

NEW LEADER

With Which
Is Combined

THE AMERICAN APPEAL

Founded by
Eugene V. Debs

VOL. XIII.—No. 15

SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1932

Price Five Cents

SOCIALIST SWEEP IN MILWAUKEE

Hoan Wins Record Majority—Party Elects Treasurer And City Attorney, Gains Nine Local Seats

MILWAUKEE'S workingclass gave a political lead to the nation in this week's elections by rolling up a vote that gave the Socialist Party its greatest victory since the city went Socialist in 1910.

Mayor Daniel Webster Hoan campaigned on the vital problems of Milwaukee's municipal problems and on the facts of the industrial collapse. The Socialist mayor asked the voters to repudiate the Democratic and Republican parties for their responsibility in the unemployment crisis.

The answer was unmistakable. The staggering figures of the heaviest vote ever cast in the history of the city tell the story most eloquently. Here they are:

FOR MAYOR

DANIEL W. HOAN (Socialist) 101,501

JOSEPH P. CARNEY (Non-Partisan) 62,505

A Socialist Field Day

Tremendous as was Hoan's almost two-to-one victory, it was not a personal victory. It was a triumph for the entire Socialist party and its candidates. Dr. John Murdoch, Socialist, was elected city treasurer by the sizeable majority of 38,000. The Non-Partisans had previously held this office.

The Non-Partisans, described by Mayor Hoan as Democrats and Republicans who were ashamed of their names, also lost the important office of city attorney to Max Raskin, Socialist. Raskin, young Socialist attorney, took the measure of the reaction opposition by a majority of 8,000 votes.

Carl Hampel, Socialist, was re-elected Justice of the Peace, the fourth of the five city-wide offices which contested the election.

The only solace of the thoroughly whipped Non-Partisan crew is the bare victory of their candidate for comptroller who won his place by the slim majority of 242 votes over John Banachowicz, Socialist.

Local Wards Carried

The Non-Partisan machine was badly damaged in the elections for the board of supervisors and the board of aldermen.

The Socialists increased their representation in the board of supervisors from six to nine, out of a board of 20. In the board of aldermen, composed of 27 members, the Socialists will now have 12 where they had but six. The Socialists are to contest two of the seats won by Non-Partisans in the Board of Aldermen, and they confidently expect that the recounts will give them the majority in the board.

Here are the Socialist supervisors and aldermen elected:

Supervisors

2nd.—Otto Kehrein
5th.—Herman G. Tucker
7th.—James P. Sheehan
9th.—Joseph F. Mueller
11th.—A. J. Melms
17th.—Frank B. Metcalfe
20th.—Emil Brodde
25th.—Fred Heath
27th.—Robert Buech

Aldermen

5th.—William Tesch
7th.—Alex Ruffing
9th.—Emil Seidel
10th.—Carl P. Dietz
12th.—Frank Boncel
13th.—Charles Winkelman
17th.—Paul Gauer
20th.—August W. Strehlow
21st.—William Baumann
25th.—Charles C. Shad
26th.—William Coleman
27th.—Leonard Place

Many Other Victories

The Socialist tidal wave swept the party's candidates into office wherever a fight was put up in the state.

Racine reported the election of five Socialist aldermen, two Socialist supervisors, and a Socialist school director.

Beaumont elected R. A. Weaver, Socialist, as mayor, while Iola was also good to itself and re-elected Socialist Mayor Anderson.

Mayor Hoan, who will soon begin his 17th year as Socialist Mayor of 11th largest city in the United States, was jubilant after a hard fight in which he had to face personal slander as well as unscrupulous attacks on the Socialist record and platform. Insinuations were none too guardedly made that there was "a fat pension" arranged for him at the conclusion of his next term. When the voters laughed this into silence, stories were spread that he owned much property on which he paid no taxes. Hoan was easily able to disprove both ends of this falsehood.

After the votes had been counted, Mayor Hoan, tired to the point of exhaustion, gave this message to The New Leader representative to be conveyed to the Socialists of the country:



MAYOR HOAN

Mayor Hoan's Message

"It was a million times more important that the voters of Milwaukee voted for the candidates of their own party and against this damnable system, than that they voted for me as an individual. I told the voters daily that we Socialists stood by our program; that even though they put us in jail during the war, they could not get us to change one line of it.

"We workers will go on working until we put our candidate in the governor's chair in Madison and until there is another emancipator in the White House."

In the most eloquent plea of the campaign Mayor Hoan Monday night summarized the bitter personal fight which the Non-Partisan candidates have waged against him.

Briefly he covered the record of insincerity and extravagance which the 19 "independent Blatz hotel Non-Partisans" have enacted during their past four years in the city hall.

A Blow at the System

"The 'Cut Cost of Government League,' and, after it had been discredited, the 'Voters' Council,' took up the fight waged for the Non-Partisans by their wealthy backers against the working class candidates, the mayor said.

The former organization Mayor Hoan branded as "a gang of wealthy downtown property owners trying to get out of paying their just share of the cost of improvements," and the latter "a humbug outfit of bully boys, coming from Shorewood and Wauwatosa, who are going to get a solar plexus blow on April 5."

Predicting that as soon as the Socialists get strong enough to elect the governor and a majority in the state legislature, the state will follow the example set in Milwaukee, Mayor Hoan urged the voters to remember that "Non-Partisans are only Republicans and Democrats in disguise who are ashamed of their party names."

"We can't change this whole rotten system Tuesday, but we can make a kick about it," Mayor Hoan declared in closing.

"If you go to the polls Tuesday and vote the Socialist ticket you will send the word to all the nation that you are waking up, and won't stand for this kind of treatment any longer."

NEW LEADER

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

James Oneal Editor Edward Levinson Assistant Editor

Contributing Editors:

Morris Hillquit, Abraham Cahan, Algeon Lee, Harry W. Laidler, Norman Thomas, Joseph E. Cohen, Jessie Walmsley, 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 9, 1932

Our first page last week was devoted to the parasitic character of incomes made possible by the capitalist system. We listed feeble-minded persons who are enriched from the toll of the working class and now the report filed by the attorneys of the late Joseph Pulitzer reminds us that the infant born may immediately become a master of great wealth. A new grandchild is blessed with \$338,000. This sum may easily be over a million in a decade or two.

Choose your parents if you want to be a "captain of industry" during your babyhood. It is possible, as we are still stupid enough to make and let others take.

A writer in the New York Times glorifies the exploiters on the ground that they provide work. Ignoring the present workless era, the capitalist in normal periods is like the Chinaman who puts a ring over the neck of a pelican while it catches fish. The fish cannot pass the ring and the Chinaman takes it, later giving the entrails to the pelican. Moral: Don't be a pelican. Throw the ring off your neck and be a Socialist.

If you want to know what a wreck Socialism would make of things according to the anti-Socialists just follow the news of distress, hunger and unemployment under capitalism and you will be fully informed.

Statement of the ownership, management, circulation, etc., required by the Act of Congress, August 24, 1912, of

THE NEW LEADER

Published weekly at New York, N. Y., April 1, 1932.

State of New York, County of New York, ss:

Before me a notary public in and for the state and county aforesaid personally appeared Julius Gerber, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is Business Manager of The New Leader and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, and circulation of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, and business managers are:

Publisher—The New Leader Publishing Association, 7 East 15th Street, New York, N. Y.

Editor—James Oneal, 7 East 15th Street, New York, N. Y.

Business Managers—Julius Gerber and Goldine Hillson, 7 East 15th Street, New York, N. Y.

2. That the owner is:

Owner—The New Leader Publishing Association, 7 East 15th Street, New York, N. Y.; Adolph Warshaw, President, 7 East 15th Street, New York, N. Y.; Albert Halpern, Treasurer, 7 East 15th Street, New York, N. Y.; Julius Gerber, Secretary, 7 East 15th Street, New York, N. Y.

Stockholders holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of stock: None.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association or corporation has any interest, direct or indirect, in the said stock, bonds or other securities than as associated by him.

JULIUS GERBER, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 6th day of April, 1932.

WILLIAM K. WIMPEY.

My Commission expires March 30, 1933.

The Circus Season Brings Two Shows

BARNUM and Bailey's circus gets the headlines as the national politicians arrange to get theirs under way. Governor Roosevelt, a mediocre gum shoe artist, appears to be in the lead for the Democratic nomination. His brokers present a table which shows him a winner after the first ballot. It is the old hokum of the barkers wooing the audience into the big tent.

Meantime the Jefferson Day dinner was a big success with Curry and McCooey gracing the table with their profound minds. Poor old Tom Jefferson was accused when alive of being the father of mulatto children but none who lived in the days of powdered wigs could have forecast the time when cattle brokers would pay homage to his name. If there is a statute prohibiting desecration of the dead the public prosecutor should invoke its penalties against the pork chop vulgarians who paid homage to Tom Jefferson last Saturday night.

Senator Bulkley of Ohio was the main performer at the thieves' supper. "The President of the United States can never rise higher than the source which creates him and that to which he yields," said the Ohio statesman. Oh yeah! Four years ago the Democrats proudly displayed in full page advertisements the number of bankers, corporation magnates and other "fat cats" who had invested their money in the Democratic candidate. Smith was the General Motors candidate and new models are being announced today.

Union Quarrels In the Courts

THE tendency of groups in trade unions or of officials to take their inner union conflicts into the courts in recent months has become so frequent that the members may well pause to consider what this will eventually mean for them. This has occurred in the cases of the Movie Operators, the Electricians and in the building trades in New Jersey. The courts do not approach such questions from the view of the working class and the judges are likely to build up a body of opinion that will snare the unions in legal chains that will be difficult to break. The unions build up their own codes to serve the workers but they may not be easy to fit into capitalist law. What is perfectly legitimate and necessary for a labor union may not suit the views of judges who are generally promoted to the bench after faithful service to corporations.

On the other hand, where real grievances face the members of the unions, where undemocratic practices may prevail, or if there is discrimination against certain members, the struggle for a redress of such evils should be carried on by themselves to the limit. What can be done by determined members and officials was told in The New Leader recently in the case of the Cloth Hat and Cap Makers and it should not be forgotten that it was the legal department of the city government that had selected this union for attack a year or two ago on the ground that it was afflicted with racketeering. It was a false accusation and the union had no help from the district attorney who made it.

Equal Opportunity Under "Freedom's" Flag

TWO items this week reveal American capitalism for what it is. The National Child Labor Committee estimates that in 1930 more than a million children ranging in age from 10 to 17 years were employed in gainful occupations. Then Secretary of the Interior Wilbur orders 180 million acres of the public domain thrown open to oil prospectors. Any petroleum found must be operated as a unit and permits are granted prospectors "to protect the rights of all."

Vast natural resources are thrown open to private exploitation, no doubt to encourage "individual initiative." Don't say that you do not have an equal chance at this dining table provided by the Hoover administration. Apply for a permit. But, you answer, you have no capital. That isn't Hoover's fault; it's

your own. Why didn't you accumulate a few hundred thousand or a million dollars?

So the Hoover philosophy of "individual initiative" reminds one of Anatole France's observation that the law in its majestic impartiality prohibits both the rich and poor from begging in the streets. Here is Hoover's "equality of opportunity." Leave the breadline and grab your equalitarian rights while the getting is good.

In the meantime a million youngsters are working, are being kept out of school, while over eight million workers are unemployed. Hats off while we sing that moving ditty popular in vaudeville years ago. Hon. Herbert Hoover will lead.

"I got mine, boys, I got mine."

Sugar and Filipino Independence

BY a vote of 306 to 47 the House has voted in favor of Philippine independence in 1940. The measure is now before the Senate and it is predicted that it will extend the date at least fifteen years. The islands have not proven to be as fruitful in American exploitation as expected. Of the \$160,000,000 of American capital in the islands in 1930 more than three-fourths was invested in government securities, municipals, public utilities, etc. The trade per capita with the Philippines in 1930 was only \$17 as compared with \$584.40 for Hawaii.

The most important American import is sugar which is duty free and comes into competition with the cane sugar of Louisiana and the beet sugar of Utah. Senators Broussard of Louisiana and Smoot of Utah offered amendments to the tariff bill of 1929 providing for immediate independence which was defeated only by a vote of 46 to 36. Thus Philippine independence is linked with prospective greater profits on American sugar by cutting off Philippine competition. This recalls those noble Senators who abandoned opposition to indemnity to Colombia for the robber raids of Roosevelt when it was discovered that there were rich oil deposits in that country to exploit. Our statesmen at Washington should erect sacred altars in both Houses displaying the dollar sign and attention should be directed to it when sessions are opened with prayers.

Last Week of the German Campaign

THE electoral struggle now on in Germany appears to be the most extensive ever waged in German history. The Iron Front, the armed organization of workers and republicans, held 10,000 meetings in one day and will continue this rate throughout the week. August Wilhelm, the Kaiser's fourth son, is supporting Hitler and the latter is bending every effort to win the 2,500,000 votes cast for Dueterberg on March 13.

Meantime Severing, Socialist Minister of the Interior for Prussia, has made public the documents seized in the raid on Hitler's organizations on March 17. These documents are said to confirm the belief that Hitler is supported by a large staff of former army officers who have trained his fighting units and have secretly supplied them with an extensive intelligence and espionage organization. It is hinted that as a result of the disclosures Hitler's organization will be outlawed throughout Germany.

Details of the secret preparations reported from Berlin indicate a thorough military and spy system. Local Fascist chiefs in one section were ordered to report the names of police, city officials, pastors, school teachers, Freemasons and Jews. Other documents contained mobilization plans calling for information on airports, their crews and types of planes. We may imagine the nervous tension that must disturb German workers night and day as this threat of Fascism hangs by a slender thread above them.

Soviet Starts Sowing Wheat by Airplane

NEWS of Russia in one week is interesting. It is reported that wheat sowing by airplane on one state farm has been successful and that each craft can sow 300 acres in a day. The largest ball-bearing factory in the world, built

under the direction of American specialists, has also been opened in Moscow. Simultaneously comes the news that the huge Nizhni-Novgorod automobile plant has ceased production and Soviet representatives were dispatched to make an investigation. Their findings, according to Duranty of the New York Times, have been embodied in a manifesto of the central committee of the Communist party which blames the Nizhni-Novgorod Communist and labor organizations with infraction of the "party line" and "slander of the engineering and technical personnel." Sweeping changes are ordered in these organizations and in plant management and discipline. The Industrial Gazette is said to report a similar situation in some other plants.

A threefold increase of pay of Soviet workers who are members of the Communist party is also reported as an efficiency measure. The wage increase is designed to keep pace with demands made upon the workers by the scheduled increase of 36 per cent in industrial production. It is added that "party members holding important posts would be relieved of difficulties of living within their salaries or taking outside work to augment their incomes."

An International Fighter Dies in France

THE last survivor of the First International, Camelinat, died in France March 5 at the age of 92. This old fighter for the working class had a stormy life. He was a conspicuous member of the Paris Commune, a bronze worker whose family were Burgundian peasants, and as early as 1865 he was a leader in one great strike inspired by the principles of the International which Marx had just founded in London. Together with Varlin, Theisz and Malon he was shortly afterwards condemned by the Empire as the organizer of the Paris branches of the International.

Camelinat took a leading part in the Commune and was entrusted with the direction of the mint. It was a favorite story of his that after the defeat of the Commune the Versailles papers declared that he had fled with four millions—in silver 20 centime pieces! The fact is that he arrived in London with only a few francs in his pocket after being condemned with other Communards to banishment to New Caledonia.

Camelinat was a Socialist Deputy in 1885-1889 who referred with pride to his past as a fighter in the Commune, and was elected treasurer of the Socialist party in 1905. At the Tours Congress of the party in 1920 he went with the Communist group but never engaged in the campaign of slander against his old comrades. Camelinat has passed on to join Turati whose death we reported last week.

The Socialist Fight In Horthy's Hungary

THE criminal regime of Horthy in Hungary is poised on starving peasants exploited by the great landed magnates and the Socialists, fighting against terrible odds, have had some success in reaching these rural slaves. This week a government decree ordered the suppression of Nepsava, organ of the Socialist party, and the printers' union has called for a general strike. No newspapers appeared in Budapest on Wednesday except possibly a paper representing a Fascist strike-breaking organization. The Socialists favor abstention from work throughout the nation for a half-hour while delegations visit the mayors of every town in protest against the suppression of Nepsava. A number of editions have been confiscated in recent weeks.

A Hungarian bourgeois journal published in Prague recently published forged documents which claimed to show that Czech Socialists were bribing Hungarian Socialists in some conspiratorial movement in Hungary. The documents were issued on the eve of the Hungarian city elections. The Budapest organ of the Hungarian government also published this material but the documents were proven forgeries in the trial of certain Hungarian comrades and the Budapest organ was compelled to admit that they were false.

RULED AND FOOLED

A Chicago Survey Reveals the Depths of Poverty To Which Capitalism Has Consigned the Workers

SINCE the dawn of history society has been divided into classes, one ruling and the other ruled, one riding and the other being ridden. The upper idle classes have often been divided into more or less conflicting groups but they have been one in their will to live on the toil of the laboring masses.

This has been true of monarchy and republic, despotism and democracy. In the United States we have been ruled and fooled with the fiction that all citizens are equal. The republic has been and is a *mask for concealing class antagonism and class conflicts*.

But the hideous facts burst through the sham today. The republic that was once perfectly consistent with the enslavement of the Negro is certainly capable of serving the interests of a new form of labor exploitation. And it does.

The Chicago Example

The wage worker is dependent upon the sale of his labor power for a living and when the employing class do not buy it his income stops. When his income stops he and his family face want. The class that owns the industries have the power to consign him to idleness. Over eight millions of his class are now idle. This means that over twenty millions of men, women and children are without any guarantee of their bare physical wants.

Chicago, where grafting politicians have looted the city into bankruptcy; Chicago, where robber barons levy contributions on a starving population of workers; Chicago, where machine guns of gangsters spit death in the streets and pineapple primaries determine elections; Chicago may be considered as an example of the frightful disaster that has come to the workers who can find no buyers of their labor power.

A committee representing ten or more investigating groups surveying the wreckage of city capitalism reports: "The future historian will record that the years 1931-32 was a time of threatened famine in all the great cities of the West and that only by the sending in of millions of dollars from outside sources were food riots and starvation prevented."

The Truth About Charity

And yet the great burden of caring for the distressed was also chiefly borne by the distressed themselves. "The real burden of this crisis is being borne," declares the committee, "not by any relief agency, but by the poor sharing with the poor."

That is, Hoover's "American system" of relief is an insult to the outcasts of capitalism. We are forced to crowd together to save the rent. Children are sent to relatives and the home is broken up. We are compelled to share our crusts in communal fashion. While we try to feed each other the Hoover Administration feeds millions of funds to capitalist corporations.

The committee continues. Physical health "is suffering to a degree that is little realized. It is especially marked in the cases of growing children, who are getting insufficient and unbalanced diets with resultant serious effects on their developing bodies. Lowered resistance to disease of all kinds is widespread."

Crime the Alternative

This is the fate that has come to the children of the working class. Nor is this all. The starving are being driven to petty crimes. "Stealing of food, fuel and various kinds of merchandise; breaking open padlocked gas and electric light outlets" and other practices are becoming common. Meantime fat officials at Washington deliver moral lectures against the increase of crime!

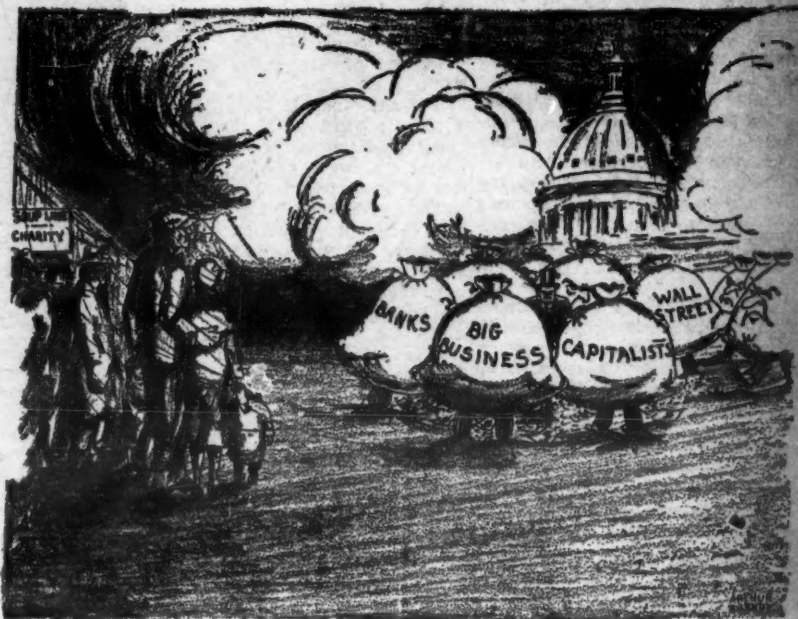
Two items in adjoining columns in the New York Times present a grisly contrast. In Tulsa, Oklahoma, ten thousand human beings have been living on a charity ration for five months *costing six cents a day for each person!*

No matter how much attention food experts may give to devising such a diet human beings are certain to wither and die. No overseer of a plantation in the days of Negro slavery was ever able to figure out a diet for slaves at the low cost now figured for blacks and whites under the "starry banner of freedom."

The adjoining column in The Times reports the food cost of the inmates of Sing Sing prison. The diet of the convicts is served at a cost of 23 2-5 cents each! In terms of money the diet of the unfortunates in Sing Sing is valued at *nearly four times the diet served the "freemen" of Tulsa!*

Hoover's "Reconstruction"

The two stories of rationing of prisoners and "freemen" also show a variety of meats and vegetables allotted to the caged inmates of Sing Sing that the starv-



In this government of the people, by the people, and for the people?

ing in Tulsa do not get. In short, Hoover's "rugged individuals" in Tulsa on the score of diet would be nearly four times better off if they were convicts in a penitentiary!

These news items are like flashes of lightning that illuminate the dark hell that is now our American capitalism.

In the background lit up by these flashes are the pompous gentlemen who are high in the governing apparatus at Washington. In Congress a majority, fearful of loading more burdens on the backs of the jobless and starving masses, have rejected the sales tax.

But there is the Reconstruction Finance Corporation at work, the pet creation of President Hoover. Critics are aghast at one performance of this huge nursing bottle for bankers and capitalists. It has loaned \$12,800,000 to the Missouri Pacific Railroad and nearly six millions of this loan is intended to pay half of a loan to the railroad by J. P. Morgan and Company and two other financial houses. Moreover, these houses are the bankers of the railroad whose job is to finance it. Failing in that, the fat boys get a loan and part of it goes to the bankers who had failed in their job!

