

# NEW LEADER

With Which  
Is Combined

THE AMERICAN APPEAL

Founded by  
Eugene V. Debs

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Price Five Cents

## Fight for Work and Relief!

### *A Call to the Workers for Emergency Action*

**D**URING the World War the working masses were told to "Work or Fight." Our answer today is "Fight for Work." It is either work or maintenance for our families. We now get neither. We get idleness and short rations, neglect and evictions. The masses have endured this long enough. It is time for them to act. Let's act!

We are literally in a battle against starvation. In New York City the Socialist Party has adopted a program. Other cities and states should also act. We shall summarize its report.

Direct relief to the jobless is absolutely essential at the present time, but it does not remove the causes of unemployment. It is also wasteful, inefficient and degrading to those who receive it.

For decades Socialists have fought for unemployment insurance and the shortening of the work-week by legislation. The trade unions disagreed. The depression came. It has swallowed up 12,000,000 workers. The trade unions changed. They now favor legislative action.

In many states these measures will be before the legislatures. They will be fought to the last ditch by the reactionary interests. We must overcome this opposition. These measures care for the whole working class, organized and unorganized.

Cooperation between the Socialist Party and the unions should be effected in behalf of the principle back of these bills. If we fight side by side for these working class measures it will also tend to heal the breach between the two movements. The general calamity that has come to all of us should hammer us into a union of effort for relief.

In New York we shall issue leaflets and publicity, hold outdoor and indoor meetings, leading to a tremendous meeting for the whole city or three in the three principal boroughs.

Resolutions and petitions will be used, the first for adoption by party branches, labor unions, unemployed leagues and other sympathetic organizations, and sent to the proper legislative committees and the press. Individuals must send earnest letters to representatives of their districts in the House and Senate.

Petitions in support of these bills will be circulated at all meetings and signatures obtained, and this must be supplemented by house-to-house canvassing for signatures. We must raise funds for posters and literature; we must reach school teachers and other selected groups.

All this should lead to a tremendous demonstration at Albany and at the capitals of other states. Every city possible should be represented there by its party branches, unions, unemployed organizations, Workmen's Circles and other sympathetic groups.

The work must be done on a large scale. We must think and work in terms of hundreds of thousands of leaflets and petition signatures. Hundreds of resolu-



tions and thousands of letters should be sent to the legislators. This work must be so big that the daily press cannot ignore it.

All party activities must be coordinated to avoid duplication or conflict and each branch or group must be given responsibility in carrying out its special task.

Meetings of the unemployed must be called and the jobless organized into groups. They must be inspired to resist degradation, to fight under the banner of "Fight for Work and Relief." They must be linked up with the mass meetings, the distribution of literature, circulation of petitions, and be represented with the other pressure groups at the state capital. All this, we hope, will lead to a national demonstration at Washington.

A big job, you say. Nothing is too big for us to undertake in this measureless calamity that has come to tens of millions of the workers. The pale and wan mothers who cannot properly feed their children call to us to "Fight for Work and Relief." The homeless wretches with the wolf-stare of hunger in their

eyes call us to battle. The broken families and homes of the masses, the youth adrift all over the nation, and the revolting breadlines call us to the colors.

Against us will be found the bankocracy and the reactionary possessing classes. The bankers have dictated the policies of cities and states. They have ordered wage cuts in industry. The masters of great properties oppose our demands. They would even pile greater burdens upon us through sales taxes and other measures.

It is a challenge to us and we answer it with the cry of "Fight for Work and Relief." We hope that this cry will be heard in all the states, that hundreds of thousands—nay, millions—will respond to it with earnestness and determination.

Nor shall we approach the legislators as humble supplicants, cap in hand, begging favors of overlords. We shall demand what is our due, what has been withheld, what must be yielded to aroused and determined workers conscious of their power. We shall stand erect, not be on our knees. The laboring millions are on the march, a disciplined, informed and determined band whose sweat and toil have made this civilization possible.

Organize and work to the cry of "Fight for Work and Relief." It's a big job, an inspiring one, and its aims can be accomplished.

Read this call at the next meeting of your union, your branch, your circle, your league. Get in touch with the Socialist Party, 7 East 15th Street, New York City. Post this page up everywhere that it can be seen.

Forward in the Fight for Work and Relief!

