

NEW LEADER

With Which
Is Combined

THE AMERICAN APPEAL

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ALL EYES ON MILWAUKEE!

Candidates and Platform to Voice Labor's Demands To Be Picked at Convention of Socialist Party

By JAMES ONEAL

WHEN the national convention of the Socialist Party met in New York City four years ago the capitalist system had all the appearances of health. All the illusions of the post-war period survived.

But even in that year there were signs of the coming collapse. A number of times when the props sagged Coolidge and Mellon handed out "tips" to bolster the gambling paradise in Wall Street. The whole structure of stock gambling was becoming top-heavy. When it toppled in the fall of the following year the crash was heard all over the world.

The Socialist Party made no headway and could make none four years ago. Its vote declined to a little more than half of the vote cast in 1904. Its membership had reached a low ebb. Not more than a half-dozen states had effective organizations. All the trends of capitalist society were against us.

Out of the Storm

There were those who believed that whatever might happen to the capitalist system of production in other countries it was "stabilized" here. This illusion sapped our strength. A whole literature grew up in support of it. Socialism? Millions were enjoying more than Socialism could offer, we were told. Count the automobiles and radios, the bath tubs and telephones, the electric refrigerators and other devices.

Socialists held on grimly awaiting the storm that would sweep all this Babbitt into the dustbin. The storm came and it was even more devastating than we had anticipated. At least a year passed before many could or would understand that this was no ordinary crisis, one that would pass in a few months.

Slowly the real character of the disaster became apparent to those who hoped for a return of the old era. Slowly the Socialist Party began to take in new members. New branches were organized. The organization took on new signs of life. The veterans who had held on, confident of their philosophy, now had help in holding aloft our standard. The party grew, not rapidly, but steadily. The former period had been one of descent; it now became one of ascent.

New Times, New Problems

With this growth came growing pains and the pains have always come with growth. The vote increased from nearly 97,000 in 1900 to over 408,000 in 1904 and the convention of the latter year was one of sharp controversy.

The vote in 1908 was little more than in 1904 but in 1912 it jumped to more than 901,000 and the membership had more than doubled in four years. The result was a national convention in 1912 with another sharp controversy.

We are again witnessing growth with its growing pains. Principles, policies, methods are thrown into the arena of debate. And why not?

The capitalism spawned by the World War is a higher capitalism, especially in the United States. Revolutions have occurred. Socialist and Labor govern-

ments have come and gone. They have had to face new problems and new situations, complex and baffling at times. A Soviet regime has risen in Russia declaring that it represents a "dictatorship of the proletariat."

Moreover, the International was destroyed in the war and two internationals emerged. One has made it its main business to sow seeds of hatred among the organizations of the working class. That conflict of two internationals also brings its problems.

The Menace of Fascism

Fascism as a movement has also emerged as a menace to all organizations of the working class. Chiefly confined to Europe, Fascism has destroyed the workers' organizations in Italy. In Germany, Austria and other countries it threatens the masses with the same fate. Socialists and labor unionists are compelled to arm and impending terror of civil war broods over millions of the workers.

Complicating this welter of forces, trends, movements and dangers is the merciless "peace" of the imperialist victors with its robber reparations exacted by coercion and the threat of force if the loot is not forthcoming. Add to this a parliamentary system with its proportional representation and multiplication of parties, making most governments precarious and testing the generalship of the working class parties in the parliaments.

All this does not exhaust the new situations of this greater capitalist and imperialist era. The plunder obtained by the victorious capitalist powers must be protected by them. The rivalry for overseas trade and concessions, for more peoples to rob and to rule, has become more intense. Carrying enormous loads of armaments the imperialist powers threaten the world with another butchery. The masses want peace but the measureless greed of their ruling classes may dictate otherwise.

Socialism, The Way Out

So the national convention of the party meets in Milwaukee Saturday, the party exhibiting growing pains. New views and old views claimed as new will clash with others. There will be a stock-taking of methods, principles and policies, with the background of the new post-war capitalism ever in the mind of the delegates. There will be comrades there who will attend their first convention and others who have attended many. There will be new recruits as well as veterans in Socialist Party service. A new capitalism, new problems, new issues, new opportunities, new responsibilities and—growing pains. Why not?

We are sure that the delegates will measure up to their responsibilities and that the outcome will be a momentous political struggle with the powers of capitalism.

The convention decisions should inspire the laboring millions, the only class that can form the basis of a Socialist movement, the class that has every reason for abolishing the capitalist system of production and without which a Socialist movement is impossible.

TUNE IN !!

Socialist Convention Broadcasts

Saturday Night, over the Network of the Columbia Broadcasting System—7 to 7:30 P. M.

Central Standard Time—THOMAS, HOAN and BROWN

Sunday Night, over the "Blue" Network of the National Broadcasting Company, 6 to 7 P. M.,

Central Standard Time; over the "Red" network of the N. B. C., 6 to 6:15 P. M., Central Standard Time.

• SEE PAGE 10 FOR LIST OF STATIONS AND OTHER DETAILS OF BROADCASTS •

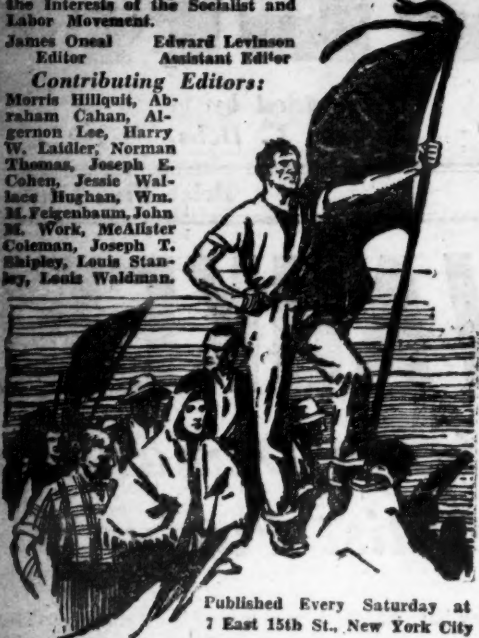
NEW LEADER

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



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A New Labor Epoch?

THE patience of the organized workers is breaking and a new note of radicalism is being sounded as the tide of the industrial depression rises. Edward F. McGrady, representing the A. F. of L. at Washington, two weeks ago warned a Senate committee that the "doors of revolution" would be thrown open if the present drift continued. Echoes of this statement came from a number of central labor bodies and even in the central body of New York a conservative leader indicted capitalism in a burning speech. Out in the West the organized workers in many cities exhibit a similar mood.

And the farmers? Late last month John A. Simpson, president of the National Farmers' Union, broadcast an address over a nation-wide hook-up that struck a new note for the farmers. He spoke in terms of class antagonism, of the "10,000 ultra-rich," the "cannibals that eat each other" and that live on the labor of the workers. If revolution comes, said Simpson, it is because their avarice binds them to "inevitable doom."

Then comes the remarkable statement of the chiefs of the railroad brotherhoods to President Hoover. "The unemployed citizens whom we represent will not accept starvation while the two major political parties struggle for control of the government." Unless adequate action is taken they will not be responsible for "the demands that will surely be made." There is a growing "demand that the entire business and social structure be changed because of the general dissatisfaction with the present system." A note of international labor fraternity is sounded. "The bond of fraternalism encircles the world and everywhere the workers have some things in common." Even much of the indictment and analysis of capitalism is sound.

Does this mean a new labor epoch in the United States? The trend is certainly in that direction. Never mind if the document is faulty in some respects. Never mind if the chiefs declare that they are not Socialists. The fact is that this frightful economic disaster is bringing a changed attitude towards the whole capitalist system and the politics that sustains it. No new form of action is threatened but it is implied in this statement, the most remarkable that has come from any organized group of workers in the post-war period.

Hearty congratulations to the labor chiefs for their courage in having gone so far as they did. Their manifesto is timely. We only wish that they could have foreseen eight years ago the necessity of united political action of the working masses following the election of 1924. Why not in this year of tragedy, suffering and disillusionment of the disinherited?

Collective ownership of the great means of production and distribution is the only way by which the present anarchy of production and distribution can be systematized. Social ownership would transform this insanity called business into a sane and orderly production and distribution of wares.—Rev. C. H. Vail.

The ignorant working man who supports a capitalist party forges his own fetters, and is the unconscious author of his own misery.—E. V. Debs.

What form of happiness—so far as happiness depends at all on material facts—is not bound up with economic conditions? And how shall an equal opportunity for the pursuit of happiness be guaranteed to all save by a guarantee of economic equality?—Edward Bellamy.

The Third House At Washington

CONGRESS exhibits no marked party differences. Like stray cattle wandering on the range and owned by two cattle kings one can only identify the average member of Congress by the brand he displays. Real differences are found in the Third House, the "locust swarm of lobbyists" recently mentioned by Hoover. Senators and Representatives "have almost had to fight their way into committee rooms," writes a Washington correspondent. A Senator complains that trying to get work done "is like trying to play the violin while somebody is pulling your hair." Among the important commodities represented in the Third House are coal, petroleum, copper, lumber and rubber. We think that railroads and banks are not represented in this chamber as they have direct representation in the House and Senate.

The Third House is denounced as a nuisance in some quarters. Be that as it may, it is a creature of the mercenary politics of American capitalism. A strong Socialist representation in Congress would be like a whiff of fresh air in a tomb opened to obtain mummies for a museum. A working class delegation sounding the tocsin of war against capitalism through the ancient halls of Congress would be an inspiration to the wage slaves of the cities and the serfs of the countryside.

Al Smith's Program For the Upper Class

AL SMITH, spokesman of the General Motors department of the Democratic party, has broadcast his program. One item presents his fundamental viewpoint. "Soak capital and you soak labor," said Smith. "Confiscatory taxation of capital prevents the flow of money into industry. The greater and freer the flow of capital the quicker industry will revive, and the quicker widespread unemployment will cease."

Capital has never been freer to flow than now and capitalism has never sunk lower than it is now. Smith in plain words means that the ruling classes should not bear the main burdens of taxation. Every member of the higher plutocracy will agree with him.

Socialists have another answer. They would soak the rich who have put us in a soak. They would tax huge fortunes to the limit and use the income to finance social legislation for the workers. If they had sufficient power they would also decree that every industry that closed and discharged its workers would immediately become a public enterprise. When it fails to operate it ceases to be of any service to humankind. Society should step in, take over the industry, open the gates, call the workers in from the streets and then produce for use and service. Al's upper class backers would yelp but the workers would enjoy that upper class sorrow.

Long Is Short in War on Capitalism

THE antics of Senator Long of Louisiana reminds one of "Pitchfork" Tillman of South Carolina thirty years ago. Long represents the vague Democratic sentiments of the lower whites against the upper layer of Southern aristocrats and his attacks on Senator Robinson, leader of his own party in the Senate, is the hatred of the lower white for the corporation capitalism which Robinson's law firm represents. It is a sort of belated Populism that Long sponsors and it is embarrassing to the Democratic leaders.

Long has no profound knowledge of the capitalism that will eventually wash away this surviving Populism but his barbs sting as he is clever and merciless in his attacks. Long declared that each of the forty-eight stars on the flag represent something supported by Robinson. Forty-three stars stand for the forty-three corporations represented by Robinson and the other five stand for Bernard Baruch, starvation for the masses, pestilence for the nation, misery and unemployment. This measures up with the old Tillman fire of the nineties.

However, Populism is as useful as an Egyptian mummy. It may serve to ex-

pose the servility of many Democratic leaders to the higher capitalism but it cannot serve the working class in conquering capitalism itself. Only a well informed, disciplined and fighting party of Socialism will measure up to the needs of the hour.

Cockeyed Politics In Nebraska

SENATOR NORRIS of Nebraska may be compared with Long of Louisiana. His opposition to the upper group of capitalist leaders in the Republican party is a hangover of Teddy Roosevelt's philosophy of reforming capitalism to make its yoke bearable for the masses. In Nebraska the Republicans have endorsed Hoover and Norris although the latter will not support Hoover but favors Roosevelt, the Democratic candidate! This does not exhaust the "cockeyed politics" of that state, as one correspondent calls it. The most trusted advisor of Norris in Nebraska will also manage the campaign for Hoover in that state! We pass this situation on to those "radicals" who have been thinking of Norris as an independent candidate for President.

The Democrats in that state also seem to have gone "cockeyed" in the Democratic primary. Some jokers filed the name of James Pearson as a candidate for Vice President and he received the primary preference vote. Pearson is known as the "newsboy" broadcaster over an Iowa radio station, one who specializes in "home and mother." Nebraska delegates to the Democratic national convention will have to cast their votes for the Iowa radio wizard. The politics of capitalism these days is becoming more and more ludicrous. Some wag should repeat the stunt of Socialists in one election to the old Russian Duma. They nominated and elected a cow to that body just to show their contempt for it.

Class Rule in Two Kentucky Counties

SOCIALIST philosophy affirms that property determines law and its administration. The class that owns is the class that rules. If its rule depends upon the sanction of those having no property the ruling class will intimidate or deceive the class that is ruled. This rule will be all the more obvious in proportion as one type of industry is concentrated in any region. Is all this true?

The ruling class itself provides the answer. Where the textile industry is dominant in New England and Southern towns there class rule is naked and unashamed. The same is true of the mining industry. It assumes all the forms of intimidation and terror, even striking down the legal forms of that rule and tearing to tatters the Constitution which it would have its victims venerate.

A classic type of this class rule is being displayed in Bell and Harlan Counties, Kentucky. The New Leader has reported various phases of this class rule as it has unfolded and now a Civil Liberties group is barred from entering these two Romanoff counties. The situation is now before a Senate committee and this, also, runs true to form. Time after time Congressional committees have investigated these brutal terrors. Volumes have been published, they gather dust as they are stored away, and nothing is done about it.

Our ruling classes give the answer to the Socialist indictment. The workers must answer the answer with the ballots of their class.

Middle Class Decay In the German Reich

AN informing story by a Berlin correspondent of the New York Times reveals the decay of the middle class parties in Germany. "In spirit and outlook the middle class still lives," he writes, "but it leads a disembodied and scattered existence." Three middle class parties in the first Reichstag mustered a total of 168 seats, in the second 83, and in the present Reichstag only 68.

As this decay proceeds the Fascist vote has increased. "What the war left intact of bourgeois savings was swept away by the inflation," continues the correspondent, "and the bourgeoisie,

ruined, never got a chance at rehabilitation." As the economic opportunities of the middle class declined its members became frantic. The declassed students of the universities, observing the middle class layer rotting away, turned sour. Fascism became a rope thrown to them like a man sinking in quicksand.

German Fascism is thus a compound of middle class decay and hysteria. It fears the ruling class at the top and the working class below and its fears make it the prey of a faker like Hitler who offers nothing more than bombast and the methods of hoodlums. It is a special product of a dying capitalism that Socialists have to face in many countries.

Labor Party Reverses In Australia

PREMIER J. T. LANG of New South Wales has lost his fight with the Commonwealth government of Australia and B. S. B. Stevens of the Opposition is commissioned to form a new government. Lang was removed from office by the provincial Governor because of the default of the province on its foreign obligations and for approving a 10 per cent tax on mortgages which the Governor claimed, is unconstitutional. Lang's dismissal sent stocks soaring on the local stock exchange.

The day before Lang was ousted the police at Sydney raided the headquarters of the "New Guard," a Fascist organization, and documents were seized showing plans to capture a jail, to imprison certain ministers, to kidnap other officials and march on Canberra, the capital of Australia. The trade unions had organized an armed guard to fight this gang in any such emergency.

Two days after this discovery the Laborites suffered a setback in the elections to the Victoria Parliament. The United Australia party has 23 seats, a gain of 15; the Official Labor party 30, a loss of 15; Hogan Laborites 2. Country party 14, same as before, and one Independent. The Labor government is expected to resign this week. Capitalist reaction for the moment is in the ascendant in Australia.

Murder Bands Run Amuck in Japan

JAPAN has a serious dose of "patriotic" assassinations and the murder of Premier Ki Inukai last Sunday was the fourth killing in two years. The latest murder appears to be the answer to the announced withdrawal of troops from Shanghai. Late in March Gichi Matsumura in the House of Peers declared that the Tokyo government was lax in hunting down the "death bands" and in the discussion it was brought out that young army officers are active in these bands. According to the confession of a business man at that time many high officials were marked for death.

Japan is faced with a murderous phase of Fascism. The brutal raid on Shanghai and the establishment of the puppet government in Manchuria was undertaken by the militarists and it is no secret that this has produced strained relations between them and the civilian government. One account declares that by breaking down the civilian power the murder bands hope to provoke martial law and pave the way to a Fascist dictatorship. This would give a free hand to the militarists in China. Such an adventure might well involve other imperialist powers that have big stakes in China. Japan may stage dramatic events in the next few weeks.

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

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Socialist Nat'l Convention Opens Saturday To Name Candidates, Draft Party Platform

Milwaukee 'Non-Partisans' Fight Use of Auditorium

Socialist City Attorney Upholds Legality of Convention Appropriation by City—43 States to Be Represented by More Than 250 Delegates—Two Radio Broadcasts on the Program

By Edward Levinson

MILWAUKEE.—Political interest in the nation is focussed on this city where the first act in the political drama of 1932 is soon to be played. Beginning Saturday and continuing for four or five days, more than 250 delegates selected by the organized Socialists of 43 states will convene in the national nominating convention of the party.

The setting is an auspicious one for a Socialist convention. Milwaukee's Socialists, hosts to the delegates and the many hundreds of visitors, are flushed with the victory of April which gave them three of four major city-wide officials and hopelessly swamped their opponents. The convention will meet in the huge city-owned convention auditorium. If the Milwaukee Socialists' spirit of victory is indicative of the morale of the delegates to the convention, the snarling reaction of Milwaukee's remaining anti-Socialist forces offers a good illustration of what the party will have to contend with when its standard bearers give the signal for battle this summer.

National Executive In Two-Day Session

Led by some of the so-called "Non-Partisan" politicians and the anti-Socialist press, a movement was started to keep the convention out of the city auditorium. "Non-Partisans" in the city council refused to join in voting the sum of \$800 to defray the cost of housing the Socialist convention. While the Milwaukee "Sentinel" would have fawned with thanks if one of the old parties had chosen Milwaukee as its convention city, this off-exposed maligner of the local Socialist movement tried to help create a furore about the "use of city funds for Socialist political purposes."

The finance committee of the Milwaukee Common Council referred the matter to the city attorney for an opinion on the legality of the appropriation. Max Reakin, Socialist city attorney, immediately replied that the statutes covering the use of the city auditorium clearly established the legality of the proposed appropriation.

Meanwhile, the National Executive Committee of the party and the local arrangements committee, headed by Herman O. Kent, proceeded with plans for the convention. Thursday and Friday, the members of the N. E. C. met at the New Randolph Hotel, convention headquarters, to formulate rules for the convention, adopt its report to the delegates, and transact whatever business will come up. All day Friday in a large committee room of the Municipal auditorium, organizers and secretaries of party locals and branches compared experiences and suggestions for the more effective prosecution of Socialist work.

Hoan Receives At City Hall

Friday night, the delegates who had arrived during the day were the guests of the city of Milwaukee. Mayor Daniel W. Hoan met the delegates and the members of the N. E. C. at City Hall for an informal reception.

Saturday morning the conven-



CLARENCE SENIOR, national executive secretary of the Socialist party.

tion will get under way in earnest. Secretary Clarence Senior, the youngest and one of the most effective Socialists ever to hold that position, will call the roll of the states. In his report to the N. E. C. Senior brought the good tidings of a definite resurgence of Socialist spirit. He recounted the growth of the party's membership to twice its total of four years ago, the increase of the circulation of Socialist papers to near the million mark, and the formation of 113 new branches between January 1st and the first of May of this year. The convention will come to order with the opening address by the national chairman, Morris Hillquit, who will deliver the "keynote" address. Election of platform, resolution and constitution committees, will follow.

Saturday night the first of two nation-wide radio broadcasts in connection with the convention will be staged. Norman Thomas, Mayor Hoan and Heywood Brown will speak from 7 to 7:30 p. m., Central Standard time, over a network of stations on the Columbia Broadcasting System. The second broadcast will take place on Sunday night over the stations of the National Broadcasting Company, between 6 and 7 p. m., Central Standard Time.

Sunday, Monday and Tuesday

will see the bulk of the convention's work tackled. Nominations of presidential candidates will come late Sunday or Tuesday afternoon. The framing of a thoroughgoing platform, translating into vivid language the Socialist message and program, will be another of the heavy jobs before the delegates. Socialist relations to trade unions and to third party movements; the party's position on Soviet Russia,—these subjects and others will no doubt call forth full debates.

A mass meeting which will likely be historic in local Socialist history will be held Sunday night when the main hall of the Municipal Auditorium, will house an audience of more than 8,000. Hundreds of Socialists from Racine, Kenosha, Chicago and Indiana are expected for the demonstration, which is in charge of Leo Krzycki, local state and county secretary.

Veterans, Newcomers Among the Delegates

Many new faces among the delegates, "first-timers" at Socialist conventions, will reveal the great recent growth of the party, while the presence of scores of Socialist veterans will give new evidence of the devotion the party has always called forth.

The California delegation will be headed by Cameron H. King, of San Francisco. With him will come George H. Kirkpatrick, author of the famous "War, What For?" and the party's candidate for vice-president in 1916; Chaim Shapiro, brilliant Los Angeles attorney; John Packard and William H. Busick, of Los Angeles will also represent California.

