTY By Kirby Page

Some Myths That Are Popularized to Support Continuance of Private Ownership of Railroads and Industry



CERTAIN popular myths

should now be dissolved. Among the most significant of these are the ideas that governmental enterprises such as the post office and wartime operation of the railroads are characterized by gross inefficiency, and that graft and corruption are more prevalent in governmental circles than in business. Test the operation of the post office by three standards: when a letter is placed in a mailbox it is likely to be delivered (1) safely, (2) quickly, and (3) economically. The evidence is clear that postal service is characterized by reliability, speed, and economy. Where does the idea of inefficiency spring from? Probably from the fact that the Post Office Department frequently ends the fiscal year with a financial deficit. What are the origins of this deficit? It is a fact that the total deficit incurred during the past eight years by the United States Post Office Department is over 755 million dollars.

During the single fiscal year which ended June 30, 1932, the deficit exceeded 205 millions. These figures are being widely interpreted as a damning indictment of government operation, and this evidence seems to uphold the general idea that the post office is riddled with inefficiency and entwined with red tape. But this explanation is merely another illustration of the gullibility of the public in swallowing propaganda against government enterprises.

During the same eight years the gain on first-class mail was 633 millions. The loss on second-class mail during this period, however, was approximately 716 millions, as compared with the total deficit of 755 millions. Why should there have been such a heavy loss in this department? The answer is filled with social significance. Second-class mail, let it be remembered, is made up chiefly of newspapers and periodicals. The political influence of the press is so enormous that the rates on second-class mail are absurdly low. In the annual

report of the Postmaster General for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1932, (page 101) we are informed that transporting second-class mail averages nearly 10 cents per pound (9.81), the revenue received is less than two cents (1.81). This means that the government lost eight cents per pound on second-class mail, and that publishers paid less than one-fifth the cost of delivering their newspapers and magazines. A year later the Postmaster General stated that the cost of handling second-class mail was 10.9 cents per pound, and that the revenue received was 2 cents per pound, or a loss of nearly 9 cents per pound. For the year 1934 the cost was 9.43 cents per pound and the revenue 2.02 cents, a loss of 7.41 cents per pound on second-class mail.

The loss on official mail, material franked by Congressmen, and other free mail was about 98 millions for the eight years. Thus we observe that the combined loss on second-class mail and free mail approximated 813 millions, a sum

RECENT FINANCIAL HISTORY OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Year Ended	Total Deficit	Gain on First Class*	Loss on Second Class	Loss on Third Class	Loss on Fourth Class	Loss on Free Mail**	Loss on Subsidized Mail***
1934.....	\$ 11,033,835	\$119,649,819	\$7,623,228	\$2,298,723	\$10,657,835	\$24,837,701	\$41,883,369
1933.....	112,374,892	104,960,190	88,202,962	28,296,563	32,014,402	15,335,035	46,357,252
1932.....	265,550,611	33,012,109	102,144,291	28,989,363	32,716,267	11,652,212	42,252,210
1931.....	146,066,190	38,289,028	96,674,618	23,388,895	20,951,609	11,968,333	36,078,976
1930.....	98,215,987	80,809,744	85,701,838	21,502,048	15,570,151	11,057,152	28,218,181
1929.....	85,461,176	78,633,418	94,091,198	18,806,911	19,788,707	9,931,240	18,225,364
1928.....	32,121,096	83,174,429	84,622,703	4,315,258	4,479,586	6,816,286	11,282,994
1927.....	31,506,291	73,788,786	85,498,229	1,765,768	2,969,733	7,182,994
	\$755,329,988	\$632,788,483	\$715,869,067	\$144,281,559	\$146,608,981	\$98,261,013

* Exclusive of Air Mail.
** Including free mail for the blind, etc., and certain differentials in favor of religious and educational organizations.
*** Air Mail and excess cost of carrying ocean mail on American ships.

which exceeded by 58 million dollars the total postal deficit for this period.

The opinion is general throughout the country that government operation of the railroads during the war was woefully inefficient, if not an actual failure, and that in the light of that experience it would be folly to venture further into the field of government ownership and operation of public utilities, to say nothing of the major industries.

Perhaps the testimony of no single individual is more significant in this connection than that of Mr. Walker D. Hines, who succeeded Mr. McAdoo as Director General of Railroads. Mr. Hines had long been an outstanding railway official. Repeatedly he has gone on record as being opposed to public ownership of the railways, and therefore cannot legitimately be regarded as a propagandist for public ownership. In reporting to President Wilson, Mr. Hines included the following summary:

Testimony of Hines

"These I regard as the results of Federal control: It made practicable a war transportation service that could not have been otherwise obtained; its unification practices have increased the utilization of the inadequate supply of equipment so that an exceptionally large transportation service has been performed in the busy periods of 1918 with a minimum of congestion; it met the emergency of the unprecedented coal strike in a way which private control could not have done and absorbed a heavy financial loss on that account which have proved highly disturbing to private control; it provided more additions and betterments and equipment than private control could have provided during the difficult financial period of 1918 and 1919; it dealt fairly with labor and

gave it the benefit of improved and stabilized working conditions which were clearly right; it cost considerably less on account of economies growing out of unifications, and the total burden put upon the public (through rates and taxes) on account of railroad costs was substantially less than would have been necessary if the railroads had remained in private control and rates had been raised enough to preserve their credit; it protected the investments in railroad properties, whereas without Federal control those investments would have been endangered; and it turns the railroads back to private control functioning effectively, with a record of exceptional performance in an exceptionally difficult winter, despite the disruption caused by the coal strike, and in condition to function still more effectively with the normal improvement to be expected in the weather and in other conditions."