### Post This Page Up!

THE NEW LEADER has readers in every state of the Union. We urge the active spirits in the party and in sympathetic organizations to post this page up in the meeting halls, headquarters, and other public places where it can be seen. Where action is proposed along the lines outlined on this page a notice of the meeting arranged for organization purposes may be attached to the poster. This page will attract attention everywhere it is displayed and assist in mobilization of the forces under the banner of "Fight for Work and Relief!"



# NEW LEADER

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

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## A Program of Action

IN supplementing what is said on the first page this week we want to emphasize the importance of party organizations taking up this program in each state. Party papers cannot organize this movement, but they are important in stimulating it, giving it inspiration and reporting its progress. The Socialist Party does not conclude its work with a campaign and casting of votes. It is a continuously functioning educational and organization force in behalf of the working class. It now has a duty to fulfill; it must perform that duty.

Plans are unfolding for the culmination of this program with a great demonstration at the nation's capital some weeks hence. To make that climax a success the program outlined on the first page must precede it. We earnestly hope that party papers in other states will give full cooperation in making this program effective.

## With Our Readers

OCCASIONALLY it is necessary to share some of our problems with our readers and we take them into our confidence in this column. Like all working class institutions The New Leader more than a year ago effected some drastic economies and at the same time we have done much in this period to improve the paper. On the other hand, because of our lack of resources and sufficient help, some misunderstandings arise.

We are at all times overwhelmed with contributed articles and news stories, much more than we can possibly use. We are glad to get them and some fine material has been accepted from these volunteers, but we find it difficult to acknowledge receipt of it, whether used or not. Some writers complain of this. They are justified and yet we do not have the equipment that will enable us to express our thanks to contributors. Some offerings having much merit are much too long to be accepted. Others make the mistake of trying poetry first, and there is much more of this always arriving than can be used.

Then there are the correspondents who send party news. The New Leader is anxious to report party activities throughout the nation. To avoid crowding out important items, and this occurs occasionally, we urge these correspondents to be as brief as possible. Do not repeat and do not use superfluous words.

Occasionally we get inquiries as to why we carry so much New York Party news. There are over eighty branches in the city and any issue of The New Leader will show that it publishes a less number of inches for New York in proportion to the number of branches and the membership than it does for the states. Moreover, the main burden of publishing the paper falls upon comrades and friends here. We cut down the New York items as much as we can to make room for items from other states and The New Leader publishes more such news than any other weekly because it desires to keep its readers informed of all activities as near as possible.

So we beg the consideration of our readers. We have a small staff and a big paper. We do not complain but we would also have our friends understand that we work under difficulties, that their cooperation is heartily appreciated, and if they do not get a response to material that is offered it is because the editors have no stenographers and the main work of editing fully takes up our time.

## The World We Live In

# A Socialist View of the Week

## THE CITY

By William Allen Ward

### "Al" Smith Wants A Works Dictator

EX-GOVERNOR SMITH makes the headlines by recommending a public works dictator. He regards the depression as a state of war and what does a democracy do in a war? He answered, "It becomes a tyrant, a despot, a real monarch. In the World War we took our Constitution, wrapped it up and laid it on the shelf and left it there until it was over." It is interesting that the "poor-boy-that-made-good" ranges himself with the oligarch views of our time.

Who is to be that monarch? If he is a capitalist, a banker or a political poodle of capitalism he will rule the works satisfactory to these gentlemen; if a Socialist he will administer the job in the interest of the working masses. To urge that "red tape and statutes" be ignored is no more guarantee of genuine relief for the victims of capitalism than observance of red tape and statutes is now.

Consider one big feudal empire, the transportation system. About 750,000 railroad workers have been discharged in recent years. The railroad masters are now demanding of Congress a bankruptcy reform bill to enable them to skid easily through receiverships. In the meantime the railroad executives manage to avoid the headlines by the receipt of annual salaries ranging from \$60,000 to \$135,000. Similar contrasts can be made regarding other corporate empires.

Smith's dictator would not be likely to puncture the bulging money reservoirs of these gentlemen. A Socialist would make them flow into the swamps of destitution and despair if he had the power.