From Connecticut, will come a delegation of five headed by Jasper McLevy, member of the national executive committee, and leader of the Bridgeport trade union movement, who came within a hair's breadth of capturing that city for Socialism in the election of last fall. State Secretary Minnie Cederholm, her husband Fred, Walter E. Davis of Hamden and Arnold E. Freese of Norwalk, will also be in the Connecticut delegation.

Illinois Sends 21, Minnesota Seven

The Socialists in the national capital have selected Marx Lewis, who has served as secretary to both Congressman Meyer London and Congressman Victor L. Berger, as their delegation. Lewis has held a long list of party positions of responsibility, his current one being director of the national campaign fund drive.

Illinois will have one of the largest delegations, numbering 21.

California Yipsel First in Milwaukee; Took Hitch Route

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

MILWAUKEE.—The first of the advance guard arriving from all over the nation for the Socialist national convention was Mervin Levy, San Francisco member of the Young Peoples Socialist League, who arrived by the hitch-hike route the other day after covering more than 2,000 miles at a total cost of less than \$15. En route, Levy stopped to organize Yipsel groups and a radical student rally at the University of Michigan. Before he returns to the West Coast, he will hitch-hike it to Reading, Pa., or wherever the Yipsels decide to hold their annual national convention.



MORRIS HILLQUIT, national chairman of the Socialist party.

Roy Burt, the party's candidate for governor, will be in this delegation, as will be Ben Larks, state secretary, and Adolph Dreifuss, Cook County secretary. John M. Collins, one-time member of the national executive committee and who ran a great campaign for mayor of Chicago, will be another Illinoisian present at the sessions. Meyer Halushka and George Chant, active in the youth sections of the movement; Morris Seskind, associated for years with the United Hebrew Trades of Chicago; and Dr. R. B. Green, active delegate to the Chicago labor council will also be delegates from Illinois.

The Maine Socialists have sent Donald M. Smith of Bates College, an active figure in organizing jobless unions in Lewiston, and Gordon Watt, of Portland. The Michigan delegation will include Axel Lodal, Hallen Bell, Francis King and Walter Morris. Minnesota has elected its full quota of eight, including among them Sigmund Slinim of Duluth and Lynn Thompson of Minneapolis.

G. A. Hoehn From Missouri; The N. Y. Delegation

Missouri Socialists will be represented by four delegates, among them G. A. Hoehn, one of the grand old men of the Socialist and labor movement, whose name is intimately tied up with the early days of the party. Hoehn will have as co-delegates B. Cohen, Daily Forward representative in St. Louis, and Joseph G. Hodges and H. Ommerman of Kansas City.

George Goebel, veteran of several decades in the movement; Henry Jager, leather-lunged soapboxer; Hermann F. Niessner, prominent trade unionist and the party's candidate for U. S. Senator, and State Secretary Andrew P. Witte, will be in the New Jersey delegation of six. Oregon has elected a delegation of four, including the indefatigable campaigner of the radio and street corner, Albert Streiff. Financial difficulties make the presence of this delegation problematical.

The largest delegation will come from New York, which has been apportioned 40 delegates. Many names well known to Socialists of the country are on the list of delegates. Among them are Norman Thomas, the party's candidate for president four years ago,

and Morris Hillquit, national chairman. Paul Blanshard, who has become one of the most damaging foes of the Tammany-Walker regime; Heywood Brown, probably the best known columnist in the country; Nathan Chanin, head of the Jewish Socialist Verband; S. A. de Witt, New Leader columnist; Julius Gerber, New York city executive secretary; Prof. Vladimir Karapetoff, world-famed engineer; Harry W. Laidler, author of many standard volumes on Socialism and economics; Algernon Lee, president of the Rand School; Herbert Merrill, state secretary; James Oneal, editor of The New Leader; Jacob Panken, one-time Socialist judge; State Chairman Louis Waldman, Samuel Orr, Charles Solomon and A. I. Shipiloff, former Socialist assemblymen; Julius Umansky, head of the Young Peoples Socialist League; B. C. Vladeck, manager of the Jewish Daily Forward,—all these will be in the New York benches when the convention gets under way.

West Virginia Sends Negro; Maryland Represented

Ohio Socialists have sent their candidate for governor, Joseph W. Sharts, Joseph Martinek, head of the Yugo-Slav Socialist Federation, State Secretary Sidney Yellen and Forward representative Meyer Weintraub to be among the ten in the state's delegation.

Utah is sending the major part of the Webber family, if not all of it. Mr. and Mrs. Earl M. Webber are the state's representatives. Virginia has elected its state secretary David George, and Herman Ansell of Richmond. Washington has chosen four delegates, all from Spokane. West Virginia has sent Organizer Amicus Most, formerly of New York, and State Secretary J. H. Snider. Prof. Thomas Posey, a Negro Socialist, has also been elected a delegate. Colorado will be represented by four, including Carle Whitehead, labor attorney, and Morton Alexander of Arvada.

Massachusetts will be represented by Alfred Baker Lewis, member of the N. E. C. and New England district secretary of the party; Leon Arkin, Forward representative; Joseph Bearak, Boston labor attorney; Lester (Red Mike) Shulman, who yet in his twenties is a scarred veteran of many picket lines and organizing campaigns; George E. Roewer, Glen Trimble, Albert Sprague Coolidge and several others. Miss Elizabeth Gilman, a granddaughter of John Hopkins, Dr. S. M. Neistadt, and Charles Bernstein will represent the state of Maryland.

Maurer, Ameringer And Hoan Attend

A complete list of Pennsylvania's delegates has not been received but it will include James H. Maurer, a leading figure in the Socialist and trade union movement for more than a score of years; Sarah Limbach, state secretary, from Pittsburgh; Lilith Wilson, member of the state legislature; Franz E. Daniel, a terror on the picket lines who has seven Socialist and labor arrests to his credit, and Joseph Schwartz, young trade union leader, from Philadelphia. The Oklahoma delegation has not been officially announced as yet, but it will very likely include Oscar Ameringer, one of the most colorful figures in the movement.

Mayor Daniel W. Hoan will head the big delegation from Wisconsin, while the rest of the delega-

(Continued on Page Four)

The Socialist Organization Forges Ahead

Party Membership Is Doubled in Four Years—Circulation of Papers Jumps to 700,000 National Secretary Declares

By Clarence Senior
Executive Secretary, Socialist Party of America

WITH all the grim determination that is given us by the spectacle of the working class sinking deeper and deeper into the morass of pauperism and slavery, the Socialists will enter the 1932 elections with their hearts and minds set on such a campaign as was never seen in this country. Fortunately, besides the will to arouse the people, we have better organizational and educational machinery today than for years.

A brief survey of the increases in activity and strength since 1928 will be profitable. Among the most significant items are: a doubling of our card-carrying membership, hundreds of times as much literature distributed, an increase of from 400 to 4,000 per cent in our vote in numerous local elections, and a tripling of the membership of the Young People's Socialist League.

Figures Show Growth

Highly encouraging is the fact that the circulation of Socialist papers reporting to headquarters rose from approximately 300,000 in 1928 to 700,000 in 1932.

Before the 1928 convention, the National Secretary reported that eighteen states would be able to get on the ballot without outside assistance. Only eighteen will not be able to get their tickets on the ballot without national aid in this election.

During 1931, the party organized 96 new locals despite the impossibility of touring organizers because of financial difficulties. On May Day, this year, 113 new locals had been reported organized since January 1.

In all localities, men and women are coming into the Socialist party. They see in it an opportunity to develop leadership in the only kind of politics that will ever count—that which calls upon the workers to emancipate themselves and to build a new society based on human values.

Local Groups Emerge

The development of this local leadership is one of the most heartening signs of a genuine rebuilding. For several years, the national organization tried to pump life into the locals in many states with little success. The party had little membership outside some of the larger Eastern cities.

Within three years, the influx of young blood into the party has changed this situation. Every state is now being heard from regularly. Dozens of local papers, many of them mimeographed, show the revival of the movement. The Northwest in particular has shown a rapid rise in activity.

The meeting of the party's executive committee on the Pacific Coast in 1930 had a great influence in reviving the movement West of the Mississippi.

Work With Jobless

The party has shown by dozens of unemployment conferences and



THE NEW SPIRIT OF SOCIALIST YOUTH. Members of the Young Peoples Socialist League preparing for the last May Day demonstration in Cleveland.

unions that it always has the interests of the victimized worker at heart. Parades, appearances before city councils, state legislatures, and Congress, mass meetings and petitions have helped keep before the people the necessity for adopting the Socialist program. The educational work of the party in years gone by was done so well that all of the Socialist immediate program for unemployment is now accepted by intelligent persons.

Immediate relief to miners, textile workers, and other strikers has been raised many times by the party and its agencies. A great deal of time and effort has gone into the Mooney-Billings case and other working class struggles. All these activities have increased the

following which the party and its leadership has among the workers. An ever larger number of trade union papers are carrying Socialist news. Workers' education classes are being conducted by Socialists in all parts of the country.

Only Opposition

The election offers those who decry the lack of realism and of interest in politics in this country a chance to remedy that condition. Everywhere, when the Socialists have become strong in American municipalities, the old parties have merged into one capitalist party to fight us. Let everyone who believes in honesty in politics vote Socialist this Fall, and we will show them a merged Republicrat party on the national field!

This election offers the workers

an opportunity to throw a thunderbolt of fear into the councils of the rulers in Wall Street and Washington, and to force through legislation that will bring immediate relief, some measure of security, and place greater power in the hands of the workers.

Previously, disgust with the Republican record of mismanagement and reaction has simply increased the Democratic vote. Today, millions are through with both parties. It only takes Socialist speeches, literature and organizers—voluntary or full-time—to bring people into the Socialist party. Every effort brings results.

The Socialist party is THE opposition party.

Let its voice be heard unmistakably throughout this campaign!

Socialist Nat'l Convention Opens Saturday in Milwaukee

(Continued from Page Three)

tion will probably read like the membership of the Milwaukee board of supervisors. Max Raskin, city attorney; Al Benson, sheriff; Leo Kryski, newly elected state secretary, will also not doubt be among the Wisconsin delegates.

Vanderfelde Greets The Convention

While the great distance between Milwaukee and the continent has prevented the attendance of fraternal delegates from Socialist parties of other nations, the note of internationalism was sounded in greetings received from Socialist leaders in almost a score of nations.

On behalf of the Labor and Socialist International, Emil Vanderfelde, president of the International and leader of the Belgian Labor party, sent a stirring message of solidarity. Vanderfelde surveyed the political horizon and pointed to threat contained in the rise of Fascist influence. As against these, Vanderfelde pointed to the hopeful turn of events in France and the Labor victory represented by the return of Arthur Greenwood to the British parliament from a hitherto conservative district.

"More than ever," said Vanderfelde's message, "it is important that on both sides of the Atlantic a balance of Socialist forces spring from your progress and your victories. It is with the hope that very soon the workers of the United States will achieve the success merited by their spirit of struggle and sacrifice, that I send you, comrades, our sincere best wishes."

Wells, Lansbury Urge Battle for Socialism

Similar messages came from

Otto Wells, president of the German Social-Democratic party, and George Lansbury, M. P., the latter having written when he was leader of the labor M. P.'s in parliament. Both Wells and Lansbury urged that the cause of world Socialism needs desperately the growth and development of the American Socialist party to a point where it will influence the nation's foreign and domestic policies. Both pointed to the breaking of the bubble of America's "new capitalism" as new proof of Socialist truths. Lansbury referred to the desertion of MacDonald but voiced assurances that British labor will soon return to its former position of political strength.

Two other messages came to the convention from Great Britain, one from James Maxton, chairman of the Independent Labor Party, and another from A. Fenner Brockway, editor of The British New Leader. "I hope," Maxton wrote, "that just as the capitalists of America have led the world in recent years in the important development of their system, the Socialists of America will assume a place at the head of the workers' struggle." Brockway wrote, "Socialists everywhere are looking to a vast increase in the Socialist vote in America as an indication that its workers are learning the lessons of the terrible experiences of the last year."

Premier Stauning Sees Party's Triumph

The Socialist prime minister of Denmark, Thorvald Stauning, sent "the most hearty greetings of the Social-Democratic party of Denmark." He told of the problems and triumphs of his party, which

at the 1929 general election received 42 per cent of all the votes cast. The conquest of the Senate by the Socialists is now being striven for, Stauning declared. He concluded with a prediction of the triumph of the Danish Socialists, and urged similar action by the Socialists of the United States. Alsing Andersen, general secretary of the Danish Social-Democrats, also sent greetings to the convention.

From Finland the convention received a greeting written by K. H. Wiik, general secretary of the Social-Democratic party of that country. "When the workers of the U. S. A. finally grasp the meaning of capitalism, as well as the aims of Socialism, then Socialism will become an irresistible power that will remould the world," Wiik wrote. "May your efforts be crowned with success."

J. W. Albarda, leader of the Social-Democratic party of Holland, voiced his party's greetings to the Milwaukee delegates. He wrote, "The cooperation of the mighty industrial United States is indispensable for the triumph of Socialism and the maintenance of world peace. The Dutch Social-Democrats hope the Socialist party of the U. S. A. may succeed in leading American labor to social democracy."

Danneberg Sees Growth Through the Depression

The industrial depression will bring larger mass support to the Socialist party of America said a greeting to the convention received from Robert Danneberg, writing for the Social-Democratic party of Austria. Danneberg said the Austrian Socialists were following the American Socialist fortunes with great interest. "We are convinced that, as in the whole world, the American Socialists will also learn

something from this crisis," he said.

On behalf of the Socialists of the Free City of Danzig, Johannes Man, sent warm greetings and wishes for triumph on "one of the most difficult fronts of the Socialist International." Canada was represented in a message from W. E. Small, secretary of the Independent Labor party of Manitoba, while Antony Fonseca sent a greeting on behalf of the Labor party of Colombia, South America. From Poland, M. Jerson, for the Independent Socialist party, sent his best wishes for the triumph of American Socialism. Roumanian Socialist greetings came from Lotar Radecanu.

Convention Journal Is Distributed

The advance guard of delegates and visitors found a souvenir journal of the convention, issued by the national office, of great interest. It contained many articles of inspirational and informative character. Secretary Senior wrote on the organizational progress of the last four years, Morris Hillquit on "Why the Socialist Party?" and Norman Thomas on "Socialist Opportunities in 1932." The state of the cooperative movement is surveyed by James P. Warbasse, president of the Cooperative League of America, and the trade union movement by James Oneal.

Mayor Hoan contributes an article on "Socialist Milwaukee Points the Way," while Harry W. Laidler deals with the work of the League for Industrial Democracy. An article by Mary Fuller tells of the remarkably good job done by the Emergency Committee for Strikers' Relief. "The Strength of the Workmen's Circle" is described in an article by General Secretary Joseph Baskin, and William E. Bohn writes on

the Rand School, "The School of Socialism."

The journal also contains the text of the greetings from foreign Socialist leaders as well as short summaries of Socialist progress in the states, written by the respective state secretaries. The journal is illustrated with striking drawings by Art Young, Jerger, Fitzpatrick, the late Gan Kol-ski, John Sloan, Diego Rivera, Edmund Duffy, Clive Weed and others.

Ohio's Delegation Gets Big Send-Off

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

CLEVELAND. — "The coming National Convention of the Socialist Party is the most important one in recent time," Joseph Martinek, Socialist editor and cooperative head, told the Cleveland Socialists and Yipsels who attended the send-off banquet given by the Jewish Branch for the Ohio delegation Sunday, May 15, at the Labor Lyceum.

"Something big will come out of the Convention. I am sure Comrade Thomas will get at least a million votes as presidential nominee of the party. Also the party will elect two Congressmen this coming year," Martinek said.

Sidney Yellen said the Socialist Party of Ohio was averaging two locals each month since the beginning of the year. "We need a Socialist Party—not militants on one hand and League for Democratic Socialism on the other," Yellen said. "The party will suffer by factional fight. We have been going too far to the right ever since the split and the Communists have been going too far to the left. Ours should be one solid front, not one group dragging us right and the other to the left."

The Standard Bearers of American Socialism

By James Oneal

THIS year will be the eleventh time that American Socialists have participated in presidential campaigns and supported presidential candidates. The first candidate was Simon Wing of Massachusetts, nominated by the Socialist Labor Party in 1892. Charles H. Matchett of New York, the presidential candidate in 1896, was also nominated by the S. L. P. Before the next election the Socialists had divided into two parties and the old party declined as the Socialist Party rose, beginning with the campaign of 1900.

Simon Wing was a Boston manufacturer of photographic instruments and little more is known of his life. The S. L. P. was founded in 1877 and in that and the following year in Chicago it elected a member of the city council, four aldermen, three state Representatives and one Senator. The party was largely inspired by German refugees and had attracted only a small percentage of native workers.

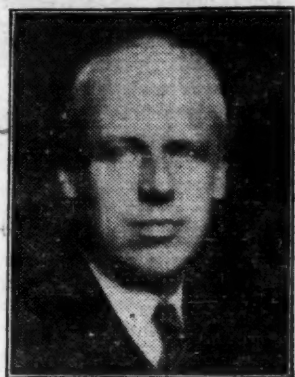
In 1892 the S. L. P. faced an embarrassing situation in the fact that its platform carried a plank demanding the abolition of the presidency and yet it had nominated presidential electors. It met the difficulty by instructing its electors, if any were nominated, to cast their votes for "No President!"

Matchett in 1896

Charles H. Matchett, the presidential candidate in 1896, was an electrician and a skilled swordsman. For many years Matchett's portrait had appeared in advertisements revealing a man in a swordsman's togs, rapier in hand. Matchett was a typical representative of the worker who had educated himself in economics and he became an effective speaker. He was also a prominent figure in the stormy period when the S. L. P. was shaken over the trade union question which led to the split in that party in 1899 and the founding of the Socialist Party.

In 1900 Eugene V. Debs and Job Harriman were the candidates of the Social Democratic Party as the Socialist Party was not founded till the following year at the Unity Convention in 1901. Debs had supported the Democratic-Populist ticket in 1896 but his frequent references to the "Cooperative Commonwealth" in campaign speeches that year made the

Eugene V. Debs Five Times the Party's Presidential Nominee—LaFollette on Ticket in 1924—Wing the First Candidate



(above) NORMAN THOMAS, Socialist candidate for president in 1928, and Robert M. LaFollette, the party's nominee in 1924. (below) Simon Wing, presidential candidate of the Socialist Labor party in 1892, and Ben Hanford, candidate for vice-president in 1904 and 1908.

Bryanite leaders uncomfortable. He had studied Socialism in Woodstock Jail.

In June, 1897, after closing up the affairs of the American Railway Union that organization was transformed into the Social Democracy of America. Besides the A. R. U. there were some twenty other radical organizations represented, including labor exchanges, cooperative societies, labor organizations and sections of the Social-

ist Labor Party. A unique feature of the Social Democracy was a colonization department which proposed to colonize some western state with Socialists and transform it into a Socialist commonwealth.

Colonization was a compromise with certain utopian elements and the next year Debs, Victor L. Berger and others led an opposition to it. The convention split, the colonizers going to themselves, and

the Socialists organized the Social Democratic Party.

In the meantime the controversies over trade unionism and taxation in the S. L. P. were becoming rife and in July, 1899, the party split. The opposition set up national headquarters at Springfield, Mass., with William Butcher, a New York member, as national secretary. There was practically no difference between the Springfield organization and the Chicago S. D. P. and members of both organizations naturally looked forward to a united campaign for the same presidential ticket in 1900.

The Springfield party met in national convention in Rochester in 1900 and nominated Job Harriman and Max Hayes but also appointed a committee to confer with the S. D. P. convention which was to meet in Indianapolis. The result was a joint presidential ticket, Debs and Harriman. The platform consisted of the demands formulated by the Chicago organization and the leading section of the platform adopted at Rochester.

The End of Populism

Some suspicions survived despite this united action. Some members of the Chicago organization doubted whether the rebel section of the S. L. P. had fully abandoned the old attitudes and policies and one conference between committees of the two organizations that were negotiating an amalgamation broke up, followed by mutual accusations of bad faith.

However, the campaign of 1900 brought both organizations together in a spirit of cooperation and the old suspicions largely died and the Unity Convention in Indianapolis in 1901 had little difficulty in agreeing on the problems of organic union.

So the Socialist Party entered upon its career as a party of the working class. It would be interesting to trace the history of the decline of Populism with the rise of the Socialist Party, beginning with the revolt under Bryan in 1896. Populism, representing an agrarian revolt, continued in 1908 when it nominated Tom Watson and Samuel W. Williams but it polled less than 30,000 votes while the Socialist Party polled 424,488.

What is obvious is that the farmers led the political revolt against capitalism after the Civil War almost to the end of the nineteenth century. With the dawn of the new century the leadership in this struggle passed from the farmers to the working class of the cities represented by the Socialist Party. Most of the farmer rebels returned to the parties of capitalism, satisfied with the rise of prices. The increasing corporate capitalism in the ensuing decades has expropriated millions of these farmers and their only hope is in the Socialist movement.

The Gyration of Benson

The other candidates of the Socialist Party, Benson, LaFollette and Thomas, are known to the present generation of Socialists, excepting Benson who has disappeared from the scene. He was the author of two anti-war books, "A Way to Prevent War" and "Inviting War to America." In March, 1915, Benson wrote that "Great groups of capitalists fell out over a matter of trade and plunder—wherefore millions were made to die." He was also the author of many leaflets in 1916 opposing the imperialist war. The following year he was in the camp of the social patriots and was out of the Socialist Party!

Another convention and presidential campaign are before us. Let us make the opportunity one of working class education and building the Socialist Party.