In 1928, after all evidence was in and sufficient time had elapsed to make possible a mature judgment, Mr. Hines, still opposed to government ownership of the railroads, wrote a comprehensive history of our war-time experience. Emphasis is placed upon the fact that the railroads were not taken over by the Government until such a step was rendered absolutely imperative by the inability of private control to provide the transportation demanded by the emergency of war with Germany. Private management was unable to bring about the unity of operation among the numerous competing units required in the interests of efficiency; it was unable to secure the capital funds needed for additional equipment and replacement; and it would have been unable, without the coordinating efforts of the Administration, to secure coal and,

The Workers Abroad

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

By JOHN POWERS

The United Front in Czechoslovakia

WRITING in the Socialist Call of July 27, Herbert Zam, who does not conceal his enthusiasm for a united front between Socialists and Communists and never misses an opportunity to preach it, speaks of "the progress of the united front" as if there were such progress.

He seeks to give the impression that "the movement for united action between Socialists and Communists is being rapidly accelerated." Where and how, we may ask? Outside of France, where the united front experiment is being rapidly recognized as a failure so far as the true interests of the Socialist and labor movement are concerned, and where it has been eclipsed by the broader united front of Socialists and all genuine democratic elements, there is no united front anywhere. Nor is there any evidence of it being "rapidly accelerated" in any other country. On the contrary, in every country where there is a strong and influential Socialist and labor movement the united front with the Communists has been emphatically rejected. We challenge Zam to cite any evidence of serious advance toward the united front outside of France. We know he cannot cite such evidence, and when he declares that "the movement for united action between Socialists and Communists is being rapidly accelerated" he misleads his readers.

Zam cites the utterances of Dr. Czeh, chairman of the German Social Democratic Party of Czechoslovakia at the party's recent conference, and declares that the conference "unanimously decided to work toward a rapprochement with the Communists." The conference decided nothing of the kind.

We have before us the issue of the Prague Social Demokrat of June 25, containing a report of the conference, including the complete text of its reply to the united front proposal of the Communists. The reply is an emphatic rejection of the proposal, coupled with a castigation of Communist policy and action with respect to the Socialist and labor movement.

It is true that like Dr. Czeh the conference expressed a fervent desire for the unity of all working class parties, but it declared most emphatically that such unity was impossible with the Communists, who continue their work of maligning the Socialist movement and seek its destruction.

There was nothing in the utterances of Dr. Czeh that indicated his support of the Communist united front proposal. It is true that Dr. Czeh spoke of the advantage that would accrue to Socialism and the labor movement if instead of having divided parties speaking for the working class there was one united party in parliament. But while declaring it to be the task of the Social Democrats "to work for the unification of the class-conscious working class" there was nothing in what he said that indicated he favored the united front proposal. Like the conference itself he rejected the Communist proposal on the ground that the Communists, being what they are, were not fit partners for a united front.

Reply of the Socialists

THE official reply of the conference to the Communist proposal characterized it as a maneuver designed to serve the interests of the Communist Party.

Particularly sharp was that portion of the Socialist reply which dealt with certain demands put forward by the Communists as the price of a united front. We quote the following from the official text of the reply addressed by the conference to the Communists:

"You demand from the Social Democratic Party that it abandon its position of power and surrender the government exclusively to the bourgeois parties, which under the present political situation would be tantamount to permitting all outspoken fascist movements to come into power. Do you believe such a government would have more respect for the rights of the toilers than the present coalition?"

"The first essential prerequisite for effective cooperation of both parties (Socialists and Communists) must be, at least, in the absence of complete agreement on policy, complete sincerity in mutual support. In this respect you have always failed, and we know that although you recognize the danger of fascism as well as we do you have till now always refused to give your support to democracy. All too frequently your proposals for united action have been made only with the purpose of unleashing a demagogic incitement against our party. United action is possible only when, contrary to your conduct, you not only recognize our right to continuance of our policy of coalition (with the democratic parties) but offer us also clear and unequivocal support."

"We will not dwell today on the question of your policy of splitting and disrupting the working class and how much you have contributed in other countries to the complete destruction of the labor movement. Abandonment of the coalition policy by the Socialist parties of Czechoslovakia would entail establishment in this country, too, of an authoritarian regime, which would make impossible any legal opposition and particularly any mass action by the workers."

"You are not sincere when you speak constantly of struggle for the rights of the toilers, but refuse to defend the essential prerequisites for this struggle, namely the democratic rights of the workers. You are not serious when you demand the cleansing of the state machinery of all fascist elements while pursuing at the same time a policy calculated to surrender completely the state apparatus to fascist forces and to destroy all influence of the working class upon legislation and administration."

"You are not in earnest and you are irresponsible when you denounce the coalition policy of the Socialist parties with arguments that have long lost all meaning. Coupled with this lack of earnestness you continue to shout for a united front which heretofore, at least, had for its purpose acquisition of material against the Social Democracy, which defends the interests of the working class by means of a responsible policy. And you should know that unity is possible only on the basis of complete political agreement, confidence and honesty. Untiringly you have devoted your efforts through your united front maneuvers to carry confusion and mistrust into our ranks."

"We have always been animated by the desire for the unity of all Socialist parties. Your present proposal does not differ materially from the previous ones and does not contain any declarations which would indicate a change for the better in your conduct."

This declaration indicates clearly how great is the "progress" toward a united front in Czechoslovakia. We fail to find any evidence in this declaration that it is being "rapidly accelerated."

The readers of the Socialist Call are entitled to more reliable information than Zam's.

A united front with the Communists will be possible only when they comply with the conditions prescribed in the aforementioned resolution, i. e., when they acquire intellectual honesty and a responsible policy taking into consideration the true interests of the working class, stop their destructive activities against the Socialist and labor movement, and give evidence that they can be trusted.