### Farmers' "Penny Bids" Face Legal Reaction

JOHN SIMPSON, president of the National Farmers' Union, recently told the Senate Judiciary Committee of his having been invited to a conference of industrial and banking directors where a representative of the Chase National Bank said that prices were not too low and that wages must be further reduced. Simpson estimated that there are 10,000 corporation farms compared with about 100 in 1920. He added that the process of "destroying farmers and wage workers" will lead to a revolution. Members of Congress have become used to these forecasts of an upheaval and an air of expecting something unknown is general in the capital.

The movement of the farmers to block the sales of their land and homes has spread to the East. In Pennsylvania members of a farmers' organization gathered at a sheriff sale and succeeded in bidding in a farm for \$1.18. An expensive cultivator brought 35 cents and another farm implement a few pennies. This case is before a court and the authorities are beginning to intervene in such cases in the Middle West. The group pressure by farmers at mortgage foreclosure auctions is coming to be known as "penny bids" and in Nebraska the Attorney General has declared that the courts will void sales made in such circumstances.

This is likely to be the official reaction in other states and this will bring the farmers squarely up against governing powers which they do not control. Election returns are still coming in.

### Conduct Unbecoming To a Retainer

BY a vote of 53 to 17 the U. S. Senate has dismissed David Barry its sergeant-at-arms because of an article in the "New Outlook" in which he charged that "demagogues" had put through that body constitutional amendments for the popular election of Senators, woman suffrage and prohibition and had almost enacted a bonus bill. He added that not many members of Congress took money for their votes. Barry is now separated from his \$8,000 a year job.

Barry is the publisher of the reactionary "Pathfinder" and his main sup-

### AT night

The city is a monster  
With fiery eyes that crouches  
By the river and broods as it  
Emits hoarse noises from smoking  
Nostrils.

ported in this dispute was Senator Bingham of Connecticut, a lame duck, who some years ago was censured by the Senate for smuggling into the Finance Committee tariff hearings a salaried employee of the Connecticut Manufacturers Association. So Barry, a thorough reactionary, goes out.

The Senate did right. The old days of buying votes long ago passed into history. It was a rather vulgar way for the ruling classes to get results and more clever ways have been found to register their will. What has happened is a little palace revolt in which an indiscreet servant has been punished for conduct unbecoming to a retainer of capitalism. A more discreet employee will take his place and the Upper Diet will function as before.

### The Menace of the Union Racketeer

THE unsavory racketeering case of Patrick J. Commerford of the Operating Engineers' Union made the headlines again on Wednesday in a report by Carroll Hayes, referee for the local, to Supreme Court Justice Hammer. It recommended that more than \$15,500 in cash and bonds should be returned by Commerford and other former officers. Other recommendations were that the charter of Local 125, revoked by the International, should be returned; that seven automobiles, office furniture, equipment and union agreements should be restored. The International had set up Local 130, Justice Hammer decided against it, and the accounting followed. Members of Local 125, who declared their rights had been abrogated, brought the suit.

The temptation of members to bring suit in such cases is often overwhelming but it also brings court rule, the injection of a capitalistic institution into union affairs. This is the net result of malign officials who make merchandise of unionism and fill their pockets with loot. Unions that are free of the vice are classed with the others by those who read the press stories. The interest of the members is sacrificed and the employing class gains to the extent that unionism is weakened. More power to the members that recognize the danger and fight to root it out.

### Upstate Dairymen Threaten Strike

THE eatless days and meatless days of the World War returned with the depression. During the campaign upstate last year some dairy farmers expressed cynical views regarding Roosevelt's agricultural program. They have never been satisfied and are now reported to be in an "ugly mood." It is reported that their milk checks average only \$60 a month.

Last week a news dispatch from Watertown announced that dairymen's strikes and violence would take place if the Legislature does not stabilize milk prices. This week Governor Lehman was warned that such strikes are impending because of widespread distress among these farmers. It is proposed to establish a state milk control board with authority to fix minimum prices because at present rates the dairymen are unable to pay their bills. "We might as well withhold our milk and have a real show-down," said one farmer.

If the proposal goes through another prop of Hoover's sacred "individualism" will be destroyed. Agriculture has always been regarded as the classic home of individualism and here it is proposed to have the state intervene to save dairymen from disaster. On the other hand

we could not make a barbarian sitting under loaded fruit trees understand that in "civilization" those who produce food-stuffs suffer want.

### A Harrowing Tale of Pathetic Struggle

IF the "worthy poor" will just try to economize they can live on seven dollars a week. An itemized schedule of foodstuffs has appeared recently showing how it can be done and a government bureau at Washington has also sent out a similar food budget.

