

# NEW LEADER

With Which  
Is Combined

THE AMERICAN APPEAL

Founded by  
Eugene V. Debs

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## END THE DOLE TO POLITICIANS!

### Old Party Parasites Take Billions From Public Funds While the Unemployed Workers Are Denied Relief

BY JAMES ONEAL

IN all the discussion regarding relief for the working class, one phase of capitalist politics has not been considered. There are vast funds now available which are used to support parasites. Get rid of the parasites and this will release large sums for relief of farmers and workers.

The vermin consists of fat politicians who hold useless public jobs. All sorts of parasite jobs have been created. New York City is one example. It swarms with rats fed from the public funds. Every other city supports them. They hold useless jobs and are paid out of public funds to serve the parties of capitalism.

Lecturing at Columbia University in 1909, Henry Jones Ford showed that the increase in the costs of the Federal Government since its origin exceeded the increase in population. The increase of ordinary expenses, excluding interest on the public debt but including pensions and cost of public works, from 1878 to 1908 was nearly 400 per cent while population increased less than 84 per cent.

#### The Generous Poor

This increase is abnormal. If the proportionate cost of a capitalist enterprise increased with its expansion it would become bankrupt. The explanation is largely due to the fact that the capitalist parties create useless public jobs for their brokers.

All authorities on this question agree that more politicians give full time to their machines in this country than in all other nations combined! *Here is an army of occupation fed by the masses in general, the same masses who now face starvation throughout the country.*

The per capita cost of the state governments has increased from \$4.19 in 1917 to \$11.40 in 1930. The increase in thirteen years was 342 per cent.

#### Federal Costs Go Rocketing

The rising cost of the Federal Government tells the same story. In January, 1931, it was estimated that in the twenty-year period beginning in 1911 the Federal costs increased five fold although the man-power of the nation had increased only a third and the so-called national wealth had doubled.

Had the increase been no greater than the increase in the population the budget in 1931 would have been less than a billion instead of four billion dollars. This

seems almost incredible but it is the estimate contained in an inspired dispatch from Washington.

The latest general survey of this phase of capitalist politics and government was reported by the National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., in March, 1932. That organization estimated that the combined expenditures, federal, state, and local, for the fiscal year ended in 1929, as computed by its statisticians, amounted to \$13,048,000,000.

This was an increase of 3.5 per cent, or \$439,000,000, over the preceding year. It represents a per capita cost of \$107.37, as compared with \$105.20 in the preceding year.

#### 40c on Dollar Wasted

In 16 years, from 1913 to 1929, the cost of all governments in the United States increased 347 per cent while, in the same period, the "national income" increased 148 per cent and the population only 25.9 per cent. In other words, *governmental expenditures grew more than twice as fast as "national income" and more than three times as fast as the population!*

This paying out of booty to parasites has alarmed even many who occupy office by the grace of capitalist politics. The National Association of State Auditors, Controllers and Treasurers, meeting in New York City late in 1930, gave some consideration to this problem. The president declared that at least 40 cents of every tax dollar collected in the United States is wasted and that the governments are overmanned by 25 per cent!

This two-party nursing of Republican and Democratic parasites brought threats of tax strikes in recent years. One speaker over the radio recently compared the state-kept vermin to the old nobility of France and England whose gouging brought revolutions to both countries. However, there is no general recognition of the fact that capitalist politics is responsible for it.

#### The Vermin Multiplies

In all the states the working farmers are feeding swarms of these party cooties who find soft berths in the county governments. In the days of poor roads and before the building of railroads the numerous county governments were necessary. Today with the automobile they are unnecessary. From two to five of the average counties can be consolidated into one, eliminating hundreds of cooties in each of these consolidations and releasing funds that would be available for social services of benefit to farmers and workers.

Wheeler McMillen in his book, "Too Many Farmers," gives some attention to this cootieism. He

writes that in Georgia there is a mania for "subdividing counties to create new ones" and the state now has three times more counties than are necessary. "Local politicians, desiring office and power, fostered legislation to create new counties in which they hoped to hold office."

In Georgia the cooties do not even attempt to conceal their itching palms. Everywhere the farmers are afflicted with bug parasites that eat their crops but here is a parasite that is left untouched by the spraying of poison in their fields.

#### A Revolt in Tennessee

In Tennessee the masses in two counties made a raid on the party cooties and exterminated some of them. They compelled the union of the two counties into one and abolished no less than 31 offices and salaries, together with rents and other useless expenses.

In the struggle to accomplish this the lines were drawn between a handful of cooties and the masses. Out of 1,100 voters who voted to consolidate only 70 opposed it and most of these were office-holders and their relatives or those who hoped to become office-holders.

In all the states there is a large swarm of these county cooties who are about as useful as the city cooties that have been spawned by capitalist politics. Into their pockets flow hundreds of millions of dollars annually which if available today would go far towards financing old age pensions, crop insurance, and unemployment relief.

#### Drive the Parasites Out!

If the working farmers and the workers of the cities are robbed by an exploiting class of owners of the means of production, distribution and transportation, the gouging does not end there. *Having parted with the values they have produced in their respective industries they are then pounced upon by the party vermin hatched and nourished by capitalist politics.*

Thus the soft berths of the cooties in the city, county, state, and Federal governments are to them something like investment swindles in oil and other bogus enterprises. It is a degraded commerce in public offices.

A Socialist triumph in any of these divisions of government will have to take this cootieism into account. Wherever Socialist power is obtained it will have to undertake the rooting out of the cooties.

Like the old nobility of France fleeing before the enraged masses of Paris in the French Revolution, these parasites, now supping in their thieves' dens while the jobless starve, will be driven out by determined workers and their loot will be used for social and humane purposes.



# NEW LEADER

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

JAMES ONEAL, Editor

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SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1932

## Benjamin Schlesinger

THE death of Benjamin Schlesinger, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, came as a shock to his many friends and comrades. Ben Schlesinger came to the United States from Lithuania in 1891 and as a boy plunged into the labor and Socialist movement. As a garment worker he was swallowed up in the pestilent sweatshop, the horrors of which seared his soul and made him a crusader against its slavery.

Schlesinger gave years of his labor to inspiring the garment workers to revolt. There is little doubt that his sweatshop life and the overstrain of those years of agitation brought on the complication of diseases that culminated in his death. There was something sad in his features, something wistful and tragic that was suggestive of nearly two decades of struggle before the garment workers emerged in a fighting trade union of their class.

In the past ten years the fatal disease that finally struck him down sapped more and more of his vitality. Schlesinger plodded on in his work, eager to serve the workers he loved, but the pulse beat fainter with each passing month. Now he is gone, mourned by thousands who fought the good fight for the slaves of the old sweatshop regime.

Good bye, Ben. Your spirit lingers with us. Your wan face and your frail body and your unconquerable soul will not be forgotten. You have earned the right to rest; may you sleep well.

## The Negro Workers

THE National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has given first place in its program to the statement that "the Negro as a worker has interests identical with those of white workers. With them he demands the redistribution of present wealth by the systematic taxation of large incomes and the future conduct of industry for public weal and not for private profit."

The program goes on to protest against discrimination by trade unions and society in general against Negroes with which every Socialist and progressive union man will agree. What is of interest to us is the leading statement that the white and black workers have interests in common. For decades Socialists have emphasized this and we are glad to observe that this influential Negro organization has adopted this view.

On the other hand its officials will be before the conventions of all parties urging declarations in support of its complete program. In so doing the association will abandon the logic of its own declaration. The capitalist system fosters the discrimination of which it complains and that discrimination will survive so long as capitalism survives. The parties of capitalism will never subscribe to the fundamental view that the interests of black and white workers are the same.

The Socialist party is the party of the whole working class, men and women, black and white, of all nationalities and tongues. These masses have common interests against the ruling and possessing classes, even against the few Negro capitalists who exploit their own workers. And that is the Socialist position.

Material advancement has its share in moral and intellectual progress. Becky Sharp's acute remark that it is not difficult to be virtuous on ten thousand a year has its application to nations; and it is futile to expect a hungry and squalid population to be anything but violent and gross.—Huxley.

## The Power Monarch Rules the Senate

ONCE it was property in land and slaves that ruled at Washington. Railroad property took over the job during the Civil War and steel property followed close behind with textiles as an associate partner. Copper, sugar and oil rose to assert their claims which were conceded. For more than a decade property in electric power has moved far to the front and in alliance with high finance may be accepted as the ruling sovereign.

Many members of the Upper Diet at Washington pay homage to the new monarch. There are about 24,000,000 consumers of electricity in the United States, the bulk of them belonging to the working masses. Then a few mighty monarchs of electric power. The administration wants money to keep the governing apparatus going. Shall the monarchs or the 24,000,000 provide the cash?

The 24,000,000 have votes but little cash. The monarchs have mountains of cash but few votes. A dreadful situation with an election due in November, but noble Senators bearing the collar of the ruling form of property did their duty. The 24,000,000 will be taxed but factories and other industrial users who buy 65 per cent of all electric current are left tax-free. So King Power through his peers orders the taxmen to make the 24,000,000 pay the bill.

## The City of Craft And the Starving

ITEMS from the starving front. New York papers carry advertisements of workers willing to work for room and board. More than 20,000 children in New York City have been turned over to institutions and boarding houses because parents cannot feed them. Unless the economic situation changes, the Welfare Council states, \$50,000,000 more of the city's funds will have to be appropriated for the jobless. Aid for the soldiers who fought for the "freedom of the world" has increased 600 per cent in two years. Various sections of a bonus army are arriving in Washington.

But others are happy. Mayor Walker gets farther and farther from the breadlines as mysterious incomes in addition to his official salary are revealed in the Seabury investigation. His brother, Dr. Walker, in a period of four years has banked over \$431,000, the income from split fees with physicians who enjoy a monopoly of treating injured city employees. The dirty mess of Tammany rule and the itching palms of its heelers are flaunted in the faces of the masses for weeks.

If the volcano of suffering explodes it can take one or two courses. If intelligent it can stage a political revolution by carrying the city for Socialism in November or it can burst into some form of elemental fury to be suppressed by clubs and tear gas. Socialist work has never been so essential as now.

## Vicious Anti-Communist Bill Passes the House

THE House has approved the Fish Dies bill for the exclusion and deportation of alien Communists. It is impossible to summarize this vicious bill but under its terms the alien Communist who advocates force to overthrow governments can be deported while Russian czarists who favor force in overthrowing the Soviet Union can be admitted to the United States! The American government which had its origin in the overthrow of "constituted authority, or social order," decrees that its own origin is condemned!

That may be stupid legislation but it is not in conflict with the interests of our ruling classes. Moreover, if the bill becomes a law it will prove a dragnet that will gather in others. It prohibits support of "a system based upon common ownership of property and abolition of private property." This includes Socialism and any philosophy that leads to Socialism if by "abolition of private property" is meant the firing of the present owners of the means of production and distribution. No movement advocates the abolition of all private property although capitalism is rapidly

abolishing private property for the overwhelming majority.

This malign bill must be watched. Its provisions could also be used to deport alien members of unions on strike.

## Two Soldier Marches, In 1917 and 1932

IN 1917 the war god roared and soldiers were on transports on their way to Europe to make us all safe for democracy. In 1932 ragged and hungry soldiers to the number of 7,000 march into Washington to "collect our back wages." The politicians are frightened and yet some use the demonstration for their own purposes. Senator Thomas of Oklahoma, voting to shift the taxing of the power gang to the 24,000,000 users of electricity, a few hours later posed for a photograph with a group of these soldier outcasts. That photo should be useful in gathering some working class votes.

On the other hand Senator Robinson and some other Bourbon Democrats roar "Communism." That a few Communists have marched is certain. No doubt Wobblies and Socialists and a few Farmer-Laborites will also be found crowded in the "jungle camps" of Washington as well as "loyal" veterans. The huddled man in the White House is peeved as the hour approaches for the House vote on the bonus bill next Monday.

These soldiers, however, would do better to work for general relief for the workers than for a special gift for themselves. What we face is not a problem that affects the soldier section of the workers but one that affects the whole working class.

## Liberalism at a Death's Head Dinner

AMERICAN liberalism yoked itself to the imperialist bayonets of Woodrow Wilson in 1917. It came out of the World War spattered with filth and blood and since then it has been trying to clean its soiled garments. Last Monday in London the modern disciples of Jeremy Bentham commemorated his memory at a dinner. Bentham's skeleton, clothed in garments he wore a 100 years ago, was seated at the feast.

Bentham was the father of the liberal creed. Some of the most cutting of the satirical passages of Marx were directed at Bentham and his "philosophy." Bentham gave a liberal dressing to the rising capitalist class in England. All of those bogus "freedoms" associated with capitalism became holy writ for Bentham and his followers. Back of all this were women and children tied to carts in the mines, the early horrors of factory exploitation, and the increasing control of Parliament by the new ruling class.

A century later Bentham's skeleton is dragged out of its closet to sit at a banquet of those who honor him and his views. The capitalist world is in convulsions. The various "freedoms" of Bentham have grown into the monstrous absurdities, the stupidities of a decayed capitalism and the measureless suffering of the working masses.

That death's head grinning at liberals who gulped rich foods is symbolic of modern liberalism. In his will Bentham ordered his entrails to be removed and his body embalmed. Liberalism has also been disemboweled and its life has disappeared.

## Germans to Again Vote Next July

THE general German elections to the Reichstag will be held on July 31 and the Fascists still make gains in Diet elections. In the conservative agricultural state of Mecklenburg-Schwerin last Sunday they made big gains. In the previous election, 1929, the National Mecklenburgers obtained 23 seats, the Socialists 20, the Communists 3 and the Fascists 2. On Sunday the Fascists carried 29 out of 58 seats, the Socialists 18, the Nationalists 5, the Communists 4, Mecklenburgers and a Burgher group one each. The total strength of Socialists and Communists is only one less but the middle groups, as in other elections, went over to Fascism. On the other hand Socialists regard it as a good omen that

in a local election in Bräulage (Brunswick) their vote increased a few hundred and the Fascist vote declined in the same proportion.

In Prussia where the Fascists made heavy gains they failed to carry a motion to elect the Premier by a plurality instead of a majority by a vote of 212 to 208. Even if they are aided by their smaller allies now the Fascists cannot muster enough votes out of the 423 in the Diet to control. Because of the deadlock it is rumored that President Hindenburg may appoint a federal commissioner for Prussia. While he has this power under certain conditions Centrists and Socialists declare that in the present case it would be an illegal use of this power. Will July be Red or White?

## In the Background Of Jap Imperialism

JAPANESE popinjays leading conscripts to the front to expand the rule of Japanese bankers and capitalists in Manchuria have had the front pages in the newspapers for months. The background of desolation and hunger upon which this costly militarism is loaded is revealed by a Tokyo correspondent of the New York Times.

In four provinces covering 50,000 square miles masses of workers are plunged into a hell. We quote: "The villagers are almost without money, trade being conducted largely by barter. . . . The people are reduced to eating the rough grain usually reserved for chicken feed and are cooking up and eating the dried fish used for fertilizer and bean cake customarily fed to cattle. . . . The reports say that girls as young as 15 are being sold for \$200 each. . . . The debts in one district are estimated to average \$700 a family. Collection of taxes in many districts appears hopeless. Silk filature plants which have been forced to close in Niigata Prefecture are said to owe \$700,000 in back wages."

Whether capitalism and imperialism functions through a monarchy or a republic this hideous background is the same.

## That "Revolutionary" Outbreak in Spain

LATEST news from Spain regarding the sabotage and running amuck of gunmen in the southern provinces last week indicate that powerful land owners have been financing this work. They "saw an opportunity to end the second republic," cables a New York Times correspondent from Seville, "as the first was felled by creating such a state of anarchy that a dictatorship would be an imperative necessity. Accustomed to the unlimited power of a sixteenth century system, the southern barons, some of whose lands are so extensive they cannot inventory them, tried twentieth century methods of revolution. The great dons paid out money nobly and carelessly although abortively."

It appears that small bands of gunmen would arrive at a village and announce a day's strike or a "vacation." There were always some persons to respond. The gunmen would then attempt to sack the local bank or to burn a church or to raid local stores. This was the "revolutionary" movement of last week but civil guards armed with carbines have seized most of the gunmen and the landed gentry are now on the defensive. The sooner the great estates are broken up the better will it be for the workers of Spain.

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 red pencil or red ink. Manuscripts that cannot be used will not be returned unless return postage is enclosed.

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# War Danger in the Far East

## Socialist International Calls on Workers To Fight Any Attack Against Russia

At its meeting in Zurich on May 19th and 20th the Executive of the Labor and Socialist International passed the following resolution:

JAPAN, led by her imperialists and by a military caste which dominates and stifles the political liberties and rights of the workers, is making armed attacks upon China. At the present moment Japanese armies are concentrated on the frontiers of the Soviet Union. This is a menace to the peace of the world to which the workers of all countries will not remain indifferent.

The International declares that the complaisance and the complicity of certain Great Powers have made it possible for Japan to avoid the obligations which she assumed by joining the League of Nations and adhering to the Pact of Paris.

These Powers have undermined the authority of the League of Nations by failing to apply the sanctions of the Covenant against Japan, which refused the arbitration demanded by China and concentrated armed forces in Shanghai as well as in Manchuria.

### NO COUNTER-REVOLUTION

The L.S.I. calls upon all its affiliated Parties to bring pressure to bear upon their governments so that they may cease to make a mockery of the undertakings which they themselves have given to secure respect for peace in the face of an aggressor.

But the L.S.I. realizes the weaknesses of the majority of the Governments represented at Geneva and the reasons for their complicity, and intends to appeal to the organized workers themselves to take action.

A war by Japan against the Soviet Union could not do otherwise than assist the counter-revolution, not merely in Soviet Russia but throughout the world.

A Japanese attack upon Soviet Russia is capable of causing a world war.

### THE DEMANDS ON JAPAN

The workers will not allow themselves to be led into such a war. They will declare that every effort must be made to oppose this threatened attack and expose Japan to the moral condemnation of the whole world.

They demand:

1. The immediate and unconditional evacuation of Shanghai and Manchuria by the Japanese forces.
2. In the event of a refusal, the withdrawal of all ministers and ambassadors from Japan.
3. If Japan refuses to give the satisfaction necessary for the maintenance of peace the application of economic and financial sanctions.

### TO THE DEFENSE OF RUSSIA

If, in spite of everything, Soviet Russia should continue to be threatened by the military preparations of Japan the L.S.I. will appeal to the International Federation of Trade Unions for joint action by the two Internationals in opposing to the utmost the production, embarkation and transport of all munitions of war, and the despatch of any war material and goods for Japan, and in carrying out a boycott of all ships coming from and going to Japan.

If the Soviet Union is attacked the workers will declare their solidarity with the Soviet Union in its defense, and at the same time will denounce this attack as a gross violation of peace.

They will fight against every extension of the war, as they will fight against all attempts to involve other countries in the war against Soviet Russia.

In the event of Soviet Russia being forced to defend itself against an attack the L.S.I. relies upon all its affiliated parties which carry on their activities within the frontiers of the Soviet Union to conform to the guiding principles of the Berlin resolution, and to oppose all separatist actions and risings which would



The Vagabond King

Drawn by Carroll

result in the paralysis of the defence of the Soviet Union against Japanese aggression.

The L. S. I. moreover declares that the more the policy of the Government of the Soviet Union facilitates the active participation of all the Socialist forces of the country in the defense of the Russian Revolution the better will the defense of the Soviet Union be ensured.

For the Socialists of all countries the question of a new war is a question not merely of the defence of the interests of individual countries, but of the interests of the working class and humanity as a whole.

All particular tasks must be subordinated to the goal of international Socialism, which is identical with peace.

In the event of war breaking out despite all efforts to prevent it, it will be the prime duty of the parties affected to concentrate all their efforts upon securing one international peace policy for the working class.