There are millions of workers and farmers who have lost or who are losing their homes. No nursing bottle for them. Their children waste away and many are driven into petty crime but the usurers must be fed out of the Federal money vats.

End the Nightmare

So we return to our theme after having surveyed a few aspects of the rotting social and industrial system.

The capitalist system is based upon a human exploitation more intense than any other. Out of our labor efficiency gush vast quantities of commodities. We feed, house and clothe our exploiters; we heap into their laps vast riches and then their system goes to pieces. We are turned adrift like used cattle that can no longer be milked and are pushed down below prison and slave standards of living.

The Socialist movement is a bugle call to the masses to organize for the struggle for emancipation, to get rid of the class regime that protects idlers and usurers at the top and that consigns us and our families to starving mudsills.

Working people of the nation! Awake! This privation is not necessary. A Socialist nation of industries collectively owned for the common good of all will end this nightmare. Let's organize to end it!

Depression and Politics in the Middle West

By Eric Smart

NOT since the early '90's, when acute price deflation in the newly settled prairie states resulted in the rise of the Populist party with its then radical program of social reforms, have conditions been so desperate as they are today in the farming regions of the Middle West. Reports of actual destitution among the farmers are general throughout the wheat belt from Oklahoma to North Dakota; and older, richer commonwealths like Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Minnesota, where the farmers do not depend upon a single crop but diversify their acreage, also are suffering terribly from the depression which showed its first effects in the drastic reduction of prices of agricultural products.

In the larger cities of the East, the farmer is generally supposed to be an independent fellow who always has shelter and enough to eat, at least, regardless of whether times are good or bad. Today, in many Northwestern states, thousands of farmers would be facing starvation if it were not for charity. Recent reports show that the Red Cross early in January was feeding more than 110,000 persons in Montana, North and South Dakota, Washington and Nebraska, and many thousand more were getting help from the Farmers' Union and other organizations. Farmers also lack feed for their live stock—and present prices for hogs, sheep and beef cattle will not pay the railroad freight to terminal markets. Consequently, in many sections, the live stock has either been turned loose to forage as best they can on the depleted ranges, or, in some cases, humanely slaughtered and put out of their misery.

Many Farms Lost

Not only are thousands of farmers being forced to sacrifice their live stock, while in many, many cases last season's crops are rotting because it did not pay to harvest them, but many more thousands are being turned out of the homes which they acquired after years of toil. Farm tenantry has been increasing in the Middle West at a rapid rate ever since the post-war deflation of 1930, and the Hoover depression was the last straw that broke the camel's back. There are counties in Iowa—probably the richest agricultural region of its size in the whole world—where practically every farm is mortgaged for two, three and even four times as much as it would bring at going land prices. Unable to pay either taxes or interest on the mortgages, literally tens of thousands of farmers are being foreclosed by their creditors.

Authentic statistics from North Dakota show that more than 60 per cent of the farmers have lost their farms since 1920 and many more are simply remaining on the land at the sufferance of their creditors. In Oklahoma many of them are refusing to pay taxes at all and the same is true of North Dakota and Montana. In one western North Dakota county there has not enough been raised in taxes to pay the salaries of the county seat office holders and, schools are being shut down all over the wheat belt because the districts cannot collect sufficient money to give teachers their salaries.

It has been estimated that at least 20,000,000 acres of land in the ten largest western agricultural states has been foreclosed since Jan. 1, 1931, and approximately 50,000 farmers have been compelled to abandon their homes. Much of this land was obtained on free grants from the United States government less than 50 years ago. In a single generation approximately one-half of the agricultural producers of the Middle West have been reduced from independent home-owners to the status of tenants and the relentless process that leads inevitably to a condition comparable to peasantry is continuing.

Bankers Hold Many Farms

The land is being concentrated in the hands of Eastern mortgage holders, life insurance companies, bankers and other absentee landlords. Also, an enormous acreage

in the aggregate is reverting to the state because no one can be found—at present prices of agricultural products—who is willing to pay the taxes. In some counties a large proportion of the land is being held by the state. This, of course, throws a heavier tax burden on those who still retain title to their property, and grinds them into bankruptcy that much faster. In some of the western North Dakota and Montana Counties, even the Eastern mortgage holders are letting the taxes go by default, and—this at least is poetically ironical—losing their land by the identical method by which they took it from the original owners.

The smaller cities and towns of the Middle West were built on the labor of the farmer, and the small business men are suddenly discovering they cannot prosper when the farmer is broke. Fifteen years ago when the Non-partisan League started in North Dakota with a program of state ownership of banks, flour mills, grain elevators, hail insurance and other reform measures, the business men branded them as "Socialists," "Bolsheviks" and "free lovers" and opposed the farmers' efforts by every sort of unfair legal and political trickery—and sometimes by violence.

Spokesmen of the farmers' movement at the time declared that state banks to reduce extortionate interest rates; state mills and elevators to cut down the dishonest toll which the Minneapolis milling combine was collecting on the millions of bushels of grain produced annually in North Dakota; lower railroad rates and hail insurance at cost were necessities to avoid bankruptcy.

The Small Business Man Fooled

The petty business men of the small cities and villages did not have enough brains to recognize the truth. Inflamed by the false charges in the newspapers—which of course were well subsidized by the milling combine—they broke up meetings, rotten-egged speakers and voted against well considered measures intended to give the farmer a larger share of what he actually produced. Consequently, while North Dakota still retains its state bank and state mill and state hail insurance, the beneficial effects were localized.

Today many business men are beginning to realize that they were gulled into serving as shock troops for the profiteers. They fought the farmers, and now the same parasitical interests that exploited the agricultural producers are putting the independent business men into bankruptcy. Chain stores, chain banks, chain garages, chain pharmacies, and even chain newspapers are invading the Middle West in ever increasing numbers and the business men are making the same "socialistic" arguments that the farmers made fifteen years before. In many communities business is on a barter basis.

The farmers of Iowa, Illinois and Michigan—who considered themselves wealthy right after the World War because of the sudden increase in land values—would not incline sympathetic ears to the Non-partisan League doctrine back in 1918-19-20. Some of them, of course, were simply stampeded by war hysteria and the slogans of the patrioters; but others had sub-

"Progressive" Leaders Trim Sails to Stay in G. O. P. Fold While Poverty Drives Farmers From Homes; The Need for New Leadership



Woodcut by J. J. Lankes

stantial bank accounts and owned land that was appraised at \$100 to \$500 an acre. (And don't forget that many owned from 160 to 500 acres each).

These wealthy farmers (they probably would be called kulaks in Russia) attributed their "success" to their own shrewdness and few of them realized that the rise in the price of land had come about through causes over which they had no control—nor that it could be deflated as swiftly as it had been inflated. Instead, many of these farmers mortgaged what they had in order to buy more land at the very peak of the inflation. Today, tens of thousands of farmers who in 1918-1920 rated themselves as worth from \$100,000 to \$300,000, have lost everything they own.

The League's Destruction

It is a monumental crime that the stupid, short-sighted selfishness of the Non-partisan League leaders destroyed this splendidly conceived political movement. Its program was fundamentally constructive and well adapted to the needs of the Northwestern agricultural states. It appealed to labor as well as to farmers. If the organization were intact today it would sweep the whole Middle West like a prairie fire—and might well hold the balance of power in the nation. It was a native-American movement and had a vigor that seemed indigenous to the soil from which it sprang. But the purely political purposes of its original founders—practically all of whom were veteran Socialists—were diverted into a dozen different side lines by the flock of campfollowers.

Arthur C. Townley, first president of the league, was honest financially and remains today a sincere radical, but he was easily flattered, liked to be surrounded by "yes men," and was persuaded to throw the league influence behind half a dozen very dubious promotions. All of these crashed into bankruptcy during the 1920 deflation, and these failures cost the league membership at least \$2,000,000. Other leaders became

ambitious for political honors—and once they had entered the partisan arena they proved as tricky as the old line politicians. Others became drunk with power and tried to go far faster than the rank and file of the membership was prepared to follow. The old Socialists who had organized the league, and gave it idealism, direction and motive power, were gradually eliminated because they protested against these developments.

Deals with Roosevelt

The Non-partisan League still has a skeleton machine in North Dakota and elects a number of state officers and about half the members of the Legislature. It has kept its program on the statute books, but the old idealism is sadly missing, and in the main it is offered by a group of self-seeking politicians. This year several of the leaders have journeyed to New York and Washington, made their deals with the Democratic political machines, and at this writing seem prepared to deliver the state to Franklin D. Roosevelt. Tens of thousands of league farmers voted for Roosevelt in the recent Democratic primary. Yet, the rank and file have been educated in radical propaganda, understand economics and, if honestly and unselfishly led, could be easily persuaded to vote for such a candidate as Norman Thomas, or to solidly support a third party ticket.

There has been much the same tragic betrayal in Minnesota. A little group in Minneapolis and St. Paul—all of whom originally were Socialists—have kept the faith, preserved their political integrity and fanned the fires of propaganda through a few weekly papers, using what influence they could within the Farmer-Labor party.

The Farmer-Labor office holders, however, are a sorry lot in the main. Henrik Shipstead, who was put in the United States Senate by Non-partisan League farmers, votes right on most occasions, but otherwise contributes nothing at all to the radical movement. He has built up a personal machine—

by playing both ends against the middle—but he seems anxious to have his old affiliations forgotten and never takes advantage of the unparalleled opportunities which the Senate offers as a forum and sounding board. He could, if he would, do much toward advancing soundly radical doctrines in these United States, but his wife has social ambitions and he never risks offending his fellow Senators.

Frazier and Nye

The same is true of Frazier and Nye from North Dakota. Originally swash-buckling radicals, who even made vague threats of revolution, they have gradually tempered their tone to suit the conservative atmosphere of Washington. Consequently, both have been rewarded with committee chairmanships by the Republican machine—and both have close personal relatives on the payrolls. Since they have participated in this petty swag it is not strange that they seldom make vociferous protests against the wholesale stealing that is going on all around them—or fight very vigorously for measures to advance the common good.

Both are mildly progressive—when it is to their political advantage—but they supported Hoover in 1928 and probably will play ball with the Republican Old Guard again this election. They talk bravely on the floor of the Senate now and then, but no one who is familiar with their record would bet much money that they would risk their lucrative committee chairmanships by bolting the regular ticket even if their fellow Senator, Norris, should become a candidate.

Leaders of the various farm organizations, in the main, have displayed the same lamentable weakness in the present crisis. The Hoover-inspired Farm Board has used no small part of its \$500,000,000 appropriation as thinly disguised bribes. If the head of a farmer's organization will line-up with the local Republicans, his co-operative will be given a substantial loan, often running into several million dollars, and the "leader" himself may land a fat salary—at say from \$10,000 to \$50,000 a year. (Yes, these salaries actually have been paid). As a result most of the so-called "leaders" remain strangely inactive and their newspaper organs display a surprising mildness, considering the widespread suffering of their followers.

The Need for Leadership

Before the World War the Socialist party had a proportionately larger vote in Wisconsin, Minnesota and North Dakota than it did in New York City. Twelve thousand North Dakota farmers cast their ballots for Gene Debs and these same red card Socialists always formed the fighting phalanx of the Non-partisan League in the days when it really stood for something. They have been betrayed by their so-called leaders and are deserted by the office holders they elected. Yet these humble private have never wavered in their radicalism. Today they are disgusted with both old parties, and even more disgusted with the trimming tactics of their leaders.

Most of them would welcome a new political alignment that will divide the radicals and conservatives. With the proper kind of organization, thousands of them could be brought back to the Socialist party—which they never left spiritually. The farmers of the Northwest today are ready for radical doctrines. All they lack is leaders—leaders who put principle above selfish advantage—and if the present office holders continue to compromise, it may that a real crisis will produce some real men.

Socialist Party and the Militant Program

By James Oneal

AFTER about two years of agitation before party branches and two New York City conventions, after numerous caucuses and special conferences held during this period, the Militants have presented the Socialist party with the ripe fruit of their deliberations in a pamphlet of fifteen pages. They have made little or no headway with the party members and in New York City those comrades whom they believe to be conspicuous opponents headed the list of the delegates chosen by the members to go to the national convention.

We welcome the appearance of this carefully considered program and advise party members to read it. Of the 39 names associated with it all except eight or ten joined the party in recent years. That is, roughly speaking, about three-fourths of the signers are comparatively new members. We may add that, possibly excepting two or three, the signers are not those who have had experience in the mines, factories, railroads and shops where class feeling and, eventually, class consciousness bring workers into a Socialist movement.

Of the document as a whole we are convinced that it is more interesting for what it does not say than for what it does say and where a definite statement of view is offered it is often vague. This, we believe, is due to the composition of the Militant group. It is a matter of common knowledge that they do not agree with each other on many matters. This accounts for vagueness where clearness is desirable.

This was evident in the city convention two years ago when they managed to say in different paragraphs of the same resolution that Marxism is a "realistic approach to problems" and that it is also a "dogmatic theory." Their chosen spokesman at that convention also made such a poor showing and they were so much chagrined that they deposed him. Since then they have never been able to agree upon a spokesman because of diversity of opinions within the group.

A Left Wing?

A comic aspect of the Militants is that they consider themselves a Left Wing. As a group they are neither Left, nor Right, nor Center. They represent a little of everything, including some old infantile diseases of the past. A few have passed through the Communist corridor and have never fully recovered from the experience. Here will be found Christian Socialism, phases of opportunism and impossibilism; a near-syndicalism and a near-Communism colored with pink reservations; a Socialism that does not want to offend middle class liberalism and free willers who try to reconcile free will with historical materialism, and a number who represent a more consistent Socialism but who disagree with the party on one or two matters. In-

stead of a Left Wing, the Militants defy classification.

The Militants "decry the present quiescent attitude of the party towards labor union organization," they want industrial unionism, and desire a national committee to give its time to field organizers who will "seek out situations," set up permanent machinery for relief, foster workers' education, and have the party press discuss policies of unionism.

The answer is that the party is the pioneer in workers' education through the Rand School which, by the way, is ignored in this pamphlet and it has stimulated such education in other parts of the country through correspondence courses and classes. If the party press has not discussed policies of unionism for years we wonder what the Militants have been reading. Throughout its history the party itself, national, local and state, has served as a relief organization and it has done this work well without any special agency. Moreover, I know of no labor struggles in recent history where the party organization within the zone of the struggle has not responded to its duty in this respect.

With much of the criticism of middle class reform we agree and yet there are signers to this document who have pursued the course that is criticized. One in an upstate city followed a messiah through devious political arrangements for years till the once powerful local, influenced by this policy, became a shadow of what it once was. Another desires to avoid widening the breach between Socialists and liberals, the latter representing the middle class reform trend that is criticized. Still another is devoted to mobilizing general opinion against the corruption of Tammany Hall.

Problems of Internationalism

The Militants propose election of delegates to International Congresses by a referendum. The party tried this once in electing members to the International Bureau and nominating a presidential candidate. Those who passed through the experience are not likely to welcome it again. In both cases the result showed that the choices were unsatisfactory to the membership that chose them and in both cases it was a campaign waged for each by free lance publications that resulted in the choices made. Benson could not have been nominated in a convention where representatives of the membership could confer with each other. Moreover, it was tried and experienced members who opposed the nomination of Benson, although a few of the older members also

Published Statement of Dissenting Party Group Reveals an Inconsistent Mixture of Views Rather Than a "Left Wing" Position

avored him. The merits and uses of the referendum require a more expanded treatment than it can be given here but the assumption of some comrades that it is a reliable device for any and all purposes is belied by experience in all democratic organizations.

The Militants are in "complete disagreement" with policies of sister parties abroad when they have been in office, they oppose any coalition policy, would turn any "imperialist war into a class war," and the L. S. I. should stress "the immediate struggle for the realization of Socialism."

Take the last item first. The International will not object to us venturing on that "immediate struggle" without delay. Do the Militants say how we shall enter on this job? No! But they want an "immediate struggle." They substitute vagueness for precision. Shall we demand the immediate surrender of the capitalist class? Or shall we go into the streets and proceed with the "immediate struggle" and take that class by surprise? Or shall we carry on the immediate struggle of reaching the working class, awaken the class consciousness of the workers through all the agencies at our disposal until such time as they are fit and prepared for an "immediate struggle?"

The problem is even less simple abroad. At home we have a small group in one of the smallest parties in the International which tells the millions of the working class in Europe to end the policy of coalition. Now we have no doubt that a case can be made out against some coalitions but to assert that the Militant demand can be followed as a general principle in all circumstances is to assert something that must be proved and they do not attempt to prove it. They do not even state the problem that confronts the workers in some nations. Their attitude is an emotional one, not one based upon a consideration of the factors which face the workers in the new Europe after the war.

"Compromises" and Retreats

The Militant view is based upon the idea that there shall be no compromise under any circumstances. Suppose it is a matter of doing what you do not want to do because of external circumstances which you cannot shape to your will; that is, suppose it is a matter of compromise for the time being or death. Should the movement choose the latter? Now it is just

such choices that the workers have had to make from time to time. The Italian movement made a decision in 1922 that had dire consequences. Not a trace of a labor or Socialist or Communist movement has remained in Italy. There are Italian comrades in this country who supported that decision who will tell our Militant comrades that they had made a terrible blunder.

Now it is stupid for a movement in certain exceptional situations not to retreat, not to concede something, not to compromise, if failure to do so means to deliver the movement and the whole working class into the hands of the enemy. To deliberately walk into an ambush is simply folly. To retreat in order to consolidate your forces for attack under more favorable circumstances and to avoid having your enemy put his feet upon your neck is sometimes necessary.

This problem is so important that it justifies further consideration. In the early seventies Engels criticized a similar point of view presented by a group of Blanquist Communists who wanted an "immediate struggle" and condemned compromise. The Blanquists, said Engels, "imagine that, since they want to leap over intermediary stations and compromises, the cause is as good as won," and added: "What childish naivete—to put forward one's own impatience as a theoretical argument!"

But even modern Communists do not subscribe to the policy of no compromise as a general principle. Lenin had to take certain German Communists to task for their assertion of this view, pointing out that the Bolshevik peace at Brest was an "imperative" compromise with imperialism. He also justified compromises "extorted by objective conditions" that arise independent of the will of revolutionaries and this is precisely the situation in Germany. Lenin enumerated certain political blocs and alliances formed by Communists even with bourgeois groups that were justified in certain extraordinary circumstances. To bind our own hands when the enemy has a big advantage and tell him "whether or not we shall fight him, is stupidity not revolutionism," said Lenin to the German Communists.

What is striking in Communist polemics, however, is that they justify any compromise that external conditions force upon them and denounce any such action by Socialists as "treason to the working class." At the same time in Germany they have cooperated with the Fascists in the Prussian referendum and in the Reichstag on important measures.

Freedom of Discussion

The Militant program declares that some comrades are "unfriendly" towards the Soviets. As editor I have received some letters demanding that those who do not accept the Militant view on this matter should be excluded from The New Leader! Not one letter has been received from the other side demanding that Militants should be excluded. In other words, some of the Militants have reached a stage on this matter that some foreign language federations had reached before the split in 1919.

In practice their view is this. Members may express critical judgment of their own party, its policies, the International, the parties affiliated with it, and other sections of the labor movement, but one thing is sacred—the five year plan! An opinion that disagrees with theirs is "unfriendly" or due to "prejudice" or to a desire to "score points" rather than present "constructive criticism." Of course, their criticism, especially of

the International and its affiliated parties, is not "unfriendly" or due to "prejudice," or a desire to "score points." When they express a critical judgment it is a virtue; if others do it, it is a vice. We suggest that the Militant comrades take up a study of the elementary principles of logic and avoid making one rule for themselves and another for others.

The Russian revolution is being freely discussed in the party press all over the world. In Europe Katsky, Bauer and Adler represent three trends of opinion and other shades of opinion are being expressed. We doubt whether the Militants have the final truth on this or any other issue, but in any event it is important that the channels of discussion be kept open and that the discussion be kept on a plane of tolerance and a willingness to give and take. It would be as anti-Socialist to suppress the views of the Militants as it would be to suppress the views of any other members so long as the views are expressed in good faith, without bitterness and questioning of motives, and with a sincere desire to enlighten the whole membership.

The Study of Socialism

The Militant program closes with a section on the need of a Socialist culture and we doubt whether there will be any disagreement with the sentiment expressed. One of the first things many of us learned when we joined the movement was that we had much to learn and we turned to years of study. This eagerness for a knowledge of fundamentals in economics, philosophy, history of the working class movement, etc., I am sorry to say, is not conspicuous today.

We have had quite a number of new members, after a short sojourn in the party, instead of turning to this study begin by calling themselves Militants. Knowledge is superfluous and party experience at a discount. Perhaps these comrades have superior abilities and can equip themselves with knowledge and experience in a few years. If so, it is the first time in our history that this rare type has appeared on the scene. Knowing the lives and work of Debs, Hanford, Berger, Meyer London, William Mailly and others who spent years in groping for light and in the process indulged in many illusions over which in later years they smiled, I am convinced that all others will repeat this history in the early years of their membership in the party.

This applies to members of all ages, both sexes, and regardless of their education, even though some may have passed through the university. The writer was a utopian who once hoped to colonize the state of Washington and build a miniature cooperative commonwealth and five years after having joined the movement he was a howling impossibilist but he lived to learn. His sad case is commended to our Militant comrades.

Rand School Concert April 17th to Close Metropolitan Season

Lucretia Bori, leading soprano at the Metropolitan Opera House, will be one of the stars at the concert Sunday evening, April 17, to be held at the Metropolitan Opera House for the benefit of the Rand School. Lawrence Tibbett, whose voice has become familiar to millions of people through the radio and the movies, is to be co-star at this concert.

These stars in themselves would be quite a treat but in addition, the concert will include the well known members of the Metropolitan Opera House—Ezio Pinza, one of the favorites, Nanette Guilford, Frederick Jagel and Gladys Swarthout. This is the last week for the sale of tickets and every comrade and friend of the school is urged to purchase tickets immediately. The prices range from 50c. to \$3.00 and are on sale at the Rand School office. This concert will close the Metropolitan season.

Cleveland to Hold Rally Tuesday for The Kentucky Miners

CLEVELAND, O.—A concert-lecture for the benefit of the Kentucky miners will be held Tuesday, April 9, at the Women's City Club, 1826 East 13th street, by the Cleveland General Defense Committee, composed of the I. W. W., the Socialist Party, the Young People's Socialist League, the Proletarian Party, the Ladies' Garment Workers, Clothing Workers, the Libertarian Youth, the Pioneer Women, and the Workmen Circle.