But this is tantamount to saying that a united front with the Communists will become possible only when they cease to be Communists. When that happens the united front will come of itself, for the Communist parties will have ceased to exist.

Judging by the impotence of the Communist movement in nearly all countries that day is not very far removed. Nor is it likely to be delayed by Moscow's new ideology of bogus Communist democracy proclaimed by the seventh congress of the Comintern.

other raw materials, or the manpower needed, so terrific were the demands from other directions.

The assertion is frequently made that under government operation the workers were grossly inefficient. After discussing the statistical evidence in detail, Mr. Hines writes: "Any studied consideration of this matter must lead to the conclusion that, despite the numerous reasons why the productivity of railroad employees might easily have been greatly impaired during Federal Control, the general average of railroad efficiency in that period makes an extremely favorable comparison with pre-war efficiency and compares with post-war efficiency fully as well as does industrial war-time efficiency with post-war efficiency. In other words, the difficulties were primarily due to the War both in railroads and in other forms of industries and not to the character of control, whether public or private. One additional fact needs to be stressed; the number of railroad employees was not increased during Federal Control on account of political pressure to find places for individuals. The Railroad Administration was non-partisan."

TO LEARN ABOUT "CIVILIZATION"



Here is Hate Scissie I, King of Kings, the Conquering Lion of Judah, Lord of the Universe, with a few of his aides, wondering about the "civilization" Benito Mussolini is preparing to force on his people.

Editor's Corner

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

By James O'Neal

The Comintern for Democracy!

IN 1920 the second congress of the Communist International was held in Moscow. It declared "war upon the whole bourgeois world and all yellow Social Democratic parties." In a bull which came to be known as the 21 Points it declared civil war against such parties, the trade unions and other organizations of the working class that refused to accept the dictatorship of Moscow. It ordered the expulsion of leaders in various nations and mentioned them by name. It branded those who refused this dictatorship as "traitors" and "agents of the bourgeoisie." It asserted that the struggle of the workers was entering the period of civil war and ordered workers to prepare for it. Organizations that refused obedience were to be sabotaged by planting Communist "nuclei" in them.

The Communist International, meeting in July, has issued another bull. Reading it we are reminded of a parody on an old jingle:

Mary had a little lamb,
Its fleece was as white as snow.
She took it to Pittsburgh one day—
Now look at the damned thing!

It was only yesterday that Socialists were branded as "social fascists" because of their insistence on the fight against dictatorship and for democracy. Bolsheviks assured us that democracy was a tattered scarecrow. In Russia they were consistent. They imposed a rigid dictatorship upon the whole working class through the Communist party. This evolved into a dictatorship over the party members by the leaders and to keep this group dictatorship intact they carried out annual "purgings" of members who expressed any dissent with the ruling group. Then schisms appeared in the ruling group. Dictatorship cannot tolerate differing opinions even among the ruling dictators; so "purgings" in the ruling group began. Trotsky was one of the first to go into exile while other Trotskyists were sent to prison to keep company with Socialists who had been imprisoned by these very Trotskyists.

This "purging" was not enough. Others of the ruling clique continued the strange habit of thinking. Then came the murder of Kiroff. This was the opportunity of Stalin. Savage reprisals were taken on his opponents in the Communist Party. Members were shot in batches. Zinoviev, for years president of the Communist International, was sent to prison for ten years; Kameneff, former Vice-Premier, joined him for five years; 49 were sent to concentration camps, and 29 received the old Czarist penalty of administrative exile. Power now passed into the hands of one man, Stalin. His will was law for millions in Russia and for the Communist International.

Decision Based on Expediency

NO "bourgeois democracy" for the Soviet Union. Now comes the decision of the Communist International, a decision made by Stalin himself. The fight for democracy must be waged in countries outside of Russia's frontiers and Communists are ordered to fight side by side for it with "bourgeois liberals" and others. "War upon the whole bourgeois world and all yellow Social Democratic parties," by implication, must cease. The "social fascism" of yesterday is good working class policy today—in nations other than Russia. Bombast has become the cooling of a dove.

What is the logic of this new view? It means that we are asked to fight against one form of dictatorship and for another, support the Stalin dictatorship and fight the Hitler dictatorship. Fight for democracy, for the civil rights of the masses in the capitalist nations, but not a hint of the restoration of these rights for the masses in the Soviet Union. The fighters for freedom in Russia are to remain in jail or in exile!

The whole new policy is one of expediency, not of principle. With the Japanese and German menaces to Russia, Stalin turns to the masses outside of Russia for help, the same masses which the Communist International (Stalin) have savagely fought and in many instances have made helpless before the exploiting classes. The new policy is one section of the program of contracting military alliances with some of the European Powers and effecting peace pacts with others.

Again and again in the history of the Labor and Socialist movements we have seen on a local and national scale those pseudo-revolutionaries who became the tamest and most dangerous opportunists. Here we have an instance of it on an international scale. Bolshevism has become bankrupt. Its only consistent course is an eventual return to the Social Democracy which it has fought for sixteen years.

As this new turn is one of expediency, the crass opportunism of the Communist International may at any time require it to march back to the old policy. It is necessary for the Labor and Socialist parties as well as the trade unions to be on their guard in any offers of a united front. Old habits are not sloughed off by a decision based upon expediency. Pseudo-revolutionaries may be even more dangerous when they come decorated in an opportunist dress.

