

NEW LEADER

With Which
Is Combined

THE AMERICAN APPEAL

Founded by
Eugene V. Debs

VOL. XIII.—No. 14

SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1932

Price Five Cents

End the Wealth of the Idle Rich! Socialism Challenges the System That Rewards Exploitation And Penalizes the Workers

WE ARE asked to give a simple presentation of the Socialist challenge to capitalist civilization. Here it is:

The workless man must be guaranteed a job with a leisure income and the idle rich must cease to be rich and idle. Propertyless labor and workless fortunes must be abolished. This is the revolutionary program of Socialism.

The worker in a mine is a useful man. The owners of mines are useless men. Ownership by a few men of a great steel industry or a railroad or of textile mills means great incomes for the owners without doing useful work. To perform useful labor in these industries means a life of toil for a small and uncertain reward.

That is the Socialist indictment of the capitalist system. The worker who understands this indictment and this program is a Socialist. He who does not understand helps to prolong the robbery and misery of his class.

He who does understand is *class conscious*. He knows that he is a member of the producing army of workers. He also knows that the minority of owners belong to another class. Knowing these two facts, the worker unites with other class conscious workers for common purposes.

Thus there is a conflict between the useful working class and the workless owning class. For a laborer to support the views and interests of the owning class is as foolish as for the idle rich to support the laborer's views and interests. The workless owners are never found supporting us but many workers foolishly support them.

The greasy cap and the silk hat are not found in the same company except one day in the year, election day. *The workless owner and the jobless worker often vote for the same parties and the same candidates!*

Funny—And Tragic

It is amusing and also tragic, amusing for the idler and tragic for the worker.

It is comic for this reason. The workless idlers do not support the parties and candidates of the worker but so many useful workers support the parties and candidates of the workless idlers!

It is tragic for this reason. The useful workers send the candidates of the workless owners into office. The result is that idlers rule by the consent of the useful workers. *The idlers rule in both government and industry!*

Then the capitalist system breaks down and the idle owning class locks the workers out of industry. Then we have this funny situation. The workers lock themselves out of the governing powers and the capitalists lock the workers out of the industries!

He who understands this folly has also learned an important lesson in political action. He learns that a ballot cast for any other class and party than his own is thrown away. The more such ballots thus wasted the greater is the folly and the more certain it is that the idle owners will rule in government and industry.

But, some readers will say, the owners of banks and mines and railroads and great industries are not idlers. They work, too. They have brains. Their vast incomes are the reward of their great abilities and knowledge.

Well, let's see about that. The owners who managed small industries a few decades ago and often personally met their employes have largely disappeared. *As a rule they owned one plant and personally appeared at the plant office each day.*

Today the real rulers of industry share in the ownership of thousands of plants and industries scattered all over the nation and even throughout the world. Rockefeller does not go to his plants each day in this and other nations where they are located. He could not if he wanted to.

So instead of doing the work of managing in each plant he hires a manager just as the machinist and the office boy are hired. He and other owners of industry never see the industries they own. In other words, *they have become idle owners. They receive workless incomes.*

Some Rich Loafers

These owners may travel abroad. They may stay abroad for years. They may become paralyzed. They may go blind or insane, but it makes no difference. They will receive their workless incomes just the same.

Where do the values which they receive come from? The capitalist owner on a yacht or spending a year in southern France certainly does not produce these values. *And if he goes blind or becomes insane he does not produce them and yet he receives them!*

Let's consider a few of these workless idlers. There is the famous Philadelphia millionaire who, some twenty years ago, killed a man. The millionaire was



Forward Photo.

THE WAGES OF OWNING. Ella Wendell lived a recluse for most of her life. Her fortune was piled up for her by thousands of workers, while she did not produce a red cent. Now practically every relative is making a scramble for the fortune. Here are some of the 250 lawyers who are fighting for it.

finally declared insane and spent years in an insane asylum. When he was released his fortune had increased several millions of dollars! Did he produce those extra millions or did the workers in the industries in which he shared ownership produce them?

In 1874 Frederick W. Suydam was declared incompetent. He was "worth" \$50,000. Nearly fifty years later, 1923, this feeble minded man died and his fortune had become more than \$1,000,000. Did the extra \$950,000 represent the labor of others or was it due to the "brains" of this feeble-minded person?

Mr. Flagler's "Earnings"

In 1930 the divorced wife of Henry M. Flagler, one of the founders of the Standard Oil kingdom, died. She was declared insane in 1899 and since 1901 she was an inmate of a sanitarium. When she went to the sanitarium she was "worth" \$1,000,000. When she died in 1930 the million had increased to over \$12,000,000! Where did that extra \$11,000,000 come from?

Many other examples of workless incomes of idle and incompetent owners could be cited but we have proven our contention. *Useful labor produces enormous values which idle owners take. They can take because they own, not because of any useful service they perform, they do not perform any.*

So the idle class is on top and the useful class is at the bottom. When we stop work industry is paralyzed. The idle class stopped work long ago, but whether we are jobless or unemployed the owning classes sit easy, enjoy the fruits of our labor, and make workers believe that we cannot get along without their idleness.

Socialism proposes to discharge the idle owners. We will keep the managers, experts and technicians. Instead of working for the idlers they will work for us. We, the working masses, will take over the industries. There will be no workless incomes to go to the idle and the insane. *We will work for ourselves in the industries and services which we collectively own.*

To transfer ownership and control of government and industry from an idle and useless class to the useful class, the great majority, is the aim of Socialism.

The working people must assert their claims. They are the salt of the earth. Instead of looking up to the idle owners and their politicians they should look down on them as we do on other sharpers who live without doing useful work.

The capitalistic system has imposed terrible hardships on the working masses. It hurled them into a brutal war. It piled the war debts on the backs of the masses. It has heaped upon them staggering armaments and it threatens to bring on another war. It has locked us out of the industries and thrown us into the breadlines. It enables idlers to rob the doers.

Let's organize to end it; organize in industry and in politics, unfurl the banner of intelligent revolt, build up the Socialist Party, and sweep the idle ruling classes from their seats of power in government and industry.

NEW LEADER

A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to the Interests of the Socialist and Labor Movement.

James O'Neal Editor Edward Levinson Assistant Editor

Contributing Editors:

Morris Hillquit, Abraham Cahan, Harry W. Laidler, Norman Thomas, Joseph E. Cohen, Jessie Wallace Hughan, Wm. M. Feigenbaum, John M. Work, McAllister Coleman, Joseph T. Shipley, Louis Stanley, Louis Waldman



Published Every Saturday at 7 East 15th St., New York City

SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1932

Harlan County Smugglers

IN one respect many of those who sing the praises of American capitalism are like a man who leads a dual life. He lives in a "respectable" neighborhood, pays his bills and is a model of the family virtues. But his income is derived from shady and probably criminal practices which his open family life serves as a mask to conceal.

The brutal class rule that reigns in Harlan County, Kentucky, is an example of this analogy. Public officials oozing "law 'n' order" from every pore employ their oath of office as a footmat for their muddy boots. Rolling their eyes to heaven when they take the oath, they turn with savage ferocity upon those who seek to investigate the slave pens over which they preside. Not a week goes by that they do not tear the Constitution to tatters and their treatment of student investigators is a sample of their work.

Throughout our history since the organized struggle of the working class emerged out of capitalist industry this brutality has been going on. Our ruling capitalists are vulgarians, half barbarians, more ruthless than this same class is in any other country. They can be smugly righteous in their own circles and malign slave-drivers in their industrial shambles.

They have piled up a mountain of criminal deeds that may some time come home to haunt them or their heirs. They deny the class struggle but their deeds are beacon lights pointing to the gulf that yawns between them and the class that feeds, houses and clothes them. A Socialist society will some day assess their proper place in history.

The total indebtedness of American farmers is estimated at thirteen billion dollars by A. C. Williams of the Federal Farm Loan Board. Voting for capitalist parties is the costliest thing that workers can indulge in.

President Hoover has proclaimed May Day as National Child Health Day. We will celebrate May Day for the purpose of hastening the end of the capitalist system that has deprived millions of children of enough to eat.

More than 232,000 railroad workers have been railroaded into idleness during 1931 and the wages lost are over \$437,000,000. It is about time that the railroaders helped to railroad the capitalist system out of the picture with Socialist ballots.

It is reported that applications for 231,268 barrels of flour required to feed 270,000 hungry people have been received by the Red Cross. Congress voted forty million bushels of wheat to feed the hungry because it was learned that Hoover is not able to provide that chicken for every pot that was promised in 1928. The chickens have come home to roost on the Hoover perch.

THE NEW LEADER, an official publication of the Socialist Party, supports the struggles of the organized working class. Signed contributions do not necessarily represent the policy of The New Leader. On the other hand it welcomes a variety of opinion consistent with its declared purpose. Contributors are requested not to write on both sides of the paper and not to use lead pencil or red ink. Manuscripts that cannot be used will not be returned unless return postage is enclosed.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

1 Year in the United States \$2.00
6 Months in the United States \$1.00
1 Year to Foreign Countries \$3.00

Entered as Second Class Matter, January 10, 1904, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under act of March 3, 1879.

A Socialist View of the Week

A New Robot in the Printing Industry

A NEW robot is born in the announcement of an automatic type-setting machine which sets type direct without human effort. It is an advance on the typesetter announced a few years ago and which was regarded as a marvel in displacing labor. The technicians are described as the focussing of a tiny beam of light on the copy at the left end of the first line. A switch is thrown and the carriage shifts the copy to the left until the light covers the entire line. At the same time the matrices begin to drop from the linotype magazine and the slug of type is cast. The printer will understand all this if many laymen do not and it is interesting to note that an ex-printer is responsible for writing the doom of thousands of printers.

Automatic devices more and more displace labor, rooting out old skills and occupations, sending the worker into the streets, forcing him to compete in an increasingly glutted labor market, requiring him to learn a new occupation, facing an inevitable downward trend of wages, and making life more and more a chance-world for him. The robot brings increased values to the owners. Happiness for the upper world of capitalist-owners and hell for those who live in the lower levels of society.

The robot is one of the couriers that announces the need of a Socialist society that will master the robot and make it do our work. Ownership and control of industry by society would enable us to reduce the hours of labor, keep all workers employed, and distribute the results of increased production among the working people. This is the Socialist program, the present hell is capitalism. The machine cannot vote; the workers can. Let's conquer power and end this tragedy.

J. O. P. "Lily Whites" Capture "Gawgias"

THE "Lily White" Republican movement in the South is slowly capturing the "idealism" of the G. O. P. politicians. Virginia is in an advanced stage of this movement and in other states the Negro is slowly being eliminated from the G. O. P. Two years ago the Negroes controlled the party organization in Georgia but this year 80 per cent of the delegates to the state convention were white and one Negro member of the national committee has been removed.

It is a far cry from the days when the Republican oligarchy at Washington in the post-war period supported the Negro in southern politics with bayonets yet even while this was being done a half-dozen Republican states in the North denied the ballot to the Negro. The Republican organization is anxious to cast the Negro aside so that it will be able to compete with Southern Democrats for the support of the new capitalism. Racial discrimination and class subjection have their roots in economic exploitation and not till a Socialist civilization replaces capitalism will the Negro be conceded the full rights of a human being and a citizen.

Wooden Figures Wanted As Voters This Year

PRESIDENT HOOVER has approved the campaign to bring out a large vote this year. Since 1896 the total number of voters eligible to vote who refrain from voting has been on the decline and about half of the voters have remained at home in some national elections. Those who, like Hoover, want a larger vote regard voting as a mechanical process. If a few million more voters can be moved like wooden figures to the polling places that is sufficient.

The fact is that about half the voters of the nation have lost interest in the parties of capitalism while Socialists have not had the means necessary to reach them. It is obvious that most of these non-voting voters do not think it worth while to choose between two sets of candidates who are as alike as a row of dolls in a show window. And they are right in thinking so. Those who are concerned are the robber barons of American capitalism and their political sycophants but their concern is



From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch
The Cake Line

not a choice between one set and the other as they fertilize both parties with funds out of their money vats.

Socialists want no wooden heads to go to the polls to increase the Socialist vote. They want men and women of the working class, class conscious and determined to overthrow the capitalist system and its rotting parties.

The Political Stew At Washington

AS we went to press last week the House killed the sales tax by a vote of 223 to 153 and the revenue bill was reduced to shreds as \$460,000,000 was eliminated from the bill. Out of the fight one Congressman coined a word that may take its place in politics by the side of "buncombe," "snivel service" and "standpatter." He referred to the "hitch hikers," those Congressmen who vote for special consideration of commodities in their own states.

Hoover was "keenly disappointed" and this week Speaker Garner took the floor in an appeal to the members to "balance the budget." No one in Congress or outside denies this need, the only question being whether the distressed masses shall bear the heaviest weight while the fat boys of capitalism carry the lighter load. The old balance left no balance in the purse of millions of workers. The rebel cheering last week when the sales tax was defeated became an ovation when Garner this week asked the statesmen to cooperate with him.

The result is a new coalition of Republicans and Democrats. In fact, the fading of party lines in Congress, which has been going on since the farmer rebellion of the late nineties was conquered, is almost complete today. There was no party issue on the sales tax with each party representing definite economic views. Both have become a common stew, Democrats, Republicans and insurgents mingled in one pot. A Socialist Party with fighting representatives of the workers would make short work of this political mess.

Turati, Socialist Exile, Dies in Paris

THE death of Filippo Turati at the age of 74 in Paris this week will bring genuine grief in the ranks of the Socialist International. Jurist, poet and sociologist in Italy, he threw in his lot with the working class. He was sentenced many times to prison because of his Socialist agitation. He was condemned by a military tribunal to twelve years in prison for a speech he made in the Chamber of Deputies on freedom for Sicily. Released one year later he was reelected a Deputy before his release from prison. He denounced the Fascist brigands in the chamber and at the close of the war opposed the Communists and their methods.

With the triumph of Mussolini he rose in the Chamber and denounced the Fascists and continued this course as late as 1924. Two years later, however, he with other Socialists fled from the dictatorship to Paris where he continued

the fight. In 1927 he began the publication of a paper and for this some comrades of his were placed on trial in Italy.

Now he has passed on, one of the noblest figures in the International. We predict that when Mussolini is forgotten and his regime has been overthrown, Turati will mount many pedestals in the public squares of Italy and will be remembered for the great Socialist fighter that he was.

British I. L. P. Meets; Dutch Socialists Split

THE British Independent Labor Party, meeting in Blackpool this week, decided to remain in the Labor Party as an affiliated group. There was some discussion in the party for weeks as to whether it would remain an affiliated section of the Labor Party and a strong group favored independence. Three ballots were taken on Monday on this issue. On the first the delegates voted 182 to 144 to continue affiliation. The second ballot was not to have unconditional affiliation by 214 to 98. A final proposal for "conditional affiliation" was carried by a vote of 250 to 53. The votes show a reluctance to withdraw from the Labor Party and also extreme dissatisfaction with the present status of the I. L. P. as an affiliated section.

The Dutch Socialists meeting at The Hague this week with 2,000 delegates in attendance are reported to have split and that 400 delegates seceded and formed the Independent Socialist Labor Party of Holland. The party executive had been criticized for the past year on the ground that leaders had cooperated with the government and had become "reformist." More definite reports will be at hand in the next few weeks.

Electoral Prospects, In Germany

TWO coming elections in Germany, the first on Sunday, April 10, when a President will be chosen, and the elections in Prussia to follow, will decide much of the future course of Germany. Reports indicate that there is little doubt of the election of Hindenburg. The following of Duestenberg, who has withdrawn from the contest, is uncertain of its course. His voters have been given a free hand as the Duestenberg coalition is engaged in a bitter feud with Hitler's Fascists. Hitler is regarded by this section of his opponents as an upstart and demagogue and some of those who voted for Duestenberg on March 13 will vote for Hindenburg on April 10.

The electoral struggle in Germany begins next week and Hitler will make a strong fight to increase his vote. If it declines it means a setback for him which is likely to be followed by desertions from his ranks. Whether Hitler will then try some "rough house" methods is a matter of conjecture but if he does he will have to reckon with armed millions of workers who are determined to prevent Fascist heels from being placed on their necks.

Spain to Take Lands; Alleged Plan of Revolt

THE Spanish Parliament has drafted its measure for seizure of the lands which, if enacted, will take them over without indemnifying the owners of estates of feudal origin, the owners being permitted to make claims for improvements only. This is a blow at the landed aristocrats who no doubt regret that Spain has no American constitution or a supreme court to set such a measure aside. Non-feudal land will be paid for in part and the government plans to devote \$5,000,000 annually to settling with the peasants. Minister of Agriculture Domingo states that the object is to "give the land to those who work it." This upsets the old rule in Spain of working the workers.

A recent report from Madrid declares that plans for a big-scale Communist revolution had been unearthed which was to begin early in April. Several arrests were made and it is reported that Russian delegates had appeared in Barcelona with plenty of funds and were negotiating with anarchists, syndicalists and Communist groups for a united front.

THE MAY DAY EDITION
WILL BE IDEAL FOR
PROPAGANDA. SEND IN
YOUR ORDER FOR A
BUNDLE. THE RATE TO
ORGANIZATIONS OUTSIDE
OF NEW YORK, IS TWO
CENTS PER COPY, PREPAID.

Who Pays Your Charity Bills, Mr. Gifford?

By Paul Blanshard

WALTER S. GIFFORD is one of our Big Men who has Made Good. He is not only president of America's greatest corporation, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, but he is also director of the President's Organization on Unemployment Relief. Also he is My President, for I own one share of stock in that corporation which is described in expensive advertising as the great "Industrial Democracy." Mr. Gifford doesn't know it, but I bought one share of stock just for the purpose of sitting in an annual meeting with my fellow capitalists and saying something in public about an unpleasant subject. The unpleasant subject is this.

One of Mr. Gifford's and my companies is called the New York Telephone Company, and during the last three years we have been very generous in helping the poor. We have given away to charity \$233,000 in three years from the company's treasury. We have been thanked warmly by the big charity organizations in New York City because we gave handsome gifts of \$50,000 in 1930 and \$75,000 in 1931 to unemployment relief funds.

But there is a joker about this warmhearted generosity of ours. It doesn't cost us anything. It is charged to operating expenses and the consumer pays the bill.

Offers a Little Resolution

So I went to the annual meeting of my fellow capitalists this week and made a speech attacking Mr. Gifford and saying that he was in an absolutely indefensible position as President Hoover's chief relief man when he

headed a telephone system which foisted its charity bills upon the consumers. I suggested that it is not wise to be generous with other people's money, and I offered the following resolution:

"Resolved that, in view of the public criticism of the practice of the New York Telephone Company in charging charitable contributions to operating expenses, this corporation shall in future impose upon itself and all subsidiaries a new rule of accounting under which all contributions to general welfare shall be deducted from the company's surplus funds."

When I made this resolution, President Gifford was in the chair and he submitted it to a vote of the stockholders. Of the 300 odd stockholders at the meeting, about one-half of them voted for the resolution and about one-half against, whereupon President Gifford blandly informed me that an actual count of the vote was unnecessary since the Board of Directors manages the company, anyway. The stockholders, he

said, cannot determine a policy for the management. If they do not like the way the company is run, they can choose another Board of Directors. So my resolution was referred to the Board of Directors without any counting of votes, and the great "Industrial Democracy" adjourned for another year after casting 11,052,000 unanimous votes for the twelve directors whose names were contained upon a single printed ballot.

Kindly Business Men

Behind this little lesson in "Industrial Democracy" there lies an interesting story of the way in which a great American business man can afford to be kind with consumers' and workers' money.

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company, of which Mr. Gifford is President, owns all of the stock of the New York Telephone Company, which has made contributions of \$233,413 during the last three years to charity and social welfare organizations. It flatly refused to charge these contributions to surplus when it was asked to do so by Chairman Milo Maibie of the New York Public Service Commission. The money involved is trifling compared to the telephone company's

total expenses, but the principle is profoundly important. A contribution charged to operating expenses is added to the telephone company's rate base. Benjamin Young, accountant for the New York Telephone Company, has publicly admitted that his company's contributions to charity have been used as a part of operating expenses in rate exhibits. This means that the consumers are asked to pay for these contributions in higher rates.

The telephone companies do not have a sound basis for this policy. Other electric and gas companies in New York take their charitable contributions out of surplus. Charitable contributions made by corporations are not deductible as operating expenses in determining income tax.

The Gifts We Made

The New York Telephone Company has defended its practice by citing an interpretation made by the Interstate Commerce Commission concerning contributions to welfare organizations which indirectly benefit the operations of the company, but this ruling does not fairly apply to the large donations made to unemployment relief in New York City. The ruling of the

Interstate Commerce Commission in case 149 says: "If contributions are made without regard to traffic but incidentally for the benefit of the operations of the company, such as those to local fire departments, business leagues, Y. M. C. A., and similar institutions, charge the appropriate expense account of the department concerned; or if impossible of allocation, charge account No. 675 (Other General Expenses)."

The New York Telephone Company has taken advantage of the vague phrase "if impossible of allocation," to charge its large relief gifts to this account, thus evading the intent of the ruling. The obvious purpose of the Interstate Commerce Commission was to direct the proper allocation of contributions made for some indirect service to the company and not to permit a corporation to pass on to the consumers the bill for its own miscellaneous charities. The contribution of \$50,000 in 1930 and \$75,000 in 1931 to New York City's relief funds are not 'impossible of allocation.' They are clearly general gifts which should come from the stockholders' pockets.

What A Socialist Thinks of Block-Aid

By Norman Thomas

(An address delivered over Station WOR on Good Friday, March 25th)

ON THIS day which for so many million Americans is a day of solemn and sacred recollection of the Man of Sorrows, we shall do well to remind ourselves that mankind still walks its weary way to Calvary. Upon a thousand crosses, man, or rather the cruel and stupid economic system he has made crucifies his brothers. What is it but a lingering death for men to lie down to sleep in fear and rise in dread of another day without bread for their children, save the uncertain and bitter bread of charity? Suppose New York should stage as its Easter Parade a march of the unemployed. First in the vanguard would come 20,000 families whose heads are registered for work with the Emergency Work Bureau, but for whom not even two or three days a week work or relief has been found. Twenty thousand families—from fifty to a hundred thousand men, women, and children, some with babes in arms wearily trudge by in the shadow of our cathedrals under the sky line of the richest city in the world.

And then another twenty thousand families living somehow on three days' work a week—\$15.00. This will stop after May 1st unless new funds are found. Next the 32,000 workers employed by the city who after April 1st will have their work cut to two days—\$10—in order that the funds shall last through May. Apparently in the summer the breezes are to blow away all problems of relief and fill empty stomachs instead of bread! Other city relief funds are so low that without adding a single new case—and new cases are registering at the rate of 1200 a day—the relief will have to be cut in half to take care of the cases now being cared for.

A Growing Regiment

These are but the first regiments of the army of 900,000 unemployed New Yorkers. The number is growing. It is likely to grow by leaps and bounds if our city, a city of wild and wicked waste, now

The Inadequacy of Charity Forced Upon Workers by the Government's Subservience to Business

in a spasm of economy rescinds appropriation of public works and direct relief aggregating \$183,600,000 and this is precisely the proposal now before the Board of Estimate.

Let no one imagine that New York would be alone in staging this dreadful Easter parade. It could be copied in almost every city and town, yes and hamlet.

What shall we do in this dreadful human emergency, in this tragedy beside which most of the wars of history might have seemed like a relief? Is this plan of block-aid of which we have been hearing the answer? A thousand times, no. At best it can only be a tiny part of the answer. At most the danger is that against the wishes of real friends of block-aid it may be taken as a substitute for an answer, an escape from really facing a problem that frightens us comfortable folk.