### EXECUTIVE OF THE LABOR AND SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL.

## Funds Needed For Councils of Unemployed

### 300 Cheer Thomas and Waldman at Rally in West Queens

FULLY recognizing the importance of carrying on activities among the unemployed, the City Executive Committee of Local New York has elected a committee consisting of Jack Altman, Samuel E. Beardsley, Robert L. Bobrick, Henry J. Rosner, Louis Sabloff and A. C. Weinfeld to co-ordinate this work during the summer months. This committee will do everything possible to

strengthen the existing Unemployed Leagues in New York City, will help to establish additional jobless leagues, arrange meetings and demonstrations and print and distribute literature among the unemployed, organized and unorganized.

The extent, however, of these activities will depend upon the funds obtained from the sale of the 10 cent and 25 cent coupons issued by the Emergency Conference on Unemployment. Thus far, as a result of several months' work, 15 Unemployed Leagues with a membership of about 1,500 have been organized. They have sent representatives to Board of Estimate hearings and have participated in unemployment demonstrations. Undoubtedly as their numbers grow they will be an important factor in compelling public officials to grant larger appropriations and in helping to bring about unemployment insur-

ance and shorter work week legislation.

#### 300 Meet in Queens

Socialist Party branches are urged during the next few weeks to try to dispose of the coupon books sent to them. So far returns from branches are as follows: Morningside Heights, \$5; Finnish, \$12; Astoria, \$1.35; Sunnyside, \$5; 3rd A.D., Bronx, \$2.45; 7th A.D., Bronx, \$6.25; 8th A.D., Bronx, \$4.30; Boro Park, Kings, \$3.20; Midwood, \$13.45; Williamsburg, Jewish, \$5; 18th A.D., Branch 1, Kings, \$3.20; 18th A.D., Branch 2, Kings, \$5; 21st A.D., Kings, \$5; 2nd A.D., Jewish, Kings, \$1.

If a few active members in each branch will take these coupon books and dispose of them, the money to finance this vital work will be raised quickly. Organizers and secretaries: bring up the matter of the coupon booklets at your next branch meeting. Active mem-

bers: sell these 10 cents and 25 cents coupons. Those who have tried find it is easy to get small sums for a campaign for adequate relief, unemployment insurance and the six hour day and five day week. Get busy. Send funds to the office of the Emergency Conference on Unemployment, 7 East 15th street, New York City.

The Unemployed Union of Western Queens had its largest and best meeting Wednesday, June 1, at Public School 125, Woodside, when an audience of 300 greeted Norman Thomas and Louis Waldman. Both were in excellent form and delivered powerful addresses, dealing with organization and local, state and national issues. Nineteen new members joined the Unemployed Union and five applications to join the Socialist Party were received including one from Astoria and one from Jackson Heights. Darsha, in graceful dance numbers, and Frank Hayes,

with especially appropriate dramatic sketches, contributed to the enjoyment of the occasion. Other speakers were A. C. Weinfeld, Mr. Rodgers and George Field, who acted as chairman and who was chiefly responsible for the most successful meeting ever arranged under the auspices of the Sunnyside Branch. A summary of actions taken by the Unemployed Union was distributed.

- DO YOU WANT TO INCREASE THE INTEREST IN SOCIALISM?
- DO YOU WANT TO INCREASE THE SOCIALIST PARTY VOTE AND MEMBERSHIP?
- DO YOU WANT PEOPLE TO KNOW WHAT THE SOCIALIST PARTY IS DOING IN THE PRESENT CAMPAIGN?
- SELL THE NEW LEADER AT ALL YOUR MEETINGS. PLACE AN ORDER TODAY FOR WEEKLY BUNDLE OF THE NEW LEADER.



# Use the Nation's Wealth For Its Producers

By James H. Maurer  
(Socialist Candidate for  
Vice-President)

Address of Acceptance by the Socialist Party Candidate for  
Vice-President Over National Radio Hook-Up

ONE hundred and fifty years ago, when this republic came into existence, we had a population of 4,000,000, an annual income approximating \$400,000,000 and a national wealth of \$500,000,000. Ox-carts, stage coaches and canal boats were the means of transportation.

Much has happened since then. The population in 1930 was about 120,000,000 with an annual income of about \$90,000,000,000 and a national wealth of approximately \$375,000,000,000. While our population has increased thirty fold, the annual income has increased 195 times and the national wealth is nearly 770 times as great as it was a century and a half ago.

If this annual income of \$90,000,000,000 in 1930 had been equally distributed to the head of each family of say only four to a family, each family would have had an income of \$3,000, and the national wealth of \$375,000,000,000 divided in a similar manner would mean that each family would be the possessor of \$12,000 worth of property. But by consulting the income tax returns we know that only about 3,000,000 out of our 120,000,000 population had annual incomes of \$3,000 and over, and among this group were 20,000 with incomes of \$50,000 and over, 1,357 with incomes of over a quarter of a million, and 500 with incomes of a million and over, and 10 with average incomes of \$8,900,000 each.

While this great wealth was created collectively it surely does not require much of a scholar to see who it was created for. Surely not for the remaining 117,000,000 of our population who created it and whose annual incomes shrank from less than \$3,000 to nothing.

## Who Gets the Lion's Share

The wealth of this nation has increased 25 times as fast as our population. Are the workers who created this wealth 25 times as well off, or 25 times more secure against poverty and want as were our ancestors a century and a half ago? Needless for me to tell you that we are not even as well off or as secure against poverty and want as the early settlers of the ox-cart period were.

During the hand-craft and ox-cart period only three per cent of the population lived in cities and towns, 97 per cent lived upon the soil. Man filled his own stomach from his own land, clothed and housed himself with his own products and had a surplus left besides.

Compare this period of crude primitive production and distribution with our marvelous modern machine age of production and distribution. While our methods of producing and distributing the necessities and comforts of life have multiplied many fold since the hand-craft and ox-cart period, the workers now in so far as being possessors of real wealth and security against poverty and want are not as secure or as well off as were the toilers during the hand-craft and ox-cart period.

Our annual national income is \$90,000,000,000 and national wealth is \$375,000,000,000; who gets the lion's share of this wonderful income, not the workers who created it, no, by hook or crook, mostly by crook, through our so-called cherished institutions of Rent, Interest and Profit it was absorbed by less than 3,000,000 parasites, leaving the balance of our population of 117,000,000 absolutely at the mercy of their individualistic and capitalistic disease germs far more destructive to the human family than any other known pestilence that the

human family has ever been afflicted with.

## Mr. Hoover's Explanation

The parasites that absorb the lion's share of the nation's income naturally own the lion's share of the national wealth. Those who produce nothing own everything and those who produce everything own nothing. And in the face of this situation we have public officials, editors, clergymen and others who wonder why there are billionaires, and paupers, and why an industrial depression. For more than a century we were told that our salvation depended upon a high tariff. Now we are told that the high tariff is the one factor more responsible than any other for the industrial depression.

President Hoover thinks the depression is in the main due to hoarding. Others accuse the workers with being reckless spenders, and that had the workers only hoarded their earnings when they were employed instead of spending it, that now everything would be lovely. Millions are spent annually by merchants in advertising to encourage the people to spend, while bankers spend millions more advising the people not to spend but to give it to them, the bankers, that they will keep it, and sometimes they do. Others complain that there is too much government in business, that big business should be left alone. In other words be given a free hand to do as it pleases, just as if big business does not do as it pleases. A thousand excuses and explanations have been given by our so-called statesmen, capitalists, edi-

tors and big businessmen as to the causes for the industrial depression, but not one has had the courage or intelligence to tell the truth about it.

From the very inception of the government of the United States and its sub-divisions it became a battle-ground of two conflicting forces, individualism and collectivism. The individualists sought personal aggrandizement through private property at the expense of the public good, while the collectivists aimed at the greatest good to the greatest number.

## Robbery Made Legal

Thus, any institution in which money could be made was to be privately owned, while anything that was all out-go and no income was left to the government.

And in this struggle between the individualist and collectivist the individualist has won, with the seat of the government in Wall Street and its loud speaker in Washington.

They have legalized stock robbery and the exploitation of labor.

They have used the government's military power to protect their strike breakers and proclaim to the world that their strike breakers are 100 per cent American heroes, and must be protected in their inalienable right to life, liberty and their right to work and brand strikers as criminals who must be either clubbed, infuncted, deported or shot into submission and most every part of their government stands ready to obey such orders and they call it law and order. They fleeced the farmers coming and going in selling and buying; robbed them

of the fruits of their toil and farms, and call it business.

In their mad greed for personal gain they have denuded our forests, polluted our streams, arrogated unto themselves our mineral deposits and the exclusive right to the use of our rivers, streams and water power.

They have debauched our courts, corrupted our legislatures, muzzled the clergy and subsidized the press.

They glorify the killing of human beings and violation of law and call it patriotism if the crimes are committed in their interest.

With their blood-soaked dollars they have smuggled their vicious lies into our schools, colleges and universities and through these cringing satellites they have warped peoples' intellects, filled them with superstition, fear and false beliefs, and call it Christianity.

They reward mental and physical prostitution with glory and riches, while honesty, and virtue receives its reward in poverty, and call this immorality.

Theirs is the system where it is unlawful for a worker to drink beer, but considered smart when a capitalist drinks high-priced liquors.

Theirs is the system of hypocrisy where murder, robbery, suicide, prostitution, deceit and crime stalk hand in hand over the land.

## Al Capone a Piker

Jesse James, the outlaw of a half century ago, Al Capone and his gang of present day law violators, racketeers, thieves and murderers were pikers when com-

pared with the so-called eminently respectable, stock, bond and combined manipulators who by hook or crook, legally or otherwise, confiscated and took unto themselves for their own personal aggrandizement the lion's share of the nation's earning power and accumulated wealth.

And to heap insult upon injury those pirates, through their kept press, endowed colleges and their political retainers have been busy psychologizing the public to bow, crawl, cringe and respect those who rob them, and I am sorry to say that a great many poor souls with warped intellects do, and this is their rugged individualism.

The present depression is being used as an excuse by these capitalist pirates to cripple our public school system, by crying for economy; taxes must come down they say. Now as a matter of fact, tax bills have gradually been transferred as far as possible by their political government to the small home owners. The truth is, their howl about school taxes is mostly camouflage. Their real interest in public schools is to keep the workers in ignorance, so that their reign of labor exploitation and stock robbery may last a little while longer.

We hear a great deal these days about the collapse of capitalism. In my opinion capitalism has gotten beyond the collapsing stage, to me capitalism looks like a wreck.

This epoch is no different from those that have preceded it in so far as the ruling class is concerned. Every stride forward toward a higher and more humane civilization was vigorously, yes murderously opposed by the ruling parasitic class. I need but point to the old Russian Czar's government that was content to ride along in old tenth century custom, and the hundreds of thousands of martyrs who suffered and died in Siberia or in vile disease breeding dungeons, while many hundreds of thousands more were ridden down, crushed, beaten and murdered for no other reason than they dared think and reason about religious, political and industrial freedom, a higher and happier civilization.

## The Workers' Turn Has Come

And so runs the history of every other civilized nation on earth. In our own country, with all our boasted democracy we are little or no different. The freedom of the colored man from chattel slavery was met with all the opposition that the slave owning class and their retainers of the north as well as the south could muster. This struggle also had its martyrs, Wendell Phillips, Eliza Lovejoy, John Brown and thousands of others that suffered imprisonment and death for the preservation of the Union and the emancipation of the colored man.

And now comes our turn in the forward march to a higher and better civilization, the emancipation of all wealth producers, which means the birth of the cooperative commonwealth. As mentioned before the capitalist system is a wreck. It no longer functions. Its beneficiaries, retainers and professional apologists are at their wits' ends in trying to salvage something out of the wreck. Even the two billion dollar mustard plaster dote only seemed to draw more red lines in certain ledgers and make more Reds. Their system of individualism must make way for collectivism. Any system that piles up mountains of wealth and then compels those who created the wealth to suffer privation, to beg, steal or starve is not only morally criminal, but actually stupid.

We, the pioneers in the Social-

(Continued on Page Five)



Out of Surplus, Want Is Born

FP Cartoon by Jerger.



# The Increasing Need for Socialist Education

By H. M. Douty

A VERY excellent book published recently has vividly indicated the importance of workers' education to the Socialist and labor movement. Marius Hansome, in *World Workers' Educational Movements* (Columbia University Press, 1931), has brought together a vast amount of comparative material on workers' education in many lands, and has done much to clarify the problems which the movement faces. He makes clear the fact that the driving force in working class education is the concept of a new social order, and the end a more effective participation by workers in the labor movement. Hansome's book should be in the hands of everyone interested in this phase of Socialist activity.

Workers' education in the United States has lagged far behind that in most European countries. There are a number of reasons for this, but the most important is the character of our labor movement. A highly conservative type of trade unionism, sensitive to criticism and fearful of social change, cannot furnish the dynamics of a vital working class educational movement. The political unconsciousness of the workers has, of course, also been a significant retarding factor. What workers' education we do have today owes much to the pioneer efforts of the Socialist movement. Hansome writes that in this country "the more formal side of workers' education with a political emphasis dates from the founding of the Rand School." The Workers' Education Bureau, now wasting away under A. F. of L. auspices, was formed by a group having a general Socialist slant. As a result of our meager working class educational development the "broad masses," writes Hansome, "spend their spare time in commercial amusement centers which often propagandize against the true interests of the labor movement."

At the present time, in the face of wide-spread capitalist collapse, the need for a more extensive workers' educational movement becomes strikingly apparent. With discontent mounting, with a steady growth in the number of Socialist locals and party members, the necessity becomes imperative. The new additions to our party ranks are likely to become permanent only in as far as they catch the meaning and aspiration of Socialism.

There are many signs of awakening. The Rand School, of course, continues its invaluable work. The organization of Rebel Arts, especially if the movement spreads out from New York, offers the promise of the beginning of the fight for a more general Socialist culture. The Workers' Theatre has a definite place to fill. The issuance of the American Socialist Quarterly affords an outlet for theoretical discussion. Such a device as the L. I. D. lecture series is useful, and the numerous Socialist forums are valuable educational agencies.

It would be well, though, if more sustained and connected efforts could be made, particularly with regard to new members. The problem is not as serious in New York as it is elsewhere. But in places where only one or two locals exist, with no central educational agency, the problem is immediate and pressing.

What can an individual branch do, either inside or outside of New York? The problem is to make more effective workers for the Socialist and labor movements. The branch has limited funds, and the workers have limited time. Under these conditions there is one obvious thing the

## A Suggested Program for Party Branches to Stimulate the Development of Workers' Study Classes

branch can do. It can organize a weekly study class in Socialist theory and tactics. Wherever possible, a competent party comrade should have charge of the class. If a party comrade is not available, a college professor of labor problems, for example, may possibly be induced to undertake the work.

Let us suppose that the class continues for twelve weeks, or, in other words, that twelve one-and-a-half or two hour periods are utilized. In this limited time there will be no chance to indulge in frills; a straight Socialist study course should be given. Even so, the Socialist movement is so many-sided that the choice of subjects will present serious difficulties. The following outline is given for what it is worth. The numbers refer to class meetings:

1. For the sake of historical perspective, the first meeting should be devoted to a discussion of the forces which opened up the modern capitalist era. This would involve a consideration of the changes in the economic processes, the new alignment of classes, and an analysis of the changed status of the workers. American experience should be emphasized. Much material could be gathered from Oneal's *Workers in American History* and from Ware's *Industrial Worker, 1840-1860*, to mention only two books.

2. The era of utopian Socialism. Perhaps an analysis of Owen's ideas would best serve the purpose, aided by a brief survey of utopianism in this country.

3-4-5. The origin of modern Socialism; the end of utopianism; the basic theories of Marxism. An intensive study of Engels' little book, *Socialism: Utopian and Scientific*, with the introduction omitted, would be useful.

6-7. The development of modern Socialism at home and abroad. A consideration of the factors which have retarded Socialist development in the United States.

8-9. The rise of trade unionism, particularly since the eighteenth century. The relation between the economic and political movements of labor should be stressed.

10-11-12. Present-day problems: the Russian revolution and the rise of Communist parties; differences between the Socialist and Communist movements; the world break-down of the capitalist system; the need for militant working class action; the strategy of the Socialist Party in 1932.

This outline is suggestive only. Undoubtedly additions and omissions could be made. A basic course of this kind, however, would make Socialism a more vital and tangible movement for those workers who are still uncertain of the road they should travel. It should not be necessary to men-

tion, of course, that mere lectures are not enough; the fullest possible participation by the workers in the class, through discussion and reading, should be secured.

A class in current events is another excellent educational device. Here the material is immediate and concrete. An analysis of the disarmament conference, the Japanese imperialist venture in China, the nature of Hoover's rugged "reconstruction" measures, etc., from a Socialist point of view will do much to improve Socialist thinking and action. There are other courses that the individual branch may find it possible to undertake.

In some cities the Socialists may be able to broaden their educational work. The city central trade union bodies, or at least a number of local A. F. of L. unions, may be persuaded to help in the establishment of evening classes for workers. This would be all to the good. One of the first contacts the writer had with the labor movement was through an evening labor college, supported by the city central body, and made up of unionists, Socialists, and even some wobblies.

This is a critical period. Socialism must be spread among the workers. Each party member should be familiar with Socialist fundamentals, and every opportunity must be seized to reach

non-members. There is nothing new in this contention, but it must be continually reemphasized. This article suggests a few things that can be done in places without a Rand School. Even in New York more branch educational work could be carried on. I would suggest that those locals which are doing effective educational work retail their experiences through the columns of *The New Leader*.

## Maurer's Address Of Acceptance

(Continued from Page Four)

ist movement here in the United States, struggling to bring about the great change from individual ownership of the means by which we live at the expense of the public good, over to collective ownership for the greatest good for the greatest number, also like all other forward and humanitarian movements that preceded us, we too have our martyrs, our beloved 'Gene Debe, Mooney and Billings, Sacco and Vanzetti, and thousands of others who have suffered persecution, prosecution, imprisonment and death and for no other reason than because they dare think and hope for industrial freedom, the right to life, liberty and happiness.

### Join the Socialist Party

The various representatives of our governments in the United States, local, state and federal, loyal as they are to the system of private ownership of the means by which we live, many evidently do not know and those who may know are too cowardly to admit they do know, that this country is no longer an ox-cart country, that things have changed during the past hundred and fifty years, when the combined wealth of the nation was only \$500,000,000, and that now we have one family living in Pennsylvania reputed to be worth between \$8,000,000,000 and \$10,000,000,000, and a national wealth of \$375,000,000,000. The political flunkies of the owning class may or may not know, and some of the dissatisfied ones who may know believe that there is a short cut out. Their remedies usually are, elect the best or good men, the lesser of two evils. Others advocate a new party with catchy reform platform that to the average mind sounds radical, but care is always taken not to make it sound radical enough to knock the parasites from labor's backs or to stop the robbery of labor.

No, comrades, none of that reform dope for us. The task before us is the reconstruction of society, and this job permits of no short cuts to success. We must build on the solid rock of scientific Socialism.

In this grand forward march of ours, we Socialists naturally expect to be met with tremendous opposition from not only the robber class but the ignorant whose minds have been poisoned. We shall not turn our backs to the enemy, but meet them face to face. Their weapons may be injunctions, clubs, prisons and bullets. Our weapons will be ballots. Come, fellow workers of the world, no matter what your color, creed or nationality may be, forget petty differences, but remember that you are a worker, no matter whether you render mental or physical service, you are a worker, and as such belong to the working class. Join with the political party of your class, the Socialist Party. Do so and we shall march in one solid phalanx roughshod over our robber enemies on to victory and the cooperative commonwealth. Then and not until then will there be peace, good will and happiness on earth.