EUGENE V. DEBS, spokesman of the Socialist party in the presidential campaigns of 1900, 1904, 1908, 1912 and 1920.



The Socialist Ranks Form Again

Eighty Years of American Socialism

Pioneers of the Movement Have Left Rich Heritage to Inspire Present-Day Fighters for the Cause

By McAlister Coleman

THE history of the Socialist party in America is the story of supreme sacrifice and devotion on the part of individuals and groups, struggling against the most desperate of odds for the realization of their vision of the cooperative commonwealth. In no other country in the world has the Socialist task been so difficult. The traditions of individualism that had their roots so firmly entwined in the psychology of the American labor movement, the frontier viewpoint which lingers long after the disappearance of the last frontier, the exceptional loyalty of the middle-class to the credos of capitalism—all these factors have worked together against the growth of an indigenous Socialism. And yet despite them all Socialism has grown, is growing, until today there is more Socialist thinking, more interest in its philosophy, than at any time in the history of the country.

Side by side with a rising industrialism and the beginnings of the organization of the workers, Utopian Socialism, finding expression in Owenite, Icarian and Fourierist communistic colonies (all of them going down to speedy extinction) engaged the energies of small groups of foreign-born workers and American intellectuals. In the writings of Emerson and Lowell, in the editorials of Horace Greeley and Charles A. Dana are traces of this sprawling idealism. As a whole however, prior to 1848, the Communist Manifesto, with its ringing challenge to the proletarians of all the world to unite, came overseas and Utopianism of the Owenite variety was displaced by the iron logic of Marx.

The Middle of the Century

German immigrants, for the most part exiled by the reactions following the revolutions of '48, talked Marx all across the country and by 1850 had gained strength enough to establish here, under the editorial direction of William Weitling, their own paper, "Die Republik der Arbeiter." Against the republic of the bourgeoisie, they would set up the Marxian republic of the workers and by incessant agitation, inside of ten years they had created sufficient furor to draw down upon them the wrath of the American or know-nothing party organized a Ku Klux Klan, to combat "aliens, atheism and anarchy."

All the effects of their agitation, however were snuffed out by the roar of the cannons at Fort Sumter. The formation of the International Working Men's Association, the first world union of the workers, in 1864 was ignored by a nation torn to pieces by a civil war. Soon after the surrender of Lee, the American Marxists once more emerged, this time to organize a national movement. The Social Democratic party was founded in 1874 and its members at once sought alliance with the upcoming Knights of Labor. The American workers, engaged in life and death struggles with the post-war capitalists, had no time for the theories of the table-thumping Marxists and this first effort at a national party soon perished.

The S. L. P. Emerges

Three years later in Newark in 1877, the Socialist Labor party, largely composed of German immigrants, adopted the program of the Marxian movement which was everywhere making tremendous strides abroad. At the outset the party kept its eyes firmly fixed in the struggle of their comrades

with Bismarck, largely ignoring the American scene.

With the arrival of the hard-hitting Daniel De Leon, the widespread popularity of Edward Bellamy's "Looking Backward"—the first American expression of a naturalized Socialism—and the increase of industrial strife throughout the nation, the Socialist Labor party was compelled increasingly to turn its attention to agitation at home.

The first Presidential candidate to be nominated by any Socialist party in this country was Simon Wing, who with Charles H. Matchett, his running mate, polled 21,512 votes in six states for the Socialist Labor party in 1892. Six more years and the vote in the Congressional and state elections had made the handsome increase to 82,000 and the S. L. P. leaders were announcing to the world that Socialism, scientific, Marxist, had definitely arrived in the bourgeois republic.

The Socialist Party Is Born

Then in 1899 came the split out of which grew the Socialist party of today. A compound of divisive factors both economic and psychological led to the parting of ways between De Leon, and the S. L. P. insurgents headed by Morris Hillquit. There was the attitude of the party towards the trade unions, there were the tactics of vilification and denunciation adopted by De Leon towards all who differed from his interpretation of Marxism by a hair's breadth, the urgency for wider and more practical activities felt by the insurgent group.

In those days the Socialist atmosphere crackled with charges and counter-charges and the bitter exchange of personalities. In several instances physical force was employed by one or the other factions in attempts to "capture" party headquarters. De Leon, dubbing the insurgents "kangaroos and kanglets" started on a wholesale policy of expulsion. And very rapidly the ranks of his followers thinned out, while the ranks of the revolvers grew.

Out in the Middle West, Eugene Victor Debs, following his imprisonment for leading the Pullman strike, was attempting to rally the workers under the banners of the Social Democracy. This was a strangely assorted group of railway workers, sponsors of Socialist colonizing schemes, religious organizations with Socialist philosophies, foot-loose anarchists and perambulating idealists. There was however a healthy working class rank and file backbone to all this and presently the Jewish Socialists of New York, now definitely exiled from the S. L. P. began to make overtures to the Western group. I. A. Hourwich, Meyer London, Abraham Cahan and other Eastern leaders at conventions and through their unofficial organ, "The Forward," began a campaign for affiliation with the Social Democracy.

The Unity Convention of 1901

In Milwaukee the Socialists under Victor Berger who had been severely critical of the sectarian policies of the S. L. P. also supported the Western movement. At the second convention of the Social Democracy held in Chicago on June 7, 1898, with Debs as chairman, there was a showdown between those who wanted to achieve Socialism through the example of colonization and those who wanted a genuine political movement. The colonizers won by a vote of 52 to 37 but the Marxian Socialists bolted and formed an organization of their own with Jesse Cox, assens' close friends and associates.

chairman, Seymour Stedman as secretary, and Debs, Berger and Frederic Heath as members of the executive committee. The colonizers soon drifted out of the picture.

The party of Debs, calling itself the Social Democratic party at first, later the Socialist party, rolled up its collective sleeves, elected representatives to office in the industrial East and by the time its first national convention was held could claim 226 active branches with 4,536 members. This was in 1900 and at the convention of the newly formed party called for the purpose of nominating Presidential candidates there appeared the S. L. P. insurgents, headed by Morris Hillquit. They were enthusiastically received. Unity seemed in sight.

There were, however, so many differences to be ironed out, so many clashing opinions as to strategy and tactics that unity was not really achieved until 1901 when at the famous unity convention at Indianapolis, East and West finally got together on a common platform and the party of today was officially launched.

By 1912 that party had increased its vote from 100,000 to close to a million. At that time 1,039 of its dues-paying members held public office, among them 56 Mayors, 300 Aldermen, a number of State Legislators and one Congressman. There swept over America "a rising tide of Socialism." That tide was not to ebb until the coming of a new capitalist war.

Here is the barest outline of the

Comrades Pay Tribute To Hilda Claessens

Funeral Held at Rand School—City Executive Passes Resolution

DISPLAYING a grief that left no doubt as to its sincerity hundreds of Socialists crowded the Debs Auditorium to do honor to the memory of the late Hilda G. Claessens, upon the occasion of the funeral of the beloved party worker who died May 7th.

Brief addresses were delivered by Morris Hillquit, Esther Friedman, Jacob Panken, Norman Thomas and William Karlin, but the real store of the affection in which Hilda Claessens was held was told by the presence of her sorrowing friends. The Rand School was decorated in black and in red, and the coffin, which was placed in the center of the hall, was surrounded by scores of wreaths, all bound with red ribbons.

After the speeches, the coffin was lifted on the shoulders of six Harlem Socialist comrades and carried into the hearse, and followed by a long cortege that counted many of Comrade Claessens' close friends and associates.



A MAY DAY CARTOON

Drawn by Walter Crane.

beginnings of a party which in this crucial year is again on the march. Its days have been those of storm and stress. It has played its important part in every struggle of the workers. The heritage of its latter-day members is a noble

one. The spirit of Debs, of Hanford, of London and Berger and of the host of Jimmy Higginses of the rank and file hovers over Milwaukee as Socialists gather to write another page in the history of the movement.

Morris Winchevsky and other noted Socialists.

Scores of resolutions and hundreds of messages and telegrams were received by Comrade Claessens, typical of them being the following, from the City Executive Committee:

"HILDA G. CLAESSENS

"The City Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, desiring to express the sympathy of its members over the passing of Comrade Hilda G. Claessens, finds it difficult to record in words what we feel. In her life and her service to the Socialist cause, Comrade Claessens incarnated its highest ideals. As the end of her noble life approached she grieved that she would no longer be able to serve the cause which she loved.

"As a mother she mothered the children of the working class and would have given all children the shelter of a Socialist Commonwealth. The intensity of her convictions as a working girl brought her into the struggle for organization of the workers. She thirsted for that knowledge that would help her to help the oppressed and the exploited and by night studies acquired it. Yearning for the emancipation of labor, Comrade Claessens threw herself into the struggle with that selfless devotion that is the soul of a revolutionary movement.

"Engaged in this crusade for the liberation of humankind, she met and married Comrade August Claessens and in this union two noble spirits were given to the Socialist movement. Whether in the streets or in lecture halls, in study classes or party meetings, these comrades inspired others by their intense earnestness and devotion to the movement to which they dedicated their lives.

"We deeply feel the void left by the passing of Hilda Claessens and we extend to her husband and our comrade, August Claessens, and to his children, our sympathy because of their loss. Our consolation is that Comrade Hilda Claessens carried our scarlet banner with joy to the very portals of the unknown and we can only hope that with Comrade August Claessens we, who survive her, will prove worthy of carrying that banner in the years to come."



MRS. HILDA CLAESSENS

The hearse proceeded to Mount Carmel Cemetery in Queens.

At the open grave the comrade who had been asked to speak the few farewell words was so overcome with emotion that he was unable to speak. Apparently the most composed man present was August Claessens himself, who stood surrounded by his family, his mother, his daughters, his sister and the sisters and brothers of his late wife.

Burial was in the Workmen's Circle plot, where are buried Meyer London, Max Pine, Julius Halpern, Joseph A. Whitehorn,

All About Clothes

WE had our first glimpse of spring beyond city walls yesterday, after a winter of storm and drang, drabness and often bleak despair and the green loveliness of everything still holds us in spell. For a little while we gave ourselves up wholly to this ever-new beauty and then turned back to the depressing anti-climax of a windy wrangle over the tactics and strategy of trade union organization. But yet there goes before us a picture of a beech tree in soft spring sunlight, of a child bare-foot in a brook, of an elm-shadowed road climbing up to the horizon. These make us discontented with anything less than the full round of life which should swing harmoniously between the communal arrangements of the city and the individualistic escapes of the countryside.

This, of course, is not to proclaim ourselves any latter-day converts to a new back-to-the-land movement. In our private opinion, this simple life stuff is getting too complicated. We have just finished reading "Nudism Comes to America," an interestingly illustrated book written by two party members and we are slightly appalled by the amount of organization necessary to what ought to be the pure abandon of taking off one's clothes.

To be sure, the American vogue for nudism gives every evidence of becoming more and more popular with the continuance of what is humorously called "the depression." I, for one, had no idea that so many folks were now engaged in stripping per schedule and publicity. In these unspringing nudist colonies, you first chuck off your clothes, with the exception of sandals in case your feet are tender, and then you lie around on blankets talking with your naked colleagues about the tariff and Japanese imperialism and the implications of mass production. At a signal, you bound to your feet and start to play folk games, such as volley ball, etc. (Right here, let me warn you, after an examination of some of the pictures in this book of the nudists at play, look all around and if you see a photographer creeping up on you, sock him quick, before he gets you in focus. I think I recognize a friend of mine in one of the pictures playing volley ball in nothing but a straw hat. And I will never again be able to think of him in any other situation).

Then you all go hippety hop down to the lake for a plunge and after you have plunged about for a while, it's back to the blankets and a snooze. Now as far as I am concerned, all this seems a harmless sort of pleasure for those who get their pleasure that particular way and far be it from me to raise hands of horror over these goings on. What I still can't see, and this is the second book I have read on nudism, is why it has to be conscientiously organized. If you and I and the neighbors want to run around stark, why should we have to get up another committee? It so happens I may hasten to add, that I have no particular ambition to do this with my neighbors, judging from the rare glimpses I have had of them in the altogether. We all of us are middle-aged, with 1909 waistlines and if nudism comes to our block, aesthetics will go around the corner.

However, the last time I wrote about nudism, I was severely reprimanded for introducing extraneous subjects into this column. So I must hasten to inform you that things around here are getting steadily worse, that the prospects are that a year from now we shall be talking about "the prosperous year of 1932," and that the only ray of hope in the economic and political sky is a mighty resurgence of Socialism in America.

Beginning with the Milwaukee convention we must get again into our fighting clothes and go out to do battle with the hosts who will come against us. I have listened carefully and attentively to all the various prescriptions for our economic ills put forth by Conservatives, Liberals and Communists. For me, as no doubt for you, it has been a winter of debates and evaluations. I am convinced more than ever before, after all these controversies, that the only hope for the emancipation of the workers lies in the strengthening of the Socialist party in all its varied activities, political, cooperative, industrial, cultural.

That conviction, by the way is not what the fancy psychoanalysts call "wish fulfillment." It is based upon the very evident need for an aggressively active party as voiced at every meeting which I have attended these past months. Workers, everywhere are turning to us, these days and I know that we will not, cannot fail them.

I'm going to the convention as a reporter, rather than a delegate. But that doesn't take anything off the keen edge of my interest in what will be done in Milwaukee. I have said elsewhere that there we Socialists will meet our test. How we lay hold on the opportunity that the present crucial situation practically thrusts into our hands will determine the entire future course of Socialism as an organized movement in America.

McAlister Coleman.

Upton Sinclair Reminisces

By Ben Blumenberg

CONTAINS some of the best writing that you have done in years," says H. L. Mencken to Upton Sinclair in commenting on the latter's "American Outpost, A Book of Reminiscences." (Farar & Rhinehart). The observation appears on the jacket of the book, so in this instance Sinclair out-kibitzes his friendly enemy. It is likely that the Sage of Baltimore found some of the best writing in the account of a ministerial friend who chatted with a ghost, the incidents of the Rollo-like childhood of the internationally famous author and the confession that his knowledge of the facts of life were in the bees and flower stage until our author was a young man.

One would expect that the atmosphere of shabby gentility in which the author of American Outpost was brought up would have made him something of a prude, but Sinclair disclaims any such results. He states that he did not fall in love frequently because of preoccupation with other matters. He rejected the advice of Frank Harris to have a tempestuous affair. He did, however, fall in love with Inez Milholland the first time he met her. To readers who recall Inez Milholland, the confession will be unimpressive. Everyone whose fortune it was to meet the famous suffragette and one time member of the Socialist Party, was almost certain to "fall in love" with her.

The author of the very frank autobiography confesses that he participated in petting parties, though fear and shame caused him to deliver a "moral discourse" to the temptresses. Later, when married and being unfamiliar with contraceptives, he eschewed caresses, confining his love making, as he confesses, "to noble words and the reading of Civil War literature."

Other observations and reminiscences that must have called forth the eulogy of Mencken, are the following: "The prohibition question was settled for all time when women got the ballot." "Some of the best minds took poison to es-

cape the claws of John Barley-corn. Some of the best novelists, poets and dramatists are stumbling down the same road of misery."

Then too, there is the account of the anarchist in the single-tax colony who has "gone the way of all drinkers." "Imagine," says Sinclair, "imagine anyone becoming drunk on whiskey when he might become drunk on poetry and music, sunsets and valleys full of clover."

But not alone has the devil's own broth laid so many low, but food also has raised hell with man's inwards, as Sinclair learned. He therefore tried the raw food diet, the milk diet, the fruit-and-nut diet, the meat diet, etc. Then came the fasting cure, a course that left him so weak, that oftentimes, as he relates, he would have to stop in the middle of a tennis game and go "home and get a prune."

Sinclair confesses that he fell for the war propaganda but that his decision to support the Allies was influenced by the indifference with which his manifesto calling for insurrection was received by Kautsky and other German Socialists. Another curious bit in this unusual personal narrative, is the fact that Eugene Debs is mentioned but once and then only in connection with the stuff that has made prohibition famous.

Sinclair has done such a tremendous and fruitful pioneer work as a propagandist for Socialism that Socialists will good-naturedly overlook his side excursions into the realms of fad-land. However, it is difficult to understand how a thinker of Sinclair's caliber can align himself with the narrow and superficial attitude of the "drys." He permits the tragic experiences of his youth to color his views of the liquor question instead of attacking the matter from economic, political and social bases.

Reading anything that Upton Sinclair writes is similar to the old American bromide that if one starts eating peanuts it is impossible to stop. There is this difference. One can stop eating peanuts. In fact it has been done.

Building Trades Take Pay Cut; Strike Ended

AFTER more than two weeks of negotiations the strike in the New York City building trades has come to an end with the Building Trades Council accepting the original cuts in wages proposed by the Building Trades Employers' Association. By the new agreement the workers will receive until the end of 1933 \$10 and \$12 daily instead of the basic wages of \$13.20 and \$15.40, respectively, which prevailed until April of this year. It is understood that several unions held out against accepting the new contract but the majority ruled. Two unions, the Elevator Constructors and the Bricklayers, at the time of going to press, have not yet made peace with the employers.

The Elevator Constructors' Union is the organization which unwittingly was responsible for the refusal of the Building Trades Council to sign the agreement offered by the employers in the first place. The representatives of the Council had already decided to accede to the employers' terms when it was discovered that the Elevator Manufacturers' Association, which is affiliated with the Building Trades Employers' Association, had agreed verbally to pay the members of the Elevator Constructors' Union \$11.20 per day instead of the \$10 which the other building trades workers were to receive. The Council insisted upon

the same terms for all the trades.

It was even rumored that other groups of contractors had been willing to make similar concessions to their employees. Finally, under pressure from the Building Trades Employers' Association the Elevator Manufacturers' Association withdrew its oral offer of a special wage scale. This left the way clear to a renewal of the negotiations on the old basis and the agreement providing for 25 per cent cuts was signed. The Elevator Constructors' Union, however, continued to demand the \$11.20 wage. President Frank Feeney of the International Union of Elevator Constructors came to New York to take charge of the situation. He explained that the union had a national agreement with the United States Elevator Manufacturers' Association covering all of the country except New York City. Nevertheless, when the union agreed to accept a 10 per cent wage reduction nationally last December it permitted New York to come under the new terms, ostensibly to help the industry. Now, the Elevator Constructors demand that the \$11.20 rate be retained for them.

The Bricklayers' Union, which is not a member of the Building Trades Council, has demanded that the Mason Builders' Association in accordance with an agreement of almost fifty years' standing arbitrate the question of wages. The Association insists upon a reduction similar to that in the case of the other trades. The Associated Brick Mason Contractors, consisting of the smaller contractors, has already agreed to arbitration.

The Chatterbox

So—Another Conference

While children of China are butchered and beaten, The statesmen convene and politely confer. In accents of Harvard and manners of Elton, And then to postponing committees refer. "Some technical questions" and pack off to lunch—What a wise and reserved—what a hell of a bunch! E. H. FRIBERG.

It was a most cheery howdydoo that the manager of the Flushing Gas Company gave me this morning when I called to adjust some overcharge. How different from the insolent grumpiness with which most of us consumers were greeted when we used to come in for service or something in the good old days of prosperity.

And to think of how the arrogant, patrician Telephone Company is resorting to peddling telephone service among the colored folks of dingy Harlem, gives every unemployed apple vendor a sense of uplift.

Pretty soon, comrades, the privately owned railroads, gas and power companies, and most of the tremendous industrials will be flatter than our own bankrolls. Dividends are dying, and bond holdings have lost the magic of producing income...

In one form or another the government will be called upon, first for subsidy, and later for outright purchase. We haven't been such poor prophets after all. Socialism in our time is not such a far-fetched hope. And it may all come within the ironic processes of fate, that much that we have proposed and fought for may come into being without our own victory...

Would that make us mad? As my father used to say, in keeping with the old Russian proverb, it may come from a Cossack, as long as it lengthens our years.

And thus are we torn between strange questions. If it logically follows that the further extension of this depression must eventuate into a form of Socialism, must we not then stand up and cheer for more unemployment and longer breadlines...

And then from the ethical heights and humanitarian realms comes forth this query... Of what use can Socialism be even if it comes soon, when through this catastrophic process of breakdown and starvation the people who might most benefit by the new order are too worn in body and too far broken in spirit to ever enjoy or labor efficiently for peace, plenty and freedom...

Better to keep taking a little here and there out of the old order for sustenance and inspiring, building up strength and knowledge within ourselves, and to properly organize for a definite bid for power when the old masters totter down to ruin forever. Socialists the world over have agreed on the latter policy.

Communists seem to prefer the jackal role of waiting impatiently for the kill, so that they can pile in upon the cadaver and fill up on the remains... And in many cases they pursue the program of creating chaos and destruction within their own province, as a sort of rehearsal for the big job ahead.

The masters must be hated bitterly before the urge to destroy them grows on us. Hatred is a habit. Habits must be strained. So they start in by trying a little hating among their own ranks. After numerous divisions and schisms, this habit takes hold and a search starts for other victims. Socialists come into the category of their reviling and bitterness... And we are right in the midst of their revolutionary course in hatred.

Strangely enough, I have never grown Communist enough to hate the Communists for all of their hateful tactics. I'm just sorry for live men and women who have deliberately pulled down the blinds on all their windows, and allow no light in upon their emotional rites or their tyrannical reasoning.

There isn't one-tenth the romance and color in our program, compared to the Communist religion. And yet, if solid work is to be done toward bringing a cooperative commonwealth into being it must lie along the lines of intensive teaching and planning, the hard chores of organization and intelligent approach to the masses. Catastrophe and the new order are a million light years apart in spirit. Chaos and suffering are intimate with cataclysms of all kinds.