I have told the committee which asked me to speak on block-aid tonight, that I would only speak if I could speak the truth as I see it. I speak for block-aid only because it promises some immediate help in a desperate emergency, only because the right sort of support may obviate some dangers thoughtful men feel, only with the confession that it is the shame of our city and our society that we have to resort to this means at all.

I do not think block aid intended to be, or indeed can be a successful conspiracy of the rich to make the poor pay for unemployment relief. Still less do I believe it can be that great spy system the Communists profess to fear. It is an attempt by volunteers to enlist sympathetic support for the work bureau and other relief which on the whole is being as well and humanly administered as funds permit, and which may cease operation without this aid. When men high in this administration of relief speak out as candidly and boldly as Mr. W. H. Matthews has

recently spoken, there is in that fact assurance that funds will be decently used.

The Canvassers' Job

May I say a few words about the volunteers on whom block aid relies? No volunteer has any right to act as a Paul Pry. His or her first concern is to get moderate funds from those who can give, not from those who cannot. He should seek to sell not one but a series of stamp cards to the well-to-do. They may have given 80% of previous charity funds; they own far more than 80% of the free surplus above the cost of existence and they did not give anything like 80% of the total relief when one reckons in the relief of friend to friend. The canvasser should try to force a card on no one now loaded down with burdens. He should learn at once if he does not already know it, that the most magnificent thing about the crisis is the generosity of the poor to the poor. It is they who have borne the burden of this tragedy and not any public funds whatever. If human beings do not die of starvation in our streets it is the unknown givers, relatives who help relatives, friends who aid friends, who have saved us this shame. These folk have needed no charity workers, bankers, politicians or speakers to teach them to give. They need none now. Before them let the block aiders be humble and willing to learn.

The Inadequacy of Block-Aid

As I see it, the greatest danger of the block-aid is that anyone should think it adequate. On the other hand the greatest possibility is that it may convincingly demonstrate the need of far more drastic action by public authorities. It is the plain truth that the best collector of relief is the income and inheritance tax collector. So far the great mass of unemployed workers have been amazingly docile. Day after day at my office and in the five recreation huts for the unemployed which the League on construction in a war against

for Industrial Democracy of which I am an official, has somehow managed to maintain, I have seen these men and marvelled at once at their patience and their morale. That patience will not and should not be immortal. It cannot forever be insulted even by the best charity in lieu of justice.

I hope block-aiding will open all men's eyes to the miseries around them but above all to the magnitude of the lie that we are meeting the situation by charity and to the hypocrisy of calling all forms of public relief a dole. The real dole in our world is a dole of unearned income.

I hope that this block-aiding campaign especially will arouse workers, organized and unorganized, employed and unemployed, to demand at least, as much direct consideration of government as organized manufacturers get in tariff legislation and organized bankers have got in some of our recent laws: A few impressive and orderly demonstrations would have won the passage of the LaFollette-Costigan bill for direct federal aid. Inadequate as it was it would have been a beginning and would have made giving to block aids less necessary. We cannot afford to forget: no budget is balanced that has no promise for the unemployed; block aiding is no substitute for a budget for unemployment aid.

Some Socialist Proposals

Neither is block-aiding a substitute for a great program of public works. Most of us in theory believe in work instead of relief and then favor cutting out work already planned to save taxes! This which New York City threatens to do is a tragedy. Likewise it is a tragedy of a sort Socialists think inherent in capitalism that a nation which raised \$21,500,000,000 in Liberty bonds for destruction in war against Germany has not raised, say, \$5,000,000,000 in bonds to be repaid out of income and inheritance taxes on the unemployed which the League on construction in a war against

poverty and especially against the slums and shacks in which one third of our people live. Some day perhaps block aiding will mean replacing ugly, dreary and dangerous blocks with homes fit for children to live in.

Add to this suggested program the five day week, proper unemployment insurance and old age assistance and we might lift a burden of woe off our fellow citizens. Yes, and off the children who are the builders of tomorrow which no one can estimate or imagine. This is not to a Socialist a complete program of aid for unemployment—that requires planned production and distribution for use and not profit. It is such an approach to equalizing income, all of it derived from someone's labor, that no future parade of the unemployed will be necessary, and no grim and violent protest need be feared.

But of this I was not asked to speak, but only of a Socialist opinion of block-aid. And this I have given. To our shame block-aid is necessary if relief is not to stop while more adequate plans are made. To work at block-aid for those not more usefully employed at more fundamental tasks is good provided the volunteer workers remember what democracy and brotherhood really mean. But by no well meant shouting of slogans and blare of trumpets, by no occasional kindness from the comfortable, can mankind be sustained as it walks its via dolorosa. That way may be made the way of triumph only as we learn what liberty, equality and fraternity must mean in the control of machinery to the service of mankind. Meanwhile, let everyone give as best he can, as much as he can, through the best agency he can find in this crisis.

Hillquit in Phila. April 8
PHILADELPHIA.—Morris Hillquit, Socialist National Chairman, will speak on "Europe's Struggle for Survival," at the Labor Institute, Friday evening, April 8th, at 8 o'clock. Dr. Jesse H. Holmes will be the chairman. Admission will be 25 cents.

The Future of the Labor Injunction

Aggressive Labor Policies Needed to Make Courts Keep Hands Off New Law

By Edward Levinson

LABOR has won—or been handed—an outstanding concession in the passing of the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction bill which became a law on March 23rd when President Hoover attached his signature. The passing of this legislation after some two-score years of intermittent battle for it has not attracted the general interest which might have been expected. This may be attributed to the fact that those who saw the bill through to victory were the senatorial progressives, representative of middle and farming opinion rather than of the labor movement. That these progressives should have won passage of the bill when the labor movement is less strong than it was at other periods during the agitation for the measure, has given many the impression of a favor handed down from above.

The anti-injunction bill is nevertheless comprehensive, and carefully worded. It does mark an important milestone in the history of labor legislation. If allowed to operate, the law will substantially erase an evil from which organized labor has suffered continually since the Federal courts loosed a campaign of legal violence and repression against the Pullman strike of 1894.

The Injunction Evil

Those who have had the responsibility of guiding the fortunes of the labor movement know well the vicious record of the labor injunction. Millions of workers goaded into strikes have felt the lash of the injunction as it wound its course from a document of legal phraseology, through hurried court hearings and into its final stage which placed the hungry bodies of embattled workers against the steel of city, state and federal guardians of "law and order."

The Federal injunctions stand out most prominently. First there was the Debs case. The American Railway Union, with Debs at its head, went to the aid of the striking Pullman Company serfs. The Department of Justice had the federal district attorney in Chicago secure Federal injunctions and in their trail a whirlwind of violence and repression.

Then in 1911 came the Buck Stove and Range Co. case in which Samuel Gompers and the entire labor movement was enjoined against printing and circulating a list of unfair employers. The Hitchman case, in 1917, was another flagrant example of the process. Here the Supreme Court upheld the "yellow dog" contract. Organization efforts of the United Mine Workers were enjoined because, the court held, "the company had the right to require a yellow dog contract and had a pecuniary interest, which was to be safeguarded by the courts, in workers continuing on the job."

The Supreme Court in 1920, in the Duplex Co. vs. Deering case, declared illegal a sympathetic strike being conducted by the machinists union. Picketing was given a knockout blow by the omnipotent justices in 1921 in the case of the American Steel Foundries vs. Tri-City Council. Here the court upheld an injunction against picketing and struck out the modifying clause, "in a threatening or intimidating manner" on the contention that picketing contains a "necessary element of intimidation." The solitary picket permitted in the decision was not "to obstruct an unwilling listener by importunate following or dogging his steps."

The august justices of the high

court came to the aid of the employing class again in 1921 in the case of Truax vs. Corrigan when it ruled that publicity advertising the existence of a strike was "plainly a conspiracy" to deprive a struck restaurant keeper of his property without due process of law. As recently as 1927, in the Bedford Cut Stone case, the court declared the interests of free interstate commerce made illegal the refusal of union workers to use non-union materials.

Two injunctions enacted by the Federal Courts but which did not come to the Supreme Court helped, in 1919, to break a nation-wide coal strike, and, in 1922, to put an end to the strike of the railway shopmen. This last injunction was composed by that eminent soldier in the cause of Illinois big business, Judge Wilkerson, whom President Hoover seeks to promote with his left hand while his right hand signs the anti-injunction measure.

What the Bill Decrees

The American Federation of Labor has termed the Norris-LaGuardia measure, "Labor's Bill of Rights." The bill proposes to end the coercion and industrial slavery of the injunction evil by writing into the Federal statutes the declaration that

"Every human being has under the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States an inalienable right to the disposal of his labor free from interference, restraint or coercion by or in behalf of employers of labor, including the right to associate with other human beings for the protection and advancement of their common interests as workers, and in such association to negotiate through representatives of their own choosing concerning the terms of employment and conditions of labor, and to take concerted action for their own protection in labor disputes."

Yellow dog contracts are outlawed as contrary to public policy and are held unenforceable. The law then considers the rights which courts have deprived workers of and proceeds to give them the status of legality. Courts may no longer issue injunctions prohibiting workers from striking or threatening to strike, either in a direct strike or in a sympathetic walkout. No injunction may be issued prohibiting the paying of strike or unemployment benefits, giving publicity to labor disputes, or against sympathetic aid to strikers in any legal form.

No court may henceforth grant an injunction "on the ground that any persons in a labor dispute are engaged in unlawful conspiracy." Officers and members of unions are relieved of any responsibility for the unlawful acts of individual members. The only situation in which an injunction may be issued is in the commission of unlawful acts which will continue and cause substantial and irreparable damage to the property of the complainant who has no other legal recourse but the injunction.

In contempt of court proceedings for alleged violation of labor injunctions the parties to the dispute are to have the right to demand withdrawal of the Federal judge if the cause given is an attack on his character and conduct. Upon filing the demand, the judge may go no further in the contempt case. Should a labor injunction be granted, violations of it and charges for contempt of court shall be tried by a jury instead of the judge except in charges of contempt in the presence of the



Injunctions reach into almost every strike, large or small. Here are a group of striking miners in Athens County, Ohio, picketing a bridge because an injunction forbids them to picket in the vicinity of the mines. Strikebreakers, in order to get to work, must pass this bridge.

court or alleged interference with its operations.

On the face value of the law's provisions, the battle against the labor injunction is largely won. But there are disquieting factors. True the measure was passed by overwhelming votes, and, in final stages, with little debate. The Senate approved it 75 to 5, while the House stamped its approval with 363 votes against 13. The Reed Smoots, the Simeon Fesses, and the Senator Bingham, all unashamed and open enemies of organized labor, joined with the Congressmen Blatons and Ham Fishes in passing this labor measure with a whoop. There is something suspicious about these new-won "friends" of the trade union movement. Their votes may be explained by the closeness of a national election, except that they have never feared the labor vote in the past. They did not fear it when they voted down the La Follette hunger relief measure but two months ago.

They voted down the LaFollette bill because there was no prospect that it would be voided by the Supreme Court. Their votes for the anti-injunction bill were cast with the knowledge that the nine moguls on the other side of Capitol hill would have the final say. Labor once before had won a "Bill of Rights," "A Charter of Freedom." The provisions of the Clayton act brought cheers of victory, which were turned into bitter protests of defeat when the Supreme Court got through applying its legal stiletto. Two federal enactments against child labor were likewise tossed into the merciful hands of the venerable Supreme Court justices—and two legislative corpses emerged. The anti-injunction bill will have to go through the same mill.

When the Norris-LaGuardia measure is thrown into the Supreme Court—after Election Day, of course—it will come pockmarked with President Hoover's kiss of death. Not that the fearless Great Humanitarian in the White House has let out a public peep against it. He signed the measure in an atmosphere of ominous silence. But his Attorney General spoke his master's thoughts. Mr. Mitchell supplied his chief with a commentary on the bill in which he gave the lead to the courts.

"It is inconceivable," he said,

"that Congress could have intended to protect racketeering and extortion under the guise of labor organization activity, and the anti-trust division of the Department, having carefully considered the measure, has concluded that it does not prevent injunctions in such cases, and that it does not prevent the maintenance by the United States of suits to enjoin unlawful conspiracies or combinations under the anti-trust laws to outlaw legitimate articles of interstate commerce."

Mitchell thus encourages coal operators, or steel manufacturers, to ask for anti-picketing injunctions in order to prevent "outlawing" their products by picketing and by rail strikes or other peaceful methods. Lawyers are not agreed on what Mitchell means, but they know he was sought, with Hoover's support, to torpedo the new Bill of Labor's Rights.

Notwithstanding the administra-

tion's lack of enthusiasm for the law, it can be made to prevail and serve the purposes of those who sponsored it. Dooley observed well when he said the Supreme Court follows the election returns. The price of keeping the Norris-LaGuardia bill intact and effective as a labor Bill of Rights is an aggressive labor movement which expresses itself every day on the industrial and political field. An aroused fighting spirit in the labor movement will make the Supreme Court justices wary when they come to thumb-dusty, hair-splitting tomes of precedent to decide whether the law is to live or not. The slogans of a strong, insistent and progressive labor movement will carry more weight than musty antecedents. For the immediate future, the best safeguard for the perpetuation of the law and its honest application would be 2,000,000 Socialist votes in the coming election.

NORMAN THOMAS' AS I SEE IT

"A Big Book by A Big Man"

More than just an indictment of the present system, this brilliant continuation of "America's Way Out" offers plenty of "tough minded," hard hitting, constructive criticism. It points the way to the author's ideal: "Social salvation without catastrophe and with a minimum of confusion and disorder." \$2.00

At All Bookstores

The MACMILLAN COMPANY

60 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK

Economic Ruin Stalks the Gulf Coast

Farmers Suffer Intense Poverty as Quack Remedies Fail to Relieve the Situation

By Walter Dietz

THIS section originally had a wide belt of yellow pine forests. Only a few scattering tracts of poorer timber remain of the finest timber belt in the world. In the writer's city of Lake Charles, La., the morning whistle of five large mills are forever silent. They denuded a large territory covering the Calcasieu River and its branches, the logs being floated to the mills on the quiet waters of these streams. This source of wealth is practically gone. Much of the remaining timber is now in the form of stored lumber for which the market is stagnant. The unsound condition of some companies, who were forced to market lumber, has brought prices down from the position where it has been steadily mounting for years past. Very little building is going on and building trades face distress. The Building and Loan Associations have no money to loan and are having to foreclose on many borrowers and take their homes. The Lake Charles Association has had to create a new position and place a man in charge of real estate, building and rentals, when a few years back they were boasting in their advertising that they had not taken over a single house. Cotton, rice and sugar cane are now the principal money crops of this section, each carrying a heavy surplus and prices below cost of production.

Farms Not Wanted

Farmers, as a rule, are bankrupt but their creditors do not want their farms. The taxes are a heavy burden which their creditors do not want to carry. The \$400 of government funds, which farmers can borrow to put in their crops, are so hedged about with restrictions as to be of no use. Farmers would like to borrow money at 5 1/2% to pay their taxes or debts (delinquent taxes in Louisiana carry 2% per month interest) but this money can only be borrowed to put in crops and would thus put the farmers further in debt when their idea is to try to get out of debt. The saving of the farmer in borrowing this \$400 would be 2 1/2% over the regular interest charge of \$10. Many farmers do not think it worth while to take the extra trouble and submit to the restrictions to obtain it.

The small banks and small business men in the towns are not making money and bankruptcy is a frequent outcome. Some of them think that prosperity is just around the corner and all they have to do is just hold on, while others see the hopelessness of the situation, but do not know how to let go.

Remedial measures have all failed. The bolstering up process has about come to a close. Millions of dollars of bonded indebtedness has been spent for roads to be paid for out of gasoline taxes, which will now be a money drain until paid. Oilwells and gas fields were a help to some sections, but only temporary. The business men were elated at the business brought about by the installation of pipe lines and distribution plants for natural gas (some forty towns and cities in southwest Louisiana were included in one distribution system) and allowed the gas company exorbitant rates, with a schedule bearing heaviest on the small consumer, not realizing that after the initial cost of installation it would be a continual money drain on this section, as the profits would go outside this territory. These developments, in all sections, carry the same economic outcome. Each community must have some

The New Leader is arranging a series of articles written by Socialists in various regions of the nation which present the economic conditions of the section and the political situation as well. The following article is the first in the series and others will follow as rapidly as they are received. These articles will give our readers a general view of economic and political conditions before the national convention of the party meets in Milwaukee in May. —Editor.

means of bringing money to it, to balance the money sent away for outside products.

No Crop Planning Possible

Louisiana passed a No Cotton Production Law for 1932 contingent upon the other cotton producing states doing likewise. Texas, the largest producer, refused to pass such a law, and the restrictive law it passed was declared unconstitutional by the state court. All legislative help for the cotton farmer has failed.

The sugar industry has had a varied career. At times protected by the tariff, at other times receiving a bounty from Uncle Sam; It has now fallen on unhappy days. With sugar retailing at 5c per pound, the Louisiana Sugar Bowl, as the sugar cane section is called, has nothing in sight.

Rice has no better outlook. The rice farmers have been broke for several years. Some have never recovered from the catastrophe of 1920, handed to them by the banking interests. With war time prices still in existence, the bankers advised and assisted the rice farmers to plant heavily, and when the crop was harvested, to hold for higher prices. The market broke and the rice farmers took a universal loss.

The facts are, that with the improved methods and machinery, a surplus of rice and cotton is sure and no crop planning seems possible under capitalism. Any help extended only helps to increase the surplus and so defeats its purpose. This principle has been proven in the result of the Farm Board's actions.

Socialism is the farmer's only hope, both north and south. That means political action, and politically the south is the most muddled and backward part of the nation. Old prejudices still live. The

south sends Democrats to congress to vote with the Republicans on many issues. Several years ago the writer heard Senator Broussard, from the sugar section of Louisiana, explain the reason for it: Louisiana's products needed tariff protection and her Congressmen must work with the Republicans to obtain it. But no Republican can be elected in Louisiana and the reason for it goes back to the days of the Carpet Bagger and Negro domination. The Negro does not vote in Louisiana, is excluded from the Democratic primary in Texas, and has very little more political privileges anywhere in the south.

We are now coming on days when the designations Democrat and Republican mean nothing relative to the political views of the voter and politician. In the primaries of the southern states, where the Democratic party nominates its candidates, is fought the political battle of economic issues. In Louisiana, the registration and election laws have made it practically impossible for a new party to function. Here a political party is defined as one that casts 5% of the total vote cast at the preceding election for governor or presidential electors. The Republican party does not function except in national elections and does

not hold primaries. The voter, when registering, is asked to state his party affiliation and cannot vote in the Democratic primary unless he registers his party affiliation as a Democrat. And while he can register without giving party affiliation, he generally registers Democrat in order to take part in state and local politics.

The Socialist Vote

A voter giving his party affiliation cannot change it within six months of an election, nor can he sign nomination papers for an unrecognized party or independent candidate. One thousand signatures of qualified voters, who have not registered as Democrat or Republican, are required to place a state or national candidate's name on the ballot. One hundred signatures are required for parish or municipal officers and members of the state legislature or Congress, and twenty-five for ward officers. This situation makes it hard for any action looking to relief from any new political alignment. This situation is resented, but no organized effort is being put forth with a view of remedying it. The task seems beyond the power that can be mustered in its behalf.

What is needed is a campaign of education and organization. Louisiana, along with other southern states, made some progress before the world war. At the first presidential election in which the Socialist Party had candidates on the ballot, Louisiana polled 995 votes, increased it to 2538 in 1908 and to 5249 in 1912. In two out of eight congressional districts in 1914 the Socialist Party polled 1344 votes, 16% of the total vote cast in the districts. In 1916 the party failed to get on the ballot and the vote declined. During the World War the state office was raided by federal agents and the records of the party lost or destroyed. The party became inactive until the 1928 campaign, when an effort was made to revive the organization in the state but with little success. The spirit was lacking. A similar situation existed throughout the south. War time prosperity with every one working made even the Socialist forget his Marxian understanding of the capitalist system. Money was easy to make and spending it easier. But wartime prosperity and prosperity psychology are gone. The Marxian analysis holds good.

There is more of the spirit of revolt among the workers than there is an understanding of the cause of the trouble and the remedy. If speakers could be put into this field to distribute literature, take subscriptions to Socialist papers and organize locals and educate and organize the forces of revolt, this section could be brought back rapidly and further advances made. The complete breakdown of the capitalist system may take place before this section can develop much Socialist political power but the work should be attempted to prevent it from being a reactionary force, which would retard the coming necessary change from the capitalist system of production for profit, to the Socialist system of production for use.

Curry Delivers His Cattle

Tammany Congressmen Lined Up for the Sales Tax Outrage

By Wm. M. Feigenbaum

THERE is to be a hole of a billion dollars in the national budget of the United States next year.

The stupidity, incompetence and blundering of the Great Minds that have had our affairs in charge had run the finances of the Federal government into the ground. Sources of revenue had dried up. Expenditures were to be curtailed by slashing the wages of post-office clerks and letter carriers, but word came from On High that the \$766,000,000 assigned for the military forces (for the "next" war) must not be touched.

Where was the rest of the money to come from? The Best Minds had a great idea.

SOAK THE WORKERS!

They had stood for everything; why not some more bleeding? It was to be a Sales Tax. Why not?

The Workers Get—Thanks

For ten years the national finances had shown enormous surpluses. In no year from 1924 to 1930 did the surplus fall below \$184,000,000. In one year there was a surplus of \$636,000,000. The grateful government, with the wealthy Mellon in charge of the Treasury, returned hundreds of millions in refunds to wealthy income tax-payers. The workers, however, got nothing more than a vote of thanks.

Those days, alas! are gone. How is the deficit to be made up?

Mr. Hoover, long a servant of the wealthy; Mr. Mills, the enormously wealthy successor to the even wealthier Mr. Mellon, and the he-man from the Uvalde, Speaker Garner—who is also a banker—got together and mapped out their plans.

Politics was to be adjourned. Republican President and Secretary of the Treasury, Democratic Banker-Speaker, agreed to vote "their" Congressmen in a bloc. It was to be part of the "efficiency" of the much-bemoaned Mr. Garner to pilot the bill through with neatness and despatch.

SOAK THE WORKERS! Make the suckers pay.

The workers had paid often enough without whimpering whenever they were called upon. Why not again?

New York's Representatives

There are 25 Congressmen from New York City. Two of them are Republicans; the rest are Democrats and are in office because a set of vulgar bosses allow them to be.

Boss Curry, breathing dignity and importance, went to Washington to talk business. He was to be a national figure. He conferred with John Vance Garner, the He-Man of the Rio Grande. He pledged "his" congressmen to vote for the SOAK THE WORKERS program.

So that was that. Politics was adjourned. The deficit was to be made up in the usual, normal way, by bleeding the masses.

But the plans went wrong. Congressman LaGuardia is a bit cleverer than the leaders of the party of which he is a somewhat irregular member. He raised up a protest against the SOAK THE WORKERS program. He knew, what the very-wealthy Mills and the insulated Hoover does not know, that the patience of the masses is cracking.

If there is a deficit due to the miserable mismanagement of the ruling powers let them find some way out. BUT LET THEM KEEP THEIR HANDS OFF THE SLENDER MEANS OF THE WORKING CLASS.

An Echo of Unrest

What the uprising of the underdog did is history. It was the most far-reaching revolt in American politics since the Populist uprising of 1892. It was not a revolt of Congressmen, but rather the faint echo in Congress of a revolt that is sweeping the whole country.

But Boss Curry had pledged "his" Congressmen to vote for the bleeding program. There are 23 of them, members of the organization in which he rules as a worthy successor of Fernando Wood and Tweed, of Kelly and Croker, of Murphy and Olvany, and members of allied organizations.

They had been elected by the votes of the hardest working peo-

ple, the most exploited and most plundered people of the country.