One may contrast this with the publicity given to the story of a child who must try to get along on \$3,000 a month. A solemn justice figured out how the child, sharing in a trust fund of her grandfather, would manage on this sum and a headline carries this harrowing news: "Struggling to Balance Child's Budget on \$36,000."

Readers are informed that the rent will cost \$800 while other items including chauffeur, maid, governess, should make the youngster fairly comfortable. What impresses us is that word "struggle." One gets the impression of a tragic fight against adversity in this upper section of the wealthy. A "struggle" to make both ends meet on the paltry sum of \$36,000 a year moves us to tears and we hope that the child will in time forget the sorrow that came to it in these uncertain years.

Perhaps the mother who fainted of hunger with a withered child in her arms at the door of a welfare agency read the story of the "struggle." Who knows?

### The Class Struggle in the German Reich

ATTEMPTS to evaluate the class forces struggling for power in Germany are baffled by their complexity. Civil war may be the outcome. In that event not only the various parties and their followers must be considered; there are the trade unions having the general strike as a weapon, and there are also the armed forces of the Fascists, the Socialists and Republicans, the Communists, the steel helmets and the government forces. If the fight comes will the working class parties act in union? The answer of this will be important.

Then Hitler's following is not a solid one. In propaganda it can maintain unity but in a final struggle it cannot. The ill-informed proletarians in it really believe that they are Socialists. The wealthy backers of Hitler have no use for Socialism and with Hitler now associated with Hugenberg, one of the biggest exploiters in Germany, the proletarian followers of Hitler must feel uncomfortable. But between Hitler and Hugenberg there is also no genuine affection. Each is willing to use the other but neither wants the other to have the power. When Hitler speaks over the radio he is like a capitalist politician in this country—all things to all men. If he were precise he could not hold all his followers together.

Some Socialists and Communists have been killed in clashes with Fascists and von Papan now controls Prussia by a decree of President Hindenburg. However, the casualties are not as many as at the time of the rapid rise of Hitlerism. The reaction reaches out for the Socialist and Communist press and the only thing certain is uncertainty.

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 opinions consistent with its declared purpose. Contributors are requested not to write on both sides of the paper and not to use lead pencil or red ink. Manuscripts that cannot be used will not be returned unless return postage is enclosed.

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By William M. Feigenbaum

# The New Leader Faces Its Tenth Year

**Founded Nine Years Ago in a Period of Doubt and Despair, The New Leader has Upheld the Banner of Socialism Despite All Obstacles—Now More Than Ever The New Leader Is Needed By the Working and Workless Masses.**

WITH this issue The New Leader begins the tenth year of its existence. This issue appears in time to be read at the Ninth Anniversary dinner, and in a certain sense, it is a sort of souvenir to be distributed to the guests, a tangible sign of service and progress.

The New Leader was born at a moment when the fortunes of the Socialist movement had sunk pitifully low. Its first political battle was the exciting, though puzzling LaFollette campaign that left the party organization prostrate. For its first four or five years The New Leader served a Socialist

tion that have supported us loyally and generously have found it necessary to curtail their material support—without in the least curtailing their moral support. At a time when despair is gripping the masses and millions are looking for a lead; when the lead the Socialist movement and The New Leader can furnish is the one bright spot, the one gleam of light in the murky night.

The New Leader begins its tenth year with an editorial staff identical with the staff with which it began in the winter of 1924.

Many changes have of necessity taken place in the nine years since the first issue. Men and women have been associated with the paper, and have gone elsewhere. A distinguished list of contributors, writers and artists, consisting of men and women who have given their best work to The New Leader freely and with devotion, has made work on the paper a joy and an inspiration. Headed by Norman Thomas, whose Timely Topics have been a regular and welcome feature for many years, and including such great names as Morris Hillquit, Heywood Broun, Upton Sinclair, Joseph T. Shipley, Devere Allen, Louis Waldman, A. M. Sullivan, Victor L. Berger, Joseph E. Cohen, Meyer London, Karl Kautsky, Charles Solomon, Art Young, Bernard Ziskind, Fred Henderson, Jessie Wallace Hughan, J. B. Matthews, Harry W. Laidler, Algernon Lee, Samuel A. DeWitt, and many others in America and most of the foreign leaders of Socialism, they have made The New Leader one of the most worth while of the Socialist papers ever published in this country. And if any names are omitted—and they are—it is due only to lack of space to list them.