Hitler Boasts of 'Peace' For Workers in Reich

(Continued from Page One)

Stiebler, announced in a speech at Annaberg that no worker outside of the German Labor Front would be permitted to retain his job. Those outside the ranks of the Labor Front must be considered a serious danger to industrial peace, and it is the duty of the Labor Front to eliminate such destructive elements. In cases where the employer, the management and the workers' council are at odds concerning the dismissal of certain elements, the trustees of labor are prepared to use their authority. Stiebler referred specifically to workers who are members of the

"Bible Study Society," which he classified as a decoy for the suppressed Marxist and Socialist parties. Recently, numerous arrests of members of the society who refused to join the Nazi party and its affiliates for conscientious reasons, have taken place.

Neither is the peasant exempt from Nazi threats. The labor trustee of the North-Mark denounced those peasant elements who try to "sabotage the national reconstruction" and declared that the government is prepared to proceed severely against them.

California

Myman Sheehan has been appointed state organizer and will start a tour of the state soon.

Kansas

The annual convention will be held in Wichita Sept. 1 and 2.

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SUNDAY NIGHT: Drama Festival—"Bound East for Cardiff" by Eugene O'Neill
"In Union There Is Strength"
"In the Factory"

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The Pennsylvania Front

PENNA. SUMMER SCHOOL AT PIPERSVILLE

Special to The New Leader

PITTSBURGH.—The third annual Pennsylvania Socialist Summer School will be held at Camp Hoffnung, Pipersville, from Saturday, August 17 to Sunday, August 25. From all indications this year's school will be even larger than the successful sessions held in 1933 and 1934.

Those scheduled to speak and instruct at the school this year are: Darlington Hoopes, Socialist Legislator from Reading, George H. Rhodes, President of the Reading Central Trades Council, Joseph Shaplen of New York, Sarah Limbach, State Secretary of the Socialist Party of Pennsylvania, Algernon Lee of the Rand School of Social Science, Dr. George W. Hartmann of State College and August Claessens of the Rand School and Labor Secretary of the Socialist Party of New York, who will open the school Saturday evening.

Students from other states as well as from Pennsylvania are urged to attend. The fee, which includes board, room and tuition, but not transportation to and from the school, is \$12.00 for the nine days. The curriculum this year has been enlarged and includes courses in Fundamentals of Socialism, Public Speaking, Organization, Methods and Problems, Labor Journalism and Trade-Union Tactics.

Registration should be sent in to the Socialist Party of Pennsylvania, 122 9th Street, Pittsburgh.

Pa., preferably before the school begins.

Adams and Hartmann Run
HARRISBURG.—The Socialist Party of Pennsylvania filed nomination petitions for the offices of Judge of Supreme and Superior Court. William Adams of Pittsburgh and Dr. George W. Hartmann, professor of Psychology, State College, will make the race.

County Picnic at Jeanette
WESTMORELAND COUNTY.—S. Slyman, County Secretary, reports that the annual county picnic will be held on Sunday, August 18, at Oakford Park, Jeanette.

New Branch at Glenrich
PITTSBURGH.—The State Office reports the admission of a branch in Clearfield County. The branch will be known as the Glenrich Branch.

Hoopes to Speak at DuBois
DU BOIS.—Darlington Hoopes, Socialist member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, will speak here Saturday, August 3, 8 p. m. The meeting will be held at the Municipal Band Stand.

Hoopes Meeting at Jeanette
JEANETTE.—The Socialist Party of Jeanette will sponsor a meeting with Darlington Hoopes. The meeting will be held in the Municipal Hall, Monday, August 5, at 8 p. m.

Hoopes at Williamsport
WILLIAMSPORT.—Darlington Hoopes will speak in the Williamsport Court House on Wednesday, August 7, at 8 p. m.

A Grim Day of Reckoning For Fear and Terror

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The reign of violence which officials of Harlan County, Kentucky, continue to impose on organized miners is emphatically denounced by the United Mine Workers' Journal.

The Journal stressed the report of Governor Laffoon's investigating commission which declared that Sheriff Middleton and his armed gunmen under the guise of deputy sheriffs are in reality non-union coal company gunmen whose duty is to keep the coal miners from joining the United Mine Workers of America. As nearly as can be ascertained, as many as 182 of the gunmen have been recently employed in Harlan County.

The Harlan County Enterprise, speaking for the anti-union mine owners, referred to the activities of these gunmen as necessary for the preservation of "law and order" in the mining community.

In denouncing the terrorism, the Mine Workers' Journal said:

"There are thousands of God-fearing, law-abiding citizens in Harlan County who deplore the disgrace that has fallen upon their community by reason of the criminal activities of deputy sheriffs and official gunmen. They are hoping for the day to come when the Commonwealth of Kentucky will clean up Harlan County so that it will be a safe place for free men to live in."

"A number of coal companies have contracts with the United Mine Workers' Journal said."

Party Publishes Leaflets

A leaflet on the 30-hour week has been published by the party in connection with the campaign for the passage of the new hours bill which has just been reported favorably by the Labor Committee of the House. The four-page pamphlet sells for 35¢ per 100; \$3.00 per 1,000.

"Two of a Kind," an organization leaflet, has also just been issued. \$1.50 per 1,000.

The new literature price list is just off the press. Send stamped addressed envelope for free copies of all three leaflets.

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500,000 JOBLESS EXPECTED TO MARCH

MORE than 500,000 unemployed, relief workers, and trade unionists are expected to take part in mass demonstrations on Saturday, August 17, against the \$19 to \$94 a month "security" wage on public works, and to demand trade union wages with a minimum of \$30 a week for a 30 hour week, according to David Lasser, national chairman of the Workers' Alliance of America, which is sponsoring the demonstrations.