## The Workers in Turbulent Chile Character of Present "Socialist" Revolt is Undefined

By William M. Feigenbaum

THE revolt in Chile is widely advertised as a Socialist revolution; maybe so, and maybe it is just another military revolt, so typical of Latin America, in which one set of grafters is ousted to make way at the trough for the feet of another set of grafters.

It is true, however, that there is and has long been a genuine revolutionary movement in that distant country. It has been confused, it has been muddled, it lost much of its effectiveness by reason of its confusion and lack of unity, but it has made itself felt, and it is not at all impossible that ambitious politicians have flattered and catered to that revolutionary movement in order to get into office.

The movement in that country dates back to 1887. It has been in turn a pure-and-simple trade union movement, affiliated with the Pan American Federation of Labor, a Socialist party, a Communist party, an I. W. W. movement, and a mixture of all of them. It has been represented in the Chamber of Deputies off and on since 1894; it has taken the form of a well-organized and disciplined Socialist Labor Party, and at other times it has been a great mass of confused radical and revolutionary elements.

### The Racial Composition

The Chilean revolutionary movement has always been definitely proletarian, but it seems to have suffered from lack of informed leadership that would give it a definite character.

Unlike most of the Latin nations, Chile's population is not a mixed Indian race. There are three definite race strains that have not mixed very much, the Castilian Spanish, the Araucanian Indians and the Germans. The Araucanians are Indians of the highest type of intelligence and energy, descendants of the fierce warriors who fought off the invasions of Almagro, chief lieutenant

of Pizarro, the only Indians who were able successfully to stand off the Spanish. Hence, the Indian strain in Chile does not consist of beaten, cowed and almost inarticulate peasants, as is the case in Central America, Bolivia, Peru and all other Latin countries where the population is overwhelmingly Indian.

The Spanish strain in Chile is almost pure Castilian; and the Germans, centering around the beautiful city of Valdivia, have made their characteristic contribution to an alert, wideawake people. There is also a strong Irish and English strain, as evidenced by the fact that the Chilean national hero is General Bernardo O'Higgins, and that there are such common names in Valparaiso and Santiago as Livingstone and Lynch.

### A National Turmoil

Chile is a long, narrow strip of country, immensely attractive to investors because of the abundance of copper and of the great nitrate deposits in the arid Tacna-Arica regions. For many years the ruling class ruled with an iron hand, as did Porfirio Diaz in Mexico, seeking to curry favor with American and British investors by keeping the workers virtually enslaved. National affairs were complicated by the terrible "War of the Pacific" with Peru half a century ago, that left its scars in the Tacna-Arica brawl until very recently.

Meanwhile, the "rotos," the "little men in brown," the "ill-smelling" proletariat, were becoming restive. It was among them that the revolutionary movement sprang up. With little contact with any other movement, except for financial aid from the well-informed Argentine Socialist party, it grew up almost as a weed.

There is no space here to give details of the substantial though occasional political successes of the movement, and of the ousting of elected representatives; of the great strikes and the massacre of

workers and the torture of their leaders; of the political career of Don Arturo Alessandri, elected President as the Friend of the Rotos, who was later deposed and exiled to Juan Fernandez—Robinson Crusoe's Isle—by the militarists under Carlos Ibanez. It is enough to report that the country, with its highly industrialized working class, has been in a continual state of turmoil and that the master class, serving British and American copper and nitrate interests, has been peculiarly vicious in its suppression of the masses.

### Leadership Lacking

In 1924 over 300,000 "rotos" were organized and thus automatically became "obereros," or laborers, a higher social class. They were well led, and they held vast and effective demonstrations. In their confusion, however, they adopted as their battle-cries, "Viva el Lenin," "Viva el Trotsky," "Long live our Comrades, Sacco and Vanzetti." It seems that there was no one great leader like the Spanish Pablo Iglesias to lead them and organize them into a substantial, well-informed, disciplined national labor and political movement. Confused and inchoate as they were, they were easily broken up and suppressed by the Ibanez reactionaries.

It may be that the Davila junta recognizes the facts and is genuinely determined to work with the masses; it may be that they merely took the nearest stick with which to beat their enemies. It may be that they are genuine Socialists, as are the leaders of the Spanish revolution; and again they may be just mouthing phrases, as does Hitler, with which to capture the support of the cruelly suppressed masses.

Time will tell; it is a fact worth noting, however, that back of the revolt is a long and exciting history, often glorious and always tragic, of a working class struggling to be free of capitalist oppression in its worst form.



# Thousands Mourn Ben Schlesinger's Death

THE needle trades workers of New York and Chicago turned out in great masses this week to demonstrate publicly their sorrow at the death on Monday of Benjamin Schlesinger, one of the cornerstones of trade unionism in the nation, and in particular in the ladies garment industry. President of the International Ladies Garment Workers at his death and for many years previous, Schlesinger was not only mourned by the workers for whom he had directly fought but by the entire American labor and Socialist movement. Schlesinger died in a Denver sanitarium.

Following a demonstration in Chicago, the body of the deceased labor leader was brought to New York, his native city. Here one of the most striking demonstrations ever seen in the city took place. First at the headquarters of the International, at 3 West 16th street, services were conducted by the union. More than 10,000 workers surrounded the building flowing over into Fifth avenue nearby. They listened solemnly to warm eulogies paid by co-workers of Schlesinger in the labor movement. Loud speakers carried the orations to the crowds in the streets.

Then followed a procession to the Forward Building, the center of Jewish Socialist and labor activities in the nation.

Here outstanding leaders of the Socialist party, of trade unionism, and of the Workmen's Circle added their tributes. As The New Leader goes to press, a funeral demonstration of scores of thousands of workmen was being witnessed in the East Side as the body of Schlesinger was taken to Mount Carmel Cemetery for interment.

Schlesinger died at 4 o'clock Monday morning in Cragmor Sanitarium in Denver at the age of 55. He arrived at the sanitarium

last Friday to undergo treatment for tuberculosis and apparently overtaxed his strength in making the long trip from New York. He suffered a hemorrhage from which he did not recover.

The body was taken East immediately by his son, Abraham, who had accompanied Schlesinger there.

Labor leaders in Chicago Monday paid tribute to Schlesinger, who was a former Chicagoan. His body arrived there Tuesday afternoon and was escorted to the Labor Lyceum, where memorial services were held.

Speakers included John Fitz-Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor; Edward Nockles, secretary and treasurer of the federation, and Sam Levin, manager of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. After the services the funeral party left for New York.

From 8 to 11 A.M., Thursday, the body will lay in state for union members at the auditorium of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, 2 West 16th street. Eulogies were delivered by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor; David Dubinsky and Salvatore Ninio, secretary-treasurer and vice-president, respectively, of the garment union, and Morris Hillquit.

At noon the body was taken to the Forward Hall on East Broadway, where a public funeral was held. Addresses were made by Norman Thomas, Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Abraham Cahan, editor of The Jewish Daily Forward; B. C. Vladeck, business manager of the same paper, and Joseph Weinberg, of the Workmen's Circle.

#### Born in Lithuania

Born in Kaidan, Lithuania, Dec. 25, 1878, Schlesinger came to the United States at the age of 15



Benjamin Schlesinger

and went to work as a machine operator on cloaks and suits. In a few years his energies in organizing the workers in this industry were rewarded by a position in the union and, except for a few sorties into the newspaper publishing field, he remained until the end of his life an active union officer.

Schlesinger was known for his leadership of some of the largest strikes in the cloak and suit industry, including the walkouts of 1916 and 1920, and for his handling of strikes in the dress industry. He was always chosen by the organization to lead negotiations for renewal of agreements in the industry. His friends declared yesterday his indomitable energy kept him at his tasks when his physical organism was all but worn out.

The veteran leader received a demonstration of affection and confidence last month that touched him deeply. Despite his illness and against his doctor's orders he went to Philadelphia to attend the biennial convention of the union and was re-elected to the presidency.

Schlesinger's first office was as business manager of the Chicago Cloakmakers' Union at the age of 17. He helped to build the International Union with locals in the United States and Canada and was elected president nine times. From 1909 to 1912 he was manager of The New York Jewish Daily Forward after which he returned to the union until 1923 when he became resident manager of The Chicago Jewish Daily Forward.

During 1919-23 he was a member of the general executive committee of the International Clothing Workers' Federation and delegate of the American Federation of Labor to the British Trade Union Congress in 1922. He took an active part in the Socialist Labor party from 1895 to 1899 and was a member of the People's Relief Committee from 1917 to 1922. He was at one time president of the Needle Trades Workers' Alliance and a member of the Workmen's Circle and the Socialist party.

He is survived by a widow, Ray, and three children, Emil, Abraham and Bella.

Among the tributes paid to Schlesinger were:

MORRIS HILLQUIT, counsel to garment union: "In the death of Benjamin Schlesinger the American labor movement loses a leader of the best and highest type. He combined in an unusual degree the qualities of pure idealism with practical resourcefulness and a single-minded devotion to the cause of the laboring people. To the men and women in the women's garment industry he will remain irreplaceable. During a period of twenty years, with few short breaks, he guided their destinies as president of their organization, as their champion in all struggles and counselor in all difficult situations. The evolution of the women's clothing

industry from the disgraceful conditions of the sweatshop days to the present state of relative decency and ordered relations was to a considerable extent due to his tireless efforts."

NORMAN THOMAS: "I have just seen the sad news that Benjamin Schlesinger is dead. While not entirely unexpected this news comes as a great shock. Not only the International Ladies Garment Workers Union but the whole labor movement has suffered a loss that is almost irreparable. Benjamin Schlesinger's name is associated with the heroic days when the sweated workers in the women's garment trade became organized. He was their leader in winning victory after victory. The Communist split and changes in the nature of the industry brought evil days. Mr. Schlesinger resigned and was for some years out of the harness. A few years ago in response to an insistent demand he returned again to the presidency. He found the union in bad shape because of internal and external difficulties and especially because of Communist mismanagement of a great strike in the trade. Under his leadership in spite of the depression the union has made much progress in reasserting its hold in the industry as a whole. This progress is the more remarkable because within the last two or three years Mr. Schlesinger has had to work against the handicap of a chronic illness which he well knew could have only a fatal termination. His struggle to carry on has been a gallant and an inspiring thing to all of us who knew him. To his family and to his union, which was dearer to him than life itself, I send my very deep sympathy."

## THE NEW LEADER FORUM

### EDITORIAL NOTE

We again notify our readers to be brief and to confine their communications to current questions and issues. The first letter below had to be cut one-half to comply with this rule. Moreover, we need all the space possible to give attention to educational and propaganda matter. The situation throughout the United States is grave and we must make the most of our opportunities.—Editor.

### THAT REPEAL PLANK

By Owen M. Geer

Commenting on the platform adopted by the Socialist party at Milwaukee, a friend of mine said: "It sounded great until I read down to the plank on prohibition repeal. That struck a discord. It simply doesn't belong in the platform." There are many in America like him. They don't see the relationship between Socialism and the repeal of prohibition.

It is possible to live in America and believe that there is nobody except a few fanatics who desire to see the experiment of prohibition continued. But for those who spend more of their time in the hinterland west of the Hudson, know that there are still a few ordinary citizens who are deeply disturbed over the present economic situation, and who are ready to go with a party that challenges the capitalist system, who, nevertheless, do not conceive the repeal of prohibition as the signal for the economic revolution.

Perhaps the long platform got us into the debate over prohibition. If so, we would do better to cut the platform in two. Let the capitalist parties worry about what to do with prohibition. You say that's evasion? I insist that to discuss beer when people are starving is to dodge the issue. Jimmy Walker's parade would have been in better form before the depression.

Any one who knows anything about the liquor issue knows that it will not be settled by announcing a platform for repeal. It will not be settled by a referendum. Would we who are Socialists by conviction rest the case against capitalism by an appeal to the people at the present stage of Socialist thought? We seem to forget

that there are multitudes of people with whom the fight against liquor is a moral warfare, and though they may lose a single battle, their spirit is the spirit that wins wars in the long run. We forget also that the great enemy of a sober nation is the profit motive, not the appetite for booze. In that one respect, at least, the Socialists make common cause with the advocates of prohibition. In a second regard we make common cause, namely the recognition of the right and necessity for social control, where social control is wise and necessary. Prohibition of alcoholic beverages is perfectly good Socialist doctrine, if society becomes convinced of the wisdom of curbing the traffic in liquor.

The announcement that the Socialist party had come out for repeal will cost us tens of thousands of votes throughout the West, particularly among the farmers. The two old parties are canny enough to know that. Nobody wishes to follow their policy of evasion and subterfuge. But I insist that the one plank in the Socialist platform which does not sound like Socialism is the repeal plank. It is alien to the spirit of the platform. It is not what its advocates would have us think, "an honest facing of the issue." On the contrary, it smacks of the same sort of evasion that we denounce in the capitalist parties. Chicago, Ill.

### THE WET PLANK

By Julius Gerber

The party members are now called upon to vote for or against the inclusion of the wet plank in the party platform. Why such a plank in a Socialist platform? The party demands that every member of the party must support the platform and its principles. Our platform, therefore, should contain such planks as are in line with our principles.

May I ask how does the question of rum touch the principles of Socialism?

Our application reads "I, the undersigned hereby apply for membership in the Socialist party. In all my political actions while a member of the Socialist party, I agree to be guided by the Constitution, declara-

tion of principles and platform of the party." If this wet plank is to remain part of our platform, we must necessarily exclude all those from our ranks who do not believe in rum as a panacea, although they are with us on every other plank and believe in our principles, and from now on we cannot accept any one who believes in the principles of Socialism but believes also that the world would be better with a sober working class.

Is rum to be made the test for membership in the Socialist party? Or is the belief in the principles of Socialism to be the test?

I am not a dry, neither do I believe that this question of prohibition should be made an issue by the Socialist party. Our aim is to organize and educate the workers for Socialism, and drink, like religion, is and should be a matter for each person to decide for himself.

Had the party expressed its opinion on prohibition in a resolution, I would not oppose it no matter what the opinion expressed in such resolution, but it has no place in the platform of the Socialist party. Therefore, I urge all comrades to vote no on this referendum. Let's make principles and not rum the test for membership in our party.

### OBJECTS TO WET PLANK

By George H. Goebel

This is an appeal to every branch and party member in America for fair play and full discussion, and at least a couple of weeks delay in voting on the action of our national convention (by 3 majority) declaring for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

On this question the capitalist parties, for a year, have had their trickiest masters of weasel words trying to frame a "plank" and even as yet no definite wording, so loaded with dynamite do they know the question to be.

But our convention by motion allotted one hour to the question, at the end of which each proponent of a motion should have five minutes to sum up! Of that hour the only two speakers recognized (a total of ten minutes) to speak for those taking

the position that "bread and freedom" should be made the supreme issue of the party, and that we should not be divided nor diverted by effects (rather than fundamentals) such as this wet and dry question were Buick of California and myself. For the remainder of the hour (50 minutes) the chairman recognized delegates presenting the wet position in a highly distorted manner. Not satisfied with this, the chairman, in violation of the rules, at the closing of the allotted hour, added a violent wet diatribe, and refused me the closing five minutes I was entitled to as mover of the resolution—a resolution, by the way, that so far not one of our party papers has printed, despite the gravity of this question.

When I respectfully asked for my five minutes (as against their 55 minutes) the chairman not only refused, but placed me under such deep humiliation that to avoid a scene harmful to the party, I left the convention floor. The fact is that the convention itself never had a fair chance to know what it was all about—and certainly not the party membership, as the matter is now up for action by our national office (see party constitution as to possible methods).

I therefore again, on behalf of many faithful comrades who have proved their loyalty to Socialism (and who were induced to join the party on the premise it was purely an economic organization) that no member or branch vote on the repeal referendum until there be time for fuller discussion, and what the decision may mean to the party membership and the outside world from whom we must gain our strength. The adoption of the repeal resolution will mean the quiet dropping away of many fine comrades, and even entire branches and drag our candidates and speakers into unnecessary controversy.

Such affirmative action will also mean closing the ears, and a deliberate slap in the face to millions of drys, and the religious or church element to whom this question is such as some of our people can hardly comprehend—one that involves their very "soul." Let's find out who are the real

Marxians, and who are more interested in getting a drink, or keeping someone else from doing so!

The substitute I favored was as follows:

"The Socialist party deals with fundamental causes and not with effects. It holds that at this period of American and international industry, as never before in history, there is crying necessity for a political party whose unrelenting efforts shall be consecrated to the one supreme task of focusing the public mind upon the desperately tragic conditions now confronting the workers of this entire nation, and the absolute, overwhelming necessity of dealing with these economic conditions by intelligently constructive and radical methods such as only the Socialist party stands pledged to enact and enforce whatever at this moment obscures or interferes with this one supreme purpose is the enemy and can be the ruin of the workers and those who fight for them.

"Therefore the Socialist party denounces and refuses to aid the efforts of our industrial overlords and the subsidized press, grafting politicians, and insincere double dealing political parties who serve them, in their attempt to divert the attention of the people from this supreme struggle for bread and freedom to a struggle for beer. So long as there is capitalism just so long there is graft. So long as there is insecurity of life there will be craving for stimulants and narcotics, no matter how destructive or habit forming, or harmful they be.

"Under Socialism both incentive and opportunity for graft will have been eliminated and many things which now prove harmful to the individual or collective life become useful servants, or without legislation automatically fall into the discard.

"Distressed, starving workers of America, do not be diverted or divided by the 4 per cent or other 'Red Herings' of your capitalist enemies! Join with the Socialist party in one final smashing blow at that which stands between you and the real life, the ownership of the industries by a few!"



## Pent-House Revolutions

THROUGH all classes of the French people, with the ironic exception of that class which finally was to make it, there was vast talk of the Revolution long before it actually took place. There was that old chatter-box Voltaire scaring the starch out of the pretty ladies around him with his searing attacks on respected institutions. There were the Encyclopaedists, secretly aided by Madame de Pompadour, smuggling their seditious ideas throughout the kingdom, and there were hosts of younger intellectuals in every drawing-room of Paris awaiting the dawning of an Utopian Day.

In this time of hesitation through which we are going, something very like that revolutionary prelude in France is taking place in 1932 America. The other day, that bible of New York's smart set, "The New Yorker," published a drawing of a dear little penthouse chit introducing one of her boy friends to another. She is saying: "I want you to know Edgar, he's an ardent Socialist too." Get around New York a bit and you find to your mild amazement that one of the main topics of conversation at Park Avenue cocktail parties and Gramercy Square pent-houses is none other than that of Socialism. To be sure, everyone is delightfully vague about what Socialism would really mean in this country. And in most instances it is all mixed up with Communism and Anarchy. But if by any chance, you horn into one of these affairs and admit that you have been an honest to God Socialist for some time back, you will find yourself the instant object of everyone's attention and will be urged to "sit right down in that comfy chair and tell us all about it." For Socialists with time on their hands, as so many of us have now-a-days, there's occupation a-plenty in giving elementary talks on Socialism to our so-called intellectuals.

Ordinarily you would expect those professional "hard-boiled proletarians," the Communists, to emit loud hoots of derision at the idea of wasting any time on such bourgeois riff-raff as the pent-house crowd. Surprisingly enough, they now seem to be attempting to "bore from within" this outfit and it is nothing unusual to find the most granite-jawed of "agitprops" holding forth to a breathless group of stockbrokers and their sweeties in the swankiest of Mid-town speakasies. Whereas a short while ago they turned up scornful noses at the activities of the League for Industrial Democracy, now the Barricade Boys are trying to go the L. I. D. one better by getting up a students' league of their own and the great Pooh Bah of the Plebs, Bill Foster, himself, spent a lot of time lecturing to collegians on the delights of Dictatorship.