## The Editor

When The New Leader was launched there was no dispute as to who should be its editor. James O'Neal, distinguished Socialist scholar, historian, journalist, lecturer and party leader was the one man even considered for the post, and for nine years he has been the guiding genius of the paper. At the beginning the oversigned was associated with him; after the first year he went to other fields of activity, but with the beginning of the tenth year he is back again in a close and affectionate association with Comrade O'Neal that began years ago on the staff of the la-

## HIS PAPER!



Rebel Arts

**One Editor for All Nine Years of Its Existence—Many Stirring Battles for Socialism.**

ing Socialist sentiment to support that daring step.

Then came the deflation of that movement, the change of heart by many labor leaders; and The New Leader was left to speak for a discouraged Socialist party in battle after battle until the turn of the tide in 1929.

This is not the time to recount the numerous struggles of the Socialist movement. It is enough to say that no matter what the battle was, no matter what field it was on, no matter whether it was a political struggle, an industrial struggle, a battle for world peace, for justice and humanity, against hideous political corruption—whatever the battle was, there was The New Leader and there were its editor and staff and contributors and supporters.

As we face the tenth year of The New Leader more than ever devoted to the ideals for which the paper was launched. There is work to be done and The New Leader is here to do it; to throw itself into the battle for relief and work; for bread and peace; for justice and for Socialism.

To that struggle The New Leader dedicates itself; to that struggle The New Leader calls upon its friends, its readers and its supporters to dedicate themselves.

## LAST CALL FOR THE NEW LEADER DINNER!

THIS is the last call for The New Leader dinner.

There are a very few reservations left, which will undoubtedly be snatched up early Friday, February 10th.

Those who have been postponing action in getting their reservations to dine and make merry with The New Leader upon the occasion of its ninth anniversary, and to hear the splendid discussion, have one more chance.

Call up ALgonquin 4-4622, ask for Comrade Hillson, and if you are early enough you may still get a reservation.

Remember; Symposium on "Is Fusion the Way Out?"

Speakers, Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, Major Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Morris Hillquit and Norman Thomas.

## SMART PEOPLE

HILLSBORO, Ill. — Although they are surrounded by coal mines, so many people are cutting down trees for fuel because they cannot afford coal that the state agricultural college has issued a warning against denuding the state of timber.

mented New York Call.

The New Leader was born out of the collapse of the New York Call. The great daily of the Socialist movement had fought for fifteen years from May, 1908; in its last year it fell upon evil days because of general conditions. In a desperate effort to save the paper it was reorganized and non-Socialist elements were given a hand in its management. It was changed from a morning to an evening paper. Its name was changed on October 1st, 1923, to the New York Leader, and it began a new career.

## The Leader

Norman Thomas was editor, but its managing editor was taken from outside the ranks of Socialism. It was a brave endeavor, but it was doomed to failure. Six weeks after the effort began the paper suspended, and for the first time in over thirty years there was no Socialist paper in the English language published in New York.

A group of Socialists eager to publish a weekly was hastily called, and within a week meetings were being held, and within two or three months The New Leader appeared.

The New Leader appeared at an interesting moment. Its first is-

sue chronicled the advent of the first Labor government of Great Britain headed by the then Socialist propagandist, J. Ramsay MacDonald, and indeed that issue carried a cable of congratulations and good wishes to The New Leader from MacDonald himself. The second issue carried the story of the death of Lenin, and within a week or two the filth of the oil scandals was spattered across the pages of the American press.

Then came the advent of the first Socialist government of Denmark; the murder of Giacomo Matteotti by the order of Mussolini came shortly thereafter, and The New Leader was leading American opinion in condemnation and detestation of Fascism and all its works.

## The 1924 Battle

Editor O'Neal left his desk early in the summer of 1924 to attend the convention that nominated Senator LaFollette for President, and then the Socialist party convention that endorsed that nomination, thus making a clean break with the party's old-time policies and looking toward that union of all the workers in a labor party for which Socialists had so long hoped. The New Leader was in the campaign that followed, lead-

## A Stirring Battle

The New Leader is making this fight at a time when vast sections of our supporters are either jobless or have had their meager wages cruelly slashed, when organiza-

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By Edward P. Gottlieb

# An Assault Upon Our Schools

**WAGE CUTS, Unemployment, Sales Tax; Share-a-Job, Foreclosure, maybe Starvation!** Hardly a breathing spell between successive attacks on security and standards, with the end nowhere in sight. Even Socialists, who had braced themselves early in the depression against a long siege, have been stunned.