There is adventure in disorder and ruin for a certain type of human, particularly for those who have been beaten down in the struggle for existence under capitalism. Violence and barricades have a distinct lure. We cannot void the spell with logic and well-intentioned paragraphs. We can only at best keep our own energies and sight unimpaired by attending closely to our own business of working, fighting and learning for Socialism.

The fever of hating everybody and everything smacks of something sick and weak... It will run its course, and much loss will result... And I am not particularly concerned in this case whether the patient lives or succumbs to his self-imposed illness.

I am more interested in watching capitalism pass out. And to be ready for a new world when it is good and dead. S. A. de Witt

THE NEW LEADER FORUM

SOCIALISTS AND THIRD PARTIES

By Joseph Baskin

The Socialist Party is no consistory, no Sacred College of Cardinals which must nod assent to every decree handed down ex cathedra. The members of the party are fully entitled to express their opinion of everything that concerns our activity, whether favorable or unfavorable, and need not be afraid of being branded as oppositionists, let alone as traitors.

The Socialist Convention is meeting this year at one of the most critical times our country has ever passed through. At such a moment it behooves those who have to represent the interests of the masses, who are concerned for the welfare of the working class, to be fully awake to their responsibility and to act in harmony with the general principles of the party, with its organizational interests, and with its discipline. And while, as said, our party convention is no gathering of a Holy Synod and cannot put a ban on non-conformist views, we must nevertheless remember that a party must have discipline, that a party must have a program, a platform. There must be no looseness, no drifting, either in our thoughts or in our tendencies. We must know what we want and whither we are tending. When we come to the masses, let us speak to them in the language they understand. And the clearer we make our purely Socialist message to the people, the more plainly they see the difference between us and the capitalist parties, the closer they will come to us, the better the chances of their joining our ranks.

Unfortunately there are men in our midst who believe that one must tackle the American worker differently, that we must speak to him in another language. And in our campaigns many of our standard bearers overlook this important point; and the impression received by the public, especially by the more intelligent part of the citizenry, is that we are more interested in catching votes than in inculcating our Socialist ideas into the minds of the masses.

I must confess that after years of pondering and reflection I am more convinced than ever that our joining the La Follette bandwagon in the presidential campaign of 1924, was a great mistake. It was not a stroke of realpolitik, but an act of despondence and despair. When La Follette polled over five million votes that year, the Socialist Party got little credit for it. The large vote was ascribed to the popularity of the late senator from Wisconsin, and not to our cooperation. In the last few campaigns, a very considerable number of our candidates felt flattered, perhaps, when certain bourgeois politicians, public men, etc., endorsed their candidacies. Permit me to question the practicality of such realpolitik. I remember only too well old Bebel's words, when he said that if persons of other camps begin to praise our people too much, there is something wrong with our people.

Were we confronted by a situation where the possibility of our playing an important part in the administration of the country and taking a direct part in the Government loomed quite near, as is the case today in many European countries and in Australia, I might be able to understand such an attitude toward the liberal elements, toward the progressive strata of the population. But we are very far from such a contingency. We cannot even dream of it. Hence this sort of realpolitik is useless as well as contrary to our principles and traditions.

We in particular find ourselves in a peculiar position. The European bourgeoisie at least possesses revolutionary traditions, since it was practically born of revolution. Just as the chick cannot come into the world except it break the shell of the egg, so the European bourgeoisie had to break the fetters of Feudalism before it could come into its own. All through French history the bourgeoisie very often played a revolutionary part. To be sure, when it saw that the revolution it had helped to produce might become dangerous, that the proletarian masses were taking the revolutionary phrases seriously, it pulled up short and turned back, drowning in blood the very revolution it had itself been instrumental in bringing about. The names of Cavour and Gallifet are well known to the French proletariat.

But our American bourgeoisie is for the most part a conglomerate mass, a mixed multitude of immigrants from various countries who came here in search of security and fortune, and who strove mainly to provide themselves with every comfort and luxury, finding it unnecessary to give much thought to lofty humanitarian ideals, such as the brotherhood of man, etc. To be sure, we had plenty of idealists who fought for the abolition of slavery and the like; but this was not done in an organized manner by a class, by a

well-defined group. And as for American liberalism, it is a queer creature, neither fish nor fowl. It has always been anemic and spineless, never aggressive. Its steps have ever been mincing, though veiled in the cloak of beautiful and high-sounding phrases. This was most evident in the days of Wilson. Wilson entered the White House to the sound of trumpets and drums; the whole world was told that a new Messiah was come who would shatter all the musty traditions of diplomacy, and inaugurate new ways in international dealings. He solemnly declared before the whole world that America would not join in the war, that she was too proud to fight. The masses applauded and cheered him. But today everybody knows the dismal failure of all his promises, the total bankruptcy of his idealism.

No sooner did he enter the White House than he embarked upon a struggle with the bloodthirsty Mexican tyrant and usurper, Huerto. All liberals applauded his step. But the upshot was that he became bogged in the mire; he, the liberal, the great reformer, ordered troops to invade Mexico, a foreign country, under the pretext of fighting the bandit Villia, and nearly dragged us into a war, which we escaped only by a miracle.

This is not the time or place to recite the whole sorry tale of how the country was prepared for war with Germany; how raids were made in New York and all other American cities on dissenters; how the last traces of American freedom were wiped out. We merely wished to point out the complete bankruptcy of American liberalism, a liberalism which has never produced anything positive, and which has merely served as a means for deceiving the people with false promises. What ridiculous sight it is to see some of our own Socialists, feeling discouraged and disheartened, having lost faith in their own strength, turn their gaze to the liberal group, to the half-Socialist, half-Communist professors, lawyers, and other professionals, and believe that together with them they will save the country and build a new party, a third party.

Can there possibly be a more preposterous situation than one in which members of a political party, and these not only of the rank and file, but even of the leadership, are active in the creation of a third party, that is, of a party in opposition to their own? And why? Because their own party, in their opinion, is impotent and without any influence upon the masses. But in that case, would it not be more logical to go a step further and say, let us give up our party; our efforts are wasted; the word Socialism acts as a bugbear and frightens away the working class; so let us find another name, a third party, with Professor Dewey and Senator Borah as leaders and guides. Dewey first tendered the leadership of his proposed party to Senator Norris and then to Borah.

One must be politically as naive as a child, indeed, one must be devoid of all political sense, to ask Borah to head a third party—Borah, the narrow-minded, politically immature statesman, who changes his attitude every Monday and Thursday, spouts fine phrases, but is inwardly as hollow as a jug, and as noisy as an empty barrel rolling over a wooden bridge. As for Professor Dewey, while he may be thoroughly at home in the world of philosophy, in the metaphysical realms of Plato and Kant, in the world of politics he seems to be like a babe in the woods.

Luckily Borah declined the leadership of a third party, otherwise we might have witnessed a fine spectacle indeed: a conference of leaders and active workers of the Socialist Party on the one hand, and on the other Borah, Dewey, et al, all joining hands and pledging allegiance to a simon-pure traditional American political party that was to appeal to the working people and represent their interests.

Let us hope that the convention will eliminate this lack of cohesion in our party, and instill a more united spirit and also discipline in our ranks.

ON COALITIONS

By Maxwell Hurwitz

In reply to a letter in the New Leader of May 7, Comrade Oneal made this statement: "The Militant program declares for 'the ending of participation in coalition governments.' This is sweeping and we pointed out that nowhere have Socialists or even Communists accepted this 'as a general principle.'"

I would like to remind Comrade Oneal that the Amsterdam Congress (1904) of the Second International forbade Socialist participation in the government together with bourgeois democratic groups.

I would also like to remind him of this fact: In a debate between Robert Minor and James Oneal held in Star Casino on Jan. 16, 1921, on the twenty-one points of the Third In-

ternational, Comrade Oneal made the following statement: "Socialism has principles that are of universal application, one of them economic determinism—I don't deny it—the second, the class struggle—I don't deny it—I might add to it the production of surplus value. I would add a fourth—NO BOURGEOIS COALITION. . . ." (my emphasis).

I wonder if it is asking too much of Comrade Oneal to ask him to reconcile his position of 1921 with that of 1932?

New York City.

It is not too much to ask for an answer. The Amsterdam resolution of 1904 was an expansion of the Paris resolution of 1900 and the two must be taken together. The Amsterdam resolution, Comrade Hurwitz to the contrary notwithstanding, made no direct reference to cabinet coalitions but the Paris resolution did. The latter document declared that "If an individual Socialist becomes a cabinet minister" it must be regarded as a "temporary makeshift" as well as a "dangerous experiment" and only to be tolerated if agreed to by the party as a whole. In this case the minister is to withdraw if the cabinet in any way acts "unfairly in the economic struggle between capital and labor."

This resolution of 1900 was reaffirmed in 1904 and its expansion consisted of the addition of the Dresden resolution of the German party of that year which emphasized the class character of the Socialist movement. Paragraph 1 reads: "The party declines all responsibility for the political and economic conditions which arise out of the capitalist system of production, and accordingly refuses to support any action which tends to keep the existing ruling class in power." Paragraph 2 reaffirms the Paris resolution.

These decisions adopted during a normal period did not prohibit a Socialist from entering a cabinet under all circumstances. The post-war period has presented abnormal circumstances and problems. The general principle was and still is "no bourgeois coalitions" but abnormal situations, as we said in a previous article, may extort concessions to save the movement as a whole. Normal situations make abnormal methods absurd; abnormal situations sometimes make normal methods doubtful and even dangerous.—Editor.

MORE RETURNS FROM BOSTON

By Sadye T. Marcus and Glen Trimble

The members of the Central Branch of Boston, having read Comrade Hillquit's letter in answer to our statement as published in your issue of May 7th wherein Comrade Hillquit gives us the information concerning the statement he made in behalf of the American delegation at the International Congress, Vienna 1931, voted that:

We, the Comrades of the Central Branch extend our thanks to Comrade Hillquit for having made the statement as it appeared in the New Leader of May 7, 1932.

We want Comrade Hillquit to know that if we had known that he made the statement he quotes, we would not have indorsed that part of our statement referring to Comrade Hillquit, and we are assured that if Comrade Lewis had a copy of the statement made by Comrade Hillquit, he would not have submitted that part of the letter which referred to our National Chairman.

Central Branch of Boston. Carried by a vote in the ratio of 12 to 1. Boston, Mass.

RAISING MONEY FOR SOCIALISM

By Jacinto Steinhardt

It has so long been the chief pre-occupation of Socialist organizers to contrive means of raising even the moderate funds which are required to pay rent and routine expenses (to say nothing of the excellent use to which money could be put in the interest of advancing the Socialist program) that it should not surprise one to find that many responsible party officials give a dominating impression of being inveterate arrangers and promoters of social functions conducted for profit, such as dances, theatre-parties, card-parties, etc. Some of the organizers seem really to enjoy this work and appear to think of it as their reason for existence. The average conscientious branch-member feels he must support these arrangements and spends hours, often hours that are precious to him, not only in selling tickets and publicizing these entertainments but in attending them as well.

It might seem superfluous to point out that this is not real business of building Socialism. But if one is to judge by the relative amount of time given to money-raising projects rather than to the vigorous prosecution of Socialist propaganda and education, a reminder of this kind seems very much in order. The branch members whose available free time is usually severely limited may often find it en-

tirely preempted by their (necessary) support of social activities. The cause of Socialism is robbed thereby of the more productive kinds of work that every branch member could otherwise find some time to accomplish.

Obviously what is required for the liquidation of this situation is an assured minimal income to the various branches (if not indeed for the party as a whole). The actual fixed income that a branch requires in order to devote the major part of its energies to effective Socialist agitation is very small. There cannot be the slightest doubt that its members could guarantee it since at present they provide it its sole support—though wasting much time and heart-break in the effort. Might they not, with great advantage to themselves and to the Party start out by guaranteeing fixed sums in support of their branch?

The Morningside Heights branch of the New York Socialist Party has just voted to establish a plan which should result in a minimum fixed income for the branch. This plan takes the form of a graduated income tax on the members of the branch. While it is freely admitted that other projects both within and without the Party have claims to whatever voluntary contributions the members may desire to make, the support of the local branches which are the most effective agencies for the growth of Socialism (nothing else can be compared to them in the matter of direct responsibility) comes entirely from its own members, and should have the prior consideration that the present plan provides for. Of necessity, the branch has no means of enforcing the assessments levied, but the overwhelming sentiment of the branch is beyond the proposal (this was established by a detailed canvass by mail) and it seems certain that a large number of members will voluntarily adhere to it. In addition, it is the expressed intention of the Morningside Heights branch, as well as some Socialists outside this branch, to press for a revision of the general party dues on an income tax basis. By this means the benefits accruing to the branches would be passed on to the larger party units, and the effectiveness of the measure would be much increased, since compliance with it would have the same sanction that payment of the regular party dues has at present.

The important features of the income-tax plan are:

- 1.—Exemptions from assessments on incomes of one thousand dollars a year and less, for a single person; two thousand dollars a year for a family of two; five hundred dollars a year for each additional dependent.
- 2.—Members exempt because of their incomes from the payment of all income assessments are required to pay the regular party dues (which we hope it will be possible to reduce.)
- 3.—The tax rate is 2 per cent of the first thousand dollars net income (after deduction of all Federal and state income levies) over the amount which is exempt; 4 per cent of the second thousand; six per cent of the third thousand; equal increments of two per cent per thousand dollars follow, with a maximum set at 50 per cent. A family of two with an annual income of \$2500 would pay ten dollars. A family of five with an income of \$7500 would pay two hundred dollars (less 8 per cent of all Federal and state taxes, making the tax considerably lower).
- 4.—The rate has been based on an analysis of actual contributions of party members. It is a minimal rate, subject to no deductions for support of other activities which is optional. Support of So-

cialist projects outside of the branch may continue on a voluntary basis; the rates have been made low for that reason—for many members they represent less than a quarter of their present contributions to the various activities of the Party.

5.—The assessments are payable quarterly beginning July 1st, and are to be figured on the basis of the income for the preceding quarter.

By adopting this plan, the Morningside Heights branch hopes to accomplish all that was set forth as desirable in the beginning of this article. It is convinced of the soundness of the plan and its consistency with Socialist principles. It invites other branches to join with it in individual action, and in joint support of a wider extension of the plan. It invites those who are skeptical of its wisdom and practicability or who prefer pragmatic trial to watch its working-out as an experiment with sympathy and understanding. The branch is willing to become the proving-ground for this method of raising funds.

New York City.

THE STATE CONVENTION

By William M. Feigenbaum

Every argument made by Comrade Clarke last week is a sound one, but I believe there are compensating arguments upon the other side. The financial argument is a serious one, and during these times when the depression, added to the chronic depression in the party finances, makes it difficult to hold even a full state committee meeting that argument must be seriously considered.

It is a fact, however, that the last three state conventions that were held in New York injured, rather than aided the party's work. In 1922, 1924 and 1926 the conventions were held in this city solely because the state committee felt that an up-state convention would be too costly. In each of these three years there was a slim New York City attendance on the first day, a miserable attendance on Sunday morning and a mere rump on Sunday afternoon. In 1926 the platform was adopted and the ticket was dominated by a corporals' guard. Our New York delegates, seeing a lovely sun in the sky, simply forgot to attend.

In 1928 and again in 1930, when the conventions were held in Albany and Schenectady respectively, we had a good attendance and earnest attention to business until final adjournment. The result in each case was wholesome and salutary. In each case the up-state movement benefitted. In the previous years the up-state delegates were disgusted with the miserable attendance of the New Yorkers, who seemed more interested in a Sunday outing than the party's business.

Undoubtedly a "plenum" in New York could get together, adopt a platform and select a ticket that would not differ widely from a platform and ticket adopted by a full convention. But there is a stimulating effect in a gathering of comrades that cannot be measured in dollars. It is for that reason that I oppose Comrade Clarke's idea of holding another state convention with a rump in New York City, and for that reason I voted against it in the State Committee.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I am glad to be back on The New Leader mailing list again. Am lost when I do not keep in touch with the Socialist press. A big factor in keeping capitalism up, or what there is left of it, is the capitalist press."—J. J. Duhamel, Ore.

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Marxism and the American Socialist Party

[The following contribution was received early in March with the request that it be run with a critical reply by the editor. Our comment follows the article.—Editor.]

By Francis A. Henson

IT IS probably desirable to give time in a literary society or a university class room to a presumably disinterested discussion of what Marx really stood for, but to go no further in applying one's conclusions to problems of the present and future. However, in writing for a party which is tremendously concerned about building a new civilization to replace the present inadequate, irrational bourgeois civilization, we cannot afford to give the time posing as if we were entering this discussion without presuppositions. We desire to find some new insights as to the next steps that must be taken by our party if it is to make the contribution which some of us are every day more convinced that it must make or step aside and allow some other more worthy group to make. Consequently, the question to be discussed might be stated in this way: What does the distinctive contribution to humanity of Karl Marx have to offer us in the way of helping us to achieve our goal which is the building, as rapidly as possible, of a planned, Socialist world order?

Arriving at a Philosophy

Because in the very nature of the case there has grown up a group of hero-worshippers around the memory of Karl Marx who seem to have a minimum interest, in practice, in the goal and a maximum interest in repeating Marxian theological shibboleths, it is important to make clear that this discussion is not based on any blind loyalty to Marx. The human race needs to be weaned from such blind loyalties to its predecessors regardless of their greatness. We may well take for our own an admonition which Marx himself passed on to his daughters one day, "Doubt everything." The Socialist movement should read Marx as they should read Kautsky and Lenin and Thomas and Hillquit to weigh and consider and not necessarily to believe. The dominant philosophy of this country—that of Dewey and James—is pragmatism and empiricism. It has been partly a rationalization of America's pioneer and frontier psychol-

A Criticism of the Party and a Proposed Program of Action; The Editor Replies—"Muddled Thinking and Sterile Action"

ogy and furthermore has become a swing of the pendulum that threatens to be as lop-sided as the more deductive, a priori reasoning of the classicists. Yet in a very real way this empirical and pragmatic approach to life desirably supplements the rigid, naturally deterministic, orthodox interpretation of Socialism and its task that is made by persons such as Comrades Lee, Hillquit and Oneal.

This does not mean that the Socialist Party should be an eclectic movement which mixes a little of Marx and Engels and Kautsky with some of Lenin and Stalin and Debs, with a pinch of Bernstein and Thomas thrown in for seasoning and calls this mixture its philosophy. It does mean, however, that we must be willing to look back over human history, using as much Marx as the party, using Marx' method, determines is pertinent to our present situation, but also learning from the mistakes and successes of Kautsky and Lenin and the host of others to whom we are indebted who have been within and without the Socialist and Communist movements.

The norm should be our desire to achieve our goal and with a minimum of violence. It is a demand that we function more forthrightly in action, as well as ideologically, as a pragmatically revolutionary party.

The Social Science

Approaching Marx in this manner one is increasingly impressed with the tremendous contribution that he has made as a social scientist. It is taken for granted that science in this sense (where Marx uses, Wissenschaft) refers to criticism based upon the standpoint of development and is not science in the sense that natural science is science. Human relationships which are the subject of the social sciences effectively keep the social sciences from dealing in absolutely exact measurements as is more or less possible in dealing with chemicals or rocks or human bodies.

To this extent, all social sciences are arts rather than sciences. The social "scientist" approaches every subject with presuppositions which definitely bias his conclusions. Incidentally, relentless criticism of the conscious and unconscious bourgeois presuppositions of scientists, novelists, Lippmanns and others who pride themselves on disinterestedness is an activity in which the Socialist Party recently has engaged much too little.

Granted this interpretation of Marx, the scientist, one can already point to many evidences of his influence on contemporary thought. Seligman long ago accepted his economic interpretation of history and many contemporary writers—some without being aware of the fact—are coming

very close to a correct analysis of the causes for the depression because they have accepted in the main Marx' theory of surplus value. It is not too hazardous to predict that before a half a century has passed most social scientists will vie with each other in ascribing to Marx amazing insight in advancing his conclusions about the capitalistic economy and the methods of its demise.

Revolutionist and Scientist

It is the contention of this article that we should appreciate no less than in the past the singularly accurate conclusions of Marx about the way people collectively act and why they act in this way. However, it is highly important—and also a part of our contention—that the Socialist Party emphasize much more that part of Marx which was a revolutionist more than a scientist.

This aspect of Marx' character is basic, as I read what he said, thought and did and what his comrades said and wrote about him. Engels in his speech at Marx' funeral said, "The man of science was still only half the man. For Marx, science was a motive force of history, was a revolutionary force. . . . For, before all else, Marx was a revolutionist." He universalized the idea that a new and higher social order will be the outcome of an historical process whose instrument must be the proletariat, and which must come to pass spontaneously almost despite the human will of revolutionists, say most orthodox social democratic Marxians.

This article argues emphatically the thesis that the goal assumes a persistently real option which is limited only by social and economic conditions and the limitations and powers of man's activity. A difference in emphasis only? In one sense, this is true but it results in a vast difference in evaluating the methods of facilitating the disintegration of the present order and the type of activity most desirable in building the new society.

On the basis of this assumption, we need in the United States a political party which is based on this approach to Marx and other Socialists of the past and present, which is revolutionary in goal and technique, which, however, does not make violence any more than democracy a fetish but work persistently to build the new society with a minimum of violence, utilizing political and industrial action. I don't think the Socialist Party, as it functions now, is this party nor do I think the Communist Party is this party. I am and expect to be a member of the Socialist party, with the hope that the Socialist party after the Milwaukee Convention will be more nearly this kind of a party. If it isn't, then in line with the pragmatic revolutionary philosophy I am advocating I will have to decide—I hope with the help of and along with other militants—what the next step is, to actualize this increasingly strong conviction as to the direction in which we should be moving and the methods by which this movement should be effected.

