

A. F. of L. to Adjust Itself to New Age, Says Green

Unions Urged to Demand the Discharge of 'Mediator' Political Action in Hands Of Union Members to Decide

In Exclusive Interview with Representative of The New Leader, President Green of A.F.O.L. Declares Unions Adaptable to Law of Growth on Labor Party, Industrial Unionism, and Other Issues Affecting Workers—Policies and Methods Are Subject to Evolutionary Process.

Special to The New Leader
LBANY. — The American Federation of Labor does not take a dogmatic position on the question of a Labor Party, industrial unionism or any other problem, William Green, president of the A. F. of L., told The New Leader in an interview.

"At the moment I do not see any disposition on the part of the great majority of the A. F. of L. membership to favor the creation of an independent party of labor," Mr. Green said. "The general attitude of the workers and their representatives seems to be in favor of continuing our non-partisan policy, but in a more militant and aggressive way. However, there may come a time when a change in that point of view may take place, and when it comes, in my opinion, the American Federation of Labor will adjust itself to it, just as it has adjusted itself to changes with respect to other subjects. The American Federation of Labor, being a living, growing, working class organization has already altered its attitude with respect to utilizing the avenues of government and politics in promoting the interests of labor. Take, for example, our attitude on unemployment insurance. It is very probable that the new policy will find expression in other developments. We are still opposed, however, to government fixing of wages by fiat, i. e., without the element of collective bargaining with employers or with the government."

Mr. Green said that with respect to the A. F. of L. joining or taking the lead in formation of a Labor Party "everything will depend upon events."

"The adaptability of the American Federation of Labor has been so amply demonstrated that it may be expected to adjust itself to new developments as they may require," he emphasized. "The flexibility and fluidity of the American labor movement are among

its chief sources of strength." The important factors in the progress of the labor movement, Mr. Green declared, are "evolution and education."

"It is not a matter of force or imposition of one's will, but of wise and natural adjustment of this movement to events. I feel confident the American Federation of Labor will always remain sensitive to this fundamental principle of growth."

Mr. Green declared the A. F. of L. looked with sympathy upon bona fide independent labor or-



William Green

ganizations such as have developed during the depression. As an example he cited the union which has been conducting the shipbuilders' strike in Camden, N. J.

"I hope that such independent organizations will before long become a part of the American Federation of Labor and that the present urge to organizations as evidenced by an increasing number of workers will result in a greater and united labor movement," Mr. Green said.

"The only line we draw is at the

Communists and Communism. We do not consider the Communists friends of labor. We class them with our worst enemies, whose main purpose is to promote disunion and destruction in the labor unions for so-called revolutionary ends which are in reality reactionary ends. The Communists have shown all too frequently that

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Gas Magnates Market Queer Stock to Labor

Compulsory Sales Charged
Against New York Corporation in Place of Wage
Reduction for Employees

ONE of the many schemes used by corporations to compel workers to purchase stock or bonds was exposed recently by the Mack utility investigating committee in its inquiry into the practices of utility companies in New York State.

Senator Phillip M. Kleinfeld, a member of the committee, uncovered a compulsory contribution by employees of the Associated Gas System of 10 per cent of their salaries in place of a wage reduction, the contribution to be used for the purchase of bonds of a subsidiary of the Associated System.

Although the booklet describing the bonds said they were "guaranteed," both Senator Kleinfeld and the committee witness denied that the guarantee was genuine. The bonds were purchased in the open market for the account of the Utility Employees Securities Company. The scheme was promoted at a time when receivership suits were pending against companies in the system.

The accountant from whom the story was drawn by the committee said that in the latter part of 1931 and in 1932 the Associated Gas System had planned to impose a pay cut on its employees. But, finally, in place of the wage reduction, the employees were compelled

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Contact With Comintern Rejected by Executive of L.S.I. at Brussels Meet

By Alexander Kahn
(Cable to The New Leader)

LONDON. — The Executive of the Labor and Socialist International met in Brussels August 16-18. The American party question was not discussed because it is considered that the peace agreement has settled the dispute.

French members moved to place on the agenda the question of contact with the Communist International but this was defeated. Secretary Adler was instructed to study the decisions of the Communist International Congress to see what changes in policy were made and report at the next meeting of the Executive next November.

Members representing parties in Great Britain, Czechoslovakia, Holland, Belgium and the Scandinavian countries believe that the new Communist policy is a new Communist maneuver and so insincere. They will not unite with those who support dictatorship and oppose civil liberties and democracy in Russia.

Speaking for the British Labor Party, Gillies authorized the statement for The New Leader that the British movement is determined against negotiations with the Communists.

Bridgeport Hit By Wage Slash

By Abraham Knepler
(Special to The New Leader)

BRIDGEPORT. — A protest by 350 FERA workers was made before the offices of the social service and investigation department of the local FERA last week against the cut in the minimum wage which the workers received. Instead of the usual \$12, the FERA workers received only \$8, and their working time was cut accordingly, because of the decrease in the FERA allotment to Bridgeport this month.

The likelihood of a special legislative session in the fall to enact relief legislation is foreseen in a hint dropped by Governor Cross while in Bridgeport recently. Ever since the adjournment of the regular session in June the Socialists have been demanding such a special session.

The governor indicated that the convening of the special session depended upon the agreement among the Democratic, Republican, and Socialist parties that relief would be the only business transacted at the session. The governor can convene the legislature, but the legislature can adjourn only of its own accord. The governor, then, appears to fear that legislators of his own Democratic party may get out of hand.

'Conciliator' of Government Rages at Terre Haute Labor

Representative of Roosevelt Administration Sent to Arrange Settlement of Strike, Issues Amazing Manifesto Against All Workers, Organized and Unorganized—Manifesto Appears Almost Simultaneously with Announced Program of Organized "Law and Order" Babbitts.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—Torn by the labor struggles of recent weeks and a tense undercurrents of resentment smoldering against the treatment workers have received for months by employing chisellers and public authorities, two incidents have occurred the past week which reveal a united front between or-

ganized local capital and an agent of the Federal Government who has openly ranged himself with reactionary interests.

An Infamous "Conciliator"
It remained for Dr. R. Clyde White, federal labor "conciliator"

**Read This Story of Official
Arrogance and Send Pro-
tests to the Secretary
of Labor**

The story below of the amazing role which a federal "conciliator" has played in the labor struggle in Terre Haute, Indiana, should arouse the indignation of our readers and the resentment of trade unions throughout the country. Dr. White, representing the administration at Washington, in the insulting statement published in the Terre Haute press, revealed himself as unfit to serve as a mediator.

We suggest that this story be brought to the attention of trade unions and that resolutions of protest be sent to the Secretary of Labor at Washington, D. C., demanding the discharge of Dr. White. Act and act without delay!

Union to Strike In Neckwear Goods Industry

Chiselers of Runaway Shops
Paying Starvation Wages
Provide Excuse for N. Y.
Bosses to Reduce Wages

THE Neckwear Workers' Union in New York City may be involved in a strike this week ere The New Leader appears on the newsstands. The union is demanding a renewal of the old agreement and the bosses have answered by insisting upon a cut in wages and an increase in the hours of labor. This will be resisted to the bitter end by the workers.

The union members met in Stuyvesant High School this week with 1,500 present to consider the situation. The result was a decision for a renewal of the agreement or a strike which will be called next Tuesday if the bosses do not withdraw their demands.

The Neckwear Workers is an affiliate of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and Joseph Schlossberg, Secretary-Treasurer of the Amalgamated; Louis Fuchs, manager of the union, and Matthew Levy, Socialist attorney, were to present the union's answer to the employers on Thursday at 4 p. m., while The New Leader was going to press.

Manager Fuchs declares that "chiselers have forced the strike" and he is doubtful if a struggle can be avoided. New York bosses

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German Socialists Indict Nazi Penology at Berlin Congress

GERMAN Social Democracy with its headquarters in Prague and through its Central Committee has executed a flank movement against the Hitler gangsters this week while the Eleventh International Congress on Penal and Prison Affairs is meeting in Berlin. The German Socialists have sent to this congress a "Memorandum on Tendencies in German Penal Administration" which draws an indictment against the Nazi Government and thus speaks for millions in Germany who cannot publicly protest against Nazi brutalities.

On Monday Dr. Franz Guertner, Hitler's Minister of Justice, speaking to the Congress, declared that German judges are Hitler's subordinate officers and that it is their duty to enforce conformity with Nazi ideas and to punish those who do not conform to them. The bootlicking role expected of judges was quite frankly stated by Guertner, who in turn played the same role in making the statement. Penologists from other countries were aghast, and cables from Berlin declare that this official statement was so extraordinary, that it differed so widely from what is held in other countries, that it is useless to discuss it.

The memorandum of the German Socialists, according to a Prague correspondent of the New York Times, carries some interesting exhibits, one being an original "Disciplinary and Punishment Enforcement Order for the Concentration Camp at Lichtenberg," dated June 1, 1934, and signed by the Camp Commandant, Eicke, the

S.S. brigade commander who is also the inspector of all concentration camps. The memorandum points out that the order applies to persons, inmates of concentration camps, against whom no crime could be alleged, even in Nazi Germany.

The order contains nineteen paragraphs listing punishments for the inmates of the concentration camp. Paragraph 1 details four classes of offenses punishable with the mildest penalty, "three days' close arrest." The final category here embraces "those who send out stained clothes to be washed."

Nazi Horrors
The authors of the memorandum assert that this penalty is for those whose clothing has been stained with their blood and who by sending out the linen unwashed convey the knowledge to their relatives.

Paragraph 4 prescribes eight days' close arrest for ten groups of offenders, including "any one who writes more than two letters or postcards in one month."

Under Paragraph 6 the close arrest is still limited to eight days, but "with twenty-five blows with a stick at the beginning and twenty-five at the end of the punishment" for any one (among others) "who deliberately omits the appointed salute, or otherwise shows that he is unwilling to submit to discipline."

Smoking in forbidden places is awarded fourteen days' arrest; paragraph 7. Paragraph 8 adds to this period of arrest fifty blows

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American Bolsheviks Execute Flip-Flops and Get Religion Under the Direction of Stalin

By Daniel Sean O'Flaherty

MOSCOW. — The enthusiasm for sports in the Soviet Union, probably more pronounced here than in any other country of the world, has penetrated the highest places, and most superb of all recent sports events has been the exhibition of political somersaults and verbal gymnastics atop the Kremlin wall, performed by leading American members of the Comintern congress, now in session.

As in all other fields of human endeavor the star performer and teacher of others is Josef Stalin, though to date he has not made a public appearance. Yet no fan doubts that the agile flip-flop executed by Messrs. Browder, Foster and Green of the American team could have been accomplished without the coaching of Stalin, a fact which I am sure that none of these pupils would deny.

Watching the amazing acrobatics of Mr. Browder last week, this reporter found himself instinctively humming, "He flies through the air with the greatest of ease, this daring young man on the flying trapeze."

Left—Center—Right?
This versatile captain of the American team, who only a few months ago had demonstrated intricate new dance steps about the May pole with Father Divine (God in Harlem and no less than an angel in Union Square) won your correspondent's admiring plaudits by a novel and scintillating performance. Inasmuch as this feat is sure to attract a host of imitators among the editors of the New Masses and hundreds of other American Communists, it deserves a brief description here.

Beginning with a Tarzan whoop, which closely resembled a cock's crow (and in which he assumed credit for nearly all recent strikes, occasional commonsense among Congressmen, and the fact that Young Socialists read books about Marx), Mr. Browder then leaped quickly out of his "social-fascist" tights, plunged, quite nude, into a double jackknife dive from atop the Kremlin wall (a gesture of tribute, I understand, to the French

army), spun about in mid-air, hooked his left foot into a convenient trapeze and swung far to the right of even the old-line Social Democrats, and, finally, to the strains of the Internationale pirouetted about the Red Square with a papal cassock, symbolizing thus his announced willingness to enter a coalition government with "any opponent of fascism."

What a colleague, thought this reporter, for that dazzling, pink-robed, tight rope walker, Franklin Delano Roosevelt!

A fanciful thought, some may think, yet who will say the ceiling for gymnastic records has been reached, especially in view of these new versions of the familiar old "one step forward, two steps back?"

The United Front "Roll"
Another event which attracted much attention was a rehearsal for a tumbling feat, a specialty which the Comintern stars hope to stage in all countries in the near future. It is known as the united front, and consists of a comradely

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Roman Empire Is the Dream Dominating Life of Mussolini

By W. N. Ewer
Foreign Editor of the London
Daily Herald

IT may seem odd that a man so shrewd and so essentially realist as Signor Mussolini should be ever pondering the giant folly

does not look like it at the moment.

But, if you want to understand why so adroit a politician should be contemplating so rash an adventure, you have to bear two things in mind.

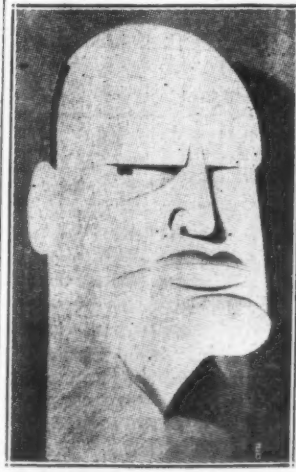
First, that Benito Mussolini has a double character, two contradictory natures. Second, that he sees as the ultimate prize of this venture, not just a "mandate over Abyssinia," but an Italian overlordship—in succession to Britain and France, "degenerate Western democracies"—over all the Near East.

One side of the Duce is the skillful cynical player of the game of politics: the man without principles and without illusions, aiming unscrupulously at the achieving of the holding of power. This is the Duce whom, the other day, I christened Machiavelli. He began, by the way, in 1924 to write a thesis on Machiavelli, and did actually write the first chapter.

But the other Duce is a visionary, a romantic, the man nurtured on Nietzsche and Sorel, the passionate exponent of the idea which dominates him at the moment and which becomes inseparably mingled with his own personality.

Mussolini's "Destiny"
In this mood he feels himself the Man of Destiny. The Destiny is Italy's, and he is its servant. The Destiny is Mussolini's, and he is its master. He is a mystic.

He thinks of himself as a new Caesar: "We dream of a Roman" (Continued on Page Two)



of the Abyssinian campaign. For it seems so obvious that the game cannot be worth the candle: the risks involved are so great, the value of the prize so small.

Indeed, it may be that shrewdness and realism will still get the upper hand: though certainly it

Hillquit Workers' Rights Amendment Becoming Leading Issue in the Nation

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The working masses must come to realize that we cannot reap the full benefits that come of mechanized production with the antiquated Constitution that comes down from the "horse and buggy days," declares Frances J. Gorman, First Vice-President of the United Textile Workers of America, in a statement made this week in favor of the adoption of the Hillquit Workers' Rights Amendment to the U. S. Constitution.

"The N.R.A. is unconstitutional." "Whether or not we believe that it actually is, is of little consequence now, in the face of the recent Supreme Court decision. But whether or not we are going to sit docilely by and cry quietly over spilled milk, is indeed, another matter, and one of the gravest consequence to the labor movement of this country. We cannot, if we have any hope of salvaging the few benefits labor did derive from the N.R.A., adopt a do-nothing policy. On the other hand, we cannot afford to sponsor legislation which is probably unconstitutional, and not expect another bitter setback even worse than the one we just received. The temper of the country is running too high for intelligent people to believe they can afford the luxury of such hazards. If the constitution is too limited, to permit regular, orderly modifications in conformity with inevitable changes in the industrial conditions of our country, then the constitution must be so modified that it may keep pace with modernity. The alternative is a violent upheaval and a return to the dark ages."

"Congressman Marcantonio in House Joint Resolution # 327 introduced into the House of Representatives on June 17, 1935, proposes the necessary amendment to our constitution which would gracefully lift its face, without changing too radically the fundamentals of its personality. In my opinion, every intelligent, far-sighted individual in the United States should get behind this amendment and lend it his active and sincere support. Most certainly, organized labor in this country cannot afford to be blind to the necessity for its endorsement."

Churchmen Favor Amendment
CHICAGO.—The campaign for passage of the Hillquit Workers' Rights Amendment, designed to give Congress power to enact welfare legislation, has been taken up by ministers' groups.

A Churchmen's Committee for the Amendment has just been formed, with Bishop Paul Jones, Antioch, O., as national chairman, and Reinhold Niebuhr, Union Theological Seminary, New York, as national secretary. Temporary headquarters of the Churchmen's Committee will be maintained at Moxley Building, Chicago, Ill.

Ministers' Union No. 1, New York, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, has endorsed the amendment and is setting out on a campaign to swing church support into the movement for its adoption.

Central Labor Unions
CHICAGO.—Endorsements of its campaign from six additional central labor unions have been received by the Labor Committee for the Workers' Rights Amendment, according to an announcement by

Leo Krzycki, chairman.

The new endorsements are from Central Labor Unions in Hartford, Conn.; Pocahontas, Idaho; Sullivan County, Ind.; St. Petersburg, Fla.; also from the Allegheny Trades Council (Cumberland, Md.) and the Kenosha, Wis., Trades and Labor Council.

The United Hebrew Trades of Philadelphia also added its endorsement last week, and will write its affiliates urging similar action.