As it was in France, the masses here are preserving a silence which would make me extremely nervous, were I an upholder of the status quo. They have as yet found no spokesman to say exactly what is on their minds. Certainly the Communists would give their collective left legs to know. All of us have manifold contacts with the workers, but none of us can say which way they will jump when the lid finally blows off. There's always the chance, as Norman Thomas so wisely points out, that they may go Fascist with a bang. No doubt about it, Fascist movements whether they are taking that name or not, are making great headway in America. A short block from where this is being written in New York, the American Hitlerites gather weekly in great numbers in a big German restaurant, under their sign of the swastika. And of these the majority are from the working classes.

All of this points to the magnificent opportunity that is before us in this coming campaign to capitalize the new and far-flung interest that exists in these United States in Socialism and to resolve to give all that is in us for the building up of the Party to such strength as it has never had.

Almost every day now, the postman brings me a new plan of one sort or another for saving mankind. He has just left a missive sent all the way from India by a kindly old gentleman with a long white beard whose name sounds like a college cheer. It is Sri Sri Thakur Dayananda Deva. Some of the Communists' new rah-rah allies might try that out at their next plenum. Mr. Sri Sri has a world union scheme, which is not bad at all. It is so mixed up with religion and mysticism, however, that it is a bit over our heads, but the general idea seems to be that we should all get together. Exactly. I'm for that. The only catch is that when we do get together, we usually use meat-axes and carving-knives on one another's vitals.

I've just finished a grand book, an escape book if you will, from economic planning, current taxes and past and present debts. It's called, "I Cover the Water Front" and it's by Max Miller, ship-news reporter on the San Diego "Sun." Just random thoughts and observations of a singularly keen, hard-working reporter who takes you into a world of gulls and ships and elephant seals, as refreshing as a dive through thundering surf. The book is published by E. P. Dutton & Company.

McAlister Coleman.

## From a Labor Reporter's Note-book

By Edward Levinson

A BUNCH of boys were whooping it up in the back room of Snyder's soft drink establishment on a corner of one of Jersey City's back-streets. The nickel-in-the-slot piano clanged an ancient waltz. Jim D. of The Evening World, hazy-eyed, waltzed Rose, second name unknown, around the table. Bob M. of The Evening Journal snored an unbroken refrain from underneath the table, while on top of it the gentlemen from the Evening Sun, the Globe and the Call played an argumentative game of stud poker. At the extension of the bar which ran through the length of the front saloon and the partitioned-off back room, a reporter from an inconsequential Jersey paper pencilled a coat-of-arms for "The Association of Railway Strike Reporters." For this was the pitiless, sleepless eye of the metropolitan press watching the most important sector of the 1920 strike of 80,000 railroad workers for the enlightenment of a waiting army of millions of readers.

The railway strike of 1920, involving mostly shopmen and yardmen, was an "outlaw" strike. It had been called without approval of the union officials. The leaders of the railroad brotherhoods involved fought the strike as bitterly as did the railroads and the federal government. Mr. Wilson's attorney general, A. Mitchell Palmer, felt the strike had been engineered by the Industrial Workers of the World as part of a Communist party plot. William D. Haywood and William Z. Foster, respectively the leaders of the I. W. W. and the Communists, denied the honors, with reluctance, no doubt. The strike was not of their making, they were forced to admit.

Nevertheless, the government moved against the strike as though it were an attempt at insurrection against the established order. Federal indictments for interfering with the transportation of foodstuffs harassed the strike leaders. So complete was the atmosphere of hysteria that many believed the strike was to be the forerunner of an American counterpart to the Russian revolution. United States Senator Royal S. Copeland, then Health Commissioner in New York City, called a labor reporter reputed to be "in the know" to his office and for almost an hour, in quaking tones, solicited assurances that this was not really the beginning of a revolution. If it was, he said, he wanted to get out of office and move his family to safety.

What part did the press play in this hang-over from the war-time red scares?

The "Association of Railway Strike Reporters" was the inspiration of the labor reporter from the Evening World. Barred from the strike hall by mistrustful workers nursing many old and current grudges against the press, the men from the Manhattan press-rooms had been forced to cool their heels in discomfort on the pavement. Jim D. solved this vexing problem. Within a half hour of his arrival on Jersey's shore the first day of the assignment, he had looked up Snyder's. Finding the strikers inhospitable, he spread the word, and the center of strike interest, for the press, moved swiftly from the strike hall to the saloon.

The problem arose: How to keep the more industrious of the reporters from sneaking out and snatching up a bit of news while the other boys were resting at Snyder's. The example of the railway strikers was close at hand. The "Association of Railway Strike

Reporters" came into being. Dues were \$2 a day, which went for the drinks. Sandwiches were extra and not to be paid for out of the union treasury. Hours of serious work were cut down to practically nothing. Now and then a walking delegate was dispatched to nose among the strikers gathered outside the hall. What he came back with was the basis for the day's news. To print anything else was a violation of the by-laws of the association.

Only two exceptions were permitted. The gentleman from Mr. Villard's circumspet Evening Post insisted upon working by himself, and besides he didn't drink. He was barred from membership. Jim D. said the reporter from the Socialist Call was "expected to write a different kind of hooley." He didn't have to use the agreed story if he didn't want to.

The deadline for the noon editions approached. Jim D. deposited the painted Rose in a chair by an empty table and ordered a drink for her. He allowed the tiny piano to remain silent and broke in on the card game.

"The way I see it, it's this way," said Jim. "When the strike started a week ago there were about 10,000 men out here. Two thousand went back to work up to yesterday. That left 8,000. I heard a couple of strikers say they had landed jobs elsewhere. There must be a lot like them, say about 2,000. That leaves 6,000 still out. The men are grumbling about their leaders pulling them out at the wrong time and some of them are quietly trying to get their jobs back. There must be at least 1,000 of them. That leaves between 4,000 and 5,000 still out. I'd say about 4,000 still out. Strike started with 10,000 out and the men defiant as hell. Eight days later, there are only 4,000 left and a lot of them grumbling. That strike's going bad. That's how it looks to me."

Jim had worked on the story. That was plain. His mathematics was incontrovertible. An hour later the New York press blazoned headlines of "Dwindling Strike," "Sullen Strikers," "Strike Ranks Breaking Fast." And press wires throughout the nation had long since conveyed the same intelligence to uncomplaining ticker machines. If the strike was going bad in Jersey City, the strikers' stronghold, it must be flopping all along the line. Toward the end of the day a statement from the Railway Managers' Association confirmed this in solemn, substantial tones.

The strike was soon ended.

### Otto Bauer on Labor Music

"Thirty years of the promotion of singing by the proletarian choral societies equal thirty years of cultural work within the proletariat and for the proletariat. Right now when an unprecedented economic crisis, accompanied by an unheard of spreading of unemployment, threatens to rob countless workers of their courage and make them despondent; right now when we are waging a defensive trench warfare against a redoubtable enemy, a warfare in which we can't go over the top, but are compelled to defend every inch of ground in tireless everyday struggles; right now is when we need more than ever the swing, the inspiration, the enthusiasm, aroused by the labor choruses. Therefore, the activities of the labor singers are more essential than ever to our whole movement."

### SOCIALIST STAMP COLLECTOR

A young comrade of the British Independent Labor party wishes to exchange stamps with a member of the Socialist party of America. Address, H. G. Robinson, 91 Anerley road, London, S. E. 20, England.

## The Chatterbox

SOMETHING ought to be done about this plethora of Russian impressions by the lovely ladies of the New York press. Once every year, for a two-week stay, they are yanked out of their sob and salesgirl columns and sent over to bring back tales of culinary grief, and the three terrible runs in that "last" pair of silk stockings.

There is now a sort of progressive narration about a little bit more soap, some hot water, and an occasional bath.

Over one-sixth of the globe, one hundred and forty millions of workers and peasants, are building, pounding, sowing, reaping, hammering, hewing, sweating, molling and blundering into the most gigantic thing history has ever known. An old order has been ploughed under. The bright grain of the new plan is about to ripen. Smoke stacks are writing the dicta of industrial accomplishment on the scroll of the sky. Streams that once leaped with anarchic uselessness down the Ural steeps have been caught and tamed within Gargantuan dams. . . .

Battalions of tractors trundle forth making great swaths and drumming theme songs of creation. Armies of men and women pour in and out of huge mills and factories, and down and up out of great pits, endlessly, fervently, earnestly, going about it all as no army of toilers ever marched to and from work before.

True, there is a centralized, benevolent despotism controlling this scene of mass movement and production. True, there is much to be desired for those of us who place so much weight on personal liberty and on democracy.

But, by all the gods that be or never were, a world such as we have all dreamed and struggled for in our fondest hours is being chiseled out before our very eyes. . . . All this is taking place, and amidst of the press sips a vodka cocktail, listens to some bitter piffle from a "deceased" princess, unloosens her girdle and several globules of sentimental moisture, and sighs in the best Dostoevskian fashion. . . . She goes back to her hotel, opens up her tear-stained notebook, and for a fearful hour, her portable typewriter quivers and keens under the wrenching tragedy her fingers dribble on the prosaic keys.

Something ought to be done about teaching these same sob sisters and publicity hash slingers that the day of "interesting individuals" is done. We are living now in a mass age. Mass production, mass thinking, mass suffering, mass moving.

Who gives one stifled heave for a character-humorist such as Miss Alice Hughes of the New York Telegram made so much pathetic ado about last week, as one of her annual offerings on "What's What in Soviet Russia?" Jeb Yakovich is the writer who used to do such delightful bits of literary ga-ga only a year ago. . . . who was such a real Bohemian, who made Montparnasse whoopee while Stalin cracked the Pyatiletka nagaika, and the millions of the Soviet Union strained and sweated in the harness of creation. . . . That to Miss Hughes was idyllic, lyric, elegiac. Jeb in those days was nearest to the gods. And now that Tovarish Yakovich has turned his talent into purposeful pamphlets and his idle wit into ponderous prodding for the Five Year Plan, her idol is clay and laughter has gone out of their friendship.

Now that is just too bad for Alice in Sovietland! Jeb doesn't seem to give a hang much for the old days of cocktails and wisecracks around the samovar. It is just too sad that he has given princesses and kings such a backflip over his shoulders. He is finding greater stuff for romance and adventure in thousand acre patches of homely cabbage. And it won't be long, right here in our own Blunderland, when these delicate wanderings of our scrivening Alices will end, and there will be much less heard of singular pronouns, and a great deal more of "us" and "our," and "they" and "their." And then back through the looking-glass into the blue room of reality, they will find how cabbages have more royalty and use for human happiness than a thousand palaces crammed full of kings.

Something ought to be done about these Russian impressions, I say, even to the point of keeping the borders closed to all persons and visitors, save workers, technicians and industrial surveyors. . . . That of course would exclude not only lady newspaper columnists, but members of the American Communist party as well. A double blessing then for the work of the Soviet Union if the double exclusion were thus made. . . .

Truth and encouragement for us here might filter through and set our judgment and vision aright on what still is so blurred and overcolored by anathema from the right and raucous trumpeting from the left. . . . Something should be done about it.

S. A. de Witt.



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# City Rallies Swell Socialist Campaign Fund

## Mayor Hoan In Phila. and Baltimore

Thomas and Hillquit to Address Several Rallies This Month

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

WASHINGTON.—Led by Mayor Daniel W. Hoan, of Milwaukee, chairman of the Socialist national campaign committee, Socialist forces mustered their energies during the past week to provide the national campaign committee with the funds necessary to enable an immediate launching of the national campaign.

Speaking at one mass-meeting in Baltimore last Tuesday evening, and at two meetings in Philadelphia on Wednesday evening, one of them a general membership meeting, Mayor Hoan succeeded in attracting additional supporters for the Socialist ticket, and in raising in each city additional funds for the national campaign.

In Philadelphia, where Hannah Biemiller is active chairman of the Finance Committee, the \$500 originally subscribed by Local Philadelphia, has been oversubscribed as a result of contributions raised at several private gatherings and at the meetings addressed by Hoan. The actually paid subscriptions are rapidly approaching the \$1,000 mark, while Socialist workers there are setting as the goal of their efforts the sum of \$2,000.

### Philadelphia Rally July 8

Elizabeth Gilman, a member of the Committee of One Hundred, organized by Marx Lewis, director of the fund drive, reports that Baltimore subscriptions are coming both from Socialist and non-Socialist sources. Before the week is over it is expected that most of the \$500 subscribed by Baltimore will have been paid in, while contributions from other parts of the States are expected to furnish the balance needed to complete Maryland's quota.

The Workmen's Circle of Baltimore has donated the use of its bathing resort and shore on July 4th, the income to be used entirely for the national Socialist campaign fund. At a similar affair held last year for the local fund close to \$500 was netted to the local campaign fund. It is expected by local Socialist workers, led by Dr. S. M. Neistadt, state secretary, that despite the depression, that amount will be exceeded this year.

Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, and Morris Hillquit, national chairman of the Socialist Party, have placed themselves at the disposal of the committee in charge of the drive. Thomas has given a series of dates the latter part of June. The first of these, June 22, was immediately

## N. Y. Socialists Plan For State Convention

Roosevelt Urged to Call Special Session on Unemployment Relief

DECLARING that "constructive action by the Legislature is imperative if men are not to starve, steal or riot," Louis Waldman, state chairman of the Socialist party, Tuesday made public a letter he has sent to Governor Roosevelt requesting the calling of a special session of the Legislature to deal with unemployment distress. The letter was sent on behalf of the state executive committee of the Socialist party.

The unemployment situation is at its most critical point since the inception of the depression, Mr. Waldman stated. In the forefront of the Socialists' four-point program for consideration by a special session, Mr. Waldman placed the voting of \$50,000,000 to be expended in immediate relief. The breakdown of local relief activities due to shortage of funds should lead the state to provide families of unemployed with at least \$10 a week, the letter states.

The Socialist state chairman also urged that the Legislature impose a shorter work-week upon industry and that the state provide funds, through increased taxes of large incomes and inheritances, for public works which the municipalities have dropped. Finally, Mr. Waldman suggested a state-wide system of unemployment insurance.

### Plan for Convention

The state executive committee met at People's House, New York City, Saturday afternoon. Waldman presided. The committee considered at length arrangements for the state convention which is to

be held at Utica July 2, 3 and 4. A committee of five, Waldman, Lee, Solomon, Laidler and Karlin, was elected with instructions to prepare a state platform for submission to the convention. Julius Gerber and the state secretary were constituted a committee on convention rules.

The state executive committee also took up the question of organizing work, and arrangements were made to have Monroe M. Sweetland, Jr., do organizing work in Onondaga County up to the time of the state convention.

Sessions of the state convention will be held at Hotel Martin, Utica. The convention will formally open at 10 o'clock Saturday morning, July 2. On the evening of the same day there will be a banquet at Hotel Martin, and on Sunday evening, July 3, a mass meeting is to be held at one of the largest auditoriums in the city with Norman Thomas, candidate for President, and the state candidates as the principal speakers. Open air meetings will be held on Friday preceding the convention and on Monday, July 4, at various points in the city of Utica and at Rome, Sherrill, Oneida, Little Falls, Herkimer, Ilion and other nearby cities. August Claessens of New York is to have general supervision of the mass meetings to be held.

The week-end fare and one-tenth rate for round trip will be available to all convention visitors patronizing the New York Central Railroad. Members at large coming to the convention from unorganized counties will have voices in the proceedings, but the voting power will be confined to delegates regularly elected as provided by the party constitution.

ately taken by Philadelphia, where a series of gatherings will be held on that and successive evenings to raise funds for the campaign. Arrangements have also been made by Philadelphia Socialists to formally launch the campaign in that city with a rally to be held on July 8.

### Committee of 100 Active

Boston and Newark Socialists are planning for conferences in their cities, with Hillquit and Thomas as the speakers. In Cleveland, Detroit, Pittsburgh, and St. Louis conferences are being called for the purpose of uniting all sympathetic groups under Socialist leadership for the national campaign, and to raise funds for its conduct.

With renewed activity in various industrial cities gotten under way, the results of which will become evident when the preliminary organization work is completed, Lewis is completing the organization of the Committee of One Hundred in an effort to have representation on the committee from every State and every industrial city. Members of the Committee, many of whom have already raised the quota assigned to them at the beginning of the drive, are being requested to renew their efforts with a view to duplicating what they have already done.

At the campaign committee meeting to be held in Chicago June 18, plans will be made to assign immediately a number of organizers who begin work in sections where the Socialist organization requires additional building to make it effective for the campaign. Lewis has assured Mayor Hoan, chairman of the committee,

## Pa. Socialists Meet July 4 At Reading

150 Delegates Will Attend—Thomas Maurer, Senior Asked to Speak

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—A delegate state convention will be held by the Socialist Party of Pennsylvania at Reading the week-end of July 4th. Sarah Limbach, State Secretary, in announcing the date of the Convention, said that although state conferences of voluntary delegates were allowable under rules of the Keystone state organization, the State Executive Committee had decided that the time had come to carry out the state constitution's real intent that the Party be ruled by a properly elected State Convention.

An even hundred and fifty delegates are expected to be present when the Chairman calls the Convention to order at the immense pavilion in the Socialist Park at Reading on July 2nd. Comrades from all over the state are urged to attend as in past years but business will be transacted only by the delegates. Official notice has been sent to the ninety odd branches in the state to immediately proceed to the election of delegates according to their enrollment. Each branch is entitled to one delegate for every twenty-five or fraction of twenty-five members in good standing.

James H. Maurer, Norman Thomas and Clarence Senior have been invited to be speakers at the Convention which will have as its main business the laying down of a plan for organization and later of campaign.

The election of a new State Executive Committee, the formulation of a specific state platform to govern the present Socialist members of the Pennsylvania legislature as well as potential legislators who may be elected from the close to two hundred legislative candidates which have been placed on the Socialist ticket by efforts of the state and local organizations.

At a general membership meeting of Local Allegheny on June 5 four delegates to the National Convention gave enthusiastic reports. A new branch is reported at Breckenridge and a steady gain throughout county.

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## Jim Maurer To Make First Campaign Trip

Vice-Presidential Candidate to Tour Middle West and West Early

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

CHICAGO.—James H. Maurer, Socialist candidate for Vice President, will shortly start on the first speaking tour of the campaign.

He will speak in Madison, Wis.; Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Hibbing and Bemidji, Minn.; Fargo and Jamestown, N. D.; Missoula, Kalispell and Billings, Mont.; Spokane, Seattle, Tacoma and other Washington points, and will then travel down the coast through Portland, Sacramento, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

The return trip will be decided after requests for dates have been received from the cities between Los Angeles and Chicago.

Locals and sympathetic organizations wishing to have "Jim" Maurer speak should get in touch immediately with national headquarters, Socialist party, 549 Randolph street, Chicago.

### Athletics in Vienna

VIENNA, (W. L. N.)—How generously the labor administration of this city is promoting the sport and athletic movement among the workers, despite the economic difficulties always at hand, is brought out by a few figures recently given out here. During the last ten years Vienna has spent about \$1,265,000 in laying out 33 athletic fields, 22 swimming pools for children, in building one of the finest stadiums in the world at a cost of about \$925,000, and in the construction and maintenance of many other institutions connected with the physical development of working class youth. Mayor Kalr Seitz and the Socialist majority in the Board of Aldermen contend that these investments pay big dividends in health and happiness.

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## N. Y. Painters Begin Drive To Organize

Union Seeks to Line Up  
Alteration Workers to  
Fight for Candidates

By Isidore Polstein

THE effects of the depression on the building industry and the Building Trades Unions has been partly reflected in recent settlements of wages and working conditions. With the exception of a few trades, which as yet have not bent the knee to the Master Builders Association, almost all thus far have been adversely affected. One of the unions still holding out is the Brotherhood of Painters, District Council No. 9, and its twelve affiliated local unions.