A Program Suggested

More specifically and concretely, the Socialist Party if it became more revolutionary in this way, would:

- 1.—Organize and carry through more large mass demonstrations, such as parades and mass picketing, not only during strikes and political campaigns.
- 2.—Recognize, support and use as an object lesson more constantly the dramatization of collectivism which the Soviet Union affords. This does not necessarily

entail refraining from criticism of the sort in which Trotsky engages. The important consideration is that, despite differences of opinion about methods and other matters, the Socialist party should be wholeheartedly supporting the Soviet Union, as over against those who look eagerly for the overthrow of the present government.

3.—Build up a Socialist culture by encouraging the creation and use of revolutionary art, music, painting, poetry and whatnot.

4.—All these and other planks in a practical program assume that more professional revolutionists will be developed by the Socialist Party. More full-time workers are urgently needed and more persons who will use their present jobs as vantage points from which to weaken the present system by boring from within. Such persons are developed mainly in times of fundamental social upheaval when epochs end. The first part of this century being at the end of an epoch, such persons, using the Marxian formula, are being developed and will serve the Socialist party or some other party more flexible and at the same time definite and disciplined and incidentally truer to the revolutionist Marx.

The times are ripe beyond our most scientific predictions and our most hopeful dreams. Will Milwaukee reveal a realization of the imperative demands upon us?

The Editor's Comment

The above does not require much comment. We ask our readers to again read the long second paragraph above and ask, What does it all mean? It appears to be an attempt to be profound and the author only succeeds in being obscure. Further on there is the statement that "most orthodox social democratic Marxians" are handicapped by the belief that social revolution "must come to pass

spontaneously almost despite the human will of revolutionists." I know of no such Socialists. It is a charge that has come from academic critics of historical materialism and in the party it is occasionally raised by those who cannot shake off the old theological dogma of free will which has contributed to the enslavement of the working class throughout history.

The vagueness of the above article may in part be accounted for by the various organizations Comrade Henson is identified with. There is the League for Independent Political Action which John Dewey frankly declares seeks a middle class leadership of the workers. Its organizer, Mr. Williams, in Minnesota directly appealed to small business men and manufacturers to form a third party. He is a founder of the Fellowship of Socialist Christians and how this is reconciled with Marxism I do not know. What attracts a party member outside the party helps in ascertaining his views.

It is interesting that in the three-point program mentioned by Comrade Henson he does not mention the one fundamental essential around which should cluster everything else. That is, the education and winning of the working class to the Socialist Party. Without that class we are weak; with it we are strong; without it there will be muddled thinking, much sterile action, and seeking contacts with groups and classes that lead to illusion and confusion.—EDITOR.

BRONX FREE FELLOWSHIP

Sunday evening, at eight o'clock, under the auspices of the Bronx Free Fellowship, Azure Temple, 1591 Boston road, Felicia Borel and Gluck Sandor will lecture on "The Science of Motion." The addresses will be illustrated with dances. At nine p. m., Dr. Richard P. McKeon will lecture on "The Philosophy of Spinoza."

Unity House

FOREST PARK, PENNSYLVANIA

DECORATION DAY WEEK-END

Socialists and friends of labor re-unite for three glamorous days. All star program featuring The Gauchos—radio favorites—in Argentine and Cuban music and song; also Hall Johnson Sextet. Rates subject to proportionate reduction for union members. **\$10** 3 Full Days

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Bronx Free Fellowship

Azure Masonic Temple
1591 Boston Road, near E. 173d St.
Sunday Evening, May 22nd, 1932
8 P.M.—Felicia Borel and Gluck Sandor in Dances and lecture on "The Science of Motion."
9 P.M.—Dr. Richard P. McKeon on: "The Philosophy of Spinoza."
Music Admission to non-members, 10c

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Labor Temple School

14th Street and Second Avenue
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Sunday, May 22nd—5 P. M.
DR. G. F. BECK
"Bergson in Modern Thought"

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ATHEIST ANNUAL REPORT

THE Sixth Annual Report of the American Association for the Advancement of Atheism has just been published. The feature item is an account of the First Annual Trial of God (the Blamegiving service held last Thanksgiving Day), including the speeches in full of Woolsey Teller, prosecutor, and Charles Smith, defender.

Send for Free Copy.
FREEMAN HOPWOOD
General Secretary

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Convention Broadcasts Saturday and Sunday

Columbia and NBC Networks To Carry Talks

Thomas, Hoan, Brown Saturday Night, Candidates Sunday, Is Speakers Lineup

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

MILWAUKEE.—Two national radio net-works will carry the Socialist convention message to the far corners of the country. Saturday night, May 21, stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System will carry addresses by Norman Thomas, Heywood Brown and Mayor Daniel W. Hoan. These broadcasts will take place from 7 to 7.30 p.m., Central Standard time.

(Seven p.m. Central Standard time means 8 p.m. Eastern Standard time, 9 p.m. Eastern daylight saving time, 6 p.m. Mountain standard time, and 5 p.m. Pacific standard time.)

The program will originate in Station WISN, Milwaukee, and the Columbia system will send it to the following stations:

WABC—New York
WOKO—Albany
WPC—Atlantic City
WQAO—Baltimore
WLBZ—Bangor
WBCN—Bay City
WBRC—Birmingham
WAB—Boston
WKBW—Buffalo
WDOO—Chattanooga
WVOR—Colorado Springs
WCAH—Columbus
KLEZ—Denver
WXYZ—Detroit
WTAQ—Eau Claire
WBIO—Greensboro
WRP—Harrisburg
WDRS—Hartford
WFTW—Hokinsville
KTRH—Houston
WFBM—Indianapolis
KMBG—Kansas City
WNOX—Knoxville
KLEA—Little Rock
KFAB—Lincoln
KJH—Los Angeles
WHAS—Louisville
WFEA—Manchester
WREB—Memphis
WGAM—Miami
WISN—Milwaukee

Thomas will speak on "America's Way Out," Mayor Hoan on "What the Government Can Do," and Brown on "Why I am a Socialist."

Those who want to listen to the program are reminded that they should consult their local station unless the newspapers have announced that it will carry the program.

Sunday's Broadcasts

Powerful stations of the National Broadcasting Company will carry Socialist convention speeches Sunday night, May 22d.

The broadcast will consist of addresses by leaders of the party to be selected by the National Executive Committee. If the nominees for president and vice-president have been chosen by that stage of the convention, they will be heard over both the N. B. C. "Blue" and "Red" networks.

While many stations on the "Red" and "Blue" networks have indicated they will broadcast the addresses, acceptance of the speeches by many stations on the chains will be decided by the amount of popular interest Socialists at home can stir up. Under the system by which the National Broadcasting Company works, it accepts a broadcast for its major stations and then "offers" it for the consideration of its local affiliated stations.

The N. B. C. is offering this program as follows:

Six to 7 p.m. Central Standard time, on the entire basic Blue network, which includes the following stations and cities:

WZZ—New York
WBAL—Baltimore
WBZ—Boston
WZL—Buffalo
WZL—Cleveland
WZL—Chicago

"Labor Not Wedded to Capitalism," Sullivan Tells New York Labor Council

N. Y. State Federation Head Says System Is Now in the Balance

DECLARING that "the capitalistic system is on trial," John Sullivan, president of the New York State Federation of Labor, told the delegates to the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York and vicinity at its last regular meeting that "we are not wedded to the capitalistic system and if it fails it should be changed."

Sullivan added that he was not a Socialist or a Communist. His statement was in comment upon the dreadful unemployment situation in New York State that he had observed as a member of Gov. Roosevelt's commission on unemployment relief. Fifteen per cent of the population of New York State are unemployed, Sullivan estimated, and seven per cent almost destitute.

"This," he added, "is in the richest state of the richest country in the world. Something is radically wrong which will have to be remedied in the near future. We will not remain docile."

Sullivan reported on the outcome of the last legislative session. He said little was expected from the Republican majority and

little was obtained. The manufacturers of the state made a determined effort to emasculate the Workmen's Compensation Law and their lobbyists even double-crossed the representatives of the State Federation of Labor in order to attain their object. In this they failed at the last moment.

Chairman Mulholland of the Unemployment Committee reported that a meeting had been held with the unemployment committee of Typographical Union No. 6 to discuss the comprehensive scheme of relief that "Big Six" had presented to the Central Trades. Further consideration was necessary and a report would be ready at the next meeting of the Council.

Mulholland also reported for the Banking Committee of which he is chairman. He informed the delegates that the Superintendent of Banks was about to inspect the new capital of the reorganized Federation Bank and Trust Company, which at one time was solely controlled by A. F. of L. unions in New York City. Two-thirds would be paid to depositors. Announcement of an opening date would follow.

Upon suggestion of Betty Hawley of the Waiters and Waitresses a rising vote of thanks was given Congressman La Guardia, Republican insurgent for his work on

behalf of labor in the present session of Congress.

Mabel Leslie of the Women's Trade Union League announced that a conference dealing with the problems of women workers would take place at the League's headquarters on May 21.

Captain Delaney of the Master Mates and Pilots asked and received support for the LaGuardia bill bringing boats with internal combustion engines and of more than 15 gross tons under the jurisdiction of the Steamboat Inspection Service. Senator Shephard's bill providing for a minimum limit of 100 gross tons was opposed in this respect. At the present time motor boats are free from any supervision and they are a danger to life and property on the inland waterways.

Abraham Lefkowitz, representative of the Teachers' Union, obtained support of the Central Trades in the fight of the Teachers' Union against the principal and his backers who have instituted suit against the union for \$25,000 damages because of alleged libel. The charges have sprung out of the opposition of the union to the compulsory collection from teachers of contributions to help the needy under the guise of voluntary donations.

Cleaners and Dyers Strike

More than two thousand members of the Cleaning and Dye House Drivers' Union have gone out on strike against sixty wholesale cleaning and dyeing establishments. The union asks for the renewal of the old contract.

38 Movie Operators Arrested

Following the signing of a permanent injunction by Supreme Court Justice Meier St. Inbrink restraining the Motion Picture Operators' Union from picketing the theaters of a movie house chain, 38 members of the union were arrested on charges of disorderly conduct and contempt of court for picketing several theatres owned by the chain.

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Unity House Season Opens Next Week-End

Summer Home Run by Garment Union Announces New Policy

FOR YEARS, the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union has served union members and friends of labor with their beautiful resort, Unity House, operated on a non-profit basis. When money was more plentiful, such a project remained an ideal to most people, remote and impersonal. This season, a "non-profit" vacation resort takes on new meaning; workers are naturally interested in just how it affects their pocket books.

It is hard to estimate the saving to Unity guests in dollars and cents. Take as an example the Decoration Day week-end—three full days for \$10, with proportionate reduction for union members. This low rate in terms of Unity's famous cuisine as well as its athletic and recreational facilities; represents a saving of many dollars, indeed. But there are the intangibles: the spirit of Unity guests, the loyalty of their staff; the gifts of their entertainers and the cooperation of stars in the world of literature, music and dance—these are the hard-to-measure attractions which are available in very few vacation resorts.

During the coming holiday week-end, the three day program features old fashioned dances—Virginia Reels, Troikas and Rhumbas; tennis on new speedy clay courts; handball, basketball, boating and water sports; hikes to Bushkill Falls and other famed scenic spots; Saturday night an all star gala concert; the popular International dinners; Sunday evening a special International program starring the Gauchos—radio favorites—in Argentine and Cuban music and song, and also the Hall Johnson Sextette.

Unity House announces a new low rate of \$25 per week during the month of June (proportionate reduction for union members) and the change to free boating with the addition of a fleet of new boats and an improved waterfront.

Workmen's Furniture Fire Insurance Society

INCORPORATED

Main Office
227 East 84th Street
New York City

Notice is hereby given to all the members that the assessment for 1932 amounts to 10 cents for each hundred dollars of insurance. Assessments will be received at the following places:

MANHATTAN—Main Office, 227 East 84th Street, April 18 to May 28, inclusive.

LONG ISLAND CITY—In the hall of the Long Island City Turnverein, Broadway and 44th Street, May 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22.

BRONX—420 East Tremont Avenue (between Park and Webster Avenues), May 24 to May 28, inclusive.

Payments may be made in all offices mentioned above except Manhattan, from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M., Saturday up to 1 P. M.

The Main Office, Manhattan, 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., Saturday till 1 P. M. Open Monday night until 9 o'clock.

R. MARQUER, Executive Sec'y.

15 N. Y. Jobless Leagues To Confer This Friday

A CONFERENCE of representatives of fifteen Unemployed Leagues organized in various parts of New York City will be held at 7 East 15th street, Friday evening, May 20, at 8 o'clock. Called by the Emergency Conference on Unemployment the meeting will compare experiences in the work of organizing the jobless and will develop uniform methods for future activity.

Prof. Walter Peck will address a meeting of the unemployed at P. S. No. 89, Orchard and Hampton streets, Flushing, L. I., on the same evening, and on Monday, May 23, the fifth Unemployed League in Queens County will be organized when Barnett Wolff and Leonard Bright will speak at P. S.

WJR—Detroit
WLV—Cincinnati
KWK—St. Louis
WREN—Lawrence,
Kansas
KOIL—Council Bluffs
KWCR—Cedar Rapids

From 6 to 6.15 p.m., Central Standard time, only, the program will be offered also to the Red network and all the supplementary stations:

Northwest Group
WTMJ—Milwaukee
WIBA—Madison
KSTP—St. Paul
WBOC—Superior
WDAY—Fargo
KFYR—Bismarck

Southwest Group
KVQC—Tulsa
WFAA—Dallas
WBAP—Fort Worth
KPRC—Houston
WAOL—San Antonio
WKY—Oklahoma City
KTBS—Shreveport
KTHS—Hot Springs

Southeast Group
WRVA—Richmond
WPTF—Raleigh
WWNC—Asheville
WIS—Columbia, S. C.
WJAX—Jacksonville
WIOD—Miami
WFLA—WSUN—Clearwater

Southeastern Group
WSM—Nashville
WMC—Memphis
WSB—Atlanta
WAPI—Birmingham
WJDX—Jackson
WSMB—New Orleans

(Six o'clock Central standard time means 7 Eastern standard time, 5 Mountain time, and 4 Pacific time.)

The N. B. C. does not guarantee that all these stations will take the program. It is up to the local Socialists to persuade the station managers to do so. Get someone to call on the manager of your favorite station, if it is listed, and ask that this program be put on. Write letters, or call the station, to find out if it will be available, and at what time.

No. 54, 127th street and Hillside avenue, Jamaica, L. I. Harry T. Smith will be chairman.

The second jobless organization to be established in the Bronx was held on Wednesday, May 18, at P. S. No. 43, 136th street and Brown place, when August Claessens and Leonard Bright addressed a meeting of the unemployed, the first Bronx unemployed meeting having taken place at P. S. No. 54, Friday, May 6, when James Oneal and Leonard Bright spoke, at which 60 jobless workers enrolled. Bernetta Bowman in the Gunhill road section is at work organizing the unemployed of that district.

Norman Thomas and Louis Waldman will address a mass meeting of the unemployed at P. S. No. 125, 47th street and 47th avenue, Woodside, L. I., on Wednesday, June 1, arranged by the Unemployed League of Western Queens in cooperation with the Sunnyside branch of the Socialist party. Dorsha, founder of the Art Theatre of the Dance, and Paul Hayes will render a group of theatre pieces, including a satire on Wall street. George Field will be chairman.

Instructing its incoming General Executive Board to continue its support of the Emergency Conference on Unemployment in its efforts for unemployment insurance legislation and other progressive measures, the International Ladies Garment Workers Union at its convention in Philadelphia last week adopted a resolution and recommended that its local unions support the Conference both morally and financially.

Contributions from branches and members of the Socialist Party from the sale of coupons to aid the Emergency Conference since the last report are as follows: Finnish branch, \$12.00; Astoria branch, \$1.35; Harry Lichtenberg, \$5.00; Fred Gaa, \$4.00; Harry Davis, \$3.00, and Max Delson, \$1.00.

N. Y. Parade This Saturday to Demand Peace

Socialist Contingent To Be in Line

Party Supporters Are to Form on 15th Street at 1 P. M.

DEMONSTRATING their traditional opposition to war, Socialist members will assemble before the People's House, 7 East 15th street, Saturday afternoon, May 21, at 1 o'clock, with a band, banners and signs, ready to fall in as the main parade beginning at Washington Square passes 15th street.

Joining with the Socialist Party unit will be the Young People's Socialist League, the Young Circle League and members of more than a score of progressive labor organizations in this city.

The Socialist contingent will be one of several organizations to give a float. Made by David Sinclair and members of the Rebel Arts group, including Irwin Hoffman and Bernard Siskind, the float will depict Socialist sentiment toward the war horror.

August Claessens and Frank Crosswaith will be the marshals of the Socialist section.

Meeting at Columbus Circle

Slogans carried by Socialist parades will declare: "We Refuse to Fight Against Our Fellow-Workers in Other Lands," "War's Burdens Fall Heaviest Upon Workers," "Cause of Last War, Commercial and Industrial Rivalry—Woodrow Wilson," "Debs, Socialist Leader, Jailed for Opposing War," "There can be no peace as long as Russia is not recognized," "Socialists Demand Total Disarmament," "Capitalism Breeds War," "We Are Against Fascism and Militarism," "Socialism Means Peace, Freedom, Plenty."

The arrangements of the parade call for a march from Washington Square up Fifth Avenue, to Madison Square, then north to Columbus Circle, where a mass meeting will be held. August Claessens will speak as a representative of the Socialist Party.

A contingent of "Green Shirts" from the New History Society will form one section of the parade, and among the thirty societies in the parade will be the War Resisters League, Fellowship of Reconciliation, Committee on Militarism in Education, the League for Industrial Democracy, Pioneer Youth, Bronx Free Fellowship, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom and the Women's Peace Society.

Three Days at CAMP EDEN

May 28, 29, 30

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Decoration Week-End
Unofficial Socialist Conference

Program: First hand reports on national convention, and discussion on how to make this the best campaign since the war.

Tennis . . . Rowing . . . Swimming . . . Hiking . . . Dancing . . . the fellowship of comrades.

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PATRONIZE the firms that advertise in THE NEW LEADER.

Tamiment Opens Next Week; Offers Ideal Vacations

Social Staff Complements Rare Natural Beauty of Penn. Camp

DECORATION Day week-end, which will mark the opening of Camp Tamiment, will see the introduction of many entertainment innovations. Guests who make their reservations now may look forward to a week-end full of pleasant surprises and unusual entertainment. In addition to the regular social staff, a number of novelties are to be introduced. Among these will be weekly vaudeville and radio reviews with outstanding stars of the variety stage and radio. A regular vaudeville show will be put on in addition to afternoon concerts.

Those already booked for the Decoration Day week-end are Sybilla Bowhan, featured star of "Hold Everything" and "Who Cares"; Lucy Monroe, star of the "First Little Show"; and Fawn and Jardon, specialty ballroom and gypsy dancers; Virginia Meyers, interpretative dancer; Eddie Downes, featured player of "Street Scene," who also staged the "Left Bank," of Elmer Rice; and Mme. Anas'ia Bolotin, Russian Prima Donna.

Guest artists will be changed each week and the summer season will see the appearance of the most outstanding entertainers and radio singers.

A permanent attraction for the coming season will be Gieb Yellin's Russian Orchestra which is being brought to camp from the Russian Kretchma Restaurant in New York. The group comprises an up-to-the-minute jazz orchestra and a group of Gypsy players who will perform and sing all the old Russian and Gypsy airs, as well as semi-classical and classical compositions for tea and dinner programs.

A special rate of \$12 has been set for the three days of Decoration Day week-end, beginning Friday, May 27th, and including luncheon on Monday, the 30th. The low rate for Decoration Day is also reflected in the rates for the summer which have been substantially reduced even though the always-popular sports facilities and entertainment value of the camp have substantially augmented.

The sports facilities for this year include 15 clay tennis courts, all of which have been brought up to tournament condition. Six up-to-the-minute concrete handball courts will serve the handball fans. An 18-hole golf course is within easy reach of the camp, while the camp itself boasts a fine putting green, a large practice field and a driving cage. Tennis, handball and swimming exhibitions will be staged at frequent intervals. Water sports have been developed to a high point. Lake Tamiment is a mile long, fed by springs which come from the mountain tops surrounding the Tamiment grounds. One hundred boats and canoes will be at the disposal of the camp guests, as well as a 50-yard swimming pool, a large float with modern equipment, diving boards and other facilities, all supervised by a trained corps of life guards.

Beautiful trails for riding or walking; alone if your spirit desires solitude, or with a jolly singing crowd, you follow Indian trails and deer-paths. Half-way down Tamiment's mountain are the gorgeous Bushkill Falls, most famous in all Pennsylvania.

Up and up winds the path



EDWARD DOWNES, social director at Camp Tamiment for the forthcoming season.

through the pines to Lookout Mountain, from whose spacious plateau the lofty Poconos can be seen, rising from deep shadowed valleys, forming nature's accompaniment to the voicing of poems or the singing of songs by the hardy climbers.

Health Center To Celebrate Dental Work

15th Year of Service to Workers to Be Marked Friday

By PAULINE M. NEWMAN

THE Dental Department of the Union Health Center will celebrate its 15th anniversary Friday, May 20th. A buffet lunch will be served to members and friends of the labor movement at 222 Fourth avenue from 12:30 to 2 p. m.