Additional endorsements received from locals are: Painters' No. 481, Hartford, Conn.; Carpenters' No. 71, New Haven, Conn.; Carpenters' No. 1024, Cumberland, Md.; Barbers' No. 5, Toledo, Ohio.

The Pocahontas Central Labor Union has instructed its delegates to the Idaho state labor convention, to be held at Nampa, September 9-11, to introduce a resolution there endorsing the Amendment.

City Council Approves
BERLIN, N. H.—By unanimous vote, the city council here endorsed the Workers' Rights Amendment to the federal constitution.

People Join Campaign
The United Jewish Socialist Labor Party Poale Zion-Zeire Zion of America has voted to participate in the campaign for adoption of the Hillquit amendment, and has instructed all its local groups to participate actively in efforts to stir up local sentiment for the amendment.

Unemployed Groups
CHICAGO.—Additional support for the Workers' Rights Amendment to the federal constitution has come this week from the Workers' Unemployed Union of New York City; the Allied Workers of Franklin County, Kansas; the People's Unemployment League of Maryland; and the Workers' Alliance, Local No. 7, Sullivan, Ind.

Suit Case Union Wins Two Weeks' Struggle

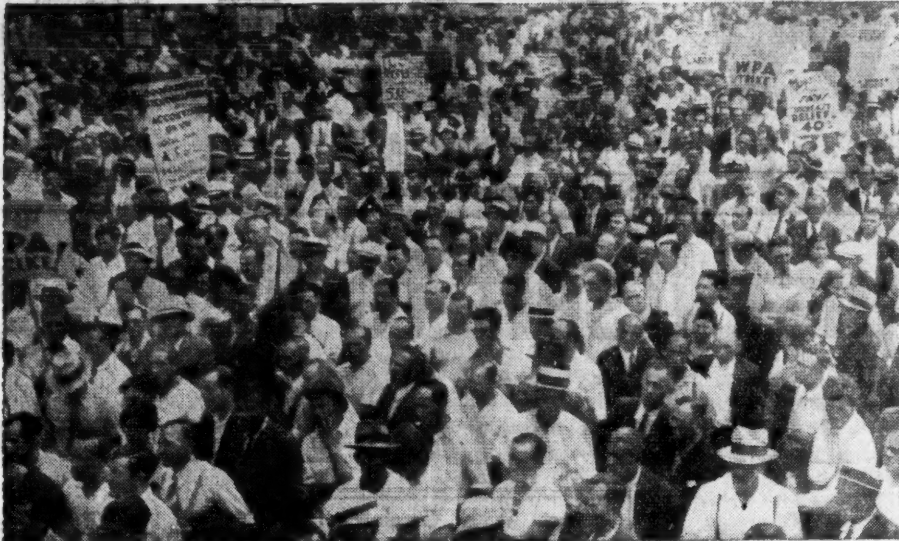
The Suit Case, Bag and Portfolio Makers' Union, an A. F. of L. affiliate, reached an agreement with the Luggage and Leather Goods Manufacturers Association which was ratified by a general membership meeting. The accord provides for a 40 hour week in the minimum scales as follows:

apprentices, from \$14 to \$15; helpers, from \$19 to \$20; mechanics, from \$26 to \$27; a flat increase of \$1.00 for those earning up to \$19; \$1.50 increase for all earning above \$19; piece workers a uniform 6% increase.

An important concession gained by the union is the change of expiration date from the present, which provides for August 1 expiration for luggage and brief case shops, and September 1 for school bag shops; the new agreement provides for one common expiration date, August 15, 1936.

The strike began Monday, August 5, affecting several hundred workers in about 60 shops in New York City and in Newark. Organization drives will begin immediately in unorganized centers. A. Galewski and Sons, 119 West 25th St., which for many years had resisted unionization, was settled on a closed shop basis with considerable improvement in conditions.

Thousands of Union and Unemployed Workers Demonstrate Solidarity in Union Square



NEARLY 15,000 unemployed and trade unionists marched in the August 17 demonstration in New York City, demanding union wages on WPA jobs and full relief to all strikers.

Twenty-five A. F. of L. unions, together with the Workers' Unemployed Union, sponsored the demonstration which met in Union Square and marched to the offices of General Hugh Johnson, New York City WPA Administrator. At the mass meeting, the trade unionists expressed themselves with equal bluntness with the unemployed in their denunciation of General Hugh "Strike-breaker" Johnson and President Roosevelt. Conservative trade unionists called Johnson a bum and equally appropriate names and declared that they would continue the strike until their demands were won.

When a committee consisting of nine representatives of the organizations in the demonstration left

the parade to go to General Johnson's office, they were met by a guard, who assured them "Absolutely nobody was working today in Johnson's office." The indignant trade unionists declared that Johnson had plenty of advance notice of the delegation and his failure to be there or have some representative present was "a slap in the face of organized labor."

It was stated that Roosevelt's policy, "work or starve," had become in effect "work and starve" since none of the WPA workers except Johnson's own clerical staff had received any pay up to August 21. Thousands of men and women and their families are literally starving while working on WPA jobs.

The delegation returned to Union Square where they reported to the Mass Meeting. A roar of indignation came from the crowd when they learned of Johnson's trick. One trade unionist from Local 3,

Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, stated "Johnson is a general who never fought a battle and never will." The representatives of the Bricklayers' Union, Local 37, American Federation of Musicians, Local 802, the B. S. & A. U., the Joint Board of Dress and Waist-makers' I.L.G.W.U., were equally emphatic in their denunciation of the "run-away general." Murray Baron, Manager of the Sulticase, Bagmaker and Portfolio Workers' Union, was applauded from every section of the mass meeting when he called for the formation of an anti-capitalist Labor Party as a means of fighting the attacks on organized labor. Samuel Rosenthal, of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 3, was chairman; David Lasser, of the Workers' Unemployed Union, was chairman of the demonstration committee, and Saul Parker, organizer of the WUW, was grand marshal of the parade.

Roman Empire Is the Dominating Life of Mussolini

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Italy, wise and strong, disciplined and Imperial."

He thinks of himself as a new Napoleon; third in the sequence of great Italian Imperial conquerors. "Imperialism," he has said, "is the eternal and immutable law of life." Caesar, Napoleon, Mussolini. The destiny of Rome. These are ideas which "work like poison in the brain," even in the shrewdest brain.

Today, Mussolini is in "one of his moods"; he is in the grip of his own visions. He sees Destiny calling him. And, like the two whom he regards as his predecessors, it calls him Eastward. Abyssinia is, in his dreams, only a step on the path marked out by fate.

Rome once ruled over all the Levant; and it was there that Caesar laid the foundations of his greatness. In the Middle Ages it was Venice and Genoa, Pisa and Florence, that "held the gorgeous East in fee." It was in Egypt and in Syria that Napoleon first sought that destiny which he "missed" at the Siege of Acre.

And modern Italy, even before Fascism, reached toward the same prize.

The Abyssinian "Pivot"
The conquest of Tripoli, and of Rhodes, the claim during the war to a great slice of Asia Minor, are indications of the ambitions of the Colonial school.

Today, with all the fervor of his character, Mussolini has adopted the idea.

He wants not just this or that, but all Abyssinia.

And this is the point—he covets Abyssinia, not merely for its own sake, but as a "pivot" as a base from which, as and when opportunity arises, Italian influence and Italian Empire can be spread wider."

Look at the map. Think of Abyssinia, with its 6,000,000 virile people, as an Italian colony, providing magnificent troops for an Italian colonial army.

Think of Italy securely in control of Lake Tsana and the head waters of the Nile with a stranglehold on the water which is the life of the Sudan and of Egypt. Look at Egypt itself. There are 70,000 Italians in the country. Italian influence is already strong. King Fuad was educated in Italy, speaks Italian as well as, or even better than, Arabic. There are endless opportunities here for intrigue.

Look across the Red Sea to the Arabian coast. At the bottom end is the independent principality of the Yemen. Italian eyes have been on the Yemen for some time.

Trade across the Red Sea flourishes. Yemeni soldiers are recruited for the Italian army. When the

favorable moment comes it would be, perhaps, no hard task to bring the Yemen under control.

The Fascist Vision
Here would be another pivot from which Italian influence might "radiate" into all Arabia.

So bit by bit the Eastern empire might be built.

Frontal attack on Great Britain or France would, of course, be too crazy nonsense even for a Man of Destiny.

But the Napoleon in Mussolini is mingled with the Machiavelli. He looks forward hopefully to new European complications, to a new European war, to the striking of a hard bargain.

Suppose that once again, as in 1915, England and France were in desperate need of Italian aid. "Liberal" Italy in 1915 demanded her price.

Fascist Italy, with her million men under arms, would demand a stiffer one—"Compensation in Africa for help in Europe." "If in the future," writes Signor Luigi

Utility Workers Meet in Second Convention

By John N. Boffel
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Delegates to the second annual convention of the Brotherhood of Utility Employees of America elected William Kennedy of Queens (N. Y.), Local 103, as national president and passed resolutions calling for Congressional legislation to safeguard workers' civil rights and for the establishment of a national Labor Party.

Other resolutions favored the 30-hour work-week "to avert layoffs threatened by technological advances in the utility industries," genuine unemployment and social insurance, and opposed wage-cutting, company-unions, and strike-breaking by governmental agencies.

Contending that recent decisions by the U. S. Supreme Court have "seriously endangered the future of all legislation on behalf of city and farm workers," the convention adopted a resolution supporting the Hillquit constitutional amendment proposed by Representative Vito Marcantonio of New York which would legalize such legislation.

Other new officers of the Brotherhood include James Spence, national secretary, and Jens P. Nielsen, treasurer. Both are members of Equity Local 100 of Manhattan and the Bronx.

Under a new set-up, decided by the convention, 15 separate regional councils throughout the country will be formed to deal with affairs affecting the interests of utility workers in those regions. All the New England locals, for instance, will compose a regional council. Metropolitan New York will elect a delegate to a national executive council, which will act on national matters.

Officers of two new locals, one comprising men from the Brooklyn Union Gas Company, and another made up of New York Telephone Company employees, reported rapid growth in the few weeks since they received their charters.

Six Weeks' Bitter Struggle of Garment Workers, But Toilers' Lines Hold Fast

By Helen A. Duncan

DECATUR, Ill.—Only the adjournment of court and the intercession of Harry Rufer, general organizer of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, saved J. T. Whitley, counsel for garment manufacturers whose employees are out on strike, from trouble after he had made slurring remarks about the war record of a union witness who was testifying in a hearing to dissolve an injunction.

Leon Bashore, a member of the local painters' union, was on the stand telling what he saw on Feb. 14 and 15, the first two days of the I.L.G.W.U. strike for recognition of the union and the rights of collective bargaining. Whitley inferred he was a coward.

During the two weeks' hearing to dissolve a "temporary" injunction granted last April, Whitley has been persistently contemptible in his attempts to brow beat witnesses for the striking unionists. In the preliminary hearing he attempted to slur the leadership of I.L.G.W.U. by injecting race prejudice into the hearing, declaring that "Hitler was a great benefactor when he drove the Jews out of Germany."

For six and one half months of the strike Whitley has thwarted attempts to settle the difficulties between the garment workers and the manufacturers of "Trixie," "Bonnie," "Decatur Maid," "Darlene," and "Home Made" dresses.

Testimony in the hearing has brought out the inexcusable use of tear gas and the brutality of hoodlum deputy sheriffs, many of whom have police records that range from stealing toys and canary birds to conviction for rape.

One of the star witnesses for the union was a reporter for a local newspaper who related how his camera had been seized when he attempted to take pictures during one attack. He testified that the tear gas had been fired from guns into the faces of blinded strikers and at close range on those who had fallen into the street, blinded by previous shots. One young woman is in the hospital suffering

from the effects of the tear gas and tuberculosis brought on by the attacks.

Witnesses are proving the correctness of the compliment paid the Decatur strikers by Reuben Sodetsrom, president of the Illinois Federation of Labor, a few months ago when he named them "the bravest women strikers" of Illinois ever produced."

David Dubinsky, president of the I.L.G.W.U., made a flying trip to Decatur and was very much impressed by the courage of the strikers. He declared it would be treason to give up the fight and gave the assurance that the International would be back of Local 120 until "victory and agreement is achieved whether it takes two days or two years." The strikers went wild with this announcement, and several women who have grandchildren, went out on the streets accosting strangers saying, "Dubinsky says the strike has just begun."

More than a score of times the union has tried to have the differences settled by arbitration, but the four manufacturers have been repeatedly obstinate. More than a dozen state and federal labor conciliators have attempted to bring about a peaceful settlement but all have been unsuccessful. A public investigation was conducted by Thompson of the Illinois state labor commission and he declared the strike should be settled immediately.

For six months their ranks have remained unbroken and their enthusiasm is undiminished. Only one person who went out has gone back, she is a deaf mute.

Arrests have run into the hundreds but there has been only one conviction. That case has been appealed and is still pending.

Macou county, in which Decatur is located, has a curious system in its magistrate courts whereby its jurors in Justice of the Peace trials cannot claim their 50 cents jury fee unless they bring in a verdict of guilty. The case lost—if one can call it lost—was that kind of a case.

Retain Henderson in Sacramento Appeal

Raymond W. Henderson, noted labor attorney and a member of the State Executive Committee of the California Socialist Party, has been retained as appeal counsel for Norman Mini, San Quentin Prisoner 57606, according to an announcement made lately by Herbert Solow, secretary of the National Sacramento Appeal Committee.

In addition to providing Mini's counsel, the committee advocates release of his seven fellow-workers also railroaded by the Associated Farmers, Inc., under the notorious California criminal syndicalism law because of union activities. Mini was defended in trial court by Albert Goldman of Chicago, retained by the Non-Partisan Labor Defense. The latter organization is now associated in the National Sacramento Defense Committee with the Socialist Party, General Defense Committee, Workers' Party and other organizations.

"We will not stop with retaining Henderson," Solow stated in announcing the committee's action. "Noboy can present the legal case better than he, but the court which is keeping Tom Mooney in San Quentin does not consider legal arguments by themselves. The judges want to know whether there is popular demand for the release of these innocent young men and women. Our committee will try to rally unions and all opponents of reaction to give dignified, aggressive expression to their feelings against the criminal syndicalism law and the frame-up perpetrated under it in Sacramento by the anti-union conspirators."

As its first step in popularizing the Sacramento appeal issue, the defense committee will issue a five cent pamphlet on the history of the

Gorman Urges Support by Unions of Textile Bill

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Eager for the active support of every trade union for the National Textile Act (H.R. 9072), Francis J. Gorman, Vice-President of the United Textile Workers, has issued a direct appeal to the trade unions of the country.

"Employers in every part of the country are falling fast from the provisions of the NRA codes, and with the adjournment of Congress, we expect an even more drastic destruction of decent labor standards," said Gorman. "This bill would stabilize labor conditions by setting a uniform minimum wage of \$15; by wiping out the advantages enjoyed by southern manufacturers in their company villages; by establishing a 35-hour week; by guaranteeing the workers the right to bargain collectively without interference from their bosses; by setting occupational rates without regard to regional differentials; by permitting a degree of production regulation, and by other means. Unless this is done, it is our firm conviction that the industry is faced with self-destruction and the workers with complete slavery and abject poverty."

"If trade unions and organizations sympathetic to and interested in the labor movement will wire into their Congressmen and Senators demanding the passage of the National Textile Act, we are confident that with their help the United Textile Workers can achieve its passage."

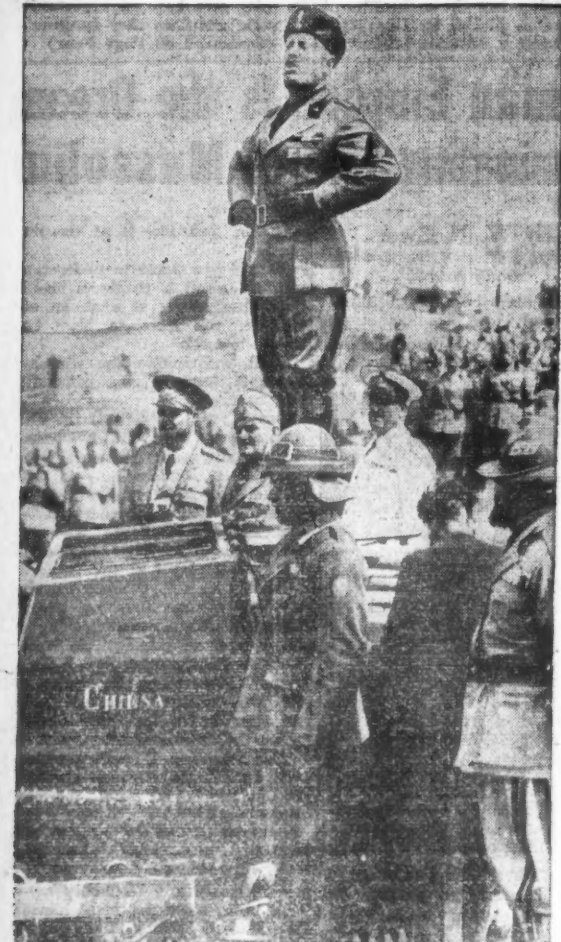
case, to be circulated by organizations constituting the joint defense body. The committee has established headquarters at 41 Union Square, Room 707, where further information may be obtained.