In relation to most of the other building unions the Painters Union stands in a class by itself as it is not strictly concerned with new construction only. For the house painting industry is essentially concerned with renovating or what is commonly called "alteration painting." This includes painting, decorating and paper-hanging in apartment houses, loft buildings, hotels, public buildings, etc., and covers a territory as large as the entire city of New York.

Before the slump in new construction of houses approximately half the union membership of 10,000 were employed on and off on new work. Since then the membership has fallen to 9,000 and probably not more than 2,000 are employed in said work. The total number of painters in New York City can safely be estimated at 40,000, all of whom when employed work at "alteration work" with the exception of 2,000 above mentioned.

Here is where the troubles of the union have their origin. Though there is over 50 per cent of unemployment, the majority of employers doing old work are non-union. Coupled with this there are hundreds of painters, many former union men, who take small contracts in order to eke out an existence.

Many formerly signed-up employers maintain open shops, and as the union does not control this work, the worst conditions of employment prevail. In many such shops experienced painters who formerly worked eight hours a day, five days a week, and received \$13 per day, are now forced to work ten hours, six days, for \$5 or \$6 per day. And their conditions amount to virtual slavery. A man must paint so many rooms a day, or he is told to pack his grip and go.

There is no justice, mercy or pity; just plain business! The employer blames his competing contractor, who in turn blames the owner or landlord for low prices paid for work, who in turn blames low rentals and the depression.

What apparently seems to be a hopeless situation as far as the Painters Union and its members are concerned, has nevertheless certain, as yet untried, possibilities for improvement. One of these opportunities is that of organizing the men working in the vast field of "alteration painting."

This necessitates a progressive

and aggressive outlook on the part of the rank and file as well as the union leadership. Past administrations have given little if any attention to this phase; and on the contrary have used the organization as a means of making easy money for officials through racketeering at the expense of both employers and union members.

The past few weeks have witnessed many union activities including conferences with employers, special meetings of local unions and the District Council. Gradually the idea is gaining ground that the need of the hour is organization of the painters employed at alteration work. Coupled with this idea is the desire to see a new progressive administration.

Elections are to be held shortly, including delegates to the District Council and an Executive Secretary and Business Agents. The progressive element have nominated two outstanding candidates. One Bruno Wagner, of Local 499, who is an old time progressive labor leader and Socialist, and David Matzen, Local Union 905, who has been foremost in fighting racketeering and for organizing the cities' non-union shops.

An interlocal conference of eight unions is sponsoring a mass meeting to consider advisability of a general strike and an organizing campaign. This meeting takes place Saturday, June 11, at 1 P.M., at the New Star Casino. The painters are on the march!

## Commerford Defies Edict Of N. Y. Court

Tries to Reorganize Local  
of Operating Engineers  
Despite Order

Defiance of a court decision in New York City and of an order of the international officials in Newark marked last week's chapter in the already tumultuous history of the International Union of Operating Engineers. Supreme Court Justice Ernest E. L. Hammer handed down a decision in the suit of 603 members of Local 125 against the officials of the international and the local. The members claimed that a despotism had been established over them through the international officials' appointing a supervisor over the local with full power to do as he pleased. This supervisor is Patrick J. Commerford, who only recently was acquitted of a charge of calling a strike on a job because the contractor would not deal with a cinder company in which Commerford was interested. The supervisor also figured in last week's contempt charges against the building contractor, Patrick McGovern, who was sentenced to 60 days in the House of Detention by Federal Judge Woolsey for giving

evasive answers to the grand jury when he was asked whether he had given any of \$380,000 in 1928, 1929 or 1930 to Commerford and another official of the engineers.

Justice Hammer's decision granted all of the requests of the complaining members. This meant that Commerford and his appointees would be removed from office, a receiver appointed for the union, an accounting of funds held, new by-laws drawn up and a new set of officers elected. Justice Hammer took pains to explain that his decision was based on a recognition of the important role of the trade union in modern industrial society and not upon any hostility to organized labor. He said in part:

"Since labor unions are recognized as moral and beneficial to workers and society, such construction should be given to a particular provision of the union's constitution and laws so that it will be legal and moral, rather than morally unlawful."

"The spirit and power of the working classes in their resistance to being crowded down is the only force from the economic point of view which can and will save economic society from progressive degradation."

No sooner had Justice Hammer delivered his opinion when the accusing members discovered that the officials were taking steps to circumvent the decision by organizing a new local. The plaintiffs returned to court and applied to Supreme Court Justice McCook for an injunction stopping the creation of this local. Justice McCook referred the matter to Justice Hammer.

In Newark, N. J., the order of the international executive board in ordering the removal of Joseph S. Fay, business agent of Local 825 of the International Union of Operating Engineers, has been challenged. Fay is an owner of two companies for whom the members of his union work. A few years ago he organized an Ex-cavating Contractors' Association. He has been under charges in the courts for preventing members of the union from obtaining work. At a special meeting of Local 825 those present voted 471 to 3 not to depose Fay on the ground that they would open themselves up to legal damages. He has a contract with the union which has several years to run to act as its business agent at a handsome salary. Fay, with Theodore Brandt and T. J. Sherlock, are spoken of as the labor "bosses" of New Jersey.

## N. Y. Typo Union To Ask Six Hour Day Of the Employers

Formal announcement has been made by Typographical Union No. 6 of the demands which it will make upon the newspaper owners in New York City in the forthcoming negotiations to determine a contract in place of the one which expired three years ago but which by mutual consent has been followed up to the present. The union will ask for the six-hour day and the six-day week with the sixth day under the control of the union. A weekly wage increase of \$3 will be asked making the wage for the first shift from 11 a. m. to 6 p. m., \$68; the second shift from 6 p. m. to 1 a. m., \$71; the third shift from 1 a. m. to 7 a. m., \$74, and the fourth from 6 a. m. to 1 p. m., \$71.

At present the newspaper plants operate on a three-shift basis. The membership voted to demand the six-day week instead of the five-day week because it felt that leaving the sixth day in the hands of the employers would only result in the elimination of labor by speeding up instead of in the increasing of the number employed. By having the union members name substitutes for the sixth day it is believed that the unemployment situation would be relieved.

## Negro Miner Now on Trial in Harlan Court

Coal Companies Pay for  
Three Prosecuting Attorneys—Jury Packing Charged

HARLAN, Ky.—(FP)—E. Phillips, Negro miner, is on trial for his life in Harlan circuit court, charged with murder in connection with the battle of Evarts, in which three deputies and an unknown number of miners were killed May 5, 1931.

Defense counsel fought to have the miners held in jail because they couldn't raise bail tried first. Commonwealth's Attorney W. A. Brock, savage enemy of the miners' union, insisted on trying F. M. Bratcher, out on bond, first, and won out. If the trials drag out, the miners who have been imprisoned more than a year without trial will have to wait until fall to find out their fate.

The opening of the trial was marked by verbal fireworks between former U. S. Senator Robison, United Mine Workers' attorney, and Judge D. C. (Baby-face) Jones, friend of the Harlan coal operators. Robison, candidate for Congress, charged that Jones had set the trials at a date which would purposely interfere with Robison's political campaign. Robison is opposed for Congress by a relative of Commonwealth's Attorney Brock.

### Operators Hire Lawyers

Assisting Brock are three attorneys hired especially by the coal operators to help railroad the 27 defendants to the penitentiary for life. Captain Ben Golden of Pineville, Ky., attorney for the General Defense Committee, is associated with Robison.

Judge T. B. McGregor is hearing the trial in place of Jones, whose open bias against the miners resulted in a change of venue from Harlan for three previous trials, in which two officials of the Evarts U. M. W. local were found guilty and another miner acquitted.

Although the prosecuting attorney won out in first trying a man who had been out on bail, it was later discovered that he didn't have the necessary legal papers to proceed. Accordingly he picked a Negro miner to stand trial, hoping to benefit by race prejudice.

The jury is made up of eight farmers, two mechanics and a business man from the Poor Fork and Pine Mountain sections of Harlan County. Defense attorneys tried to halt the trial by charges that the jury was hand-picked.

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## Negotiations Are Resumed In N. Y. Building Trades

A new deal in the New York City building trades situation became probable with the resumption of negotiations with the employers. The revolt of about half of the unions in the Building Trades Council, chiefly of the trowel trades, following the leadership of the Bricklayers' Unions, which are not affiliated and have resisted the wage reduction, and the announcement of the Elevator Constructors' Union that it would call a nation-wide strike to enforce its demands, has forced the officials of the Building Trades Council and the Building Trades Employers' Association to come together again to reconsider the terms of the agreement calling for a 20 to 30 per cent cut which the Building Trades Council had already accepted.

The division of the employers' ranks has been the strength of the unions. First, the elevator manufacturers made a verbal agreement to pay their employees \$11.20, \$12.00 more than the wage which the Building Trades Council was about to accept. When this was found out by the other unions they demanded the same consideration. Whereupon the Building Trades Employers' Association brought pressure to bear upon the elevator manufacturers to withdraw their offer. The Elevator Constructors' Union, however, insisted upon the original terms and finally issued an ultimatum through its international president, Frank Feeney, declaring that if the dispute were not submitted to arbitration by June 8 a strike against the projects of the manufacturers in other cities would be called within 48 hours.

Secondly, the important group of bricklaying employers has not been united. The contractors on small operations agreed to submit the differences to an arbitration board which handed down an award granting a wage reduction from \$15.40 to \$13.20 a day instead of the \$12 asked by the employers. The arbitration board tried to induce the Mason Builders' Association, whose members are the large employers of bricklayers and also do a general contracting business, to submit the

whole matter to arbitration just as former disputes over a period of almost fifty years had been, but the Mason Builders under the guidance of the Building Trades Employers' Association declined to accept the offer and continued what the arbitrators frankly called a "lockout."

The board of arbitration condemned the unsocial attitude of the Building Trades Employers' Association, it pointed out that the bricklayer worked only a limited number of days a year, implying that this accounted for his nominally higher wages than other craftsmen, and recommended that the small employers in the Associated Brick Mason Contractors, Inc., should "be free and permitted to sub-contract for masonry and brick work in all building operations of general contractors, under such terms as shall safeguard the maintenance of the rates under this agreement." Sub-contracting is opposed to the bricklayers because it would lead to the evils which have developed in the needle trades where the practice has prevailed. It was not a subject of the arbitration proceedings and, therefore, all of the bricklayers' locals rejected this recommendation.

It is understood that the Mason Builders' Association would forego its insistence upon a 20 to 30 per cent wage cut if its members were permitted to sub-let brick and masonry work. The arbitration award and the holding out of the bricklayers have induced the Mason Builders to resume negotiations. The outcome of the new conference will affect the agreements that will be reached by the unions in the Building Trades Council with their employers. In the meantime, much dissatisfaction with the conduct of affairs by the Building Trades Council has been stirred up.

### BRONX FREE FELLOWSHIP

"Things That Cannot Be Destroyed," will be the topic of Rev. Leon Rosser Land's address at the weekly meeting of the Bronx Free Fellowship, Azure Masonic Temple, 1591 Boston road, near East 172nd street, on Sunday evening, June 12, at 8 p. m.

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• The New Leader cannot be responsible for cash sent through the mails.



## World Miners Ask Coal Be Socialized

### Metal Workers' Federation Also Puts Forth Militant Demands

**B**ERLIN (W.L.N.).—Two of the most powerful international trade organizations, the Miners' International and the International Metal Workers' Federation, have recently come out with militant demands for the alleviation of the hardships of the toiling masses through drastic action.

In a manifesto issued by the Executive Committee of the Miners' International at a meeting held in Brussels in April, summarized by the Berlin office of the International Federation of Trade Unions, it is stated that "For five years the Miners' International has demanded an understanding among the coal producing countries, for this is the only way of solving the international coal problem, in so far as it can be solved at all under the present capitalist system. Now the Miners' International demands the nationalization of all mines and their exploitation for the benefit of the community." In the meantime, the Executive Committee decided again to urge the League of Nations to try to bring about an international agreement on coal production.

Meeting in Frankford-on-the-Main, the Executive Committee of the International Metal Workers' Education, after sending a demand for real disarmament to the League of Nations "Disarmament Conference" in Geneva, called for the abolition of customs barriers and the creation of a single European economic field, noted that capitalism was no longer capable of solving present complicated economic problems and concluded by saying:

"The present line of development is not along the lines of the individual economic management planned creation of the Socialist of the past, but in the form of a community for the future. Adequate aid for the unemployed is needed to alleviate distress among them. The legal establishment of the 40-hour week and the 6-hours shift in continuously operated factories is urgent, not merely an order to provide some temporary relief for the congested labor market, but also as a permanent system made necessary by the enormous capacity of the tools of production."

## Tide Against Nazis, Is Interpretation of Brunswick Poll

**B**ERLIN.—(W.L.N.).—Leaders of the Social Democratic party are hailing as a good omen for future campaigns the decisive gains made by their organizations in a local election in Braulage, a health resort in the state of Brunswick, on May 1. Although Brunswick is a stronghold of Adolf Hitler's reactionary "Nazis," the Socialist vote in Braulage rose to 1,200, compared with 1,000 in the recent Presidential election, while that of the "Nazis" fell from 1,231 to 1,072. The Socialist Mayor, Roloff, therefore was re-elected. A Communist candidate polled only 35 votes. Labor men and German Liberals in general are greatly encouraged by the result in Braulage and some of them believe that it may mark the turning of the political tide against the Hitlerite movement.

## Thomas and Maurer in N.Y. This Sunday

### Notification Ceremonies to Take Place at Park Palace Dinner

**F**ORMAL notification ceremonies of the nomination of Norman Thomas and James H. Maurer as the Socialist Party candidates for president and vice-president, will be held this Sunday night, June 12, at the Park Palace, 110th street and Fifth avenue.

A rally of Socialist Party members of Greater New York will be held in the same hall beginning at 2:00 P.M., with reports from delegates to the recent national convention in Milwaukee as the main order of business, to be followed by a discussion of campaign plans. The meeting will adjourn in time for the notification ceremonies which will take place at a banquet beginning at 6:00 P.M.

The speakers at the dinner-rally will be Mr. Thomas and Mr. Maurer, Morris Hillquit, National Chairman of the Party; Louis Waldman, New York State Chairman; former Municipal Court Justice Jacob Panken, Heywood Brown, and B. Charney Vlodeck.

## Swiss Labor Asks Action on Public Works

### Private and Public Wage Cutting Is De- nounced by Trade Unions

**B**ERNE (W. L. N.).—Organized labor in Switzerland, both Socialist and Clerical, has no intention of allowing the program of wage-cutting proposed by the big employers and Government officials as a remedy for the unemployment crisis to be put through without a real fight.

Some weeks ago, the Executive Committee of the Christmas Trade Unions, speaking for about 25,000 members, vigorously denounced the wage cutting policy as a menace to the workers' standard of living and to trade and industry in general and called for energetic opposition to such a policy. Now the officials of the Federation of Labor, the Public Service Employees and the Salaried Workers, representing a combined membership of about 275,000, have submitted a statement to the Federal Council of the Swiss Confederation in which the State is called upon not only to oppose wage reductions, but also to embark upon a broad program of public works.

Attention is directed to the enormous increase in unemployment, the number entirely or partly out of work in Switzerland now being about 100,000, against an average of 24,208 in 1931, 12,321 in 1930, 8,131 in 1929 and 66,995 in 1922, a year of great depression. Then it is noted that while so many workers are vainly seeking employment, thousands of others are working 52 hours a week, with permission of the Government, and some are toiling as many as 60 hours a week. Therefore, union labor demands immediate enactment of a general 48-hours a week law, reinforced by the granting of power to the Federal council to cut the working time to 40 hours a week in certain industries.

Government and employers' efforts to reduce wages under pretext of promoting Swiss exports are scored as entirely unwarranted. Huge public works are to be financed through a special tax levied on the higher incomes.

## Radio Played Big Part In May Day Celebration

**B**ERLIN, (W. L. N.).—The importance of the radio in spreading the message of world-wide labor solidarity was well illustrated on May Day this year. Proof of the effectiveness of this up-to-date method of propaganda was supplied by Vorwaerts, the central daily organ of the Social Democratic Party of Germany. It assigned a reporter to "listen-in" from early morn till late at night and write a story on what he heard. And he wrote a mighty good story.

At six o'clock in the morning the Vorwaerts man was cheered by the strains of the International from the radio station in Brussels, followed by a brief address by Emile Vandervelde, president of the Socialist International, broadcast to the workers of the whole world and picked up by thousands of listeners all over Europe. Then came a graphic news story telling of the huge demonstrations in Liege and Antwerp, accompanied by band music and the tramp, tramp, tramp of the marching hosts of Belgian Labor.

Later in the day German Labor broadcast came thorough with Spain.

speeches and May Day concerts. At 4:30 p. m. the voice of Karl Kautsky was launched upon the wireless waves at Vienna and listened to attentively by millions of European workers. The Dutch laborites suspended their own radio program in order to pick up Kautsky's speech and re-broadcast it, translated into the tongue of the Netherlands. Early in the evening the Labor Radio Club of Holland sent out a "radio play" giving the high spots in the life of Karl Marx and closing with an appeal to the workers of the world to fight the rising reaction with all their strength. At 8 p. m., another "radio play" called "New Signals," was put on the air in Copenhagen.

And so it went all through May Day. Fraternal messages from France, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Scandinavia, and Spain. In fact, from everywhere except the Fascist ruled countries like Italy, Hungary and Poland. From Madrid came a message late at night of solidarity with the Italian workers and a word of cheer for them from their liberated comrades in Spain.

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## N. Y. Socialist Picnic to Break Previous Marks

### Greatest Efforts Being Made for Ulmer Park Sendoff to Candidates

THE Socialist campaign is on. In New York City the big opening will be the Grand Picnic in Ulmer Park, July 30, where we will start our national standard bearers, Thomas and Maurer, on their tour of the states. Let us give them a send-off that will echo throughout the nation.

We cannot expect the organizations that in the past have aided financially to give much financial aid this year. Unemployment, strikes, and depleted treasuries are responsible for this situation. We must, therefore, depend chiefly on the Socialist Party branches and their members to put over the big sale of tickets for this monster picnic. Party branches should double the quota of tickets they took last year.

Order as large a block of tickets as you possibly can. You can utilize this affair to realize substantial funds for your own campaign. The tickets sell at 50 cents, and your branch can order them at the following rates: 1000, \$35; 500, \$20; 250, \$12.50; 125, \$7.50.

An elaborate entertainment is being arranged, and in addition to making this a memorable occasion for our cause, and realizing some funds for your branch as well as the local, we can make this a fine get-together of comrades and friends. Let us put our shoulders to the wheel, comrades, by ordering your blocks of tickets at once, getting out and pushing their sale, and taking care of their distribution.

LET US MAKE THIS THE GREAT AND INSPIRING RALLY WE ALL WANT IT TO BE!

The Joint Picnic Committee is headed by Julius Gerber, Chairman, and A. N. Weinberg, Executive Secretary, 7 East-15th street, New York City.

THE great annual Picnic of the New York Socialist Party and affiliated and friendly organizations will be held on Saturday, July 30, at Ulmer Park. A. N. Weinberg is in charge of arrangements and the organization of committees, etc., to make this affair the greatest success now under way. Besides the great day of amusements there will be many features to attract a record crowd. The Picnic will also be the first great mass rally of the Presidential Campaign in New York City. It probably will serve as a send-off for the tour of our candidates for President and Vice-President over the country. All organizations connected with or friendly to the Socialist Party are urged to cooperate by keeping the date of Saturday, July 30, open and not to arrange affairs in conflict with the Picnic.

**REFERENDUM AND ELECTION OF DELEGATES.**—Ballots are now in the possession of all branch organizers in every branch in New York City for the election of delegates to the State Convention to be held in Utica on July 3, 4. This balloting must be completed by June 18 and ballots delivered to the City office.