The protests will consist of parades, mass meetings, delegations to relief officials in all of the cities and towns of the 31 states in which the Workers' Alliance is organized. Telegrams and letters are expected to flow from these meetings to flood the office of Harry Hopkins, Federal works director in Washington, to acquaint him with the determination of the unemployed and trade unions not to work for less than trade union wages.

The Workers' Alliance was recently accorded recognition by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, who urged trade unions to cooperate to the fullest possible extent to maintain and preserve union standards of public projects. The Workers' Unemployed Union, an affiliate of the W.A., has also endorsed the Workers' Rights Amendment and approved the organization of a Labor Party.

L.S.I. STUDYING PARTY SITUATION IN AMERICA

By a decision of the Bureau of the Labor and Socialist International, the situation in the Socialist Party of the United States has been placed upon the agenda for the meeting of the Executive of the L.S.I. in Brussels August 16 to 18. The Executive has followed the troubles in the American party with much concern, fearing that they might result in a fatal division.

Reports of the situation in the Socialist Party have been requested by Secretary Friedrich Adler, who writes that a division would be considered a catastrophe by European comrades. James O'Neal and Norman Thomas are the two representatives of the party on the Executive.

"The Bureau decided," Comrade Adler writes, "that it is difficult to take any action when such complicated differences arise," especially, "when it is a question of a party whose sphere of activities is geographically so remote from the seat of the Secretariat of the International."

The letter was received the week after the meeting of the N.E.C. in New York when a peace agreement was reached. The Bureau will be relieved when this agreement is made known at the Brussels meeting.

Plunkett Re-elected Party State Chairman of Conn.

BRIDGEPORT.—Peter Brewster, Socialist Director of Public Works, has just been reelected treasurer of the Central Labor Union of Bridgeport. Brewster is a member of the Painters' and Decorators' Union.

A note of progress is foreseen in the activities of the Central Labor Union with the recognition by the body of two progressive locals in the election of A. E. Van Cura, of the Federal Union of the Bridgeport Chain Company, as vice-president, and of Frank McKee, printer; Treasurer, Peter Brewster, painter; Financial Secretary, William J. Brennan, printer; Executive Board, Frank McKee, teachers; Mrs. Minnie Cederholm, Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Milton McDonald, teamsters, chauffeurs, and stablemen.

The full list of elected officers includes: President, Peter Brewster; Vice-President, A. E. Van Cura, Federal Union; Recording Secretary, John J. O'Neil, printers; Treasurer, Peter Brewster, painters; Financial Secretary, William J. Brennan, printers; Executive Board, Frank McKee, teachers; Mrs. Minnie Cederholm, Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Milton McDonald, teamsters, chauffeurs, and stablemen.

Socialist City Official Re-elected Treasurer of Bridgeport Central Union

Special to The New Leader

NORWALK, Conn.—Martin F. Plunkett of Wallingford, veteran Socialist and trade unionist, was re-elected Socialist State Chairman at the first meeting of the recently elected state committee. Plunkett was nominated by Devere Allen and his nomination was seconded by Jasper McLevy.

Plans for what is expected to be the greatest convention in the party's history occupied a major portion of the committee's time. The convention is to be held in New Haven September 14-15, and plans are in the hands of local New Haven, working in cooperation with the State Organization Committee. The convention banquet is to be held on Saturday night, September 14.

Tentative convention arrangements provide for four conferences, Saturday after the convention is

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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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SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1935

NAZI SEX SADISM

A TEMPORARY decline in the anti-Jewish campaign in Germany has been followed by more brutal and more extensive attacks. Reading accounts of this mob terror which is permitted by Hitler's ruling gangsters, civilized human beings feel a sense of sick aversion. It is clear that the Nazi "Aryan" dogma is a pathological disease. It is a diabolism similar to that of centuries ago when a personal devil was assumed to inhabit those who differed from current ideas. That spectacle in Breslau of accusing twenty-four Jewish boys and girls of "race defilement" with a Nazi mob booing outside police headquarters reveals a revolting sex sadism running with the Aryan disease.

The reaction against all this in the United States and other countries is a healthy one, but the disgust with it has the danger of going to an extreme that is also dangerous. It is likely to turn against the Germans because they are Germans which would parallel the Nazi disease of being against Jews because they are Jews. This would make a bad situation worse and penalize even those Germans who share our disgust with Hitler and his criminals. Moreover, we are just as much opposed to Italian fascism which has not attacked the Jewish people.

Then there is the ethic of working class solidarity against dictatorship of any type, whether it be German, Italian, Austrian or French. Fight this criminal sadism in Germany to the last ditch, but let us not empty the baby with the bath.

THE COTTON CRISIS RETURNS

COTTON production illustrates the absurdities of producing for sale. Use cotton? Sure, but to use it we must first buy it. Use is not the primary consideration; sale is. Without sale, it is useless to produce. Thus sale is primary.

Two years ago the government arranged for plowing under ten million acres of cotton to increase the sale of cotton. In 1934 acreage was cut to 40 per cent and in 1935 by 30 per cent. Sale was the motive. A higher price was fixed—to effect sales. Higher prices at home encouraged the remaining cotton growers. Many were thrown on relief because of the decreased acreage. That was bad for them.

However, the higher domestic price brought a heavy decline of exports. The cotton could not be sold in world competition. The result is that exports are lower than at any time in forty years! Another surplus has accumulated, over 7,000,000 bales, and the cotton problem is back where it was when the New Deal got under way.

The statesmen at Washington are dealing with a sale economy, not a use economy, and the sale economy again and again mocks the statesmen with its contradictions. Socialism provides for a use economy, production for human use and enjoyment, and it cannot be reconciled with capitalist production for sale.