Rabbi A. H. Silver, noted liberal, Joseph Knight of the I. W. W. and F. R. Codervall, organizer of the General Defense Committee, whose headquarters are in Chicago, will speak with Max Hayes, editor of the Cleveland Citizen and former old-time Socialist, will be chairman.

F. M. Jones of Texas is one of the very old timers in the Socialist movement. He is "not too old," he writes, "to solicit subs for THE NEW LEADER."

Notice of Quarterly Meeting

NEW LEADER PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION

Monday, April 25, 1932, 8 P. M.

at the

Rand School

7 East 15th St. N. Y. C.

ADOLPH WARSHOW,

President

JULIUS GERBER,

Secretary

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., 382 Madison Ave., N.Y.

Playing With A Double-Edged Weapon

By Morris Hillquit

THE City Affairs Committee through John Haynes Holmes, its chairman and Stephen S. Wise, its vice-chairman, requested Governor Roosevelt to remove James A. McQuade from the office of sheriff of Kings County.

McQuade is one of the Democratic officials of New York whom the Seabury investigation has made famous. Asked to account for the enormous size of his bank deposits he offered the illuminating explanation that his fat deposits represented borrowings which he had incurred periodically for the support of his numerous needy relatives. The "thirty-three McQuades" became the subject of cynical political humor on a par with the "magic tin box" of Sheriff Farley of New York County, who was removed from office by the Governor. It was, of course, quite manifest to all persons of sound mind that both McQuade and Farley were typical political grafters.

At the time of the Seabury disclosure McQuade was Register of Kings County and candidate for the office of Sheriff. A few weeks later he was triumphantly elected to the latter office by the enlightened and aroused citizenry of Brooklyn.

Governor Roosevelt denied the

request of the City Affairs Committee for the removal of McQuade from office. He did so in emphatic language and with unconcealed glee. The tone of his letter to Mr. Holmes and Rabbi Wise indicates, probably more clearly than its author desired to show, that there is no love in his breast for the aforesaid gentlemen, and that he was glad of the opening to administer a rebuke to them at the same time placating the somewhat ruffled feelings of the Democratic machine.

All the more is the pity that such an opportunity should have been offered to him by the "semi-Socialist" City Affairs Committee.

For on the question of principle, as distinguished from motive, the City Affairs Committee is clearly in the wrong.

A Dangerous Power

There are few provisions in the Constitution of the State of New York as reactionary in character and dangerous in potential application as those that confer on the Governor the power of summary removal of elected public officials. That autocratic power should never be invoked by believers in the principles of democracy and, least of all, by Socialists.

As our struggles for political power develop we may well foresee a condition in which local gov-

City Affairs Committee Invokes an Undemocratic Power in Urging Governor to Remove Grafting Local Officials

ernments will be in the hands of Socialist elected officials, while an old-party politician, subservient to capitalist interests, will be in the governor's chair; and as the political class struggle becomes more intense and acute there may be a bitter antagonism between the governor and the elected local Socialist officials.

The Governor's power to remove public officials is not confined to grounds of dishonesty or corruption. It is unlimited and final. Under a law passed in 1917 any public official may furthermore be removed from office for "the utterance of any treasonable or seditious words" or the doing of any "treasonable or seditious act".

In the hypothesis assumed by us, what will there be to prevent a reactionary capitalist governor from removing Socialist officials as fast as they are elected?

That is practically what happened in the New York Assembly in 1920, when Speaker Thaddeus C. Sweet, summarily suspended five Socialist members on the ground that they had been elected "upon a platform that is inimical to the best interests of the State of New York and of the United

States", a suspension that was subsequently followed by definite expulsion.

Mr. Sweet at the time was said to have gubernatorial aspirations. He might have been elected governor. Another Sweet still may be elected.

A cry of indignation against the political outrage went up from all liberal elements of America. The question whether the Socialist platform was inimical or friendly to the Constitution was generally considered irrelevant in the face of the ruthless attack against the very foundations of political democracy and representative government.

The same general principle applies to the McQuade case. The right of the people to freely choose their own representatives includes the right to vote for incompetents and grafters and to swallow a Tammany ticket blindly. Any limitation of this right must inevitably lead to greater abuse and dangers than those that are undoubtedly inherent in democracy.

For the Right to Recall

The only effective method of keeping the McQuades out of public office is by political education

of the masses on the lines of the Socialist philosophy.

Instead of invoking the governor's constitutional power of summary removal of elected public officials, we should demand the abolition of that dangerous power and the substitution for it of the right of voters to recall their elected representatives.

But, above all, what useful purpose would McQuade's removal serve? If all grafting office holders mentioned in the Seabury investigation at one time or another were wholesally ousted and replaced by another set of old-party politicians, the city government would still remain corrupt, inefficient and irresponsible to the needs of the people so long as unholy alliance between private economic privilege and professional political graft endures.

Corruption and mismanagement in the city administration are deeply rooted in the existing economic and political conditions. Proceedings against individual officials do not even scratch the surface of the problem and are apt to create the totally misleading impression that all would be well if we only turned a few grafters out of office.

THE NEW LEADER FORUM

WHAT IS CAPITAL?

By William Edwards

A and B have an argument (I will not call it discussion) on capital, wealth and labor. A contends that capital is that part of wealth produced by the application of labor power to natural resources, or wealth, used in the production of more wealth; and that wealth not so used is not capital. B contends that all accumulated wealth capable of being used in the production of more wealth is capital whether so used or not; and that natural products not made fit for human use are not wealth.

In the ceremony of burying the hatchet after the "debate" it was mutually agreed that if we could separate capital from capitalists all would be O. K., but B didn't think Socialists were capable of doing the job.

While it may be fruitless to try to define capital and wealth in the abstract, separate from their owners, there ought to be a solid foundation on which to base an idea and one of the two definitions is pretty near right. I have my opinion as to which one it is, but I am asking you to act as the "umpire of fairness" and give your authority, non-socialist if possible, for your decision.

Getting our thinking straight ought to be good for all of us.

Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Both A and B are wrong and the following illustrations show that their definitions are insufficient. A spade in the hands of a gardener is "wealth used in the production of more wealth" but it is not capital nor is the owner of the spade a capitalist. The same is true of a sewing machine in the hands of a housewife.

B raises another point in the statement that "natural products not made fit for human use are not wealth." Correct. They require the application of human labor power to transform them into values.

We would say that the following are essentials in a definition of capital: 1. It must be a means of production. 2. It must be privately or corporation owned. 3. It must be used in order to function as capital. 4. The owners must receive profits for permitting workers to use it. 5. Wage workers must receive the smaller part of the production in wages.

Moreover, capital creates certain social relations in industry between owners and users of it, relations of antagonism between the two classes.—Editor.

THE L. S. I. MANIFESTO

By Murray Baron

The March 12th issue of The New Leader contains the pronouncement of the Bureau of the L. S. I. concerning Japan's brazen, imperialistic venture in China and Manchuria. To the extent that it indicts Japan and the League of Nations and sets forth the demands of the Second Interna-

tional "It" is a vigorous and realistic document.

But—why no mention of Russia? I am not herewith interested in pursuing a Left policy solely for the sake of contrariness and indiscriminate exercise of the privilege of free criticism. Yet one must express amazement at the patent omission of this important and inescapable factor in the statement involved.

Should hostilities cease in Shanghai? Is peace even temporarily assured when we witness Japanese aggression maturing into a puppet government in Manchuria, thus providing a mainland base for further Japanese encroachments and "civilizing" expeditions? Recurring "incidents" are fraught with devastating consequences for Russia—Japan's new neighbor.

Is or is not Russia a motif in this latest capitalistic crime? Can Russia be so unimportant a factor as to be unmentioned in the L. S. I. despatch?

The Bureau of the L. S. I. is the spokesman for the Socialist movement of the world. Can it be that the Socialist workers of the world are unperturbed and unconcerned about the possible eventuality of war between Russian and capitalism? Or is the Bureau so far removed from the rank and file that it fails to even mention the apprehension with which a large section of the working class views the growing animosity of capitalism to the Workers' State?

There is nothing to get excited about in the manifesto of the Bureau. Comrade Baron's criticism might just as well be directed against the Communist International because it has not sent a statement to its sections all over the world embodying the fears expressed by him and taking it to task for the omission. Perhaps Comrade Baron has better sources of information in West Virginia than either the Socialists or Bolsheviks abroad and if he has he might well inform both of their neglect. Then we may assure him that should Japan make war on Russia Socialists of the world will be ranged in support of the Soviet Union as they were during the invasions thirteen years ago.—Editor.

CANNOT PAY DUES

By J. O. Jones

We who live here cannot pay dues. Please let us organize into non-dues paying locals of the Socialist Party. We can get more members that way. I want something worth while to vote for. I do not vote Democrat or Republican, never did and never will. I would like to hear from you through the columns of The New Leader.

Shay, Okla.

We are glad to inform the writer of this letter that inability to pay dues to the Socialist Party will not bar any person from joining it. Those who are unemployed and cannot pay are pro-

vided with exempt stamps which keep them in good standing. Members of the party, however, are required to cut all ties with capitalist parties and candidates and reform political movements and pledge their support to Socialist Party candidates. For further information, address the National Office of the Socialist Party, 549 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

NEW ENGLAND FARMERS

By Percival J. Parris

I am in a community of New England farmers chiefly, with a few hundred factory hands in the villages recruited mostly from those same farmers' families. They have grown poorer yearly due, as they have been told, to the high prices charged them owing to the unions that would not let their men work for less than \$10 or \$12 a day, which the farmers had to pay eventually for supplies. They are a thoughtful and serious people, who would consider anything presented in a serious and simple way, but would be disturbed and antagonized by anything novel forced upon them in a violent mood.

I hardly expect Socialist papers to be edited to fetch New England farmers, but I think with Comrade Erber that more frequent statements of the main principles of Socialism in condensed form and made catchy, if possible, would add much to their usefulness.

Paris, Maine.

A few requests of this kind have been received in recent months and we shall try to work out a series of short statements of the fundamentals of Socialism.—Editor.

TO COMRADE SHUB

By Norman Thomas

I should not bother to make any further comment on the controversy raised by Comrade Shub's article on unemployment in Russia were it not that he interprets me as saying what I did not say and do not think.

It is not the business of Socialists to keep still about real conditions in Russia which are of great importance to the working class. It is our business both as a matter of principle and of tactics to be sure of our facts and not to make unsupported arguments or ill-supported arguments which look as if they were inspired by blind opposition to everything the Soviet government does. That is precisely what Comrade Shub's article looked like, and his rejoinder does not at all meet my original criticism of it.

I repeat again that in a great many places in Russia, as in our own South, one may have an excess agricultural population without having unemployment in the sense in which unemployment is the tragedy of the hour in America. I have observed Comrade Shub's statement to the effect that his opinion is also the opinion of So-

cialist leaders in Europe, etc. Perhaps, though that is a strong statement, I have also observed, however, that most of our comrades who are so emphatic in showing up Russia are doing extraordinarily little effective work to build Socialism in America. I know America and I know that the kind of thing Comrade Shub has done without more evidence is hurtful to the party. Let us have facts but let us be sure that facts are facts and let's try to interpret them objectively.

New York City.

A FEW QUESTIONS

By L. E. Regue

In your issue of March 12 in your leading editorial: "Capitalism—the Robbery System," I came across the following: "Now consider the working farmer. It makes little difference whether he owns a small patch of land or rents it. He does not sell labor power."

I just do not get that. What does he sell? I would very much like to know.

And since when has it made no difference whether a man owns a piece of land, or rents it? Do the Socialists ignore all basic economic facts? Kindly explain what is rent and what is capital under Socialist economy. Also what is wages and interest. Just how much of the fruits of Russia's collective farms are taken by the railroads, army and government in general? Russia has not worked out her economic problems yet and I doubt very

much that she will until she recognizes some very obvious economic and psychological facts.

I am strong for the Socialist party but please do not inflict more pain than necessary when venturing into pure economics.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

We are surprised at our correspondent's first question as to what the farmer sells for immediately following the sentence he quotes we said: The farmer "sells the produce of the land in which his labor power is incorporated but this makes him no more independent than the wage worker."

We did not say that it makes "no difference whether a man owns a piece of land or rents it" but used the words "a small patch of land." The poverty of millions who own small patches and those who rent show that "it makes little difference" to the farmer. The ownership of large estates by an individual or a corporation is a different matter. These are "basic economic facts."

Capital and rent are both economic categories typical of the capitalist system and as categories they will not exist under a Socialist regime although they may continue in a modified form in the transition from one system to the other.

When our correspondent asks us to consider farms, railroads, the army and "government in general" in Russia he asks us to undertake to write a pamphlet. This we cannot do.—Editor.

Membership Meeting of WORKMEN'S FURNITURE FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY

INCORPORATED

will take place

THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1932
8:00 P. M.

at

New York Labor Temple
243 EAST 84th STREET, MAIN HALL

Very Important Matters Will Be Discussed

The Chatterbox

New Words for Old Songs

The Internationale
Arise, and see the new dawn breaking,
Arise, for we have slaved too long . . .
The wealth of earth is all our making.
We can take it with a song . . .

Far too long have we been burdened under
By the masters and their crew . . .
Shake them off and sing in words of thunder,
"We will have no more of you . . ."

CHORUS:

The Red Dawn's breaking,
The dread night is done . . .
Together let us rise and take
Our place beneath the sun . . .
The world is our nation,
Every worker is our kin,
Together we can build the world anew,
And now we can begin . . .

These words are tentatively offered after so many requests and remarks have been made regarding the unsingability of the Kerr translation out of Eugene Potter's stirring French.

In the first place, there has been some sort of obvious mismatching between "Arise, ye prisoners of starvation," and the usual banquet table at which so many of our party deficits are liquidated. For years it has brought forth many a wise crack at these dinners, and inwardly I have resolved that some day when time could be made, these words would be altered into a modern idealistic pattern, simple and singable. And to leave no hook on which even a harmless witticism could be hung.

After all, it is the most popular of the few good fighting songs we have . . . and singing is a serious business with those who march in the dream . . . What I offer above is in the nature of a sketch. If it takes on, with the comrades and a demand is made for additional verses, it shall be my duty and pleasure to render further offering.

To write the songs of the Cause is the purpose and dream of every rebel singer. . . . Contris are implored to enter in this service. For example, see what you could do with "the Marsellaise. . ."

And while I was about it, for relief from weighing words and scanning stanzas, I got up this little jingle for Unemployed Groups and the Ypsel Yodelers. . . . The tune is the old jingle. . . . "Three Blind Mice. . ."

We want work, we want work,
We can move a mountain or dig a ditch,
We can build and hammer and sew a stitch,
We don't want to loaf like the lazy rich . . .
We want work . . .

There is work, there is work,
Take over the mine and the factory,
And set the slaves of the timeclock free . . .
*To hell with (or)**
Get rid of the boss and his charity . . .
That's good work . . .

*Either phrase can be used according to the time, place or the girl . . .

And for workers that are picketing or at strike meetings a little workerized Mother Goose is always distracting and delightful. Many of the old familiar rhymes can be converted into tickling dynamite . . . I pray to offer for example . . .

Hickory, Dickory, Dock

Hickory, dickory dock,
The boss had a factory clock . . .
The workers struck as one . . .
And down it run . . .
Hickory, dickory dock . . .

And for the breadline breadlosers, we offer in lieu of that disgraceful and distasteful cup of coffee, this brain jerker . . . after Old Mother Hubbard . . .
Old Mother Hoover, (please do not reprove her)
Wouldn't throw us poor doggies a bone . . .
But to bond clipping swankers and brokers and bankers,
He handed a fat, juicy loan . . .

In times such as these, literary exercises like the above rhymlets are neither light nor funny . . . There is something soul-wrenching and brutal about the mad plight in which nearly all of a once fairly comfortable people are floundering toward bankruptcy and despair . . . Perhaps, those of us who take time off from brutal puzzlement and indulge in these quips do so only to laugh that they may not weep . . .

Which reminds me to inform you that the American Socialist Quarterly, that newcomer and welcome brochure on party questions and tactics is due April 15 for the second appearance of its young life. Buy it and read among its pages . . . "The Strike," by S. A. de Wit.

Clarence Darrow on Debs

By Clarence Darrow

EUGENE V. DEBS has always been one of my heroes. * * * There may have lived some time, some where, a kindlier, gentler, more generous man than Eugene V. Debs, but I have never known him. Nor have I ever read or heard of another. * * * He was not only all that I have said, but he was the bravest man I ever knew. He never felt fear. He had the courage of the babe who has no conception of the word or its meaning. * * *

Eugene Debs was sent to jail in Woodstock, Ill., for trying to help his fellow man. He really got off easy. No other offense has ever been visited with such severe penalties as seeking to help the oppressed. When the idealist has tried hard enough and labored long enough it is always easy to lodge a specific charge against him. * * * Both sides had recognized that Debs had been sent to jail because he had led a great fight to benefit the toilers and the poor.

[From "The Story of My Life" by Clarence Darrow. Published by Charles Scribner's Sons.]

Columbia Throttles Freedom

By Howard Westwood

REED HARRIS, editor of The Columbia Spectator, the university daily, was expelled from college on Friday of last week. Dean Hawkes explained, in calling Harris before a faculty group, that he had been cautioned by President Butler to give the "appearance of a hearing" before taking his action. Charged with libel against the college dining room, Harris showed that the particular libel of which he was accused consisted of quoting from last year's Spectator. Further substantiation at that time was impossible because the waiters on whose protests Harris had based his action refused to press their complaints in view of the danger of losing their positions. The expulsion followed.

As the editorial columns of The Spectator said on Tuesday, it is unbelievable that such drastic action was based on the dining room charges. In the light of the cumulative criticism piled on Harris's editorial policy this year, it would seem that Dean Hawkes's action can be explained only as an indication of discomfort at persistent refusal to follow a "yes, yes" policy and aggressive insistence on discussing and criticizing things inordinately dear to the hearts of conservative alumni.

Reed Discussed the Depression

The football racket, continued secrecy as to the financial affairs of the Athletic Association, the fraternity system, the hollow campus traditions, the paste-board Student Board—these things in the university life have been repeatedly attacked.

The tactics of the administration in its attempt to force submission of Spectator editorials to Nacom—Senior honorary society—before they were to appear, came in for stern attack. But Spectator did not stop with the campus affairs. For probably the first time in its history, it discussed outside issues, and the political bankruptcy of America was examined in the editorial columns. War, in all its peace-time manifestations, faced the opposition of the editorial staff, which has fought the ROTC and CMTC. Finally there came the active support of the student trip to Harlan County.

All in all, the editorial policy of Spectator this year has been admirable, but one hardly suited to encourage alumni enthusiasm, when those alumni are concerned with the stupidity of bourgeois society. Since, therefore, this has been the character of Spectator, the expulsion of Reed Harris on flimsy charges, followed by statements by the administration which are not only conflicting, but sadly evasive, can be explained rationally only as the result of its policy this year.

ally only as the result of its policy this year.

Convinced of this causal nexus, and enraged at the administration's inadequate explanation of its disciplinary action as amounting to nothing short of arbitrary suppression of the freedom of the press, the League for Industrial Democracy, the Social Problems Club, and a large group of sympathizers called for a protest strike. This strike, on Wednesday was a thorough success, supported by a spontaneous movement that spread rapidly throughout the graduate schools, and on the campuses of other universities.

Classes Are Deserted

Mass meetings on Monday and Tuesday of this week, attended by hundreds of students, were followed Wednesday by a meeting lasting all through the morning and far into the afternoon as students urged support of the strike, cheered the reports of the shutting down of classes as each hour rolled around, and uniting in enthusiastic support of the demand that Reed Harris be reinstated.

The event is in the hands of the Columbia administration. It is challenged in unmistakable terms. Unless it makes clear its position, gives Reed Harris a fair and open hearing, institutes an examination of the dining room conditions and the other campus affairs which have been subjected to serious charges, and allows student representation in that investigation, and unless it shows unequivocally that it will permit and encourage absolute freedom of The Spectator's columns, that administration stands branded as a dictatorship of the worst sort.

No college paper in the country, we venture to say, has shown the intelligence and courage exhibited by Spectator this year. It is a sad commentary on liberal university life if such student publication is to be subjected to the unreasonable gagging that has apparently been attempted at Columbia this past week.

AT THE LABOR TEMPLE

Dr. G. F. Beck will speak on "The Earlier Plays of Eugene O'Neill," Sunday at 5 P. M., in the Labor Temple, 14th street and Second avenue. At 8 o'clock, Haridas Muzumdar will speak on "The Crisis in India."

THE ANNUAL DINNER

Reservations are now being accepted for the dinner on Sunday, May 8, at which Hendrik Van Loon, Heywood Brown, B. C. Viadeck, Norman Thomas and Morris Hilquit are to participate. Complete announcement of a novel program for the dinner will be made in the next issue of The New Leader. Comrades are urged to make reservations, \$1.50, immediately, for the demand promises to be very large.

Wherein We Get Bookish

HERE, here, we must mop up on our home reading. For otherwise you may think that we have given up reading entirely and are devoting our time to being disagreeable.

Some time back we mentioned the fact that Stephen Raushenbush was about to publish a new book on "The Power Fight" and this bright Spring morning we find a copy of it on our desk, sent to us from his publishers, The New Republic, all neatly wrapped in cellophane. It should be done up in asbestos, because it's a red hot book, which will smoke out for its readers (and I hope you will be one of them) a lot of the power trust fakery.

But I've already told you what a valuable weapon this book will make for every Socialist speaker in the coming campaign and now let's turn to action.

For example a bitter, vitriolic novel called, "The Great Day," written by Georgette Carneal and published by Liveright. You boys and girls who have friends who are always telling you that some day they will "get away from it all" and hitch up with you in the struggle for a better deal, will cotton to this book. Here in devastating manner, Miss Carneal shows up the hypocrisy of these alibi artists who are working in Wall Street offices, in advertising agencies, in the hog-trenches of tabloid newspapers. Men and women, many of them young enough to know better, who pretend to hate their work, who sob around about being misunderstood in a cruel world, but who nevertheless are right there at the head of the line when the ghost walks.

All of us to be sure, have to devise ways and means of wresting a living out of the capitalist world. All of us have to compromise somehow, almost every day of our working lives. But let's hope that we are not trying to kid ourselves and our friends with the stale gag that we are doing our stuff for the profit system in order to stack up a big pile and then turn around and bite the hands that feed us. I happen to know a bunch of these self-same people about whom Miss Carneal writes so magnificently and believe me, she has got them down in fine style. Ask any one of them to step out just once and do something about bringing in the social order for which they pretend to yearn and then watch their dust. Of course, they assure you, they can't do anything right now. They have to hold down the job for the sake of the wife and kiddies, same as burglars and bootleggers. But some day, "The Great Day," they will be in there fighting alongside you to the bitter end.