Fifteen years of service to union members and their families, is the inspiring record for the institution. It is an achievement worthy of our efforts; a source of satisfaction to those who sponsored the undertaking. Looking back over these years we can truly say that we have done our utmost to justify our existence. We have kept faith with the men, women and children who have come to us for treatment and advice.

We were able to render this kind of service because our patients had faith in us. They took our advice. They trusted our judgment. Our chief aim was, and will be to hold to that faith, to cherish that trust above all else. Only in doing so can we look forward to a future of hope and promise.

And we do look forward to a future which, we hope, will in many respects be an improvement upon the past. During the fifteen years of experience we have learned a great deal. We shall use the knowledge we have gained for the benefit of our patients. We are no longer an experiment, but an established fact, an indispensable practical need. Our steady growth is proof that we have earned the confidence of those whose wants we aim to supply. From its inception, the Dental Department has eliminated the insuperable barrier of private profit to efficient public service. We are free from the desire to accumulate fortunes.

Iron Workers Lose Suit Against Bosses

The effort of the International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers to exact \$3,500,000 damages from the open shop Structural Steel Board of Trade for alleged violation of contract when the steel in the Empire State Building was put up by non-union labor failed in court. Supreme Court Justice Peter Schmuck dismissed the suit on the ground that Charles L. Eldlitz, chairman of the Structural Steel Board of Trade, had no authority to make the agreement. Eldlitz had negotiated with the union when it

was revealed that the steel on the Empire State Building was being erected by non-union labor. Former Governor Alfred E. Smith, who was at the head of the building project, and President William Green, who mediated in bringing about a settlement, figured prominently in the case. The union will probably appeal to the higher courts through its counsel, Frank P. Walsh.

From Willamette University comes the following: "This sub is sent by three of us who are interested in Socialism and are anxious to follow developments as your paper records them."—Hayes Beall.

Tell them you saw their advertisement in The New Leader.

Bad breath is a warning—

Poisonous food wastes held too long in the digestive system cause bad breath. Ex-Lax rids the body of these wastes promptly. Better for you than vile, violent cathartics.

Important Note! There's nothing else like Ex-Lax. Its scientific laxative ingredient is made more effective through chokolating by the exclusive Ex-Lax process. Ask for Ex-Lax by name and refuse imitations.

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Maryland Has State Convention

John T. Scopes, Evolution Defendant, Active in Tennessee and Nearby States

(By a New Leader Correspondent)
CHICAGO.—As delegates to the Socialist national nominating convention gather in Milwaukee, reports continue to reach the national office of the party of unusual Socialist activity in the states. Socialist speakers, wherever they tour, find keenly sympathetic audiences, and most frequently leave the beginnings of an organized party branch behind them.

This week Organizer Murray

Baron, touring in the South, reports membership in the party and the active work of John T. Scopes, who achieved international fame several years ago by his courageous defiance of the Tennessee anti-evolution law.

Organization Notes

NEW LOCALS REPORTED

California, Taft: G. C. Williams, secretary, 1021 Wood street.

Idaho, Couer d'Alene: O. E. Allman, secretary, Star route.

Illinois, East St. Louis: John Slicz, organizer, 2125 Market avenue.

Indiana, Indianapolis (Fort Wayne avenue branch): W. H. Richards, organizer, 411 Massachusetts street.

Maine, Madison-Anson: H. S. Taylor, secretary, Anson.

Montana, Butte: Secretary's name not reported; Conrad: Secretary's name not reported.

New Jersey, Palisades Park: Edith Linke, secretary, 1 East Harriet avenue.

Rhode Island, Providence: Secretary's name not reported.

CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS

The New Leader will have a complete account of the proceedings of the national convention of the Socialist party in its issue of May 28.

In bundles of 100 copies, the price is 2 cents a copy, prepaid. Locals and individuals should send in their orders without delay. Address, Circulation Department, The New Leader, 7 East 15th street, New York, N. Y.

William C. Busick, speaking at various places on his trip to Milwaukee from California, has aroused enthusiasm for the party at every stop. In Grand Junction, Colo., 80 people gathered and 40 promised to join the party. Several applications for membership were taken in Denver. At Cheyenne, the largest audience at any Socialist meeting since Debs' last meeting came out for Busick's speech. Speaking dates for his return trip may be arranged. Write national headquarters, Socialist party, 549 Randolph street, Chicago.

Ernest Sutherland Bates, a member of the staff of Rand School, will teach at the University of Oregon this summer. He will leave New York for Portland on June 10. Any local or branch wanting him for an indoor meeting should get in touch with the Rand School, 7 East 15th street, New York City. No charge will be made, but it is requested that the local take care of his lodging for the day of the speech.

MURRAY BARON'S TOUR

Two good meetings near Paducah, Ky., brought to a close Murray Baron's organization tour of Kentucky, Tennessee and Indiana. Thousands of leaflets were distributed in areas producing a widespread interest in the Socialist program. Locals have been formed in Alland, Knoxville, Chattanooga and Nashville. Locals in process of organization at Louisville, Beaver Dam, Robards and Hickory, Ky., with Evansville, Ind., also busily engaged in Socialist activity.

Two noteworthy incidents will be of interest to Socialists throughout the country. Comrade Ethel Davis, industrial secretary of the Evansville Y. W. C. A., instrumental in establishing of the Evansville Socialist party and L. I. D. forum, has been ousted from her position by the board of directors because of her incessant and uncompromising activity among the workers of Evansville. Comrade Davis has thrice in her career been forced from a position because of her radical views.

J. T. Scopes, resident near Paducah, Ky., erstwhile central figure in the world-famous monkey trial of Dayton, Tenn., two years ago, returned to the United States from South America and has since been busily engaged in working up Socialist sentiment and organization near his home. He is volunteering for lectures in Western Kentucky. J. T. Scopes Sr. and Mrs. Scopes are both veterans of the Socialist and labor movement.

Organizer Baron will spend next week in Chicago, Milwaukee and Madison, California.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Plans are being made to have Norman Thomas at our picnic on Sunday, July 24, at San Rafael. Similar plans call for George Kirkpatrick, Socialist candidate for the United States Senate, to speak.

A class for the study of Socialism meets at room 334, 622 Montgomery street, at 8 p. m. every Monday night. The party will hold street meetings at Fillmore and O'Farrell and in the Mission to secure signatures on our unemployment insurance petition.

LOS ANGELES.—In the Los Angeles Mayoralty campaign of this Tuesday, May 3, Bill Busick polled 2,415 votes, running seventh among a dozen candidates who sought the office on a recall proposition. Mayor Porter was returned to office with approximately 150,000 votes of the approximately 320,000 cast. Socialist registration in the city is over 5,000, more than double two years ago; and in the county, over 7,000. Four days before the election a special campaign edition of the New Era was put out, 15,000 copies being distributed, largely house-to-house in likely sections, as both campaign and party propaganda.

TAFT.—Local Taft, in the Bakersfield oil section, is a new local. It has started with the fine promises of nine paid-up members. Credit is due to Secretary Sam White of Local Bakersfield, state executive committee member R. W. Henderson of Bakersfield, and to Willie Goldberg and Hyman Sheanin, young Los Angeles organizers now working in San Joaquin Valley. The work of the two young men in Taft, Shafter, Bakersfield and other towns was highly commended in a letter by Comrades White and Henderson, who generously gave the honors to them for starting Local Taft.

SAN DIEGO.—Local San Diego, which Sheanin and Goldberg revived in March, has sent in six new applications.

Indiana

INDIANAPOLIS.—The new Fort Wayne avenue branch of the party held its first meeting May 4. Quite a crowd gathered to hear W. H. Richards, Marion County organizer, make the opening address. The meeting rooms are at 340 East St. Joe street.

Michigan

DETROIT.—Commencing May 26, the East Side branch will hold outdoor meetings at Chandler Park, Dickerson and Warren avenues. Weather permitting, these open air gatherings will be held every other Thursday. John Panzner, candidate for Governor of Michigan, will inaugurate the series. On the alternating Thursdays, the business meetings of the branch will be held at its headquarters, the Triple Link I. O. O. F. Hall, 6590 Huribut avenue.

Massachusetts

NEW BEDFORD.—A rip-snorting meeting was held at the Labor Temple last Friday evening with many new applicants for membership signing up. Bertrand Leveque, who visited Russia last year, addressed the meeting. New Bedford branch has increased its membership from 13 on Jan. 1 to 65 in good standing. Elections will be held at the next meeting Friday evening, May 27, at 7:30 p. m. at the Labor Temple, 746 Pleasant street. There is an active Yipsel group also in existence.

Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA.—A meeting to be held by the South Philadelphia branch next Monday evening at 8:30 p. m. at 1114 South Fifth street.

Maryland

Fifty delegates attended the Maryland Socialist convention at Hagerstown on May 15 and made it the most harmonious and enthusiastic gathering in recent years. The campaign committee was instructed to issue a call for \$10,000, including Maryland's quota of \$1,000 for the national drive, and \$155 of this was pledged at the convention. The delegates to the national convention were instructed to support Norman Thomas for President and Daniel W. Hoan for Vice President. William Munro of Cumberland was re-elected state chairman and Dr. S. W. Neistadt of Baltimore was again chosen state secretary and William Toole of Baltimore state organizer.

Resolutions were adopted calling for a special session of the Maryland Legislature to adopt unemployment

insurance; a boycott of California products and the Olympic Games until Mooney and Billings are freed; a Senatorial investigation of Kentucky and Southern West Virginia mining fields; the abolition of labor injunctions, yellow dog contracts and company unions; the election of Socialist delegates to international conventions by referendum vote; and resistance to war by means of a general strike.

The convention was addressed by Comrades Ansell, candidate for Mayor of Richmond; David George, organizer in Virginia, and Amicus Most, organizer in West Virginia. A mass meeting following the convention was held, at which Comrade Toole was the principal speaker. The officers of the convention were Comrades Pohn, chairman; Jackson, vice-chairman; Seidman, secretary, and Johnson, sergeant-at-arms.

New Jersey

GLOUCESTER.—Organizer Jefferson of the Camden branch, and Samuel Josephson have presented the new branch in Gloucester with their charter. The officers of the branch are Richard Pearce, branch organizer, 848 Cumberland street; Joseph Brunhamer, secretary, 815 Morris street, and Sherwood Knorr, treasurer, 253 South Third street.

CAMDEN.—Several outdoor meetings have been held during the past three weeks. Morris Stempa has held the attention of some very large crowds at the Camden County court house.

On May 5 Henry Jager addressed a good sized audience at Paulsboro. Prospects of a branch look good. On May 6 he addressed another open air meeting in Bridgeton, where a branch was recently organized. The crowd was quite large. On Saturday, May 7, Jager spoke to several hundred at the Camden County court house. Saturday evening Organizer Jefferies and U. S. Senator candidate Herman F. Niessner addressed an audience of over 400 interested persons at Riverside. Branches at Riverside, Burlington and Mount Holly look like good prospects in the near future.

New York State

STATE CONVENTION.—The motion to rescind the action of the state committee in selecting Utica for the state convention has been defeated in a referendum vote of the state committee of fifteen. Two members of the committee did not vote, two voted to rescind the action and eleven were recorded in the negative. The convention will be held at Utica on July 2, 3 and 4.

UTICA and ONEIDA.—May Harris Mainland of New York addressed two meetings in Utica last week, and this week spoke in Sherrill and Oneida. Mrs. Mainland is to proceed to Rochester and Buffalo for a series of meetings in these two cities.

NEW ROCHELLE.—A very successful organizing meeting last week with Leonard Bright and Carl Parsons as speakers brought seven new members. The local, dormant for a number of years, has been inspired with new activity and enthusiasm.

BUFFALO.—At its last meeting, Local Buffalo unanimously favored nomination of two Buffalo members on the state ticket. Rev. Herman J. Hahn, radio minister, for Governor, and Mrs. Elizabeth C. Roth, for one of two posts as Congressmen-at-large. Six applications were approved. A committee was elected to work with similar committees to be selected by the Yipsels, the Polish and Italian branches to consider establishing a permanent party headquarters.

The next meeting will be held on Thursday, May 26, at Carpenters' Hall, 475 Franklin street. The speakers will be Robert A. Hoffman, delegate; Mrs. Elizabeth C. Roth, alternate, and Rev. Herman J. Hahn and Mrs. Hazel V. Bowers, visitors, to the national convention.

Do Not Send Cash!

• 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.

Rush your orders for the Convention Number of The New Leader which will be issued May 28th.

• This number will have a full report of the proceedings and special articles by Norman Thomas, James O'Neal, Heywood Brown, McAlister Coleman, Algeron Lee and Edward Levinson.

• In bundles of 100 or more, the price of The New Leader is two cents per copy prepaid.

• This issue will be ideal for distribution. It will contain the national platform and pictures of the candidates.

FREE YOUTH

NATIONAL NOTES

National Executive Committee.—Meetings of the NEC will be held in Milwaukee May 21 and 22. A series of leaflets of 12 to 15 hundred words are being worked on. The subjects which will be covered include war, unemployment, human nature and Socialism, what is socialism, child labor, youth and the school (the teaching of economics and history and the goose-step) youth in industry, youth and politics, etc.

National Organizer Hy Fish.—The hiking agitator, is making the return trip from the coast with Bill Busick, California Socialist organizer. Busick and Fish have already spoken at Grand Junction, Colorado Springs, Denver, in Colorado, and in Cheyenne, Wyoming and North Platte, Neb. aka. They are scheduled to address meetings in Grand Island and Omaha, Nebraska; Des Moines, Iowa; St. Louis, Mo.; Springfield and Chicago, Illinois. Comrade Fish will then proceed to Milwaukee as the Y. P. S. L. delegate to the national convention.

North Platte, Nebraska.—National Organizer Hy Fish reports a nucleus of Y. P. S. L. members organized here. Russell Wyman, 442 W. 10th street, is acting secretary.

Grand Junction, Colo.—Wesley Harpending, 735 Ouray, has been given permission by Comrade Fish to organize a circle here.

Los Angeles.—The Victor Berger Circle has pledged the national office that it will double its membership by the end of Red May. Many of the circle members are taking courses offered by the Los Angeles Labor College.

Chicago.—May 21-25, street corner meetings. Arrangements being made for "luncheon" to raise funds for Y. P. S. L. and also to have special meeting for NEC members and Yipsels returning from convention. May 26, street corner meeting on North Side. May 27, Indoor Educational meetings. May 28 special wind-up street corner meetings throughout the city. May 29, in the afternoon at 2:30: Debate between City YPSL and Communist Left Opposition. In the evening: Youth Rally and Social Night. May 30, possibly a dance given by the YPSL (arrangements not completed). Special literature is constantly being issued by the city office and all these scheduled meetings and affairs are being well advertised.

NEW YORK CITY

Peace Parade.—Members of the YPSL will march with the Socialist division of the Anti-War parade on Saturday, May 21. Our lines will form at 7 East 15th street at 1 p. m.

Baseball Team.—Comrade Bernie Schneider is organizing a team. First practice Sunday, May 22, at 1030 a. m. at Crotona Park main field, Clinton avenue and Crotona Park North.

Circle 8 Sr. Man.—Dr. William E. Bohn will speak on the Materialist Conception of History, Saturday, at 9 p. m. at 96 Avenue C.

Circle 4 Sr. Bronx.—Bunty Klein will speak on the British General Strike on Sunday, May 22, at 4 p. m. at 789 Elmsmore place.

Circle 2 Sr. Kings.—The broadcast of the Socialist Party National Convention will be the feature of this

educational program on Sunday, May 22, at 8:30 p. m. at 219 Sackman street. Street corner meetings are being held on Friday evenings.

Circle 3 Sr. Kings.—The Communist Manifesto will be discussed at the regular meeting on Tuesday, May 24, at 8:30 p. m. at 7212 20th avenue.

Bronx Red May Rally.—A crowd of 150 attended the rally on May 13 at Paradise Manor. Louis Waldman, W. Daniels and Bob Tyler spoke on Why Socialism. Seven street corner meetings are being held each week.

Circle 3 Jr. Bronx.—Aaron Levenstein will speak on Socialism and Youth at the circle rally on Friday, May 20, at 8 p. m., at 908 Prospect avenue.

Williamsburg District.—Street corner meetings are being held on Tuesdays and Thursdays and a large response is being secured.

Circle 7 Sr. Bronx.—All hikers are urged to join the throng on going to the Palisades on Sunday, May 22. Meet at Dyckman Street Ferry at 10:30.

Rand School Notes

Four students of the Rand School will be the speakers at a symposium on "The Rise of Reaction," a review of Fascism throughout the world. The date is Wednesday night, May 25, 8:30 p. m. at the Rand School studio, 7 East 15th street.

The affair is sponsored by the Eugene V. Debs Club of the Rand School Fellowship. Bruno Fischer will talk on Fascism in the nations of Central Europe. Louis Goldberg will trace Fascism as it has developed in England, Spain, France and Belgium. Samuel Solon, a radical college organizer, will speak on Italy and Japan. The last speaker will be Ben Fischer, editor of The Student Worker, whose topic is Fascism in America. Henry Margulies is chairman.

Admission is free and all people, young and old alike, are invited to attend. Refreshments will be served.

COMMENCEMENT.—On June 3d, at 8:30 p. m., the Rand School will celebrate the conclusion of the 26th year of its activity. The graduates of the Workers Training Class will receive their certificates from the president, Algernon Lee. The annual address to the students will be delivered by Charles Solomon. George Ross will speak for the Board of Directors and for the alumni of the school. Ruth Allerhand's Rebel Dancers will perform their interpretative dance, "The Strike." All friends of the school are cordially invited to be present.

TRIP TO TAMMENT.—The Rand School Fellowship, through the generosity of the management of Camp Tamment, is able to offer a very low price for a week-end trip to the camp. The students will leave the school at noon on June 4th, and will return on the evening of the 5th. The cost—all expenses included—will be \$7.00.

AT THE LABOR TEMPLE.—"Bergson in Modern Thought," will be the subject of the lecture to be delivered by Dr. G. F. Beck, in the Labor Temple School, 14th street and Second avenue, Sunday, at 5 p. m.

THOMAS SPEAKS TO YOU

As though you were face to face with Norman Thomas this stirring spokesman for Socialism talks to you through the pages of this new book.

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N. Y. to Hear Candidates On June 12

National Nominees and Convention Delegates to Report at Dinner

NEW YORK CITY

SUNDAY evening, June 12, at 5:00 p. m., a dinner will be tendered to the delegates to the National Convention in Park View Palace, 110th street and 5th avenue. The returning delegates will render their reports of the accomplishments of the National Convention. The speakers will include Norman Thomas, Morris Hillquit, Heywood Brown, Louis Waldman, B. C. Viadeck, Charles Solomon, Algernon Lee, Jacob Panken, There may also be some out of town delegates. Our candidates for President and Vice-President will be with us. Dinner will be served at 6:00 p. m. sharp. To make possible a large attendance, the price has been set for \$1.50 per person. All the branches in New York City and vicinity have been urged to obtain tables.

PICNIC DATE SET

All organizations friendly to the Socialist Party are requested to cooperate by keeping Saturday, June 30, open and not arranging conflicting affairs. On this day the great picnic of the entire Socialist and labor movement is scheduled for Ulmer Park, Brooklyn. This will be the occasion for a grand send-off for the presidential candidates of our Party, whoever it will be, chosen by the convention opening today in Milwaukee. Plans are now being worked out to make this the greatest picnic in many years, exceeding past crowds, which at times numbered over 25,000. For information write to the Joint Picnic Committee, 7 East 15th street, New York City, or call Algonquin 4-4620.

MANHATTAN

6th A. D.—A meeting will be held Monday evening, May 23, at 8:30 p. m., at 96 Avenue C.

YORKVILLE.—A meeting will be held on Thursday evening, May 26, at 8:30 p. m., at 241 East 84th street. August Claessens will lecture on "Nature and Nurture."

MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS.—Over one hundred persons attended the debate between McAllister Coleman and Earl Browder (Communist Party) which resulted in bringing some former Communist sympathizers into the Socialist Party. The regular monthly business meeting will be held on May 24, at 8:00 p. m. Members are urged to march with it in the Peace Parade Saturday. On Sunday, May 22, at 8:00 p. m., William Bohn will speak on "How America Got This Way."

EAST HARLEM.—The new club-rooms of the East Harlem branches were opened last Saturday evening and the celebration brought a capacity crowd. The new meeting place is spacious and nicely decorated and possesses a conspicuous front advertising the Party organization in East Harlem at 1536 Madison avenue, near 104th street. Comrades A. Litwak and August Claessens presented the greetings of the Jewish Socialist Verband and the City organization of the Socialist Party. M. Galt of the Harlem Jewish Verband Branch acted as chairman. The new headquarters will house the 17-18th-20th A. D. and the Harlem Jewish Verband Branches as well as the Y. P. S. L. Circle and a Workmen's Circle School.

19th-21st A. D.—Harlem Socialists will meet at 2005 7th avenue, Saturday night, May 21, to consider the social significance of the Fortescue-Massie Case. Frank R. Crosswaith will be the main speaker. Sunday evening, May 22, at 3:30 p. m., Elmer Carter, Editor of Opportunity Magazine, will lecture on "The Strategy of a Minority Group." The Sunday afternoon forum will continue its sessions throughout May and June.

UPPER WEST SIDE.—A meeting will be held on May 24, at 100 West 72nd street, at 8:30 p. m. Among the important matters, three members to the Executive Committee and a recording secretary for the branch will have to be elected. The symposium arranged by our branch last week in the New School of Social Research was a huge success and the net profit was \$107.00.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.—Our street meetings are proving themselves a very efficient means of spreading the Socialist message. New Leaders are sold in large numbers.