Mobilization of Ethiopian Soldiers Against Attack



Tens of thousands of these natives of Abyssinia are eager volunteers against Mussolini's export of fascist "civilization."

Mussolini Yawping for War on Ethiopia



Scene in Italy with fascist dictator rousing his rabble followers to give their bones for Italian conquest in Africa

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Report of Department of Commerce That Labor Income Has Increased Is Refuted by President Green

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A report of the U. S. Department of Commerce late last week that "labor is receiving a larger portion of total income today than it did in 1929" was the occasion for an answer by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, who subjected the statement to a critical analysis. He declared that the statement is misleading, as the figures on which it was based "do not differentiate between workmen and utility heads or bank presidents." All are lumped together and an incorrect conclusion is then drawn.

White Goods Union, Local 62, Gains Victory in Strike with Large Concern

FOLLOWING the General Strike of 1933 in the ladies' underwear industry, the workers in a few shops in New York City refused to join Local 62. The reason for this was that they had been deluded into becoming members of a dual, so-called "Industrial Union" of underwear workers. This "union" collapsed shortly after, leaving its members to the mercies of their bosses. Moreover, the "Industrial Union" slandered Local 62, inform-

pression than the wages of workers. More significant still, unemployment has not affected the management group to anything like the extent suffered by wage earners.

"Thus from 1929 to 1932 wages in specified industries declined 59 per cent, while the salaries of management fell only 40 per cent. The section 'labor income' also includes a very large number of salaried workers who have been particularly fortunate during the depression—those working for the Federal Government, whose income as a group has increased since 1929; those working in industries which have suffered relatively little from depression, such as electric power plants, telephone and telegraph companies.

Earnings Cut in Half

When figures are shown separately for wage earners, we realize that they have lost more heavily than any other group. Their income had declined by 1932 to 40.8 per cent of what it was in 1929 and, even with the effort to raise wages of minimum groups under NRA, they are still receiving scarcely more than half their 1929 income (52 per cent).

"While these wage earners in 1934 received only 52 per cent of

their 1929 income, property owners received 61.4 per cent and men in business for themselves received 65.2 per cent of their 1929 income.

"When the proportion of the total received by different groups in 1929 and 1934 is compared, we find again that these earners have taken the most serious loss. In 1929, wage earners in the above industries received 21.9 per cent of the total national income; by 1932 their share had fallen to 14.6 per cent and, in spite of efforts to restore their income, in 1934 their share was still only 18.1 per cent.

Millions Still Without Work

"Thus it is clear that the wage workers in our great production and transportation industries have been the greatest losers in the depression. They number more than 12,000,000 persons, well over one-fourth of all persons employed in 1929. They have borne the brunt of depression through unemployment, short-time work and wage reductions, and millions of them are still without work. They have lost more than \$37,600,000,000 during the five years of depression, a greater financial loss than any other group. And \$2,031,000,000 in work relief wages have been given them to compensate for their loss.

"What we need today is a large increase in the share of national income paid to workers in wages. Such a redistribution of income would act as a tonic on our whole economic system, for it would go to persons who would use it immediately to buy goods. It would lift us out of depression and form the basis for a greater economic expansion than we have ever before known."

TWO BALLOTS

Along in November, when chill was the weather, Two ballots were cast together; They nestled up close like brother to brother, You couldn't tell one from the other.

They were both capitalist votes And sanctioned the profit plan. And one was cast by a jolly old banker, And one by a wage working man.

—Adapted from an old Prohibition song by Lena Morrow Lewis.

Rounsevell, Accused Editor, Out on \$2,500 Bail

BALBOA, Canal Zone.—Nelson Rounsevell, editor of the Panama American who is to be defended by Louis Waldman, Socialist attorney of New York, on a charge of criminal libel, has been released from the Balboa jail on bail furnished by ten Panama Canal employees. The bail amounts to \$2,500.

Rounsevell has waived preliminary hearing in the magistrate's court on five charges filed by Major General Harold B. Fiske and Colonel J. V. Heidt as a result of attacks on conditions at Fort Clayton published by the accused in the Panama American.

Strike of Janitors Seen

Neil Barrett, president of the Manhattan Superintendents Local 32 of the Building Service Employees International Union, announced that the union was prepared to call 60,000 janitors out on strike if union agreements were not signed by Sept. 1. Agreements with 4,000 building owners have already been reached, Mr. Barrett said.

American Boys Training for War



"Building up for character" by preparing to mow down human beings in the next war.

Congress of Jewish Zionists Condemns the Hitler Regime

By Gertrude Weil Klein

FIVE hundred delegates, representing the Zionists from all parts of the world, gathered this week on the banks of the Luzernsee, where the heroic William Tell once fought for the freedom of Switzerland, and covered the 19th Zionist Congress; the outward manifestation of another chapter in the age-old struggle of the Zionists for Palestine.

According to Joseph Schlossberg, who is the chairman of the National Labor Federation (Histadruth) in this country and the secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, almost half of the delegates to this congress belong to the labor group. In addition to the straight labor delegates, who are Socialists in their political affiliation and belong to the Second International, there is also a small religious group of workers known as the Hapoli Hamisrach, which in labor matters generally cooperates with the Histadruth, and which will undoubtedly vote with the labor delegation on many issues affecting labor. If they do, labor will have a majority of the congress, Mr. Schlossberg said.

For the last two years the la-

bor group has been the most powerful in the Zionist organization and has carried the whole work on its shoulders. The anti-labor faction has been fighting them and putting every possible difficulty in their way, but the labor group has been outstandingly successful in its work.

The congress, contrary to premature announcements is not sidestepping the question of the tragic fate of the Jews in Germany. This is the first time since Hitler's ascent to power that delegates from Germany are attending a Zionist congress and they are the cynosure of all eyes. From the very opening words of the address of the Zionist President, Dr. Sokolow, it was evident that uppermost in the hearts and minds of all was the hard-pressed Jewry of Germany.

Correction:—The name of Sam Herman was omitted due to a printer's error in my article last week about the Amalgamated drive in Springfield, Mass. Sam Herman, well known organizer and member of the Bronx branch of the Socialist Party, is in charge of operations in that town.

Local 10 Recalls Casey at Bat But Team Will Come Back Later

By Victor Riesel

WHEN the last rays of the afternoon sun sought out the gloomy trade unionists perched high in the Yankee Stadium, Local 10's ball club was already soundly trounced and had lost the amateur baseball championship of New York City. It seems that the huge stadium, where labor sports had finally come into its own, simply overawed the boys making a living cutting ladies' gaments. Franklin Simon's players beat the International team to the tune of 11 to 2 before some seven or eight hundred spectators including President Dubinsky of the I.L.G.W.U., last Saturday afternoon.

After some cajoling, Manager Samuel Perlmutter of Local 10 donned an old baseball cap and threw out the first ball to the clicking of cameras and the cheering of all business agents out on a proletarian holiday. They were all a little disappointed at the end but as one remarked:

"What the hell, the boys are O.K., they didn't play good but they played hard."

There was plenty of cheering during the first few innings. Sid Engels the International pitcher, let himself be hit around the lot.

A Kind Act

A short time ago a man drove another man from Michigan to Chicago and emasculated him. If you can wholly forget the emasculation, perhaps you could convince yourself that giving him a ride to Chicago was a kind act.

The question is: shall real believers in democracy go part way with the Communists, knowing that they will emasculate democracy and establish an iron dictatorship if they have a chance?

—Milwaukee Leader.

Hollywood Words

The little "Commentator" that comes to us regularly from Hollywood, under the smart editorship of Isadora Bennett, is a lively and informative sheet. News not only of the picture folk, but of those about to come east again to Broadway, seems to seep into its pages before it is spoken here—not to mention the occasional bright turns, as when she fancies the recently arrived Pirandello announcing to the repertorial world: "I am too great for myself." He might slip that over to his friend Mussolini!

Potters of Hoosier City Get Taste of Court "Justice"; Can You Beat It?

KOKOMO, Indiana.—Workers and economic historians will search the history of American labor struggles, in vain to find a parallel to the strike of the potters in this city. Mussolini and Hitler will find in it some tricks in the subjection of labor that they never thought of.

A city steps into the breach with an anti-picketing ordinance to serve the corporation, a judge issues an injunction at the request of some employees who remained at work, and the corporation assessed each of these workers \$3 to pay the costs of the injunction. Can you beat it?

Judge Grover Bishop in the city court imposed a fine of \$25 and 30 days' imprisonment on the State Farm on each of 29 members of Local No. 26, National Brotherhood of Potters, whom the court found guilty of picketing the Kokomo Sanitary Pottery Corporation's plant in violation of a municipal ordinance which prohibits peaceful picketing.

Union potters declared a strike against the pottery company some weeks ago. At that time there was no ordinance against picketing, but after the company had vainly used various efforts to break the strike the city administration took the side of the company and enacted the anti-picketing ordinance.

In this connection it is well to note that the National Labor Relations Board when a case concerning the company's labor policy was brought it declared the concern was flagrantly unfair in the treatment it meted out to its employees.

Representatives of the union charge that company officials shortly after the walkout promoted an injunction proceeding against 48 union members brought by some employees of the concern who re-

mained on the job. At the trial the men who filed the suit were represented by the pottery corporation's attorney, and one of the corporation's stockholders sat at this attorney's table and through him asked 90 per cent of the questions shot at the 48 union labor defendants.

Union leaders also claim they have absolute proof that the pottery company not only required every employee of the concern to donate \$3 to pay the costs of the injunction action, but forestalled any attempt of the employees to buck the assessment by deducting the \$3 from their pay checks.

The injunction action did not break the picket line. It was at this juncture in the pottery company's failure to smash the strike that the city administration supported the notorious labor policy of the company by enacting the ordinance declaring all picketing illegal.

Despite the anti-picketing ordinance, 29 union men took their places on the picket line in front of the company's plant and were arrested on the charge of violating the picketing law.

In imposing the fine of \$25 and farm sentence for 30 days Judge Bishop suspended the farm sentence if the fine was paid and the defendants refrained from picketing. The 29 pickets all declined to accept the judge's "leniency." Through their attorney they immediately appealed the case to the circuit court with the determination to fight the issue before a jury.

Union men here were greatly incensed at both the action of the city administration in passing the anti-picketing ordinance and the court for its judgment. They decided to back the union potters to the limit in securing the right to picket.



Poverty-stricken Mrs. Alice Harney of Brooklyn wonders how she can bury another child, dead from pneumonia. She hopes somebody will donate funeral expenses.

GALA FIESTA PROGRAM UNITY HOUSE

HAVE you heard about the new buildings and other improvements and facilities at Unity House this season? Come and enjoy them a week in advance of Labor Day and stay over for this gay holiday at the regular rate of \$27. Proportionate reduction for Union members.

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3 Full Days—Friday Supper \$17.00
to Monday After Dinner

Labor Day Week Program:

- Aug. 24—Rosemarie Broncotto, Anna Appel, James Phillips, Yiddish Art Quartette, String Clar Ensemble.
- Aug. 25—Pine Grove Players present "They Shall Not Die."
- Aug. 26—Amateur Night Finals; Hillbilly contest for trophy.
- Aug. 27—"Thin Man," movie.
- Aug. 28—Sigmund Spaeth.
- Aug. 29—"Black Pit," condensed version with original Theatre Union cast.
- Aug. 30—Musical Revue. Words and music by Mike Reclier.
- Aug. 31—Gala Concert—Hall Johnson Choir, Eugene Von Grona and others.
- Sept. 1—Hollywood Fiesta—Mardi Gras, Costume Ball, Barbecue, Fireworks, Prizes, added Rumba Orch.

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Two New Films Make Brooklyn Bow At The Strand

NEW LEADER SERIES

The Drama's Future Lies in the Whole Land--Glenn Hughes

THE THEATRE SPEAKS

Out of College and Community

Glenn Hughes, Director of the Division of Drama of the University of Washington, is one of the most dynamic of the younger group that has been springing up in our colleges, endeavoring to make them truly a part of our social life. His series of Chapbooks gave expression to some of our most effective critical thought; as Guggenheim Fellow, scholar, and professor he has had a potent influence. In the following article, Glenn Hughes tells how that toy of the undergraduates, the Dramatic Society, may grow to be a great social force.

Joseph T. Shipley.

ROLE OF THE DRAMA

By Glenn Hughes

OUT of the confusion that followed the introduction of talking pictures is at least emerging a fairly clear outline of the theatre of the immediate future. I mean, an outline of the nature and function of each type of theatrical expression, with some indication of its scope.

It seems to me pretty definitely proved that the talking film is the form of mass entertainment, and there is nothing on the horizon that is apt to supplant it. Radio has settled into its natural place as the woman's home companion, and television is still feeble. The legitimate theatre has shrunk, amidst the tears and memoirs of the old-timers, until suddenly it has stopped shrinking, of course, of the professional theatre.

What is left of this professional legitimate theatre? Between twenty and thirty shows on or near Broad-

way, a dozen or so on the road, and two or three West Coast productions paying between Los Angeles and San Francisco. Add a half-dozen miraculously survived stock companies, and you have the story. Small, but, as I said, healthy. Healthy because each survivor has a reason for existence. Fifteen years ago there were too many theatres, too many plays. Most of them had no excuse for being. They were inexcusable imitations of previous imitations of legitimate successes. Nowadays, in order to exist at all, a show must have some sort of strength, originality, character. The average entertainment values are all taken care of by the films. It is interesting to see what kind of strength the Broadway plays depend on, and what kind of novelty. Lately it has frequently been the novelty of the exceptionally vulgar or the exceptionally risqué. This is natural because of the limitations imposed on the films and thus far not imposed on plays. Another novelty that has proved successful is the outspoken labor play. Odets' plays made an unusual hit the past season because they gave the labor sympathizers an unexpectedly artistic presentation of their sympathies, and at the same time gave the general theatre-goer a (to him) new theatrical theme and sensation. As a result we shall probably have a wave of strike plays and coal-mine plays and other grimy-booby-noisy plays, until the fever abates, and a new theme comes along. I do not see this movement as anything permanent, except in the form of a few amateur labor groups.

But, if Broadway survives only as a display of theatrical novelties,

"We're in the Money" Opens at Strand--Blondell Stars

"We're in the Money," the Warner Bros. comedy of process reverses errors with Joan Blondell, Glenda Farrell and Hugh Herbert is current at the Strand Theatre. "We're in the Money" also features among its other attractions a wrestling bout between those behemoths of wrestling, Man Mountain Dean and Chief Little Wolf. The supporting cast includes Ross Alexander, Hobart Cavanaugh, Phil Regan, Henry O'Neill, Anita Kerry, Joseph Crehan, Joseph King and Mayo Methot. Ray Enright directed the film which was adapted from George Bilson's original story by F. Hugh Herbert and Brown Holmes.

Laurel and Hardy on Screen at Fox Brooklyn--New Stage Show Stars Billy Keaton

Laurel and Hardy in their latest Hal Roach M-G-M comedy "Bonnie Scotland" is in its world premiere showing at Fabian's Fox Brooklyn Theatre. A big cast includes such names as Daphne Pollard, recently the rage of London and New York vaudeville halls; Anne Grey, Vernon Steel, Jimmy Finlayson, David Torrence, Maurice Black, Mary Gordon and Lionel Belmore. The story was written by Frank Butler and Jeff Moffitt. James W. Horne directed.

On the stage, Billy Keaton continues to serve as master of ceremonies; Joan Page, singer of songs, will be heard; the Dave Bines Girls in new and intricate dance routines, and the Three Miller Brothers billed as "Six Feet of Rhythm," complete the stage bill.

"DIAMOND JIM"

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LAUREL & HARDY
in "BONNIE SCOTLAND"

Stage: Al NORMAN, COLLEANO Family, Others

25c
10 P. M. & 11 P. M.

and as a showcase for Hollywood musical shows, the amateur theatre cannot be described so simply or disposed of so cavalierly. The amateur theatre has expanded faster than the professional theatre has shrunk. And its characteristics and functions are so diverse that I cannot describe them properly in this space. Briefly, though, we can separate the amateur theatre into its chief types: the community theatre, the college theatre, and the school theatre.

The school theatre, though numerically the most important, is, from the point of view of public entertainment least important. Although there are exceptions the average high school play is not interesting theatrically. It is just another school function. In a few large city high schools unusually good plays are produced, and excellent training is offered the students in the way of stage-designing, costume designing, acting etc. But even in these cases the productions are too immature to attract the general public as entertainment. They appeal principally to friends and parents.

The college theatres and community theatres, however, have the opportunity, and many of them are sensing it, of taking the place vacated by the professional theatre. Not that legitimate plays can ever regain the popularity they enjoyed before the films came. For them to do that would be equal to having the horse supplant the motor car. But there is in every community an audience for legitimate plays, provided these plays are chosen wisely and presented interestingly. If they are done conventionally, in an old-fashioned theatre, with stock acting, they will certainly fail.