Miss Carneal has set her spineless crew down in the depths of a Bernarr MacFadden gutter, but she could have found their counterparts almost everywhere, even in the comfortable offices of college professors, who sneak around and tell you on the q.t. that they are with you, but that they can't say anything about it, at least not now, with the board of trustees listening in.

Continuing our home work, we read in a recent issue of "The Journal of Commerce" that power output for the fourth week of last March as compared with the corresponding week in 1931 dropped off ten per cent. That "the effect of open market purchases of Government bonds by the Reserve banks has been largely disappointing to its sponsors." That Senator Couzens fears that the railroads have got into such a mess that government ownership of the weakest of them may be their only salvation. That dividend payments of the mortgage guaranty companies have been cut to the bone. That one of the big retail men's clothing chain stores has gone into the hands of a receiver. That a new typesetting device will throw a whole lot more printers out of work and that the coal-mines of the old Central Competitive Fields are nearly all closed down.

And on top of this comes a book by Robert Briffault, a big shot among anthropologists, called, "Breakdown, The Collapse of Traditional Civilization," published by Brentano's, in which the author says: "The structure of capitalistic industrialism is an engine of depredation. . . . The traditional civilization whose foundations were laid by the barbarism of the Dark Ages cannot be saved by any modern development of intelligence or wisdom from the inevitable wreck towards which it is heading with accelerated speed."

We said last week, after getting rid of a he-grouch which had been burdening our heaving bosom, that we were going out to roll around in the sunshine and greet the Spring and all. And we did and now we've got a new cold in our nose and are gloomier than ever.

And when we get particularly low in our minds we revert to one of our favorite themes, namely the disgusting hypocrisy of Nicholas Murray Butler, our one-time college president. Lately he has kidded a lot of regular people into thinking that somehow he is a "Liberal." He gets up and tears his shirt about war and how much better peace is than war, war, war, all day long and the pacifists give the old gent a big hand. But every time, in my memory, at any rate, which goes back as far as Columbia affairs are concerned much farther than I care to admit, that there has been a show-down on the liberalism of Butler, he has flopped. This time, he and his yes-man Dean Hawkes have thrown out the fighting editor of the college daily up at Columbia, a kid named Reed Harris. And thrown him out without even going through the motions of granting him a hearing. Harris is to be congratulated on the enemies he has made in his brief career as a rebel. I hope he goes right on, in whatever field he picks, laughing at such monstrosities as the R. O. T. G.

McAllister Coleman

Court Enjoins Electricians' Union Heads

Suspended Members Win First Tilt in Internal Controversy

THE first victory in the litigation between the officials of New York Electrical Workers' Union No. 3 and H. H. Broach, President of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, on the one hand and the group of suspended and fined members on the other has been won by the latter.

Supreme Court Justice Peter Schmuck, having taken the matter under advisement, granted a temporary injunction restraining the officials from persecuting the complaining members "to the full extent requested." The Justice had already expressed his opposition in court to the rule prevailing in most unions that members must first exhaust the means of redress in their own organization before going into court. He called the practice "ridiculous" and stated that "it is assuming governmental authority which would not be tolerated by the government." The defense of the officials through their attorney, James E. Smith, Sr., had been that the plaintiffs had not utilized to the full the machinery for settling grievances that the union provided. In his decision Justice Schmuck declared that the rule regulating the member's conduct would work an injustice. It would be, he said, "a futile gesture to compel him to resort to and exhaust his remedies within the precincts of the union and the international."

Following the granting of the injunction, the members took legal steps in accordance with the court order to have themselves reinstated to membership, to have their fines of \$300 rescinded, to have their unemployment benefits paid them, to be permitted to attend union meetings and union headquarters, to prevent the officials from bringing them to trial for the present and to inaugurate an audit of the union books. The new suit revealed the fact that Frank P. Walsh has been substituted as counsel for the union officials in place of Smith who had served for the last five or six years.

Two Printing Unions Firm on Wage Cut

Having induced all but two of the printing trades unions with whom it had contractual relations to accept a temporary wage cut, existing agreements to the contrary, the employers represented in the Printers' League Section of the New York Employing Printers' Association are now concentrating upon the two locals affiliated with the International Typographical Union to win them also over to a voluntary reduction. The compositors organized in the Typographical Union have very emphatically answered that they would not consider any modification of the wage scale despite the employers' plea of poverty and their threats to move out of town or go on an open shop basis. Mailers Union No. 6 is now officially asked to accept a wage reduction of about seven per cent and to equalize work on the basis of a four day week. The cut is to last until September 30, 1932. The unions agreeing to lowering of the scale have done so only for a period of three months. The largest, strongest and, most strategically situated union in the printing industry is Typographical Union No. 6. The mailers generally follow the lead of "Bix Six". New York City is the most important printing center in the United States.

Ten Ky. Defendants Go Back to Harlan For Murder Trials

WINCHESTER, Ky.—The remaining ten defendants in the Harlan County strike murder cases were ordered back to Harlan for trial from Winchester, Clark County, Monday when their cases were called for trial. This means that the entire remaining forty-one coal miners facing the extreme penalty in this instance are again scheduled for trial in their home county. This action was made on motion of the defense counsel and is heralded as an important victory by the General Defense Committee in charge of defending these workers.

Last fall Judge D. C. Jones ordered forty-four coal miners charged with first degree murder to face trial in agricultural communities almost 200 miles from the scene of the alleged crime. Three have been tried at Mt. Sterling, the results being that William Burnett was acquitted and W. B. Jones and William Hightower were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for life.

Pleaters Working to Stabilize the Trade

Following the signing of an agreement with Local Union No. 66 of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, the Pleaters and Stitches Association, representing the employers, has set out to stabilize conditions in the industry on the basis of uniform labor costs. In a full page advertisement in the trade paper the Association has declared that "certain garment manufacturers have been demanding from pleaters an excessive discount. Such a discount cannot be pulled out of a silk hat—it must be taken out of labor." It then states that the members of the association will hereafter give a maximum discount of two per cent and "there will be no exceptions."

The collective agreement established the closed shop, provided for the forty-two hour week at first and the forty hour week after February 1, 1933, if the union had organized eighty per cent of the shops by that time, and required equal division of work for employees. In order to facilitate the unionization of the industry, the employers agreed to submit to the union on September 1, 1932, a list of all the firms in the business and the union agreed to organize at least eighty per cent of such shops. The Pleaters and Stitches Association claims that its members handle over ninety per cent of all the garments upon which pleating, stitching, tucking and novelty work are done.

Cleaners and Dyers Strike Is Postponed

Following the consummation of an agreement designed to eliminate racketeering from the cleaning and dyeing industry in New York City, the union postponed its threatened strike until April 16. The agreement brought about through the influence of Judge Jacob Panken sets up a conference board in the industry to settle disputes and establish standards of sanitation and performance. The board will be made up of ten persons connected with the industry but the chairmanship will be a revolving office to which persons who have been impartial chairman under collective agreements or who have had experience in settling industrial disputes will be elected. The agreement has been signed by the Cleaners and Dyers Board of Trade, the cleaners and dyers unions, and the United Hebrew Trades.

Call Students To Aid Miners In Kentucky

Thomas Sends Out Appeal—Most Makes Defense Survey for the L. I. D.

COLLEGE students of the nation are summoned to start a concerted campaign to help the Kentucky miners with funds and through arousing public opinion. Norman Thomas, co-director of the League for Industrial Democracy, has sent a letter to hundreds of student groups urging immediate action.

Thomas suggests protest meetings with the best available speakers in every college center, educational work through posters and parades, editorials and stories in college papers, sale of "The Shame That Is Kentucky," published by the General Defense Committee, a "tag day" to collect funds, discussion of clothing for the miners and their families.

The L. I. D. has printed many thousands of an attractive red tag which can be worn in coat lapels or button holes. It carries the legend, "I have helped the Kentucky Miners." These will be supplied.

Amicus Most, Socialist organizer in West Virginia, has collected for the L. I. D. the facts of the strike relief and defense situations. A report, checked and verified by the Civil Liberties Union, Maurice Schneirov of Pittsburgh, Tom Connors of the I. W. W. and Norman Thomas has been published. Copies can be had at the L. I. D., 112 East 19th street, New York City.

Abelson Chairman In Military Trade

Dr. Paul Abelson has been elected impartial chairman under the collective agreement between the Millinery Workers' Union and the Women's Headwear Group. Dr. Abelson formerly occupied the same position in the industry under the old contract. He holds a similar office in the fur trade and until recently was impartial chairman in the hosiery industry.

Fichandler to Lecture

All comrades interested in education, as well as teachers and prospective teachers in the Socialist Sunday Schools, are invited to attend the final lecture by Alexander Fichandler on teaching methods this Sunday at 3:30 at One Perry street.

NEW HISTORY SOCIETY SPONSORS PEACE BALL

There have been "Victory" Balls and "Armistice" Balls but the first "Peace" Ball in entertainment's history will be held this evening (Saturday) in the ballroom of Essex House, 160 Central Park South. It has been arranged by the New History Society in celebration of the third anniversary of its founding.

"ADDING MACHINE" AT THE NEIGHBORHOOD PLAYHOUSE

Elmer Rice's "Adding Machine" will be presented April 9th and 10th by the Young Circle Dramatic Studio at the former Neighborhood Playhouse, 466 Grand street. Norman Miller is directing the production.

The Young Circle Dramatic Studio is composed of members of the Young Circle League, the youth section of the Workmen's Circle, located at 175 East Broadway, New York City.

Bronx Forum to Hear Of Columbia Battle

Howard C. Westwood and Charlotte Tuttle, of the Columbia University Law School, will discuss the expulsion of Reed Harris, the recently expelled editor of the Columbia "Spectator", at the Bronx Labor Forum, Hollywood Garden, 894 Prospect avenue, Bronx, this Friday evening, April 8th.

Mr. Westwood and Miss Tuttle will discuss not only the expulsion of Reed Harris, but the evils and abuses existing at Columbia University which the "Spectator" sought to correct in its articles of protest.

The Bronx Labor Forum is conducted under the auspices of the 3rd, 4th and 5th Socialist Party of the Bronx.

Henry Fruchter, the director of the Forum, will briefly discuss current events.

N. Y. Rescinds 3 Million Voted For Jobless

Thomas Protest to Estimate Board Falls on Deaf Ears

FLANKED by representatives of several Unemployed Leagues, the Emergency Conference on Unemployment and the United Hebrew Trades, Norman Thomas appeared before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment at City Hall last Friday and protested against the suspension of \$180,000,000 of public works and the rescission of \$3,400,000 of unemployment relief.

Thomas told Mayor Walker and the Board that exhaustion of city and relief funds will leave 200,000 families in desperate straits on June 1st, that "block-aid" at best will raise only \$1,500,000, a mere drop in the bucket, and that unless a program for dealing with the emergency is developed riots are being invited.

When the Mayor tried to blame the bankers for the city's failure to aid the jobless, Thomas condemned the bankers, but said that \$2,500,000 could be saved the city if the salaries of higher officials would be cut, and as a result the city's credit would be improved. In addition, the Socialist spokesman urged the consolidation of certain departments and the elimination of useless sinecures. Jimmy Walker's attempt at a wisecrack that this would result in increasing the breadlines brought the reply that Thomas would sooner see them there than the workers, and that in any event the politicians had money in the savings banks, etc. This last allusion, clearly to "tin boxes" brought a burst of applause from the people in the Board of Estimate room, much to the Mayor's discomfiture.

Present besides Thomas were Leonard Bright and Henry J. Rosner of the Emergency Conference on Unemployment; M. Abrahamson of the United Hebrew Trades; Edward P. Clarke and A. C. Weinfield of the Western Queens Unemployed League, Louis Sadoff of the Brownsville Unemployed Union, Charles Sunasky, George Baron, Julius Shurman and Aaron Levenstein.

Pocketbook Union Raises Strike Fund

The membership of the International Pocketbook Workers' Union has voted a tax of ten per cent, to build up a fund in preparation for a general strike on June 1, if the Industrial Council of the Associated Leather Goods Manufacturers' Association refuses to renew the present agreement.

N. Y. Jobless Organize at Four Rallies

3 More Meetings Scheduled but Lack of Funds Endangers Important Work

FACED with the possibility of giving up important activities in connection with unemployment when each week brings into existence new Unemployed Leagues, regarded as the most promising development the Socialist Party of New York has seen in years, the Finance Committee of Local New York has sanctioned a campaign for funds by the Unemployed Drive Committee consisting of Julius Gerber, James Oneal and Leonard Bright. Booklets containing 10 cent and 25 cent slips have been forwarded to party branches with the suggestion that active members in each branch dispose of them. The raising of the necessary funds will assure energetic activity "to organize the workers, employed and unemployed, for a campaign for adequate relief from city, state and federal governmental agencies, for unemployment insurance, for the six hour day, five day week and for Socialist planned production," as the committee points out. Plans have been made to organize more Leagues and for meetings to discuss unemployment, noonday and night.

Two Meetings Thursday

Thursday of this week saw another Unemployed League formed at the Workmen's Circle headquarters, 218 Van Siclen avenue, in the 22nd A. D., Kings, with Samuel Beardsley and Leonard Bright as speakers, and the third gathering of the Morningside Heights Unemployed League which meets every Thursday evening at 3109 Broadway. These meetings have been attended by both white and colored unemployed workers, a number of whom cooperate with Ralph Gray, chairman of the local league in bringing in additional members.

On Friday Henry Rosner and James Oneal addressed a large gathering of the jobless at P. S. 3, Hudson and Christopher streets. During the past two weeks seven open air meetings were held, while 30 canvassers from the Chelsea branch visited homes, distributed leaflets and served as sandwich men.

The third meeting of the Western Queens Unemployed League was held the same evening at P. S. 125, Woodside, L. I., addressed by Henry Jager. An attempt will be made, to organize an Unemployed League in Glen Cove, L. I. This evening, Saturday, at College Point, the second meeting of the Unemployed League of that district will be held at Moose Hall, 122nd street and 15th avenue. The speakers are James Oneal, Samuel A. De Witt and Gilbert R. Sackman.

Suggestions Available

In Brownsville another meeting of the jobless will take place next Wednesday evening in the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, and next Friday at P. S. 44, Throop and Putnam avenues, an Unemployed League will be organized under the direction of the Unemployed Committee of Kings County, Emil Bromberg, Louis Sadoff and Charles Sunasky.

Copies of a suggested plan of procedure to be followed in forming Unemployed Leagues, based on an outline prepared by James Oneal and upon experience in organizing jobless leagues in New York City are now available for committees in charge of such activity, and may be obtained from Leonard Bright, executive secretary of the Emergency Conference on Unemployment, at 7 East 15th street.

SOCIALISM
In Our Time
Through
Organization—
Education—
Solidarity—

FREE YOUTH

Editorial Board
Julius J. Umansky - George Smerkin - Winston Dancis - Michael C. Arcone
Editorial Offices
7 East 15th Street
New York, N. Y.

Published by
The New Leader
for
The Young People's
Socialist League
of America
349 Randolph St.
Chicago, Ill.

Y.P.S.L. Fights Proposed Fees In N.Y. Colleges

ACTING upon a statement issued by Mark Eisner, president of the city's Board of Higher Education, to the effect that New York City's financial difficulties make it doubtful if the budget could continue to provide for free tuition at City, Hunter and Brooklyn Colleges, and proposing tuition fees at the three institutions, members who are students at the three colleges are preparing to wage a fight against the proposed fees.

A statement issued by the City College members of the Y. P. S. L. declares: "Most of us find it sufficiently difficult to meet even the most incidental expenses a college education incurs... to add to this would force many of us to leave school... to sacrifice our futures. We feel that the city has no right to ask this of us."

Cutting of appropriations has already stopped construction work on the new Hunter and Brooklyn College buildings. Thousands of students are forced to spend the greater part of their school day in buildings and annexes thoroughly inadequate. Additional thousands graduating from our high schools this term face the same prospect. In this the city is already guilty of high treason to its youth.

To this the Board of Higher Education would add the greater crime of tuition fees for students who cannot afford, and who will not be able to afford to pay. This means the sacrifice of the futures of thousands of students to municipal mismanagement and municipal inefficiency.

For Free Education

Free education is a yardstick of our social progress. It is the fair chance that democracy boasts of. But the "fair chance" does not mean an equal lack of opportunity. With free education the sons and daughters of workers stand a more equal chance with youth whose parents can afford to pay their tuition fees. Without free education, regardless of what aims and ambition they may have, they have no choice but to sink to the level for modern life demands trained minds in every field.

The Young People's Socialist League maintains that if retrenchment is necessary, no part of the burden should be placed upon the shoulders of youth. Mismanagement, waste, corruption and inefficiency in many city departments has been discovered and pointed out by impartial investigators and observers. Were this wiped out, tuition fees at the city colleges would not be necessary. Youth's present load... the next year, the depression, child labor, our present social ills which youth cannot help but inherit if the present order of things keeps on... our present load is sufficiently heavy... to add to this is in no way justifiable.

ITALIAN EMIGRANTS IN FRANCE

Because of their wide separation, work among the Italian anti-Fascists who have fled to France is extremely difficult. Nevertheless, the Young Committee of the Italian Socialist Party has been able, during the past year, to establish five groups in that country. In the southern provinces this movement is strongest, and the Youth organ, "Gioventu Socialista," which is published in Marseille, is now a monthly.

The Full Page

In a modest attempt at expansion, FREE YOUTH bursts forth into a full page. The New Leader Board, in recognition of the growth of the Y. P. S. L., has provided a complete page to be devoted monthly to news, articles, and features of value and interest to the thoughtful young people of America. The regular Free Youth section in the New Leader will continue weekly.

Each monthly Free Youth will be a resumé of the organization work that had been undertaken during the previous month, and a statement of the projects for the coming month. There will be suggestions on propaganda technique under the heading "What Yipsels Should Do." The members of the League will be kept informed of what young Socialists are doing throughout the world, and what strides are being made here and elsewhere.

Circles are urged to procure large bundle orders of The New Leader issue that contains the full page. This will provide excellent propaganda literature in an inexpensive manner. It is a method that should be employed both extensively and frequently.

FREE YOUTH is our page; let's use it!

New York Yipsels Anti-War Meetings

The fifteenth anniversary of the entry of the U. S. into the world war will be celebrated this year, not only with the usual Army parade, but also by a series of well-advertised youth rallies. Williamsburg will hear Comrades Thomas and Claessens on Thursday, April 7, at 11 Arion place, Brooklyn. Manhattan will have Comrades J. B. Mathews and Claessens as its feature speakers on Saturday, April 9, at 3 P. M. at the Debs Auditorium, 7 East 15th street. Brownsville and East New York will gather at the Labor Lyceum on April 9 at 8 P. M. and Comrades McAllister Coleman and Samuel H. Friedman will discuss the world crisis.

In accordance with the YPSL policy of contacting other Youth groups, the educational committee has arranged a series of debates in which the Socialist viewpoint will be upheld against Capitalists, Anarchists and Communists. The first of these debates will take place on the question, "Resolved, That War Is Inevitable" against The Senior Club (Alumni of Boys Club) at 222 East 10th street, on Friday, April 15th. On Saturday, April 23d, the Lincoln Debating Club of the Y. M. C. A. will argue the negative of the question, "Resolved, That Industry Should Be Collectively Owned and Democratically Managed." This will take place at 215 West 23d street. Admission for both of these debates is free to members of the Y. P. S. L. and their friends. The following evening, April 24th, the Vanguard Anarchist Youth Club will take the negative on the question, "Is Parliamentary Action of Value to the Working Class" at the Labor Temple on 14th street. Admission 15 cents.

On Friday, May 6th, the YPSL team will uphold Socialism vs. Communism as the way out for the American worker in a debate with the Spartacus Youth Club of the Trotsky faction of the Communist Party. This will also take place at the Labor Temple and admission will be 20 cents.

International Of Youth Meets On October 9th

ON March 6th the Bureau of the Socialist Youth International held its ordinary spring meeting in Berlin, the following members being present: Karl Heinz, Erich Ollenhauer, Koos Vorink, Hans Hansen, Ludwig Cohn and Valere Audry. The chief subject of discussion was the preparation for the international meetings which are to take place during the year. The International Congress, which was originally to have taken place in June of this year, is now to be called for October 9-11. In view of the fact that the Congress coincides with the 25th anniversary of the Socialist Youth International the opening session is to take the form of a great demonstration.

The Congress is to be preceded by an International Youth Week, opening with International Youth Day on October 2, and also devoted to the celebration of the 25th anniversary. The agenda of the Congress remains unchanged. The subjects of discussion will therefore be "Youth and the Fight for Peace," "Socialist Youth and Democracy" and "Socialist Youth and the Economic Crisis."

The Socialist Youth International will also be represented at the contemplated Joint Disarmament Conference of the International Federation of Trade Unions and the Labour and Socialist International, when this takes place.

Plans Go Forward For Rebel Youth Dance April 30

Unlike prosperity, the social revolution is not around the corner, and will continue to be a long way off unless the Y. P. S. L. continues to do its share in bringing it about by organizing and educating young workers and students. Which, as you can see, requires mazuma, spondulocks, kopecks, lie, yen, beaucoup de francs, cold cash, or what have you which we can use.

For which reason, and to celebrate International May Day, the New York Yipsels have planned a gala Red Youth Dance and Revue Revolutionnaire, to take place at the Debs Auditorium (Rand School to you) on May Day Eve, Saturday, April 30th.

There will be dancing, singing, jollification... yipsels and yipsellettes (blondes, brunettes and redheads, pretty and not so hard to get to know)... and, as we said before, a Revue Revolutionnaire... with skits, with songs, with digs and thrusts and jabs at rulers and fools, presidents and presidential aspirants, congressmen, governors, mayors and moguls, investigations and investigators, prosperity and rugged (ragged) individuals and so much more that we haven't space to tell you. A number of comrades are whipping the thing into shape.

Tickets are only 75 cents and Winston Dancis, at the city office, 7 East 15th street, ALgonquin 4-4620, will take your reservations if you can't find a Yipsel or Yipsellette to sell you a pair.

YOU CAN ADD TO THE EFFECTIVENESS OF YOUR MAY DAY MEETINGS BY DISTRIBUTING THE MAY DAY EDITION OF THE NEW LEADER. THE BUNDLE RATE TO ORGANIZATIONS OUTSIDE OF NEW YORK, IS TWO CENTS PER COPY, PREPAID.