BRONX

2nd A. D.—A meeting will be held at Paradise Manor on Tuesday, May 24, at 8:30 p. m.

4th A. D.—The first meeting in its new meeting place at the Bakers' Union, 1353 Boston road, will be held on Tuesday night, May 24, at 8:30 p. m. The work of the National Convention will be discussed.

3rd-5th A. D.—A costume ball will be held Sunday evening, May 22, at

the Bellamy Club, 904 Prospect avenue. Comrades of the 3rd and 5th Assembly Districts are looking forward to spending a very interesting evening. A high-class orchestra will furnish the dance music and a program of entertainment has been arranged. All members of the club are invited to appear in costume. Tickets for this affair are 50 cents each and can be purchased either in the office of the Band School or the headquarters of the club, 904 Prospect avenue. Friday evening, May 20th, at 8:45 p. m. sharp. August Claessens will deliver the third of the series of lectures on "Heredity and Environment," topic: "Our Social Environment—The Date of Psychology." Topic for next Friday, May 27, "Our Social Heritage—The Data of Sociology."

7th A. D.—The branch held a most successful May Festival and Entertainment on Saturday, May 14th, at the Workmen's Circle School, 789 Elm-street place. An open-air meeting on Saturday evening will open our campaign. Alfred Breslow and Herman Woskow will speak and A. I. Nissenbaum preside. The next regular meeting will be held at the above address on Tuesday, May 24, at 8:30 p. m. A candidate for the Assembly will be nominated at this meeting.

3rd A. D.—The 3rd A. D. will continue its open-air forum this Friday at Avenue St. John and Fox street. Members are asked to assist in the distribution of literature.

BROOKLYN

DOWNTOWN.—On Friday evening, May 20th, Dr. Leon R. Land will speak on "The Need for a Strong Socialist Movement in America" at 122 Pierpont street.

WILLIAMSBURG.—A regular meeting was held last Monday evening. Plans for future activity have been discussed. The branch extended a vote of thanks to Comrade Sam Helfgott for valuable services rendered for seven years as custodian of the club rooms. Comrade Sussman will succeed Comrade Helfgott.

BORO PARK.—At the meeting on May 12, Comrade Jean J. Coronel delivered talk on various phases of Socialism. A dinner-dance has been arranged for Friday evening, June 3, at the Food Craft Shop, 2 West 46th street, New York City. Admission of 50 cents includes bridge, dancing, entertainment, and a seven course meal. Tickets may be had upon application to Comrade Beatrice Rudolph, 1474 56th street, Brooklyn.

11th A. D.—Dr. Joseph Slavitt, well-known Socialist scholar, will lecture on "Utopia and Science" at the home of Comrades Frankie, 934 Carroll street, Brooklyn, at 9:00 p. m.

16th A. D.—A meeting will be held Friday, May 27th, at 8:30 p. m. A speaker will be present to discuss the German situation. The last meeting with S. Romualdi was very successful. A reception was tendered to Jacob Handler, our Organizer, who returned after an absence of several months.

BENSONHEST.—Bensonhurst Unit of the Socialist Women of Greater New York will meet on Wednesday, May 25th, at 2:00 p. m., at Mrs. Taubkin's house, 2017 72nd street, Mrs. Frances Shaffer will speak.

18th A. D., BRANCH 1.—The last meeting was held jointly with Branch 2 of the 18th, and the 21st A. D., at 3820 Church avenue, on Thursday evening, May 12. Nominations were made and the following selected as the candidates in the 6th Congressional District. For Congress, Harry W. Laidler; for State Senator, 8th District, Jack Axelrad; for Assembly, 18th A. D., Joseph P. Viola; 17th A. D., Benjamin Daublin. With this excellent set of candidates and the enthusiasm of the comrades what it is, the portent for a campaign similar to that of 1930 is a certainty. At the next meeting of the branch Comrade Claessens will address the comrades.

21st A. D.—A meeting was held Friday night at the Fourth Unitarian Church, East 19th street and Beverly road, with Rev. Mayer-Oakes, pastor of the church, a sympathetic chairman. The large meeting hall in the basement was filled with over 200 people, who listened to addresses by William M. Feigenbaum, Harry W. Laidler and Charles Solomon. After Solomon's address, without solicitation members of the audience contributed to a substantial collection. A number of applications for membership were received. A large part of the audience had been strangers to the party.

18th A. D., BRANCH 2.—The branch meets every Thursday evening at 3820 Church avenue. The comrades are actively engaged in canvassing. Five new members signed up last week. The card party will be held at the home of Comrade Rutes, 849 Linden boulevard, on Saturday, May 21st. The proceeds will go to the City and National Drives.

23rd A. D.—Our meetings are well attended and we carry on propaganda work on many fronts. From the receptive attitude of those who listen to our speakers at the open-air meetings, we are confident, a considerable number of new members will join us these days. An entertainment to raise funds is being arranged for the month of June. A discussion on the question of "Block Aid" led by Comrades Frucht and Altman was followed with an interesting discussion. Opposition

to the participation of Socialists in the "Block Aid" Committee was expressed and to work for unemployment insurance was proposed instead.

QUEENS

ASTORIA.—At a Bridge Party held last Saturday, May 14, our branch raised \$23.00 for the opportunity drive. Lists with a total of 19.25 were turned in to the city office as part of our quota. All members having lists kindly settle as soon as possible. At the meeting this Friday evening, May 20, at 9:00 p. m., Ben Blumenberg of the New Leader will lecture on "The Socialist Party—The Background and Prospect," at Bohemian Hall, 2nd and Woolsey avenues, Astoria.

Street Meetings

(All meetings begin at 8:30 p. m. unless otherwise stated.)

SATURDAY, MAY 21

125th Street and Roosevelt place, 12 noon, Manhattan. Speakers to be announced.

McKinley Square, 169th street and Boston road, Bronx. Speakers, Meyer Levenstein, Aaron Levenstein, Sidney Hertzberg.

86th street and Lexington avenue, Manhattan. Speakers, Tyrell Wilson, John Davidson.

Jamaica, L. I. (Front of Town Hall). Speakers to be announced. Prospect and Tremont avenues, Bronx. Speakers, Al Breslow, H. Woskow.

Central avenue and Stockholm street, Brooklyn. Speakers, Joseph A. Weil, I. Grossman, S. P. Ulanoff, H. Schachner.

Junction and 38th avenues, Elmhurst, L. I. Speakers, H. H. Layburn, L. C. Willard, W. J. Cordiner.

122d street and 18th avenue, College Point, L. I. Speakers, A. C. Weinfeld and others.

MONDAY, MAY 23

138th street and 7th avenue, Manhattan. Speakers, Frank Crosswaith, A. C. Parker, Frank Poree, V. Gasper.

TUESDAY, MAY 24

Dyckman street and Sherman avenue, 179th street and St. Nicholas avenue, Manhattan. Speakers, Max Delson, Morris Miller, Edwin Koppel, Fred Hodgson.

139th street and St. Ann's avenue, Bronx. Speakers, Dave Gollub, Alex Rosenblatt, Tyrell Wilson.

THURSDAY, MAY 26

179th street and St. Nicholas avenue, 158th street and Broadway, Manhattan. Speakers, Max Delson, Edwin Koppel, Fred Hodgson, Morris Miller.

133d street and Lenox avenue, Manhattan. Speakers, Frank Crosswaith, Arthur C. Parker, Frank Poree, Victor Gasper.

Broome and Clinton streets, Manhattan. Speakers, H. Schachner, Walter Dearing.

FRIDAY, MAY 27

72d street and Broadway, Manhattan. Speaker, J. J. Coronel.

125th street and 7th avenue, Manhattan. Speakers, Frank Crosswaith, Arthur C. Parker, Frank Poree, Victor Gasper.

Clark and Henry streets, Court and Carroll streets, Brooklyn. Speakers, Bradford Young, D. M. Cory, F. P. Klein, Jos. G. Glass, Harry N. Perlmutter, Spear Knebel, Sam Safranoff, Vincent Mannino.

Fox street and Avenue St. John, Bronx. Speakers, M. Metzler, J. Umansky, I. Polstein, J. Davidson. Pitkin avenue and Bristol street, Brooklyn. Speakers to be announced. Utica avenue and Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn. Speakers, M. Kurinsky, Chas. Sunarsky and others.

SATURDAY, MAY 28

McKinley Square, 169th street and Boston road, Bronx. Speakers, Meyer Levenstein, J. Davidson, Winston Daniels.

Prospect and Marmon avenues, Bronx. Speakers, David Breslow, Herman Woskow, Tyrell Wilson. Jamaica, L. I. (Front of Town Hall). Speakers to be announced.

Central avenue and Stockholm street, Brooklyn. Speakers, Joseph A. Weil, I. Grossman, S. P. Ulanoff. 86th street and Lexington avenue, Manhattan. Speakers to be announced.

Junction and 38th avenues, Elmhurst, L. I. Speakers, H. H. Layburn, L. C. Willard, W. J. Cordiner. 122d street and 18th avenue, College Point, L. I. Speakers, A. C. Weinfeld and others.

Socialists of Many States To Attend Camp Eden Parley

The full program for the "militant" unofficial Socialist conference taking place over the Decoration Day weekend at Camp Eden, Cold Spring, N. Y. will be available in a few days, according to the committee on arrangements.

Reports and impressions of the national convention of the Socialist Party will be given by a number of delegates and other party members present in Milwaukee.

Reservations may be made with Roger Cornell, 231 Ocean avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., from whom detailed information may be obtained as to rates for two or three days and the best means of transportation. Socialists from New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, West Virginia and several other states are expected to attend.

UNION DIRECTORY

BONNAZ, SINGER, EMBROIDERERS, TUCKERS, STITCHERS AND PLEATERS' UNION, Local 66, I.L.G.W.U., 7 East 15th St. Phone Algonquin 4-3857-3658. 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. 4 Office and headquarters, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby ave. Phone Stagg 2-4621. Office open daily except Saturday from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Regular meetings every Tuesday evening. Charles Pfann, Fin. Sec'y; Frank F. Lutz, Treasurer; Andrew Streit, Bus. Agent; William Weingert, President; Al Bay-erle, Vice-President; Milton Rowcroft, Rec. Corresponding Sec'y.

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

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

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

N. Y. JOINT COUNCIL CAPMAKERS—Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union. Office, 133 Second Ave. Phone Orchard 4-3560-1-2. The council meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday. S. Hershkowitz, Sec'y-Treas. Operators, Local 1—Regular meetings every 1st and 3rd Saturday. Executive Board meets every Monday. All meetings are held at 133 Second Avenue. N. Y. C.

INTERNATIONAL FUR WORKERS' UNION OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA. Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. 9 Jackson Ave. Long Island City, N. Y. Tel. BRonsides 6-8308. Morris Kaufman, Gen. Pres. and Sec.

FURRIERS' LOCAL COUNCIL OF N. Y. LOCAL 101, 105, 110 and 115 of The INTERNATIONAL FUR WORKERS OF U. S. and C., 28 West 31st Street, Phone Penn. 6-7932. Meets every Tuesday at 8:00 P. M. B. Merkin, Manager.

FUR DRESSERS' UNION, Local 2. International Fur Workers Union. Office and Headquarters, 949 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn; Stage 2-6798. Reg. meetings, 1st and 3rd Mondays. President, I. B. Hertzberg; Vice President, Sam Groll; Business Agent, B. Kalmikoff, Secretary, Samuel Mindel; Treasurer, H. Helb.

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

LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION, Local No. 10, I. L. G. W. U. Office, 109 W. 38th St.; Phone Wis. 7-8011. Executive Board meets every Thursday at the office of the Union. Maurice W. Jacobs, Pres.; Samuel Perlmutter, Mgr.-Sec.; Morris W. Jacob, 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 Union and their members. 8. John Block, Attorney and Counsel, 228 E. 7th and Rooms 2700-10. New York. Board of Delegates meets at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th Street, New York City, on the last Saturday of each month at 8:00 p. m.

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LITHOGRAPHERS OF AMERICA, New York Local No. 1. Offices, Amalthone Bldg., 205 West 14th St.; Phone Watkins 9-7764. Regular meetings every second and fourth Tuesday at Arlington Hall, 19 St. Mark's Place. Albert S. Castro, President; Patrick J. Hanlon, Vice-President; Frank S. Fin. Sec'y; Emil Thenen, 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 7-1270. Executive Board meets every Tuesday evening, 8 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 Hodes.

MILK WAGON DRIVERS' UNION, Local 584, I. U. of T. Office: 259 W. 14th St., City. Local 584 meets on 3rd Thursday of the month at 8:00 P. M., 210 East Fifth St. Executive Board meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays at Beethoven Hall, 210 E. Fifth St. Chas. Hofer, President and Business Agent; Max Lieber, Secretary-Treasurer.

NECKWEAR CUTTERS' UNION, Local 6369, A. F. of L., 1123 Broadway, Chelsea 3-7249. Regular meetings first Monday of every month at Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 18th Street, Gus Levine, President; A. Welner, Vice-President; E. Meyer, Recording Secretary; A. L. Berger, Financial Secretary and Treasurer; William R. Chisling, 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.

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PAINTERS, DECORATORS OF AMERICA, District Council No. 9, N. Y. C. Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and National Building Trades Council. Meets every Thursday evening. Office 62 East 23rd St. Tel. GRamercy 3-5500. C. A. Bohn, President; Robert Sembron, Fin. Sec'y; Treas.: I. Lelkowitz, Pres.

PAINTERS UNION, Local 361 Office, 62 East 106th Street, Tel. Lehigh 4-3141. Exec. Board meets every Tuesday at the office. Regular meetings every Friday at 210 E. 104th St. M. Galt, Fin. Sec'y; Treas.: M. Greeninger, Recording Secretary.

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

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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. Bambrick, John Sullivan, Organizers.

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WAITERS & WAITRESSES UNION Local 1, 11 East 28th St.; Tel. Ashland 4-3107. Meets every Tuesday at 8 P. M. Pres.: Louis Rubin-feld, Sec'y - Treas. Regular meeting every 2nd and 4th Thursdays at Beethoven Hall, 210 East 5th St.

WATERPROOF GARMENT WORKERS' UNION, Local 20, I. L. G. W. U., 2 West 16th St. Phone, Chelsea 3-3677. Executive Board meets every Monday at 7 p. m. Benny Weisberg, Manager; Joe Kessler, Secretary-Treasurer.

WHITE GOODS WORKERS' UNION, Local 62 of I. L. G. W. U., 3 West 16th Street, New York City. Phone, Chelsea 3-5756-5757. A. Snyder, Manager 8 SHORE Executive Supervisor

The Public Pays the Piper in "Merry-Go-Round" at the Avon

The Week on the Stage

By Joseph T. Shipley

WE ARE TAKEN FOR A RIDE

"MERRY-GO-ROUND." By Albert Malitz and George Sklar. At the Avon.

With the rugged force and the crude exaggeration that often accompany sound, sincere, fresh work, "Merry-Go-Round" surges at the Avon. Without declaring that it pictures New York—indeed, it refers to a visit to this burg—the conditions described, the pending investigation, the characters portrayed, are good old home types. That is, we have Tammany politicians engaged in all the intricacies of manoeuvring, to keep their fair name in the public confidence, before election. And we have gangsters holding secrets that give them the whip hand over the politicians, so that public offices and justice turn somersaults as the circus-master swings the whip. There may seem some stretching in the way that the lad is railroaded, then hanged, to keep the fatal disclosure down; but when gangsters may be hired for less than a "grand," to put a man on the spot, why is it unlikely that an easy victim will be put out of the way for something more important than a little money—for the sake of the party, and its triumph?

The large cast plays neatly and swiftly; and Elisha Cook, Jr., gives a performance of genuine worth as the young lad, the bell-boy victim of circumstances and the party. The sets, designed by Isaac Benesch, with the background the diameter of a circle of revolving stage, are most effective, and permit the pace of the play, with its Times Building Electric News, to be uninterrupted. The play is a good illustration of the way in which the public is taken for a ride, on the "Merry-Go-Round" of graft and corruption that sets the tune for the city.

STILL SHAW

There's just a week-end left, of "Too True to Be Good," at the Guild. At the end of the first act, the cured bacillus sits up in bed, announces that the play is over, the exits are in order, and for two more acts the characters will talk. They do, and it's discussion worth reading, much more entertaining than many of the books that analyze our day, and much more penetrating. At

In MacGowan and Reed's Success



Helen Chandler has the feminine lead in "Springtime for Henry," the Benn W. Levy farce which moves to the Morosco Theatre next week.

the same time, it's a shame to miss the fun Beatrice Lillie and Hope Williams and the rest have, skipping about the stage, enjoying themselves, romping through the nonsensical business Shaw (and director Leslie Banks) finds for the background of the "stage sermons by a Fellow of the Royal Society," as the program calls what we behold and hear. Shaw is awake to the new tendencies in the world, and to their inner meanings.

WORKERS THEATRE NEWS

"The lack of social and labor plays is much to be deplored," was the point emphasized by Comrade Anita Block, once dramatic editor of The Leader, and now foreign playreader of the Theatre Guild, at a tea given by the Friends of the Workers Theatre at the Rand School. She praised the activity of the Workers Theatre, in producing plays written from the point of view of the worker, drawing their drama out of the crises and the essential changes in our social structure. The Friends of the Workers Theatre, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Elizabeth Lukas, is an organization formed to further the work of the Workers Theatre.

This week-end, at the Rand School Auditorium, will be presented the second of the Workers Theatre productions of this season, "Gentleman Wanted," by Walter Hasenclever, directed by David B. Rossl.

FAY Bainter

In "EDGAR WALLACE'S BEST PLAY."—Gabriel, American.

THE MAN WHO CHANGED HIS NAME

with FRANK CONROY
BROADHURST 44th Street West of Broadway
Eves. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:40

"The Best Play of the Spring Season"

MICHAEL BLANKFORD & WALTER HART present —Pollock, Brooklyn Eagle

"MERRY-GO-ROUND"

AT THE AVON THEATRE

W. 45 St. Eves. 8:40.

Mats. Thurs. & Sat.

"A play that holds your interest relentlessly."

—Brown, Eve. Post

"A drama of considerable emotional impact."

—Atkinson, Times

SEATS ON SALE 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE

Workers' Theatre

7 EAST 15th STREET

PRESENTS

FRIDAY EVE., MAY 20, 1932

SATURDAY EVE., MAY 21, 1932

SUNDAY EVE., MAY 22, 1932

WALTER HASENCLEVER'S

"GENTLEMEN WANTED"

Social Satire in 8 Scenes

Direction by DAVID ROSSI

at the

DEBS AUDITORIUM

Tickets at 25 Cents

at the Rand Book Store

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"

by ELMER RICE

with PAUL MUNI

In Rene Clair's Latest Film at the Europa



Raymond Corot and Rolla France in a scene from "A Nous La Liberté," the widely heralded French film which will be at the Europa indefinitely.

"Reserved for Ladies" Stars Leslie Howard at Paramount Theatre; Strong Show on Stage

Leslie Howard's first starring picture, "Reserved for Ladies," and an all-star stage program headed by Dorothy Mackaill, are the new attractions at the Paramount starting today.

As a head waiter who poses as a member of the nobility to win the girl he loves, Howard has a romantic comedy role especially suited to his unusual talents. Supporting the star of "The Animal Kingdom" in the new Paramount picture are Elizabeth Allan, Benita Hume and George Grossmith.

In her first Broadway stage appearance since leaving the Ziegfeld Follies, Miss Mackaill will offer a number of songs, dances and bits from her recent pictures. The all-star Boris Petroff show also features Jack Benny, Cliff Edwards, Ledova and the David Bines Ballet.

"Symphony of Six Million" Begins Run at Mayfair Theatre

"Symphony of Six Million," the Fannie Hurst screen dramatization of New York, which has just completed a thirty-day engagement at the Gaiety Theatre, will move to the Mayfair today, where it will be presented for the first time at popular prices.

Directed for Radio Pictures by Gregory LaCava with the same sweep and magnitude which distinguished the original story by Miss Hurst, the film truthfully reflects the stern background of the East Side and takes a clinical interest in the lives of a Ghetto doctor and a teacher in the slums.

Ricardo Cortez and Irene Dunne are co-featured, ably supported by Gregory Ratoff, Anna Appel, Noel Madison and Lita Chevret.

Gilbert Miller Plans To Produce Many Plays Next Season

Gilbert Miller, who is now abroad in England and on the Continent, either looking after his London theatres or scouting for new plays, announced just before sailing that he would produce the following plays next season: a dramatization of Sinclair Lewis' "Dodsworth," by Sidney Howard; the Hungarian success, "Firebird," in an adaptation made by Jeffrey Dell, author of "Payment Deferred," and Thornton Wilder's "Klari," which is a version of the Hungarian comedy, "The Bride of Torozko" by Otto Indig.

Mr. Miller recently resigned his directorship of Charles Frohman, Inc., to become an independent producer.

"City of Song" Held Over at the Hindenburg

Continuing at the Hindenburg Theatre on West 48th street, is the Continental film, "City of Song" or "Die Singende Stadt," which opened a fortnight ago and is reported to be doing a thriving business. A welcome change from the usual type of German film, this musical offering has its setting in the picturesque surroundings of the Bay of Naples.