But Boss Curry promised Garner that "his" Congressmen would play ball; and that meant they would do what he told them to rather than what their consciences or their constituents told them.

Sirovich Is Silent!

Of the Republican Congressmen Ruth Pratt voted to defend the wealthy that was left to her by the Pratts of Standard Oil. Why should there be a super-tax on her property when the workers can be soaked again by taxing whatever they buy?

The two Bronx Congressmen voted against the sales tax—the soak the workers plan—not out of principle but to give Franklin Roosevelt a talking point in the battle for the Presidency; for their boss is Edward J. Flynn, who is former secretary to Roosevelt. What they think don't count. It is only what their boss tells them to do that does.

Every Manhattan, Queens, Richmond and Brooklyn Congressman voted for the SOAK THE WORKERS PLAN as their proprietors had promised. Every single Democrat in four counties, supplying 20 of the 45 Democrats who stood by Banker-Speaker Garner, came through. They were loyal to their boss... although what their constituents think about it remains to be seen.

That is, all except one. The comical Sirovich did not vote!

He dared not defy his boss and vote in favor of the masses. He was afraid to vote to SOAK THE WORKERS because in the last election a Socialist ran second to him—and there is another election coming and the Congressman dearly loves the limelight his seat in Congress gives him.

Curry's Men Delivered

The 253 Congressmen who voted to kill the brutal program of SOAK THE WORKERS were not suddenly converted to friendship for the workers. They have their ears to the ground and they realize that a ground-swell is rising. AND THEY WANT TO GET BACK TO CONGRESS.

What is to be New York's reaction to the scandalous spectacle of a vulgar boss like Curry delivering a batch of congressmen like so many cattle?

HARLAN MINERS SPEAK

The whole story of terrorism in the Kentucky coal fields, told by the miners themselves, by Theodore Dreiser, John Dos Passos, Anna Rochester, Melvin Levy, Sherwood Anderson and others.

All profits from the sale of this book will be turned over by the publishers for relief of miners and their families. \$2.00

Harcourt, Brace & Co., 233 Madison Ave., N.Y.

THE NEW LEADER FORUM

Russia's Industrial Progress-- The First Three Years

By Alfred Baker Lewis

SUFFICIENT figures for 1931 are now available on Soviet Russia's planned economy to make plain that her achievements in increasing production are remarkable. This is so even though 1931 showed a gain on an average less than one-half the gain over 1930 that the revised control figures for the five year plan had laid out as the aim to be achieved. And production of steel and pig iron was actually slightly less in 1931 than in the previous year. In general Russian industry showed an average gain for 1931 of 20 per cent compared with 1930, whereas an average gain of better than 40 per cent was what the revised control figures for the five year plan called for. These revised figures, however, had been marked up owing to the extraordinary success achieved in the first two years of the five year plan. A 20 per cent gain in the average output of industry in a single year, though less than what the Russians had confidently expected, is practically unheard of as an achievement for any capitalist country.

The figures are worth giving in some detail.

The rise in the production of coal is shown by the following figures. In 1913, Russia produced 28.9 millions of metric tons of coal; in 1920, 7.6; in 1926 production rose to 25.4. During the first three years of the five year plan, the production figures are: 1923, 36.4; in 1929, 40.6; in 1930, 46.7. The years 1931 found production at 56. The figure which had been set for that year was 75. Other figures on production tell a similar story:

Pig iron in thousands of metric tons: 1913, 4216.3; 1924, 660.5; 1928, 3,280.6; 1929, 4018.7; 1930, 4969.4; actual, 1931, 4,900; planned, 1931, 8,000.

Cotton Cloth in millions of metres: 1926, 2030; 1928, 2543; 1929, 2836; 1930, 2420; actual, 1931, 2470; planned, 1931, 2835.

Leather Shoes in millions of pairs: 1928, 23.6; 1929, 32.7; 1930, 62.8; 1931, 77; 1931, 84.6.

Copper in metric tons: 1913, 29,000; 1923, 2,710; 1924, 5,720; 1928, 28,300; 1929, 30,000; 1930, 46,034; actual, 1931, 48,800; planned, 1931, 53,000.

Freight Traffic in Big Rise
Oil in thousands of metric tons: 1913, 9234.9; 1922, 4,590.9; 1928, 11,637; 1929, 13,749; 1930, 18,900; actual, 1931, 22,300; planned, 1931, 27,500.

Railway Freight carried in millions of metric tons: 1913, 132.4; 1926, 116.7; 1928, 150.6; 1929, 176.5; 1930, 238; actual, 1931, 250; planned, 1931, 330.

Agricultural Area Sown in millions of hectares: 1913, 114.2; 1925, 106.3; 1928, 115.7; 1929, 120.4; 1930, 127.8; actual, 1931, 136.6; planned, 1931, 143.

This is a fairer test of economy than the results, as in large part the results are determined by differences in rainfall or other climatic conditions over which the government can have no control.

Superphosphates in thousands of metric tons: 1913, 55.0; 1928, 150; 1929, 213; 1930, 392; 1931, 521.

Superphosphates are an important fertilizer, especially necessary for Russia's particularly acidic soil.

Of course the largest effort has been made to increase electrical power output and production of machinery, and the increases over pre-war figures are greatest in these lines.

Electrical Power Output in millions of kilowatt hours: 1913, 1945;

1925, 2274; 1928, 5165; 1929, 6208; 1930, 7714; actual, 1931, 10,600; planned, 1931, 12,700.

Agricultural Machinery valued in millions of pre-war rubles: 1913, 67; 1926, 75.5; 1928, 131.8; 1929, 187.7; 1930, 290; 1931, 331.

Machinery Output Doubles

The total machinery output, including industrial as well as agricultural machinery, a good deal more than doubled. In 1930 it amounted to 2,210,000,000 rubles worth and in 1931 amount to 5,724,000,000 worth.

The output of tractors and automobiles, which were scarcely produced at all in pre-war Russia, was for tractors in 1930 13,100 units and for 1931 41,280. For automobiles the figures were for 1930 8,550 units, for 1931 20,511.

The effort to make Russia self-sufficing is seen in the figures for the area planted to cotton of which Russia used to import a great deal. The area sown to cotton was 31 per cent more in 1931 than 1930, double the 1929 area, and more than three times the pre-war area. Chemical fertilizers have increased the yield per acre and are now used on nearly half the area sown to cotton compared with one-fourth of the much smaller area sown to cotton before the war. The state cotton farms have taken the lead in this increase.

Soviet Russia has thus demonstrated beyond any question that it is possible to carry on industry and expand industry without calling in private profit as the motive or the private capitalist as the administrator. The capitalist owner of industry has been almost completely gotten rid of, yet industry runs successfully and the output expands and expands at a much greater rate than capitalist industry anywhere has expanded.

Furthermore the successful Russian experiment with a Socialist non-profit organization of industry has been carried on under conditions which made success more difficult than it would be if the United States government should be controlled by Socialists.

Difficulties Conquered

Russia suffered severely from the war. She then went through a civil war brought on by the utter breakdown of capitalist industry. She had to fight a civil war complicated by the invasion of numerous White Russian armies financed in part by other countries such as Kolitchak, Deniken, Judenitch, Petlura, and Semenov. She suffered a terrible famine due to climatic conditions for which her government could have no responsibility. She was practically blockaded for several years. She started under the Communist regime with an overwhelmingly illiterate population, with a good part of her educated classes hostile to the government and its intentions, with comparatively little industry anyhow and with what industry she had disrupted by war and civil war. Yet she has literally been able to lift herself by her bootstraps economically, an achievement that is little short of marvelous. Her success proves beyond question the practicability of Socialist non-profit methods of organizing industry. For the experiment was carried on under the most unfavorable conditions.

In the United States a Socialist government would start with a literate population which Russia lacked, with amply trained executives and technical experts which Russia lacked, with ample capital equipment which Russia lacked, and without the war time dislocation of industry and the invasion of our soil by foreign enemies from

which Russia suffered. The certainty of making a tremendous success of Socialism in this country in view of the ability of Russia to increase her productivity by Socialist organization of industry cannot therefore well be denied.

The Standard of Living

That the improvement in the standard of living of the Russian masses has not kept pace with the increase in her industrial capacity is probably true, though I speak here only from a balancing of widely conflicting evidence. The reason is that the Russians are making every effort to build up their industrial equipment. If a man in America wanted to expand his business, he would cut down on his expenditures for food, clothing and luxuries and put the money back in his business to increase his plant and capital equipment.

The Russian people as a whole are doing just that, namely cutting down on their expenditures for food and clothing with the added factor that they had very little in the way of luxuries to start with, so that they had to forego some things which we in America would regard as necessities, in order to increase the number of mines and factories and the amount of capital equipment and machinery at their command. They are doing this, and this new capital equipment now belongs to them instead of to private capitalists.

The New Leader Forum is intended to serve as a vehicle for the expression of the views of our readers as expressed in letters to the editor or in articles dealing with controversial matters. The contributions printed do not necessarily represent the point of view of The New Leader. In order that as wide a variety of letters may be printed as possible, letters should wherever possible be limited to 500 words. The editor of The New Leader reserves the right to edit letters in the interest of conciseness.

DISCUSSING RUSSIA

By Frank McCallister

At the recent City convention I was somewhat bewildered that a discussion on Russia took up the major time of the delegates, practically to the exclusion of discussions as to the organization program and the steps to be taken to cement the Socialist movement to the working class in general. Which is the more important? That we should have a strong American Socialist movement or that a small group maintain the correct attitude toward our allegedly ruthless comrades in Russia? I can see Stalin pacing the floor at night upon receipt of our recently passed resolution. It does seem that some sense of proportion could have been in force.

Is the national convention to be conducted on this basis? Are we again to see the amazing spectacle of long speeches solving all of Russia's problems while our own are permitted to engulf us? Let us hope not.

MORGAN AND CHURCHILL

By H.

To match the historic utterance, "Which depression?" of J. P. Morgan on his return from Europe, we have a departing guest, Winston Churchill, with that simulated simplicity which certain Englishmen affect for the edification of Americans, dropping this beauty. He hadn't seen "even one racketeer in this country."

Thinking back to the South African racket, the Indian racket, the Irish racket and the racket to smash the Russian revolution, we see the vicious, arrogant figure of Churchill associated with them all. In brief, his whole life has been spent in the service of the world's greatest racket—British imperialism.

Incidentally one wonders what he was doing here. It's a safe assumption that when men of the British Tory persuasion hover around somebody is going to get skinned. Perhaps he was soliciting respect for the state of American public opinion about India.

It is too bad our good comrade, McCallister Coleman, did not have time to go into the gentleman's history and

antecedents and devote a column or at least a paragraph to this apostle of imperialism. I'm sure that in his inimitable style he could have done justice to the Empire thief.

SOCIALISM AND COMMUNISM

By William Blenko

There were two men who went looking for a dinner. They tramped around for several hours and were getting very hungry, when one suddenly said, "There's our dinner in the hedge yonder, a fine fat rabbit." "I just sighted him," said the other, and they began cautiously to approach their game. "Gee," said one, "but I'm hungry, and in five minutes I'll have that rabbit stewing in a pot, and ole boy, won't I have a feed?"

"Stew, my eye," said the other. "That rabbit is going to be baked, for I hate stewed rabbit."

The argument got heated until it got so hot that they started fighting and rolled on the ground punishing each other.

The rabbit, who had been watching their approach and getting ready for a swift getaway, seeing the men fighting on the ground, relaxed his muscles, smiled a knowing smile, raised his right "hand" to his face, put his thumb on his nose, twiddled his fingers and walked leisurely away.

See the point, brother Socialist and brother Communist? About three months ago I read a letter in The New Leader in which the writer asked to have explained to him the difference between Socialism and Communism, but the explanation was not forthcoming. May I try to make it clear?

Our present state of society is termed "capitalistic," but it is not so. It is a mixture of capitalism, Socialism, and entirely Communism, capitalism predominating. The Socialism and Communism with which it is shot is so common that nobody notices it or thinks about it and I will cite a couple of instances by which one may easily distinguish and comprehend the difference.

Our Post Office is a Socialist institution in that its object is to give us service at cost. In this country the charges for service are actually below cost and there is a constant deficit which has to be made good by taxation. In Britain, the charge for mailing a letter is three cents which is above actual cost and there is always a surplus which is used to reduce taxation. So there we have Socialism—service at cost, any deficit made good by taxation, any surplus used to relieve taxation. Anything wrong with that, brother Communist?

Now as to Communism. Our public roads are a fine example of absolute Communism. They cost a lot of money and we all contribute more or less to their upkeep and they are absolutely free of everybody's use, every bit of their cost being liquidated by taxation. Anything wrong with that brother Socialist?

Wouldn't it be far better if, instead of fighting over the manner in which you are going to "cook your rabbit," you would postpone the fight until after you have shot your quarry? I think so.

And is the difference between the two ideals as sketched above, worth a single handful of mud-slinging? I don't think so.

Socialism and Communism have both got a firm grip on our institutions and will never be repealed. They are both good; they are very good. Let us try to extend their scope by, let us say, communizing bread and socializing clothing. You, brother Socialist, surely would not object to a free ration of bread to all that might need it? And you, brother Communist, would not object to paying \$5 for a suit of clothes instead of \$25, would you?

Your fighting and mud-slinging is childish and humiliating, contemptible to all thinking men. If you sling mud at me, you are bad and if I sling it back I am as bad as you. Let us all stop the silly, childish habit and be men. Milton, W. Va.

SOVIET RUSSIA

By Samuel A. Helfgott

It is my belief that Socialism in the United States and elsewhere will, in a large measure, rise or fall in proportion to the success or failure of Socialism in Soviet Russia. Therefore, it is the duty of all Socialists to facilitate the success of Socialism in Soviet Russia and not the failure thereof.

In fulfilling our duty, let us not forget that during the denial of democratic parliamentary-political action in Soviet Russia, it was the Soviet Government that nationalized or socialized (?) industry and the production thereof. It was the Soviet Government that nationalized or socialized (?) all land and, to a great extent, the product thereof. It was the Soviet Government that elevated labor to the aristocracy and demoted the idlers and wasters to the post of shame and discredit. It was the Soviet Government that has introduced many other innovations that go to make the life of labor happier and longer; but lack of space in your column will not permit me to enumerate them.

I believe that it is about time that the Socialist Party and The New Leader stopped playing "Ostrich" on the Russian question and adopted the policy followed by The American Guardian, that is, to emphasize the past and future achievements of the Soviet Government. By adopting this policy we in America will be pointing out the advantage gained by the Russian workers through their nationalization or socialization (?) programme. This is the best sort of propaganda (realistic and not promissory) and should not be neglected. To follow this course, is to advance Socialism, not the Communist Party, in the United States. To bury our heads, in the sand, is to retard it.

Comrades, have faith in the Russian workers, for, when they will be ready for democratic parliamentary-political action, they will see to it that they get it. In the meantime, Comrades Morris, Norman and Jim, fill your fountain pens and get busy, as there is lots to be said on the Russian question that has been left unsaid by the Socialist Party and The New Leader. So let's go!

Brooklyn, N. Y.

The New Leader no more plays the "ostrich" on this question than it does on trade unionism, political policy, war, or any other question. There are differences of opinion in the party on all these matters and members representing different opinions desire to present them. The New Leader provides a forum for the discussion. The discussion is educational. If each member concedes to other members the right to be heard democracy in the party is preserved. Otherwise it is not.—Editor.

Final Peace Lecture This Sunday by O. G. Villard

The New History Society will close its lecture season tomorrow (Sunday) evening with a lecture by Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of The Nation, in the ballroom of the Park Lane Hotel at 8:30 promptly.

On April 9, in celebration of their third anniversary, the New History Society will give a "Peace Ball" in the ballroom of Essex House, 160 Central Park South, at 9 P. M. This Ball is open to the general public at an admission charge of \$1 per person. Guests are requested to wear the "Green International Peace Shirt," outward symbol of pacifism and "world patriotism" introduced this season by the New History Society.

Workmen's Furniture Fire Insurance Society, Inc.

ESTABLISHED 1872

Main Office:

227 EAST 84th STREET . NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

A cooperative fire insurance society for working people. Sixty branches throughout the United States. Membership 56,000. Assets \$900,000. Insurance in force \$70,000,000.

No Profits or Dividends for Stockholders!

A yearly assessment of 10c for each \$100 insurance covers all expenses.

A deposit of \$1.00 for every \$100 is required which is refundable in case of removal.

Workingmen and women, protect your homes in case of fire. Join the insurance society of your own class.

No members at large admitted. Business transacted only through branches.

For further information apply at 227 East 84th Street



Let Us Be Human At All Costs

(News Item: The Rev. Horatius Throttlebottom declared in a sermon last week that Socialism is against human nature.)

Drawn by Yaffe

The Chatterbox

Every day in every way my ideas about getting through the depression become brighter and brighter. Last night a feverish cold tossed me between pillow and bedpost, and billions of dollars kept showering their evil weight upon me.

Suddenly a clearing came. Eureka! I had it. Uncle Sam owes his nieces and nephews and sundry widowed sisters of his some sixteen billion dollars in bonded indebtedness. On this he pays those of his luckier nieces, etc., over six hundred million dollars in interest every year. That sum is fully one-third of the amount a dizzy Congress is deriding about to raise by every means except the sensible one of taxing those who have income in vulgar superabundance.

In other words, one-third of the annual load that all of us must carry consists of presents we make to the bond holding coupon clipping classes of our land.

And I wish to tell you, that this whole government bond selling business is a racket from the word "Go." And that the private banking communities have been buying up each issue as it was authorized and selling it to the public at a profit to themselves, or holding it themselves after they had purchased the issue, and printing money for the full amount of their holdings, including their commission of course. National banks have that right, you know. The sin starts right there. And if you are a good niece or nephew owning some of these bonds that pay 3½ to 4 per cent and you go to your bank and want to borrow some money on them for an emergency, you are privileged to pay six per cent for the loan.

Although statistics are unavailable for exact calculation, it is reasonable to assume that about five per cent of Uncle Sam's relatives own 100% of these bonds. That is about six million persons, including widows. (No railroad or public utility company ever forgets to mention the "widows who own our stock.") Neither will I.

Wouldn't it be reasonable then for our uncle to try and shift that load from off the backs of the 95% of his family who have nothing but the right of being taxed year after year in order to keep paying that \$600,000,000 to the fortunate 5% who do nothing except collect. . . ?

Maybe, some astute college financial genius will step up now and say. . . "Young man, be careful. You're suggesting dangerous ideas. Don't you know that every savings bank where the poor people keep their nest eggs holds large amounts of these bonds, bought with their money. . . And the same with the life insurance companies that insure the lives of the poor workers. . . ? That's where most of that interest goes. . ."

Well, my answer is that most poor people haven't any savings any more. . . And most of the workers and most of the middle class by this time have allowed their life insurance policies to go by default. And those that haven't gone yet will go by the time the next election swings around. . .

I suggest then, that Uncle Sam print sixteen billion dollars worth of nice, crisp new money, buy up all the bonds outstanding against him, stop paying that awful interest charge every year, take the yoke off one hundred and fourteen million people. . . and tell the former owners of these bonds. . . "Now little lads and lassies, put that money into circulation." Gosh, wouldn't business take a boom then. The banks would have plenty of liquid cash crying for a market. Industry would start humming with this new current of cash resources. Everybody would soon be back at work, including the former coupon clippers. And no tax to pay.

Of course, those who hoard their cash and those who have large sums of cash in reserve would be hurt a little by this inflation. But then, I think it is about time we stopped worrying about those that have too darned much anyhow. Worrying about those who have not. . . that's our job. . .

S. A. de Witt.

Marion, Ind., Workers Aid Their Unemployed

(By a New Leader Correspondent)
MARION, Indiana.—The Workmen's Council of Grant County, Indiana, an organization formed by a few working men of Marion, for the purpose of giving relief to the unemployed is growing at a rapid rate. We are giving soup and crackers and occasionally bread to the needy families of the community. We make on an average of twenty-five (25) gallons a day. We serve the soup in pails and send it into the homes so that every member of the family will be benefited.

The council has an open forum every Wednesday night. We have a band of string music and we usually have a speaker for the principal address and follow with open discussion. The council wishes to thank the merchants of Marion for their ready response to this need.

The executive committee of the council meets twice each week to look after the affairs of the organization. We solicit the cooperation of any organization, club, merchant or person in the city.

Fichandler to Lecture For Socialist Teachers

The New York Sunday School Socialist season draws to its close, with a record of many successes and some discouraging failures. One of the features of the season has been the series of lectures by Alexander Fichandler on the methods of teaching in Socialist schools. Fichandler has consented to give one more lecture on Sunday, April 10, 3:30 P. M., at one Perry street, city (Sam Friedman's house.)

FOR LABOR HIKERS

Another branch of the labor movement is developing rapidly. Although a workers' outdoor and hiking club has been in existence here for many years, most workers have not heard of it. The "Nature Friends" formerly confined its membership to the German speaking element.

The "Nature Friends" have now so many English speaking members in their ranks that they are reorganizing this section of the club on a broader basis. All workers are urged to attend the reorganization meeting held on Saturday, April 9, 3 P. M., at the Bakers Union Hall, 350 East 85th street, New York City.

WORKMEN'S SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT FUND OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Organized 1884 Incorporated 1899
Main Office: 714 SENECA AVENUE BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Telephone—Hegeman 3-4058

Over 60,000 Members in 350 Branches
Reserves on December 31, 1930: \$3,383,000
Benefits paid since its existence:
Death Benefit: \$4,635,677.04 Sick Benefit: \$11,453,774.93
Total: \$16,089,000.00

WORKERS! PROTECT YOURSELVES!

In Case of Sickness, Accident, or Death!

Death Benefit according to age at time of initiation in one or both classes:
Class A: 40 cents per month—Death Benefit \$300 at the age of 18 to \$175 at the age of 45.
Class B: 80 cents per month—Death Benefit \$500 to \$300.
Parents may insure their children in case of death up to the age of 18.
Death Benefit according to age \$20 to \$200.
Sick Benefit paid from the first day of filing the doctor's certificate.
\$9 and \$15 respectively per week, for the first forty weeks, half of the amount for another forty weeks.
Sick Benefits for women: \$8 per week for the first forty weeks; \$4.50 each for another forty weeks.

For further information apply to Main Office, William Spahr, National Secretary, or to the Financial Secretaries of the Branches.

Wherein I Get Good and Sore

I HAVE received a letter from a former Columbia classmate of mine who is now a big shot in the Army, a major or colonel or something, and who wants me to chip in to raise an alumni fund in honor of Nicholas Murray Butler, who has been President of the mass-production education factory up on Morningside Heights for thirty years and has been making speeches in a deep bass voice for nigh onto seventy, Gott verhuete.

It's bad enough to have J. P. Morgan yelling at me over the radio to help stamp out want, without being asked to fill up a tin cup for Nicholas. If the latter is just flat bust, he can come around to our house some day and get an unread copy of one of his books which was sent us by mistake to review and try his luck with it on the second-hand dealers on Fourth Avenue.

My heart breaks for the indignant Morgans and Butlers and their kind. Something ought to be done about them. A soup kitchen might help. We could give them tickets provided of course they could prove that they were deserving poor, that they had never been in the hoosegow, that they loved their wives and children and that they would promise to vote the Republican ticket all the rest of their lives.

It seems to us that if we were even more unemployed that we are at present, these pleas for charity on the part of certain rich men would actively nauseate us. However, that's one break the unemployed get. They can't lose their lunches, 'cause they ain't got no lunches to lose.