Janet Gaynor-Henry Fonda in "The Farmer Takes a Wife" on Albee Screen

Janet Gaynor and Henry Fonda are a new romantic team in "The Farmer Takes a Wife," now at the RKO Theatre. Fonda, who is a few years, never having appeared before in a film production, has been identified with the speaking stage only, and registered a hit in the same character in the stage play that he essays in the picture. The film is a saga of the last hectic days on the grand old Erie, with its lure for the adventurous, its turbulent life for those who plied its boats and the romantic conflict between those who lived by it and on it and those for whom it was only a means to an end.

Supporting Miss Gaynor and Henry Fonda are such well-known players as Charles Bickford, Slim Summerville, Roger Imhoff, Andy Devine, Jane Withers and Margaret Hamilton.

"Charlemagne" for the Cinema De Paris

Starting Friday, August 23, the Cinema de Paris will present the American premiere showing of "Charlemagne" featuring Raimu, one of the foremost character actors of France, and Marie Glory. Others in the cast include Leon Belieres, Jean Dax, Gaston Baroux, Pierade and Lucien Baroux. "Charlemagne" was directed by Pierre Colombie and bears complete English dialogue titles.

New "March of Time" at RKO Theatres

Starting this Saturday, the latest release of "The March of Time," dramatizing news-worthy events will be added to the screen shows of the RKO Kenmore, Prospect, Madison, Richmond Hill, Flushing, and Alden Theatre, Jamaica.

Janet GAYNOR
Henry FONDA

in
"The Farmer Takes a Wife"

ON THE STAGE
JERRY MANN
HELEN COMPTON
FOUR CASTING PEARLS

PALACE Theatre
B'way & 47th St.

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"ALICE ADAMS"
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FRED MACMURRAY

ON THE STAGE: "REPRISE," a parade of diversions in seven scenes, produced by Leonidoff, a Symphonic Orchestra direction of Maurice Baron

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Double Feature Policy Continues at Brooklyn Playhouse

"Going Highbrow," a smart comedy with an all-star cast including three of the screen's well-known comics, Guy Kibbee, Zasu Pitts and Edward Everett Horton, heads the double feature program this week at the Brooklyn Strand Theatre. The second feature is "Hard Rock Harrigan," glorifying the hard rock tunnel heroes, starring George O'Brien.

"Going Highbrow," based on the play "Social Pirates" by Ralph Spence, centers about a bucolic Kansas farmer who suddenly rises to riches through the stock market and his wife who immediately goes highbrow and wants to crash into New York's four hundred.

"Hard Rock Harrigan," the second feature, deals with a feud between a husky hard rock driller, portrayed by George O'Brien, and his tunnel boss, played by Fred Kohler. The men are engaged in drilling a tunnel through a mountainside, to complete a gigantic aqueduct project. The action occurs principally in a construction camp, deep within the interior of the tunnel.

Supplementary the double feature program are selected shorts and news-reels.

Filmdom's New Romantic Pair



Janet Gaynor and Henry Fonda in a scene from the talkie version of "The Farmer Takes a Wife," the new film attraction at the RKO Albee

PARTY NOTES

Pennsylvania

Harrisburg.—Local Harrisburg will hold a rummage sale in September, the date being announced later. Anyone wishing to contribute anything toward this sale may bring his contribution either to the meeting Wednesday evenings at 7:30 at 604 Macay St., Brotherhood and Compensation Bldg. or to the residences of the members of the committee in charge, Raymond Beach, 844 Woodbine St.; Jacob Gummert and Comrade Carbaugh. All comrades are asked to give this their fullest cooperation.

Wilkes-Barre.—The complete list of Socialist candidates for Luzerne County and City of Wilkes-Barre is as follows: Sheriff, Albert J. Heller of Plymouth; District Attorney, Israel Abeshouse of Luzerne; County Commissioners, Charles Shisener, Hazleton, and Nathan Williams, Wilkes-Barre. Recorder of Deeds, Andrew Sempa, Pittston; Register of Wills, Roy Ayers, Wilkes-Barre; County Treasurer, Samuel Littleton, Wilkes-Barre; Coroner, Chas. Sunday, Wilkes-Barre; County Surveyor, Eugene Gamroz, Jenks Township. City of Wilkes-Barre: Mayor, Amos H. Ayers; City Commissioners, Harry Sidel, Harold Benecroft, City Controller, Ludwig Karl; City Treasurer, Ernest Cudwig; School Director, William H. Sorbers, William Fugh, Robert R. Skelton.

New Jersey

Passaic.—Branch 11 will meet Friday, Aug. 23, at 8:30 p. m., at the Workmen's Circle, 50 Howe Ave.

Branches of Passaic County and nearby comrades enjoyed their annual picnic on the farm of Garrett DeYoung, on Sunday, Aug. 18. Dr. William Bohn and George H. Goebel were the guest speakers.

New York State

Binghamton.—Friday evening, Aug. 23, held party with an open air picnic in South Side Park, Binghamton, with Merle A. Wilson, organizer of Local Broome County, and George Schellinger of Endicott making the addresses.

Candidates for the fall elections have been nominated as follows: Assembly, A. D., Merle A. Wilson; 2nd A. D., Earle B. LeShier; Mayor of Binghamton, Louis M. Atwater; Members of Council, Burton F. Wilson, Wallace B. Ingalls and James Alderson; Supervisors, John Alderson, James D. Carver, Russell J. Gallagher, Leland M. Bennett, Franz A. Frank and Howard Robinson; Commissioner of Public Welfare, George Schellinger.

The canvassing committees have done very effective work, getting new members, signers of candidates' petitions, signers for the Workers' Rights Amendment, and the Herndon Petition. Effective work is being done by LeShier and Schellinger in Endicott toward establishing a branch there, with everything ready for real organization. A practical measure has been adopted by the local to raise its quota and will pay its share in the near future.

THEATRE PARTIES

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

"Conciliator" of Government Rages at Terre Haute Labor

(Continued from Page One)

lot of petty grievances and go on strike.

Here is an assumption that there has been no basis for strikes and yet he had already admitted that there were some "real grievances."

The whole statement is a tissue of false inferences, ignoring of grave economic conditions, insufferable arrogance that one would expect from a paid spokesman of the manufacturers.

Dr. White should be discharged by the responsible department at Washington that sent him here. His statement is an insult to every workingman and woman in Terre Haute.

"Law and Order" Speaks

A united front of real estate, banks and industrial companies, known as the Vigo County Association for Law and Order, has made public its purposes and principles. Growing out of the recent general strike, this capitalistic alliance publishes a statement in three columns in the local press and asks all citizens to sign a pledge which reads:

"(1) I am unalterably opposed to violence and mob rule and believe that such practices, regardless of the cause which brings them about, should be stopped.

"(2) I believe that every citizen should be protected from any activity which seeks by means of violence, coercion or intimidation to prevent him from peacefully going about his daily work."

The assumption back of this pledge is that unions and strikers favor violence. Workers of the city know very well that violence

is a hopeless method of advancing their cause, but they also know that long endurance of injustice and repeated provocations by corporation agents often break down the restraint of workers. The importation of scabs by the Stamping Company, while thousands are idle and while the workers of the plant were striking for better conditions, is not a course calculated to promote peaceful relations in industry.

The hard-boiled gentlemen of "law and order" live in a phantom world of causeless actions, according to their statement. They naturally ignore the social and economic backgrounds of the working people which make life one endless round of hardships and anxiety. What they are concerned with are factories, regardless of the wages paid and the hours worked.

"Law and order" complains that Terre Haute has been advertised all over the country as a city "unable to guarantee to its citizens the right to a peaceful pursuit of their livelihood," that the recent strike upheaval "makes it impossible for Terre Haute to secure new citizens and new industries."

Finally, since the general strike Terre Haute industries "have been besieged with invitations to remove to more peaceful communities."

That's all. Not a word about the peace that goes with decent wages and hours, not a single humane consideration in the entire document. The dollar sign blazes throughout the statement, and anything that does not contribute to increase the dollars of this holy alliance of real estate, banks and industrial corporations isn't worth a passing notice.

American Bolsheviks Execute Flip-Flops

(Continued from Page One)

embrace of other labor groups, followed by a quick roll in which the latter are divested of their shirts.

While the sporting character of the Communist congress has been its most noteworthy feature, it has not been without its religious aspects, a few of which I feel impelled to record. For instance, the interesting collaboration between Father Divine and Mr. Browder, in which the former essays to be the spiritual, and the latter, the political, mentor of the American people, has been a touching inspiration to the proletariat's vanguard assembled here, and has had the immediate effect of a united front proposal to the Catholic Church in its trading of blows with Hitler.

Foresees Pilgrimage to Rome

Inasmuch as the time-worn policy of the united-front-below has been abandoned in favor of a united-front-from-above, one may anticipate an early Bolshevik pilgrimage to the Vatican.

The principal religious aspect, however, has been a pervasive spirit of penitence. True, the Communists demonstrate in a curious and indirect manner their sackcloth-and-ashes mood--induced by the late theory of social-fascism, their libel of the Austrian Socialists, the sad fate of dual unionism, and their description of the A. F. of L. as "open fascism"--but it exists nonetheless, and is nowhere more evident than in Gil Green's announcement that good Communists will henceforth be found in church. Complete conversion in so brief a period, however, is to be doubted, and it is this correspondent's opinion that their churchly function will be akin to that of the Unitarians; namely, to deny the gospels from within rather than without the Temple.

Still, as is the custom of most professed Christians, it will be necessary for the Communists to conform outwardly at least to the Church traditions. The choice of appropriate slogans for the Lenten demonstrations, it may be imagined, will present the Agit-Prop bureau with many new and absorbing problems.

KINGS

Midwood Branch meeting will be held Monday, Aug. 26, at 17th Ave. E. at 9:30. 16th A. D., Bensonhurst--Open air meeting will be held Friday evening, Aug. 23, at Bay Parkway and 67th St. Henry Jager will speak.

Special meeting will take place Tuesday, Aug. 27, at 66th Bay Parkway. Report of Central Committee and Campaign Committee will be given. At a joint campaign meeting recently held the following were elected to manage campaign: Samuel Gordon, Lillian Gordon, Samuel Smilg. An intensive and extensive campaign is being planned with canvassing of enrolled voters, distribution of literature, indoor and outdoor meetings, etc.

California

Stockton.—Twenty-six students at the northern Socialist Workers' Summer School voted this school at La Honda, August 4 to 10, as the most successful of three such schools held in California during the past year.

Farmers, teachers in Labor Colleges, trade unionists, high school and college students, a recent arrival from the Socialist movement in Germany all worked and studied together the basic principles of Socialism and organization problems.

At the last session of the school it was announced that plans were being made to secure a larger place for the school next year, warranted by the increased enrollment in this year's school. It was also announced that seminars will be conducted for comrades who are interested in advanced study into Socialist theory, and a course in trade unionism will be offered.

Union to Strike in Neckwear Goods Industry

(Continued from Page One)

are using an out-of-town situation for their own advantage and the strike is certain to include shops in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Greater New York, including Long Island.

Among the shops that will be closed in New York City are 185 that are non-union in the sense that there is as yet no union agreement signed for them with the employers. However, they have been organized although not yet recognized and will join the strike.

Outside of New York there are two important shop strikes in New Jersey in the worst of scab nests that have been formed by "runaways" from New York. One is the Neckwear Specialty Co., a runaway to Pennsylvania four years ago. During the NRA period this firm was fined \$6,000 for chiseling and without paying the fine it moved to Passaic where it has been paying wages as low as \$3 per week. If the firm paid the union wage paid in New York City the workers would get from \$40 to \$50 per week. This is a frightful example of the starvation wage which the "runaways" pay their wage slaves.

The other runaway shop is the Continental Neckwear Co. of Hoboken where 60 workers are striking against similar conditions. One reason for the strikes in these two Jersey cities is that the bosses were firing active union people working in the shops.

New York bosses seek to take advantage of the fearful low wages outside New York by insisting that the wages and hours' standards of these slave pens justify lower standards in New York City. The outcome of the struggle is of vital importance to thousands of workers in the industry.

MANHATTAN

6th-8th A. D.--A joint meeting of the 6th and 8th Branches and the Butcher Workers Branch will be held Monday, Aug. 26, at 9 p. m., at Ave. B. Plaza will be discussed for the campaign. The candidates will be present: Irving Nussbaum, A. N. Weinberg, Joseph Belsky, Joseph Mandelson and August Glessner.

BROXN

Lower 8th A. D.--Meeting will be held Tuesday, Aug. 27, at Burnside Manor. Discussion by member of Bronx County Executive Committee on Bronx Labor Center situation. Gus Tyler will deliver last lecture of his series: "American Labor Movement of Today." Branch picnic to be held Sept. 15 to Dr. Silverberg's home in Peekskill. Make reservations early.

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YOUTH WITHOUT JOBS

More Than 5,000,000 Young People Without Work in Leading Industrial Countries Present Acute Problem Demanding Special Treatment—An Illuminating Statistical Analysis.

By Salomon Schwarz

Salomon Schwarz, the author of this article, is little known to American readers but in Europe he is known as an outstanding Social Democrat who contributes to many Socialist papers and magazines. His work is based upon extensive research and we are glad to introduce him to readers of The New Leader.—Editor.

UNEMPLOYMENT continues to weigh heavily upon the working class. Although there has been a marked improvement in the general economic situation in all countries there has been no such improvement in employment opportunities. Employment continues to lag very considerably behind recovery. For millions of workers unemployment remains static, and the end of their misery is not yet.

Among the millions of unemployed the proletarian and proletarianized youth occupies a special position. Many of these young people have never before worked for wages. Many of them have had only temporary jobs. They are oppressed by a sense of hopelessness. There are no prospects before them. A whole generation is facing destruction. It is impossible to exaggerate the tragic significance of the situation in its spiritual, social and political implications.

Unemployment among the young presents a special problem within the general framework of an unemployment relief policy. To be sure, any policy for coping with the unemployment problem as a whole touches vitally the particular problem affecting the interests of jobless youth. But beyond any approach to the problem as a whole there are certain aspects of essential significance to the youth of the respective countries. For this reason we welcomed the initiative of the International Federation of Trade Unions and the Socialist Youth International in placing this problem on the agenda of the recent International Labor Conference in Geneva. In this article we will examine the scope and character of this social evil.

The International Labor Office estimated the total number of unemployed in all countries at the beginning of 1935 at 25 million. How large is the proportion of jobless youth in this total? Efforts to determine this proportion have been made in various countries in recent years. The results were presented in a table at the Geneva conference, given below in summarized form:

Country	Age	Time	Percentage Among		Total
			Males	Females	
Denmark	15-25	May 1933	27.9	28.1	28.1
Germany	up to 24	June 1933	23.4	36.7	26.1
Finland	15-25	Oct. 1933	33.3	33.3	33.3
Great Britain	14-24	1931	25.4	44.2	30.2
Italy	15-25	1932	32.7	57.6	41.5
Norway	15-24	1933	27	27	27
Holland	up to 25	Oct. 1933	33.7	33.7	33.7
Sweden	15-25	Nov. 1933	24.6	24.6	24.6
Czechoslovakia	14-24	July 1932	22.8	22.8	22.8
Hungary	up to 24	Feb. 1933	27.6	27.6	27.6
United States	up to 24	April 1930	14	17	15
Switzerland	up to 24	July 1934	14	17	15

The Proportion of Youths in the Unemployed Army

The statistics refer to different periods, from 1930 to 1934. In recent months the situation has altered insofar as the proportion of unemployed under 25 years of age has been reduced, due to the general rise in the age of the population as a whole. According to statistics, the birthrate decline during the period of the war made itself felt for the first time in the labor market during the period of 1931-35. The German Institute für Konjunkturforschung had once undertaken to estimate the number of young people between the ages of 15 and 20 who would be available in the German labor market over a certain period. The following estimates resulted (in millions): 1929, 6.3; 1930, 6.2; 1931, 5.8; 1932, 5.3; 1933, 4.6; 1934, 4; 1935, 3.8; 1936, 4.1; 1937, 4.7; 1938, 5.2.

Total Is Over 5,000,000

It was only in 1934-35 that the birthrate decline of the war period (1915-1919) made itself fully felt on the labor market, for only in these two years did the group of 15 to 20 years of age begin to play a part in the problem. Those born in 1919 had not yet attained the

age of 15 in 1933, while those born in 1915 fall out of the group in 1936. Calculated on the age basis of 14 to 20, however, the entire five-year war period makes itself felt in 1933 in the statistical study, and only with 1940 do the oldest of those born in the war period cease to play a part in the number of youths, as we understand them for the purposes in question. The figures of unemployed youths for 1930 and 1932, and, in part, for 1933, appear therefore somewhat exaggerated so far as estimates for 1935 are concerned. Today, the percentage of jobless youths, insofar as it is determined by the age scales of workers as a whole, must be somewhat lower than in most available statistics. The report of the International Labor Office appears to have ignored this fact in estimating the total of jobless youths in all countries at the beginning of 1935 at 6,000,000. A little over 5,000,000 would be a correct estimate—a tremendous enough figure.