The membership of the Party is also voting on the national referendum A. At the recent convention of the party in Milwaukee a motion was seconded by a sufficient number of delegates providing for a referendum on the following plank in our 1932 platform: "Repeal the 18th Amendment and take over the liquor industry under government ownership and control, with the right of local option for each state to maintain prohibition within its borders." The vote will close on this proposition for the branches on July 25.

#### MANHATTAN

6th A. D.—A meeting will be held on Monday evening, June 13, at 8:30 p. m., in clubrooms at 96 Avenue C.

8th A. D.—A meeting will be held

**YOUR BRANCH OR LOCAL SHOULD PLACE A STANDING ORDER FOR A BUNDLE OF YOUR PAPERS. SELLING THE NEW LEADER AT ALL YOUR MEETINGS WILL RESULT IN A LARGER VOTE AND MEMBERSHIP.**

## Pioneer Youth Completing Plans to Operate Play Schools for W. Va. Miners' Children

Agnes Sailer, director of Pioneer Youth southern mill and mining town activities, left on Wednesday of this week for a tour of the Kanawha Valley coal fields of West Virginia where Pioneer Youth plans to conduct five play schools this summer among the miners' children. She will choose headquarters for the 15 Pioneer Youth leaders and will select the coal towns where they are to conduct these activities. She will be met at Charleston by Harold MacFadden of Ohio who will do preparatory work for Pioneer Youth in this territory during the month of June.

From West Virginia Miss Sailer

on Friday, June 10, at 8:30 p. m., in clubrooms at 327 East 9th street.

**CHELSEA.**—The next meeting will be held at Rand School on Friday, June 17, at 8:30 p. m. The Educational Committee is arranging a program to succeed the short business meeting.

**UPPER WEST SIDE.**—The platform adopted by the National Socialist Convention in Milwaukee will be the topic of discussion at our next branch meeting which will be held on Tuesday, June 14, at 8:30 p. m., at 100 West-72nd street. Two delegates who are members of our branch will lead the discussion. Candidates for Congress, State, and Assembly, which districts are in our branch territory, will be nominated at this meeting. All those comrades who are in possession of the unemployment relief booklets should speed up their collections and return them to the Organizer. All comrades assigned to serve on street corner meetings are held weekly, Fridays at 72nd street and Broadway; Saturdays at 110th street and Broadway, must report not later than 8:30 p. m. to the place of the meeting. Those comrades who did not have a chance to vote for delegates to the State Convention which will be held in July in Utica, N. Y., will have an opportunity to do so at this branch meeting.

**MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS.**—Meetings will be held every Tuesday evening hereafter to avoid confusion of dates. Street meetings will follow the Unemployed League meetings on Thursdays. The Unemployment League is about to undertake a co-operative enterprise for the sake of becoming self-supporting, and to build up its Socialist morale. All active members are requested to come to Tuesday's meeting to receive instructions for an important canvass of branch members, and to plan our summer work.

**19-21st A. D.**—On Saturday night, June 11, we will elect 21 delegates to the State Convention in Utica. Also, we will choose six comrades as candidates for Congress, for the State Senate and for the Assembly in the coming campaign. It is the duty of every member of the Party to be present at this meeting and help in selecting suitable, capable and devoted comrades who will carry our cause to the people. On Sunday afternoon, June 12th, at 3:30 p. m., Comrade Paul Blanshard, Director of the City Affairs Committee, will address our Forum on "What's the Matter With New York?" Comrade Blanshard and his committee have been very active in the Seabury investigation, thus we will get a first-hand view of the sordid condition known to exist in the government of the City of New York from one who has been actively engaged in uncovering the corruption. On Friday night, June 17, a play will be given in our headquarters by a group of twenty or more children for the benefit of our cause and Pioneer Youth of America. If you want to see a play that you'll never forget, a play in which a group of Negro children of workingclass parentage will demonstrate the cultural and esthetic side of our movement, then get your ticket at once, for we have only a limited number.

#### BRONX

**BRONX COUNTY.**—A well attended and spirited meeting of the Bronx membership was held Sunday, June 5, at Burnside Manor, 85 West Burnside avenue. Reports for the Executive and County Committees were given by Comrades Orr and Gross. Included in the plans for the very near future is an outing to Camp Eden, and an intensive and aggressive drive for increased membership to be waged throughout the campaign. The following nominations were endorsed: Representatives in Congress, 22 C. D., Tyrell Wilson; 23 C. D., Samuel Orr; 24 C. D., Esther Friedman; Senate: 21 S. D., Abraham Mollin; 22 S. D., Louis Hendin; 23 S. D., Patrick J. Murphy; Members of Assembly: 1 A. D., Murray Gross; 2 A. D., Emil Schlesinger; 3 A. D., Julius J. Umanaky; 4 A. D., Aaron Levenstein; 5 A. D., Henry Fruchter; 6th A. D., Sol Perrin; 7 A. D., Herman Wislow; 8 A. D., George Steinhardt.

A very urgent meeting of the Bronx County Committee will be held Mon-

day, June 13, at 8:00 p. m., in our temporary headquarters, Bellamy Club, 904 Prospect avenue. It is important that all delegates be present as some vital issues must be decided upon at once.

A very important meeting of all branch organizers and financial secretaries will be held Wednesday, June 15th, at 8:00 p. m., at 904 Prospect avenue. Comrades Orr and Murray Gross will speak. No branch officer should fail to attend this meeting.

An outing for the week-end of June 25 has been arranged by the Socialist Party of Bronx County. This occasion is to take place at the Socialist Camp Eden with comradeship spirit and atmosphere prevalent. A symposium of prominent speakers in our movement will be held and issues of the present campaign will be discussed at length. We are planning and arranging all sorts of activities to make this a pleasant and memorable week-end. The charge for the outing is minimum, as \$5.50 will cover all expenses including round trip fare; \$3.75 without fare. All reservations may be sent to Murray Gross, Socialist Party, 904 Prospect avenue, Bronx.

**4th A. D.**—An important business meeting will be held on Tuesday, June 14th, at 8:30 p. m., in Bakers' Union headquarters at 1351 Boston road. Aaron Levenstein has been nominated for Assembly and plans for a vigorous campaign will be formulated. Reports of the National Convention will also be discussed. Members are urged to make a special effort to be on time.

**5th A. D.**—A meeting of the branch will be held on Tuesday, June 14th, at 8:30 p. m., at 904 Prospect avenue. Comrades Henry Fruchter and Louis Schaffer will report as delegates to the National Convention.

**7th A. D.**—A meeting will be held on Tuesday, June 14th, at 8:30 p. m., at Workmen's Circle School, 789 Elm-street place. Comrade Jules Umanaky, who was a delegate to the recent Socialist Convention at Milwaukee, will be present and will report on the convention proceedings.

**AMALGAMATED CO-OPERATIVE HOUSES.**—The branch had a very interesting and inspiring meeting, held jointly with the Jewish Branch. Comrade Louis Hendin reported on the National Convention and aroused much discussion. There was also a discussion and voting on the candidates for the coming State Convention. Open-air meetings are to be held regularly every Tuesday and Saturday in the month of June. The Executive committee meets next week. A picnic is being arranged for the end of the month.

#### BROOKLYN

**COUNTY MEMBERSHIP MEETING.**—The Kings County membership meeting held last Sunday afternoon in the Academy of Music was fairly well attended. Candidates for public office nominated by the various branches were discussed and endorsed with a few exceptions. The number of vacancies were left to the specially elected committee to fill. The list of candidates endorsed is the following: Supreme Court Justice, Louis P. Goldberg; County Judge, Robert Landor Bobrick. Representatives in Congress, 3 Dist., Joseph A. Weil; 4 Dist., Joseph G. Glass; 5 Dist., Harry W. Laidler; 7 Dist., David M. Cory; 8 Dist., B. C. Vladeck; 9 Dist., A. I. Shiplacoff. State Senators, 4 Dist., William M. Feigenbaum; 5 Dist., Charles B. Driscoll; 6 Dist., Max H. Frankie; 8 Dist., Jacob Axelrad; 9 Dist., Samuel Block; 10 Dist., R. Rotolo; 11 Dist., Harry Schachner. Members of Assembly, 1 A. D., Bradford Young; 2 A. D., Morris Rosenbaum; 3 A. D., Vincent Mannino; 4 A. D., Hyman Sussman; 5 A. D., Samuel Helfgott; 6 A. D., Harry Kritzer; 7 A. D., Anna Weiss; 8 A. D., Jane Lathrop; 9 A. D., Chas. Kanowitz; 10 A. D., E. Michael White; 11 A. D., David Brieslow; 12 A. D., Frank Smith; 13 A. D., John Vaccaro; 14 A. D., Abraham Belsky; 15 A. D., Harry Haskell; 16 A. D., Joseph F. Viola; 17 A. D., Anthony Di Biasi; 18 A. D., Wenzel Roening; 19 A. D., Murray Baron; 20 A. D., Theodore Shapiro; 21 A. D., Jack Altman.

Comrade Vladeck rendered a report of the first year's success of the Brooklyn Forum and presented plans

for a much more successful season to come. The meeting wound up with a greeting from Comrade Norman Thomas who delivered an inspiring address to the membership telling of the condition of the Party in all parts of the country, the great task before us and the work that Socialists must do in the coming campaign to take advantage of the great opportunity that confronts us. The meeting was spirited and enthusiastic.

**DOWNTOWN.**—At the meeting of the branch held last Friday, nominations were made by members of Congress in the 4, 7 Districts, State Senator 5 District, and for Members of Assembly in the 1, 3, 8 and 10 Districts. These names were submitted to the county membership meeting held last Sunday.

**MIDWOOD.**—Samuel Chugarmann, an old-time Socialist, who wrote the biography of Lester Ward, has consented to speak at the indoor forum of the Midwood Branch on Tuesday, June 14, at 8:30 p. m., topic: "Is Progress Bankrupt?" The branch has arranged for an outing at Hempstead Park Lake on Sunday, June 19. The members will meet at 10:30 a. m. sharp at the clubrooms, 1637 East 17th street. The charge will be \$1.00 per person. Many automobiles have been volunteered and reservations should be made by next Tuesday. It was decided to take 250 tickets for the picnic. Last Friday James Oneal held a very large audience at the corner of 17th street and Kings highway. He will speak there again on June 10. On Friday, June 17th, at 8:30 p. m., August Claessens will deliver the first of a series of five lectures at the same corner. On June 21st a special meeting will be held on the coming campaign. Comrade B. C. Vladeck, candidate for Congress, and William M. Feigenbaum, candidate for Senator, will be the speakers.

**WILLIAMSBURG.**—A joint meeting with the Jewish Branch and the 23rd A. D. Branch will be held on Monday, June 13th, at 8:30 p. m., in clubrooms, 167 Tompkins avenue. Order of business includes nomination of candidates for Congress and Senate.

**17th A. D.**—A meeting of the branch will be held on Tuesday, June 21st, at 8:30 p. m., at 365 Tompkins avenue. August Claessens will speak on "The Essentials of Socialism."

**18th A. D. BRANCH 1.**—The leaflet being printed by both branches of the 18th A. D. will be in the hands of the comrades within the next few days and a general distribution of the district will take place. 50,000 leaflets are being printed. For almost three months the branch has been running outdoor meetings and selling considerable quantities of propaganda pamphlets and is now pushing New Leaders. Additional corners are being selected and it is hoped shortly to run at least one meeting nightly until the campaign gets into full swing. At the next meeting Dr. Laidler will address the branch on "How America Lives." The branch will have at least one table for itself at the banquet on Sunday.

**11th A. D.**—A meeting of the branch will be held on Monday, June 13th, at 8:30 p. m. sharp, at the home of Evelyn Cohen, 201 Eastern parkway. Election of delegates to the State Convention will take place. Every one is requested to be present.

**19-20 A. D.**—A meeting of the

branch will be held on Friday, June 10th, at Comrade Joseph Weil's home, 88 Harmon street, at 8:00 p. m. Refreshments will be served by Mrs. Weil.

**23 A. D.**—The Branch will meet jointly with the Williamsburg Branches on Monday evening, June 13th, at 167 Tompkins avenue. The purpose of this joint meeting is to nominate candidates for Congress and Senate in our combined territory and to make plans for the coming campaign. Branch business meetings are well attended. The Dutch Party held on June 4th netted \$20 to the branch. All members are urged to be at the Park Palace Sunday, June 12th, to hear reports on the National Convention and attend the banquet.

**ITALIAN BRANCH.**—A mass meeting will be held under the auspices of the newly organized Italian Branch to honor the memory of Matteotti. This meeting will be held at Galileo Temple, 17 Montrose street, on Friday evening, June 10th, at 8:30 p. m. Comrades Romuldi and Sala will speak.

#### QUEENS

**JAMAICA.**—Socialists and their friends from The Rockaways, Nassau County and Jamaica will participate in a big picnic and athletic carnival on Sunday, June 19th, in the North Hempstead State Park Reservoir Playgrounds on the Southern State Parkway. A feature of the day will be a ball game between Far Rockaway and Jamaica. The festivities will begin at 11 o'clock. The park is well supplied with good water and soft drinks, but visitors are advised to bring their luncheons. No admission fee. Parking costs only a quarter. Many active Socialist campaigners will be present to have a little recreation before plunging into the Summer's work on the soapbox. The committee in charge invites Socialists from all over Long Island and even from all over Greater New York to come to this affair.

**ROCKAWAY.**—Samuel A. DeWitt opened the first of a series of outdoor lectures last Monday evening, at the Plaza opposite the railroad station in Far Rockaway. It was an extremely successful meeting. Bella Friedman acted as chairman. These meetings will continue with Comrade DeWitt and later on with other speakers every Monday evening. The branch has arranged for a joint picnic with the Jamaica, Flushing and Nassau Branches on June 19th.

**SUNNYSIDE.**—A meeting of the branch will be held on Tuesday, June 14th, at 8:30 p. m., in the Monroe Court Committee Room, 43-13 Carolina street.

**FLUSHING.**—An open-air meeting at College Point, last Saturday night, and a picnic at Hempstead State Park the next morning has pepped up things for the Flushing Branch considerably. There is now a paid up membership of 34 active comrades who attend meetings regularly at Moose Hall, 122nd street and 15th avenue, College Point. And new recruits are being secured weekly in this workingclass section. The outdoor meetings are growing in size from week to week and much progress is directly ahead for the hard work put in by such comrades as Gilbert Sackman, Herman Vogel, Natalie Davis and J. T. Daly. Meetings are held every Thursday evening at Moose Hall, and plans are ahead for holding Saturday night meetings throughout the Summer.

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# Referendum On Wet Plank Goes to Party

Ballots Issued by National Office—Other Socialist News

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

**CHICAGO.**—The referendum of the Socialist party membership on the referendum to prohibition in the Socialist platform is now under way. Ballots for the use of each member of the party have been sent by National Headquarters to state secretaries and to locals in unorganized states.

The referendum reads: "Should the following plank be included in the 1932 platform?"

"Repeal the 18th Amendment and take over the liquor industry under government ownership and control, with the right of local option for each state to maintain prohibition within its borders."

State secretaries must have their reports in National Headquarters by August 13. The results will be announced on August 15.

## Indiana

**GARY.**—An overflow audience of approximately 125 people crowded into a hall June 3 to hear Dr. R. B. Green, of Chicago, talk on the current depression, causes, results and the Socialist program. The hall seats 80 people but the popularity of the meeting in Gary is growing rapidly and people are willing to stand in the aisles, to hear Socialist speakers. Hazel Wooten presided.

Communists were present with the same questions, same tactics and same ideas in mind. Comrade Green handled them well.

The one disappointing feature was lack of enough literature. Comrades should keep this in mind and push the sale and distribution of The New Leader and other Socialist publications.

## Michigan

**LANSING.**—Henry Jager of New Jersey spoke in Lansing June 1 and in two other cities on his way home from the national convention. Lansing Socialists think Jager is a humdinger and commend him to other Socialists. Collection, \$5.20; literature, \$1.50, and nine new members.

## Illinois

**CHICAGO.**—State Secretary Ben Larks reports that a new local with 14 members was organized June 3 in Highland Park. This stamping ground of American Fascism, the territory of the D. A. R. and the Legion, has finally been contacted and if the membership of the new local is any criterion, we are due for a phenomenal growth.

Secretary Larks and John Irwin of Chicago urged the organization of a branch and the result was a unanimous approval. Joseph Kral is temporary secretary-treasurer.

It was agreed to push the sale and distribution of The New Leader and other Socialist publications. An initial order of fifty copies of The New Leader was placed with the State Secretary. Literature distribution, the organization of an Open Forum, solicitation of signatures for the Socialist petitions and a membership campaign have been approved. The Socialist movement can expect big things from this new, live and aggressive branch.

## New York

**MOUNT VERNON.**—Local Mount Vernon announces the election of David Drucker as delegate to the State Convention, and August Scheidecker as alternate.

**WESTCHESTER COUNTY CONVENTION.**—A county convention for the indorsement and recommendation of candidates for public office in Westchester County is to be held in the Marlott Building, 201 Third Avenue, Mount Vernon, on Thursday evening, June 16th. This convention will make selections of candidates for Representative in Congress in the 25th Congressional District and candidates for State Senator in the 25th and 26th Senatorial Districts, as well as Assembly and County candidates.

**ITHACA.**—Local Tompkins County has chosen for its delegates to State Convention Monroe M. Sweetland, Jr., Wesley Eastman and S. A. Abbott. Alternates are Louis Kaplan, James T. Selfridge and James R. Withrow.

**OLEAN.**—Five hundred people turned out to a meeting in Olean last week Friday evening. Herman J. Hahn and Robert A. Hoffman of Buffalo were the speakers. Despite the unemployment situation \$41.00 was contributed to the collection.

**HEMPSTEAD.**—The Hempstead Forum held its last lecture of the season, May 20th. Eugene Shrigley of Bayside spoke on "Capitalism—Finished?" Warren Smith of Massapequa, and more recently of Magni-

togorsk, Russia, gave a short talk on conditions over there. Saturday the branch started its campaign with two street meetings—one in Freeport with August Claessens, and the other in Rockville Center with two members of the branch, Eric De Marsh and Edward Marks.

**YONKERS.**—The open-air campaign in this city is now in its sixth week. Well attended meetings, showing that people are interested in Socialism, have been held with the following speakers: McAllister Coleman, Eliot White, Sol Marcus, Leonard Bright and Amicus Most. Max Delson will speak on Wednesday, June 15. Thousands of leaflets are being distributed.

## New Jersey

**NEWARK.** is getting into its stride. Last Saturday great crowds attended the meetings held in Military Park. Eight hundred copies of The New Leader were sold.

## Street Meetings

(All meetings being at 8:30 p. m. unless otherwise indicated)

**SATURDAY, JUNE 11**  
Central Avenue and Stockholm street, Brooklyn.—Speakers, Joe A. Weil, I. Grossman, Harry Schachner, S. P. Ulanoff.

Jamaica, L. I. (Front of Town Hall).—Speakers, Amicus Most, H. T. Smith.

Junction and 38th avenues, Elmhurst, L. I.—Speakers, L. C. Willard, W. J. Cordiner, B. Blumenberg.

122nd street and 18th avenue, College Point, L. I.—Speakers, Samuel A. DeWitt, H. H. Layburn.

Harrison and Richmond avenues, Port Richmond, S. I.—Speakers, Walter Dearing, Z. Antonson, I. Sternfels.

169th street and Boston road, Bronx.—Speakers, A. Levenstein, John Davidson, M. Levenstein, Sidney Hertzberg, Jack Schuler.

110th street and Broadway, Manhattan.—Speakers, Samuel Seidman, A. Regaldi.