And now a new menace, growing daily and everywhere apparent. If there was one thing we thought we could take for granted it was the public school with its continuous progress in educational standards. The "American spirit means free education, else how hollow the boast of equal opportunity for all," we were told. There still is to be found the public man to challenge the statement that education is a basic necessity in a democracy.

And yet Education is being rapidly undermined today.

I haven't seen a recent issue of a daily paper without some new attack upon educational standards. Today's list may be eclipsed by a new broadside tomorrow. First it was larger classes; then shrinkage of supplies; a swipe at salaries, and on to still larger classes; elimination of extra-curricular and extension activities; a complete halt in school construction, and on even to the very closing of schools themselves.

In Alabama 826 rural schools, one-half the state's contingent, have been abandoned. The casualties are piling up!

Larger classes mean more than increased teacher load and diminished efficiency. Ultimately they tend to produce a teacher disci-

**Bankers and Real Estate Speculators Want Lower Taxes—And So the Schools Are Suffering—And Will Continue to Suffer.**

plinarian little better than a prison guard. Teaching will be subordinated to police duty.

Then there is the vicious propaganda which characterizes all

progressive tendencies in education as "frills." Social sciences, vocational training and branches for the adjustment of normal as well as abnormal children would

be thrown overboard by our noble tax-dodgers. They have further handicapped the schools by compelling decreased appropriations for ordinary supplies necessary

for school routine. A recent circular of the New York City Superintendent warns that he may be unable to replace textbooks. No branch of the system will be spared, and those will be hardest hit who need the service most but whose power of resistance is least.

The evening schools especially will suffer gross curtailment or perhaps even abolition. The only hope of advancement for the poor boy who must leave school to supplement the family earnings will be gone, and the money saved on his education and on that of his friends in continuation schools or evening recreation centers will undoubtedly be spent in the next twenty-five years to reclaim him from delinquency. Public lectures long ago felt the axe.

We must include in this meager indication of the move to scuttle the schools still another threat to a free educational institution, our public libraries. The library, like the school, has done a more flourishing business since the depression, in Brooklyn 14% more in 1932 than the year before, yet it faces the same mayhem as our schools.

In my own branch the librarian expected no more periodicals other than those contributed free by religious denominations, and practically no more new books. Well, McCooey won't be missing much.

If these losses, crippling as they are, were the finale of retrenchment we might be reconciled for the present, but there seems to be no reason for such hope. The same polyanas who were craning "around the corner" with Buy Now and Boost America campaigns have now become panicky and act as if they had no hope of their system ever pulling us out of this hole.

Not content with the damage already done to the schools the Citizens' Budget Committee of bankers and realty speculators, and the New York State Budget Ad-

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

By Alfred Baker Lewis

## The Raw Deal Appears

**The Massachusetts "New Deal" Is Unmasked—Governor Ely, Al Smith's Dear Friend and Nominator at Chicago, Wants Moratorium on Labor Legislation—For the Bosses, Against the Workers—Demand Workers' Rights Amendment.**

**A** GREAT many thousands of Massachusetts' citizens voted for Roosevelt and our Democratic governor, Ely, in the hope of getting a New Deal. And so the Democrats carried the state for these two candidates by substantial majorities, although the Republicans elected three-fifths of the members of the legislature and 11 out of 15 congressmen.

It now appears that the New Deal is a Raw Deal, so far as the aged and the industrial workers are concerned. For Governor Ely's message to the legislature suggests the suspension of our old-age assistance law, and asks that he be given the power to declare a moratorium on the state's protective labor legislation.

We have a state income tax in Massachusetts which has no surtax rates, which taxes earned incomes at 1 1/4%, the proceeds of gambling on the Stock Exchange at 3%, and certain forms of unearned incomes at 6%.

On the other hand, there is no state income tax at all on other forms of unearned incomes, such

as mortgage interest and dividends on Massachusetts corporations—including the electric light companies—most of which are paying dividends and many of which, like the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston, are extremely profitable.