To be sure, the shifts in the age groups of labor are not the only factor determining the percentage of youths among the unemployed. Yet, the general number of unemployed appears to be

but slightly affected by such factors. It must be mentioned, however, that the rationalization of production has given rise in many places to a greater demand for

young workers. Particularly acute is this phenomenon in Japan, where industry has been passing through high pressure rationalization and where the social consequences of

rationalization have been completely ignored: the demand for labor under 20 years of age reached 19.5 per cent of available jobs in 1930, 23.3 in 1931, and 28.7 in 1932. And

no end of this development appears to be in sight.

Some Ameliorative Measures
On the other hand, some countries are trying to reduce the num-

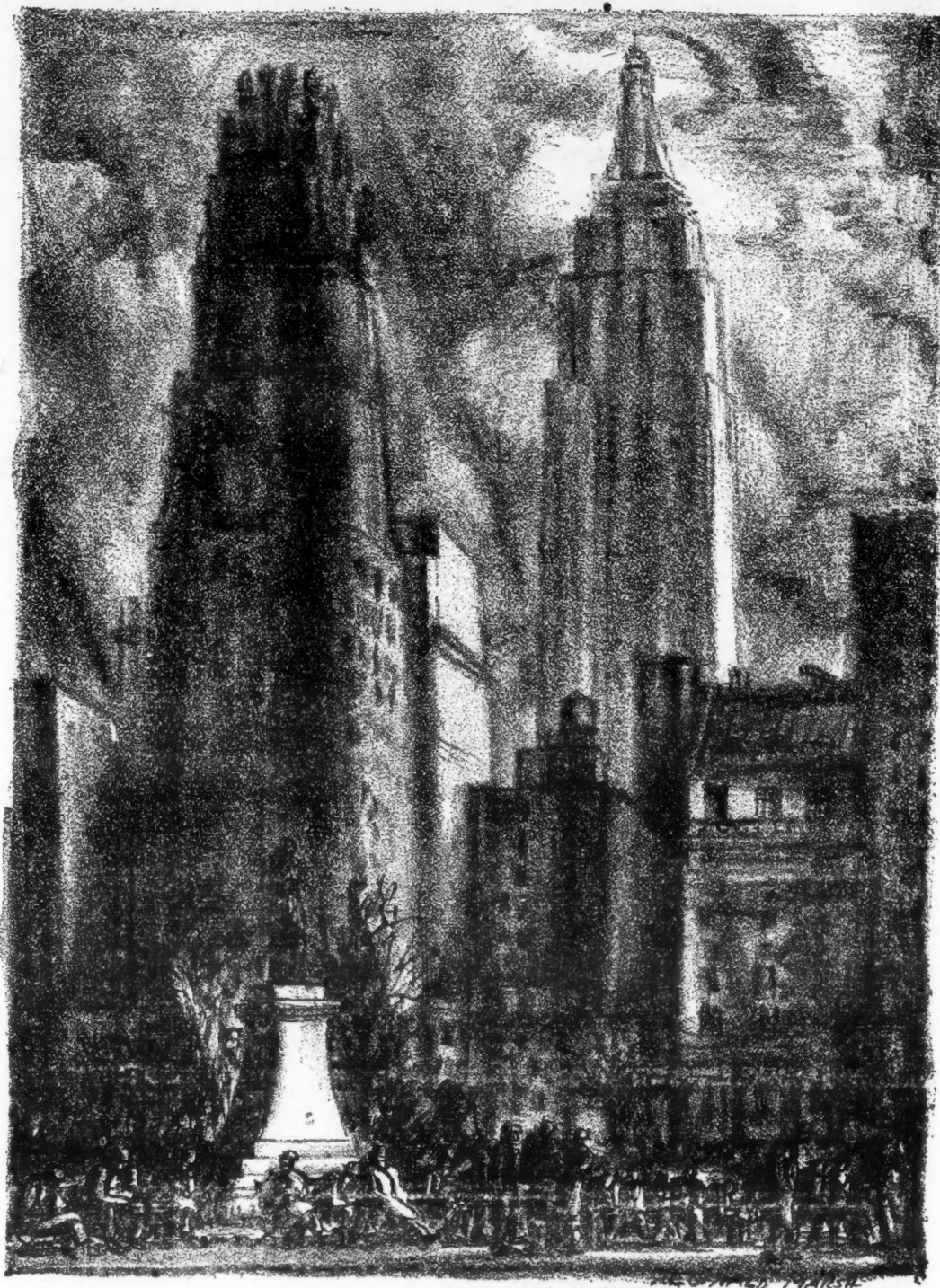
ber of young workers employed in production as a means of ameliorating the unemployment problem. Measures to this end have been taken in recent years in Germany (since 1933), Italy (since October 1934), and Poland (since 1931). In Germany the process has been undertaken by means of shifting young workers to agriculture and into labor camps, thus eliminating to some extent this particular labor supply from direct influence upon the labor market. In Italy the policy is only in its beginning and we have no adequate data upon which to base judgment. In Poland, the measures in question appear to have reduced considerably the number of youths employed in industry. This is apparent from statistics covering the Polish finished products industries employing youths under 18, the number of such workers being 6 per cent of the total workers employed in 1931 as against 5.1 per cent in 1933 and 2.2 per cent in 1934.

The general picture of unemployment among young people is only relatively improved by these measures, however. The shifts in the age structure of labor as a whole continue, as before, to be the determining factor in unemployment as affecting youth.

The changes in the age structure of labor have recently begun to exert an important influence within the youth element. The youngest of this element (14 to 15 years of age) have until recently constituted a small minority in the labor market. Since 1934 there has been a marked increase in this respect. These youngsters are beginning to compete more drastically with older youths. Particularly frequent have been complaints on this score from England. This has led to widespread and increasing demands for the lengthening of the school age, a subject which occupied a prominent place at the Geneva conference. In some countries the problem has been attacked in a practical manner and with vigor. In others it is the subject of serious study and discussion.

The International Labor Office is now taking the lead in an intensive scientific study of the whole problem. Foremost in any program of action must be amelioration, spiritual and material, of the conditions under which millions of young workers find themselves, measures designed to help them utilize their involuntary leisure in ways constructive and profitable, and improvement in general education and vocational training with an eye to facilitating such occupational readjustments as may prove possible within existing limits and in harmony with the problem presented by the unemployment situation as a whole.

But this is an aspect of the problem outside the immediate scope of this article.



The towering civilization which Labor has built finds millions who helped build it in its shadows as jobless starvelings. Some day Labor will know its power and own what Labor has built.

PROPERTY By Kirby Page

A Consideration of the Tactics of Violence and Dictatorship Raised by Communists Throughout the World.



BECAUSE of uncertainty in some quarters as to the meaning of the declaration of principles adopted at the last national convention of the party, and because of the activities of a group within the party calling itself the Revolutionary Policy Committee, the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party at its meeting in Boston in December adopted the following statement: "The acceptance by a group of party members of doctrines which include the theory of armed insurrection as a proper Socialist method of achieving Socialist aims is viewed by the National Executive Committee as a dangerous departure from Socialist principles and tactics. It leads the workers into unnecessary dangers, exposes the Socialist movement to the intrigues of agents provocateurs, diverts the workers from the work of organization and education as the basic means of obtaining power, and commits the Socialist Party to the use of methods that will delay, instead of hastening—the triumph of Socialist ideals. We hold that such doctrines are not only in conflict with the position of the Socialist Party, but are subversive of its aims and purposes."

A Critique of Communist Strategy

When five members were expelled from the Socialist Party in Buffalo because of the advocacy of the doctrine condemned in the above statement, the Daily Worker, official organ of the Communist Party, said editorially: "Five members have been expelled from the Socialist Party in Buffalo on the ground that they belonged to the Revolutionary Policy Committee, a group within the Socialist Party...

The special 'crime' of the five... was their alleged belief in the dictatorship of the proletariat and in 'armed insurrection' against capitalism... The question is now, where are the expelled members going? An earnest examination of their position should convince the expelled members that a thorough-going revolutionary fight can be waged only under the banner of Communism. The Buffalo decision only proves how vital is the building of a united front of all workers, Socialist and Communist, on a position of class struggle for the needs of the workers, and against the menace of imperialism and fascist reaction." Let the reader note carefully that members expelled from the Socialist Party for sanctioning armed insurrection were extended a welcome by the Communist Party.

Decline of Capitalism

Is there any chance that a program of pacific socialization can be carried through successfully in the face of ruthless opposition from vested interests? Emphatically yes, although the odds are heavily against us. Capitalism from now on will be confronted with less and less favorable conditions for its functioning. Economic individualism is best adapted to pioneer conditions, at a time of expanding production, when population is increasing rapidly. The profit motive and the competitive struggle are more productive and less destructive on the frontier than in the city. Maldistribution of income becomes more devastating with increasing complexity and interdependence. The consolidation of financial and industrial power in the hands of a small section of the people leads inevitably to more

and more intense congestion of money, side by side with tragic lack of purchasing power on the part of the masses. The consequent progressive disintegration of capitalism is the strongest asset of the movement for revolutionary change. Without this diminished ability of individualism to provide adequately for the needs of the people, there would be less chance of bringing about radical changes. The power of the owning class will be restricted not only by the diminishing effectiveness of capitalism, but also by the growing strength of organized labor, organized consumers and organized voters. National unions embracing a considerable proportion of the workers in a given industry are able to exert terrific power in the determination of the relative levels of wages, dividends and interest. To the degree that organized labor is strong, the power of owners is decreased. Likewise, a powerful consumers cooperative movement helps to maintain an equitable balance between prices and profits, and thereby decreases the power of owners and investors. To the extent that a political party bent upon socialization is supported by a substantial majority of the voters, it will be able to utilize the powers of government in diminishing the power of ownership.

There is no doubt that if the workers, consumers and voters can be organized on a sufficiently powerful scale in behalf of an adequate program of socialization, revolution can be wrought peacefully. But how is this triple organization to be brought about in the face of terrific and ruthless opposition from vested interests? The owning class controls the

press, the radio, the movies, and exercises dominant influence over education and organized religion. What chance, therefore, do advocates of revolutionary changes have in the face of this opposition? If we say, "no chance," then we might as well eat, drink and be merry for the deluge will soon overwhelm us. If we think there is a chance, then we must answer these questions: which strategy of revolution is most likely to succeed? And which one is most consistent with the ends sought?

Odds To Be Faced

Pronounced emphasis should be placed upon the fact that non-warlike revolutionists do not face as heavy odds as do revolutionists who are preparing to seize power through civil war. The latter cannot succeed unless they change the minds of vast numbers of workers and until they are able to forge instruments of power mightier than those welded by the owning class. How are they to succeed in the face of unrelenting opposition from vested interests? Is their task easier than that of pacific revolutionists? The evidence from many countries is cumulatively convincing. In no nation where conditions are at all comparable with those existing in the United States have violent revolutionists been able to win enough support to capture power, and in no country, except in Soviet Russia where comparisons are utterly misleading, does there seem to be any probability that within the measurable future the owning class be expropriated by violence. This observation, even if valid, does not, of course, prove that non-violent revolution will succeed. I am merely calling attention to the fact that we are under no obligation to abandon the strategy of non-warlike revolution because the odds against success are heavy. If the superior advantages enjoyed by devotees of the status quo are to paralyze us into impotence, then, of course, no strategy of revolution can succeed. All the significant reforms and revolutions in history have been wrought in the face of terrific opposition.

(Continued next week)

A Rhapsody on the Unemployed

By Clarence H. Taylor

I AM a child of nature, made in the image of my God. I am a brother of mankind, with the same human feelings, the same desires, of the same mould. I have built mansions, that others may abide in them, I have spanned rivers, made possible the weaving of cloth to be turned into garments,—aye, I too have made the garments. I have dug the natural ore from the earth, transformed it into the mighty machine, which I am not permitted to operate. I have made it possible to have the necessities, as well as the luxuries of life at the market place, where those who have the coin of the realm may barter for them. I, who have fashioned the machine of our modern industrial life, and made it possible for all mankind to enjoy life to the uttermost, am now denied the right to participate in the results of my labor. I, a free man, not a slave or a serf, am not as well off as was the slave or the one bound to the manor of the Feudal Lord. I am free to seek employment, I am free to sell my labor power when and where I can find a purchaser. I am free to tramp the streets, seeking here and there another freeman, who may have use for my services. I have free access to the public roads, the public seats in a park, the public library, and the public buildings. I am a freeman, but without employment to enable me to secure those things which make it possible for the body to be robust. I, made in the image of my God, am denied the rights which the mules of even the Southern sharecroppers enjoy, i. e., the right to use my labor power in order to provide the food, clothing, shelter and fuel so necessary for the upkeep of myself, my family and my home. I live by work. The ground I once worked does not belong to me. The tools I once used are not mine. I worked with the property of my boss. (He is not my master, but my boss, for am I not a free man?) The only thing I own is my labor power, which I must exchange for my right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. (I have pursued happiness so long, that I am completely fagged out.) I stand before the factory gate, excavations and rising buildings, begging for a job. I arise at the break of day to scan the "Men Wanted" columns of the morning papers, fresh from the press. I hasten to the place that wants the

man or men, and I see others who have arrived before me, some going dejectedly away, who tell me that the job has been filled or "I am too old," I retrace my steps. I seek hither and thither for the opportunity (which we are told is everybody's) to barter my services for the price of my maintenance, and yet I am unemployed. My savings are gone, I am threatened with eviction, my cupboard is bare, my credit is no more. What am I to do? Which shall it be:—starving in the midst of plenty, begging, or stealing? If I starve, I am a fool. If I beg, I am a panhandler. If I steal, I am a criminal. I have my choice of these three, for am I not a free man? The slaves and serfs of old never walked the pavements, on an empty stomach, in search of a job. As poor and exploited as they were, they never went hungry, without a place to lay their head or worried by the thought of being without a job. Work or no work, they were housed, fed and clothed by their masters. The Lord of the manor, and even the beasts of burden—such as horses, oxen and asses—were and are, sheltered by their owners in times of idleness. But I, made in the image of God, I the sovereign voting king (in the currency of politicians), I the free-born independent citizen of this great republic (according to the school books) am not even owned. I am mine. The flesh, the blood, the bones, and the muscles of my body are mine. The skill of my fingers, the product of my brain, do not belong to another, but I am alone. I am an unowned free man—I wear no man's collar. But I am barred from the plants which I have erected, from the goods I have produced, the railroads I have built, the shafts I have sunk,—for these things are capital—Private Capital. Some day, a society which is truly social, will elevate Labor even above the dignity of horses, mules, oxen and machinery. Some day a really civilized "civilization" will arise, wherein Labor will receive the full value of its toil. However, until that day comes, what does talk about the Fatherhood of God or the Brotherhood of Man really mean? Until that day comes, what does high-sounding phrases concerning equality, sovereign voting kings or "free" men really mean? WHAT KIND OF "BROTHERS" ARE THEY, WHO WILL NOT BEAR EACH OTHER'S BURDENS?

Unity House

New Buildings, Great Dining Hall, Drama, Music, Bathing, Lectures, Make Garment Workers Camp Leading Center of Its Kind

By William M. Feigenbaum

It was Italian Day when I came to Unity House last Sunday. A lovely late summer day, a briskness in the air despite the dreadful heat in the big city, hundreds of happy men and women in costumes of startling informality roaming all over the grounds created a charming atmosphere of happiness and gaiety.

Over a big building flew a red flag with the one word UNITY; everywhere were comrades and fellow-workers in the trade union movement to make the visitor realize that here were his own people.

A year ago the main building was an old summer club house, made over as a sort of hotel headquarters for the half-camp half-hotel resort; but late in the season it burned down, together with some of the other buildings, and during the winter new buildings were erected; and it was those new buildings that almost literally took away the breath of the visitor



J. Halpern, Manager Unity House

world was a symbol of an emancipation that meant even more to his tortured people than for the rest of the working class.

United is the summer home of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. That great union established the summer camp for its members and other members of the working class. It is a beautiful place, and it would take far more space than is here available merely to list the various attractions at the disposal of those who come here. The great International is not interested in making money out of Unity; it is part of their conception of the function of the Labor movement, to place at the disposal of the workers the very best there is in the world. Not in a spirit of condescension, not in an arrogant spirit of taking, but in the revolutionary spirit that nothing is too good for the working class that created the wealth of the world this place has been developed for the labor movement.

The great Lassalle, the first great leader of the German working class, once said, "Workers, in-

Announcement

WITH these two articles The New Leader begins a series which will appear from time to time on various institutions which the Labor and Socialist movement has built up in New York City for many decades. Some of these institutions have a history of forty and fifty years and each has a story of struggle and sacrifice that is worth telling. These institutions serving the working class have been knitted together in more or less fraternal cooperation. Some of them in their initial stages were built out of pennies, nickels and dimes that could be ill spared by impoverished workers but enthusiasm for the cause of human liberation inspired them to give. Thousands of unknown heroes of the class struggle whose early sacrifices made these institutions possible have passed on. It is fitting that our readers should know the monuments, they helped to build. To the extent that the workers acquire a vivid knowledge of labor struggles and achievements of the past will they become conscious of their duties in the present. The living monuments that survive have been inherited by the present generation. Let us enjoy them and build more!—Editor.