## MONDAY, JUNE 13

138th street and 7th avenue, Manhattan.—Speakers, Frank R. Crosswaith, Frank Poree, Noah Walters, Victor Gasper, John Davidson.

Hinsdale street and Sutter avenue, Brooklyn.—Speakers, Frank Rosenfarb, A. Platoff, H. Schachner, Pete Mietinen.

## TUESDAY, JUNE 14

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

Steinway and Jamaica avenues, Astoria, L. I.—Speakers, E. Brown, E. Steinberger.

8th avenue and 21st street, Manhattan.—Speakers, Ed Gottlieb, Mary Hillier, John Herling.

125th and LaSalle streets, Manhattan.—Speakers, Ruth Shalcross, Chester Williams, Ronald Duval, L. C. Kaye.

204th street and Perry avenue, Bronx.—Speakers, Max Gorenberg, chairman; I. Polstein, P. J. Murphy.

139th street and St. Ann's avenue, Bronx.—Speakers, Dave Gollub, Al Belkin, H. Salzman.

161st street and Prospect avenue, Bronx.—Speakers, T. Wilson, M. Metzler, Sol Marcus.

163rd street and Prospect avenue, Bronx.—Speakers, M. Cohen, M. Brownstein, Henry Fruchter.

7th street and 2nd avenue, Manhattan.—Speakers, David Kaplan, Seymour Stein, M. Eisenberg, Jim Cody.

Rutland road and Rockaway avenue, Brooklyn.—Speakers, Joe Viola, Jos. Cohen, S. Saranson, C. Sunarsky, Jesse Gross, Max Krublit.

## WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15

Church avenue and East 49th street, Brooklyn.—Speakers, B. Young, A. Kaufman, Pete Mietinen.

Allerton and Cruger avenues, Bronx.—Speakers, Jules Umansky, Sol Perrin, D. Gollub, J. Davidson.

## THURSDAY, JUNE 16

133rd street and Lenox avenue, Manhattan.—Speakers, Frank R. Crosswaith, Frank Poree, Noah Walters, Victor Gasper, A. Wisotsky.

Tompkins avenue and Hart street, Brooklyn.—Speaker, Wm. E. Bohn.

179th street and St. Nicholas avenue; 158th street and Broadway, Manhattan.—Speakers, Max Delson, E. Koppel, Fred Hodgson, Morris Miller, John Davidson.

Broome and Clinton streets, Manhattan.—Speakers, May Edelson, A. N. Weinberg, H. Schachner.

Ditmars and 2nd avenues, Astoria, L. I.—Speakers, E. Steinberger, Z. Antonson.

167th street and Union avenue, Bronx.—Speakers, Tyrell Wilson, M. Levenstein, S. Hertzberg.

7th avenue and 11th street, Manhattan.—Speakers, Ed Gottlieb, Walter Dearing, John Herling.

137th street and Broadway, Manhattan.—Speakers, Ruth Shalcross, Chester Williams, Ronald Duval.

167th street and Gerard avenue, Bronx.—Speaker, August Claessens.

## FRIDAY, JUNE 17

72nd street and Broadway, Manhattan.—Speakers, J. J. Coroneil, Wm. Halpern.

125th street and 7th avenue, Manhattan.—Speakers, Frank R. Crosswaith, Frank Poree, Noah Walters,

# Rand School Graduates 27 Students

Lee and Solomon Address Class—Many to Return Next Year

**THE** Rand School of Social Science closed its year's work with a very successful and inspiring program on the evening of June 3rd. Certificates of accomplishment were given to 27 young men and women who have completed two years' work in the institution.

Algernon Lee, President of the School, in distributing the certificates, laid stress on the fact that the Rand School does not "graduate" students in the ordinary sense of that term. Many of those who received certificates in past years are still students in the School, and it is taken for granted that many of those who have finished a regular two-years course will continue their studies next year.

Charles Solomon, who delivered the annual commencement address, emphasized the fact that the right sort of Socialist must be a student and that it is a part of his duty to the movement to enlarge his knowledge and improve his thinking constantly. Discussing the present economic situation he said that he could not, like other commencement orators, promise his young hearers financial and professional success.

"In fact," Solomon said, "the world as at present constituted cannot promise you anything good except a chance to change it into a different sort of place."

## Those Graduated

Bruno Fischer, speaking for the Rand School Fellowship, described the student activities during the year. Stepan Kozkevitch roused great enthusiasm by singing a group of Russian revolutionary songs. A short play, St. Peter Loses a Soul, was effectively presented by Henry Margulies and John Macy, two Rand School students.

Following is a list of the graduates:

Shirley Goldberg, Nathaniel R. Holder, Rose Kaplan, David Katz, Sylvia Lebinger, Dorothy Leon, Anna Lubar, David Moses, Miriam Mosher, Herman W. Schmid, Minna Schwartz, Hannah Simonoff, Leopold Somlo, Helen Strykoff, Bernard Tabb, Rose Weinberg, Sophie Alperin, Yetta Alperin, David Baum, Samuel Barris, Esther Bletter, Sophie Bruss, Joseph Di Bella, Mirra Ginsberg, Jeanette Handelman, Philip Kalinsky, Margaret Somlo.

Miss Iris Weinstein, 1408 West 4th street, Brooklyn, N. Y., was the successful winner of a two weeks' vacation prize at Camp Tamiment offered by the Women's Committee of the Rand School. Miss Weinstein was the fortunate winner among several thousand persons who participated.

Victor Gasper, John Davidson, Clark and Henry streets; Court and Carroll streets, Brooklyn.—Speakers, B. Young, Spear Knebel, Frank P. Klein, Sam Sarranoff, Harry N. Perlmutter, V. Mannino, Jos. G. Glass, Z. Antonson.

Pitkin avenue and Bristol streets, Brooklyn.—Speakers, A. Fishman, Pete Mietinen, Jack Altman, Judah Altman.

Utica avenue and Eastern parkway, Brooklyn.—Speakers, Jack Schuler, M. Kurinsky.

East 17th street and Kings highway, Brooklyn.—Speaker, August Claessens.

East 4th street and Bright Water Court, Brooklyn.—Speakers, Jos. A. Weil, Abe Belsky.

Church avenue and East 31st street, Brooklyn.—Speaker, Jessie W. Huggan.

Avenue St. John and Fox street, Bronx.—Speakers, J. Umansky, M. Brownstein, M. Metzler, I. Polstein.

Prospect and Tremont avenues, Bronx.—Speakers, Herman Woskow, Samuel Kliger, Al Breslau, Al Bel-

skin, H. Salzman.

# UNION DIRECTORY

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**FUR DRESSERS' UNION, Local 2.** International Fur Workers Union. Office and headquarters, 949 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn; Stagg 3-0798. Reg. meetings, 1st and 3rd Mondays. President, Morris Reiss; Vice President, Joseph Kartass; Business Agent, B. Kaimikoff; Secretary, Samuel Mindel; Treasurer, Albert Heid.

**HEBREW TRADES, 175 East Broadway;** Tel. YODOCK 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.

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**MILLINERY WORKERS' UNION, Local 24.** Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union. Downtown office, 640 Broadway, phone SPIN-3-4548; 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. Mendelovitch, L. Goodman. Regular meetings, Chairman of Executive Board, Morris Rosenblatt; Secretary of Executive Board, Saul Hodas.

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**PAINTERS UNION, Local 961**  
Office, 62 East 102nd Street.  
Tel. LEIGH 4-3141.  
Exec. Board meets every Tuesday at the office. Regular meetings every Friday at 8:00. 312 W. 104th St. M. Galt, Fin. Sec'y - Treas.; M. Greeninger, Recording Secretary.

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**POCKETBOOK WORKERS' UNION, N.Y.C.M.** New York Joint Board, Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. General office, 11 West 21st St., New York. Phone GRAMERCY 6-1033. Charles Kleinman, Chairman; Charles I. Goldman, Sec'y-Treas.; Philip Lubliner, Manager.

**NEW YORK 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. and 2nd Ave. Phone Tompkins Sq. 6-7470. Austin Hewson, President; Daniel McCauley, Vice-President; James J. McGrath, Secretary-Treasurer; J. J. Fahy, J. J. Bambrick, John Sullivan, Organizers.

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# Women and Horses—Men Must Ride! Comedy at the Cort

## The Week on the Stage

By Joseph T. Shipley

### BRIDAL WISE-CRACKS

**"BRIDAL WISE."** A new comedy by Albert Hackett and Frances Goodrich at the Cort.

The pun in the title of this play about weddings and horses sets the tune for its dialogue; though after the first act the clever repartee more often takes on the color of wit, and pricks more deeply into our human foibles. For this is one of the better examples of that type known (usually without any great presumption of merit) as the summer play.

Madge Kennedy plays a devoted wife, but the lady has the whooping cough. Her husband (James Rennie) is therefore thrown upon the club where he spends the six weeks of her illness. A retired yet young man, he is naturally the game of the ladies thereabout; and a most horsey one sets boldly upon him. He has not learned how to ride, Alack and alas, the couple have a son, who interferes with their plans for—at least makes it hard for them to talk about—a divorce. How can they tell Peter they have parted? In truth, Peter (Jackie Kelk) interferes with more than this element of the plot; for he and his darkie pal, Sam, are true boy, and their antics and Peter's reactions to school and to grown-up friends of the family touch the chords of everyone who has been a parent or a guest where children are. In short, this aspect of the play is truer than the play. And of course, though the bed-room complications are amusing and deftly played, it is the boy who reunites the couple that should never have been started; and sets again upon their single ways the woman who is more fit for colts than sons, and the lawyer who was born to be a bachelor. The husband, though he gives up horses, has learned how to ride.

### A SHAKESPEARE PREMIERE

**"TROILUS AND CRESSIDA,"** by William Shakespeare. Presented for the first time on Broadway by The Players (Eleventh Annual Revival) at the Broadway.

We owe thanks to The Players for this unique opportunity to see Shakespeare's least performed play. "Troilus and Cressida," save for a production by the Yale Dramatic Association, has never before been presented in America. The Players have clothed it in one of their usual all-star casts, and given it intelligent presentation.

It was intelligent, for example, to set the actors in English garb, instead of attempting Trojan and Grecian costumes, which would have been quite out of keeping with the language. For Shakespeare, we are told, not only writes (as always) in contemporary mood; but had in mind definite persons of his own day, as counterparts for the legendary figures of Hector, Ajax, Achilles, and the rest. This is one of the reasons the drama is difficult, no doubt; and critics through the years have been troubled by the play. It shows Shakespeare in a period of disillusion; in it appear two of his sharpest rallies on the world. One of them, Pandarus, is himself a part of that scurrilous world—as his name came to indicate—a go-between in the traffic of love. The other, Thersites (and in this part Otis Skinner shone clearly forth, more directly watches and comments upon the bestial business that we call living. He looks upon the great heroes of antiquity, whose storied deeds are models for the years, and he sums up these towering figures: "All incontinent varlets"—and of a truth, Shakes-

### Graces the Screen at the Rivoli



Tala Birell, a talented European actress, has one of the principal roles in "The Doomed Battalion," which opens today at the Rivoli.

peare shows them so. No Bernard Shaw could be more modern in stripping the dignity, the glamour of legend and the projected loom of greatness in the past, from this parcel of cowards, envious rascals, and self-centered fools, who in Homer and the other bearers of the tale are the wise and the brave and the good of far antiquity. Thersites looks also upon the deeds of these men, and he sums them up in no less trenchant phrase: "Still wars and lechery! nothing else holds fashion." Shakespeare might have been writing that today.

Moreover, in the discussions of the Trojans, the dramatist several times points out the little part reason and justice play in the determination of war. Let one fool cry "Honor!" and another "Glory!" and the enkindled people raise their swords. And, while it is far from Shakespeare's purpose to write a document of social reform, there is straight mention of the "ignorance and greed" that wrap men in all this muddle. Clear those away, shave somehow off the incentive to the one, and give opportunity to grow out of the darkness of the other, and the world will not deserve the sorry picture this play affords.

It is unfortunate that, in shaping the play to our evening's time, much of the poetry, and of the incidental wise comment on life, had to be sloughed. The intelligence of the production, too, might have been stirred to greater life by more imaginative directing; as it is, the ensemble suffers and grows sharp at fault, redeemed by the rich playing of the many stars, each in the separate action of the part. We must, moreover, thank The Players for having brought to attention again, and to production, this mordant vision of a shabby world.

### "Two Seconds" at the Brooklyn Strand

"Two Seconds," starring Edward G. Robinson, is now at the Brooklyn Strand. Based on the stage play of the same name, "Two Seconds" is the story of a man's thoughts during the last two seconds of his life when all the events which have formed his career flash before him. Others in the case are Preston Foster, Vivienne Osborne, J. Carroll Nash, Gladys Lloyd and Walter Walker.

### Feminine Lead in Philip Barry's Play at the Empire



Frances Fuller, who appears in "The Animal Kingdom," Philip Barry's comedy starring Leelle Howard, now in its last weeks at the Empire Theatre.

### Friars' Frolic at the Roxy; Film Feature Is "Society Girl"

The Friars' Frolic has been engaged in its entirety by the Roxy Theatre and will be presented from the stage beginning today, in addition to the regular Roxy company, including the ballet, 32 Roxyettes and the Roxy Theatre Symphony conducted by Dr. Hugo Riesenfeld.

Among the well known performers who will appear in person at the Roxy as members of the Frolic are Joe Frisco, Pat Rooney and Pat Rooney, 3rd, Jacy C. Flippen, Jans and Whalen, George Price, Harry Hershfield, Joe Howard, Buddy Doyle, the Caltes Brothers, Horton Spurr, Eddie Miller, the Three Samuels Brothers, Vincent O'Donnell, Warren Jackson, Eddie Harrison, Lou Archer, Sammy Weston and Adam Di Janoro.

The Frolic is an added attraction and will not effect the theatre's usual continuous show procedure. "Society Girl," with James Dunn, Peggy Shannon and Spencer Tracy will be the screen feature. Four shows will be given daily and there will be no advance in the price scale, which was lowered three weeks ago as a new summer policy.

### Rian James' "Love Is A Racket" at Strand

About and by a columnist is "Love Is A Racket," with Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., at the New York Strand.

Young Fairbanks is cast as a wise-cracking newspaper man who writes of the doings, the love affairs, the expectations and the quarrels of Broadway's great and near great. With Fairbanks in "Love Is A Racket" are Lee Tracy, Ann Dvorak, Frances Dee, Lyle Talbot, Warren Hymer, Andre Luguet, Cecil Cunningham and John Marston.

**PALISADES AMUSEMENT PARK**  
FREE FIREWORKS every Tues. and Thurs. Circus & Band Concert every Fri. and Sat. Dance with Tommy Christian's Orchestra. Pool New Open. Salt Water Bathing.

### Ruth Chatterton at RKO 81st St. Theatre

Ruth Chatterton's newest screen success, "The Rich Are Always With Us" begins a four day engagement at the Keith 81st Street Theatre, today. George Brent, the young Irishman who is rapidly coming to the fore as a leading man plays opposite the celebrated stage star. Others of importance in the cast are Bette Davis, John Miljan, Robert Warwick, John Wray and Adrienne Dore.

### Arthur Holden Takes His 5,000th Dive

When one says that Arthur Holden will take his 5,000 dive on June 16th, one might get the idea that friend Arthur is a prohibition agent. No such thing at all. Arthur is the high diver over at Palisades Amusement Park.

Counting snow, high winds, rainy days and accidents, Arthur Holden averages 312 high dives per season of 20 weeks. Figure it out for yourself. Arthur dives twice daily and three times per day over the weeks ends and on holidays.

On the night of June 15th, over a span of 16 years, Arthur will have totaled 4,999 dives of 100 feet each. So that on the night of the 16th he will make his 5,000th.

5,000 times 100 feet makes how many miles?

**ROXY** 7th Avenue & 50th St.

**Broadway's First \$1,000,000**

STAGE AND SCREEN SHOW  
**"FRIAR'S FROLIC"**

with PAT ROONEY — J. C. FLIPPEN — JOE FRISCO — JANS & WHALEN — GEORGE PRICE — HARRY HERSHFIELD — PAT ROONEY, 3rd — JOE HOWARD AND 100 OTHERS

—On the Screen—  
**JAMES DUNN in "SOCIETY GIRL"**

with PEGGY SHANNON — SPENCER TRACY

### "Another Language," Its Distinguished Author and Producer

Probably no theatrical event of recent years has brought with it so many and so emphatic successes as the overwhelming triumph of the new play called "Another Language," now at the Booth Theatre.

In the train of its triumph there have also risen to heights of glory an entirely new author, an entirely new producer, and several new players who, though quite obscure before the play opened, are now people who must be given serious attention as being important personages in the American theatre.

Especially is this true of Rose Franken, the playwright. She is not without background as a writer, but this is her first appearance as author of a Broadway play. Scribners published a novel by her two years ago, called "Pattern," and numerous of her stories have appeared in the magazines. She has written two other plays—one called "Fortnight," which was presented last year by a summer theatre in Greenwich, Conn., and a play for children called "Mr. Dooley, Jr.," which was given this winter in New York and other cities by the Children's Theatre.

Now as the author of one of the biggest "smash hits" on Broadway, Mrs. Franken immediately takes rank among the important playwrights of America. She is in private life the wife of Dr. Sigmund Franken, a well known New York oral surgeon, and she is the mother of three children, aged three, seven and thirteen.

Along with Mrs. Franken, Arthur J. Beckhard has also attained theatrical prominence with the success of "Another Language." He is the producer of the play. With only concert-bureau experience, he had the audacity to bring forth "Another Language" after almost every other manager in New York had turned it down, and to bring it forth late in the spring, too. The play's triumph is not only bringing him a handsome financial reward, but he is now established as a first-line producer and he plans to present a number of new plays in the fall.

### "A Nous La Liberté" Stays On at the Europa

"A Nous La Liberté," Rene Clair's world-acclaimed social film satire, is to continue at the Europa, where it is now in the fourth week of its engagement.

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 THEATRE—45th W. of B'way  
Evs. 8:30—Mats. Wed. & Sat.

### THEATRE PARTIES

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



# "Diary of a Revolutionist" Has Premiere at Cameo

**New and Swift Moving Soviet Film to Stay Indefinitely at Cameo**

"Diary of a Revolutionist," the first of the new Soviet action talkies, is now in its American premiere showing at the Cameo Theatre.

This picture represents one of the most elaborate productions of Soviet Russia. More than one year was spent in filming it and the cost ran to \$300,000 which is considered an exceptionally large sum in the Russian film industry.

"Diary of a Revolutionist" was directed by J. I. Urinov, who is comparatively new in the Russian film world. Urinov has made a film which bridges two epochs of Russian history. By means of a diary he shows the swift-moving, dynamic days of the Bolshevik revolution and then co-relates these with a story of modern Five Year Plan Russia where the military leaders of the revolt are now leaders in the industrial campaign. Many of the same characters appear in both epochs, each one contrasting dramatically with his former self as he appears in the modern epoch. Many real facts and important events are interwoven in the film. Glimpses of many of Russia's leading personalities are shown and the most complete picture of Moscow celebrating May Day is included by Urinov. The musical score was arranged by Oransky.

**James Dunn's Latest on Screen at Fox B'klyn; Stage Revue Presents Conchita Montenegro**

Simultaneous with its New York showing, the Fox Brooklyn Theatre, starting today, will present the newest James Dunn starring picture, "Society Girl," which features Peggy Shannon and Spencer Tracy.

An added stage attraction is the first personal appearance in the east of Conchita Montenegro, popular screen star who has been seen in "Strangers May Kiss" and "Cisco Kid." Miss Montenegro will appear as the star of a new Fanchon & Marco revue called "On the Riviera." She will be here for one week only, returning to Hollywood directly after her engagement at the Fox.