Arthur J. Beckhard

presents

ANOTHER LANGUAGE

A New Play by ROSE FRANKEN

with

A Distinguished Cast, Led by

GLENN ANDERS

DOROTHY STICKNEY

MARGARET WYCHERLY

JOHN BEAL

BOOTH THEA.—45th W. of B'way

Eves. 8:30—Mats. Wed. & Sat.

Last Weeks

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 THEA. B'way & 46th St.

Evenings at 8:40

Matinees Wednesday & Saturday 2:30

Edith Atwater, an Understudy, Whose Dream Came True

Edith Atwater, understudy with the "Springtime for Henry" company, now in its sixth month at the Shubert Theatre, is one of that small company of young understudies whose dreams have come true this season. Contracted during the first rehearsals of the play merely to understudy the roles of Helen Chandler and Frieda Inescort, which meant arduous work in getting up in both parts but offered no assurance that she would ever play either one, she has not only played one of them but has had a part of her very own since the opening night.

"Springtime for Henry," as written by Benn W. Levy, opened on a scene wherein Henry Dewlip worked himself into a rage over the sudden departure of his secretary. Inasmuch as the play develops the fact that Mr. Dewlip is the sort of man who has five secretaries in as many weeks, the dismissal of this one was to be represented only by a good hard slam of an off-stage door. Rehearsals proved that it would take more than that to set Mr. Dewlip's character, however, and three days after her engagement as understudy Miss Atwater had the part of Miss Jones, who leaves in a rage almost equalling that of her employer. Their disagreement, which takes place as the curtain rises, is never fully explained by Mr. Dewlip and the reason may lie somewhere in an estimate of Mr. Dewlip, made by his best friend: "He drinks, swears, gambles and no woman is safe in the same county with him."

A month or two later, Miss Inescort suffered an attack of influenza, and Miss Atwater, while wishing her a speedy recovery, of course, went on in the role on a half-day's notice and played the part for a week.

Miss Atwater has had wide experience in stock with the Goodman Theatre in Chicago and the summer playhouse at Woodstock, New York, and played in Christopher Morley's Hoboken productions of "After Dark" and "The Black Crook."

THE THEATRE GUILD presents

REUNION in VIENNA

A comedy by ROBERT E. SHERWOOD

Martin Beck Theatre

45th St. and 8th Ave. PEnna. 6-6100

Evenings 8:40

Matinees Thurs. and Sat., 2:40

TOO TRUE TO BE GOOD

A New Play by

BERNARD SHAW

GUILD THEATRE, 52nd St.

West of Broadway

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

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

International Masterpiece of Social Satire at the Europa

FINEST SATIRIC FILM

"A NOUS, LA LIBERTE." By Rene Clair. At the Europa.

The famous French master of the films has sent us, in "A Nous, La Liberte," the neatest satire of American big business we have seen on the silver screen. Not a word of French is required to grasp every phase of the story, and we heartily recommend the picture to every reader of this paper. The plot tells little of its deft handling of our ways. Two convicts plan an escape; one succeeds. He turns honest, that is, he goes into business; and amasses a fortune by applying the belt system to the manufacture of phonographs. The French conception of the Ford-famous belt is excellent travesty; and the parallel with the prison work is neatly slipped across. Every detail of the picture, from the chirping of the bird of happiness to the mad rush of directors and employees after the hundreds of thousand-franc notes that blow through the air, catches the appropriate mood. It is a mad swirl of satire, with a wistful note of love interwoven—until we see our two heroes, free of prison and that other jail of labor, tramping the broad highway, chanting "Liberty Is Ours!" In its gay extravaganza effects, and in the deftness with which the satire runs through the story, "A Nous La Liberte" is one of the most effective of foreign films, and should not be missed.

"Siberian Patrol" Russian Film, Held Over at the Cameo

"Siberian Patrol," the Soviet movie adapted from the sensational Moscow Art Theatre play, "Armoured Train," will be held over for a second week at the Cameo Theatre.

"Siberian Patrol" was directed by M. Z. Protozanoff, dean of the Soviet motion picture producers. The film boasts of a cast including many Russian favorites and features I. Chuvetov, who starred in "The End of St. Petersburg."

An exclusive issue of Soviet Newsreel accompanies "Siberian Patrol." This newsreel shows many interesting sport items of modern Russia as well as the opening of the giant Magnitogorsk plant.

Baker Remains at The Palace Theatre

Phil Baker, the comedian, who returned to the Palace last week, after a year on the road with Billy Rose's "Crazy Quilt," is the first star to "hold over" at the Palace under the new continuous policy. He will headline there next week.

It is announced by the stylists that blue will be the predominant color this spring. As if we didn't know!—Thomaston (Ga.) Times.

BROOKLYN

FOX BROOKLYN
Flatbush Ave. & Nevins St.

"NO GREATER LOVE"

with Alexander Carr Beryl Mercer
Richard Bennett Dickie Moore

—On the Stage—

9 BIG ACTS

In Whoopie Carnival of Song & Dance

"MANHATTAN"

FREDDY MACK AND BAND

Star of the New Revue Coming to the Shubert Next Week



When "Hey Nonny Nonny" opens at the Shubert next week, Ann Seymour will have one of the featured roles in the new revue. Forrest C. Harring and J. H. Del Bondino are the sponsors.

John Barrymore's Latest Film at RKO 58th, 81st "Reunion in Vienna" Moves to Guild Monday

John Barrymore in "State's Attorney," screen attraction at the RKO 58th and 81st Street Theatres, running through to Tuesday evening. Helen Twelvetres, Jill Esmond and William (Stage) Boyd are only a few of the capable performers supporting Barrymore in this masterful role.

IN PERSON

EDMUND LOWE
FIFT D'ORSAY
THE STREET SINGER
VICTOR McLAGLEN
CAB CALLOWAY
CHARLES JUDELS

—On Screen—

JACKIE COOPER
CHIC SALE
in "When a Feller Needs a Friend"

CAPITOL Broadway at 51st St.

ELISSA LANDI

"THE WOMAN IN ROOM 13"
A Thrilling Mystery Drama

—On the Stage—
"GEMS FROM THE ORIENT"

with Harold van Dusee, Roxy Theatre Chorus, Ballet Corps, Patricia Bowman, The 32 Rosettes, Gwynne & Co., The Kitaros, Bryant, Rains and Young.

HUGO RIESENFELD
Directing the Roxy Theatre
Symphony Orchestra of 80

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with GRETA GARBO
JOHN BARRYMORE
JOAN CRAWFORD
WALLACE BEERY
LIONEL BARRYMORE
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture

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Daily—2:30-5:30; Sun. & Hols.—3-6-8:50

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Today's Brightest Star "No finer actor in this country."

—Richard Watts, Herald Tribune
Star of "Animal Kingdom" and "Berkeley Square"

LESLIE HOWARD

WITH AN ALL-ENGLISH CAST
BENITA HUME
GEORGE GROSSMITH
ELIZABETH ALLEN
MORTON SHELTON

"RESERVED for LADIES"

A Paramount Picture
A delicious comedy romance that makes you smile out loud at the start and roar with laughter at the finish!

Paramount NEW YORK TIMES SQUARE

THE INTERNATIONAL HIT

"BELONGS in the first ranks of sophisticated and intelligent screen amusement!"
—Herald Tribune

Now the Hit of New York

"CONGRESS DANCES"

A UFA Picture with LILIAN HARVEY
Conrad Veidt - Lil Dagover

Popular Prices
Continuous from 9:30 A. M.

RIVOLI

United Artists—W'way at 49th

"No Greater Love" on Fox Brooklyn Screen; New Fanchon, Marco Show on Stage Colorful

An elaborate and extravagant stage show, an unusually entertaining feature picture and hilarious short subjects are the highlights of the delightful program now at the Fox Brooklyn Theatre.

On the screen there is the exceptionally human photoplay, "No Greater Love," in which that sterling actor, Alexander Carr, makes his bid for permanent cinema fame. As a lovable bachelor who adopts an impoverished, crippled child, Mr. Carr gives what is considered one of the most amazing characterizations ever witnessed in a theatre. His ability to humanize his role and to excite the sympathy of audiences gives this picture its tremendous entertainment value.

The biggest and most spectacular stage show yet produced by Fanchon & Marco is the merry, melodious and colorful revue called "Manhattan," and staged by Leonidoff, the master showman who put on many of the famous Roxy extravaganzas. This show is a kaleidoscope of New York night life with brilliantly flashing scenes depicting the Bowery, Greenwich Village, Harlem and Broadway. The large cast numbers nine individual acts, among whom are Jack Sidney, Swor and Goode, Wilfred Du Bois, Jack Lester, Lucille, Sunkist Beauties.

From Rene Clair

The Director's Views of Work and Life in a Message to the Europa Theatre

I am very happy to hear that my film will soon be shown in your theatre stop A Nous La Liberte is no film for the serious-minded people stop if you think that work is the only important thing of life don't go to see A Nous La Liberte stop but send your children to see it stop there would be less unemployment today if the moralists would not have created the religion of work yesterday stop we must work to live but it is stupid to live just to work stop if work would be well organized and if the machines would be at the service of mankind this film would have no sense stop but I am sorry to have to state that it has a very serious sense today stop best regards.

RENE CLAIR.

"Der Unsterbliche Lump" Continues at The Little Carnegie

"Der Unsterbliche Lump" ("The Immortal Vagabond") will continue over the week-end at the Little Carnegie Playhouse.

CAPITALISM DEBUNKED!

A glorious Hymn to Liberty, unfettered by the ties of PROPERTY

INDUSTRIAL SLAVERY and STANDARDIZATION!

RENE CLAIR'S

vital film message to the workers of AMERICA

"A Nous La Liberte"

"brilliant and ironically provocative . . . sheer intellectual brilliance transmitted through the medium of cinema . . . enchanting musical score."—John S. Cohen, Jr., SUN.

ABSOLUTELY NO KNOWLEDGE OF FRENCH NECESSARY!

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FIRST TIME AT POPULAR PRICES!

9:30 A.M. to 2 P.M. **35c** 2 to 6 P.M. **50c**
Every Day Mon. to Fri.

FANNIE HURST'S

"Symphony of 6 Million"

Direct from long run at the Gaiety Theatre

IN NEW YORK 47th St. & W'way **MAYFAIR** IN BROOKLYN Albee Sq. **ALBEE** Daily 2 P.M. **25c**

HELD OVER 2nd Week!

"NOT TO BE MISSED Stands with the very great Russian films, as 'Potemkin' and 'The End of St. Petersburg.'" —Howard Barnes, Her. Trib.

SIBERIAN PATROL

New Soviet Talkie with English Titles

CAMEO 42nd St. & W'way All Seats 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. Daily **25c**

First American presentation of the ORIGINAL GERMAN Production

A Stirring Dramatic Romance of LOVE and GENIUS . . . set in the Magnificent TYROLEAN ALPS . . . and Gay VIENNA!

GUSTAV FROELICH in "Der Unsterbliche Lump"

(The Immortal Vagabond)

with LIANE HAU
English Dialogue Titles
No knowledge of German necessary!

Little CARNEGIE 116 W. 57th St. **35c** to 1 P.M.

Timely Topics

By Norman Thomas

Important Questions for the Milwaukee Convention—Russia and Labor—Japanese Fascism Endangers Peace

A MOST IMPORTANT CONVENTION

Detroit, Mich.

I've only been here long enough to hear good news of the formation of Socialist locals through the state. Now I'm taking time off to write this column.

It will appear, for most of you, after our national convention has begun that this convention will be one of the most important in our history. It will write its own record. As I see it, its greatest job will be in preparing for the effective, working organization we have lacked (save in certain localities) despite the hard work of our national secretary and some other comrades. We need a party, not a church.

Theoretical differences among us are not serious. Discussion ought to be constructive and we should get a platform on which we should enthusiastically agree. There are differences in emphasis on some points that are important. For instance, Russia. None of us is Communist or approves Communist tactics in America. All of us want to see the ruthlessness of the Russian dictatorship ended. But, in my judgment, we must face the fact that the economic success of the Russian experiment is an asset; that its failure would be a blow to all Socialism; that we cannot countenance the least suspicion of attack on it or such indiscriminate bitterness toward it as characterizes Matthew Woll of the National Civic Federation (a recent employer of Gaston Means!) and also of the American Federation of Labor.



NORMAN THOMAS

FOR A SOCIALIST POLICY ON LABOR

EVEN more important is our labor policy. Of course we do not want to dictate to unions or "capture" them by fair means or foul. They have their work, we ours. We know the risk of dual unionism and the necessity of strong unions. We want that "marriage" with the unions which Charney Vladeck talked about at the ladies garment workers' convention. But we want no marriage save on terms consistent with Socialist ideas which are also in the best sense working class ideals. We insist on the necessity of working class political action, of aggressive effort to organize the unorganized, on the general superiority of industrial to craft unionism, on the necessity of protecting in the unions the rights of union members against a labor hierarchy, and above all on the duty of Socialists in unions to act like Socialists, not like Republicans, Democrats, or mere "business" unionists. A Socialist in a union whose Socialism is merely a kind of private religion reminds me of a church member on Wall Street.

THE DANGER FROM JAPANESE FASCISM

WHEN President Doumer was shot in Paris the event had no political significance despite the contemptible and unsuccessful effort of the French police to turn a crazy Russian Fascist, apparently without a party, into a Red. But the more recent assassination of Premier Inukai of Japan is far more ominous. Unquestionably the result of a military Fascist plot it may hasten the downfall of what is left of Japanese civil government and the erection of a virtual military dictatorship. Such a dictatorship would all too probably pick war with Russia on the Manchurian border and would repudiate both the agreement by which Japan has been withdrawing troops from the Shanghai area and all associations with League of Nations. Thus it would start a cycle of wars in the Far East the end of which no man can see, but with which America must not be involved. It is absurd that we should approach such a situation without even having recognized Russia.

WISHING FOR A MUSSOLINI

FASCISM cannot save Japanese or any other capitalism very long. But unquestionably its appeal grows. Did not Senator Reed of Pennsylvania openly wish for a Mussolini? And the mess Congress and the President are making tends to strengthen the echoes to that cry. Fortunately they also give us a chance to present Socialism as the alternative to Fascism.

STEALING SOCIALIST PLANKS

AS usual in emergency the old parties steal and largely spoil planks from the Socialist platform. Thus, Washington moves toward federal unemployment relief not only by direct aid, but by public works. No program so far presented is adequate. No program, except ours, plays up reforestation and housing or makes sure that a loan will be underwritten by surtaxes on incomes and inheritances.

The worst plan of all is Hoover's suggestion that his pet Reconstruction Finance Corporation be empowered to lend a billion to remunerative new public or private works. The amount is inadequate; the loan, especially to private interests would be a gamble; the corporation would be a kind of dictator able to help its friends at public expense. President Hoover's incorrigible notions that the government should go in business not for itself or the workers but to help private interests grows more and more of a menace.

In all this mess the one comfort is the increasing clearness with which labor is demanding action.

The President's veto of the Democratic tariff bill was not so good, but the bill itself was a political move, scarcely honest. Actually the Democrats have helped write tariffs on oil, coal and copper into a revenue bill where they do not belong and where they menace foreign trade. We export far more oil than we import; we import less than 1 per cent of coal—for which we risk reprisals on exports of our coal to Canada, etc. What fools in office a dying capitalism give us!

ROOSEVELT AND WALKER

ON the first page of the Sunday issue, the New York Times cold-bloodedly reports the universal belief among the informed that Governor Roosevelt will remove or not remove Jimmy Walker from office according to his calculations of the resultant political benefit. If this is unjust to Roosevelt he has only himself to blame. In all this New York City mess he has always acted on the basis not of conviction but political calculation—and often he has been stupid at that.

Meanwhile it looks bad for Jimmy. It will be something to show clearly what he has cost New York City. But never forget, the real enemy is not Jimmy Walker, but Tammany which is behind him and the racketeering profit system which is behind both. Jimmy is on the delegates list with Smith and Davis. Indeed Al Smith first made Jimmy Mayor and Al has always stood by Tammany. Yet lots of New Yorkers want nothing more than that Al who picked Walker, Olvaney, Raskob and Warder should be the man to rehabilitate Tammany!

THE LINDBERGH TRAGEDY

AMERICA'S shame is revealed to all the world in the tragic discovery of the murder of Lindbergh's kidnaped little son. The terrible story invites comment on the price Fate has exacted from Lindbergh for the fame she bestowed. But more important is its social implication. The most famous baby in America was not safe, not, as the Herald Tribune implies, because prohibition has made racketeers strong and brazen, but because our acquisitive society sacrifices wholesale the lives of little children to greed and bestows vast rewards on legal racketeering. Harry Elmer Barnes is right. The best book on racketeering in America is Gustavus Myer's "History of Great American Fortunes." At most prohibition only gave underworld racketeers a somewhat better chance to make money.

DARROW'S ERROR

WHAT a pity that Clarence Darrow should crown his great services by taking the Massie case! Whatever his intentions his speech has fanned race feeling. He does not belong with our arrogant white Americans who coolly assume (see the comment on the Massie case) that law should be amended to read as the New Republic suggests: "No white person shall be guilty of murder if he kills a member of another race believing him guilty of a crime of violence against a member of the killer's family."

Socialist Honor Roll To Be Called at Convention Dinner

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

WASHINGTON.—Aided by a number of substantial contributions, and by an increasing number of collections made by Socialist party locals and branches, New York State came to the fore in the fourth week of the six weeks' drive for a Socialist national campaign fund.

During the week close to one-half of the \$5,000 quota assigned to the State for the first half of the drive, which is due to come to a close in two weeks, was subscribed. A substantial part of it was paid in, and will be available for immediate organization work.

Other states, notably Connecticut, moved to the front, while states in which the whole quota has been subscribed were proceeding with arrangements for a series of dinners, plans for which will be made at a conference to be held in Chicago next Wednesday. Connecticut's quota of \$500 for the first half of the drive was about 80 per cent subscribed.

Circularization of subscription lists, now going the rounds, helped build up the returns, bringing contributions from localities in which the Socialist organization

had not functioned for years. Complete reports of the returns on subscription lists will not be available until June 1st, the date set for the closing of the first half of the drive. Information submitted informally indicates that several thousand dollars will be available from this source alone.

Practically every state in the nation is represented by the contributions received so far. Marx Lewis, director of the drive, announced at his office here. In the large industrial centers returns have been held up pending the arrangement of banquets, delayed by the failure of prominent speakers who will not be able to visit those cities until the middle and latter part of June.

Committees have already been organized, and some pledges received, to be announced at the banquets, in Pittsburgh, which has subscribed \$1,000 to the fund; Philadelphia, which has subscribed \$500; Baltimore, which has subscribed \$500 of the state's quota, and in Cleveland, which has subscribed \$1,000 to the fund. Detroit, Dayton, Boston, St. Louis, Newark and Detroit are among the cities in which the drive work will reach its climax during the month of June.

Wisconsin and Illinois, practically untouched by the appeals

which have gone to other parts of the nation on account of the arrangements that have been made to hold dinners in those cities in connection with the national convention, on May 23 and May 25, will make their subscriptions to the fund at those dinners. It is believed that the quota assigned to both of those states will be raised over and above the amounts pledged to the convention.

During the past week, organization of a class of 1,000 contributors, each one to give \$10 to the fund, was undertaken in a special appeal issued by Lewis. The early returns on this appeal, Lewis declared, have been gratifying, many of the contributors exceeding the amount requested.

From Michigan, Ohio and California contributions have begun to come in with increasing rapidity, indicating that Socialist party branches and locals had functioned efficiently in the various communities, and that in most instances the quota assigned to each locality will be raised.

The Polish Socialist Alliance joined the other foreign language federations in undertaking special activities to insure the success of the drive. Reports received by the Italian, Finnish, Jugo Slav and Jewish federations indicate that branches affiliated with those

groups are doing their part effectively in raising funds.

The Astoria, New York City, branch of the Socialist party raised the quota assigned to it by a raffle and bridge that was held. Henry Doering, secretary of the branch, requests additional subscription lists.

Neil Saeblor, of Ann Arbor, Mich., subscribes \$50 on behalf of the Ann Arbor local. In Buffalo, N. Y., organized work has not been undertaken, but contributions received from individual party members indicate that a substantial part of Buffalo's quota may be filled in this way.

S. V. Kennison, of South Carolina, is one of many who have responded in the Southern states. The District of Columbia has raised about one-third of the \$250 quota assigned to it, and it is expected that in June an affair will be held at which the balance will be raised.

Devere Allen, a member of the Committee of One Hundred; Ruth Standish Baldwin, of Connecticut; Simon Libros, of Philadelphia; S. Bernstein, manager of the Jewish Daily Forward in Detroit, and others, have reported progress in the work that they are doing. Mrs. Baldwin, completing her own quota of \$100 as a member of the Committee of One Hundred, has

sent in an additional contribution of her own, bringing up Connecticut's quota to a point where its completion by June 1 seems assured. A complete list of contributors will be published.

At a conference to be held in Chicago on May 25, shortly before the dinner that has been arranged there to wind up the convention, Norman Thomas, Morris Hillquit, and other party leaders will work out an itinerary by which every city of importance will be visited during June, and at which special attention will be centered on those states that have failed by June 1 to fully subscribe their quota. Since 50 per cent of the money raised is to be returned to the locals for their campaign needs, it is felt that the raising of the money in those localities is essential if local campaigns are to be effective supporting factors to the national ticket.

Contributions received prior to the dinner to be held in Milwaukee on May 23 will be announced at the dinner. Those who have not already made their contributions, and wish to help make available a fund that can be used to start campaign work as soon as the convention adjourns, are asked to send their contributions to Mayor Daniel W. Hoan, City Hall, Milwaukee, Wis.