Camp Tamiment

Tamiment Institute, Sandyville, Maily Hall, Hillquit Memorial Grove and Other Features Make This Camp an Inspiring Summer Center

By William M. Feigenbaum

RETURNING to Camp Tamiment, I was having a pleasant time chatting with comrades, looking over the lovely establishment located so beautifully at the side of the lake, when I strolled into the Hillquit Memorial Grove. It was the first time I had seen that memorial, and I instantly noted a difference, a change in the very atmosphere.

Everywhere comrades were gay and happy, laughing and playing. The bathing beach of the lake was crowded with men and women, all the boats were out and laughter filled the air. I caught Adolph Held swinging a golf club at an inoffensive ball, but he hastened to say that the hole he was aiming at was marked with a red flag. "We must keep our revolutionary integrity," he said, "even when we play golf." Laughter, happiness, gaiety everywhere . . . until I came to the Grove.

There was a different atmosphere. It can best be described as reverent and quiet. Voices dropped to a low hush; a few comrades lying on benches beneath the trees were talking in lowered voices. There was something about the place that induced and invited peace and calm.

For there you feel the presence of the great soul who once walked among us and whose spirit and inspiration will live so long as men and women love liberty and fight for justice.

The Grove is the work of Ben Josephson, who is right-hand man to Bertha H. Mailly in conducting the camp. Comrade Josephson, who was a millinery worker and active in his union before he took up his work in the camp, had a deep admiration and affection for Morris Hillquit, and when he was taken from among us he dreamed of an appropriate memorial. This is the memorial, and standing beneath the trees and in the presence of the wonderfully life-like bust by the noted sculptor Konikoff, one feels that here, at least, a great soul has been properly honored.

The Grove is a natural amphitheatre, in which a thousand people can listen to lectures at the sessions of the Tamiment Institute that began with such marked success this summer. There is a fountain of natural spring water, and in the center the bust mounted on rough stones—strong, virile, rugged, growing out of the materials of Nature itself—so like Morris Hillquit himself.

On a bronze tablet on the base are the concluding words of the deeply moving speech Comrade Hillquit delivered at the New York State convention in Utica in 1932. Every one who heard those words felt that it was a historic utter-



Bertha H. Mailly
Director of Camp Tamiment

ance and they were deeply moved. Hillquit's words, signed with a facsimile of his well-known signature, are: "After forty-five years, having chosen and followed the unpopular course of a Socialist propagandist, I am entirely at peace with myself. I have nothing to regret, nothing to apologize for. To me, the Socialist movement with comradeship and struggles, its hopes and disappointments, its victories and defeats has been the best that life has had to offer."

And above are the well-loved features of Morris Hillquit in that gentle, affectionate, quizzical smile that we all knew so well, and round about the trees and the flowing waters of the spring, and above the sunshine. Walking slowly away I felt refreshed in spirit.

And there you have something of what is back of Tamiment. It is a good camp, a fine camp, a beautiful camp, with all the trim-



B. Josephson
Assistant Director Camp Tamiment

mings. But it is more than that; it is dedicated to an ideal, and that ideal finds physical expression in the Hillquit Memorial Grove.

It was in that Grove that the sessions of the Tamiment Institute were held two months ago; it is in that Grove that will see an even

better, a more significant Institute next summer, and every summer thereafter. There stood Socialist spokesmen and leaders of the labor movement, and there sat hundreds of workers, discussing the problems the world is facing in its hours of travail. There, presided over by the smiling countenance of Morris Hillquit in everlasting bronze, come and will continue to come thousands to think their way through the barriers to a workers' world, a Socialist world.

In that Grove, it is expected, trade union and Socialist organizations will also plant memorial trees.

Tamiment has many things to be proud of, but most of all it has this: out of their poverty and inexperience in the ways of business the comrades who conduct the Rand School created something in the wilderness. When surveyors first came to the 2,000-acre tract some fifteen years ago there were deer and other animals in the woods. Today there is a little paradise, created by cooperation and loving toil; the proceeds of each year's operations go to the work of the Rand School. To date close to \$100,000 has been given to that important work from that source.

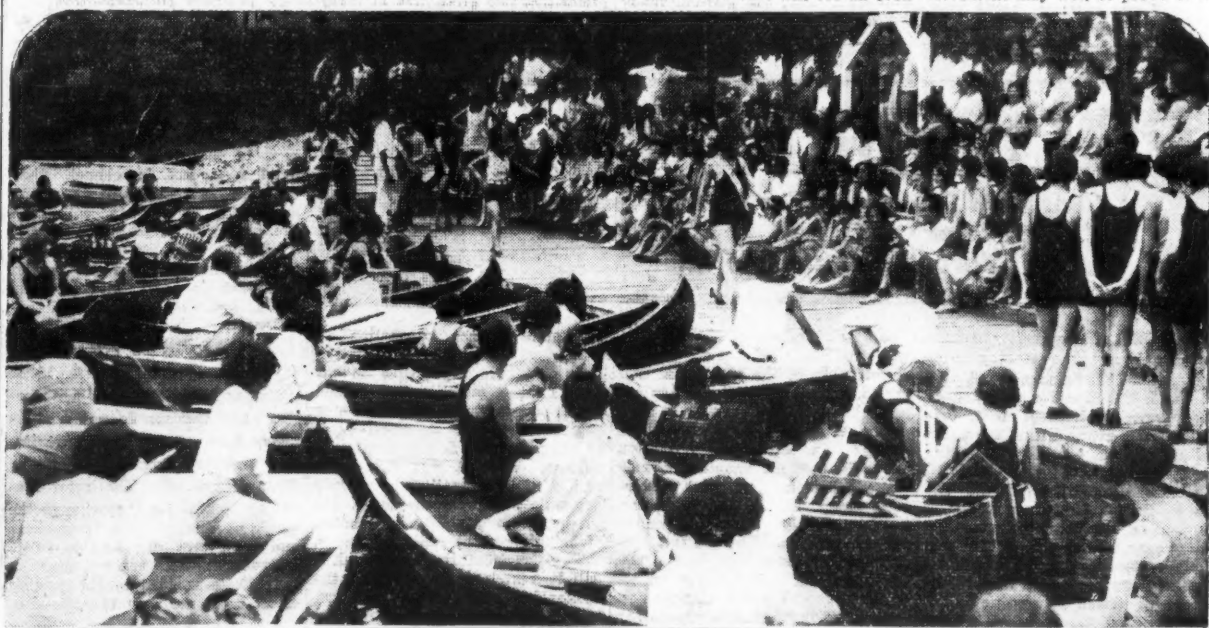
The Hillquit Grove is one memorial; Sandyville is another one. For the well-loved Comrade Alexander Hayman—Sandy Hayman of Haverhill, Mass.—presided over the creation of the community of log bungalows and other structures when the idea was new, and Sandyville is named for him.

Tamiment is an adult camp—that is, men and women come there for their vacations. But comrades with families may find accommodations for themselves and their children in a group of fifty neat little houses, also built of logs hewn in the virgin forest. And that is Sandyville. And here there is a charming children's school, and there the children of the comrades play, and learn to use their hands, and how to swim, and to acquire health and strength.

At the Social Hall—named Maily Hall for Bertha H. Mailly who presides over the Camp—there is a sun deck, as comfortable as the deck of a ship. Below is the hall where performances of professional caliber are given every night. There is also a bar and tavern for those who thirst. To the rear are the tennis and golf grounds. And in front the lake, with a wide vista of trees and hills, as beautiful and grateful a sight as can well be imagined.

And one feels a sense of pride that our movement has been able to achieve such an establishment. It was made by our comrades, and it is as much a part of our movement as is the Rand School or the party organization itself. Our movement may well be proud of it!

Below:
Beauty contest at the magnificent lake of Camp Tamiment



battle. And the great Cloakmakers' Strike of 1910, with which the name of Meyer London will forever be associated; and the Triangle Fire with its 147 charred victims, that dramatized the hazards under which the exploited workers toiled.

I thought of the day-by-day struggle led by such labor heroes as Schlesinger and Sigman and Baroff, and the countless nameless workers who saw a vision of a better world, who battled with bosses and scabs and thugs and the forces of government so that some one, some time, would enjoy the life they had been so cruelly denied.

And then . . . Unity! I went through a dormitory erected the past year, one of the group of buildings built by the distinguished architect, William E. Lescage. Almost hidden by trees, this fine brick building is only two stories high, and there will be many others. (The light and airy wooden buildings of the past are still in use, but they will

go as soon as new buildings are erected.)

I could not escape the feeling that I was in a college dormitory. The building is air-conditioned, which means much in a summer place. Every room has a shower, and the general atmosphere is as far from the usual summer resort as the ideals of a great union are from those of the ordinary summer resort proprietor.

The architect Lescage is also responsible for the whole conception of the grounds. As Morris Novik explained, the conception is of a European vacation resort, rather than a conventional American. Everywhere there are vistas; from the dining room there is a view of the beautiful Pocono mountains, and the lake, in which bathing, boating and aquatic tournaments are held, is now in full view. Future buildings will follow the plan of leaving wide vistas.

But the management is not content merely to set good food before guests in a fine dining room. There is the cultural end that plays so important a role in the life of the

resort. There is the usual hilarity, the usual gaiety, the usual good-natured fun. But there are also things for the serious-minded (and that means nearly everyone who goes to Unity).

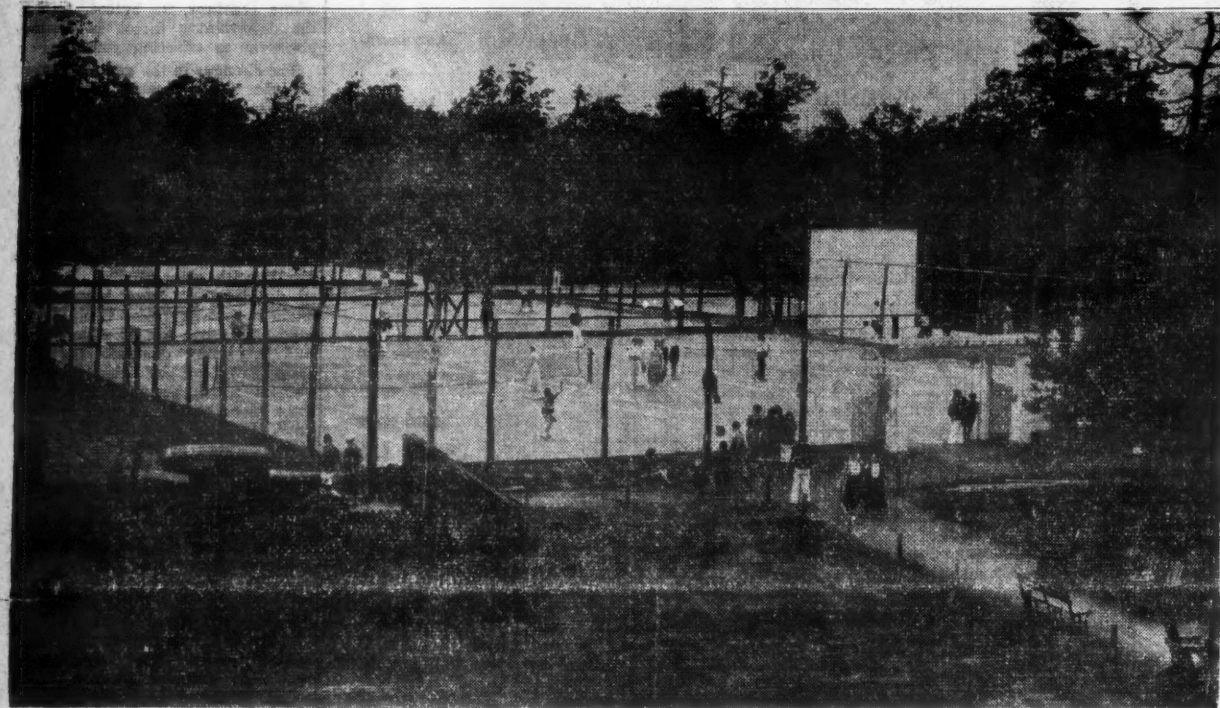
Merely to list the various attractions that come to Unity would be a rather useless performance, for they include artists, lecturers, acting groups, movies, dancers, all with an international flavor. But this year there is something new; the various theatre groups, the non-profit making stage aggregations, the Guild and the Theatre Union and the others, that have given such things as "Black Pit" and "Porgy" under the pine trees at the shores of the lake.

For as Novik said to me, "We feel that the workers are entitled to the best there is in the world. Things are stirring in drama. Groups are finding themselves. New ideas are being presented everywhere. We feel that thinking people struggling to find new ways for art and for literature should find their encouragement among

working people, and that is why we are so partial to these groups here." And so the Pine Grove Theatre is an important spot on the theatrical map.

Out of the tenements and the sweatshops; from the picket line of the industrial struggle and the bitterness and ugliness of modern existence in Capitalism . . . into the sunshine and beauty, the comfort and the culture, the gaiety and the gladness of Unity—that is a long, long step. There is a vision in the very concept of Unity, a vision that should be back of the minds of every trade union worker in the land. And this is it.

We have created everything. We have made in the wilderness and the jungle a civilization that offers beauty and happiness to mankind. We have not yet created a social system in which we who made enjoy what we have made. BUT WE ARE WORKING SO THAT IN DAYS TO COME THE WORKERS WILL ENJOY HE WORLD THEY HAVE MADE: AND THIS IS A FORETASTE OF THAT WORLD!



The new tennis court at the New Unity House

who had known only the old Unity. In the center is the main building; a lounge, a writing room and an office in the most up-to-date modernistic style, with the guests—all working-class people—lounging and laughing, chatting and reading as though they felt that the place was all their own . . . as, indeed, it is. It was dinner time, and the Italian motif prevailed. Luigi Antonini, dynamic First Vice-President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, was there with a big delegation of Italian officials of the union. The dinner orchestra played Italian music; there was a fine singer who sang Italian songs—"Vesti la Giubba" and other favorites—and the guests were beside themselves with enthusiasm.

The waiters wore Italian costumes—even Morris Novik wore fringes on his white suit, and Italian colors at his neck. The dining room, a huge domed room open at three sides to the gorgeous views, is one of the finest, one of the most beautiful I have seen in any country resort, and the Italian dinner was a delight. There were close to a thousand people there, and every one seemed to be genuinely happy.

There even was a wedding party; the son of Jacob Halpern, vice-president of the International and manager of Unity, had been married the night before, and the

lad and his lovely bride had been the center of a celebration few young couples can hope for.

At a prominent table sat a group of Negroes—the cast of the great play "The Green Pastures," who were to give a performance that



M. Novik
Assistant Manager Unity House

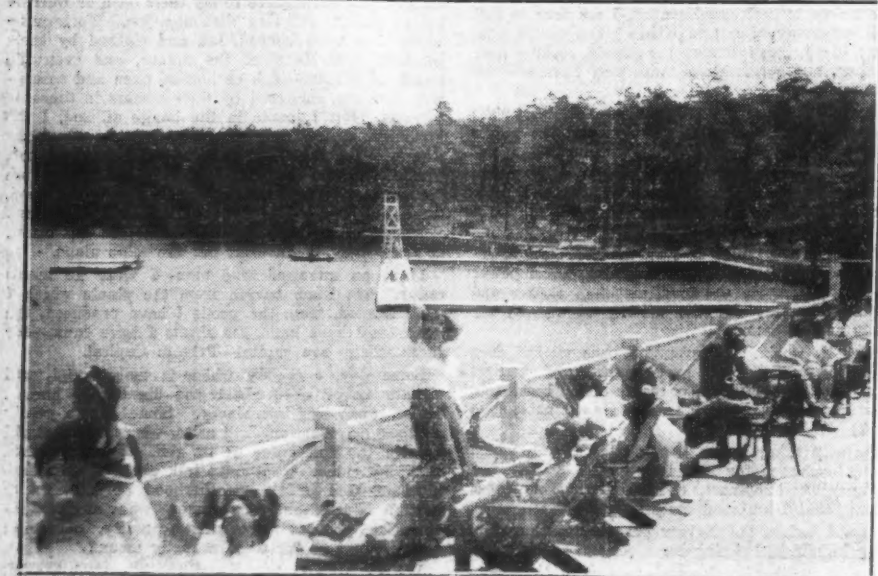
night. It was interesting to watch Charles Wood, "De Lawd" since the passing of the saintly Richard B. Harrison, stand with reverent mien watching the scene. For in that picture of happiness and gaiety of workers who are fighting to win for themselves a better

crease your wants!" And that is the spirit back of Unity.

While I stood in the great dining hall, listening to fine music and seeing so many hundreds of working people enjoying life to the full, as I wandered over the grounds and saw the tennis courts and the fine lake, the open-air theatre where the finest in music and theatrical art and lectures are given freely to the guests, as I listened to Morris Novik tell of his ideals in building up the cultural side of the entertainment at Unity my mind went back into the terrible past, into the history of the garment workers.

Sweated, robbed, outraged; the most miserably exploited section of the working class in the big cities, in my mind's eye I saw the shops the workers used to be compelled to endure, the insults and the physical and the moral dangers to which the men and women, and the young girls, were exposed.