Circling The Circles

NATIONAL NOTES

OMAHA, Neb.—Put another red pin in the Yipsel map! A new circle with 18 charter members was organized here after an arousing talk by National Organizer Hy Fish. They meet every Friday night at 8 p. m. at the Labor Lyceum, 22nd and Clark. The secretary is La Verne Eddy, 2909 Dupont street. Comrade Fish spoke Sunday afternoon at which the new circle was organized and then spoke at a Workmen's Circle banquet that night to 300 people. He reports that the new members look like good material. Comrade Fish spoke in Cheyenne, Wyoming, Monday, April 4, and in Reno, Nevada, April 6. He was scheduled to arrive in San Francisco April 7.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Ben Parker spoke at the organization meeting at which many applied for membership. A Youth Rally will be held at 708 Madison avenue on Friday, April 8, at 8 P. M. Leaflets are being distributed.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—A Yipsel chorus was organized on April 6 at a meeting in Pilgrims Hall, South 72nd street and West Greenfield avenue.

READING, Pa.—Circle 5 meets Fridays at 431 Summit street. Cooperation with the big Socialist Bazaar on April 7 has been arranged.

New Yipsel Circles

CLEVELAND.—Circle 2 Junior Sylvia Wohl, secretary, 10511 Pasadena avenue.

LOS ANGELES.—Upton Sinclair circle Stella Zaremaba, secretary, 915 East 88 street.

CHICAGO.—Junior Jack London circle No. 7 Goldie Larks, director, 1446 Roosevelt road. Circle 8 Rebella Gentili, 1032 N. Hamlin. Circle 9 Junior Bernice Aronson, director, 5032 W. Ohio.

WEST ALLIS, Wis.—Roman Patz, secretary, 1437 S. 75th street.

NEW YORK CITY.—Circle 10 Sr Bronx Amalgamated Cooperative Apartments on Fridays at 8:30 p. m. Circle 12 Sr Bronx 1581 Washington avenue on Sundays at 3 p. m.

NEWARK, N. J.—A Youth Rally will be held at the St. Regis Hall, Park Place on Friday, April 8th at 8 P. M. Julius Umansky and Samuel Friedman will speak. Thousands of leaflets are being distributed advertising this rally.

NEW YORK CITY

Educational Directors.—All educational directors are to meet at the Rand School on Saturday, April 9, at 1:30 P. M. Orchestra Comrades who can play musical instruments are

urged to meet at the City Office April 9 at 2 P. M.

Circle 3 Jr. Kings.—Members will deliver prepared talks on the Sino-Japanese Crisis at the meeting of the circle on Friday, April 8 and 15, at 11 Arion Place.

Circle 5 Sr. Kings.—A street corner rally against war will be held on 13th avenue and 44th street on Friday, April 8, at 8 P. M. Preparations are on for the First Anniversary on May 7.

Flatbush Seniors.—Jack Drachler will speak on the "Purpose of the YPSL" at 55 Snyder avenue on Sunday, April 10, at 7:30 P. M. A meeting will be held at Albermarle Road and Flatbush avenue on April 12 in cooperation with Circle 7 Sr. Kings.

Circle 2 Sr. Bronx.—Max Rosenberg will speak on the "British Labor Movement" on Friday, April 15, at 8:30 P. M. at 20 East Kingsbridge Road.

Circle 4 Sr. Bronx.—Jack Altman will speak on "American Labor Unions" on Sunday, April 10, at 4 P. M. at 789 Elmsmere Place.

Circle 6 Sr. Manhattan.—Regular meetings are now being held at their new headquarters, 1536 Madison avenue (105th street).

Circle 8 Sr. Man.—Morris Klein will speak on "My Differences with the YPSL" at 96 Avenue C on Saturday evening, April 9th.

Yipsels Join Easter Parade

To contrast the plight of the unemployed against the fashionable apparel of New York's upper classes, a group of Yipsels and Rand School students dressed in their working clothes and bearing placards telling the Easter Sunday church-goers of the indifference of the rich to the suffering of their fellow-men, forced their way into society's Fifth Avenue parade.

The placards attracted shocked comment, breaking the complacency of the promenaders until at St. Patrick's Cathedral, twenty policemen herded the marchers together and forced them off Fifth Avenue, down to Park avenue. When the cops found that the Socialists were attracting too much attention there, they walked them to Second avenue.

baa-baa, black wool,
have you any sheep...?

which is as sensible as trying to cure the evil of war by building battleships... and as sensible as trying to cure a depression by telling unemployed workers not to hoard their wealth... Congress has seen fit to call unemployment insurance a "dole" and "un-American"... but it considered it a patriotic duty to grant the bankers relief... away with nonsense... the intelligent way to cure any evil is to go to the roots of that evil... that is what the members of the Y. P. S. L. are doing... and that is what every intelligent young worker and student should do.

You owe it to yourself to find out more... address: Young Peoples' Socialist League... 7 East 15th Street in New York City, or our National office: 349 Randolph Street, Chicago, Illinois.

700 Socialist Branches Called to Aid Drive

Campaign Will Begin On April 21

Lewis Urges All Branches Get Off to a Flying Start

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

WASHINGTON.—April 21 will mark the opening of the drive of the national committee of the Socialist Party for the \$50,000 1932 campaign fund, Marx Lewis, director of the drive, announces.

More than 700 Socialist Party branches and locals have been invited to take part in the general mobilization which will open the drive. Socialists will assemble at their respective meeting halls to consider ways and means for the conduct of the drive in their own circle, and to start off the month's campaign, which will come to a close with the announcement of contributions at the convention dinner in Milwaukee. In the larger cities prominent speakers will address the meetings.

Massachusetts Makes Drive

All efforts will be directed at insuring the success of the opening of the drive. Shortly after it gets under way a series of dinners and conferences will be held in the industrial centers. The first of these has been tentative set in Boston early in May. Plans for that conference will be considered at a meeting of the Massachusetts State Committee, Alfred Baker Lewis, State secretary and a member of the national executive committee, has informed Lewis. Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, Buffalo and St. Louis are among the other cities which will have conferences shortly after the drive gets under way.

Initial steps for the formation of a Committee of One Hundred, selected from various groups in various parts of the country, to take charge of personal solicitation in those localities and among their friends have been taken. A list of those who have agreed to serve on the committee will be announced in next week's issue of the New Leader. A number of contributions to the fund have been received, while letters coming from various parts of the nation indicate, Lewis declared, that the party membership is conscious of the possibilities for party success this year and are determined to pool their resources to insure its accomplishment.

Volunteers at Work

At the national drive headquarters, 907 Fifteenth street, a corps of workers are taking charge of the preliminary work of arousing the membership.

In his letter to party branches and locals, Lewis has requested that they issue a call to the membership at an early date, so that adequate publicity may be issued to both the Socialist press and to local newspapers from the drive headquarters. The facilities of the office have been placed at the disposal of the branches for letters and appeals they may wish to issue.

"The interest shown so far is encouraging," Lewis declared. "The first major effort of the campaign looks promising. With every branch doing its part, whether it be large or small, we cannot fail."

PLACE YOUR ORDERS EARLY FOR THE MAY DAY EDITION OF THE NEW LEADER. THIS EDITION WILL BE MOST EFFECTIVE FOR PROPAGANDA AND ORGANIZATION PURPOSES.

Memorial Meeting For Filippo Turati in New York April 15

The death of Filippo Turati, Italian Socialist in Paris last week, will be the occasion for a memorial meeting Friday night, April 15, in the Debs Auditorium of the Rand School, 7 E. 15th street, New York City. Socialists and their friends are



TURATI

urged to make this meeting an impressive tribute to the memory of this noble fighter for Socialism.

The speakers will be Morris Hillquit, Abraham Cahan, Vincenzo Vacirca, former Socialist member of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, Jacob Panken and Gashare Nicotri, G. Artani, and S. Roumaldi, who will also preside at the meeting.

15,000 Back Ohio Socialist Jobless Bill

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

CLEVELAND.—Over 117 delegates, representing more than 70 workers' organizations with an estimated membership of 15,000, met in a conference called by the Cleveland Socialist Party April 1st and decided to form a permanent organization to fight for the Socialist Unemployment Insurance Bill.

An executive committee of fourteen was elected by the Unemployment Insurance Conference, composed of trade unions, fraternal and Socialist organizations. The committee will present the Socialist Bill before Governor White's Unemployment Insurance Commission, which meets in Cleveland Tuesday, April 5, and the fourteen will carry on the work of the conference between sessions. Another meeting of the conference will be held in about three weeks.

Joseph Martinek, Socialist candidate for State representative, pointed out the dire necessity of adequate unemployment insurance to the conference. "Over a million workers are jobless in Ohio, and more than 150,000 in Cleveland," he said.

"These men and their families are living on the meagre, inadequate doles of charity. In Cleveland alone 2,000 small merchants—bakers, grocers and butchers—have contributed more in the support of the unemployed than has the Community Fund by granting credit of more than \$1,000 per merchant. When this crisis is over the small merchant along with the workers will be forced to the wall, while the big chains which give no credit and have contributed little to charity will take over a greater control of the retail trade—already they have 45 per cent.

"Capital has unemployment insurance—it puts aside funds for reserve during prosperity years. In fact dividends for 1930 exceeded that of 1929, the peak year. Labor, certainly, is entitled to the same protection as capital. It is a great tragedy that the American Federation of Labor should oppose unemployment insurance, and some liberals should have to advocate such vital necessity to the working class." Noah Mandelkorn, Socialist candidate for lieutenant-governor, who was elected permanent chairman, introduced Martinek.

Socialists of Minn. Warn Farm-Laborites

Deal With Roosevelt Is Opposed as Convention Reorganizes Party

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

MINNEAPOLIS.—Socialists of Minnesota, in convention here last week, decided to back the State candidates of the Farmer-Labor Party only so long as it did not enter into a deal to support national candidates of either capitalist party.

The official machine of the Farmer-Labor Party, which held its convention the day after that of the Socialists, was all set for an endorsement of Roosevelt for President. The temper of the convention was such that the machine did not put this across, although all the speakers who greeted the convention at the first session were put up to arouse Roosevelt sentiment. The matter of presidential electors was referred to the State Central Committee.

Norman Thomas was favored for President and Mayor Daniel W. Hoan for Vice-President, at the Socialist convention. Eleven presidential electors were selected, a new State secretary and executive committee were elected, and eight delegates to the Milwaukee convention were chosen.

Leo Gisslen, 2822 Ulysses street N. E., Minneapolis, replaced John E. Sala as State secretary. Lynn Thompson, member of the local school board, served as chairman of the convention and was elected State organizer. Sigmond Slonim, Duluth, was re-elected national committeeman.

The new State executive committee was chosen as follows: J. A. Gonstead, John E. Sala, Ruben Lata, M. Kates and O. P. Victorian, Minneapolis; P. R. Anderson and John Kobl, Duluth; August Prohovsky and Edward Maurer, St. Paul.

The Socialist presidential electors will be: J. Gonstead, Sigmond Slonim, L. Vincent Prosser, August Prohovsky, John Kobl, Dr. O. E. Larson, Mrs. Alex Cordiner, Edward Maurer, Albert G. Bastis, A. R. Gisslen and A. A. Parviainen.

The evening following the convention, the Socialist local in St. Paul was reorganized after a house meeting, at which Clarence Senior, national secretary of the Socialist Party, spoke. Senior also spoke to the Socialist State convention to the women's section of the Farmer-Labor Party convention.

Join the Red Singers

Attention is called to the fact that the Revolutionary Song Group that meets every Saturday at 6 in the Rand School Studio is not only for members of the Socialist Sunday Schools and the Y. F. S. L. but for all members of the party and of allied organizations. The group will concentrate from now on on songs for use in the May Day parade and demonstration.

L. I. D. Lunch on Saturday

"Concentration in American Industry—What Are Its Implications?" will be discussed at the luncheon of the N. Y. Chapter of The League For Industrial Democracy, Saturday at 12:45 P. M. in the Hotel Woodstock, 127 W. 43rd street. The following speakers will take part: Frank A. Fetter, Professor Political Economy, Princeton University; Dr. Harry W. Laidler, Director of the League for Industrial Democracy, and Dr. Myron Watkins, Professor of Economics, New York University. Paul Blanchard will preside.

The Workmen's Furniture Fire Insurance Society Will Hold Annual Meeting April 14th

The annual meeting of the members (policy-holders) of the Main Branch of the Workmen's Furniture Fire Insurance Society, will be held on Thursday, April 14, at 8 P. M., in the main hall of the New York Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street, New York City.

This year the meeting will be of unusual importance, not only because all the officers and members of the board of directors will be elected, but chiefly because a number of very interesting questions including a recommendation to convert the society into a mutual insurance society, at the same time retaining all its present co-opera-

tive features, will be considered.

New Leader readers who are members of this Society should consider it as their special duty as Socialists and as members of the Society to attend this annual meeting of this great co-operative institution, so to insure its continuance along the same progressive lines which has made possible the growth of the Society from a very humble beginning to an organization with 60,000 members, 87 branches and more than One Million Dollars in assets.

Remember the date, Thursday, April 14, at 8 P. M., at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street, New York.

Labor Theatre Groups To Confer Next Friday

The Workers' Theatre of New York is calling a conference of labor dramatic groups for Friday, April 15, at 6:30 P. M., at 7 East 15th street. The aim of the conference is to consider ways and means of widening the scope of workers' dramatics throughout the country. The main problem will be the organization of a federation of workers' theatres and movies. Organizations from New York, Philadelphia, Newark, Reading, Detroit, Brookwood, Peekskill, Mount Airy and other cities will participate.

Panken, Feigenbaum, Claessens in Eighth Congressional District

Three organization rallies will be held on Friday evening, April 8, in three sections of the 8th Congressional District. Speakers covering these rallies include Jacob Panken, William F. Feigenbaum, Harry Haskel, Joseph Tuvin, Morris Rosenbaum, and August Claessens.

The meetings will be held in the following halls: Savoy Mansion, 20th avenue and 64th street, Brooklyn; Workmen's Circle Center, 48 Ocean Place, Brighton Beach; Workmen's Circle Center, 2202 Mermaid avenue, Coney Island. The enrolled Socialists of these three neighborhoods have been circularized, canvassed, and will be urged to join the Party.

Spring Term at Rand School

Algernon Lee, president of the Rand School, announces that the winter term will come to an end April 19. From that date on the students will have a vacation until the beginning of May.

The program announced for the spring term is a novel one. The students of the Workers Training Class are to be in one large group which will take up the problems of Socialism and labor and attempt to crystallize into definite conclusions the work which has been done in many classes during the past season. Algernon Lee will take charge of this group and will be assisted in the discussions by other members of the staff and by prominent Socialists and labor leaders who will be invited to discuss special topics.

Besides the class in Socialism and labor there will be a class in public speaking taught by August Claessens and two classes in English by Rebecca Jarvis and Alice Cohen. On Friday nights the school will conduct a series of symposiums on philosophy, psychology and literature.

The schedule will be as follows: Socialism and labor, Monday and Wednesday, 7:30-9 p. m., May 2 to June 6; public speaking, Tuesday and Thursday, 7:30-9 p. m., May 3 to June 2; English B, Tuesday, 7:30-10 p. m., May 3 to May 31; English C, Thursday, 7:30-10 p. m., May 5 to June 2.

Young Circle Symposium

A three-cornered symposium with Algernon Lee speaking for Socialism, Willford I. King for capitalism, and Ben Gitlow for Communism will be held under direction of the Forum Young Circle League, Sunday, April 17, 2:30 P. M., in the Rand School, 7 East 15th street.

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.

N. J. Socialists Pick Niessner For Senator

Thomas State's Choice for Presidential Nominee, Mrs. Berger for Vice-President

THE Socialist Party of New Jersey at a meeting held in Linden, April 3 nominated its candidate for United States Senator and Presidential electors and expressed its choice for President and Vice President of the United States.

Geo. H. Goebel was named for United States Senator, but declined. He urged Herman F. Messner of Camden who was then unanimously nominated. He was the candidate for Governor of New Jersey in last year's election. Messner is a leading member of the organized labor movement of America who until recently held the position of President of the Plate Printers, Die Stampers and Engravers Union of America.

The convention expressed its unanimous choice for Norman Thomas for President and Mrs. Meta L. Berger of Milwaukee for Vice President of the United States. The New Jersey delegates will support these nominees at the national convention of the Party.

Electors Are Chosen

The Presidential electors nominated are: Walter Greenberg, Hans Hansen, Alonzo Odum, Herman Roth, Leonard F. Greiner, Percy C. McCormick, Hyman Kauffman, Henry Huber and Hector Friederich. Essex County is to name four additional.

A platform committee was elected to draft the state platform and report to the next meeting of the state committee.

State Secretary Wittel reported that seven new branches of the Party have been organized in the State of New Jersey during the past three months with a total membership of approximately 100 new members. For the first time the Socialist Party will have candidates in every one of the 14 Congressional districts of the state and Assembly candidates and local candidates in more than half of the counties of the state.

Nominating petition lists were issued to the delegates from each county and plans for financing the state campaign by means of various county picnics during the summer months and subscription lists were adopted.

Late Sunday afternoon, the 200 in attendance heard a discussion on a number of resolutions presented for the guidance of the

state's delegation to the Milwaukee convention. Goebel, Henry Jager, Essex County Organizer Rosenkranz, Stampa, Bauer, Jeffries, David, Alexander, Schmidt, Sherlock and Campbell took leading parts in the debates.

On a resolution offered by Rosenkranz, the conference voted in favor of re-inserting the reference to the class struggle in the application blank. Another resolution offered by Rosenkranz dealt with trade union policy. As adopted, it said: "Resolved, that this convention instructs our delegates to the national convention to urge and work for the constitution of the party being amended to provide for a labor contact department which, under the direction of a competent secretary, will work to bring about a real measure of Socialist influence in the unions without ever attempting to exercise dictation over them."

The conference's attitude toward Russia was set forth in the following resolution, also proposed by Rosenkranz:

SOVIET RUSSIA

"The Socialist party recognizes that the Soviet experiment is being watched closely and with intense interest by the workers; that its success will give an immense impetus to the acceptance of Socialism by the workers, while its failure will discredit an economy based upon planned production and the elimination of private profit and private ownership of the means of production and distribution."

"The Socialist party, in convention assembled, endorses the efforts being made in Russia to create the foundations of a Socialist society. It reaffirms its stand for the recognition of the Russian Soviet government by the government of the United States, and calls on the workers to guard against capitalist attacks on Soviet Russia. At the same time, the Socialist party will oppose with all its strength those who lend aid and comfort to the enemies of Socialism by indulging in anti-Soviet propaganda."

"While the Socialist party recognizes, too, that the Russian Revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat established in Russia are the result of historical, political and economic conditions peculiar to that country, we believe that conditions in this country may make it unnecessary for us to pass through an identical experience. As democracy is the ideal of the Socialist movement it is our hope that the Russian government will put a stop to the extermination of minority opinion."

Labor Party Of W. Va. Meets In Convention

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

CHARLESTON, W. Va. — The Independent Labor Party of West Virginia convened in the Kanawha County Courthouse last week-end. It formulated its platform and instructed the delegates of the five counties embraced by the party to hold its county nominating conventions. Several Socialist members will be chosen to run on the Labor party ticket.

The many delegates enthusiastically applauded a spirited and inspiring address by Tom Tippet of Brookwood, and Murray Baron. Baron, representing the Socialist party, pledged the support of the Socialist party. He also aided in committee work during the convention.

C. F. Keeney was chairman and George Shearer, secretary. Greetings were read from J. F. Higgins, Socialist State Secretary.

Resolutions protested against evictions, failure of state and Federal governments to render immediate and adequate relief, against the appointments of anti-labor Judges Wilkinson and MacIntosh against the continued imprisonment of Tom Mooney, and calling for a national Labor Party.

May Day in Buffalo

BUFFALO, N. Y. — International Labor Day will be celebrated by the Socialist Party of Buffalo with a mass meeting in the ballroom of the Hotel Lafayette, Sunday evening, May 1, at 8 P. M. Gustave A. Strebel of Syracuse, general organizer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, will speak.

Me. Socialists Name Slate For All Offices

First State Convention Since 1916 Is Held in Lewiston

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

LEWISTON, Me. — The Socialist Party of Maine, assembled for the first time since 1916, in convention here April 3, made nominations for all State positions, to be filled at large, adopted a State platform, and drew up resolutions for submission to the Milwaukee convention. The 50 delegates from different parts of the State listened to a speech by Glen Trimble, Boston organizer.

The candidates chosen for presidential electors were David Edgar Knapp of Portland; Harry McNally of Auburn, Hugh Breingan of Skowhegan, Percival Parris of Paris and Hazen Taylor of Anson. Candidates for Congressmen are: First District, Rev. Royal Brown; Second District, Wendall Farrington of Livermore Falls, and Third District, Earl S. Godfrey of Bangor. The candidate for Governor is F. H. Maxfield, the efficient State Secretary. A State executive committee was chosen with Howe Higgins of Southwest Harbor, David Hesselgren of Union, Donald M. Smith of Lewiston, F. H. Maxfield of Portland and Gilbert Forbush of Brighton as the members.

It was voted by the convention to send a fraternal delegate to a meeting of the Farmer-Labor Party to seek their co-operation and support of our ticket.

The resolutions sent to the N. E. C. propose the militant program for the Socialist Party. A "clearing up" of the party's position on trade unionism is demanded. "Socialists must agitate for an aggressive and realistic industrial unionism," the resolutions urged. "Party members who are also members of trade unions must be urged, if necessary, ordered to abandon all compromise with anything less than a Socialist goal. We urge the appointment of a National Labor Committee in the Socialist Party, to be charged with the coordination of party labor activities and the responsibility for their successful achievement."

Vigorous assistance in the work of organizing the unorganized is urged. The Labor Committee should maintain an information department to keep the party and its branches in touch with industrial situations, where they can be useful, and also create departments for legal aid, publicity and speakers in such situations. The maintenance of a Socialist Red Cross set up in the name of the party, co-operating with existing agencies. All Socialists should be ordered to press vigorously for independent political action by their unions.

Other resolutions say: "We deeply regret the half-hearted and compromising resolutions of the last international conference and particularly of our delegation. We propose a provision be inserted in our constitution requiring the election of all delegates to the international assemblies by national referendum and the delegation be instructed and its expenses paid. We would ask for a reaffirmation of the Stuttgart and Basle resolutions providing strenuous opposition to every capitalist war; a definite program of war resistance; the insistence that parliamentary representatives refuse to vote military credits; the ending of all participation in coalition governments; the adoption of a more friendly attitude toward Soviet Russia and the disciplining of party members who give aid to the enemies of that worker's government."