Party members who don't like what we have to say about things, have thought up a new way of muzzling us. This is to invite us to speak at meetings and then, just before we get started, tip-toe up and whisper in our ear that we must be very careful not to deal with any controversial subject as there are some non-Party or brand new members in the audience. We are then supposed to deliver a talk, dripping with sweetness and light and never once touch on anything vital. The idea seems to be that we have somehow gathered such a collection of sensitive plants that they will shrivel up and die, if they hear a Socialist discussing Socialist policies. Comrades should realize that the truth can only come out in the clash of ideas.

All this is very much in line with the policy of the War Department. A publisher wanted to get out a book with photographs, "graphically illustrating the horrors of modern conflict." A brass-hat General wrote back indignantly that no such naughty pictures would be sent out. "It would not be decent," said General Irving J. Carr, "it would not be ethical. Only those photographs which show the pleasant features of war should be released." P. J. H. sends us the clipping which quotes the General. And we have a slightly mild curiosity what these pleasant pictures would portray. There would be snappy shots of the boys hilariously indulging in bayonet practice, laughingly digging latrines, gleefully gouging out eyes of their enemies. If these pictures were made to move and somehow hitched up with talkie apparatus, we could have gay songs crooned by Mr. Vallee, who is going to sing us back into prosperity, what time the boys went cheerily over the top.

It begins to look as though we were turning into a new generation of Pollyannas, with treacle and marmalade as our national dish and all blunt references to truth carefully barred. I had thought that we had somehow got over some of this mush and molasses state of mind. But apparently it is as deep-rooted as ever.

Well, we get one break in the monotony of gloom. It looks, now, as though a publisher were going to take a very depressing novel about coal-miners which we wrote with Stephen Raushenbush. We can't be sure enough yet to go out and dance on the streets about it. Because some time back when we sold it to a publisher and went around to sign the contract he had gone bust the day before. Prospects for finally getting the book out are brighter now than they ever were and right here and now we want to warn all of the above-mentioned lily-like souls to steer away from this book. It isn't pleasant. It's controversial. . . anything. It shows how the labor movement of today, with especial reference to the miners, has been corrupted from international headquarters down to the most remote local. So don't read it, when and if it comes out, if you are one of "pleasant feature" boys. If you think that there are enough unpleasant things in real life without writing books or plays about them, go and read Hans Christian Andersen, but don't go near this novel.

Sore? You bet I'm sore. I'm getting so that I hate to answer the door-bell or the telephone, because I know there will be some adamant creditor at the other side or end. I'm being pestered about everything I write or say, for fear I shall hurt someone's feelings. It's lovely Spring weather outside. I ought really to go and lie in the sun and let it soak into me and listen to the pretty birds singing their pleasant songs, instead of griping around here at a typewriter. And by golly, that's just what I'm going to do.

McAlister Coleman.

On the Eve of the French General Election

Tide Is Turning in Favor of Socialists

By Jean Longuet

WE HAVE now only two or three months to run before the French General Election and, naturally, all the political and Parliamentary life of the country is dominated by this prospect. Every party is preparing itself for this great battle and is acting accordingly.

The Chamber which was elected in May, 1928, and whose mandate will end in a few weeks' time, was returned chiefly under the influence of two big factors. On the one hand the cause of reaction and capitalism had been helped considerably by M. Poincaré's "National Union" policy and by the weakness of the Radicals, and more especially of their leader, M. Herriot, who two years before, in 1926, under the pressure of the big banks, had joined the very "Nationals" who had overthrown the "Cartel" Cabinet (M. Herriot's as well as M. Painlevé's).

The result of this policy of course influenced most of the more moderate Radical elements in favor of "National Unionism."

The other big factor in the elections of 1928 was the mad tactics of the Communists. My English readers must not forget that France, together with Germany and Czechoslovakia, has been one of the three countries of Western and Central Europe where the mystic revolutionary propaganda of Moscow has, unfortunately for the Labor and Socialist Movement, been the most effective. In 1928, although they had already lost most of the more cultured element in the working class, the Communists nevertheless obtained more than 1,000,000 votes (in a country where—women having no vote—we have only between 8,000,000 and 9,000,000 voters).

Moscow's Change

With the second ballot system in force again in France since 1924 it was, of course, possible for the Communist elector, after having voted for his candidate at the first ballot, when the latter had no chance of election, to transfer his vote at the second ballot to the Socialist, or even to the more progressive of the two remaining bourgeois candidates. This is what the French Communists did at the 1925 municipal elections.

But since that time Moscow has changed its views. They have ordered their innocent French adherents not to trouble any more as to whether a Socialist or an extreme Nationalist or Conservative was finally elected, and everywhere to support their representatives at the second ballot.

The result was that in 55 or 60 constituencies where a Socialist or an advanced Radical ought to have retained the seat a reactionary was elected. Those 55 or 60 seats lost by the Socialists (and Radicals) entirely changed the majority of the Chamber. The political life of France—and to a certain degree of the whole of Europe—was transformed for a period of four years, merely because of the folly and ignorance of the Russian "Comintern."

Since 1928 many changes have taken place.

All over France, except in the suburbs of Paris and in a few constituencies in the North, the great majority of the Communist voters of four years ago have gone back to the "old party," the S.F.I.O. (French section of the Labor and Socialist International). In all the by-elections in the provinces for the last two years the Communist vote has gone down by 50,



FINLAND FASCISTS SURRENDER.—Finland Fascists were going to overthrow the government recently, armed themselves with the machine guns and rifles shown in the picture—and quit flat when they were opposed. One of their leaders committed suicide.

60, and even 80 per cent, while the Socialist Party has already won ten new seats, and in every other case gained many votes. The Radicals have meanwhile lost several seats, which the Socialists have gained. But the Socialists themselves have also won several seats from the reactionaries, or so-called "Moderates."

The "National" Governments

Meanwhile the "National Governments" of MM. Tardieu and Laval, which have become more and more typically plutocratic and Nationalist in character, have provoked a growing dissatisfaction among the masses of the people, in the working-class, and among the peasants and small land-owners, who play such an important part in French politics.

Their recent support of the Bank of France, to whom they lent two milliards of francs in order to save it from its own bad management; the milliards lent, under the same conditions, to the General Transatlantic Company, the "Aeropostale," the reactionary bankrupt land-owners, "Les Agriculteurs de France," and the foreign reactionary Governments of Yugoslavia, Roumania, Poland, and Hungary, have created much discontent, and have been denounced in several heated Parliamentary debates by the Socialist leaders, Leon Blum, Vincent Auriol, and Georges Monpet, as well as by the Radicals, Daladier and Herriot.

Meanwhile an important change

has occurred in the composition of the Ministry itself. Upon the death of M. Laval's War Minister, the jingoist and militarist, Maginot, the Premier attempted to pull off a great political plot. Under the pretext of the "gravity of the European situation" and the "German menace," this astute little politician from Auvergne tried to build up another "National Government" of the 1926 Poincaré type. He offered the post of Foreign Minister to M. Herriot, expecting that he could make capital out of the Radical chief's well-known "patriotism," not to say Chauvinism.

The Reaction Unmasks

The Radicals, however, whose troops are everywhere preparing for the coming electoral battle against the "Nationals," could not accept such a proposal without committing suicide, and, of course, they refused.

So, having given up all hope of achieving this risky combination, M. Laval has simply repaired the old Cabinet with similar elements as before, and meanwhile dropped M. Briand, whose departure from the Quai d'Orsay after seven years of tenure (a very rare case in French politics) has created a great sensation, not only in France but all the world over.

For years reaction, which has been rampant in most of the Cabinets France has known since 1926, had been able to make capital out of the fact that the great "friend of peace," Aristide Briand, was

still at the French Foreign Office. Under cover of Briand's international prestige, as our comrade Frossard wrote in the *Populaire*, "the hypocrisy of a policy of reaction was disguised." The real situation only came to light, with brutal frankness, when Briand, betrayed by most of his own colleagues in the Cabinet, was defeated last summer by M. Doumer at the Presidential Elections.

Socialists and Briand

As far as the Socialists are concerned, their relations with Briand have been of a most strange and paradoxical character. Just before the war this former propagandist of the revolutionary general strike, seemed to most of our comrades the worst type of renegade; Jaures had once denounced him after he had broken the back of the 1910 railway strike as "l'aventurier."

When after the war the same Briand began his tenacious action in favor of a policy of peace and reconciliation between the nations the Socialists gave him the most cordial support, in spite of all the bitterness of the past. The Quai d'Orsay was, however, frequently under the influence of our old traditional diplomacy of intrigue and prestige (more especially in regard to Yugoslavia, Poland, Rumania and Hungary, whose Fascist dictators found support among our high officials, while in their hatred and fear of the "Anschluss" of Austria with Germany they were more or less pre-

pared to support the restoration of the Hapsburgs).

I would not say that Briand personally altogether favored such schemes, but neither did he oppose them with vigor. But in spite of all, it was he who had said: "As long as I am in the Quai d'Orsay there shall be no war," and because of these words the Socialists were prepared to forgive him much.

Just before Lausanne and Geneva "the Man of Peace" was dismissed by M. Laval on the hypocritical pretext of "bad health," and the "Nationals" who had voted for the previous Laval Cabinet supported it again on January 22 last under its new and more reactionary aspect.

Socialists Ready to Fight

And now we are approaching the big battle throughout the country. The French Socialist Party has never been in better fighting form. We have already candidates nominated in more than 500 constituencies and most of them have already begun a vigorous and enthusiastic propaganda campaign all over the country.

The elections were first supposed to be held on April 17 and 24. But our "Nationals" expect to make great capital out of the fear of the success of Hitler's "Nazis" in Germany in April and at the beginning of May, so that the elections will most probably be postponed till the end of May; but it is most likely that their expectations will not be fulfilled, because in spite of the appeals made to Nationalist prejudice and blind fear, the masses of French Labor will give proof of their class-consciousness as well as of their unconquerable love of Socialism, peace and democracy.

Rolph Promises Mooney Decision by April 21

SAN FRANCISCO.—After holding a conference with his adviser, Judge Matt I. Sullivan, Gov. Rolph has announced that he will give his decision on the Mooney case by April 21, when he leaves for Richmond, Va., for the governors' conference. He says that he will stay in his office at the capitol—a rare phenomenon with the much-traveling governor—for two weeks previously and give most of his time to consideration of the Mooney record.

The Misery of the West Virginia Miners—A

By Amicus Most

THE twisting, curving, steep but excellent modern concrete highways that not so long ago were mountain paths, and not so long before that Indian trails, form a vivid contrast with the surrounding scenery that still give evidence of the pioneering days. Virgin forests, antiquated log cabins, Daniel Boone's cave, almost echo the struggles of a brave and dauntless people driven from the comparative safety of the estates of the wealthy Virginia planters by that great desire for freedom and happiness so inherent in the American people.

Poor whites, formerly indentured servants, and ex-convicts who were willing to risk all in the struggle against the Indian and nature to wrest a piece of land that they call their own. Then slowly and relentlessly a new and complex industrial age swept upon these hills and took from them their newly won farms and drove

them into the bowels of the earth to dig coal that the wheels of industry might keep moving. In the midst of the still virgin forests rose ugly, soul defiling coal tipples, oil and gas well derricks, and filthy company towns. And now these pioneers are engaged in a new warfare, a far greater one, far beyond their comprehension, but more bitter and with less possibility of immediate victory—the class war.

Prostitution Is Rife

It is needless to go into the details of that struggle. They have been much written about in the columns of *The New Leader* and other journals. Arnold Hoffman in his recent article ably described it. They are familiar to all Socialists. Ignorance, starvation, disease, cold, squalor, and a rate of industrial accidents that has left a terrible trail of death and cripples in its wake have become the ordinary routine of life. A horrible amount of child prostitution

among girls of an unbelievably young age who are selling their bodies for loaves of bread is prevalent. An ugliness out of which can never grow the much talked of American "culture" is stunting whole future generations.

Aligned against them in this terrible class war are all the forces that wealth and the state can command. Police brutality, company thugs, the weapons of eviction and starvation are persistently used. Worst of all is the treachery and dishonesty of the so-called leaders of the John M. Lewis type. All of this has reduced these once free hill people to a condition of life to be matched by no group of workers since the middle ages with the possible exception of some Orientals.

But it has not daunted their spirit. They are still ready and anxious to fight for freedom. They are still rebels—they are still willing to die fighting. It was not difficult to recruit an army of a thousand miners to "capture" Lo-

gan county in the famous armed march. Men who knew they might never return gladly took up arms in the struggle to unionize the West Virginia "murder belt." They would do it again today. They only await leadership. In spite of the betrayal by their former leaders they still have faith in a "Union." They are anxious for some one to come in and show them the way out. They will follow anyone who can promise them freedom. Witness their swift flocking to the Communists in the National Miners Union. Of course, the Communists with their tactics have lost them and they are again waiting for some one.

These workers have achieved one thing, a simple form of "class consciousness." They think, act, and feel as workers. There is aspirations for a middle class among them. Prosperity came to them, and the million psychology which has become philosophy of the mass American workers, never

The Socialist Appeal to the Working Class

Principles, Not Personalities, Offered

By Alex Schwartz

Signed articles of contributors do not necessarily mean that they represent the declared policies of the Socialist party and of The New Leader.

SHERIFF FARLEY of New York was honorably discharged from office in February. The principle of honesty in public office has been "vindicated," and the righteous citizenry of the City of New York can now lean back and resume the even tenor of their ways.

Some of our good Socialists are telling their friends and fellow-citizens that if they had voted for a Socialist sheriff, he would not have disgraced the City and outraged the sense of decency of public-spirited citizens. There is no guaranty of that, but it is probably true that a candidate of our selection might have proved more honest than the average run of Tammany picked office holders.

The American voter may be politically illiterate, but even he vaguely senses that our members are the same flesh and blood as our Republican and Democratic opponents. Some voters do not believe we are any more honest personally. But most of them would nevertheless vote against us because they fear Socialism.

We who understand Socialism, know that their fears are groundless, and also know that if the rest of humanity understood Socialism, they too would eagerly welcome its advent. Therefore our immediate task is unquestionably an educational one. We must teach humanity what Socialism is.

Is Graft Immoral?

To stress honesty in public office serves only to confuse the masses. Because as a matter of fact, under a capitalist code, Sheriff Farley and the host of other so-called dishonest officials are doing nothing immoral. Their acts are merely illegal, (and so is jay-walking in many communities.) Almost any voter would say concerning grafting that he would do the same thing if he had the chance. To try to arouse his indignation at something he admits he would do himself is futile.

The most casual analysis of "graft," "larceny," "profit" and "interest" shows that all have a common denominator: unearned income and exploitation. Giving legalized benediction to "profit"

and "interest" does not change their essential characteristic of getting as much as possible and giving nothing in return or as little as possible in return. That is recognized today as "good business" principle, and ethical. The philosophy underlying larceny and graft is identical. Sheriff Farley and many other grafting public officials are simply practising the capitalist code which is universally acknowledged and praised in all other business activities.

How futile these discourses on "honesty" of public officials really are, will be apparent if we can visualize an honest administration with no need for reform. Many American cities have it, including Milwaukee; and a number of European nations, for instance England and Germany. But industrial autocracy, want, disease, illiteracy, squalor, insecurity and war still remain as long as private profit and capitalism remain. Even Socialist officials in England, probably all of them strictly honest personally, failed to change these conditions, because they failed to strike at fundamentals, including "private profit." They did not introduce Socialism. (But note that masses of Englishmen continued voting for Socialism nevertheless, because irrespective of defection by Party leaders, and despite conservative slogans and falsehoods, many of them had been made class-conscious and had been taught that

it was important to abolish capitalism and substitute International Socialism as a system of life.)

Self Interest and Democracy

It should therefore be our task with the electorate to replace the philosophy of private profit with that of the "community of interest" which all working people really have.

Nor should we confine ourselves solely to discourses on the general welfare. Many a naive voter is temporarily drugged on the eve of election with that line by unscrupulous politicians. The more needy and perhaps more sophisticated person is appealed to by them with the lure of self-interest. In the form of a few dollars given to him directly, perhaps some food or coal, or a job for himself or others.

We Socialists are in the fortunate position of being able to combine in our appeal both "general welfare" and "self interest." And self-interest can very readily be the cornerstone of our appeal.

We can tell the voter that in a Democracy, the goal is the greatest good to the greatest number. That if each voter is intellectually honest with himself, and votes strictly for his own selfish interests, it is a very proper functioning of Democracy. That thereby we can ascertain what is really for the greatest good of the greatest number. Whereas if each voter speculates on what is good for the community, he will probably be de-

luded or mistaken in a field as vast as that, and we cannot ever really count noses and receive a mandate as to what is for the good of the great majority.

To show in what respect the masses, who have nothing, would gain by the elimination of private profit and the abolition of the exploitation of man by his fellow-man, is not a difficult task for most Socialists. If in connection with our perennial Socialist propaganda, we apply a principle pointed out by mental scientists, taken advantage of by advertisers, preachers, politicians, base-ball players, artisans, artists, etc., namely, the value of constant repetition, we will make quicker headway than hitherto.

Pound At Fundamentals

We should incessantly pound at fundamentals, at systems, in as colorful and as varied a way as we can, but at the same time not being diverted from our purpose. The task of teaching persons' honesty, ethics, etc., is taken care of by most writers, preachers, teachers, magazines, newspapers, etc., outside the Socialist Party. In this age of specialization our Party should teach Socialism.

Especially at this time in America we are unable to compete with, nor should we divert our too limited energies to music, painting, athletics, bourgeois personal morals, reform movements, etc. I do not refer here to our private, per-



FEDERAL CONSTRUCTION "AIDS" JOBLESS.—For two years Hoover has claimed that Federal construction aids the jobless. It does. Here's the proof. These jobless workers would have no home and no place to cook the vegetables they have begged were it not for the fact that a Federal building job, long delayed, has given them a hole they can crawl into. This is the real Hoover-Garner relief program in action.

Federated Pictures

sonal, social and cultural activities. I mean that considering our present condition, it is not essential that on the political field we give an inferior musical recital, ballet, art exhibit, lecture course on sex neuroses, etc., especially when such matters are being handled by specialists through private enterprise much better than Socialist novices could do them. Participation and management of such affairs by Socialist amateurs, through Socialist Party effort, would not render them Socialistic, would not render them Socialistic.

The same holds true with the subject of reform. It is not our province, commendable though reform and music may be; and will only serve to confuse the vast majority as to "What Is Socialism."

Furthermore, we are not aiming to effectuate reforms, even through the use of "Socialistic moral codes," wielded by good, outstanding, honest Socialists. We are striving to revolutionize the system of society. We know that with the introduction of Socialism, it will automatically follow, because of changed environmental factors, that it will be just as impossible for human beings to be otherwise than honest, as it is impossible to survive and be strictly honest in a Socialistic sense under Capitalism today.

Too often however, do our political campaigns sink to the level of bourgeois reform movements or mere bids for office for outstanding intellectuals in our party. The old parties, especially which ever one happens to be out of office, can easily match us in promises of reform.

It is therefore difficult to blame the masses who refuse to desert the two old parties (both of them more experienced in office than the Socialist Party), especially since the conservative parties usually give the people the reforms which they as well as we promise.

One can hardly blame the many other millions who consider voting a waste of effort. They have not been taught by us that there is anything worth while to support.

As for those voters who have been lured to us partly by magnetic personalities. Sometimes these magnetic personalities leave us for other causes or movements. John Spargo, Ramsay MacDonald, and even Scott Nearing, are examples of intellectual leaders who have left us and drew with them multitudes who had been drawn to the Party partly by the "magnetic personality."

The Power of a Philosophy

Sometimes the magnetic personality leaves us because of death, as for instance in the cases of Eugene V. Debs, Victor Berger and Meyer London, (though Debs, Berger and London did their best to prevent the party from extolling them as individuals.

But in any case, many of those voters who came to us partly because of magnetic personalities, eventually leave us for a new love in some other party; or follow the personality to his new fancy. Some voters, becoming disillusioned and disgusted, see in the Socialist Party no vital difference in personnel or principle from those of the Republican or Democratic parties, and withdraw from further political activity altogether.

After being grounded in scientific International Socialism, even the desertion of a Debs or of Karl Marx himself, or the advent in the Conservative parties or in the Socialist party of a new Moses or a new Christ with promises of an immediate Messianic era, would have little or no effect on an intelligent, class-conscious proletariat. They would still demand the abolition of capitalism and the introduction of International Socialism. Nothing else would satisfy them. Because they would know that nothing else could "establish peace and happiness on earth."

A Challenge and An Opportunity for Socialists

ed their ranks. It is therefore, a comparatively simple matter to translate that class consciousness into a comprehension of the only way out—Socialism.

The "union," as we know it, no matter how powerful, cannot bring them freedom. In a bankrupt industry, with a vast reserve of a quarter of a million of unemployed miners, it is impossible to win strikes. Complete Socialism or at least nationalization of the coal industry is the only thing that can bring them freedom and plenty. And this can only be achieved by the seizing of political power by the workers.

But this they have yet to learn. Years of the A. F. of L. policy of "rewarding your friends and punishing your enemies" in politics has left its mark. Even such courageous, honest, and militant leaders as Frank Keeney, although recognizing the necessity for Socialism, still cling with the idea of working with the old parties in or-

der to win temporary advantages through friendly sheriffs and judges.

But the splendid work of the L. I. D. Emergency Committee, the Brookwood Labor College and the Socialist Party in relief and organizational work has built up a friendship and trust among the miners. This paved the way for the educational work carried on by the L. I. D. Chautauqua, the Brookwood group, and later by Murray Baron and myself for the Socialist Party, and I might add an increasing understanding of the need of working class political action.

The Entrance Into Politics

The West Virginia Mine Workers Union has taken what will probably prove to be the historical step of organizing the Independent Labor Party of West Virginia to function in the five counties of the Kanawha valley. Their statement of principles makes it clear that they are unalterably opposed to the two old capitalist parties and

in favor of a complete program of Socialism. They have also agreed upon "harmonious" action with the Socialist Party in the state and there will probably be a mutual endorsement of candidates with some of the Socialist Party candidates running on their ticket.

Unfortunately from the viewpoint of the Party the relief work and the organizational work among the miners was not carried on in the name of the party and under the direction of the party. In the minds of miners that work has not been directly associated with the S. P. If that had been the case, undoubtedly the entire group consisting of approximately 15,000 miners and their families would have come into the party in a group. In western Pennsylvania where the Party has assumed that leadership miners are now joining the party.

But, political action would be futile without a strong militant fighting union to assure the counting of the votes and to enforce the

victories won at the ballot box. Political action and industrial action in those areas must go hand in hand. When the United Mine Workers in West Virginia years ago were led by Socialist Party members both the union and the party were strong.

Rank and file workers everywhere are disgusted with such so-called leaders as John M. Lewis, and in our fear to prevent our interference in union affairs or the reawakening of DeLeonism in our ranks we must not lose sight of the fact that workers are awaiting new leadership and that revolutionary movements will start among those naturally rebellious elements of the American proletariat who "have nothing to lose but their chains." It must also be borne constantly in mind that unless we act, leadership will be taken by the Communists or the fake labor leaders that may finally result in causing the workers to lose all faith in either unionism or in political action.

Four Negro Miners Go On Trial in Kentucky

Nine Workers To Face Court This Monday

Lack of Adequate Defense Funds Endangers Lives of Defendants

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

WINCHESTER, Ky.—Are the four colored heroes of the Harlan coal mine war to be sent to the electric chair? This is the question that is the center of interest in this Blue Grass section as the time for the trial of the nine defendants, confined in the Clark County jail here, approaches. The cases will be called up next Monday in the court of Circuit Judge D. S. Shackelford.

The men involved are the Harlan union coal miners who were sent here by the coal barons of that field on the framed-up charges of slaying Jim Daniels, a Black Mountain Coal Corporation mine guard thug, in the fatal clash between striking miners and gunmen at Evarts on May 5.