I thought back to the great Uprising of the Thirty Thousand, the terrible and glorious strike of 1909 and 1910 when the sweat-shop slaves went out of the shops and refused to go back until they had a union. I thought back to the days of picketing and insult and outrage at the hands of the bosses, the public, the police and the courts, and of the superhuman courage of those girls to win their



A view of the lake at Unity House

Philadelphia Socialists Attend Huge Celebration at Camp Hofnung

CAMP HOFNUNG Penn.—“Socialist Day,” celebrated by Philadelphia at this fine summer camp of the Workmen's Circle last Sunday, was enjoyed by young and old Socialists with a crowd estimated at 600 present. Every branch in the city was represented by members and many trade unions sent official representatives. The visitors came by bus, trucks and automobiles.

The speakers at the afternoon mass meeting were the Socialist candidate for Mayor of Philadelphia, Dr. Mazer; August Claessens of New York; Dr. Jesse Holmes of Swarthmore College; Dr. George Hartman, Socialist candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; Sarah Limbach, State Secretary; James Oneal, editor of The New Leader; and Simon Libros of Philadelphia who presided.

Dr. Hartman spoke of the need of constitutional changes in the state and of a trick which the Republican members of the legislature pulled off in fixing the senatorial districts as the unit for representation in the constitutional convention. Dr. Mazer made an interesting speech on the socialization of medicine and August Claessens delivered an unusually effective organization speech, incidentally taking a collection of about \$60 for the Philadelphia campaign.

Political Action in Hands Of Members to Decide

(Continued from Page One)

they are not interested in labor but in their own dogmatic, per se purposes. They are the enemies of the labor movement and we propose to treat them as such.” On the question of industrial unionism, Mr. Green warned against taking “an extreme doctrinaire point of view, which says ‘you must do this or that.’”

“In my opinion the two forms of organization, the craft and industrial forms, will run parallel,” he said. “The workers themselves will determine the issue. Their state of mind and their needs will be the deciding factor.”

“You cannot simply merge all workers into one standard unit,” Mr. Green pointed out. “If you try to do that you will fail. The highly skilled will cry out for their own units, believing them to be more efficient in handling their particular problems. The unskilled and semi-skilled will take the opposite view and will press for a more comprehensive organization. This has been our experience. More recently we tried to merge the moulder and foundry workers into one union and we found the foundry workers opposed. Of course, the continuing development of machinery and consequent expansion

of the unskilled and semi-skilled non-craft elements in labor will facilitate organization along industrial lines in harmony with experience and necessity. On this, as on other questions, we cannot and we must not be dogmatic. The evolution of American labor and its forms of organization will continue. Our problem is to be alive to new developments and act accordingly. The past few years have constituted a period of great stress and suffering for millions of workers, but they have been also a period of encouraging growth. Labor stands more united than ever before. It is more militant, more determined and looks to the future with hopefulness and cheer. I have confidence in the American labor movement and I ask all its true friends to share in this feeling. Labor is the spearhead of social progress in America as elsewhere. It is constantly extending its lines, improving its organization, broadening its social vision and gaining in courage, self-respect and confidence in itself. These are the roads to social emancipation, in which labor is destined to play the leading role. The emancipation of labor must be the work of labor itself, and with the emancipation of labor will come the emancipation of humanity. The interests of the two are identical.”

German Socialists Indict Nazi Penology

(Continued from Page One)

with a stick for a number of offenses, including “laudation of liberal or Marxist leaders or parties” and, most significant of all, for any one who “writes in letters of what happens in concentration camps or, despite his better knowledge, declares his innocence.” Death by hanging first appears as the penalty for a long list of offenses under Paragraph 11. Such punishment is prescribed for “any one who collects true or untrue data about concentration camps for the purpose of hostile propaganda, or who repeats such, or mentions them to outside visitors.”

Contrast of Two Systems
Under Paragraph 12 any one “will be shot on the spot, or hanged later” who refuses to work with the idea of starting a mutiny, or attacks an S.S. man. Damage, if sabotage is intended, is punishable with death, “and in cases of doubt, sabotage will be assumed.”

After citing this order, the Socialist memorandum contrasts by quotation the humanity of the

penal provisions of the German Republic with those of the Third Reich. All modern ideas of prison reform, it is alleged, have been abolished by the Third Reich and there have been substituted the somber doctrines of vengeance and extermination of the evildoer.

The monstrous and revolting brutalities cited in the Socialist memorandum also have independent confirmation in the book, “Rubber Truncheon,” by Wolfgang Langhof, an English translation of which will be brought out by a New York publisher on September 9. Langhof was an actor not identified with any political party and was caught in the Nazi drag-net when Hitler rose to power.

Langhof spent several months in the Lichtenberg concentration camp before he was finally released and he was also a prisoner for many months in another camp. He declares the Lichtenberg camp “one of the most vicious in Germany.” While a prisoner there four men were brutally murdered while petty offenders and other persons who had served time for other than political offenses were subjected to the most horrible tortures by Nazi sadists.

Civilized penologists of many nations in Berlin have a fine opportunity to get a close-up view of the hairy apes that rule Germany.

Charlotte Perkins Gilman Ends Life by Suicide

The death of Charlotte Perkins Gilman in Pasadena, Calif., this week, at the age of 75, recalls the activities of one of the most noted feminists in the Intercollegiate Socialist Society and was one of the most effective women lecturers of her time. She was the author of a number of books, her most notable one being “Woman and Economics” which became a classic on the position of women in capitalist society.

Mrs. Gilman was born at Hartford, Conn., July 3, 1860, the daughter of Frederic Beecher and Mary A. Fitch Westcott Perkins. Her first husband, to whom she was married in 1884, was C. W. Stetson. Her second husband was George H. Gilman of New York, to whom she was married in 1900.

Believing her end was near, Mrs. Stetson committed suicide, leaving behind a philosophical statement that was characteristic of her life and views. The suicide note read:

“Human life consists in mutual service. No grief, pain, misfortune or ‘broken heart’ is excuse for cutting off one’s life while any power of service remains.”

“But when all usefulness is over, when one is assured of an unavoidable and imminent death, it is the simplest of human rights to choose a quick and easy death in place of a slow and horrible one.”

“Public opinion is changing on this subject. The time is approaching when we shall consider it abhorrent to our civilization to allow a human being to lie in prolonged agony which we should mercifully end in any other creature.”

“Believing the choice to be of social service in promoting wiser views on this question, I have preferred chloroform to cancer.”

Institute of Labor College At Ashland Saturday

CHELSEA, Mass.—The Week-End Educational Institute of the New England Labor College, beginning Saturday, Aug. 24, and continuing into Sunday, Aug. 25, at the Workmen's Circle Camp at Ashland, has arranged an elaborate program for the sessions.

The program will begin at 2 p. m., Saturday, with August Claessens leading off on “Labor Education,” followed at 3 with a symposium on “Practical Trade Union Problems,” by Frank Crosswaith, and at 4.45, “Labor Legislation in Massachusetts,” by Alfred Baker Lewis, “The Country as I See It,” by Norman Thomas at 5.15.

The program continues in the evening with reading of poetry, discussion of labor literature, drama and the press, community singing and a Russian cabaret.

The program is resumed at 10 a. m. Sunday and in the afternoon there will be a mass meeting at which August Claessens, George E. Roever, Norman Thomas, Frank Crosswaith, and Arthur Moriarty will speak. Joseph Bearak will preside.

Workmen's Circle Will Dedicate Memorial Grove To Memory of A. Shiplacoff

The Workmen's Circle, Jewish Fraternity Labor Order, is dedicating a new plaza at its camp in Hopewell Junction, N. Y., to the memory of Abraham J. Shiplacoff, Socialist and Labor leader, who died February 1934. The dedication will take place on Sunday, August 25th, 11 a. m. Representatives



Abraham J. Shiplacoff

ives of many labor unions will be present.

The dedication is but in a very small measure an expression of respect and love of the membership of the Workmen's Circle to the great leader.

The speakers at the dedication will be: N. Chanin, President of the Workmen's Circle; J. Baskin, General Sec'y; W. C. J. Schlossberg and Abe Miller of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union; V. Ashbiz of the I.L.G.W.U.; Secretary, Joint Board; I. Lederman, representing the Intern'l. Pocket-book Workers' Union, and R. Guskin and M. Feinstein of the United Hebrew Trades.

Statesmen Were Hooley to Rogers

THE humor of the late Will Rogers was spontaneous. He had no social philosophy and made no pretense of having any. His wit struck out in all directions, knowing no friends nor enemies. Everybody and everything was grist for his humor. On one occasion his barb would be aimed at the radical, on another occasion at the conservative.

A sample of Will Rogers' humor was of stating a fact was one of his short daily contributions syndicated to papers throughout the country on October 9, 1933. His theme was the pretense of the diplomats and the occasion was the friendly visit of the President of the Argentine Republic to Brazil.

“Good-will” visits in the art of diplomacy are often so much hooley, and Rogers paid his respects to this one in the following passages:

“When you really figure it out, there is no individual that is as funny as a nation (any nation; not just these).”

“An Argentine President visited Brazil (the first time in generations). He went there in an Argentine battleship, was met by Brazilian cruisers and seventy-five fighting planes (now all this, mind you, is on a good-will trip).”

“Imagine individuals doing that. I go to visit you and take along a Winchester and belt full of cartridges. You meet me at your gate with your best polished machine gun and two Colts .45s.”

“But at the banquet that night there is wonderful speeches of good-will. Then next morning both of ‘em start building more guns.”

“Viva diplomacy! Nobody is fooled, nobody is hurt. Viva hooley! Yours, Will Rogers.”

Philip H. Schmidt, Veteran Socialist, Dies Suddenly

New York Socialists will be grieved to learn of the sudden death of Philip H. Schmidt, who died suddenly Sunday evening from a heart attack. While only 61 years, Comrade Schmidt was considered as one of the few remaining veterans in the Socialist movement, his membership dating back to the time prior to the organization of the Socialist Labor Party, and through the subsequent split in the present Socialist Party of which he has been an active member, a candidate for various public offices on the Socialist ticket and officer and delegate from his branch organization, the German Branch of Yorkville.

Like all the early veterans his activities and interest were not limited to the political organization of the workers but embraced the economic organization and many phases of the cultural movement. Many years ago he was secretary of Local 261 of the Brotherhood of Painters, secretary of the German Socialist Sunday School of Yorkville, the Turnverein “Vorwaerts,” assistant manager of the Labor Temple, etc. At the time of his death he was the financial secretary of the Workmen's Educational Association (Labor Temple), president of the Socialist Relief Society, on the Board of Directors of the Workmen's Mutual Fire Insurance Society, Singing Society “Equality,” Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society, Cremation Society, New Leader Association Volkszeitung Association etc.

Only a few hours prior to his death he had attended the picnic of the Singing Society “Equality.” He was a typical Jimmy Higgins, always willing to serve, never seeking any recognition, happy of the opportunity to serve the movement. Funeral services were held on Wednesday evening at the Labor Temple, attended by a large number of comrades, who came from all parts of the city to pay last tribute to a comrade who has endeared himself by years of unselfish devotion and service to the Socialist cause. On Thursday morning his body was taken to the Fresh Pond Crematorium for cremation.

Labor Chest Describes Hitler Terror in 1935

The Chest for Liberation of Workers of Europe has just issued a pamphlet, “Hitler Terror in 1935”—with a Chapter on Fascist Terror in Austria,” which will be sent on request addressed to the Labor Chest, 3 W. 16th St., New York.

The new pamphlet is most timely and revealing in view of recent happenings in Nazi Germany. It throws light on the relentless persecution and official terror waged indiscriminately against all sections of the German people. It should be helpful to all serious students of international affairs.

Organized and directed by leaders of the American Federation of Labor, the Labor Chest has been instrumental in acquainting the American public with facts and conditions prevailing in the Fascist ruled countries of Europe. It has also raised substantial financial assistance for the European victims of oppression and tyranny.

Dental Technicians

At a mass meeting of the Dental Technicians Equity, Local 93, of the International Jewelry Workers' Union, the local approved the demands of unemployed members for the establishment of a project by the WPA for the construction of artificial dentures and bridges for jobless relief and employ unemployed dental technicians.

The union also urged that all present and future prosthetic work furnished by the Home Relief Bureau clinics be constructed exclusively by jobless dental technicians in place of the commercial laboratories. The cooperation of the dental profession is also asked.

City Council Endorses

NASHUA, N. H.—The Workers' Club of Coos County endorsed the Workers' Rights Amendment after the Amendment had been presented to the members by the President of the Club, Edward J. Legassie. The Workers' Club of Coos County is organized along the lines of the one big union of Berlin, N. H.

The Mayor and City Council of Berlin endorsed the Workers' Rights Amendment by unanimous vote Aug. 6, on motion of Mr. Aime Fendreau, labor member of the City Council.

New York Socialists Take Notice

The question of the relation of Socialist Party members to the American Commonwealth Federation having been brought to the attention of the Action Committee of Local New York, the Action Committee advises all members, subdivisions and auxiliary organizations that they should not in any way affiliate with the A.C.P.F. unless or until the State Committee of New York or the National Executive Committee shall have taken some decision upon the matter.

Julius Gerber, Executive-Sec'y.

WORKERS! Read THE UNIONS AND THE SOCIALISTS

by LEO KRZYCKI

Amalgamated Clothing Workers Executive Board Member; National Chairman, Socialist Party

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- I. Our Common Goal.
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- III. Will the Depression Ever End?
- IV. The Job of the Unions.
- V. The Job of the Socialist Party.
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New Leader Boosters Report From The Orient to the Quaker City

LABOR DAY ISSUE

THERE'S no need to shout about our smashing Labor Day issue, but you and your branch and every thinking American worker can't afford to miss its important features. No publication in the country will run such expertly handled labor and Socialist news. The Labor Day issue truly will be Socialism on parade—pithy news stories—sharp cartoons and pictures of our turbulent days—propaganda. . . . So get on the band wagon and send in your order now. ONE PENNY PER COPY. A few more orders and our run will reach 75,000 copies.

ANENT “THREE CITIES”

Again we want to apologize to those comrades who worked unceasingly to flood our office with subscriptions. Those Jimmy Higgins who have not received their premium, that best selling novel, Sholom Asch's “Three Cities,” will get them shortly. A new shipment will replace those exhausted by previous comrades. There's still time to send in your quota of five \$1 subs and get this exciting novel of post-war Europe.

FROM THE ORIENT

Away off in chaotic China, Julia Clark, of the American Church, receives The New Leader every week. She writes from Hankow: “... herewith is my cheque for renewal. The paper is a great help in giving the news that doesn't appear in the daily papers here or abroad.” Very observant people these Americans.

QUAKER CITY REPORTS

Named after the immortal Socialist leader, the Eugene Victor Debs Club of the Workmen's Circle has always done good Socialist work. Now they have a new way:

We recently subscribed, writes their secretary. “We find THE NEW LEADER of tremendous value in keeping us informed of activities in the labor movement. We are using the paper to prepare a digest of the news each week, to be presented at the regular meeting for discussion. The result is that our membership and attendance has increased, and look forward to this feature. They are now taking a more active part in labor affairs.”

Every branch in the nation can do likewise. Subscribe now for your local!

ARTISTIC TEMPERAMENT

Our temperamental staff artist, Arthur Fassberg, was in to ask whether the expiration notices which he created are bringing in results. We showed him batches of renewals. But there still are some delinquents. Renew now and save us money in postage. You can't afford to miss The New Leader, America's foremost labor and Socialist newspaper. And it will help us keep our artist in good temper.

SHORT STORY

Nelson West of Springfield, Mass., writes: “I need this dollar myself—you need it—and I NEED THE NEW LEADER. So here it is.”

DISPLAY THE NEW LEADER

Is THE NEW LEADER on display in your branch headquarters, in your local library, or on the newsstands near you? There is no better way to spread propaganda than by ascertaining that energetic and intelligent readers have the newspaper at hand always. The New Leader should be in every town library in the country. How about your home town? \$1 brings the paper for 52 issues.

HOLLYWOOD RIPPED OPEN

Watch for our sensational scoop. Disclosures on conditions in movie-land. Our readers will discover that there are intrigue and class struggle, besides movie stars, in both the movies and the theatre. An especially absorbing series of articles written by Edward G. Robinson, James Cagney, Katherine Cornell, Sam Jaffe and representatives of organized theatrical groups. Send the whole series to your friends, 13 issues for 25 cts. Anyone who has been to the movies or the theatre must read “The Theatre as a Social Force.” Turn to the Amusement Page.

COWBOYS AND MINERS

Last year Chas. Pogorelec, energetic secretary of the Jugo-Slav Socialist Federation, went into the cattle and mining districts of the Far West and sold hundreds of subs to lanky cowboys and hardened, toil-worn miners. Wyoming, Colorado, Montana, Idaho states which had never seen a real Socialist newspaper are now permanent on our mailing list.

Pogorelec never travels without sample copies of The New Leader. Once again he is on tour, and today another encouraging letter told us he has started roaming again, and offered some stimulating advice. Of course there was the usual batch of subs. This time from Ohio.

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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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THE ITALO-ETHIOPIAN CRISIS

WITH a thunderous "No" the castor oil dictator of Italy last Sunday broke up the three-power conference on the Italo-Ethiopian dispute. That "No" was heard throughout Europe. It shook the foreign offices and a shock of apprehension has disturbed the diplomats, for it appears that the last hope of preventing an Italian raid on Ethiopia is gone. It now remains to be seen whether the economic sanctions of the Covenant of the League will be invoked against fascist Italy, which has little raw materials and can be economically strangled if the League decides to act.