"We consider untenable the un-

friendly and sometimes even hostile attitude of certain of our party leaders toward the Socialist achievements of the U. S. S. R. In this respect our own press has not been guiltless and we deplore the fact that articles and editorials in some of our papers have made it appear that we are more concerned with scoring points against Soviet Russia than in constructive criticism. As Socialists loyal to the goal of our movement and to the class conscious tradition of our party, we heartily endorse the efforts of our comrades in Russia to

create the foundations of a Socialist society.

"The times call for a better disciplined and more completely organized party. A census should be taken which will indicate the potential resources of the membership for agitation, propaganda and education. Our membership should be put to work immediately, according to their capacities. It should be the function of the N. E. C. to act as the directing and executive co-ordinating head of the party in fact as well as in name. Men and women with imagination and ability should be put in positions of leadership."

Mich. Socialists Demand Dearborn Police Be Jailed

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

DETROIT. — The State Executive Committee of the Socialist Party of Michigan protests against the shooting down in cold blood of defenseless unemployed workmen by the Dearborn police and the private police of the Ford Motor Company. The use of such measures toward the unfortunate unemployed must be abhorrent to all right-thinking people. The blame rests entirely upon the police as all evidence points to the fact that the demonstration was over and the demonstrators had begun to leave the vicinity when most of the shooting was done. The whole tragic case is a patent example of gross inefficiency and cold-blooded ruthlessness on the part of the police.

We protest against the arbitrary arrest of forty-seven of the unemployed workers. It is the police who should have been arrested and brought to trial.

We protest against the threats of the use of the criminal syndicalism law against the leaders of the unemployed as a means of intimidating the marchers into silence concerning the murderous acts of the police.

We demand that no charges against the unemployed workers be brought and that charges be preferred against the police of Dearborn and of the Ford Motor Company who were re-

sponsible for the shooting and, particularly, against Harry Bennett of the Ford Service Department, if reported evidence be corroborated.

We protest against the bias and prejudice expressed in public statements by the public prosecutor and the judge in charge of the grand jury. Such prejudging of the case by officers of a court of justice was a gross violation of judicial ethics and seems to have been a deliberate attempt to prejudice the public against the unemployed workers who were injured and to cover up the lawlessness of the police.

We also protest against the action of the coroner in refusing the customary privilege of permitting an outside physician to attend the autopsy. Such action gives legitimate grounds for suspicion as to the correctness of the coroner's findings and as to proper safeguarding of bullets, which may be important articles of evidence.

We demand the repeal of the law which frees the police from responsibility for the killing of people who are assembled to demand a redress of grievances. Such a law is in violation of both the letter and the spirit of the Constitution of the United States and of the inalienable rights of citizens.

SOCIALIST PARTY OF MICHIGAN.
State Executive Committee.

DEBATES — LECTURES — FORUMS

THE COMMUNITY FORUM OF THE COMMUNITY CHURCH
New meeting at Temple Beth-El, Fifth Avenue and 76th Street
Sunday, 8 P. M. — Debate: Arthur Garfield Hays vs. Horace G. Knowles
"SHALL THE 18TH AMENDMENT BE SUBMITTED TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE FOR A REFERENDUM VOTE?"
11 A. M. — JOHN HAYNES HOLMES
"Some Items in a Sane Philosophy of Life, Much Needed in These Times"

THE PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE

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

Friday evening, April 8th
DR. E. G. SPAULDING
"Reason Bound: Medieval Thought"

Sunday evening, April 10th
DR. MARK VAN DOREN
"Poetry and Music"

Tuesday evening, April 12th
DR. MICHAEL HEIDELBERGER
"The Chemical Nature of Immune Substances"

At Muhlenberg Library
200 West 3rd Street
At 8:30 o'clock

Thursday evening, April 14th
PROF. E. G. SPAULDING
"Scientific Orthodoxy Overturned"

LABOR TEMPLE

14th Street and Second Avenue
DR. EDMUND B. CHAFFER, Director
5 P. M. — **DR. O. F. BECK**
"Earlier Phase of O'Neill"
7:45 P. M. — **ORGAN RECITAL**
by Stanley A. Day
8 P. M. — "The Crisis in India"
HARIDAS MUZUMDAR

League for Industrial Democracy

Luncheon Discussion
127 West 43rd St., at Hotel Woodstock
Saturday, April 9th at 12:45 P. M.
"CONCENTRATION IN AMERICAN INDUSTRY"
What Are Its Implications?
FRANK A. FETTER
Professor Political Economy, Princeton
DR. HARRY W. LAIDLER
Director, L. I. D.
DR. MYRON WATKINS
Professor Economics, N. Y. University
PAUL BLANSHARD, Chairman
Tickets \$1.00 Non-Members \$1.25
Undergraduate Students 75c
Make Reservations at the Office of the L. I. D., 115 East 10th Street

Bronx Free Fellowship

1501 Boston Road, near E. 172d St.
Sunday Evening, April 10th, 1932:
8 P. M. — Rev. Leon Rouser Land on: "Has Prayer Value for Progressive Thinkers?"
9 P. M. — Rev. John Walter Hook on: "Modern Trends in Literature."
Music : : : Admission Free

INGERSOLL FORUM

Pythian Temple, 135 W. 70th St.
Sunday, 8 P. M. Admission 50c
April 10 — DEBATE: "Are the Churches Doing More Good than Harm?"
I. FAEBER GOLDENHORN
vs. **TIMOTHY MURPHY**
Atheist Tract and Catalog Free
American Association for the Advancement of Atheism
307 E. 14th St. New York City

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

BEETHOVEN HALL

214 EAST FIFTH STREET

Has been rebuilt and artistically decorated. It has elevator service and all modern improvements. Open for balls, banquets, weddings, entertainments and conventions
We Also Have Elegant Meeting Rooms
BEST SERVICE GUARANTEED

Telephone: ORchard 4-9439 — BRydock 4-9324 — 4-9594

Philadelphia ROUND TRIP 3.75

HOURLY EXPRESS SERVICE
One Way 2.00

BALTIMORE\$4.00
WASHINGTON 4.75
BOSTON 3.90
RICHMOND 7.50
PITTSBURGH 8.00
DETROIT 13.50
CHICAGO 17.00
ALBANY AND TROY 4.00
ROUND TRIP 5.00

RATES FOR ROUND TRIPS GREATLY REDUCED

NEVIN BUS DEPOT
211 W. 31st St. CHickering 4-1000

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.

More States Pick Delegates To Convention

Keen Interest All Along the Line in Forthcoming Milwaukee Meet

CHICAGO.—Election of more delegates to the Milwaukee convention is announced by National headquarters. Connecticut will send Jasper McLevy, Fred Cederholm, Walter E. Davis and Arnold E. Freese. Missouri has elected G. A. Hoehn and E. Cohen, and up-state New York returns have begun to come in. Robert A. Hoffman is delegate and Mrs. Elizabeth C. Roth is alternate from Erie County; the Nassau-Richmond-Suffolk district elected G. August Gerber as delegate and S. W. Christensen as alternate.

Milwaukee has begun to set up its housing bureau. All delegates who wish to stay with local comrades will be furnished rooms without charge on application to the local housing bureau. A list of hotels with their maximum and minimum rates will be compiled and sent to all delegates.

Maine has elected Gordon Watt of Portland and Donald M. Smith of Lewiston. The following are to be the delegates from Illinois: Adolph Dreifuss, John Collins, Ben Larks, Anton Gaden, Ivar Anderson, Hyman Schneid, Meyer Halushka, Roy Burt, Dr. R. B. Green, Fannie Schneid, Morris Franklin, Jess Cripe, Frank Zeitz, P. Matceoni, Morris Seckind, and Morris Blumin and Paula Milgrom tied for 16th delegate, from Cook County. Some adjustment will soon be made to determine which of the two will be the delegate. George Chant, Carl Sweet, Fred Weiman and Owen Geer will be the delegates from the state-at-large. The result of the referendum, in the number of ballots cast, far exceeded the number expected, showing a real interest in the election.

Coal Leaflet on Hand
A call was issued from Socialist national headquarters this week to all locals in coal mining districts to distribute "Slavery in the Coal Fields," by Powers Haggood. A shut-down has just been ordered for Illinois, the largest northern field. Indiana and Ohio are also affected. Strikes and lockouts are increasing in the coal industry.

Send to National Headquarters for a free supply if your local cannot purchase the leaflets. The price is 35 cents a hundred, \$3.00 a thousand postpaid from 549 Randolph St., Chicago.

Mathews Available
Locals and branches in and near Chicago have an opportunity to secure a good speaker in J. B. Mathews of New York City, during the first week in May. Mathews has traveled widely, and has included Russia in his trips several times. At present he is secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation. Those interested should get in touch with him at the F. O. R. office, Bible House, Astor Place, New York City.

New Locals Reported
CALIFORNIA, Berkeley: David G. Lyon, org., 2612 Durant St.
CALIFORNIA, Sausalito: Alfred J. Dubrow, sec., 338 Johnson St.
INDIANA, Elkhart: Sam Mast, sec., 1023 S. Second St.
INDIANA, Hammond: B. E. Johnson, sec., 6546 California Ave.
MINNESOTA, St. Paul: Arthur Frohocky, sec., 1216 Margaret St.
NEBRASKA, North Platte: John E. Canright, sec., 317 W. 10th St.
TEXAS, Fort Worth: Thomas B. Burns, sec., 1030 S. Lake St.
TEXAS, Greenville: J. C. Strickland, sec., 1517 Jones St.
TEXAS, Waco: John M. Killough, sec., 825 S. 5th St.

Illinois
With new vigorous enthusiasm prevailing, Illinois Socialists are fast regaining lost ground. This is true both of Cook County and the State at large. In Cook County, the Central Committee at its last meeting, granted charters to three new branches, the Clearing Branch, the North Shore (Evanston) Branch and the 10th Congressional District Branch. Over eighty new applications were passed upon. Plans were laid for the successful outcome of the Banquet for the New N. E. C., selected by the National Convention in Milwaukee, and the Presidential candidates. The Banquet is planned to be the biggest held in Chicago for some time. Dr. R. E. Green was chosen to manage the affair, which should in itself make it a success. A new county executive of fifteen members (an increase of six) was chosen. This was made necessary by our growth. Morris Franklin was unanimously re-elected Chairman.

Thousands (30,000) of the new leaflets "Bread or Bullets" were distributed to the branch delegates; with more orders coming in. The leaflets have a special imprint, urging people to stay away from the capitalist primaries so they sign our petitions.

A recent trip to Southern Illinois showed a surprising interest in the Socialist Party. In Springfield, a meeting called by State Secretary Det-

Do Not Send Cash! 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.

Larks and the J. S. F. branch resulted in several new applications and prospects of an organization soon of an English branch there. A meeting in Pocaahontas, the first in ten years, was attended by about fifty people, the majority between 16 and 35 years old. Jack H. Jaffe, Chicago YPSL, spoke.

In Old Ripley, a meeting with about 75 people (farmers, miners, and their wives) listened to Adolph Dreifuss, County Secretary, give an impassioned appeal to organize. He was enthusiastically received. This meeting was appropriately enough held in a country school house, lit by kerosene lamps, with the audience sitting in the little desks provided for pupils. They learned about Socialism!

CHICAGO.—The 6th Congressional District branch of Cook County, will meet April 13 at 8:15 p. m. at Socialist party center on 3046 Roosevelt road. George A. Smerkin will speak on "Signs of Fascism in America."

Connecticut

The state convention will be held at the Arbuter Manner-Chor park, New Haven, Sunday, June 26th.

A conference of delegates representing Party branches, Workmen Circle branches, and individuals who are interested in the maintenance of the state paper, "The Commonwealth," will be held at the Workmen Circle Center, 72 Legion avenue, New Haven, Sunday, April 24th, at 2 P. M. sharp. The state organizer reported that prospects were good for the organizing of locals at Middletown, West Haven, and Manchester.

BRIDGEPORT.—The Socialist Party announces a banquet to be held Saturday eve, April 9th, at St. Georges Hall. Invitations are extended to Socialists throughout the state to attend.

NORWALK.—Town chairman Arnold reports successful Forum meetings are being held every Sunday afternoon.

NEW BRITAIN.—Jasper McLevy of Bridgeport and Arnold Freese of Norwalk addressed a rousing mass meeting here Sunday, April 3rd. A special edition of the Commonwealth containing the city platform was distributed here this week.

District of Columbia

One of the best meetings held by local Socialists was held at the office of Marx Lewis last Friday night. A new branch, in which there will be about fifteen new members, was chartered. Arrangements to hold open-air meetings regularly were made, and application has been made for a permit. Circularization of a petition to Congress for the enactment of a local unemployment relief fund was authorized. Lewis was elected delegate to the national convention. Six new members were admitted, and it was announced that the monthly sustaining fund has reached the \$30 mark, with the prospects that this amount will be doubled in the near future.

Virginia

The party is preparing for vigorous campaigns in the city elections, which come on June 14. In Richmond, Herman R. Ansell, State chairman, has been selected to lead the fight for Mayor. In Hopewell, David G. George, State Secretary, and W. F. Billings, are making the fight for City Council. Local Norfolk will hold a nominating session this week, to name two candidates for City Council. Local Lynchburg may enter the fight before the 14th of April, the limit for filing.

The State Executive Committee met in Norfolk last Sunday. The State Secretary reported very encouraging progress and outlook. Among the decisions of the committee were: that dues stamps be sold to locals at 15c each for the remainder of this year; that all voting in local meetings shall be conducted by show of Red Cards; that the sub-committee on budget, organization and finance, consisting of Ansell, Johnson and George, be continued, and be given authority to engage a suitable campaign headquarters; that publication of the "Southern Rebel" be again postponed.

George was unanimously elected state secretary to succeed himself. Johnson and Emma Ansell were elected to the auditing committee.

Resolutions referred to the Committee by the State Convention were all adopted, the vote being unanimous except on two resolutions. Those adopted were: attack on reformism; demanding referendum election of Delegates to Congresses of the L. S. I.; demanding closer knit International, with control over affiliated parties; second resolution on Negroes; demanding re-insertion of class struggle pledge in the application card; demanding low salaries for all Party workers, with no double salaries; and equal pay in all possible cases; urging

the national convention to instruct delegates to Congress of the L. S. I. and American members of the Executive Bureau to work towards an amalgamation of the L. S. I. with the 3rd International; and requesting that the National Executive Committee of the Party shall include at least one western and one southern member.

NORFOLK, Va.—A meeting is being hurriedly arranged for Norman Thomas, who will speak here Sunday, April 10th. We are able to get Thomas due to a last minute change in his schedule. The meeting will probably be held Sunday night, and all comrades are urged to watch the local papers for announcements.

Arizona

J. T. Landis, who has been campaigning to strengthen Local Yuma, has left for Phoenix where he will help organize a new local.

Arkansas

J. C. Thompson, state organizer, is touring western Arkansas and eastern Oklahoma on a speaking and organizing campaign. He has dates in McGehee, Warren and El Dorado, and is open for additional engagements in nearby communities.

Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA.—Sunday, April 10, 8:30 p. m., at 3009 Ridge avenue, Meyer Maurer, well known attorney, will speak on "Is It a Crime to Think?" Admission is free.

New Jersey

NEWARK.—Nathan Fine will talk this Sunday at the St. Regis Annex on "Is There Any Chance for Communism in the United States?" About 100 New Leaders were sold at Saturday's open air meeting in Military Park. A full local ticket was nominated last Tuesday. This Saturday night, April 9, the Rev. Frank R. Kingdom will be the principal speaker at a meeting to welcome new members to be held at the Workmen's Circle Labor Lyceum, 190 Belmont avenue.

New York State

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—The Committee will hold two sessions at Peoples House, New York, on Sunday. The morning session will open at 10 o'clock and be in the nature of a conference with delegates to the National Convention. The afternoon session will dispose of routine Party business, and will determine the basis of representation to the State Convention which will be held at Utica on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th of July. The Committee will receive a report on arrangements for the Convention which are being made by Local Utica.

NATIONAL CONVENTION DELEGATES.—Update counties have completed their selection of National Convention delegates and alternates. The district composed of the Counties of Madison, Monroe, Niagara, Oswego, Onondaga, Jefferson and St. Lawrence has chosen William H. Hilsdorf of Rochester as its delegate by unanimous vote. Richard M. Briggs of Rochester has been chosen for alternate. The Chemung, Cortland, Steuben, Tioga and Tompkins County district has selected Monroe M. Sweetland Jr. of the Ithaca local for delegate, and J. G. Roth of Local Ithaca for alternate. Oneida County unanimously elected Ray Newkirk and Louis Lison of Utica for delegate and alternate respectively. Mrs. Theresa B. Wiley of Schenectady and Arthur Jacobsen of Albany were elected delegate and alternate respectively by the counties included in the Capitol District, while Carl P. Svenssen of Nanuet and Rev. August G. H. Batten of New City were chosen in the same capacity by the membership of the Counties of Dutchess, Orange, Rockland, Sullivan and Ulster. Westchester County elected Morris Berman of Pleasantville for delegate, and Carl Parsons of New Rochelle for alternate. The result in two other districts of election including counties outside New York City; namely, Erie County, which elected Robert A. Hoffman and Elizabeth C. Roth for delegate and alternate respectively, and the Nassau, Richmond, Suffolk district, which chose G. August Gerber and S. W. Christensen, has been previously announced. The result of the referendum for the two delegates at large cannot be determined at this time as canvass of vote has not been completed.

BUFFALO.—Local Buffalo will meet Thursday, April 14th, at 8 P. M. at Carpenters' Hall, 475 Franklin street. The annual election of officers of the Socialist County Committee will be held. Julian H. Weiss, Socialist attorney, will speak on "The Futility of Liberalism."

ROCKLAND COUNTY.—The monthly forum will be held at 3 P. M., next Sunday, April 10, at the home of Carl P. Svenssen, Palmer avenue, Nanuet, N. Y. Samuel Seidman will talk on "What Are the Prospects?" The "Benefit Bridge and Social," held by Local Rockland County at the home of Organizer Merritt Crawford, Upper Nyack, netted \$40 for the local's treasury.

RAND SCHOOL LECTURES

David Berenberg: Mourning Becomes Electra, April 12, 8:30 p. m.; Literary Trends, April 19, 8:30 p. m.
Peter M. Jack: The Broadway Theatre, April 11, 7 p. m.; The Drama in Retrospect and Forecast, April 18, 7 p. m.
Joseph N. Osmán: Whither Civilization, April 12, 8:30 p. m.; The Psychology of the Radical, April 19, 8:30 p. m.

N. Y. Labor Groups Join Socialists For May Day

PLANS for the great May Day celebration in New York City on Saturday, April 30, indicate one of the most inspiring labor and Socialist demonstrations in decades. Representatives of the cooperating organizations are enthused by the prospects.

The Jewish Socialist Verband called a conference of the women of the Workmen's Circles and they will bring out a fine delegation of women. Another encouraging feature is the announcement that the Workmen's Circle schools and the Young Circle League assure that a thousand young people will be recruited from these organizations for the demonstration.

A number of organizations have arranged to have their own bands for the parade and three Bakers' unions promise over a thousand of their members to participate in the demonstration. As the arrangements shape up from week to week the May Day celebration becomes more elaborate and more promising.

The Rebel Arts Group will contribute to the success of the demonstration. It promises decorations, posters and banners as its

first offering to May Day. The conference in charge of arrangements is busy with details and further announcements will be made next week.

Rand School Board Expresses Sorrow at Death of Zucker

The Board of Directors of the American Socialist Society, which conducts the Rand School, at a special meeting held at the People's House, in New York, unanimously passed the following resolution:

"Whereas the late Abraham Zucker was a member of the Board for many years, and its secretary for the past seven years, serving and promoting the best interests of the Rand School of Social Science in every way, ably and loyally; and was for many years an untiring and faithful worker in the labor and Socialist movement generally. And whereas it is highly fitting that we express our deep feeling and sorrow in the untimely loss of our comrade, friend and co-worker, be it

"Resolved that we extend our sincere condolence to the family of our comrade and convey to them our profound sympathy in the premature and unfortunate loss of their beloved husband and father."

No ambition?

Don't ignore this warning...

When you are absorbing poisons from food wastes held too long in the system, ambition dies quickly. Get rid of unhealthy wastes with Ex-Lax—safely and pleasantly.

Ex-Lax is composed of a high-grade chocolate, combined with a scientific laxative ingredient that has been prescribed by physicians for over a quarter of a century. It is pleasant to take, does not gripe, does not disturb digestion, does not embarrass—its action is prompt and dependable—yet natural.

Keep "regular" with
EX-LAX
The Chocolate Laxative

Fred Spitz, Inc. Florist

Now at
74 SECOND AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY
Telephone Dry Dock 4-9355-4-5880
Not connected with any other store in New York

99 Goldin, Inc.

OPTOMETRISTS - OPTICIANS
Eyes carefully examined and glasses scientifically fitted—Moderate prices.
Office open 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.
1800 Lexington Ave., cor. 106 St.
1378 St. Nicholas Ave. cor. 179 St.

DR. A. D. ANDERSON

DENTAL SURGEON
Formerly 1750 Fifth Ave. at
1821 Douglas St.
Phone: Dickson 9612—Brooklyn

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 \$8, \$18, \$23 and \$28 per week. Many branches pay additional benefit from \$3 to \$5 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 4-0886

MAX WOLFF

OPTOMETRIST and OPTICIAN
281 W. 125th Street New York City

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 Profit or Dividend 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

B'klyn Jobless Rally April 16 At Boro Hall

News of the Socialist Party Branches in New York City

A LARGE unemployment mass meeting and demonstration will be held on Saturday at noon, April 16, at Boro Hall, Brooklyn. This meeting will also act as a prelude to the May Day demonstration at Union Square. The speakers will include Charles Solomon, Frank Crosswaith, Theodore Shapiro, David Cory, Vincent Mannino, Ethel Schachner, August Claessens and Jack Altman.

A memorial meeting for Filippo Turati, the great Italian Socialist who died last week, will be held on Friday, April 15, 8 p. m., at the Debs' Auditorium of the People's House, 7 East 15th street. Speakers: Morris Hillquit, national chairman of the Socialist party and a personal friend of the late Turati; Agham Cahan, editor of the Forward; Vincenzo Vaciras, G. Artoni, Jacob Panken, Gaspare Nicotri. S. Romualdi will be chairman. Comrades are requested to come and pay their respects to the memory of this fighter for Socialism and against tyranny and Fascism.

WOMEN'S SECTION.—The West Bronx Unit of the Women's Section will hold a waffle bridge party on Wednesday, April 13, at 20 East Kingsbridge road, at 1:30 p. m. sharp. Waffles and coffee will be served by special Edison sets at 2 p. m. Seats being limited to 40 guests, reservations should be made at once by telephoning to party headquarters, 7 East 15th street, Algonquin 4-4620. Admission 35 cents.