"Society Girl" has been praised in previews as the best picture Mr. Dunn has made since "Bad Girl." Incidentally, Peggy Shannon appears for the first time under the Fox banner in this film.

The revue this week has the Riviera as its locale and features a spectacular diving scene in which sixteen California girls participate. Besides Miss Montenegro, others in the cast include Red Donahue and Uno, Edwin George, Lottie Mayer, Jr., Agnes Knox, Sunkist Beauties.

Hal Beckett, Fox organist, presents another of his popular song-fests, while Freddy Mack and the Fox Theatre band offer a special overture.

BROOKLYN

**FOX** BROOKLYN  
Flatbush Ave. & Nevins St.  
Now—JAMES DUNN in  
**"SOCIETY GIRL"**  
with  
Peggy Shannon & Spencer Tracy  
Conchita Montenegro  
IN PERSON  
Freddy Mack and Merry-makers

**In American Premiere at the Cameo Theatre**



Sophie Magarill and G. U. Mougalsky in a scene from the new Amkino film, "Diary of a Revolutionist," which will stay indefinitely at the Cameo.

**Lower Price Scale For "Face the Music"**

A sweeping slash in prices which brings the cost of the best orchestra seats down from \$5.00 to \$3.00 is announced by Sam H. Harris, producer of "Face the Music," the elaborate musical comedy revue which has been running at the New Amsterdam Theatre for the last four months. The new scale is now in effect.

Under the new arrangement the entire orchestra will be priced at \$3.00 and the first balcony will be scaled at \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50, with the second balcony selling at \$1.00. The entire orchestra for both the Wednesday and Saturday matinees will be sold at \$2.50 and the balcony seats for these performances at \$1.50 and \$2.00.

**"Is My Face Red" at The Mayfair Theatre, Story of a Columnist**

The first of the columnist "exposures" is now at the Mayfair. It is titled "Is My Face Red," and brings a new note to the melodramatic happenings in the life of a Broadway columnist. Ricardo Cortez is the columnist, and Helen Twelvetrees, as the show girl tipster, has the feminine lead. Robert Armstrong furnishes the

**'Bring 'Em Back Alive' Due Soon at Mayfair**

Radio Pictures auspiciously opens the picture program of its new season with Frank Buck's "Bring 'Em Back Alive," the film record of that intrepid explorer's most recent trek into the Malayan Jungle, which comes into the Mayfair Theatre, on Friday, June 18th. For twenty years the most distinguished member of his unique profession, that of capturing wild animals alive for zoos, circuses and exhibition purposes, his daring adventures have never before been recorded by the camera. It was the extensive public interest aroused by his magazine and newspaper articles and his book, "Bring 'Em Back Alive" that was responsible for the expedition which made the present production. Clyde E. Elliott directed the picture, which, inspired by Mr. Buck's knowledge and experience with Jungle life, has recorded thrilling scenes as a animal battles never before brought to civilization.

vital "menace" to the picture, giving the paragrapher a "run for his money." Sidney Toler, owner of a speakeasy where things happen to make dirt for the columns, is the villain. Arline Judge and Jill Esmond are also in the cast.

**EVOLUTION OF A NATION!**  
**"DIARY OF A REVOLUTIONIST."**  
SOVIET RUSSIA IN ITS FORMATION—AND TODAY  
New Amkino Action Talkie With English Titles  
EXCLUSIVE SOVIET NEWSREEL  
Dneprostroy . . . Magnitogorsk . . . Selection of Designs for Palace of the Soviets . . . Accommodations for Children in Moscow . . . Lottery for "Five-Year-Plan" . . . Mechanized Salt Mining.  
THIS NEWSREEL WILL NOT BE SHOWN IN ANY OTHER N. Y. THEATRE  
ALL SEATS 9 A. M. TO 1 P. M. 25c NOW!  
MON. TO FRI.  
**COOL CAMEO** 8 WAY & 42nd ST.

**Second Week!**  
**GARBO**  
in **"AS YOU DESIRE ME"**  
—ON STAGE—  
YORK and KING  
IN CURIOSITIES  
BUNCHUK ORCHESTRA  
**CAPITOL** Broadway at 51st St.

**WARREN WILLIAM**  
Star of "The Mouthpiece," puts "IT" in politics in Hollywood's hilarious low-down on the political parade.  
**"The DARK HORSE"**  
with  
GUY KIDDER with BETH DAVIS  
**WINTER GARDEN**  
Broadway and 50th St.  
33c to 1 P. M. Mon.-Fri.

**At Both the Roxy and Fox Brooklyn Theatres**



Spencer Tracy and James Dunn in a scene from "Society Girl," which will have a simultaneous showing at the Roxy and Fox theatres starting today. A big stage revue balances the film at both theatres.

**Garbo Stays Second Week at Capitol**

Since the Capitol Theatre doors opened last Thursday for the first New York showing of Greta Garbo in "As You Desire Me"—the filmization of the dramatic hit by the noted Italian playwright, Luigi Pirandello—all of New York has been trying to get in to see Garbo—so great is the desire to see and hear her. Therefore the Capitol Theatre management announces that this film success, which has been acclaimed both by press and public, will be held over for an additional week. Melvyn Douglas plays opposite the star—and an

**Perfect Entertainment!**  
**It's Got Everything!**  
Adapted From the Sensational Novel "I, Jerry, Take Thee, Joan."  
Screen's greatest young stars!  
**SYLVIA SIDNEY**  
**FREDRIC MARCH**  
in  
**"MERRILY WE GO TO HELL"**  
A Paramount Picture Directed by Dorothy Arzner  
On the Stage!  
DR. ROCKWELL ETHEL MERMAN  
EVERETT MARSHALL RUBINOFF

**New York Paramount**

**They Lived a Thousand Loves!**  
**They Died a Thousand Deaths!**  
Never before a film with such magnificent scenery, such terrific suspense, such sustained excitement—  
**"The DOOMED BATTALION"**  
A Universal Picture  
Get set for the thrill of a lifetime!  
POPULAR PRICES  
**RIVOLI**  
United Artists B'way at 45th St.

**'Merrily We Go to Hell' At Paramount Theatre Co-stars Sylvia Sidney And Frederic March**

Appearing together on the screen for the first time, Sylvia Sidney and Frederic March are co-starred in "Merrily We Go to Hell," at the New York and Brooklyn Paramount Theatres. The picture also marks Miss Sidney's elevation to stardom.

Based on Cleo Lucas' best seller, "I, Jerry, Take Thee, Joan," and directed by Dorothy Arzner, Hollywood's only woman director, "Merrily We Go to Hell" features Skeets Gallagher, Cary Grant and Adrienne Allen of "Cynara" fame in her screen debut. Edwin Justus Mayer wrote the screen play.

Three of the star hits of George White's Scandals and one of America's funniest comedians appear in the stage show at the New York Paramount. Dr. Rockwell, renowned quack and by his own admission, "maker of fine cigar ashes since 1899," head the production.

Direct from Scandals will be the torch-singing Ethel Merman, Everett Marshall of opera fame, and the Gale Quadruplets.

**Albertina Rasch to Stage Ballets at Stadium**

Mrs. Charles S. Guggenheimer, chairman of the Stadium Concerts, Inc., announces that Albertina Rasch will present two ballet programs at the Stadium this summer. They are scheduled for the evenings of August 9th and 10th.

For the Stadium performances Madame Rasch will present a company of 75 dancers consisting of her disciples and students. The program will be derived from the music of the classics, contrasted with the works of modern composers.

**The Inside Story of a Columnist's Life!**  
**"IS MY FACE RED?"**

with  
**RICARDO CORTEZ**  
**HELEN TWELVETREES**

**MAYFAIR** 47th St. & B'way

**RKO Vaudeville**  
at Albee Only  
**HAL LE ROY**  
**THE "INGENOUS"**

Adler & Bradford . . . Others  
**ALBEE** Albee Square BROOKLYN

**GRAND HOTEL**  
with  
**GRETA GARBO**  
**JOHN BARRYMORE**  
**JOAN CRAWFORD**  
**WALLACE BEERY**  
**LIONEL BARRYMORE**  
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture  
**ASTOR** BROADWAY & 45th STREET  
Daily—2:30-5:30; Sun. & Hols.—3-6-9-30  
(4 Shows Sat.: 2:30-5:30 & Midnight)  
Mat. (Exc. Sat.) 50c to \$1.00  
Eves. 50c to \$2.00



# Timely Topics

## By Norman Thomas

(Socialist Candidate for President)

### Taxation and Relief for the Jobless—Class Lines in New York—Socialism of Various Brands—American Communism Today

#### THE BUDGET NOT BALANCED

THE tax bill does not balance the budget, even omitting all provision for unemployment relief. To balance the budget requires economies which Congress has not the courage or capacity to make. Tariff schedules save no business in the tax bill and are likely to provoke reprisals that will make our trade situation worse and help induce other American industries to open plants in foreign countries. For this and other reasons which I have previously pointed out the bill on which Congress has worked so long is a characteristic capitalist bi-partisan mess, the main purpose of which is to let the income tax paying group off as easily as possible, and the only praise for which is that it might have been worse.

The relief bills, most of them, are equally bad. They come too late to be of the service that they might have been earlier and they never would have been much good. As Will Rogers said, these bills represent for the most part an effort of the old parties to reach into their bags and dust off some of their old promises in time for the campaign.

#### A SHAMEFUL EXHIBITION

Any one who believes that there is no class conflict ought to have witnessed the painful and shameful exhibition in the Board of Estimate in New York City the other day when representatives of certain property holders argued vehemently that there was no unemployment problem or that if there was the unemployed came from out of New York, or that at any rate, it wasn't the city's business to take care of them. And the Mayor, whose heart bleeds for the unemployed and who himself has been let in on good things to the tune of hundreds of thousands a year, was all worried about the tax rate regardless of the death rate. Henry Klein went beyond any Communist in laying all the blame for our trouble at the door of Rockefeller and Morgan and urging that the unemployed march on them. A Communist, whatever he thinks about Rockefeller and Morgan, would know that it is the whole system we have to fight and not a few men. Moreover, he would know that some of Mr. Klein's small property holder friends were mighty eager to get all the unearned increment on land which piled up during the boom years—unearned increment to which landlords are no more entitled than big plutocrats in Wall street. That doesn't mean that we don't favor income taxes and scientific land taxes rather than taxes that crowd the small home owner, but the small home owner is not the typical New York landlord. Never did people more truly need fundamental education in Socialism.

#### THE KIND OF SOCIALISM NEEDED

That remark applies to people in other countries than America. The desperate situation of capitalism makes even militarists—for instance, in Japan—talk a kind of national Socialism. The dominant party in France calls itself "radical Socialist" though it is neither very radical nor Socialist. And now we have a Chilean military revolution brought to success by the same air force which defeated a prior revolution. I hope that revolution will be genuinely Socialist. Some of its program looks good, but I have my suspicion that it may be more Fascist than Socialist before it's through. The kind of Socialism we urge is international rather than jingoistically national. It is democratic and not military.

#### SOME COMMUNIST FALSEHOODS

Our job in this campaign and other times, I think, is to fight capitalism rather than Communism. The better we show that we can fight capitalism the less excuse there will be for Communism. But there are two general subjects concerning present Communist demands and tactics which Socialists ought to understand.

1. The nature of Communist immediate demands. There are six of them in the party's 1932 platform and they are non-revolutionary. The great emphasis is laid on "unemployment and social insurance at the expense of the state and employers." This is good; it has long been advocated by Socialists, but it doesn't apply at present to the vast army of the unemployed who are now out of work. No program of immediate relief is even outlined. Some of these immediate demands of our Communist friends are very dangerous. For instance, the second half of demand No. 4—"Self-determination for the black belt." If this means anything it means autonomous Negro republics in the South. Such a proposal is bad Socialism and bad sense under



NORMAN THOMAS

worst, however it may be intended, it is an invitation to race riots. William Z. Foster insists that these immediate demands are more than bait to catch workers and poor farmers. He also insists that nothing is going to avail in America but violent revolution at the proper moment. It's a pretty difficult business to be for unemployment insurance and a violent revolution.

It is still more difficult business for Communists to endorse, as they now seem to endorse, the indiscriminate payment of the bonus to World War veterans. No Communist government could or would thus pay the bonus to all war veterans and what is likely to happen is that some Fascist demagogue will steal the veterans organized in part by the Communists and use them as a kind of black-shirted army for Fascism—an army interested not in workers as workers but only in indefinite benefits to all those men who were conscripted for a year or a week to make the world safe for democracy. The real Socialist position would be, to try, as we Socialists are trying to do; namely, to show unemployed veterans, who at least have had the gumption to do something besides starve; that what they want is help as unemployed soldiers in the war against poverty, not as veterans of an old war which, however disguised, was really a war for imperialism. It's no good paying employed members of the American Legion a bonus either by taxation or inflation. Such a policy will either start a wild orgy of inflation, something like that which Russia and Germany experienced, in which wages will always lag behind the increases in prices, or else it will be made an excuse for giving no further real help to the unemployed and to the farmers. This is not an argument against properly controlled inflation to which we may come. It is an argument against an indiscriminate payment of the bonus for which apparently the Communists have persuaded the old soldiers that they stand. It is a dangerous policy to promise anything that you think will win you friends for the moment.

2. The nature of Communist charges against Socialists. A large part of the Communist campaign seems to be an attack on Socialists in which no great care is taken to tell the truth. It would take more space than I have even to list Communist misrepresentations that have come to my attention. Here are some illustrations taken more or less at random. Socialists know that in my book, "As I See It," and in other places, I have praised the economic results of the Russian Revolution, though I have criticized the severity of the dictatorship and in particular have argued that it is inappropriate to America. On this latter point I quoted a statement by Professor Charles Beard. My sentence began, "Though I do not think the Russian government gets its astonishing results primarily by terror, I agree in the main with Professor Beard's vigorous statement" which I then quoted. W. Z. Foster proceeds to quote my sentence in his book, omitting the important clause, "though I do not think the Russian government gets its astonishing results primarily by terror."

On the very next page Socialists, whom he calls Social Fascists, are accused by Foster of cooperating with capitalists "accepting as their working principle that in the crisis the workers' living condition must come down." As proof of this, in his next sentence, he offers the fact that I and J. P. Morgan spoke for Block-Aid. As a matter of fact, as any one who read my speech in The New Leader knows, I accepted an invitation to speak over the radio (with the unanimous approval of the unemployment committee of the party) to point out the desperate condition in New York, the tragic inadequacy of Block-Aid, and the need of the Socialist plan for unemployment relief. The only excuse, we said, for Block-Aid was that if supported by those who had no better cause it might tide over an emergency until the right thing could be done.

More recently by taking sentences out of their contexts some Communist publications have deliberately tried to make it appear that before the War Policies Commission I said that I would reluctantly endorse war at the last moment. The word which the Communists so interpret referred not at all to war, which I opposed throughout my testimony, but to a proposal by Congressman LaGuardia to conscript property in the event of war. I argued that such last moment action would mean very great benevolence to property and great harshness to men under a Fascist military state. I repeated the familiar Socialist argument for Socialism as a basis for peace not as an emergency measure for war. Socialist speakers should take these examples as the sort of thing they will have to meet and on which they should be well informed.

## Ind. Socialists Name Hapgood For Governor

### Forest Wallace Picked for U. S. Senator at State Convention

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

INDIANAPOLIS.—Forest Wallace of Veversburg and Powers Hapgood of Indianapolis were chosen to lead the Socialist state ticket in the November election as candidates for the offices of United States senator and Governor, respectively, at the party's state convention in the Columbia Securities building last week.

The convention nominated Hapgood unanimously when others in the race withdrew.

Theodore Debs of Terre Haute, brother of the famous leader of the Socialists, was chosen as nominee for Lieutenant Governor.

W. W. Daacke of Indianapolis was nominated for secretary of state; George M. Larrair of Indianapolis, treasurer; Warren Evans of Elkhart, auditor; Lincoln Orlowski of South Bend, an attorney, attorney general; Mrs.

Effie Mueller of Indianapolis, reporter of the Supreme Court, and Mrs. Lillian Miller of Terre Haute, superintendent of public instruction.

The convention voted to authorize the executive state committee to nominate candidates for judges of Supreme and Appellate courts, clerk of Supreme and Appellate courts and any office for which vacancies may occur.

#### Electors Chosen

The following electors in each district were elected: Joseph Gray of Gary, first; Leo K. Friedman of Lafayette, second; Jacob Schrader of Elkhart, third; J. H. Smith of Fort Wayne, fourth; Ed H. Nox of Huntington, fifth; Frank Barker of Terre Haute, sixth; J. M. Coffman of Freedlandville, seventh; Mike Hastenstabb of New Albany, eighth; Charles Stastney of Bedford, ninth; C. Y. Edkins of Greensburg, tenth; John A. Wilson of Anderson, eleventh; and William Tice of Indianapolis, twelfth. A. L. Binford of Westfield and Mauriel C. Turpin of Columbus were elected electors at large.

Holding of the state convention follows the party's national convention in Milwaukee, when Norman Thomas was named candidate for President.

"The Socialist party enters the 1932 campaign, as in all campaigns, pledged to the principle of

social ownership," Hapgood said. "We will present certain immediate demands, such as unemployment insurance, old age pensions, abolition of the 'yellow dog' contract and injunctions in labor disputes, and many others which our representatives elected to office will fight for."

"We are the only democratically controlled party. We receive our funds from the working class. We are therefore loyal to the workers who finance us, just as the Republican and Democratic parties are loyal to the capitalists who finance them."

### Dutch Paper Workers Win Ten-Month Strike

AMSTERDAM.—(WLN)—By holding out with typical Dutch determination, the 4,000 pulp mill workers in the province of Groningen who went on strike about ten months ago against a proposed wage cut of 20 per cent won a substantial victory in the compromise agreement, the wage reduction will be only 5 per cent and, as the cost of living has declined considerably during the last year, the new weekly wage of 22.80 guilders (worth 40 cents each) has a greater purchasing power than the old rate of 24 guilders.

In trade union circles this effective defense by the well organ-

ized pulp and cardboard mill workers in Groningen is being contrasted with conditions in the Twente textile district where some 20,000 mill workers were forced to accept much greater wage cuts in March, after a strike of about three months hampered by the division of the labor forces into three different unions—Socialist, Catholic and Evangelical.

### Hoffman Paroled By State Board

PHILADELPHIA.—(FP)—Alfred Hoffman, hosiery workers' union leader, has been paroled from the Stroudsburg jail and his fine reduced at a special meeting of the State Board of Pardons. He was serving a term of two years on a queer charge of conspiracy growing out of the strike in Stroudsburg.

#### Bohn on Hard Times

W. E. Bohn, Educational Director of the Rand School, will speak on "History of Hard Times" Wednesday, June 15, at the Rand School, 7 E. 15th St. The meeting, sponsored by the E. V. Debs Club, will begin at 8:30. Admission free. Everybody invited. Refreshments.

The Debs Club will continue to meet throughout the summer.

### "Americana" Staff Will Foregather at Camp Tamiment

Camp Tamiment, Forest Park, Pa., made proof of its great popularity in the brilliant holiday over Decoration Day weekend. The number of guests reached the peak of 700 people and other hundreds were turned away for lack of accommodations.

Immediately after a brilliant program on the 4th of July weekend there will be staged from July 5 to 10, a week full of interesting events by the staff of "Americana," celebrated magazine of pictorial satire. Among those interested in arranging the series of discussions, art exhibits, and pageants will be leading artists and writers, among them, Alexander King, John Sloan, Art Young, George Grosz, Cleo Throckmorton, Willi Noell, and Gilbert Seldes.

Attractive rates are offered to art students who register through the Secretary of their organization. A record attendance is expected and further details of the events will be given in later issues of the "New Leader."