Those who are now destined to feel the heavy hand of the Harlan coal company prosecution (which may send some of them to the death chair) are Andrew Hench, Henry Oliver, Ganzie Banks, and Elzie Phillips, colored, and Chester Poore, Elbert Shadrick, Charles Shadrick, Pless Thomas and Roscoe Dameron, white.

The men have been confined, since the battle of Evarts, either in the filthy jail at Harlan, or in this place, to which they were brought on the notorious change of venue procedure granted by Judge D. C. Jones at Harlan.

To Have White Jury

Bitter race prejudice exists among the middle class white men of this Blue Grass section, who will undoubtedly be on the jury to try these colored men. That is what intensifies the gravity of the situation they face.

Among the workers in the Harlan field race prejudice is unknown. They are splendidly loyal to each other in their common struggle. No such situation as has appeared here could have arisen had the trials been conducted in Harlan.

The situation of all nine men is desperate. Just how the attendance of union coal miners, who can testify to their innocence, is to be obtained is the problem which confronts the General Defense Committee, which is defending them. The time is short, and so are the committee's funds, which were mainly used up in the Mt. Sterling trials.

But one thing is certain. Witnesses must be brought from Harlan to Winchester. Which means that the friends everywhere of these poor mountaineer victims of the coal trust must immediately come to their rescue, with funds directed to the General Defense Committee at 555 West Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

Thomas in Stamford Monday

STAMFORD, Conn.—The Stamford Socialists have arranged for a lecture by Norman Thomas in the Burdick High School Auditorium, Monday, April 4, 8 P. M., on "The Breakdown of Capitalism."

THE FREETHINKERS

Jose Miguel Bejarno will speak on "Mexico's Fight for Free Thought," under the auspices of the Freethinkers of America, in the Steinway Building, 112 W. 57th St., Sunday, at 3:30 p. m. At 2:30, Major Jos. Wheeler will speak on "Magna Carta and Liberty."

Bosses Seek to Slash Longshoremen's Pay

In spite of a one year's contract which the owners of the ship lines signed with the International Longshoremen's Association only six months ago to cover the New York piers, the employers have asked the union for a wage reduction, which has just been decisively rejected by a vote of the membership. In making the present agreement last fall the longshoremen had already conceded a cut in the overtime rate from \$1.30 to \$1.20 per hour. Now the owners wanted a semi-annual adjustment which would slash the hourly wage of 85 cents. The ship lines claimed that the falling off of shipments and the decline of the cost of living justified some relief in the form of lower labor costs. The union replied that the depression had hit the workers too and that a wage reduction coming upon the already diminished earnings due to partial and total unemployment would only make their lot worse.

Ohio Strikers Weigh Plea for General Strike

8,000 Miners Now Out in Fight for Better Wages

COLUMBUS, Ohio.—(FP)—Unless an agreement on wage scales is reached by April 1, miners of Ohio and the West Virginia Panhandle will not only strike, but will ask national officials to call a general strike all over the country, declared President Lee Hall of District 6, United Mine Workers, where 8,000 are already out.

Meanwhile Brig. Gen. Ludwig C. Connelly, commanding the National Guard observers in the Hocking Valley strike zone, is pushing a proposal for a six months truce, with a government umpire to see that both sides observe armistice terms. Gen. Connelly did not suggest terms but said differences were "petty" in view of the "thousands of underfed and under-clothed children" of the striking miners. How an armistice could help children who were underfed before the 25 per cent cut Feb. 1, he did not indicate.

Theatrical Unions Consider Cuts for Opera Workers

Following a plea of Manager Giulio Gatti-Casazza of the Metropolitan Opera House that the members of the staff take wage reductions to cut down expenses and help make the continuation of opera possible next season, representatives of the unions involved have indicated a willingness to consider the matter. Previously they had summarily rejected all such proposals. Conferences have already been held between the management and Edward Canavan, Chairman of Local 802 of the American Federation of Musicians, and James J. Brennan, President of the Theatrical Protective Union No. 1. Discussions with the leaders of the Grand Opera Choral Alliance are to follow.

Cleveland General Defense Arranges Concert for Miners

A concert to raise money for the defense of the Kentucky miners will be held under the auspices of the Cleveland General Defense Committee at the Women's City Club, 1826 East 13th street, April 22. Cedarwall of the National General Defense Committee will address the audience. Admission will be 35c.

Engineer Union Fight Is Taken To the Courts

Members Level Charges of Corruption Against Officials—Violence Is Reported

CHARGES of corruption in the International Union of Operating Engineers were again brought to light by two court actions. In the Bronx Supreme Court Justice Joseph M. Callahan heard testimony in the suit of eighteen members of Local 125 to restrain union officials from interfering with their rights as members. The plaintiffs testified that they had been arbitrarily deprived of employment by union officers.

In the meantime these complaining members and some thirty others had already obtained an order by a unanimous decision of the Appellate Division granting them the right to carry out an audit of all the union's records. Their request had previously been denied by Supreme Court Justice Isidore Wasservogel. The accounting order was granted on the basis of accusations that the officials had taken members into the union illegally, that they had wasted and misused union funds, that they had increased the local dues from \$4.25 to \$6.50 a week, that they had blacklisted members making it impossible for them to obtain work in New York City and that they had called strikes without good cause and often for their own profit.

The plaintiffs in both suits have been particularly bitter against the International president, John Possehl, and the man whom he has appointed supervisor of the local, Patrick C. Commerford. The supervisor has complete power over the local, supplanting the will of the membership. Commerford has been under indictment for a year on a charge of criminally conspiring to force a builder to buy material from a company in which he was interested by threatening the builder with a strike. The indictment was upheld by the Appellate Division last summer and Commerford must now stand trial.

Possehl narrowly escaped death last May when a gunman opened fire on him, International President Arthur M. Huddel and Frank E. Langdon, editor of the union's paper. Huddel was mortally wounded and Langdon was blinded in one eye. Only two weeks ago the police of Washington, D. C., arrested four men and a woman on a charge of plotting to assassinate the officials of the International Union of Operating Engineers. The first victim was to have been C. E. Haury, International representative.

B'sville Bazaar Offers Gala Closing Events

The Bazaar of the Brownsville Labor Lyceum will last until Sunday evening, April 3, 1932. Ten booths of attractive merchandise must be sold out in the last few days. One of this year's features is the restaurant being conducted under the supervision of the Socialist Consumers League, Br. No. 8.

Phil Lynch and his "Pennsylvanians" supply the music for the dancing. Concerts are given every evening. Some of our prominent Jewish stars appear as well as kiddies. Sunday night will be Socialist night, and all party members are invited for the evening.

Milliners Join Issue With Hatters' Union

The insistence of the Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers Union that it will only deal with one employers' association, the Women's Headwear Group, with whom it recently signed an agreement has been put to the test by the declaration of the National Association of Ladies Hatters, claiming to represent 75 of the manufacturers of the better grade millinery, that it would not deal with the union.

President Max Zaritsky of the Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers Union has reaffirmed the union's determination to deal with only one organization of employers and stated that if any members of the Women's Headwear Group also belong to the National Association of Ladies Hatters they will be held strictly accountable for their observance of the terms of the collective agreement between the union and the Headwear Group.

N. Y. Dress Union Wins First Disputed Case

The dispute which was the immediate cause for the severance of contractual relations between the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union and the Association of Dress Manufacturers has been settled in favor of the union. This was the first case which came before Adolph Feldblum who was reelected as Impartial Chairman by the four parties to the new collective agreement just as it appeared that the absence of an impartial chairman would bring about a difficult situation.

The union contended that in the Goldy Ann Dress Co. shop the employer had forced resignations from four workers just before the general strike by withholding their pay. After the strike he had re-employed them without their former privileges and when the union had protested he had dismissed all the employees and hired new ones. This the union declared was a lock-out. The slowness of the association in agreeing to an impartial chairman had made it necessary for the union to take matters into its own hands. The association had insisted that the union wait until an Impartial Chairman be appointed.

Cloak makers Put 8 Demands To the Jobbers

Conferences of Union Will Soon Be Held With Contractors

FOLLOWING the lines laid down in the demands to the cloak manufacturers set forth in The New Leader last week, the International Ladies Garment Workers Union asked the jobbers organized in the Merchants Ladies Garment Association to comply with eight requests in formulating the new agreement to replace that expiring June 1. Among the chief demands are the following:

1. Jobbers shall only employ as many sub-manufacturers as they can supply with full time work. Sub-manufacturers shall only work for a single jobber. The jobber shall be responsible for labor conditions in the shops of his sub-manufacturer.

2. The impartial chairman shall prescribe a uniform set of books for the industry. He shall have the right to examine these books at any time and he shall do so at the request of the union in order to check up on violations.

3. When a jobber sets up an inside shop he shall cease to be a member of the Merchants Ladies Garment Association and shall sign a new agreement with the union as an inside manufacturer.

4. The Unemployment Insurance Fund shall be re-established with this difference from the former fund, that the contributions shall be paid by the employers, including the jobbers, at the rate of 3 per cent of the total weekly payroll in each establishment.

It is understood that conferences will next be held with the contractors organized in the American Cloak and Suit Manufacturers Association. The Brooklyn contractors have intimated that they will want a separate agreement.

Just Off the Press!

"AS I SEE IT"

By Norman Thomas

A brilliant presentation of the possible development of capitalism within the next decade. In this book, Norman Thomas surveys various proposals for economic planning and analyzes them in the realm of the practical.

"AS I SEE IT" by Norman Thomas and a NEW yearly subscription to THE NEW LEADER for only \$3.00

Regular Prices—
"AS I SEE IT"—\$2.00
ONE YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION—\$2.00
SAVE \$1.00

FILL OUT THE FOLLOWING BLANK

THE NEW LEADER
7 E. 15th Street,
New York City.

Enclosed find check for \$3 for "AS I SEE IT" AND A NEW YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION TO THE NEW LEADER.

Name.....
City.....
State.....

NOTE: If you are a subscriber, you may order the paper sent to a friend who is not on our list and keep the book selected for yourself.

National Socialist Drive for \$50,000 Opens

Fund Is Sought To Begin Fight In the Nation

Marx Lewis to Take Charge of Campaign From Washington Office

(By a New Leader Correspondent)
WASHINGTON, D. C. — Impressed with the existence of an unprecedented opportunity of making the 1932 national campaign the most telling in which the Socialists have ever engaged, the national executive committee of the Socialist party has taken the first step to insure the success of the campaign.

By the unanimous vote of the committee, a drive for a \$50,000 campaign fund, to be divided equally between the national campaign committee and local committees, has been authorized. Marx Lewis, director of the United Socialist Drive of 1929, has been authorized to conduct the drive.

One half of the total fund will be raised by the time the national convention adjourns in Milwaukee in May, and will be used to place organizers in strategic areas prior to the opening of the campaign, to gear up Socialist machinery everywhere, make available tons of literature for distribution both in industrial and agricultural sections and to get branches throughout the country prepared for the national contest.

Early Drive Decided On

The decision to make an early start was prompted by the realization that funds made available early enough to get off to a flying start will be doubly effective, and will make funds obtained during the campaign count for several times the value they would otherwise have.

National drive headquarters have been opened by Lewis at 907 Fifteenth street, Washington, D. C., where a corps of volunteer assistants will be drawn from the local Socialist group to take care of the detail work involved in arousing party branches throughout the nation, and other sympathetic groups, to the need of a united, nationwide and concerted effort to leave nothing undone that will make 1932 a year of historic significance for Socialism in the United States.

The plan of campaign, as outlined by Lewis, and approved by the national executive committee, provides for the adoption of the following methods:

1. A nation-wide personal appeal to all who have stood by the party during past emergencies, and will now want to help take advantage of the opportunities.
2. Mobilization of more than 700 branches and locals of the Socialist party for the undertaking of affairs by which the quota of each will be sufficient to provide the total sought in the nation.
3. A series of regional conferences in the more important centers, at which party leaders will speak to local groups about the need of providing the quota set for those sections.
4. A series of dinners and other affairs to be held immediately before and immediately after the national convention, so that prominent delegates to the convention may visit enroute to Milwaukee every city in which there is an organization.
5. Special drives in sympathetic

organizations, conducted by committees to be named for that purpose. Detailed plans under each of these headings are being prepared at the Washington headquarters, and will be announced in the Socialist press next week. In the meantime Socialist branches desiring to conduct affairs with prominent party leaders as their speakers are asked to communicate with Lewis. Due to the short time remaining, every party local and branch can make their affairs doubly effective by getting an early start on arrangements. Requests for speaking dates are expected to begin to pour in within the next few days, as a result of a letter which has gone to various parts of the country.

Hoan Proposes Milwaukee Open a Bank

(By a New Leader Correspondent)
MILWAUKEE.—A movement to put the city of Milwaukee in the banking business was started this week. Such a bank is being proposed as "the safest bank which human ingenuity can devise." The usual bank rates of interest would be paid, and money might be withdrawn virtually on demand.

The suggestion comes from the advisory committee of the Socialist Mayor, Daniel W. Hoan. It has the tentative approval of the Mayor, who has asked the committee to ascertain all the legal obstacles which the plan might encounter. The committee asked the State Banking Department today if the city would need a bank charter. The Mayor believes the city broad enough, basing his opinion on a Supreme Court ruling that Wisconsin cities have authority to invest municipal funds in railroad securities and other private enterprises.

Investment of the city bank's deposits would be limited to bonds of the city and county of Milwaukee, under the plan proposed. Bond issues in Milwaukee are restricted to 5 per cent of the assessed valuation of property. Municipal and county bonds ordinarily pay interest of 4 to 4.75 per cent. The depositors would get 3 per cent.

The Milwaukee Employers' Council, rabid anti-union employers' organization, has endorsed five non-partisan aldermen and four non-partisan supervisors. Alderman Samuel Soref, non-partisan, Sixth Ward, whose name headed the list of the endorsees, begged newspaper reporters to publish a repudiation of this endorsement on his behalf.

Hillquit to Speak Tuesday For Rand Women's Group

Morris Hillquit will be the speaker at a special meeting of the Women's Committee of the Rand School next Tuesday afternoon, April 5, at 2:30 p. m., in the studio of the Rand School. Members of the Women's Units of the Socialist Party are particularly requested to come. Mr. Hillquit's topic will be "Europe's Struggle for Survival." Tea and refreshments will be served after the address.

POWYS AT THE GROUP

John Cowper Powys, famous novelist and critic, author of "Wolf Solent," will speak on "The Enjoyment of Literature," Tuesday evening at 8:30, in the Auditorium, 150 W. 85th street, under the auspices of The Group. On Sunday at 4:30, the distinguished actor, Leslie Howard, now appearing in "The Animal Kingdom," will speak on "Some Aspects of the Theatre."

Huge Parade To Mark N. Y. May Day Fete

Procession and Union Square Demonstration Will Be Held on Saturday

TWO hundred delegates of more than 100 Socialist, labor and fraternal organizations met as the May Day Conference Monday and adopted plans for the celebration of May Day as submitted by Julius Gerber on behalf of the Socialist party.

As May Day this year falls on a Sunday and there is an ordinance against parades on that day, except for the military and the Salvation Army, Gerber proposed that the parade should be held on Saturday, April 30, to be followed by a mass demonstration at Union Square. The discussion showed great enthusiasm for the parade. Several pointed out the necessity for dramatizing unemployment and the demands of the party and the progressive labor movement. George Steinhardt presided.

An executive committee of 25 was elected, with instructions to spare no effort in getting the support of labor organizations so that tens of thousands of workers shall march in the parade. This committee is to obtain the cooperation of the Workmen's Circle schools, the Socialist Sunday schools, the Young People's Socialist League, the Young Circle League, the Rebel Arts and other organizations to help make the demonstration colorful. It is expected that several thousand children will march and sing and that many attractive banners and posters will be on display.

Sol Polakoff of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union and Julius Gerber were elected chairman and secretary, respectively, by the executive committee.

A meeting of the committee will take place this Saturday at 2 p. m. in the Rand School.

Bori, Tibbett, Jagel To Sing at the "Met" Rand School Benefit

With a program including Lucrezia Bori, Lawrence Tibbett, Nannette Gullford, Frederick Jagel, Ezio Pinza, and many other prominent stars of the Metropolitan Opera House, the Sunday night concert which is being held on April 17 for the benefit of the Rand School promises to be an unusual event.

Tickets are now on sale in the office of the Rand School at the very reasonable scale of 50 cents to \$3.00. The committee which has been very active in promoting the endeavor consists of: Mrs. Bertha H. Mally, chairman; Mrs. Jacob Blaufarb, co-chairman; Mrs. Sophie L. Turbow, Mrs. Adolph Warshaw, Mrs. William Karlin, Mrs. Abraham Lehman, Mrs. Adolph Held, Mrs. Ben Josephson, Mrs. Louis Waldman, Jacob Blaufarb, Mrs. Lilly Shore, Mrs. Anna Weiss, Miss Kate Waranoff, Charles Shapiro, Mrs. Henry A. Pearlman, Mrs. Alexander Kahn.

Labor Temple

The Sunday program at the Labor Temple, 14th street and Second avenue, will be as follows: At 5 P. M., Dr. E. G. Beck will speak on the Plays of Susan Glaspell; at 8 o'clock, Dr. Eliot White will speak on "Can We Be Too Radical?"

Branch One, Pioneer Workmen's Circle Group, To Celebrate Its 40th Birthday This Sunday

ONE night in a dismal room in Delancey street, New York City, forty years ago a group of Jewish workers met and founded a movement which no one present anticipated would become a nation-wide organization. This was the first group of the Workmen's Circle which today has branches throughout the nation and 70,000 members.

Here were gathered Jewish workers from Russia, Roumania, Poland and other nations, workers who fled from racial discrimination and economic exploitation. Hammered together by persecution abroad, this sense of solidarity brought them together in this new organization to help each other in sickness, unemployment and death.

Forty years have passed and American capitalism has witnessed a profound revolution but

in the meantime the Workmen's Circle has also expanded to a national organization. That first branch organized in Delancey street will celebrate its fortieth anniversary on Sunday, April 3, with an elaborate program of festivities.

In the afternoon the members will gather in the National Theatre at Houston street and Second avenue to witness a Yiddish play. That night there will be a banquet in Central Plaza Hall, 111 Second avenue, beginning at 7 o'clock. Louis Waldman will be the toastmaster and the speakers will include the following: Abraham Cahan, editor of the Forward; B. Charney Vlodeck, manager of the Forward; Norman Thomas, Harry Rogoff and James Oneal.

The New Leader extends Socialist greetings to Branch 1 of the Workmen's Circle.

DEBATES — LECTURES — FORUMS

THE COMMUNITY FORUM OF THE COMMUNITY CHURCH

Now meeting at Temple Beth-El, Fifth Avenue and 74th Street
SUNDAY, 3 P. M.—PROF. JEROME DAVIS
"Unemployment: What Can We Do?"

11 A. M.—LON RAY CALL
"Prejudices: Good and Bad"

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 5th, AT 8:30 P. M.

JOHN COWPER POWYS speaks on

"THE ENJOYMENT OF LITERATURE"

Admission Members 50c — Non-Members 75c

AT AUDITORIUM The Group 150 WEST 85th ST.

THE PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE

At Cooper Union
Eighth Street and Astor Place
At 8 o'clock

Friday evening, April 1st
DR. E. G. SPAULDING
"Reason Unbound: Greek Thought"

Sunday evening, April 3rd
DR. MARK VAN DOREN
"Poetry and Metaphor"

Tuesday evening, April 5th
PROF. FREDERICK BARRY
"The Philosophical Significance of Contemporary Theory"

At Muhlenberg Library
300 West 33rd Street
At 8:30 o'clock

Thursday evening, April 7th
PROF. E. G. SPAULDING
"Realisms, Old and New"

A MILITANT PROGRAM

for the Socialist Party of America

A statement of left-wing policy for the consideration of members of the Socialist Party and the delegates to the forthcoming National Convention.

Drawn up by party members and endorsed by two score active and prominent Socialists in various parts of the country.

Pamphlet of 16 pages. Single copies, 5 cents. 25 copies, \$1. 50 copies, \$1.50. Postage extra.

SEND ORDERS TO

MAX DELSON
ROOM 1212, 270 BROADWAY
NEW YORK CITY
Also, on sale at RAND BOOK STORE
7 East 15th Street, New York

Bronx Free Fellowship

1591 Boston Road, near E. 172d St.
Sunday Evening, April 3rd, 1932
8 P. M.—ARTHUR D. REES on:
"Giving and Taking"

9 P. M.—FREDERICK J. LIBBY on:
"What Will Come Out of Geneva?"
MUSIC — ADMISSION FREE

THE NEW HISTORY SOCIETY

Presents
OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD
Editor of The Nation,
Speaking on
"MY PLAN TO PEACE"
Final Lecture of the Season
Sunday Eve., April 3, 8:30 promptly
Ballroom of the Park Lane Hotel
48th St., East of Park Ave.
FREE ADMISSION

INTERNATIONAL GREEN SHIRT BALL
SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 9 P. M.
ESSEX HOUSE
160 CENTRAL PARK SOUTH
Public invited. Admission \$1

MODERN SUN. SCHOOL CAMP ASS'N

Sunday, April 3
4 P. M.
at

Brooklyn Labor Lyceum
949 WILLOUGHBY AVE.

Admission: 50 Cents
After 6 P. M. 60 Cents

LABOR TEMPLE

14th Street and Second Avenue
DR. EDMUND B. CHAFFEE, Director
5 P. M.—DR. E. G. BECK
"Susan Glaspell's Plays"
7:45—STANLEY A. DAY
Organ Recital
8 P. M.—DR. ELIOT WHITE
"Can We Be Too Radical?"

INGERSOLL FORUM

Pythian Temple, 135 W. 70th St.
Sunday, 6 P. M. Admission 25c
April 3: ARTHUR GARFIELD HAYES
"THIS BELIEVING WORLD"
Atheist Tract and Catalog Free
American Association for the
Advancement of Atheism
307 E. 14th St. New York City

Freethinkers of America

SUNDAY, APRIL 3rd
Steinway Bldg., 115 W. 57th St.
2:30 P. M.—Major Joseph Wheeler
Class in Bible Criticism
"Heaven, Earth and Hell"
3:30 P. M.—Mr. Jose Miguel Bejarano
will deliver an address entitled
"Mexico's Fight For Rebirth"
Admission Free Questions and Discussion

Tell Your Friends You Saw Their Ad
— The New Leader.

THE MAY DAY EDITION OF THE NEW LEADER WILL BE FILLED WITH ARTICLES ON PROPAGANDA AND ORGANIZATION. SEND AND DISTRIBUTE THIS EDITION AT YOUR MAY DAY MEETINGS. SEND TWO CENTS PER COPY PREPAID TO ORGANIZATIONS OUTSIDE OF NEW YORK.

Milwaukee Makes Plans for Convention

Socialist Activity Is Reported From Many States as New Branches Form

(By a New Leader Correspondent)
CHICAGO.—With the election of additional delegates reported to Socialist national headquarters, and the appointment of all necessary local committees in Milwaukee, plans for the convention are taking definite shape. Arrangements have been made to secure one of the finest halls in the city for the sessions, which will start Saturday morning, May 21. For the nominating session, the Milwaukee comrades have taken the biggest hall available.

New Locals Reported

Illinois, Evanston (North Shore branch, local Cook county): R. E. Wolsey, secretary, 1310 Chicago Avenue.

Michigan, Ann Arbor: E. E. Linton, secretary, 630 Second street.

Michigan, Boyne City: J. H. Linch, secretary, 215 W. Michigan street.

Michigan, Flint (Branch No. 2): S. Samuskar, secretary, 131 E. Madison street.

New Jersey, Trenton: Wm. C. Kauffman, secretary, 657 Centre street.