Tuesday, April 12, Midwood Unit, 1637 East 17th street, Brooklyn; speaker, Alice Goldberg. **Tuesday, April 12, Brownsville Unit,** at home of Mrs. Rutus, 849 Linden boulevard, Brooklyn; bridge party and tea. **Wednesday, April 13, Bensonhurst Unit,** at home of Mrs. Taubkin, 2017 72nd street, Brooklyn.

MANHATTAN
CHELSEA.—Tonight, Friday, every member should bring his friends to our organization meeting of the Unemployed League at Public School 3, Hudson street and Grove, at 8 p. m. It is our best bet and we have risked our all on it. We are entertaining a new proposition with respect to headquarters on 14th street, between 7th and 8th avenues. Next meeting April 19.

6th A. D.—A meeting will be held on Monday evening, April 11, at 8:30 p. m., at 96 Avenue C. This Saturday evening, there will be a card party and social. Comrades and their friends have been invited to spend an enjoyable evening together and to assist in meeting the serious financial condition. The Sunday evening forum will continue until the end of the month.

8th A. D.—The branch meets every Friday evening at 327 East 9th street. Business meeting follows the forum session.

YORKVILLE.—A meeting will be held Thursday evening, April 14, at 241 East 84th street, at 8:30 p. m.

MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS.—The next general meeting of the Unemployed Union will be held Friday, April 8, at 8 p. m. Extra seating capacity has been arranged for and a repetition of last week's "standing room only" condition is unlikely. The regular branch meeting on Monday, April 11, will take final action on a proposal to tax members' income. Members of other branches should be interested in attending. See lecture calendar for debate this Sunday night at our forum. Bring that friend of yours who needs light on this question.

EAST HARLEM.—17-18-20th A. D. branch in conjunction with the Jewish Harlem branch and the Y. P. S. L. has obtained a new headquarters at 1536 Madison avenue. Comrades are now busy furnishing the place. Official opening in May.

19-21st A. D.—The branch meets every Saturday evening at 2005 7th avenue. Preceding the business meetings lectures on elementary Socialism are being delivered for the benefit of new members and friends. August Claessens will speak on April 9; Tyrrell Wilson on April 16.

22nd A. D.—The first meeting to organize a branch in this district was held last Monday evening in the home of Comrades Gisset at 609 West 149th street. About 12 were present. A number of applications were obtained. Another meeting will be held next Monday evening, April 11, same address.

BRONX
BRONX COUNTY.—At a special meeting of the county committee April 4, Murray Gross was elected full-time organizer. The county executive committee is planning an extensive campaign which will include organization of unemployed councils, tenants' union,

etc. In addition the ground is being prepared for an effective election campaign. A May Day banquet and celebration to be held on Sunday evening, May 1. The Bronx County executive committee will meet Monday, April 11, at 8 p. m.

DR. HENDIN'S CLASS.—The second session in Marxian Socialism conducted by Dr. Louis Hendin will take place Sunday, April 10, at 11 a. m.

3-4-5th A. D.—A joint meeting last Monday to which the enrolled Socialists were invited was fairly well attended. Quite a number of applications were received in the 3rd and 5th districts. Comrades DeWitt, Fruchter, Umansky, Levenstein and Claessens spoke. The 5th A. D. branch will meet on Tuesday, April 12, at 8:30 p. m., at Bellamy Club, 904 Prospect avenue.

4th A. D.—An important business meeting will be held Tuesday, April 12, at 8:30 p. m., at 908 Prospect avenue.

7th A. D.—A meeting of the branch will be held on Tuesday evening, April 12, in the Workmen's Circle Center, 789 Elmsmere place.

8th A. D.—The theatre party to help wipe out the \$300 deficit takes place on Tuesday evening, April 10, in the Ethel Barrymore Theatre. The play is "Whistling in the Dark," a very fine comedy. Tickets for this play can be obtained from Dora in the city office, room 601, 7 East 15th street, or at branch headquarters, 29 East Kingsbridge road. The forum continues to be a success. A May 1 demonstration is being planned in the Burnside Manor. The branch will hold a meeting and discussion Thursday evening, April 14, at headquarters.

AMALGAMATED COOPERATIVE HOUSES.—The meeting last Monday evening was attended by a capacity crowd. Charles Solomon delivered a brilliant lecture.

A NEW BRONX BRANCH.—Another branch has been organized in the Bronx and will be known as the Italian branch of the 6th A. D. Work has been in progress for some weeks and a sufficient number of applications have been obtained to charter an active branch in the Gunhill road section of the 6th A. D.

3rd A. D.—At a meeting held at 908 Prospect avenue on April 5, good reports came in of canvassing. A discussion group which will meet weekly was formed. Local news dealers will be asked to carry The New Leader on their stands for a trial. Beginning Friday, April 8, this branch will hold street meetings.

BROOKLYN
COUNTY COMMITTEE.—Comrade V. Mannino was chairman of the meeting of the county committee on March 30. It was decided not to hire an organizer or take an office at this time. The committee in charge of the Boro Hall meeting reported all arrangements made, speakers selected and leaflets prepared; that this large outdoor meeting will also advertise the May 1 celebration. \$100 was given to the Y. P. S. L. for their various activities and will be paid to them at the rate of \$10 a month beginning in May. The committee also voted to give the city office \$200 to defray the expenses for a mailing to the enrolled Socialist voters in Kings County. A budget committee was elected consisting of Comrades Cornell, Shapiro and Gromberg. A committee was also elected to coordinate the work of establishing unemployment unions in the country.

BORO PARK.—Saturday evening, April 9, at the Boro Park Labor Lyceum, the second annual barbecue and dance will be held. The branch had an excellent attendance last week. Comrade Claessens lectured. The next large meeting in the Labor Lyceum will be held on Friday evening, April 29, with Morris Hillquit as the speaker.

11th A. D.—At the meeting to be held next Monday evening in the home of Max Frankle, 934 Carroll street, representatives of the 10th and 12th A. D. branches will be present to consider nominations for candidates for Congress in the 5th Congressional District, and State Senator in the 6th district. August Claessens will speak.

18th A. D. BRANCH 1.—With the coming of warmer weather, the 18th is planning spring and summer outdoor activity. Commencing with Friday, April 8, the 18th will hold weekly outdoor meetings, one at each end of the district, namely, Utica avenue and Eastern parkway, and Utica avenue and Church avenue. An action committee of three has been appointed to get out a leaflet. 20,000 pieces of literature will be the initial distribution.

A joint committee from the 17-18-21st districts will soon designate Congressional and State Senatorial candidates, and the 18th will designate its Assembly candidate. At the last meeting of the branch, Jean Jacques Corneil addressed the comrades on "Far Eastern Developments."

18th A. D. BRANCH 2.—On Saturday evening, April 9, a social gathering and concert will be held in the Workmen's Circle Center, 3829 Church avenue. Charles Solomon will talk. The concert will have as artists Marie A. Rutes, well known dramatic soprano, and Lucy Schelmer at the piano. The branch also announces a May 1 celebration in conjunction with the Workmen's Circle Branch, 686; East Flatbush Workmen's Circle School and Y. P. S. L. Circle 7 on Sunday evening, May 1, at 8:30 p. m.

21st A. D.—A meeting will be held on Friday evening, April 8, at 35 Bay-

der avenue. The branch will hold an outdoor meeting Wednesday, April 13, as a preliminary to the borough demonstration on Saturday, April 16. This week we shall hear Herman Bye on "The Public Debt," and Ruth Wilson on "Social Attitudes."

23rd A. D.—Now that the bazaar is over branch activities will again recommence. The venture was quite successful. The next business meeting of the branch will be held on Friday, April 8, in the Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman street, at 8:30 p. m. Several important matters will be acted upon. Following the business meeting, Amicus Most will speak.

MIDWOOD.—A card party and social gathering will be held this Saturday evening, April 9, at 1637 East 17th street, near Kingshighway. Members are urged to bring their friends.

QUEENS

SUNNYSIDE.—A. C. Weinfeld will speak on "Unemployment Insurance" Tuesday, April 12, at Monroe Court committee room, rear 43-13 47th street. The branch holds a package and card party at the home of Laurence Rogin, 40-10 44th street, Saturday evening, April 9, to raise funds for the Unemployed League of Western Queens. 10,000 cards were distributed advertising the third meeting of the league at Public School 125 Friday evening, April 8. A drive for party members will soon be inaugurated.

COLLEGE POINT.—The second unemployment demonstration will be held this Saturday evening in Moose Hall, 122nd street and 15th avenue, College Point. Speakers, James Oneal, Gilbert Sackman and Samuel A. DeWitt.

FLUSHING.—An entertainment and package party will be held on Wednesday evening, April 20, in the home of Comrade Samuel A. DeWitt, 5020 Parsons boulevard, for the purpose of raising money for the national campaign.

Lecture Calendar

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

SATURDAY, APRIL 9
August Claessens, "The Essentials of Socialism," 2005 Seventh avenue, Manhattan; 19-21st A. D. branch, Socialist party.

SUNDAY, APRIL 10
Harry Laidler, "Social Engineering in Industry," 11 a. m., Burnside Manor, Burnside and Harrison avenues; West Bronx Socialist Forum. James Oneal, "Slavery—Old and New," 3:30 p. m., 2005 Seventh avenue, Manhattan; 19-21st A. D. branch, Socialist party.

August Claessens, "The Psychic Factors in Race Prejudice," 96 Avenue C, Manhattan; 6th A. D. branch, Socialist party.
Theodore Shapiro vs. William Dunne, debate: "Socialism or Communism," 3109 Broadway, Manhattan; Morningside Heights branch, Socialist party.

Amicus Most, "The Labor and Socialist Situation in West Virginia," 600 West 181st street, Manhattan; Washington Heights branch, Socialist party.

MONDAY, APRIL 11
Dr. Walter E. Peck, "Realism in This Crisis," 187 Tompkins avenue, Brooklyn; Williamsburg branch, Socialist party.

August Claessens, "Nature and Nurture," home of Max Frankle, 934 Carroll street, Brooklyn; 11th A. D. branch, Socialist party.

TUESDAY, APRIL 12
Amicus Most, "The Labor and Socialist Situation in West Virginia," 1637 East 17th street, Brooklyn; Midwood branch, Socialist party.

Bela Low, "Socialism and Democracy," 218 Van Siclen avenue, Brooklyn; 22nd A. D. Branch 3, Socialist party.

August Claessens, "Our Economic Chaos," Irving Plaza, 15th street and Irving place, Manhattan; Electrical Workers' Welfare Club.

THURSDAY, APRIL 14
Bradford Young, "The Church and Industrial Disputes," 9218 New York boulevard (163rd street), Jamaica, L. I.; Socialist party branch.

FRIDAY, APRIL 15
S. Romualdi, "The Fascist Menace in Europe," 48 Ocean place, Brooklyn; Brighton Beach branch, Socialist party.

William M. Feigenbaum, "The Turmoil in Europe," 327 East 9th street, Manhattan; 8th A. D. branch, Socialist party.

Isidore Rubin, "Stealing Our Thunder," 55 Snyder avenue, Brooklyn; 21st A. D. branch, Socialist party.
Amicus Most, "The Labor and Socialist Situation in West Virginia," Bohemian Hall, Second and Woolsey avenues, Astoria; Socialist party branch.

BROOKLYN

LABOR LYCEUM

940 Wiloughby Ave., Brooklyn
Large and small hall suitable for all occasions and meetings at reasonable rentals.

STAGE 2643

LABOR TEMPLE 943-947 EAST 94th ST. NEW YORK

Workers' Educational Association
Free library open from 1 to 10 p. m.
Halls for meetings, entertainments and balls. Telephone RECENT 1935

UNION DIRECTORY

BONNAR, SINGER, EMBROIDERERS, TUCKERS, STITCHERS AND FLAT-IRONERS' UNION, Local 66, I.L.O.W.U., 7 East 15th St. Phone Algonquin 4-3637-3858. Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday Night in the Office of the Union, 2. L. Freedman, President; Leon Hattab, Manager; Morris Fishman, Secretary-Treasurer.

BRICKLAYERS' UNION, Local No. 9
Office and headquarters, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Wiloughby Ave. Phone Stage 3-4621. Office open daily except Saturday from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Regular meetings every Tuesday evening. Charles Pfahm, Fin. Sec'y; Frank F. Lutz, Treasurer; Andrew Sturt, Bus. Agent; William Weinger, President; Al Bayler, Vice-President; Milton Howcroft, Rec. Corresponding Sec'y.

BUTCHERS' UNION
Local 234, A.M.O.A.B.W. of N.A., 4 East 15th Street. Phone Tompkins Sq. 6-7234-7235. Meet every 1st and 3rd Tuesday. Samuel Susman, Isidore Loeb, 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. 94th 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 Resman, Managers; Abraham Miller, Secretary-Treasurer.

CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA, Amalgamated Bank Bldg., 11-15 Union Square, 3rd floor. Telephone: Algonquin 4-5500-1-2-3-4-5. Sidney Hillman, Gen. President; Joseph Schlossberg, Gen. Sec'y-Treas.

N. Y. JOINT COUNCIL
CAPMAKERS—Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union. Office, 133 Second Ave.; Phone Orchard 4-5560-1-2. The council meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday. S. Herszkowitz, 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.

FUR WORKERS' UNION OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA. Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, 8 Jackson Ave., Long Island City, N. Y. Tel. Ironsides 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. 38 West 31st Street. Phone Penn. 6-7932. 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; Stage 3-0798. Reg. meetings, 1st and 3rd Mondays. President, I. R. Hertzberg; Vice President, Sam Groll; Business Agent, E. Kalmikoff, Secretary, Samuel Mindel; Treasurer, R. Heib.

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

THE AMALGAMATED LADIES' GARMENT CUTTERS' UNION. Local No. 10, I. L. O. 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. S. John Block, Attorney and Counsel, 225 B'way, Room 3700, New York City. Board of Delegates meets at the Labor Temple, 243 East 94th 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 8 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

X-Ray and Extractions FREE

When Necessary

WANTED.—Comrades everywhere to sell "Socialism Explained." Earn while spreading Socialism. Sample copy 10c. W. H. RICHARDS, 412 West Avenue Indianapolis

LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION, 3 West 16th Street, New York City. Phone Chelsea 3-3144. Benjamen Schlesinger, President; David Dubinsky, Secretary-Treasurer.

LITHOGRAPHERS OF AMERICA, New York Local No. 1. Office, Amalfithone Bldg., 308 West 14th St.; Phone West 9-7764. 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 Schell, Fin. Secretary; Emil Thoenen, Rec. Sec'y; Joseph J. O'Connor, Treasurer.

MILLINERY WORKERS' UNION, Local 24. Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union, Downtown office, 640 Broadway, phone Spring 7-4548; uptown office, 30 West 37th Street, phone Wisconsin 7-1370. Executive Board meets every Tuesday evening, 9 P. M. Manager, N. Spector; Sec'y-Treas., Alex Rose; Organizers, I. H. Goldberg, A. Mendelowitz, M. Goodman, Lucy Oppenheim; Chairman of Executive Board, Morris Rosenblatt; Secretary of Executive Board, Saul Hodas.

MILK WAGON DRIVERS' UNION, Local 584. I. U. of T. Office: 250 W. 14th St., City. Local 834 meets on 3rd Thursday of the month at Beethoven Hall, 210 E. 5th St. Chas. Hoffer, President; A. Weinger, Vice-President; E. Meyer, Recording Secretary; A. L. Berger, Financial Secretary and Treasurer; William R. Chaling, Manager.

NECKWEAR CUTTERS' UNION, Local 6369. A. F. of L., 1123 Broadway, Chelsea 3-7240. Regular meetings first Monday of every month at Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 15th Street. Gus Levine, President; A. Weinger, 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 489. Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers. Regular meetings every Wednesday evening, at the Labor Temple, 243 East 94th Street. P. Wollensack, President; Fred Wolf, Secretary; Peter Rothman, Fin. Sec'y.

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 at the Labor Temple, 243 East 94th Street. Tel. G.R.A.M.E.R. 6-0600. C. A. Hoffman, Sec'y; Robert S. Brown, Fin. Sec'y. Treas.: L. Lefkowitz, Pres.

PAINTERS UNION, Local 361. Office, 62 East 190th Street. Tel. Lehigh 4-3141. Exec. Board meets every Tuesday at the office. Regular meetings every Friday at 8 P. M. 104th St. at Gads. Fin. Sec'y. Treas.: L. Lefkowitz, Pres.

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.

POCKETBOOK WORKERS' UNION. New York Joint Board, Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. General office, 63 West 21st St., New York. Phone Gramercy 8-1023. Charles Kleinman, Chairman; Charles I. Goldman, Sec'y-Treas.; Philip Lubliner, Manager.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 6. Office and headquarters, 24 West 16th St., N. Y. Meets every 3rd Sunday of 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. Hambrook, 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 26th St.; Tel. Ashland 4-3107. Sam Turkel, Pres.; Louis Rubin, Sec'y. Treas.: S. Segal. Meetings every 2nd and 4th Thursday at Beethoven Hall, 210 East 5th St.

WATERPROOF GARMENT WORKERS' UNION, Local 20. I. L. O. W. U. 3 West 16th St. Phone, Chelsea 3-3677. Executive Board meets every Monday at 7 p. m. E. Chapiro, Manager; Saul Olesky, Secretary-Treasurer.

WHITE GOODS WORKERS' UNION. Local 63 of I. L. O. W. U. 3 West 16th Street, New York City. Phone, Chelsea 3-3677. E. Chapiro, Manager; Saul Olesky, Secretary-Treasurer.

SEE THAT YOUR MILK MAN WEARS OUR EMBLEM.

SEE THAT YOUR MILK MAN WEARS OUR EMBLEM.

SEE THAT YOUR MILK MAN WEARS OUR EMBLEM.

SEE THAT YOUR MILK MAN WEARS OUR EMBLEM.

SEE THAT YOUR MILK MAN WEARS OUR EMBLEM.

SEE THAT YOUR MILK MAN WEARS OUR EMBLEM.

SEE THAT YOUR MILK MAN WEARS OUR EMBLEM.

SEE THAT YOUR MILK MAN WEARS OUR EMBLEM.

SEE THAT YOUR MILK MAN WEARS OUR EMBLEM.

SEE THAT YOUR MILK MAN WEARS OUR EMBLEM.

SEE THAT YOUR MILK MAN WEARS OUR EMBLEM.

SEE THAT YOUR MILK MAN WEARS OUR EMBLEM.

SEE THAT YOUR MILK MAN WEARS OUR EMBLEM.

SEE THAT YOUR MILK MAN WEARS OUR EMBLEM.

Shaw in a Series of Brilliant Speeches at the Guild Theatre

The Week on the Stage

"TOO TRUE TO BE GOOD," new play by Bernard Shaw. Presented by the Theatre Guild at the Guild Theatre.

IN A thrilling harangue that draws the final curtain down on "Too True to Be Good," one of Bernard Shaw's principal mouthpieces, exclaims in a mood of troubled defiance that he must go on preaching, forever preaching "even though I have nothing to say." So eloquent is Shaw's peroration that most audiences will no doubt be convinced that the proper attitude of the day is one of doubt and skepticism, with no acceptable truths to which a worried soul may cling yet discovered. Nevertheless Shaw seems to have found enough substantial truth with which to crowd two hours of his latest play.

"Too True to Be Good" has been dubbed by Shaw a series of lectures. It has been faintly damned as too talky, Shaw's semi-apology being cited as corroborating evidence. It is true that the St. George of the modern drama has cast aside most rules of play construction in his newest comedy. There is only enough of a plot to give his characters their cues as to when to start talking and when to let off. At one point, his wise burglar hero even mounts a soap-box—in this case the end of a bed—to address the audience in the best oratorical manner.

Those who like ideas with their plays will not cavil at Shaw's throwing the ordinary theatre technique overboard. A sheltered and bored daughter of the rich, a lusty chamber maid, a disillusioned patriot turned burglar, a mother who hates her daughter but fears to say so and a father who dislikes his son and makes it very plain, a British soldier who arranges high decorations of honor for a general who loves water colors more than the paint of war,—each have their turn in delivering Shaw's stinging epigrams and biting truths. Mothers, war, religion and upper class life are Shaw's chief targets. His aim continues perfect. And there is more of consistency in "Too True to Be Good" than Shaw has displayed in his public gyrations of recent years, what with his sudden fondness after a life-time of Socialism for the brute force rule of Mussolini.

"Too True to Be Good," as can be seen, makes strong demands on its players. Beatrice Lillie as the chamber maid become nurse, Hope Williams, given a chance to act after years of shoulder-shrugging it across the stage, and Hugh Sinclair as the burglar meet the demands in a thoroughly pleasing

anner. Ernest Cossart and Frank Shannon, the general and the private, and all that is to be sired.

E. L.

Dimitri Tiomkin, a New Broadway Personality

A new note, and what has been acknowledged a refreshing one, has been supplied to the Broadway stage by Dimitri Tiomkin, one of the outstanding pianists and composers of the modern school. Broadway has already lauded examples of his orchestral work in the Albertina Rasch ballets, "Bolero-Fandango" and "Illusion in White", which graced the "Follies" earlier in the season.

Paris has also acclaimed Tiomkin as a clever composer, as well as a brilliant interpreter of the ultra-moderns. In his piano recitals in that city he revealed himself a gallant disciple of Ravel, Prokofieff, Stravinsky, Monpou and Mulhaud. He also served as musical ambassador for George Gershwin by introducing the latter's "Concerto in F."

In adapting his classical training and background to the modern medium, Tiomkin has shown a comprehension of the spirit of the time by reflecting it in his music, which cannot help but provide a stimulating and progressive influence in the theatre. It is with interest therefore that one contemplates the announcement that Mr. Tiomkin together with Albertina Rasch and Ernst Lubitsch are to sponsor a musical production.

Tiomkin was one of the first composers to be interested in a national Russian ballet. It is this interchange of talents which makes them so mutually helpful to each other's work.

One of the most interesting episodes of his career was the period he spent as a director in the first theatre of the Soviet Government.

THE THEATRE GUILD presents REUNION in VIENNA

A comedy by ROBERT E. SHERWOOD
Martin Beck Theatre
45th St. and 4th Ave. Phone 6-6100
Evenings 8:40
Matinees Thurs. and Sat., 2:40

TOO TRUE TO BE GOOD

A New Play by
BERNARD SHAW
GUILD THEATRE, 62nd 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
NIGHT BRUCE FRIEDLA INESCORT
BIJOU THEATRE
45th St. West of Broadway
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 7:30

To Have American Premiere at the Cameo Next Wednesday Evening



An interesting scene from the latest Soviet talkie, "Golden Mountains," which begins an indefinite run at the Cameo next week.