BOMBAST IN MOSCOW

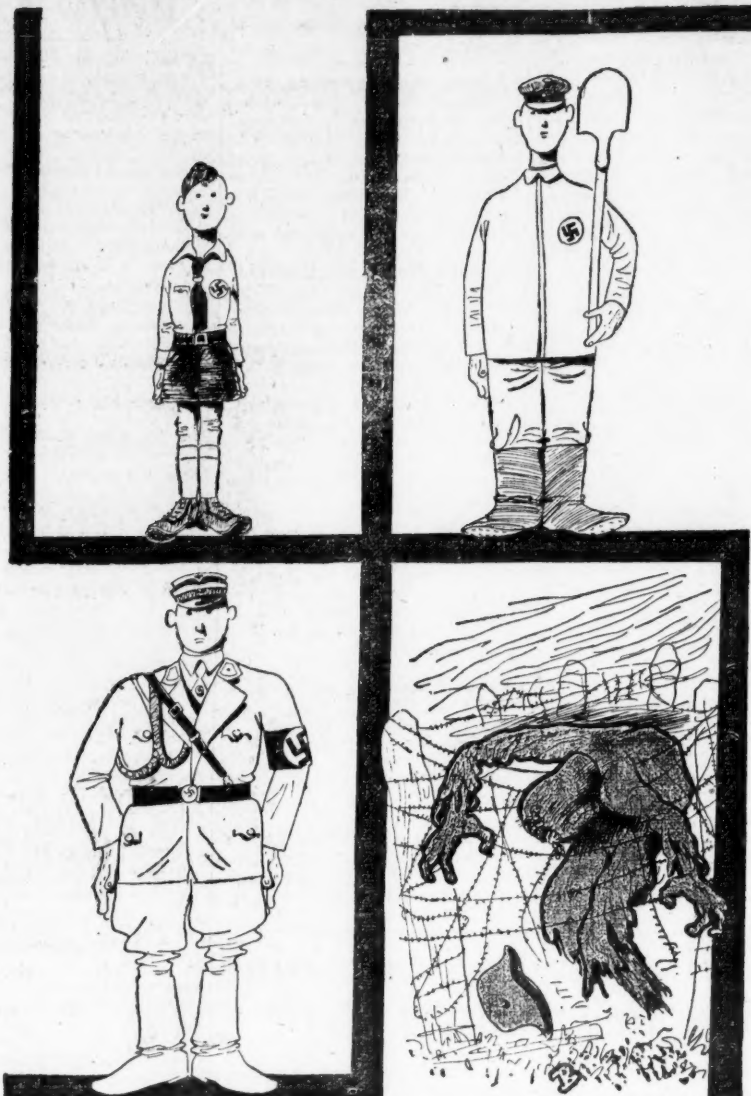
A FEW sidelights on the American section of the Communist International, whose funeral is being conducted in Moscow, will not be amiss. If one consults the reports which this section has made to Moscow for a decade, he will find that with the change of a few words they are all the same. Bombast about "influence with the broad masses," of the "tremendous tasks" carried out and similar ballyhoo have been sold to Comintern congresses to the roars of assembled Bolsheviks.

Samuel Darcy turned up in the usual role on Tuesday when he claimed credit for organization of transport workers on the Pacific Coast, beginning in 1933. The fact is that organization there as elsewhere was due to expectations fostered by Section 7A of the N.I.R.A. Darcy and Browder also claimed credit for the general strike in San Francisco. They might just as well have claimed it for the recent strike in Terre Haute.

The fact is that the Communist Party has been an outlaw in the American unions for more than a decade. In 1925, William Z. Foster admitted that its members had become so hated in the unions that they were expelled when their identity became known and that they had to be a secret society to carry on at all. Even suspects, he said, had to swallow "nasty pills" by signing statements that they were not Communists.

Browder reported one item that is correct when he said that his party had "caused dissension within the Socialist Party" and the trade unions. We are glad to have this admission and we hope that he will not whine if we offer some "nasty pills" to any of his kind. Such a purge would be healthy to the Socialist Party.

The Nazi System



Behind the Scenes in Washington



By Benjamin Meiman
Our Washington Correspondent

Democrats Divided
CONSERVATIVE Democrats are now fighting President Roosevelt and the entire New Deal just as much as the conservative Republicans. One of those Brutus-stabs to the Roosevelt administration was delivered last week in the Senate by Senator Glass "amending" the banking bill. In New York last week a gathering of Virginia Democrats vociferously applauded Douglas S. Freeman, editor of the Richmond News-Leader when he scored the Roosevelt administration for its spending and eulogized Senators Glass and Byrd for the "gallant fight" they are making to block President Roosevelt's banking reforms and farm relief plans.

Fortunately for the President, Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia followed Freeman. "This is no time to stab the head of the government in the back," he shouted. Replying to Freeman's plea that "we must safeguard the Constitution," LaGuardia said: "There are those who distort that great document."

He pointed out that the Constitution was designed to meet conditions as they existed almost 150 years ago, and that it is absurd to combat the changes necessitated by a mechanized age.