New Jersey, Paterson: Adolph Dolder, secretary, Box 55, Great Notch, N. J.

New York, Buffalo (Women's Auxiliary): Hazel V. Bowers, secretary, 64 Ruspin avenue.

Ontario, Hamilton (Y. P. S. L.): Russell A. England, secretary, 22 Emerald street, South.

Pennsylvania, Delaware County: George R. Cooper, secretary, 7251 Redbourne road, Upper Darby.

Pennsylvania, Fayette City (Kers-town branch): Joseph Kuebler, secretary, P. O. Box 341.

Virginia, Lynchburg: Phillips B. Freer, secretary, Lynchburg College.

Connecticut

STAMFORD.—Local Socialists hope to reap good results from the Thomas lecture April 4th. Meetings have been held for weeks, with August Claessens, Jasper McLevy, J. E. Gorman and Ben Blumenberg as speakers.

HARTFORD.—A. A. Heist is to speak Sunday afternoon at the forum which has been taken over by the party. The L. I. D. lecture series, so successful, will probably be repeated next year.

NEW HAVEN.—Norman Thomas will speak in New Haven on May 12 on "The Downfall of Capitalism." Jasper McLevy and Martin F. Plunkett will speak at an open-air rally for May Day on the evening of April 31. A card party will be held at Fraternal Hall, Monday, April 11.

EASTON.—A new local has been organized in Easton with 14 charter members.

BRIDGEPORT.—Twelve branches are represented in the newly organized Central Committee. Jasper McLevy heads the state's delegation to the Milwaukee convention.

HAMDEN.—A Socialist leaflet dealing with the failure of the Hamden Bank and Trust Co. is to be printed. Local Socialists will hold a musicale May 7th at the home of the Ottosons, 36 Mills street. The branch is mourning the death of Ambrose Cadari.

Michigan

It is important the new party locals elect a chairman, financial secretary and a recording secretary; hold business meetings at least once a month, write to the state secretary often and render a financial report at least once every three months; get some Socialist Party letter heads; issue credentials to your active members as voluntary organizers; give them application blanks and other supplies and send them out to get new members; arrange meetings and picnics in your district and send to the state organization for speakers; get subscriptions for the Socialist press; get some leaflets and distribute them; organize study classes and study Socialism; send to the Secretary of State at Lansing and get a copy of the election laws. And don't forget to hold a county convention and nominate a full ticket.

DETROIT.—Branch No. 1 of the local Socialist Party calls upon delegates to the coming national convention to nominate Norman Thomas for President and Tom Mooney for Vice-President. Actors and directors of plays recently produced by the Yipfel Circle, the Socialist Party, the Yugoslav Federation and other organizations, have formed the Workers' Theatre of Detroit to develop dramatic talent within the working class and to present plays dealing with subjects of interest to workers, the sponsors say. According to present plans, at least, one play will be produced each

month. The first program, consisting of a pantomime and a short peace play, will be presented some time in April.

Massachusetts

The state secretary reports that seven unemployment meetings have already been held in cities around Boston. Attendance ranged from 40 to over 200; the audiences have been very sympathetic. These meetings will be continued until the outdoor speaking season begins.

For the past few weeks, at least one application for party membership is sent into the office every day. There are now over 50 members-at-large who need only a little help to begin organizing. Two of these new members have already sent in six other members each. Many of the applications come from places which have not had a Socialist meeting for years. The S. E. C. voted to hold the state convention in Springfield. Plans were made to arrange a number of meetings for delegates going to the convention, in Worcester, Ware, Palmer, Chicopee, etc.

Texas

DALLAS.—Ida Crouch Hazlett will speak in Texas for several months, following E. M. Lane, state organizer. Lane recently organized a local of 63 members in Fort Worth and got seven subscriptions to Socialist papers. A thousand leaflets were also distributed. There is much interest in the Socialist movement throughout the state and a full Socialist ticket will be nominated for the fall election.

Nebraska

With a 100 per cent membership increase in the Omaha local over three months ago, and with the applications for charters from Lincoln and North Platte, prospects for a large Socialist vote in Nebraska are greatly improved. On the charter application from North Platte there were twelve names, while forty-seven charter names were on the Lincoln application.

Organization of a Bohemian local in Omaha was started March 30. Locals will probably be formed at Wahoo and Hastings, also. Although a place on the state ballot is not yet assured, petitions demanding that the Socialist candidates be on the ballot are nearly completed. A full state ticket will be put in the field, according to the state secretary, Samuel Lerner, of 2512 Caldwell street, Omaha.

Oregon

Socialists of Oregon are devoting all their efforts to reestablishing the Socialist Party's legal standing in the state, which was lost during the period of the war. In the last two elections, 1928 and 1930, the Socialist Party's candidates appeared on the ballot as Independents.

The law provides that only legal parties are entitled to free space in the pamphlet that is mailed to every registered voter in the state. Independents have to pay \$50 a page and in the last election the Socialist Party purchased two pages. If the party had legal standing it would have four pages free. It is excellent propaganda for the party and a legal standing will enable voters to distinguish between Socialist candidates and independent candidates.

Oregon readers of The New Leader are urged to circulate the nominating petitions of the party. Albert Streiff, National Committeeman, obtained 60 signers in a rock-ribbed Republican community in less than two hours. The sentiment is changing in favor of the Socialist Party and signatures can be easily obtained. Petitions can be obtained from the state secretary, Charles Kolb, 401 Labor Temple, Portland, Ore., and every Socialist and sympathizer in the state is urged to get a supply immediately and help to give the party a legal standing.

Ohio

At a county convention March 13 at the Yugoslav Hall in Girard delegates from Warren, Girard and Hubbard organized to form a Trumbull County Central Committee. Albert Beatty, Warren, was chosen organizer, Harry Fuller, Hubbard, recording secretary, and J. R. Thomas, Hubbard, financial secretary. The central committee will meet again April 17 at the Yugoslav Hall.

Nominating petitions for state candidates were sent out this week to locals and individuals in twenty-four counties. Under Ohio law 30,000 signatures must be obtained, and these must include signers in at least thirty-five different counties. Circulation of petitions is to start immediately. All signed petitions must be certified by a notary in the county where the signatures are solicited, and returned to the state office of the party by August 1. The State Executive Committee has authorized the printing of 50,000 state platforms. Two hundred copies of the Socialist unemployment insurance bill have been printed.

The state secretary will send an appeal for support to one thousand Ohio ministers. A copy of the resolutions adopted at the recent Ohio Pastors Convention, together with the address delivered by Joseph Sharts before the convention and an outline of the Socialist unemployment insurance bill, is to be sent to each minister. They are being asked for financial support and for help in circulating petitions.

AKRON will soon have a local. Sidney Yellen, state secretary, is organizing it. Sunday, April 3, there

will be a mass meeting and installation of members already signed up. Those interested should get in touch with Yellen, 305 Prospect-Fourth Bldg., Cleveland.

CLEVELAND.—An English-speaking branch has been organized in the Collinwood section as the 32d Ward Branch. Twelve members were taken in. Officers are Frank Yontes, financial secretary; Louis Jartz and Roy Hoyt, organizers, and Marty Fay, recording secretary. Meetings are held every Tuesday evening at the Slovenian Workingmen's Home, 15335 Waterloo road. A lecture and dance will be held March 30. Dr. F. W. Walz will speak.

To secure better cooperation among the branches, a city bulletin is being published. The first issue, gotten out by Max Klein, clearly demonstrated the value of the bulletin. May 21 is the date set for the Y. P. S. L. annual inter-racial dance, to be held at the Glenville Masonic Auditorium. Yugoslav Branch 27 will hold a dance at the Slovenian National Hall on April 6. On April 17 a concert will be given at the Jugo-slav Workers National Home, West 130th street and McGowan avenue, under the auspices of Yugoslav Branch No. 6. Over one hundred workers heard Joseph Martinek and Noah Mandelcorn talk on unemployment insurance at a meeting arranged by the Bohemian Branch, March 17.

Virginia

The State Executive Committee meets Sunday, April 3, at 2 P. M., in the local Socialist headquarters, 708 East Freemason street, Norfolk. Va. G. Cary White will be used by the State Committee this summer as lecturer and organizer.

State Secretary George leaves April 4th on a three weeks tour. His schedule is: Bedford C. H., April 5; Lynchburg, 6th; Salem, 7th; Roanoke, 8th; Meadowview, 9th; Abingdon, 11th.

LYNCHBURG.—A local with 11 charter members was formed here last week, at a meeting attended by the State Secretary. Officers for the first three months are: Chairman, W. L. Gibson; recording secretary, James R. Henson; financial and corresponding secretary, Phillips B. Freer, of Lynchburg College. Six of the members are students. Comrade Gibson is secretary of the Central Trades and Labor Council.

Pennsylvania

NEW CASTLE.—Organizer Carl Leathers reports headquarters has been opened in Carpenters Hall, 12½ South Mill street. A Socialist library is being built up with voluntary contributions. Marie McDonald will speak in the Trades and Labor Hall on April 8th at 8 P. M.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY Local is back on the map with the organization of its first new branch in many years at Vandergrift, where M. C. Henry and L. G. Peters have succeeded in launching a promising new organization.

The State Office of the Socialist Party urges that all petitions demanding the pardon of Alfred Hoffman, Hosiery Workers' organizer, framed on a conspiracy charge in Monroe County last year, be forwarded to the state office immediately they are filled. Blank petitions are at the state office.

PHILADELPHIA.—Sunday, April 3, 8:30 P. M., at 3009 Ridge avenue, George Simpson, instructor at Temple University, will speak on "War—What For?"

New Jersey

A general state-wide membership meeting will be held Sunday, April 3, at 9 A. M. in Polish National Hall, Roselle street, Linden. Candidates for U. S. Senator and for presidential electors will be held. National convention delegates will be instructed and plans made for the campaign. Bring your membership card.

NEWARK.—A special meeting to nominate candidates for the general election will be held Tuesday, April 5th. Organizer Rosenkrans urges all members attend and to bring their dues books. David Harris will be the speaker at the forum this Sunday, at the St. Regis. Nathan Fine will speak the following Sunday on American Communism.

PATERSON.—The next meeting of the new branch will be held Saturday, April 2, at Oakley Halls, 211 Market street, at 8 P. M. All readers of the New Leader, as well as their friends, are invited. There will be a short talk on "The Future of the Socialist Movement in Paterson" by the secretary.

New York State

DELEGATE CONFERENCE.—Delegates to the National Convention will meet at Peoples House, New York, Sunday morning, April 10th, at 10 o'clock. The purpose of this conference is to consider the route which the New York State delegation will take to the National Convention, and the expense of the delegation in making the trip. Questions in the Agenda of the Convention may also be considered. It is understood that New York State visitors to the convention can accompany the delegates and receive the same treatment in the matter of rates, but such persons should get in touch with the state secretary or with Executive Secretary Gerber of Local New York City.

The Nassau, Richmond and Suffolk district has elected G. August Gerber of Richmond County delegate. S. W. Christensen of Nassau County was the choice for alternate.

MOUNT VERNON.—August Claessens of New York will speak in

Mount Vernon on Friday evening, April 15th, under the auspices of Local Mount Vernon. A. Belsky of New York will address Local Mount Vernon at Workmen's Circle Hall, South 3d avenue, on Thursday evening, April 7th.

HEMPSTEAD.—James Oneal, editor of the New Leader, will represent the Socialist Party at the Forum meeting of the Hempstead Branch to be held at Odd Fellows Hall, Hempstead, on the evening of April 15th. The branch is endeavoring to secure some prominent old-party representative of Nassau County to debate.

OLEAN.—A local of the Socialist Party has been organized in Olean, Cattaraugus County, with twenty-four charter members. The next meeting will be held at the residence of the temporary secretary, Frank P. Loeffler, 1312 Washington street, on Sunday, April 3d.

Utah

OGDEN.—William R. Snow of Washington is speaking on an organization tour of the far west. At Umatilla, La Grande and Enterprise in Oregon he had good meetings. Good meetings were also held in Idaho at Caldwell, Boise, Twin Falls and Idaho Falls. Several of the meetings were packed to the doors. The meeting at LeGrande, Ore., was the first one held in 14 years and as a general rule the meetings have had good publicity in the press. Snow will probably tour Montana also where there are good prospects for the party in several counties.

Lecture Calendar

(All lectures begin at 8:30 p. m. unless otherwise indicated)

SATURDAY, APRIL 2

Esther Friedman, "Women in Politics," 57 St. Marks Place, Manhattan; Women's Branch, Workmen's Circle.

SUNDAY, APRIL 3

Morris Hillquit, "Europe's Struggle for Survival," 11:00 A. M., Burnside Manor, Burnside and Harrison avenues, West Bronx Socialist Forum.

August Claessens, "The Average Mind and the Roots of Prejudice," 96 Avenue C, Manhattan; 6th A. D. Branch, Socialist Party.

Dr. George Catlin, "The Crisis in Contemporary Socialism," 600 West 181 street, Manhattan; Washington Heights Branch, Socialist Party.

MONDAY, APRIL 4

Esther Friedman, "Women and the

World Crisis," Forward Bldg., 175 E. Broadway, Manhattan; Jewish Socialist Verband.

Bradford Young, "Amos and Andy—Symptoms of Industrial Waste," 167 Tompkins avenue, Bklyn.; Williamsburg Branch, Socialist Party.

Amicus Most, "The Socialist and Labor Situation in West Virginia," meeting place to be announced, 11th A. D. Branch, Socialist Party.

Charles Solomon, "Current Events," Assembly Hall, Building F, Amalgamated Cooperative Houses, Bronx. Socialist Party Branch.

TUESDAY, APRIL 5

Amicus Most, "The Socialist and Labor Situation in West Virginia," 218 Van Sicken avenue, Bklyn. 22nd A. D. Branch 3, Socialist Party.

August Claessens, "The Love of Money and the Struggle for Existence," 789 Elamere Place, Bronx; 7th A. D. Branch 3, Socialist Party.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7

Samuel Orr, Esther Friedman, George I. Steinhart, and others, "The Present Depression and the Socialist Way Out," 20 E. Kingsbridge road, Bronx; 8th A. D., Socialist Party.

August Claessens and others, "The Present Depression and the Socialist Way Out," Paradise Manor, Mt. Eden and Jerome avenues, Bronx; 2nd A. D. Branch, Socialist Party.

FRIDAY, APRIL 8

B. C. Vladock, "Socialism in the Light of American Experience," Paradise Manor, Mt. Eden and Jerome avenues, Bronx; Mid-Bronx Socialist Forum.

Jacob Panken, August Claessens, William M. Feigenbaum, "The Industrial Depression and the Way Out," 48 Ocean Place, Bklyn.; Brighton Beach Branch, Socialist Party.

Jacob Panken, August Claessens, William M. Feigenbaum, "The Industrial Depression and the Way Out," Savoy Mansion, 64th street and 20th avenue, Bklyn.; Bensonhurst Branch, Socialist Party.

Jacob Panken, August Claessens, William M. Feigenbaum, "The Industrial Depression and the Way Out," Workmen's Circle Center, 2202 Mermaid avenue, Bklyn.; Coney Island Branch, Socialist Party.

Herman Bye, "The Public Debt," "Socialism and Trade Unionism," 327 E. 9th street, Manhattan; 8th A. D. Branch, Socialist Party.

Esther Friedman, "Women, World Builders," 722 Prospect avenue, Bronx; Workmen's Circle Women's Branch No. 87.

Nervous and irritable? It's a warning . . .

that elimination is delayed—that you're absorbing intestinal poisons. Ex-Lax acts safely and gently to rid the body of unhealthful wastes.

Ex-Lax has been the family laxative for nearly a quarter of a century and its popularity is constantly increasing as the years go by. Ex-Lax is prescribed by numerous physicians and is recommended by millions of users, because it is the most pleasant and the most dependable laxative known to science. It is eagerly taken by children as well as grown-ups.

Keep "regular" with
EX-LAX
The Chocolate Laxative

Fred Spitz, Inc.
Florist
Now at
74 SECOND AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY
Telephone Dry Dock 4-0355-4-8880
Not connected with any other store in New York

J. J. Goldin, Inc.
OPTOMETRISTS - OPTICIANS
Eyes carefully examined and glasses scientifically fitted—Moderate Prices.
Office open 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.
1000 Lexington Ave., cor. 100 St.
1378 St. Nicholas Ave. cor. 170 St.

SPECIAL NOTICE
Workmen's Furniture Fire Insurance Society, Inc.
MEMBERS PLEASE TAKE NOTICE
The assessment for 1932 is ten cents for each hundred dollars insurance due from all members since the first day of January.
It is advisable not to wait for the assessment notice but to make your payment now in order to avoid the rush in April and May.

Tell Your Friends You Saw Their Ad In The New Leader.

THE Workmen's Circle
The Largest Radical Working-Men's Fraternal Order in Existence
75,000 MEMBERS
\$5,000,000 ASSETS
700 Branches All Over the United States and Canada
Insurance from \$100 to \$5,000
Sick benefit, 15 weeks per year, at \$5, \$10, \$25 and \$50 per week. Many branches pay additional benefit from \$5 to \$25 per week. Consumption benefit \$400 and \$600 or nine months in our own sanatorium, located in the most beautiful region of the Catskill Mountains—besides the regular weekly benefit.
For information apply to
THE WORKMEN'S CIRCLE
175 East Broadway, N. Y. City
Telephone Orchard 4-0000

DR. A. D. ANDERSON
DENTAL SURGEON
Formerly 1788 Pitkin now at
1531 Douglas St.
Phone: Disque 0515—Brooklyn

MAX WOLFF
OPTOMETRIST and OPTICIAN
331 W. 125th Street New York City

N. Y. Socialists Urged to Vote In Primaries

Polls Will Be Open Throughout the State On Tuesday

PRIMARY DAY TUESDAY, APRIL 5.—It is necessary that every enrolled Socialist in New York State and city go to the polls Tuesday, April 5, and vote for the election of the official Socialist Party County Committee, members of the State Committee, and delegates to the national convention. In New York City polls are open from 3 to 9 P. M. Throughout the rest of New York State polls open from 12 to 9 P. M. Go to the polling place where you voted from at the last election, give your name to the inspector and ask for a Socialist ballot, take the ballot into the booth and mark a cross (X) in the voting section in front of each name, re-fold the ballot and return it to the inspector. He will tear off the stub and deposit the ballot in the ballot box. It is absolutely essential that every enrolled Socialist vote. A mailing will be sent to some 21,000 enrolled Socialists in Greater New York reminding them of their duty to vote. The latter will also contain an appeal to join the party, to subscribe to The New Leader, and to help the cause financially.

EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the educational committee and the organizers, educational directors and forum managers will be held in the People's House, 7 East 15th street, on Saturday afternoon, April 2, 2:30 P. M., to go over the season's educational work and plan for the coming year.

CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The City Central Committee will meet Wednesday, April 6, at 8:30 P. M., in the People's House. Election of the City Executive Committee is on the order of business.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIALIST LEAGUE.—The Y. P. S. L. will hold a dance and revolutionary revue on Saturday, April 30, May Day Eve, at the Rand School Auditorium, 7 East 15th street.

WOMEN'S SECTION.—Monday, April 4, Flatbush Unit, Chairman, Jennie Goldman; speaker, Frances Schaffer, 55 Snyder avenue, Brooklyn. Tuesday, April 5, Boro Park Unit, at home of Mrs. Cohen, 1369 56th street, Brooklyn. Speakers, Alice Goldberg and Esther Friedman. Tuesday, April 5, Brownsville Unit, speaker, Anna Weiss, in home of Mrs. Rutes, 849 Linden boulevard. Card will be held.

MANHATTAN.—Our unemployed meeting is the largest project we have yet undertaken. The auditorium seats 700 and it should be filled, but it requires the canvassing of every home within a radius of five blocks of P. S. 3, our meeting place. Come to 130 Charles street or to Mary Fox, 397 Bleeker street, for your assignment and circulars. A few \$1.00 tickets are still available for the "Blessed Event" April 7.

6TH A. D.—The Sunday evening forum continues with capacity audiences. Sunday evening, Comrade Claessens will give the first of a series of four lectures on "Race Prejudice." The topics are: April 3, "The Average Mind and the Roots of Prejudice"; April 10, "The Psychic Factors in Race Prejudice"; April 17, "The Economic and Social Factors in Race Prejudice"; April 24, "Fruits of Assimilation." These lectures begin promptly at 8:30 P. M. On April 9, the branch will run another card party and social gathering at 96 Avenue C.

6TH A. D.—The branch meets every Friday evening. Preparations are now being made for the big event on April 23 when a number of outdoor meetings will be held all afternoon and evening along 2d avenue culminating in a theatre party at which "All Quiet on the Western Front" will be shown under the auspices of the branch. Many street meetings in the district will advertise this performance. The topic of the speeches will be "War—Its Cause, Prevention and Abolition."

UPPER WEST SIDE.—A number of tickets for the concert of the Hail Johnson Choir given for the benefit of our branch in Carnegie Hall next Tuesday evening, April 5, are still unsold and all comrades are requested to help. Tickets can be secured from P. P. Chaiken, 741 West End avenue, telephone Riverside 9-8030.

MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS.—The meeting Tuesday discussing subsidizing a paid organizer jointly with its neighboring branches, and a proposal to levy an income tax on members of the branch for Socialist work in the district followed. Action on both proposals was postponed until the next meeting, on Monday, April 11. A resolution condemning Black-Aid was passed. At the Sunday Forum, Katherine Pollak will speak at 8 P. M. on "War in Virginia." Those still without tickets for our theatre

party "Blessed Event" on April 7, should call David Sinclair at Academy 2-1043 at once.

19-21 A. D.—Branch meetings are held every Saturday evening at 2005 7th avenue. The forum meets at the same place on Sunday afternoon at 3:30 P. M.

22D A. D.—The first meeting to organize a branch in the 22d A. D. will be held Monday, April 4. This territory includes a section of the Upper West Side. Mr. and Mrs. Morris Ginet are the active spirits. The place of the meeting will be announced.

BRONX.—Dr. Hendin's class in Marxism arranged by the Educational Committee of Bronx County in conjunction with the Y. P. S. L., will have its first session this Sunday morning, April 3, at 11 A. M. sharp, at the Bellamy Club, 904 Prospect avenue, Bronx. Admission free to party members and YPSLS.

1ST A. D.—A meeting will be held Tuesday evening, April 5, in the Workmen's Circle Center, 615 East 140th street, at 8:30 P. M.

3-4-5TH A. D.—The 3, 4 and 5 Assembly District branches will open an intense organization drive this week-end with nine outdoor meetings on Saturday night, April 2, and a rally of enrolled Socialist voters on Monday night, April 4, in the Bellamy Club, 904 Prospect avenue. Speakers at the enrolled voters' meeting will include August Claessens, Louis Hendin, Henry Fruchter, Samuel Orr, Julius Umansky, Aaron Levenstein, Tyrell Wilson and Sidney Hertzberg. On Saturday night, meetings will be held at the following corners: along Prospect avenue at Longwood avenue; 161st, 152d, 163d, 165th and 167th streets; Southern boulevard and Aldus avenue; 163d street at Fox street and Simpson street. The entire speaking forces of the party and the Y. P. S. L. in the Bronx will address these meetings. In addition to these two

events, on Friday night, April 1, the regular forum will be held in Hollywood Gardens, 896 Prospect avenue. The program is a debate on "Socialism or Capitalism" between teams representing the Y. P. S. L. and N. Y. U.

6TH A. D.—A meeting will be held Monday evening, April 4, at 2717 White Plains road, 8:30 P. M.

7TH A. D.—Samuel Orr rendered a very interesting talk on "Current Events" at the Workmen's Circle School, 789 Elmsmere place, last Tuesday, under the auspices of the branch. Next Tuesday, April 5, August Claessens will lecture.