"Beauty and the Boss" At B'klyn Strand

"Beauty and the Boss" with a cast headed by Marion Marsh and Warren William will be the feature picture at the Brooklyn Warner Strand Theatre starting today. It is an adaptation of "The Church Mouse" reigning Broadway stage success.

"HELL DIVERS" AT CAPITOL

Direct from a successful four months' engagement at the Astor Theatre—"Hell Divers", co-starring Wallace Beery and Clark Gable, will be shown for the first time at popular prices at the Capitol Theatre for the week beginning Friday (April 8th).

The Answer to Every Woman's Yearning for Romance

We Are No Longer Children

Charming Comedy of the RISE and FALL of LOVE
JUNE WALKER - GEOFFREY KERR - SPRING BYINGTON - HAROLD VERMILYEA
BOOTH THEATRE 45th Street, West of Broadway
Eves. 8:40. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:45

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.

"OF THEE I SING"

A NEW MUSICAL COMEDY
Book by GEORGE S. KAUFMAN and MORRIS RYSKIND
Music by GEORGE GERSHWIN with Lyrics by IRA GERSHWIN
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 ROGER PRYOR AND AN IMPORTANT CAST
LONGACRE THEATRE, 48th Street, West of Broadway
Eves. 8:30. Matinees Wed. and Sat., 2:30

Warner HOLLYWOOD Bros. 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 Then, 45th St. W. of Broadway. Eves. 8:45
Matinees Wednesday & Saturday 2:45
ANOTHER SMASHING WINN 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

"Theft of Mona Lisa" Continues at Europa

"The Theft of the Mona Lisa", German musical screen comedy-drama, is now repeating its European success in New York. This film, which opened Tuesday (March 28th) at the Europa, has played to "standing room" in the first week of its engagement and will be held over indefinitely.

Willy Forst, well-remembered from "Zwei Herzen" and "Das Lied ist Aus", plays his first dramatic role, and Trude von Molo, former member of Max Reinhardt's Theatre School, co-stars with him in her first appearance in films.

GILBERT MILLER presents
EDNA BEST HERBERT MARSHALL
BEST MARSHALL

There's Always Juliet

A Comedy by John van Druten
"Utterly Delightful"
— JOHN MASON BROWN, Eve. Post
HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE 194 W. 43rd St.
Eves. 8:40. Mats. 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
EMPIRE THEATRE, E'way & 46th St.
Evenings at 8:40
Monday Performance Omitted
3 Mats. Weekly: Wed., Thurs., Sat., 2:30

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

Ernest Truex

"WHISTLING in the DARK"
ETHEL BARRYMORE
THEATRE, 47th St., West of E'way
Eves. 8:30; Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40
"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 88th St. Circle 7-5678
Eves. 8:10 to 8:30. Wed. Mats. 8:10 to 8:30
Sat. Mats. 8:10 to 8:30

"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 JEROME KERN and OTTO HARBACH
GLOBE THEATRE, E'way, 46th St.
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30. Good Seats Available at Box Office for All Performances
From 51 to 43. No Tax.

Opens Tuesday Eve., April 12
SEATS NOW

THE TREE

A NEW PLAY
by RICHARD MAIBAUM
directed by
ROBERT ROSEN

PARK LANE THEATRE, formerly
Daily's 63rd St.
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

MUSIC

PHILHARMONIC-SYMPHONY
BEECHAM, Guest Conductor
Carnegie Hall, Sunday Afternoon at 2:00
Smetsana, Bar, Tchajkovsky, Handel,
Debussy, Rimsky-Korsakov

Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Eve., Apr. 14, at 8:45
Friday Afternoon, Apr. 15, at 2:30
Soloist: ALFRED WALLERSTEIN, "Cellist"

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Eve., Apr. 16, at 8:45
Sunday Afternoon, Apr. 17, at 2:30
Soloist: REMO BOLOGNINI, Violinist
ARTHUR JUDSON, Mgr. (Steinway Piano)

"Symphony of Six Million," a Big Event at Gaiety-Criterion

Fannie Hurst's Human Story of a Great City to Have Premiere Thurs.

By M. L. WILCHINSKI

There is much excitement about the offices of RKO-Radio Pictures these days. Not since that saga of the glorious West "Cimarron," has there been so much rejoicing. For on next Thursday evening, at no less than two Broadway Theatres, the Gaiety and the Criterion, that organization will present a saga of the East, a story of New York life, "Symphony of Six Million." Like that other production, it is the work of one of America's greatest woman novelists, Fannie Hurst.

As Miss Ferber digs deep into the heart of the pioneer country and the pioneer Americans, so Miss Hurst digs deep into the heart of New York, its striving, ambitious immigrants; its fashionable, pampered Park avenue, its throbbing, vital arteries of traffic. With skilful, deft fingers, as unerring as those of the young surgeon who is the hero of her story, she lays here the very pulse of the city, and the people who make it.

Character and its development, here always been the favorite medium of Miss Hurst's art. What appeals most to her sense of the dramatic, is the constant struggle of character with destiny; people fighting against odds, against hereditary environment, circumstances and finding in the end a spiritual fulfillment.

This is the quality she has developed in her "Symphony of Six Million"; a group of characters, who struggle through conflict and drama to find their salvation. Something of this spiritual quality must have communicated itself to the directors and the cast, for in the direction of the Gregory La Casva, the work of the co-stars, Ricardo Cortez and Irene Dunn; and the character actors, Gregory Ratoff and Anna Appel; Miss Hurst herself recognizes what she calls a "Fine synchronization of talents."

And so there is much excitement and cause for rejoicing on every hand; the producers, the author and the actors at the double opening of the "Symphony of Six Million," next Thursday evening. And if the prophets are not wrong, that excitement will soon be passing through the city which is the inspiration of it all.

Dimitri Tiomkin



Famous Russian composer and pianist now composing for the musical comedy stage.

Diverting Screen and Stage Fare at the Fox B'klyn; Elissa Landi in An Interesting Film

The Fox Brooklyn Theatre this week is offering a highly diverting brand of screen and stage entertainment. Many surprises are in store for Brooklyn moviegoers.

On the screen is the newest of Elissa Landi's starring pictures, "Devil's Lottery." The story, which treats of the effect of money on the winners of the renowned Calcutta Sweepstakes, is especially suited for the talents of this celebrated English actress. Besides Miss Landi's notable cast includes Victor McLaglen, Beryl Mercer, Paul Cavanagh, Alexander Kirkland and Barbara Weeks.

Campus life in American colleges is the theme of the lavish new Fanchon & Marco revue called "Co-Eds." An exceptionally large cast, featuring eleven variety acts, includes: Bussey & Case, Hubert Dyer assisted by Barney Coyne, Griffith & Weston, Robbins Trio, Doyle Quadruplets.

"Love Is A Racket," adapted from the recent Rian James novel of the same title, has entered production at the west coast studios of First National with Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., as star.

In Widely Heralded Concert at the Met



Lucresia Bori will be one of a galaxy of opera stars who will appear at the concert Sunday evening, April 17, at the Metropolitan for the benefit of the Rand School. Others who will appear will be Lawrence Tibbett, Ezio Pinza, Nanette Gullford, Frederick Jagel and Gladys Swarthout.

At the Hindenburg Theatre



Max Adalbert, noted German character actor and one of the featured players in "Mein Leopold," German comedy romance, now in its second week at the Hindenburg.

Leon Janney in Person At Hipp; "Girl Crazy" Is Screen Attraction

Leon Janney, Hollywood's popular boy actor, is headlining the inviting stage and screen show at the Hippodrome. Young Janney is presenting caricatures of Dietrich, Chevalier, Ted Lewis and other celebrities as well as giving his own impression of other stars and people.

On the same bill are such popular names as: Bart Walton; "Pals of the Past" youths from 65 to 80 years of age including Danny Simmons, Josephine Sabel, Annie Hart, Blondie Newcombe and Lombard Brothers; Bobby Gillette with Shirley Richards.

"Girl Crazy" the laugh packed comedy featuring Bert Wheeler, Robert Woolsey, Mitz Green, Eddie Quillan, Kitty Kelly and Arline Judge is the film attraction.

Circus, With Dazzling New Features, at the Madison Sq. Garden

They're at Madison Square Garden—the elephants, the clowns, the spangles and stars and all the beloved sights and sounds of the Greatest Show on Earth—Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey Circus.

"Ronny," Viennese Film Operetta, to Open Wed. At the Little Carnegie

Emil Jannings' most recent screen success, "Tempest," which has had a highly successful run for the past five weeks at the Little Carnegie Playhouse, will make way on Wednesday noon for Europe's latest Viennese musical success, "Ronny."

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

MADISON SQ. GARDEN
NOW TWICE DAILY
RINGLING BROS. and B. BAILEY CIRCUS
Presenting 10,000 MARVELS including
BEATTY BATTING FORTY LIONS and TIGERS
MAN FROM INDIA—New Sensation
BY POPULAR DEMAND—TRIBE OF
Mentor—Mentor **UBANGI SAVAGES**
1000 New Foreign Features—300 Circus
Stars—100 Clowns—700 Horses—
50 Elephants—1000 Menagerie
Animals—World Congress of **FREAKS**
Admission to All (incl. Seats) \$1 to \$3.50 incl. Tax
Children under 12 Half Price Every Afternoon Sat.
Tickets at Garden, Gimbel Bros. and Agencies

HELD OVER—2nd Big Week!
ZANE GREY (HIMSELF)
"YOUTH SEA ADVENTURES"
"...inimitably re-
corded—worth see-
ing."—Post.
Presented by
Sol Lesser
CAMEO 42nd St. & Broadway
Coming to Cameo Friday, April 15
"GOLDEN MOUNTAIN"
Amkino's New Russian Drama
of Petrograd Workers

"DISORDERLY CONDUCT"
with
SALLY EILERS
SPENCER TRACY
EL BRENDAL
FRED WARING
and the Roxy Theatre Orchestra
present **"MELODIA ESPANOLA"**
On Stage: **"SPAIN"**
In four colorful scenes, with
Patricia Bowman—The Ballet Corps
33 Roxyettes and a host of Guest Talent
ROXY 7th Avenue & 50th St.
Doors Open at 10:30 A. M.

Emil JANNINGS
In his Newest Triumph
TEMPEST
STURME der
LEIDENSCHAFT
A Ufa Production
with Anna Stem
"Jannings' charac-
terization...a rarity
of the cinema, a
really three dimen-
sional portrayal."
—Herald-Tribune.
Little CARNEGIE
146 WEST 57th STREET
35c to 1 P. M.

FOX BROOKLYN
Flatbush Ave. &
Vernon St.
"Devil's Lottery"
with **ELISSA LANDI**
VICTOR McLAGLEN
Plus 11
Headliners
In a Peppy Collegiate Revue "CO-EDS"
Hal Beckitt—George Kaye
FREDDY MACK & BAND

"SCANDAL FOR SALE"
from Emilio Gausman's book
"HOT NEWS"
with **CHAS. BICKFORD**
PAT O'BRIEN
ROSE HOBART
JAMES BARTON
ROSETTA DUNCAN
ALBEE

MONEY IN THE AIR
By **THETTA QUAY FRANKS**
with
VERA ALLEN—HUGH DUCKLER
Directed by **ARTHUR SIDCOM**
RITZ THEATRE
45th St. W. at Broadway
Tues. 8:45; Mats. Wed and Sat. 2:45

First Time at Popular Prices
with **WALLACE BEERY**
and **CLARK GABLE**
"HELL DIVERS"
On Stage
"BLUE WAVES" REVUE
BUNCHUK ORCH.
CAPITOL Broadway at 51st St.

ROXY SHOW IN NEW YORK!
AKO ACTS
including
LEON JANNEY
in **PERSON**
GIRL CRAZY
with **WHEELER**
and **WOOLSEY**
HIPPODROME
8th Ave. & 43rd St.

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

Timely Topics

By Norman Thomas

Congress and the Philippines—Hoover Passing the Buck—The Tax Mess—Union Democracy—The Harlem Forum

FREEDOM FOR THE PHILIPPINES

ON the whole the House of Representatives did a wise, even a fine thing, in voting definitely to give the Philippines their independence in eight years. I do not see how any Socialist can have any sympathy at all with the imperialist, even the "benevolent" imperialist argument that it is America's duty to stay in the Far East so as to strengthen the position of the white races and drive out "little brown and yellow brothers" further on the road to the kind of civilization which is being bankrupt among us now! On the contrary, we shall serve the world by definitely getting out of a cock-pit in which future wars are all too likely to be bred.

The reason I say "on the whole" the House did a wise thing is that I suspect the reason for this fulfillment of our pledge of independence to the Philippines was largely a selfish desire of certain commercial interests in America to be able to put up tariffs against Philippine products—sugar, for instance. There is nothing particularly noble about that and the independent country of the Philippines may suffer economic disaster if its products are barred from the American market after years of developing Philippine products with primary relation to American demand rather than to world demand. Eight years may be a very short time to readjust an economic situation.

Nevertheless if the natives of the Philippines in spite of this disadvantage want independence on these terms it's up to us to give it to them. The days are definitely over when the white races are to bear the white man's burden in Asia. If the Senate can improve this bill, all right. But we ought to bring pressure upon the Senate not to defeat it.

TIP FOR MR. HOOVER

SO Hoover wants a committee of Congress to help him save money. Perhaps that's a good thing but it looks like passing the buck. Here is one suggestion to both the President and Congress. Why not do a bold and adventuresome thing in the service both of peace and prosperity? Why not cut all military and naval expenditures for the space of one year to an absolute minimum of maintenance? That would invite no attack on us. It would stimulate other nations to do the same thing or the people of other nations to demand the same thing. There is nothing more tragically absurd than the way in which nations support immense armaments when they cannot relieve starvation at home.

FRANK CROSSWAITH'S WORK

ONCE more I should like to say a word in praise of the very fine forum work by Frank Crosswaith at the headquarters of the Harlem Socialists. Primarily owing to the nature of the district this is a Negro Forum, but white folks are made welcome, and more than welcome. The discussion on the day I was there was of very high grade. Incidentally on that same day the Forum adopted rousing resolutions on the Scottsboro case. These resolutions ought to be widely circulated because the Communists have circulated the slander that Socialists are not interested in this case. They should read these resolutions.

SMILING OUT ROOSEVELT

IT may be that not only New Yorkers but decent folks all over the country will have reason to be grateful to Drs. Holmes and Wise and to the City Affairs Committee for smoking out Governor Roosevelt and revealing him as the kind of man who has practically no indignation at all against civic waste, corruption and wrong doing, but is capable of immense anger against men who prod him toward action. That anger, incidentally, led the Governor to misinterpret and misrepresent what Drs. Holmes and Wise demanded of him.



NORMAN THOMAS

RIGHTING UNION WRONGS

IN the last few days no less than four unions have been dragged into court by their own members who charged the administration of the unions with all sorts of tyranny and incompetence, sometimes even with financial corruption. I do not assume that all these charges are true. I do say that this situation threatens the American labor movement with untold evils. The plain truth is that one reason why our unions do not make more progress is because they have lost the confidence of the unorganized workers who see, rightly or wrongly, or partly rightly and partly wrongly, only new means of exploitation in the kind of leadership some of the unions now afford. It is to the credit of the Socialist Party that some time ago in New York it adopted informally, at a conference on labor, resolutions looking to the strengthening of what one might call civil liberties in the unions. Now let every Socialist use all the influence he can to bring about those reforms inside the unions which are essential to the further progress of that unionism in which is America's hope. I want no dual unions. I want a strong labor movement. Let the A. F. of L. become no longer a rope of sand tying together after some sort mere craft unions, some of which are run on pure business principles with all that that word "business implies. We can make a better job of unionism. Let's go to it. Never forget that one way Socialists can help is by doing those things in the political field like providing social legislation, unemployment insurance, etc., which will clear the way for effective organization and strengthen the hand of true union of workers.

THE TAX BILL IS A MESS

THE tax bill the House finally passed is an awful mess. The best you can say for it is that it might have been even worse if the general sales tax had been adopted. As it is we have lots of sales taxes, some of them somewhat justifiable, others not justifiable at all. The three-cent postage rate will bear very heavily upon those who ought not thus to be taxed. But the worst of the situation is that with all this taxation there is no real balancing of the budget. Part of the budget—and one of the most important parts—has to do with meeting the tragic needs of the unemployed. The United States by the action, or inaction, of the Federal Government, most state governments, and most city governments, is openly inviting starving men to riot. It is absurd and outrageous to expect men to see their children starve quietly so as not to disturb the peace of mind of taxpayers and comfortable folk. If I believed that revolt would be short, sharp and successful for constructive purposes, I might say: "Let this blindness of a mad ruling class go on. Let the operation of our body politic be sharp and soon over." But revolt would be put down ruthlessly in America. It is not even certain that the blood of martyrs would bring better conditions for survivors. Therefore, once more let every socialist insist by peaceful organization, by education, by demonstration, by pressure on Congress, state authorities and municipal authorities that the first business of government is to provide for the immediate needs of unemployed masses. The next business is to set up such a program of public works that we can give men willing to work jobs to be done which will add to public wealth. Every one of these principles is being violated, notably in New York, the richest city of the world, where it now appears that after June 1st there will be not one cent available for the 700,000 men, women and children already dependent in large measure upon public or private aid. The Mayor of New York admits the facts. Even the bankers admit the facts. But the Mayor and the administration do nothing to improve confidence and better the financial position of the city by cutting down outrageously high salaries or by getting rid of superfluous jobs. Tin box politicians can afford unemployment. Workers can't. It is this unemployment situation which is the primary problem for America. Both by taxation and by the intelligent use of credit power it must be met. No bonus to soldiers or ex-soldiers can take the place of constructive help to unemployed workers and farmers pressed almost to serfdom by burden of debt.

On Taking Trade Union Problems to Court

"Neither Song Nor Sermon"

THERE are plenty of things for us to "view with alarm" these days, and not the least ominous is the frequency with which opposition groups in trade unions rush into court to get union rules and decisions nullified. We have recently had four such cases in or near New York, affecting the Moving Picture Operators, the Electrical Workers, the Sheet Metal Workers, and the Structural Iron Workers.

This is not altogether a new thing, but it seems to be growing. The time is not far past when such action was strongly disapproved in labor circles, and when Socialists admired the sense of class solidarity which deterred workmen from carrying their quarrels into the capitalist courts. Those were days when both Socialism and Organized Labor were making good progress.

No one denies that cases of corruption or of injustice sometimes occur in unions. How to right them without weakening the unions is a serious problem. Going into courts strikes me as a remedy which is worse than the disease. I know nothing in the records of a Rosalby or a Berry which warrants any looking to them for reform of existing evils. Indeed, I should hesitate even if the judge were to be a Brandeis or a Cardozo. The uprightness and learning of the judge is not the only thing to be considered. More important is the difference

between working-class ethics and bourgeois conceptions of justice.

Vice Chancellor Berry's decision in the New Jersey iron workers' case is especially interesting. In language which sounds strangely familiar, he declares that "the oppression and exploitation of labor by so-called labor leaders" is "a thousand fold worse than capitalism." He blames the union-shop employers, too, but more mildly; it is only "under pressure," he says, that they take part in the "nefarious practice of the labor leaders."

And what is this nefarious practice? Why, it is the rule which requires that the employer shall apply to the union office when he wants men and shall take those whom the union assigns to the job, instead of having the men come to him and making his own selection. And so eager is the judge to give the bosses the right to "hire and fire" that, when four union members claimed that a business agent had discriminated against them, and when it was pointed out to him that they had not appealed to higher authorities in the union, as the by-laws provide, he brusquely sweeps that argument aside. They couldn't get justice in the union, he says, and so they were under no obligation to try. They were quite right in coming to his injunction shop, and he gives them what they ask for. From now on they may deal directly with the bosses, ig-

norning the union rules, and woe to the union official that dares to discipline them.

Of course I am no better pleased when it is the union administration that goes to the courts and the police for help in breaking an insurgent movement within the union. We've had examples of that, too, not very long ago, and the results have not been beneficial to the rank and file.

Nor do I find it any less reprehensible for either party in such a controversy to carry it into the capitalist press, which is in general just as subservient to profit-taking interests as is the judiciary.

Perhaps mine is an out-of-date way of thinking. I just can't imagine Gene Debs or Ben Hanford or Will Mally or Morris Brown asking for an injunction against a union or against fellow union men or trying to enlist bourgeois editors in a struggle within any labor organization. Yes, I know, they are dead—more's the pity!

Here's another bit of light on the alleged collapse of capitalism. The gross revenues of the railway companies of the United States were \$8,000,000 less in February than in January, but their net income was \$11,000,000 more. Net is what counts for the capitalists,

Their gain is due mostly to reduction of payroll.

Two years ago President Hoover assured us that the capitalists would not take advantage of the glutted labor market to reduce wage rates. As usual, facts have belied his comfortable prediction. And now the Pollyannas are telling us that the workmen who have jobs have really not been hurt by the reduction, since the cost of living has also gone down. That statement is doubly false.

In the first place, the decline in cost of living is much less than is often stated. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, it has fallen 15 per cent in the last two years—from index 171.4 at the beginning of 1930 to index 145.8 at the beginning of 1932. Wage rates have fallen much more than this. In well organized trades, indeed, the ostensible cuts have seldom exceeded 10 per cent, but the numbers of men employed and getting the union scale has fallen disproportionately. In many large unorganized industries there have been two 10 per cent cuts, besides extensive use of Ford's trick of laying off men from the better paid jobs and rehiring them to do the same work in a lower classification. In small industry, and in the enormous field of store and office work, the reductions have been much heavier still; for example, many stenographers and bookkeepers who were getting from \$18 up to \$25 a week are now glad to hold similar positions

at \$12. It is quite safe to say that, for the employed portion of the working class as a whole, average wage rates have fallen at least 25 per cent.

But that is not all. The necessary expenses of those who still have jobs have not been reduced anything like 15 per cent. Why not? Simply because they have to help support the unemployed. Hundreds of thousands of union men are now paying from five to ten per cent of their earnings to provide out-of-work benefits for their less fortunate brothers. Millions of workers are being virtually coerced into contributing to charity funds administered by the employing class. What counts for still more, it very commonly happens that, where two or three members of a family were at work before, only one or two now have jobs; and even where this is not so, there are near relatives who are unemployed and must be cared for.

Taking this into account, it is doubtful whether, on the average, those workers who still have employment find their actual cost of living a bit less than it was two years ago.

To be sure, thirty-one governors (or was it thirty-nine) have solemnly declared that there is no starvation in the United States. Unfortunately, governors are just as capable of telling untruths as well as the rest of the folk. A. L.