Italian finances are also in a bad shape and one suspects that this coming attack on Ethiopia, like the German Nazi renewed brutalities against the Jews, is intended to divert attention from the internal situation by a "holy war." Moreover, the heavy costs of a military expedition in Africa will certainly not improve Italian finances. More serious, however, is the danger of a general war as a result of the unspeakable policy of Mussolini, whose threats against Ethiopia can only be paired with a drunken bully who knocks down a boy.

BEEFY INSOLENCE

A FISH-EYED and pudgy millionaire ladles out hundreds of thousands of dollars to pay for fake telegrams to be sent to members of Congress to give the impression that the "peepul" are behind the utility swindlers. His beefy highness then disappears but finally turns up before a Senate committee. With smirk and grimace, H. C. Hopson, the fish-eyed Babbitt and "brains" of the Associated Gas and Electric Company, admitted his part in the campaign against the holding company bill. This cost more than \$800,000 or \$900,000, he admitted.

As the committee followed the slimy trail of this greasy creature with itching palms, it wound in and around various transactions and activities which we cannot consider because they are too numerous. But here is the ripe spawn of a capitalism more vulgar than anywhere else in the world. Appealing on a national scale for the utilities racket over the shoulders of "widows and orphans," Hopson said it was necessary to "appeal to emotions." Yet it is obvious that the only emotion that ever stirred this hunk of capitalist beef is when the profit side of his ledger showed a profit or loss, the first evoking paroxysms of joy, the second inducing fits of despondency.

He is a type of the anti-social creatures cast up by an anti-social system, and the long endurance of their insolence and power by the masses they exploit is the wonder of this depression period.

A COMMUNIST UNITED FRONT

THE NEW LEADER has again and again contended that the ultra-left throughout the history of the labor movement has generally been a muddled person who is dangerous not only because of mixed views that form a hodge-podge of "radicalism" but also because he generally takes an opportunist course that leads to futility. Several instances have occurred recently in the Communist movement, and one striking case is proudly presented by the daily organ of the Communist Party under a two-column large italic headline.

That party has withdrawn its candidate in the 58th Aldermanic District in Queens County in favor of Geraldine Chaney, a colored woman, whose name will appear on the Independent and Communist tickets. Here we have nothing to say of this colored woman, who is known as a sincere worker among the poor of her race in her district. But in the case of the C.P. it is obvious that not even its bombast is left as an article to bargain with.

Speaking of their new candidate, the Daily Worker declares that "her interest in independent labor action as a means of defense for Negro rights has been rapid. In 1932 she voted for Hoover, and in 1934 she enrolled as a Democrat."

What is rapid is really the increasing degeneracy of the C.P.

TO AL SMITH

AL SMITH has never rated above a third-rate thinker, and his remarks at a Knights of Columbus dinner did not rise above this grade. They included criticism of Mexico, Germany, Russia, Socialism and Communism, but it is significant that he did not include Italy and Austria. He located "In God We Trust" on the American dollar, a discovery he made long ago, approved the Declaration of Independence and the U. S. Constitution, and then denounced dictatorships—except in Italy and Austria.

Get right with current history, Al. Why does Mexico, Germany and Russia bulk large on your map while Italy and Austria are beyond your vision? Is it because in these two countries the dictatorship is in part clerical and, like the American dollar, your slogan is "In God We Trust?" Is it?

A MONSTROUS PROGRAM WEARING A HALO



Behind the Scenes in Washington



By Benjamin Meiman
Our Washington Correspondent

CONGRESS is speeding in high gear on its home stretch. Last Sunday night an agreement was reached between President Roosevelt and leaders of the Senate to jam through all important legislation and adjourn Congress by the end of this week.

Even after the agreement some are very skeptical about the possibility of clearing the legislative deck in one week's time. Eleven bills must be turned into law before the Congressmen will be permitted to leave. Some of these bills passed one House; others passed both but repose in conferences between the houses; still others must go through the mill from beginning to end.

Here are those eleven stumbling blocks in the way of Congress adjournment:

1. The public utility holding company bill, 2. The Guffey coal bill, 3. The tax bill, 4. The banking bill, 5. TVA legislation, 6. alcohol control bill, 7. government contract bill, 8. railroad reorganization, 9. oil compact ratification, 10. gold clause bill, 11. third deficiency bill.

Status of "Must" Bills

THE Guffey coal bill passed the House last Monday. Robinson, Senate Democratic leader, promised to procure consideration for it which was insisted upon by President Roosevelt, by the Miners' Union, and by the A. F. of L., but he can not guarantee enactment.

The utility bill is still in conference. It is stated that a certain compromise was reached regarding the controversial "death sentence" for the utility holding companies, but the report is being withheld for the time being.

The same seems to be true of the tax bill. Having passed House and Senate in different forms, it is in conference. Conferences anticipate little trouble in reaching an agreement.

Leaders told the President the Borah amendment, prohibiting future issuance of tax-exempt securities, and the McCarran silver amendment, will be dropped.

The graduated corporation tax features probably will be compromised nearer the House than the Senate provisions.

Banking Bill. A conference report has been drafted and the bill, strengthening Federal control over money and credit, is expected to obtain quick approval in both houses.

TVA legislation. Conferences are making progress and a report is expected soon. The bill is desired to clinch the Government's right to power distribution.

Alcohol control. Conferences are approaching a settlement. There was some indication the bulk sales provision adopted by the House and defeated in the Senate will be retained.

Government contract bill. This is another measure made necessary, from the Administration view, by the death of NRA. It has passed the Senate and is pending before the House Judiciary Committee. This bill requires NRA

wages and contracts for firms obtaining Government contracts.

Railroad reorganization. A complicated bill providing methods of financial reorganization for railroads. Passed the House, pending in the Senate.

Oil compact ratification. Passed Senate, pending in House. It gives Federal ratification to oil compacts between the states.

Gold clause bill. Passed both houses, but conferences have not begun. As originally presented it would have banned gold clause suits, but the first version was softened in the Senate.

Third deficiency bill. A final appropriation measure to authorize funds not previously made available. Appropriations for the social security program, now a law, will be included if not put forth in a separate resolution.

Bills Feared

FEARFUL that pending measures to curtail civil liberties will be slipped through Congress in the final rush of business, liberals are urging renewed vigilance on Capitol Hill.

Chiefly concerned is the American Civil Liberties Union over two bills it is claimed are "dangerous" invasions of the right of free speech, press and assembly.

The first is the McCormack-Tydings "military disaffection bill," which is denounced by Representatives Maury Maverick of Texas, Paul Kvale of Wisconsin, and other liberals as a threat against civilians' right to criticize any conduct of the armed wings of the Government.

It would punish by jail sentences and fines anyone who spreads disaffection in Army or Navy through speech or writing. It has passed the Senate and a House committee.

The second is the Kramer-Russell bill, a Federal criminal syndicalism measure that imposes heavy punishments on anyone who seeks overthrow of the Government by force or violence.

Rep. Maverick calls this a "ill-favored twin" of the McCormack-Tydings bill, and dangerous in the possibility of abuse. He says both measures recall the notorious Alien and Sedition Acts of 1798. The Kramer-Russell bill was voted out of the House Judiciary Committee by a single vote.

Liberals are also watchfully on guard against the Higgins bill, proposed by the Post Office Department and providing more drastic enforcement of the "obscenity" statute. This remains buried in the Post Office Committee of House and Senate, after protests from medical men, Mrs. Margaret Sanger, and others.

Urges Immigration Bill

A BILL humanitarianism are eager to have passed is the pending Administration's immigration bill, the Kerr bill. This would bar down on criminal aliens but permit discretionary powers by the Government in deporting undesirable aliens. Short of this they hope for the O'Day Resolution giving the Immigration Commissioner the right to stay execution of deportation orders against 2,600 aliens, whose banishment would cause useless suffering, separation of

families and pauperization of their dependents.

A measure introduced by Rep. Martin Zioncheck (D., Wash.) is being pushed by the Civil Liberties Union but passage at this session is unlikely. This would provide jury trials for allegedly "obscene" and "seditious" mail matter, in the same manner as now is provided for such matter held up by the customs. This bill was sponsored by the late Sen. Cutting.

Protecting a Magnate

A LITTLE more than mere comedy was behind the horse-play made by John J. O'Connor, congressman from New York, chairman of the powerful House Rules Committee and head of the House Lobby Investigation Committee, in protecting Howard C. Hopson, head of the Associated Gas and Electric Company, from being subpoenaed by the Senate Lobby Investigating Committee. Socialists may even find in it signs of the good old "materialistic conception" (or deception).

Here is the story: Hopson, who successfully evaded subpoena-servers of the Senate, wearied at last of darting in and out of Washington for anxious conferences with his advisers, and delivered himself more or less graciously to the O'Connor House committee. There he was politely interrogated by Mr. O'Connor, who bears the utilities no noticeable ill will, who ignored the wish of President Roosevelt for a record vote, recently, on the holding company measure, and who voted twice against the Administration-backed death sentence clause. As was later brought out by Mr. Hopson, Mr. O'Connor's brother, Basil, is one of the Associated Gas lawyers.

The Senate committee, a free-acting group headed by Alabama Democrat Senator Hugo Black, observed hungrily the appearance of Hopson before the House and endeavored to secure a piece of him for themselves. Then the fun began. Chairman O'Connor decided this was a blow to the dignity of the House and began to aid the utility head in escaping the attentions of the Senate. Hopson, furnished with a guard of detectives, Capitol police and Rules Committee investigators, shot in and out of elevators and away in waiting cabs while Senate subpoena-server J. P. McCarthy was given the stiff arm, the runaround and many hours of shifting from foot to foot and back to foot again.

Outraged, the Senate cited everybody in sight for contempt. O'Connor uncorked a vial of vitriol in return and there was much worried cloakroom chat.

Thursday and Friday Hopson at last appeared before the Black committee, and developments followed almost faster than they could be recorded.

On Thursday Hopson appeared at 5:30 p. m. before the Senate group. He was immediately confronted with copies of scores of telegrams from the utilities bill campaign, most of them signed "Duncan," for Duncan Robertson, his secretary. He admitted authorship of most of them.

The inquiry then went into alleged attempts of Hopson to in-

Now We Must Face an Issue We Have Hitherto Ignored

By Algernon Lee

AMERICAN Socialists have never given much thought to the subject of protection and free trade. Perhaps it would be nearer the truth to say that in our public propaganda we have deliberately ignored the issue or, if we could not pass over it in complete silence, have declared that it was a question of little or no importance to the working class.



There was a tactical reason for this studied indifference. In the early period of the American Socialist movement, from the 1870s to the '90s, the tariff was the principal issue between the two old parties. The Republican party had from its very beginnings been thoroughly committed to the policy of building up American industries by means of heavy tariffs on manufactured goods. In this it had the support of the industrial capitalists, of a large part of the wage workers (who believed that it meant steadier employment and higher wages for them), and of some other important elements. The Democratic party, whose political center of gravity was in the "Solid South," had to oppose this kind of protectionism, because it was obviously injurious to the interests of a section which had no industries to protect and whose prosperity depended mainly on growing cotton for the export trade. Under these circumstances, for the Socialists to have taken a clear stand either for or against protectionism would have identified them in the popular mind with one or the other of the two major parties. They might, in the industrial centers where alone they had any strength, have carried on an educational propaganda to show the working people that whatever benefit protectionism gave them with one hand it took away with the other. To some extent this was done, but not very earnestly. It seemed easier to ignore the tariff and emphasize points on which the Socialist movement stood alone against both old parties.

In the Old South, and in the agricultural districts generally, Socialists could not at that time get a hearing on any subject whatever. Nor were they very keen to seek one. There was no possibility of mutual understanding between the modern working class and the decadent peasant-like masses of the South. Nor, under economic conditions then prevailing, was there any substantial community of class interest between the industrial workers and the self-employed

fluency newspapers on the bill. He admitted threatening to withdraw advertising from the New York Times because of "half-baked editorials," and suggesting that the Hearst papers should get more advertising. The Hearst papers are certainly serving well the utility companies in their fight against President Roosevelt.

During the hearing last Monday, Senator Black tried to get Hopson to differentiate between newspaper advertising and newspaper publicity. "One is paid for and the other isn't," Hopson smiled, adding that he had no objections to propaganda, so long as it was "truthful propaganda."

Hopson admitted that he had ordered his advertising writers to "appeal more to emotion and not so much to reason" in advertising against the utility bill.

"It was an emotional issue with a great many members of Congress," he said. "They had to be done to show there was another side of the question."

Soon there came a flare-up when Senator Schwellenbach (D., Wash.) asked Hopson about his "silent partnership" with Edward J. Cheney in an operating company which earned \$2,725,138.99 from 1926 to 1933. Part of that time the A.G.E. paid no dividends.

Schwellenbach said it was very strange that Hopson's name didn't appear on the records so that the stockholders could see that he was making a profit while they were not.

"It was strictly a private company," began Hopson, "but now that it is public information I ought to be allowed to explain."

Then Black refused to allow him to make any "speeches."

Black became irritated at Hopson's rambling answers to his questions, with face flushed, Black jumped to his feet, pointed his finger at Hopson and shouted: "You answer my question. If you don't, I'll take it up with the Senate."

Hopson smiled, continued to twiddle his thumbs and said he was trying to tell "the whole truth and not part of it."

And so the show goes on and on. No special entertainment even for those who enjoy a good fight, as most of the time its mere shadow-boxing.

farmers of the West, who, as present or prospective landowners, as sellers of commodities, and to a considerable extent as employers of labor naturally opposed just those notions about property, prices, wages, and hours of labor which were upheld by class-conscious wage workers.

The Socialist movement, accordingly, had to devote all its energies to the task of awakening, educating, and organizing an ever larger portion of the ever growing industrial proletariat. Not until the spread of manufacturing industry into the South should have turned a good part of its peasantry into wage workers, not until the development of agricultural technique and other factors should have shown the Western farmers the impracticability of their individualistic ideals, could the question of a political alliance between industrial workers and workers on the land seriously present itself.

Such a change we Socialists were predicting twenty-five or even fifty years ago. It has come much more slowly than we then expected. In recent years the process has become quicker. The change is even now by no means complete, but the problem of labor-farmer alliance against capitalism seems to be nearing the point where it can be taken up and solved.

It will not be solved by sentimental phrases. Nor will it be solved by what some persons regard as the "practical" method of soft-pedaling all points of conflict between the two classes, and patching up a platform in which everyone concerned can find something he likes and will be expected to keep quiet about anything he does not like.

Granted that the wage-working class needs the support of the working farmers, and that the working farmers even more urgently need the support of the wage workers, such mutual aid can become a fact only if the present interests of the two classes can be really harmonized. And that will call for straight thinking and frank talking.

We Socialists, as this political problem of farmer-labor collaboration calls for our attention, find that we must define our stand on an issue which we have for decades tried to ignore. Protectionism, which in this country has always hitherto been a policy of the industrial capitalists, is now being taken up as a policy for the working farmers. What have we to say? Shall we stand for protective tariffs on both industrial and agricultural products? Shall we oppose protectionism on both lines? There would seem to be no middle ground. Surely we cannot oppose one and favor the other.

THE PRICE OF WAR

By Ralph J. Westlake

LIVES destroyed; the dead lying in windows; mass graves; men crippled; men maimed and blinded; children orphaned and starved; wealth wasted; property demolished; science and art prostituted; sad-eyed hopeless women; peace-lovers jailed; old heads bowed in final grief; scalding tears falling on pitiful mementos; desolated fields and homes and hearts; forests of wooden crosses—the immediate cost of war!

Unemployment; savings eaten up; stunted, ill-clad children; spreading disease; faltering footsteps; pleading voices; bread lines; dehumanization; accelerated vice and crime; hunger and madness and suicide—the aftermath of war!

Boundaries altered; violent changes; industry dislocated; markets destroyed; international debts and indemnities; tariff walls; retaliations; debts and reparations repudiated; currency and trade wars; time-honored economic interrelationships disrupted; new industrial competitors; increasing armaments; unbalanced budgets; increasing suspicion; hatred and hostility between nations; crashing stock markets; closed banks; ruined silk markets; starvation; fascist counter-revolution and dictatorship; "peace pacts" violated; international chaos—the casual fruits of war!

Closed factories; idle machinery; permanently idle workers; worthless stocks and bonds; middle classes proletarianized; discontented peasant farmers; landless men and manless land; wage workers reduced to beggary, crime and general destitution; closed schools and crowded prisons; paintless, crumbling buildings; deteriorated roads; wandering men, women and children; ships rotting at the docks; idle and drunken sailors; increasing prostitution; warehouses overflowing with food, clothing and shoes; foodless and ragged people tramping the streets in shoes without soles; misery; desolation; desperation; increasing panic; havoc spreading to the ends of the earth; unborn generations enslaved with debts and robbed of their heritage of health; inferior people; feudalism; stolid creatures of the hoe; permanent depression and cultural darkness—the ultimate price of war!