8TH A. D.—On April 19, Tuesday evening, the branch is running a theatre party at the Ethel Barrymore Theatre, 47th street, West of Broadway. The play is "Whistling in the Dark." On Thursday evening, April 8, at 20 East Kingsbridge road, an enrolled voters' meeting will be held. The speakers will be Samuel Orr, Patrick J. Murphy, Esther Friedman, George I. Steinhardt and Dora W. Fassberg, chairman. On May 1st, at Burnside Manor, a May Day celebration at 11 A. M. This Sunday morning at the Burnside Manor, Morris Hillquit will lecture. This branch can boast of a good branch, fine Y. P. S. L. Circles, both Seniors and Juniors, and a woman's club under the leadership of Esther Friedman and Frances Schaffer, Sylvia Shore as usual playing a prominent part.

AMALGAMATED COOPERATIVE HOUSES.—Charles Solomon will speak on Monday evening, April 4, in the Assembly Hall in Building F. The meeting will start promptly at 8:30 P. M.

2D A. D.—A branch meeting will be held on Tuesday evening, April 5, in Paradise Manor, Mt. Eden and Jerome avenues, at 8:30 P. M. This is a special meeting. Arrangements are also being made for an enrolled Socialist voters' meeting for Thursday, April 7.

Free Youth

A Page of Young Socialist News

Cooperating with the Young Peoples Socialist League, The New Leader will publish monthly a full page of articles and news stories of particular interest to young Socialists. The first issue of this enlarged "Free Youth" will appear in The New Leader next week. The page will make excellent propaganda material for prospective converts. Circles are urged to take bundles of The New Leader for distribution and sale.

THEATRE PARTY.—Orders for tickets for "Blessed Event" for Thursday, April 7, should be sent to the City Office immediately.

BROOKLYN.—A Kings County Council will start functioning with representatives from Williamsburg, Brownsville and East New York, and Borough Park - Midwood - Flatbush - Bensonhurst District Councils. A committee to publish a Borough paper and leaflets has been chosen.

ANTI-WAR RALLIES.—The Manhattan comrades have completed their arrangements for their mass meeting on Saturday, April 9, at the Rand School. August Claessens and J. B. Mathews will speak, in addition to several Youth speakers, and 8,000 leaflets are being distributed. The Brownsville and East New York comrades have secured the Labor Lyceum at 219 Sackman street for Saturday evening, April 9, and will distribute 5,000 leaflets. Arrangements for a Bronx rally are being completed.

6 A. D. BRONX GROUP.—Another Yipsel circle is being organized at 2717 White Plains Road and meetings are held on Fridays at 8:30 P. M. Circle 5 Jr. Bronx. These gypsies of the Bronx are holding their meetings for the while at 615 East 140th street on Fridays at 8:30 P. M.

CIRCLE 1 SR. BRONX.—Gertrude Klein will speak on her experiences in the labor movement on Sunday, April 3, at 4 P. M. at 908 Prospect avenue.

CLAREMONT PARKWAY GROUP (12 SR. BRONX).—"The Scientific Method" will be the subject of I. Saltzman at the meeting on April 3 at 3 P. M. The charter will be presented on the following Sunday and J. B. Mathews will speak. The circle meets at 1581 Washington avenue.

CIRCLE 8 SR. MANHATTAN.—"Results of the German Elections" will be discussed this Saturday evening, April 2, at 96 Avenue C.

CIRCLE 9 SR. MANHATTAN.—A hike to Tibbett's Brook has been arranged for this Sunday. All members and friends are urged to meet at 10 A. M. at the Moshulu Parkway station of the Jerome Avenue Line. Aaron Ishien will speak on the IWW at the special meeting on Friday, April 1, at 8 P. M. at 241 East 84th street.

REVOLUTIONARY SONG GROUP.—All Yipsels are urged to join the

chorus this Saturday, April 2nd, at 8 P. M. at the Rand School. Sam Friedman is the director.

NATIONAL NOTES

HY FISH TOUR.—After several weeks of very effective organization work in Reading, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Buffalo, Toronto, Detroit and Chicago, Hy Fish, Y. P. S. L. hiking agitator, continues to the west coast, stopping off in Omaha, April 3rd, Ogden, Utah, April 5th, and Sacramento, April 7th, continuing to San Francisco, central California, and on to Los Angeles. He will start east on May 4th, stopping off in about ten towns to address Yipsel and party meetings.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—A memorial meeting for the anniversary of the Paris Commune will be held at Kingsley House, East Liberty. French, Italian and English speakers will cooperate in this Red May activity and funds will be raised for the defense of Hurlan, Kentucky, miners.

BURRELL TOWNSHIP, PA.—Black Lick has a new Socialist paper, "The Rising Sun," which is published by the local circle.

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.—A new Yipsel circle has been organized with the aid of the Toronto members. Russell A. England of 22 Emerald street, South, is the secretary.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Regular meetings are being held on Monday evenings. Dr. A. M. Schultz spoke at the last meeting. Comrade Hackemer was elected organizer and he lives at 52 Belmont street.

BRIDGEPORT and NORWALK. both of which have strong Socialist Party locals, are being invaded by the Yipsels. Aaron Levenstein and Ben Parker of the New York League have arranged to visit these cities every week-end and help in the organization of Y. P. S. L. circles. On their first trip there last week, they got quite a few names of young people who have shown an interest in our movement.

A meeting is being called in Bridgeport on Friday evening, April 1, at 8 P. M. at 708 Madison avenue. Another meeting is to be held in Norwalk on Saturday evening, April 2nd, at 60 Main street. All young people are invited to attend these meetings.

BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM
949 Wiloughby Ave. Brooklyn
Large and small hall suitable for all occasions and meetings at reasonable rentals.
STAGO 8443

LABOR TEMPLE 940-942 EAST 64th ST. NEW YORK
Workers' Educational Association
Free library open from 1 to 10 p. m.
Halls for meetings, entertainments and balls. Telephone NEEQU 10035

UNION DIRECTORY

BONNAZ, SINGER, EMBROIDERERS, TUCKERS, STITCHERS AND PLEATERS' UNION, Local 66, I.L.G.W.U., 7 East 15th St. Phone Algonquin 4-3657-3658. Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday Night in the Office of the Union. 2. Friedman, President; Leon Hattab, Manager; Morris Fishman, Secretary-Treasurer.

BRICKLAYERS' UNION, Local No. 9
Office and headquarters, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Wiloughby Ave. Phone Stagg 2-4621. Office open daily except Saturday from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Regular meetings every Tuesday evening. Charles Pfau, Fin. Sec'y; Frank P. Lutz, Treasurer; Andrew Streit, Bus. Agent; William Weingert, President; Al Bayler, Vice-President; Milton Rowcroft, Rec., Corresponding Sec'y.

BUTCHERS' UNION
Local 234, A.M.O.A.B.W. of N.A., 1 East 15th Street, Phone Tompkins Sq. 6-7234-7235-7236. Meet every 1st and 3rd Tuesday. Samuel Sussman, Isidore Left, Business Agents; J. Belsky, Secretary.

BUTCHERS' UNION, Local 174, A.M.O.A.B.W. of N.A. Office and Headquarters: Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th St., Room 12. Regular meetings every first and third Sunday at 10 a.m. Employment Bureau open every day at 6 p.m.

CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA. New York Joint Board. 31 West 15th Street, New York, N. Y. Phone Tompkins Square 6-5400. Hyman Blumberg, Sidney Rosman, Managers; Abraham Miller, Secretary-Treasurer.

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA. Amalgamated Bank Bldg., 11-15 Union Square, 3rd floor. Telephones Algonquin 4-6500-1-2-3-4-5. Sidney Hillman, Gen. President; Joseph Schlossberg, Gen. Sec'y-Treas.

N. Y. JOINT COUNCIL CAPMAKERS. Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union. Office, 123 Second Ave.; Phone Orchard 4-5900-1-2. The council meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday. S. Hershkowitz, Sec'y-Treas. Operators, Local 1—Regular meetings every 1st and 3rd Saturday. Executive Board meets every Monday. All meetings are held at 133 Second Avenue, N. Y. C.

INTERNATIONAL FUR WORKERS' UNION OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA. Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. 9 Jackson Ave., Long Island City, N. Y. Tel. RHonolides 6-8306. Morris Kaufman, Gen. Pres. and Sec.

FURRIERS' JOINT COUNCIL OF N. Y. LOCAL 101, 105, 110 and 115 of THE INTERNATIONAL FUR WORKERS OF U. S. and C. 28 West 31st Street. Phone Penn. 6-7922. Meets every Tuesday at 8:00 P. M. B. Merkin, Manager.

FUR DRESSERS' UNION, Local 2. International Fur Workers Union. Office and headquarters, 949 Wiloughby Ave., Brooklyn; Stagg 2-0799. Reg. meetings 1st and 3rd Mondays. President, I. B. Hertzberg; Vice President, Sam Groll; Business Agent, B. Kalmikoff, Secretary, Samuel Mindel; Treasurer, H. Helb.

HEBREW TRADES. 175 East Broadway. Phone Drydock 4-8610. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, 8 P. M. Executive Board same day, 5:30 P. M. M. Tigel, Chairman; M. Brown, Vice-Chairman; M. Feinstein, Secretary-Treasurer.

THE AMALGAMATED LADIES' GARMENT CUTTERS' UNION. Local No. 10, I. L. G. W. U. Office, 109 W. 38th St.; Phone Wis. 7-8011. Executive Board meets every Thursday at the office of the Union. Maurice W. Jacobs, Pres.; Samuel Perlmutter, Mgr.-Sec.; Morris W. Jacobs, Chairman of Exec. Board; Philip Oretsky, Asst. Mgr.

LABOR SECRETARIAT OF NEW YORK CITY
A Cooperative Organization of Labor Unions to protect the legal rights of the Unions and their members. 8 John Block, Attorney and Counsel, 225 B'way, Rooms 2700-10, New York. Board of Delegates meets at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th Street, New York City, on the last Saturday of each month at 8:00 p. m.

Men and Women Wanted
REQUIRING DENTAL WORK, as Bridge Work, Filling, Plates, Etc.
who cannot pay the regular dental price should call
Friday, 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Saturday, 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Sunday, 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.
At the Office of
DR. J. LUNENFELD
80 Delancey St., N. Y. C.
Between Allen & Orchard Sts.
Prices Charged as at Clinics
Ex-Ray and Extractions FREE
When Necessary

WANTED. Comrades everywhere to sell "Socialism Explained." Earn while spreading Socialism. Sample copy 10c.
W. R. RICHARDS
111 Main Avenue Indianapolis

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

AMALGAMATED LITHOGRAPHERS OF AMERICA. New York Local No. 1. Office, Amalthone Bldg., 205 West 14th St.; Phone Watkins 6-7764. Regular meetings every second and fourth Tuesday at Arlington Hall, 19 St. Mark's Place. Albert E. Castro, President; Patrick J. Hanlon, Vice-President; Frank Schel, Fin. Secretary; Rod Thenen, Rec. Secretary; Joseph J. O'Connor, Treasurer.

MILLINERY WORKERS' UNION, Local 24. Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union. Springtown office, 640 Broadway, Phone Down 7-4548; uptown office, 30 West 27th Street, phone Wisconsin 7-1270. Executive Board meets every Tuesday evening, 8 P. M. Manager, N. Spector; Sec'y-Treas., Alex. Rose; Organizers, L. H. Goldberg, A. Mendelowitz, M. Goodman, Lucy Oppenheim; Chairman of Executive Board, Morris Senblatt; Secretary of Executive Board, Saul Hodas.

MILK WAGON DRIVERS' UNION, Local 584, I. U. of T. Office: 259 W. 14th St., City. Local 534 meets on 2nd Thursday of every month at the month at Beethoven Hall, 210 E. 84th St. Executive Board meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays at Beethoven Hall, 210 E. 84th St. President and Business Agent, Max Lieber, Secretary-Treasurer.

NECKWEAR CUTTERS' UNION, Local 6380, A. F. of L., 1133 Broadway. Chelsea 3-7246. Regular meetings first Monday of every month at Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 14th Street. Gus Levine, President; A. Welner, Vice-President; E. Meyer, Recording Secretary; A. L. Berger, Financial Secretary and Treasurer; William R. Chaling, Manager.

NECKWEAR MAKERS' UNION, Local 11016, A. F. of L., 7 East 15th Street. Phone Algonquin 4-7082. Joint Executive Board meets every Tuesday night at 7:30. Board meets every Tuesday night at 8:00 in the office. Ed Gottesman, Secretary-Treasurer.

PAINTERS' UNION, Local 499, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers. Regular meetings every Wednesday Evening, at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th Street. F. Wollensack, President; Fred Wolf, Secretary; Peter Rothman, Fin. Sec'y.

BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS OF AMERICA. District Council No. 9, N. Y. C. Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and National Building Trades Council. Meets every Thursday evening. Office 63 East 23rd St. Tel. GRamercy 5-0800. C. A. Hoffman, Sec'y; Robert S. Brown, Fin. Sec'y - Treas.; I. Lefkowitz, Pres.

PAINTERS UNION, Local 761. Office, 62 East 106th Street. Tel. High 4-3141. Exec. Board meets every Tuesday at the office. Regular meetings every Friday at 8:15 P. M. 194th St. Tel. GRamercy 5-0800. Sec'y - Treas.; M. Greeninger, Recording Secretary.

PANTS MAKERS' TRADE BOARD of Greater New York. Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America Office: 31 West 15th St.; Tompkins Square 6-5400. Board meets every Tuesday evening at the office. All locals meet every Wednesday. Morris Blumenreich, Manager; Hyman Novodor, Sec'y-Treas.

JOINT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE INTERNATIONAL POCKETBOOK WORKERS' UNION. New York Joint Board, Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. General office, 53 West 21st St., New York. Phone Gramercy 5-1023. Charles Kinsman, Chairman; Charles L. Goldman, Sec'y-Treas.; Philip Lubliner, Manager.

NEW YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 6. Office and headquarters, 24 West 15th St., N. Y. C. Meets every 2nd Sunday, at every month at Stuyvesant High School, 15th St., East of 2nd Ave. Phone Tompkins Sq. 6-7470. Austin Hewson, President; Daniel McCauley, Vice-President; James J. McGrath, Secretary-Treasurer; J. J. Fahey, J. J. Bambrick, John Sullivan, Organizers.

VEST MAKERS' UNION, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. Peter Monat, Manager. Office, 31 West 15th Street; Phone, Tompkins Square 6-5400. Meetings every 1st and 3rd Wednesday evening.

WAITERS & WAITRESSES UNION
Local 1, 11 East 28th St. Tel. Astor 4-3107. Sam Turkel, Pres.; Louis Rubinfield, Sec'y - Treas. Regular meeting every 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 P. M. Beethoven Hall, 210 East 84th St. Always Look for This Label: Workers: Eat Only in Restaurants That Employ Union Workers

WATERPROOF GARMENT WORKERS' UNION, Local 20, I. L. G. W. U., 3 West 14th St. Phone, Chelsea 3-2677. Executive Board meets every Monday at 7 p.m. D. Gindoff, Manager; Saul Gitsky, Secretary-Treasurer.

WHITE GOODS WORKERS' UNION. Local 62 of I. L. G. W. U. 3 West 16th Street, New York City. Phone, Chelsea 3-2756-5757. A. Snyder, Manager. S. SHORE Executive Secretary

Important
TO NEW LEADER READERS.—In remitting funds to The New Leader for subscriptions, renewals or any other purpose do not send cash; send money orders, or checks. The New Leader cannot be responsible for cash sent through the mails.

LABOR TEMPLE 940-942 EAST 64th ST. NEW YORK
Workers' Educational Association
Free library open from 1 to 10 p. m.
Halls for meetings, entertainments and balls. Telephone NEEQU 10035

Ziegfeld's "Hot-Cha!" A Fiesta of Beauty and Song

The Week on the Stage

By Joseph T. Shipley

COLOR AND SOUND

"HOT-CHA!" Ziegfeld production of the Brown and Henderson musical comedy. At the Ziegfeld

For generous beauty and vivid flow of color it will be hard to beat the Joseph Urban settings, and the many costumes of the pleasing dancers of Ziegfeld's "Hot-Cha!" Starting in a New York night club, the party overflows to Mexico, where colorful backgrounds set the stage for swinging tunes and gay dances—not to mention Bert Lahr and the bull-fight. The bull (and other live beasts) are only incidental, but not to mention Bert Lahr would be to omit the chief fun of the amusing evening; for he hotches his way in genial nonsense all through. Lupe Velez adds a piquant sauce, with her swift and sassy personality; and Bert's "Toodles," Marjorie White, is a gay personage.

The piece has some sort of a plot, with Buddy Rogers the young boy who temporarily forgets his dear one in the hot land, until the bull-fight brings him back to his senses, and they all unite to continue the cafe under the ownership of "Alky" Bert Lahr. Through this plot surge good songs, notably "You can Make My Life a Bed of Roses," and a chorus of girls as pretty as the front-row boys could desire. "Hot-Cha!" has been compared with "Of Thee I Sing" and "Face The Music"; but that is like comparing mince pie or plum pudding with fruit cocktail! "Hot-Cha!" is a delightful cocktail of mixed fresh fruit.

THE WORKERS THEATRE ARRIVES

"DOLE BROTHERS." A Play of Unemployment. By Richard Duschinsky. Presented at the Rand School by the Workers Theatre.

Pioneer efforts in the field of labor drama have too frequently been exposed to public view while the intentions were better than the finished product. This cannot be said of the Workers' Theatre. The first production of this group of Socialist artists was seen last Friday and Saturday night at the Rand School. Two highly critical capacity audiences saw a production that carried a difficult play for more than two hours with rare minutes of monotony. When one considers the handicaps of a small, unequipped stage, and the lack of funds, the Workers' Theatre production of "Dole Brothers" becomes an achievement worthy of enthusiasm.

Duschinsky's grim play of the disintegration of a jobless worker's family, done into facile English by Anna Bercoff, might well be a model for workers' theatres. It is an answer to the complaints of playgoers that propaganda plays must be boring. But this is because in addition to being propaganda the play can stand on its own merits as a work of art. First honors should go to David Rosal who directed the play. But there is enough glory for the players—Emil Katz, Jean Weidman, Beulah Kashins, Edward Bobbly, S. K. Mirt, Manuel Agran, Morris Klein, Alex Kastenbaum, Albert Agran, Jean Greeman, and the indefatigable publicity aide, Henry V. Olneck—to go around.

MUSIC

PHILHARMONIC-SYMPHONY

BEECHAM, Guest Conductor
Carnegie Hall, Sat. Apr. 2, at 8:15
Soloists: MIRREL PIATRO, Violinist
Einar, Tchaikovsky, Dvorak, Wagner

Carnegie Hall, Wed. Eve., Apr. 6, at 8:15
Friday Afternoon, April 6, at 2:30
Handel, Beethoven, Liszt, Brahms, Mozart

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Eve., Apr. 9, at 8:15
Soloists: MIRREL PIATRO, Violinist
Tchaikovsky, Rimsky-Korsakov
ARTHUR JUDSON, Mgr. (Steinway Piano)

The Workers' Theatre is ambitious, as well it needs to be to accomplish the great task ahead of it. It has a program the final goal of which is a string of workers' theatres throughout the nation, federated in a single institution devoted to advancing the cause of Socialism.

All hail the workers' theatre movement! And after we get through hailing it, let's give it the support it must have to thrive—the support of intelligent audiences who are sick of bed-room farces, leg-shows, crook melodramas and Harvard heroes usurping the boards where living characters projecting vital ideas should be.

E. L.

New Eisenstein Film at Europa Together With "Theft of Mona Lisa"

As a supplementary short feature on the program of the German musical film, "The Theft of the Mona Lisa," the Europa will present "Romance Sentimentale," the first sound film produced by Serge Eisenstein, the famous Russian director of "Potemkin," "Ten Days That Shook the World" and "Old and New."

This film was produced by Eisenstein and his photographer, Tisse, about one year ago in Paris before their recent visit to the United States. Mme. Natasha Vysevolod, a Russian emigre living in Paris, makes her screen debut under Eisenstein's direction.

"Romance Sentimentale" happens to be the only Russian Eisenstein film which does not deal with the usual propaganda of the Soviet screen productions.

"Play Girl" at Warner And B'klyn Strand

"Play Girl," with Loretta Young and Norman Foster, is at the Warner Theatre and Brooklyn Strand Theatres.

THE THEATRE GUILD presents REUNION in VIENNA

A comedy by ROBERT E. SHERWOOD

Martin Beck Theatre

45th St. and 9th Ave. PENN. 5-6100

Evenings 8:40

Matinees Thurs. and Sat., 2:40

Beginning Monday, April 1, at 8:30 Sharp

TOO TRUE TO BE GOOD

A New Play by BERNARD SHAW

GUILD THEATRE, 52nd St. West of Broadway

Eves. 8:40. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:40

Leslie Banks in Springtime for Henry

A Bright New Farce by Benn W. Levy with HELEN CHANDLER
NIGEL BRUCE FRIEDA INESCORT
BIJOU THEATRE

45th St. West of Broadway
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

At the Fox Brooklyn



George O'Brien and Conchita Montenegro in a scene from "The Gay Caballero" this week's feature at the Fox. A New Fanchon and Marco Revue rounds out the bill.

Zane Grey's "South Sea Adventures" at Cameo

Zane Grey's battle with a giant marlin (sword fish), weighing more than 1,300 pounds and finally subdued off the coast of New Zealand, is but one of the thrilling episodes in his latest feature "South Sea Adventures," the feature attraction at the Cameo Theatre.

The struggle between this ferocious monster of the sea and Grey, which kept up for hours, is only one of the many thrilling and dramatic highlights of this picture replete with spine tingling adventures with denizens of the deep.

Paul Haakon in Dance Recital April 10th

Paul Haakon, gifted young dancer and protege of the late Mme. Pavlova, who also worked with Mikail Mordkin and Michel Fokine, having been unanimously acclaimed by both public and press for his dance recitals here two seasons ago, will give another on April 10th at the Cort Theater. Elenore Terris will assist him.

New Artists' Gallery Draws Large Crowds

The response of New York art enthusiasts to the recent opening of the Midtown Galleries Cooperative Exhibitions at 559 Fifth Avenue has been flattering indeed. The group of over thirty-five painters and sculptors who have joined in this cooperative venture, like artists the world over, desire their works to be seen by the greatest number of people possible. In addition to the high level of quality maintained, it seems to be the diversity of styles represented, with something for every taste, that has attracted so many to the galleries—a cross-section of modern American art, as it were.

"A fresh approach to the mystery play."—Atkinson, Times.

Ernest Truex

"Whistling in the Dark"

ETHEL BARRYMORE

THEATRE, 47th St., West of B'way

Mats. Wed. and Sat.

"A grand evening in the theatre. . . One of the three best written plays this season."—Theatre Guild Magazine.

"A Capital Play"

J. BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times.

"Most Laughable Comedy"

JOHN MASON BROWN, Eve. Post

RIDDLE ME THIS!

FRANK THOMAS
CRAVEN MITCHELL

JOHN GOLDEN THEATRE

West 58th St. Circle 7-5678
Eves. \$1 to \$2. Wed. Mats. \$1 to \$2
Sat. Mats. \$1 to \$2.50

GILBERT MILLER presents

EDNA HERBERT
BEST MARSHALL

There's Always Juliet

A Comedy by John van Druten

"Utterly Delightful"

JOHN MASON BROWN, Eve. Post

EMPIRE THEATRE

B'way at 40th Eves. 8:40 Mats. Sat.