Anomalous enough, not only Progressive Republicans but even Socialists are often put in the position of defending many points of the New Deal against the conservative Democrats and Republicans. How can one help it when they tell us that Roosevelt, "the Socialist," is deliberately prolonging the depression? That his reckless legislation is ruining the country? That he has us hopelessly in debt? That business men are persecuted, harassed, afraid to make a move? Roosevelt has them down, they assert, with his hands at their throats, and he won't let them get up. Things never will be right until he is thrown out and along with him his dictatorship and regimentation; and Wallace, who ordered the cold-blooded killing of those little pigs. Then, and only then, will man and pig regain their guarantees of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Then you turn a page and look at the stock exchange reports, industry, trade and business reports, and you find statistics that tell a different story. You read something like this:

Automobile production is higher than in 1928, two and a half times as high as in 1932. Obviously the country is determined to ride, not walk, to the dogs. . . . Bank clear-

ings for the country are 25 per cent higher than last year and in New York City they are up almost a third. . . . Building contracts are up almost 20 per cent above last year. . . . On the West Coast, the Pacific Lighting Co. walks merrily into the jaws of the death-sentence with current earnings of \$4.05 a share instead of the \$2.27 of last year. . . . From Minnesota, where the United States Supreme Court let them have a farm moratorium, the Northwestern National Life Insurance Co. reports that among 10,000 of its policyholders the average mortgage load has gone down 10 per cent in two years and the average wealth of the families has gone up 16 per cent. . . . Power production—oh, death-sentence, where is thy sting?—passes the 1929 all-time peak. . . . Steel is doing better than the summer average. . . . Plate mills hit 85 per cent capacity. . . . Heavy industry is cheering for the first time in years.

It is all very confusing. One feels bewildered especially when one finds that the changed situation brought a great deal more improvement at the top than at the bottom. That while the workers' lot was improved a little the rich men really reaped a harvest, and you wonder why all that screaming and squealing? Or is it all merely a method to pull the wool over the eyes of the workers?

New Tax Bill in Way of Adjournment

DEFEAT of the Republican adjournment resolution in the Senate by a 51 to 10 vote sidetracked the last congressional move to postpone tax action via the adjournment route. A parallel maneuver, sponsored by Democrats in the House a fortnight ago, was similarly smothered by Administration Democrats. As a result of both showdowns, leaders unqualifiedly forecast that Congress will stay here until some tax bill is enacted.

Whether it will adhere to the lines of the \$275,000,000 measure introduced in the House by Chairman Robert L. Doughton of the Ways and Means Committee remained a matter for speculation. That bill is being widely assailed by share-the-wealthers and conservatives alike—the former contending it fails to distribute wealth; the latter, that it fails to start low enough in the income scale to serve budget-balancing objectives.

With the exception of higher rates on income surtax brackets above \$50,000 the complete 96-page measure contains little in the way of revenue-producing taxes that had not already been disclosed during executive sessions of committee Democrats.

The new surtax brackets start with a 31 per cent levy on incomes between \$50,000 and \$56,000, and range upward to three-fourths of all income over \$5,000,000. The committee expects the step-up to swell revenues from individual income by \$45,400,000.

Besides the surtax brackets en-

compassed in the bill are: Inheritance taxes ranging from 4 to 75 per cent on bequests from \$10,000 to over \$10,000,000; gift taxes graduated from 3 to 57 per cent on gifts of from \$10,000 to over \$10,000,000; corporation income taxes of 13 1/4 per cent up to \$15,000, and of 14 1/4 per cent on over \$15,000, and excess profits taxes ranging from 5 per cent on 8 to 12 per cent profit to 20 per cent on over 25 per cent profit.

Anti-Nazi Protest Heard in Washington

OFFICIAL Washington does not relish protests against other governments, but whether they like it or not, lately they are getting them in large measures. The madman of Germany is the cause of it. President Roosevelt received the protest of the giant Socialist picnic of last Saturday in New York; William Green spoke in the name of American Labor in such language that our officials could not ignore; a delegation of Jewish organizations last Friday presented a formal protest against Hitler brutalities to the State Department, to which Undersecretary of State William Phillips replied sympathetically on Tuesday. Officially, the government claims to ignore the avalanche of protest, indignation and demand for some action against the brutal oppression and inhuman persecution in Hitlerland. In reality they cannot ignore it any more. The demand is too great and comes from too many quarters.

Senator King, last Monday, said he had requested of the Senate action within a very few days on his resolution demanding an investigation of reports of religious persecution in Germany.

He added that unless the Foreign Relations Committee, to which his resolution was referred, grants a hearing he will take the issue to the floor of the Senate.

"I have found much support in the Senate," he said, "and have received more than 200 telegrams backing the resolution." It was understood that the resolution now is being studied by the State Department, which customarily would report back to the Foreign Relations Committee.

Maybe as an antidote to this we are being served with a new "red" scare, which the State Department is going to investigate. This is always good propaganda to divert attention from Nazism or Fascism. The present scare is based on reports coming from Moscow, where Earl Browder, general secretary of the American Communist Party, was bragging at the Third International conclave about the "great accomplishments" of the American Communists. As if there is something new in Communist braggadocio! To them, I presume, the boogie of a Socialist speaker at an anti-Nazi conference sounds like the roaring of cannons on barricades in revolutionary battle. But Communist bragging serves at least one purpose: To divert attention from fascism and Nazism and raise the fear of the "red terror."

What the Masses Built, The Masses Must Remodel

By Algernon Lee

A MENDMENT of the Federal Constitution is in the air. There is nothing very novel and startling about that. It is one hundred and forty-seven years since the document in its original form was ratified. Within that period we have amended it on no less than twelve different occasions — on the average once every twelve years or thereabout. This takes no account of the changes that have been made in its meaning, without changing its words, by judicial interpretation and by executive practice.



Algernon Lee

The Constitution is in effect a far more flexible thing than it seems to be commonly realized. Yet there still hangs about it a curious "odor of sanctity" which results in any proposal of further amendment rousing an emotional stress that makes thoughtful consideration difficult. There are those who see red at any suggestion that our fundamental law, as framed by the venerable fathers of the republic back in the eighteenth century, is not just as good now as when they devised it. On the other hand, there are those who, in order to justify in their own minds any change now proposed, have to convince themselves that it was a pretty faulty sort of thing from the start, if not positively and essentially bad.