MOVES TO HENRY MILLER THEATRE

MONDAY EVE., April 4th

Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

Gilbert Miller and Leslie Howard Present

Leslie Howard

in PHILIP BARRY'S New Comedy

THE ANIMAL KINGDOM

"The Season's Most Gratifying Adventure."—Percy Hammond, Herald Tribune.

STAGED BY GILBERT MILLER

BROADHURST THEATRE

44th St. W. of B'way

Eves. 8:40 Matinee Saturday

MOVES TO EMPIRE THEATRE

Tuesday, April 5th.

Monday Performance Omitted.

3 Mats. Weekly: Wed., Thurs. & Sat.

MAX GORDON presents

"THE CAT AND THE FIDDLE"

"The finest music Jerome Kern has ever written, which is the highest praise I can give a score."

—Robert Garland, World-Telegram

A Musical Love Story by

JOHNE KERN and

OTTO HARBACH

GLOBE THEATRE, B'way, 48th St.

Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30. Good Seats Available

at Box Office for All Performances

From \$1 to \$2. No Tax.

HARRY MOSES presents THE WARRIOR'S HUSBAND

A New Comedy by JULIAN THOMPSON

with a Cast Including

Colin Keith-Johnson, Katharine Hepburn, Jane Wheatley, Dorothy Walters, Al. Ochs, Romney Brent, Irby Marshall, Porter Hall, Don Beddoe, Bertha Belmore

Directed by Mark Symon—Costumes & Settings designed by Woodman Thompson

MOROSCO THEATRE 45th Street West of Broadway

Matinees Wednesday & Saturday

SAM H. HARRIS presents

Mary BOLAND J. Harold MURRAY FACE the MUSIC

A MUSICAL COMEDY REVUE

by IRVING BERLIN and MOSS HART

Book Directed by GEORGE S. KAUFMAN

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE West 42nd Street

MATS. WED. & SAT.

SAM H. HARRIS presents

"OF THEE I SING"

A NEW MUSICAL COMEDY

Book by GEORGE S. KAUFMAN and MORRIS RYSKIND

Musie by GEORGE GERSHWIN Lyrics by IRA GERSHWIN

with William GAXTON . . . Lois MORAN . . . Victor MOORE

AND A SINGING ENSEMBLE OF 60 VOICES

MUSIC BOX THEA. West 45th St. Eves. at 8:30

Mats. Thurs. & Sat.



"BLESSED EVENT"

THE LOWDOWN ON A BROADWAY COLUMNIST with

LONGACRE THEATRE, 45th Street, West of Broadway

Eves. 8:50. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:30

Warner HOLLYWOOD Broadway & 51st St.

Bros. Circle 7-5900

All Seats Reserved

Mats. Daily 2:30 50c to \$1. Eves. 8:30 50c to \$2. Except Sat. & Sun.

2nd EDITION Vaudeville Revue

with LOU HOLTZ, HARRY RICHMAN

MITZI MAYFAIR, HAL LE ROY, LYDA ROBERTI

and other BROADWAY STARS

—Midnite Show Every SATURDAY—

PLYMOUTH W. 45th St. Eves. 8:30

Mats. Thurs. Sat. 2:30

"There is fine material all through it and writing of great sympathy and humanity."

JOHN ANDERSON, Journal.

"Counsellor at Law"

with PAUL MUNI

by ELMER RICE

Author of "THE LEFT BANK"

Now Playing at the Little Theatre

IMPERIAL Thea. 45th St. W. of Broadway. Eves. 8:45

Matinees Wednesday & Saturday 2:45

ANOTHER SMASHING WYNN HIT!!

ED WYNN

(THE PERFECT FOOL) in

The LAUGH PARADE

with JEANNE AUBERT

and a 1932 Cast

"By far the best and still the funniest entertainment in town."

—GARLAND, WORLD-TELEGRAM

Holtz Holds You in Jolly Mood at the Hollywood

IT'S A LOU-LOU!

LOU HOLTZ 1932 HOLLYWOOD REVUE. Second edition. At the Hollywood.

The vaudeville-revue Lou Holtz began some six weeks ago has entered its second phase, with much the same sort of entertainment, though the merry-makers have changed. Lou Richman is the chief new acquisition with songs and dances that stirred the crowded audience more than they did this particular member. My vote still goes to Lou Holtz, and to the only other holdover from the first edition, Lyda Roberti, who certainly seems to have a good time, and certainly gives everybody else one. Aside from his master-of-ceremonies-shines, Lou Holtz ably assisted, with Harry Richman—as Hudson Bey and Sheephead Bey—in some fortune-telling fun.

Irving Aaronson and his orchestra supply good music and stunts; and Sammy Fain obliges with some of his own popular airs. There are two light and youthful dancers, a gay swift boy named Hal Le Roy, and a sweet girl—literally, the most loose woman around town; her knees and hips seem to move on ball-bearings—Mitzi Mayfair; they both should go far.

The general quality of the current entertainment has moved toward the level of burlesque, as Holtz, with his frequent comments on its "high class," recognizes. He makes frequent use of his cane, more often flowers his panted way across stage, and starts the intermission with a clever aping of the burlesque selling of booklets, with free souvenirs. Free drinks, by the way—strictly tea, coffee, and pop—accompany crackers in the lounge; and Lou Holtz keeps everybody constantly, and at moments more than mildly, entertained. One moment's skit: a man, asked how things are going, how business is, answer, "Great! Excellent!" Whereupon the questioner inquires, "Has Hoover resigned?"

Elmer Rice's "Adding Machine" to Be Given By Young Circle League

Elmer Rice's "Adding Machine," first produced by the Theatre Guild in 1923, will be presented by the Young Circle Dramatic Studio, April 9 and 10, in the former Neighborhood Playhouse, 466 Grand street, New York.

BROOKLYN

FOX BROOKLYN
Flatbush Ave. & Nevins St.

"The Gay Caballero"

with VICTOR MacLAGLEN
CONCHITA MONTENEGRO
On the Stage—Lavish New Revue
"STAGE DOOR"
8 HEADLINE ACTS
FREDDY MACK — BOB WEST

THE KING OF JAZZ PAUL WHITEMAN
and his CHIEFTAINS with
MILDRED BAILEY
Jack Fulton, Jr. — Red McKenzie
Arlen and Norman Selby

on the screen
"LADIES OF THE JURY"
with EDNA MAY OLIVER
KEN MURRAY — ROSCO ATE

ALBEE

Leading Lady in Emil Jannings's Film at the Little Carnegie Signed By United Artists

Anna Sten, whose realistic portrayal in "Tempest," the Emil Jannings success now in its fourth capacity week at the Little Carnegie Playhouse, has elicited the high praises of New York's film reviewers and fans, has been signed by Samuel Goldwyn for United Artists. The beautiful blond charmer will have leads in at least two Goldwyn productions, one of which will doubtless be "The Brothers Karamazov," starring Ronald Colman. Miss Sten should find this a choice role, for she was featured in the original German version.

"The Gay Caballero" on Fox B'klyn Screen; New Revue on the Stage

With the new low weekday admission prices definitely established, the Fox Brooklyn Theatre continues to present its varied and entertaining programs.

This week, on the screen, George O'Brien, Victor MacLaglen and Conchita Montenegro appear in an outdoor romance called "The Gay Caballero." On the stage there is a lavish new revue called "Stage Door," featuring eight individual acts. A Krazy Kat cartoon, the Fox Movietone News and another of the series of the Movietone "Magic Carpet" travelogues will also be seen on the screen.

The stage show, produced by Fanchon & Marco, features Bob Hall, noted vaudevillian. Others in the cast include: Webster & Marino, Constance Evans, Harney & Connors, Vina Zolle, twelve stage door beauties, Freddy Mack and his Band and Bob West at the organ.

ZANE GREY HIMSELF
"SOUTH SEA ADVENTURES"
R K CAMEO 42nd St and B'way

June Walker



Who has the leading role in "We Are No Longer Children," a new play by Leopold Marchand, which is at the Booth Theatre.

Blackberries of 1932 At the Liberty Theatre

Max Rudnick will present at the Liberty Theatre, Monday evening (April 4) a new colored revue conceived by Lee "Harlemania" Posner, bearing the title of "Blackberries of 1932."

The revue in two acts and 22 scenes, has book by Eddie Green, the comedian, and words and music by Thomas Peluso and Donald Heywood. Sidney Sprague arranged the dances and the entire production was staged by Ben Bernard.

At TWO Theatres

RIALTO B'way at 42nd

and **RIVOLI** B'way at 49th

Maurice **CHEVALIER** in **LUBITSCH'S "ONE HOUR WITH YOU"**

A Paramount Picture with **JEANETTE MacDonald**

Such Praise Must Be Deserved!

"Profoundly witty... finely ironic... riotously funny." —John S. Cohen, Sun.
"Sparkles with originality... charms the most exacting person." —Mordant Hall, N. Y. Times.
"Acted to perfection... extraordinary beauty... most impressive." —William Boehnel, Telegram.

The Amazing Robbery That Astounded the World! "The THEFT OF THE MONA LISA"

Sensational German Musical Film Drama with ENGLISH TITLES— Easily understood without a knowledge of German.
154 W. 55th St. to 1 p. m. 35c Continuous
CI R. 7-9129

MONEY IN THE AIR

By THETTA QUAY FRANKS with VERA ALLEN—HUGH BUCKLER Directed by ARTHUR SINCOM

RITZ THEATRE 48th St. W. of Broadway Even. 8:30; Mat. Wed and Sat. 2:30

"The Devil's Lottery"

with ELISSA LANDI VICTOR MacLAGLEN Beryl Mercer, Alexander Kirkland Paul Cavanaugh and Barbara Weeks Fifth Spring Stage Offering "APRIL FOLLY" with Patricia Bowman Ballet Corps and Roxyettes Comfort and Riley **FRED WARING** and the inimitable Roxy Theatre Orchestra

ROXY 7th Avenue Doors Open at 10:30 A. M.

Lester Cole Heads Big Stage Bill at the Hippodietrich on Screen in "Shanghai Express"

Lester Cole, popular radio tenor, will make his debut as a vaudeville headliner at the Hippodrome, starting today. He will appear in a new vaudeville production composed of seventeen male singers. This is the largest group of male voices now appearing on the vaudeville stage. Other attractions will include Harry Savoy, eccentric comedian; Webb and Lane, with Vi Maye; Lya and Wold, Lorraine and Digby, Williams and Gyor, The Honey Family, and Palermo's Dogs.

The screen feature is Marlene Dietrich in "Shanghai Express" with Clive Brook, Warner Oland, Anna May Wong, Gustav von Seyffertitz and Eugene Pallette.

SECOND WEEK
EDGAR RICE BURROUGHS' TARZAN THE APE MAN
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture with **JOHN WEISSMULLER**
JOE COOK IN PERSON
REVUE
Yasha Benichuk and Grand Orch.
CAPITOL Broadway at 51st St.

Dorothy Sands at Booth Theatre This Sunday

At the Booth Theatre tomorrow night (Sunday), Dorothy Sands, featured player of the Grand Street Follies, will join the ranks of solo entertainers, a form of theatre which has been more this year than ever before. Her performance entitled "Styles in Acting" will be the first under the management of James B. Pond.

Emil **JANNINGS** "Extraordinarily interesting." —John S. Cohen, Jr., Eve. Sun.
"... Magnificent portrayal... keenly humorous and starkly dramatic." —Irene Thayer, Daily News.
"TEMPEST" (STUERME DER LEIDENSCHAFT) with ANNA STEN
"... a genuinely brilliant actress." —William Boehnel, Telegram.
"Miss Sten able and alluring." —Mordant Hall, N. Y. Times.
3RD WEEK! Little **CARNEGIE** 146 WEST 35th Street 35c to 1 P. M.

"Caused a tense audience to cheer between gasps!" —American.
James CAGNEY in "THE CROWD ROARS" **WINTER GARDEN**
with **JOAN BLONDELL** Broadway and 50th Street 35c to 1 P. M. Monday to Friday

"BEAUTY and the BOSS" FROM "A CHURCH MOUSE" with **MARIAN MARSH** **STRAND**
WARREN WILLIAM Broadway & 47th Street 35c to 1 p. m. Monday to Friday

SHE WANTED LOVE IN THE WORST WAY — AND GOT IT!... **'PLAY GIRL'** A Warner Bros. Picture—with **LORETTA YOUNG**
VITAPHONE SHORTS BENNY RUBIN Comedy A NEW REPLY Novelty NORTHERN INDIA Newman Traveltalk
25c Mon. to Fri. **WARNER THEATRE** to 2 p. m. B'way & 52nd St. Also at Brooklyn **STRAND** Fulton St. & Rockwell Pl.

8 **ROXY ACTS** including **LESTER COLE** **MARLENE DIETRICH** in **"SHANGHAI EXPRESS"** **HIPPODROME** 6th Ave & 43rd St

THEATRE PARTIES
Party Branches and sympathetic organizations are requested when planning theatre parties to do so through the Theatrical Department of THE NEW LEADER. Phone ALgonquin 4-4623 or write to Bernard Feinman, Manager New Leader Theatrical Department, 7 East 15th Street, New York.

Timely Topics

By Norman Thomas

Inviting Fascism—Taxation and Relief for the Needy—The N. Y. Courts—The "Militant" Program—Kentucky's Bourbons

INVITING FASCISM

LAST week I commented on one rather favorable aspect of our democracy. I said that it had proved itself capable of a degree of spontaneous revolt which compelled Congress to scrap the outrageous sales tax. This week I am obliged to add that democracy will have to go farther than that and become much more efficient before it can be our way out. As a matter of fact, the confusion in Congress, the lack of any substitute plan for arranging the budget either by borrowing or by balancing, the complete breakdown of old party discipline and old party policy, is an invitation to America to go Fascist. All that seems to be lacking is the American equivalent of Mussolini. The rest we have—prejudice, economic illiteracy, national and racial passion of all sorts, a befuddled political machinery, and no adequate and efficient organization, political or economic, of the workers.

When I say that the times invite us to go Fascist I do not mean for a minute that Fascism is anything but an evil, an evil and a dangerous evil. It may give us a kind of Indian Summer of capitalism to be followed by a more terrible winter of misery, violence and discontent. Fascism can solve none of our fundamental economic or political problems. Indeed it accentuates their dangers by accentuating nationalism. Nevertheless parties in the state of the Republican and Democratic parties invite Fascism. The alternative, of course, is a strong Socialist party. We who do not want Fascism must build this party. Communism, whatever it may prove to be in the future, by accentuating dictatorship and the inevitability of violence, tends at present to play into the hands of this Fascist development.

LETTING THE SALES TAX SNEAK IN

TO go back to the subject of taxes. Of course the kind of taxes that we ought to have are income and inheritance taxes. Congress having thrown the sales tax out the front door is now inviting particular sales taxes to come in the back door or the window. A three-cent rate of postage, for instance, is nothing but a sales tax. It is not a serious attempt to balance the postal budget. If that were the idea in the minds of the Congressmen they would examine the subsidy given to publishers in the special second class mail privilege rate.

Income and inheritance taxes levied to the extent that they hurt and collected without the present possibilities of legal and illegal evasion can meet our present emergency. Nevertheless, once more I repeat that it is quite out of the question to think that one can bring back prosperity solely by taxation. That requires planned socialization. We cannot collect a proper inheritance tax in these times unless we—i. e., the government—can take over and carry on business.

HELPING WAR VETERANS AND OTHERS

ACCORDING to the newspaper despatches, Congress or at least the House, is likely to pass a bill paying in full the claims of war veterans under the adjusted compensation act. Now there might be something to say for thus paying these claims were it not that in all probability it would completely block any hope for adequate unemployment relief or for adequate help to the farmers. Any Congress that wanted to help us in the midst of this desperate depression would think first in terms of fundamental enterprises, industrial and agricultural. Those who need help are not just veterans. They are workers in significant productive enterprises who are either unemployed or else are groaning under a great burden of debts. The first thing that government ought to use its taxation power and its credit for is to relieve the unemployed by direct aid and by public works. The second thing is to relieve the farmers of at least part of the desperate weight of debts which crushes them into the position of serfs. Neither of these fundamental and forward looking steps can be taken if Congress is going to dump what it gets in the lap of the veterans. The only reason that Congress is considering this use of taxing or credit power is because Congress is subject to organized pressure by this minority of veterans. The moral is plain. Let the workers, the unemployed and the farmers organize and see what they can get from Congress.

Some of my friends who are veterans argue that at least the situation would be helped if veterans had more purchasing power. So it would. But we are not asked to consider primarily the question of indiscriminately increasing somebody's purchasing power; we are asked primarily to consider the just increase of purchasing power in the hands of those economic groups or classes who are now most privileged. That does not mean distribution according to war service in a war now thirteen years old whose veterans have got fairly good help in case they were wounded or otherwise invalided.



NORMAN THOMAS

SEABURY AND THE COURTS

NEW YORK Socialists will remember the fine work done by Charles Solomon in getting by unanimous decision of the Court of Special Sessions the conviction of Detective Lichtblau on the charge of beating up two of the members of the Yipsels, Bernard Rifkin and Jesse Gross. Now the Appellate Division in Brooklyn by vote of three to two has reversed the decision and thereby undone some but by no means all of the good work in getting a conviction for third-degree stuff. Lichtblau is said to have gotten an immense amount of political pull in action and the Appellate Division or some of its judges are very familiar with political pull in getting and keeping their jobs and perhaps in the use of them. That is one of the reasons why I can't get at all excited about Judge Seabury's suggestion that magistrates be appointed by the Appellate Division. There is nothing to make us think that that court or any bar association would have very much higher or different standards than the Mayor. They would be even less responsible to public opinion for their appointments.

In general Judge Seabury reports on the Magistrates' Court was a useful and enlightening document. I confess it is a matter of some satisfaction to me that he did not say much more than I and other Socialists said when we began to make the shocking condition of the Magistrates' Courts an issue before the workers of New York who are their chief victims.

THE "MILITANT" PROGRAM

THE published "militant" Socialist program is an admirable example of the kind of discussion which is wholesome in a party. It expresses an excellent point of view in forceful but dignified language without personalities. It shows no sign of sectarianism in an objectionable sense and is obviously intended to build up the party and not to divide it. Any criticism of it to be wholesome must be in the same spirit. In general the position taken in this program seems to me thoroughly sound. Of course, in saying this I, like other Socialists, reserve a right to differ in points of emphasis and interpretation. Its appearance in this printed form ought to do much to clear the air, and to stimulate not merely helpful party discussion but active party work.

In the "militant" program there occurs the sound observation, "Socialists do not raise hands of horror, as do the reformers, over the corruption of old party politicians, because it is a fundamental teaching of Socialism that corruption is simply the retail side of the wholesale robbery which is capitalism." True enough, especially in America, but it is also true that our political corruption and the racketeering which sometimes creeps into our unions between them awaken a distrust of government and the way in which labor would use government, which makes Socialist progress harder here than abroad. We have got to cry out against political corruption in a more fundamental sense than the advocates of mere good government, in order to win the confidence and trust of the masses. Also we have got to give an example of labor's power to give good government in the conduct of labor unions and in the standards we enforce in the Socialist party itself. That is why the victory of the millinery workers over the racketeers was so important and encouraging.

KENTUCKY BOURBON, MODERN STYLE

IN the old days Kentucky Bourbon had something to do with whiskey, now it has to do with mine owners and politicians in Kentucky more reactionary than Bourbon kings. The outrageous treatment of the student college delegation proves it. I understand that the Civil Liberties Union is now going to take up the Civil Liberties fight. In the meantime friends of Kentucky miners should not forget that the really serious charges are those pending against 45 miners indicted for conspiracy to murder; that these men are being defended by the General Defense Committee of the I. W. W. not by the Communists, and that this same committee or its subsidiary in spite of difficulties does not get relief into Harlan County, Kentucky. Indeed in that county where Communists have been active as in Western Pennsylvania it is non-Communists who have to keep up relief. It's a job worth doing! The Communists' tactics of exploiting labor struggles and examples of racial injustice for party purposes probably helps to explain the action of the Alabama Supreme Court in confirming the conviction of the Scottsboro defendants. These Negro boys are entitled to unanimous support of all workers in seeking a new trial in the Supreme Court of the United States or free pardon from the government of Alabama. It is fair to the Communists to say that in Walter Pollack they have provided a very able lawyer to take up the appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

The Important Problem of Organization "Neither Song Nor Sermon"

WHEN "efficiency systems" were something new this story went the rounds. Two merchants met, and to Brown's inevitable "How's business?" Jones briefly answered "Fine!" (those were the happy days) and then talked an arm off Brown describing a system he'd just installed. A month later they met again. Brown inquired about the system and got another earful. At the first pause he asked whether business was still good. "Business!" cried Jones, "Good Lord, we have no time to think about business—we've got our hands full running the system."

It is not a very funny story, but at that time there was a good deal of truth in it. And I'm wondering whether it hasn't been a lesson for our movement, at any rate, here in New York.

What I have in mind is not the party machinery itself—though perhaps it could be simplified at some points—but the numberless subsidiary and auxiliary and otherwise related conferences and

councils and joint committees and what-not, which we are forever creating or trying to create for this purpose or that. A few of these are really doing work which the party could not do so well. Most of them, it seems to me, are dissipating energy which ought to be spent in doing party work.

At almost every branch meeting a good part of the time is spent in electing delegates to two or three such bodies and receiving reports—usually so-called reports of progress, which means reports of nothing doing—from two or three others. Each must have its executive committee and its secretary and treasurer. Letters must be sent out, minutes kept, publicity stories concocted, plans made and revised, and by the time these preliminaries have been attended to the moment for action has gone by and the net result is a lot of unpaid bills.

I'm in favor of giving more attention to the party itself, making fuller use of its personnel and equipment under its own name, and never setting up an accessory

machine unless we are sure that we cannot do the work well without it and that we can spare the motive power to run the new machine.

To change the subject—I have been watching the business pages of the daily papers for evidence of the alleged senility of the capitalist economic system. Here are a few of the recent items that I have culled:

Niagara Hudson Power increased its assets by \$21,000,000 last year. United Gas Improvement made more profits in 1931 than in 1930 by a margin of \$1,000,000.

American Telephone and Telegraph had the best year in its history with profits \$1,000,000 above those of 1930.

Chrysler Corporation realized six times as much profits as in the preceding year. General Motors was able to acquire complete ownership of Opel, in which it already had a controlling interest.

National Dairy Products reduced its dividend meagerly by \$2,000,000,

but added \$5,000,000 to its surplus. General Foods more than offset a decline of \$2,000,000 in dividends by an increase of \$3,000,000 in working capital.

American Tobacco had larger net earnings, after provision for taxes, interest, and depreciation, in 1931 than in 1930, which had been a record year.

Woolworth also broke its previous high record, with profits \$7,000,000 above those of 1929.

Large department stores and chain-store corporations did a larger proportion of the country's retail business than ever before.

Utility and power corporations, taken as a whole, had a very prosperous year.

Bankruptcies were numerous, but the victims were mostly small and middle-sized concerns. Very commonly, instead of bankruptcies and foreclosures, we had what are called reorganizations, by which great banking syndicates got possession of mercantile and industrial enterprises.

No, I don't see any white flag

hung out from the capitalist fortress. Its walls still stand, and I don't think they are like the walls of Jericho, ready to collapse at the blowing of trumpets. Not on its weakness, but on our strength, must we rest our hope to subdue it.

A. L.

Annual Rand Dinner To Be Held on May 8

The annual dinner of the Rand School will be held at Webster Hall Sunday, May 8. An unusual program with a novel topic has been arranged. The speakers will include Heywood Brown, Terry Donoghue, Morris Hillquit, Norman Thomas, Hendrik W. Van Loon, B. C. Vladeck.

It is hoped that no conflicting meetings will be arranged for on this particular night. The dinner has been set at the very low price of \$1.50. Further details concerning the dinner can be had at the office of the Rand School.