One Historical Example

The emotionalism of the stand-patters is the sort of nuisance we have to expect from stand-patters. The emotionalism of some of the advocates of change is much more objectionable. Socialists, at any rate, ought to have some sense of historical perspective—ought to understand that what they now find undesirable may, from their own point of view, have been highly desirable at some time in the past.

In Europe back in the Middle Ages every city which was able to do so surrounded itself with a high wall and a deep moat to save its inhabitants from being plundered and abused by the robber barons roundabout. An unwalled city had little chance to prosper and to grow. Where they were protected by ditch and ramparts, the burghers increased in numbers and in wealth, and in the fighting strength which wealth and numbers gave, to a point where they could at length break the power of the barons and teach them to respect the commoners' right to life and property. But as the city's population grew, the girdling bulwark took on another aspect. To provide dwellings and workshops for ever more families it was necessary to build on the open spaces and to run the houses ever higher. The narrowness of the streets and gateways choked the traffic by which the people lived. Sunshine and fresh air were shut out, dirt accumulated and vermin multiplied, want and sickness gained ground. The wall and moat, without which life would formerly have been secure and prosperity impossible, came to be more and more a cause of poverty and of death. It became as necessary to let the city spread out as it had at first been necessary to fence it in. When such action was proposed there were al-

ways some who shuddered at the very thought of destroying those sacred structures which had cradled the city's life. Very likely there were also those who could not argue for tearing down the walls and filling up the moats without alleging that they had always been an evil and even that they had been originally established by designing men for the purpose of congesting the population and so raising rents. These latter, with the best of intentions, probably did as much as did the former to delay the needful change.

The Evolutionary View

As with physical structures, so is it with political institutions. What is harmful today may very well have been beneficial a generation or a century ago; and what is now desirable would perhaps have been disastrous before. Social conditions change, doing away with old needs and bringing new ones. If the material equipment and the institutional forms of society remain unchanged, they produce effects quite unlike those which they formerly produced. It is to be wished that men could think as objectively of this in the case of amending a constitution as in the case of remodeling a house or installing an up-to-date machine.

The Constitution of the United States was not made for a class of lifelong wage workers, such as have to live under it by the tens of millions today. Such a class hardly existed at that time. It was not to any great extent particularly designed to serve farmers engaged mainly in specialized production for the general market. Most farmers then raised mostly things for their own use or for use in the neighborhood. Neither was it drawn up with an eye to the interests of great industrial capitalists, who had not yet appeared on the scene.

It was a compromise, as it had to be, among the three or four principal elements of American society of the late eighteenth century. The most powerful element, because far the most numerous, was that of the small working farmers. On the whole, they got what they wanted out of it.

Influence of "States Rights"

And it was this democratic element, this large and self-reliant agrarian democracy, which, against the will of the moneyed men, the rich merchants and at least a part of the large landowners, put into the Constitution just the one feature which now more than anything else stands in the way of legislation that is needed by both the wage-working masses and the working farmers of our time.

The principle of so-called "states' rights," the limitation of the scope of federal legislation, was a democratic provision, a safeguard for popular interests, a defense against the aggressions of the rich, when the Constitution was adopted. Under that kind of a political system the masses prospered and effective democracy of the kind that could then exist gained ground for many decades. If today it is the capitalists, and especially the financial super-capitalists, who welcome Supreme Court decisions based on the theory of limited powers, it is because, while economic and social conditions have profoundly changed, this feature of the basic law still remains.

As with the city walls, what once meant protection for the masses against the exploiters, now means protection for a new type of exploiters and an obstacle to the progress of the masses.

Renfrew Case a Test of Vicious "Banding" Laws

Because they refused to work on relief at starvation wages, workers in Union County, Kentucky, have been carrying on a successful strike since January 25. The American Workers' Union has waged a long, bitter fight against the united opposition of the wealthy Farm Bureau and the West Kentucky Coal Co.

For peaceful picketing a road project, 18 members were arrested for "criminal syndicalism." The grand jury indicted four for "malicious striking with intent to kill." Bail was set at \$500, and George Chambers, president of Sturgis, Ky., local of the American Workers' Union, and Ira Cowan are still in jail because the Union has exhausted its possible bondsman.

For leading a group into a relief office to demand more food for two of the Union's members, Organizer J. Harvey Renfrew was arrested and indicted for "banding together to intimidate another." The trial comes up September 12. Bond was set at \$500 and was posted by W. A. Sandefur, Socialist Candidate for Governor of Kentucky.

A number of nationally prominent labor, liberal, and radical leaders have become interested in the case as a good test case. The

There Is Always Profit In the Murder Business

The latest events in European politics: the reintroduction of conscription in Germany, the agreement between Great Britain, France and Italy at Stresa, the condemnation of Germany's attitude by the League of Nations, the Franco-Russian agreement, etc.—all these factors make less for the prevention than for the stabilization of the war menace, says *Der Kampf*, Socialist review published in Prague.

Nobody talks anymore about disarmament. In all countries the bloody business of competitive armament booms, all aircraft works and poison gas laboratories are working at high pressure. The international gun magnates, the German Krupp, the French Schneider, the British Vickers, etc., have held a conference at Biarritz and divided the world among themselves.

For the machinery of murder that is being produced on a colossal scale in Germany, France is supplying the brass, Britain the nickel. The battle fronts of the future are not yet certain, but the profits of the armaments industry are.

Union considers the "banding law" a direct violation of civil rights, and will, if necessary, carry the case to the highest courts.

Comrade Renfrew is now making a national tour for the defense of these men. An appeal is made for contributions to the cash bail fund, or aiding in the campaign conducted by the Morganfield Defense Committee, J. Clark Waldron, Director, 5633 Julian, St. Louis.