### Modest Taxes

Our inheritance tax rates are modest, rising from 1%, on estates above \$10,000 going to children, to 7% on estates above \$1,000,000, with proportionately higher rates up to a maximum of 12% as the degree of kinship becomes more remote.

Yet it seems that our Democratic governor prefers to force our destitute aged—who are now receiving if they have been granted old-age assistance at all an average of about \$8 a week—to forego this tiny pittance, rather than use his influence with the legislature to increase the extremely modest income and inheritance tax rates.

This seems to show that he has surrendered completely to the doctrine current in big business circles that the way to bring back prosperity is to soak the poor and avoid as far as possible tax burdens on the rich.

### A Moratorium

The governor's proposal to declare a moratorium on our protective labor legislation is apparently based on the idea that such a course would make it possible for Massachusetts to steal business from the Southern textile manufacturers. The stumbling block to such competition has often been that our Massachusetts labor legislation is undoubtedly better from the point of view of the workers than that existing in most Southern states, and the laws limiting the hours of labor for women are better even than in other New England states.

Of course, from the point of view of the nation as a whole there is nothing advantageous in this proposal. What one section gains the other will lose, and the nation as a whole will gain nothing. The only net effect will be that more of our textiles will be produced under inhumanly long hours and without adequate Workmen's Compensation protection than at present. And the action of Massachusetts in suspending protective labor legislation would almost certainly be followed by a powerful movement in other states to do the same thing, so that in the long run the competitive position of Massachusetts, even from the point of

view of the hard-boiled exploiting manufacturer, would not be strengthened.

It is pretty obvious that there is nothing new in the attitude of our governor.

### The Workers' Rights Amendment

The only way of meeting this problem is by the Workers' Rights Amendment to the Constitution, drawn up by Morris Hillquit, designed to empower the Federal Government to pass labor legislation that will be effective in all the states, that will have the effect of jacking up labor laws in the states backward in labor matters to the somewhat higher standards prevailing in the more progressive states. About this proposal Governor Ely says nothing.

Naturally, the self-styled Progressives, headed by an officer of Boston's nationally famous Ford Hall Forum, who energetically sought votes for Ely on the ground that he was a Progressive, are bitterly disappointed; and those labor leaders who were as usual on the campaign payroll of the Democratic Party during the election are in an uncomfortable position.

But the governor has become the darling of the more hard-boiled manufacturers who operate on the theory that the way to make profits in depression periods is to take advantage of hard times to worsen the pay and working conditions of labor.

## Some More Stool Pigeons

**WHEN** organizations indulge in wild and reckless talk, look out for stool pigeons!

One of the fundamental differences that caused the separation between Socialists and self-styled "left wingers" in 1919 was the little matter of emphasis in expression.

Those for whom the Socialist Party was "too tame" wanted wild and wilder talk about "capture and destruction" of the "bourgeois state." One thing led to another, until large numbers were being indicted for calling for violence (although not all of them were tried!); and on trial they hired good lawyers and were busily engaged in explaining that the robust and resolute talk that got them into the toils of the law meant nothing more than an appeal to workers to unite and vote together—which was a sour joke on them and a belated vindication of the Socialists.

But some people never learn, and Communists continue to talk big and then to insist that their talk is strictly constitutional, and to denounce the Socialists for hinting that their ranks are lousy with stool pigeons, and to expose stool pigeons who worm their way into the confidence of the gullible Communists by the simple expedient of seeing the Communists and raising them.

As for instance (out of a single issue of the official Communist sheet):

"All workers and workers' organizations are warned against the following swindlers":

Morris Bier, who has been "exposed" as a despicable swindler of the worst type." George Clark (alias Thompson) "has been expelled from the Communist party as an unscrupulous scoundrel and disrupter, who managed to gain responsible posts in the Unemployed Council and the International Labor Defense, where he misappropriated funds." Alas! for the special propaganda of the Communists, he is a Negro.

"All workers are warned," the sheet goes on to say, "against the following two rats": George Brown, who has been expelled and exposed as a stool pigeon. He was working for the Government. P. S. Green (Greenbaum, the Communist sheet anti-semitically takes pains to point has) has been active in the various Communist organizations, subsidiaries, camouflages and "innocents" clubs, turns out to be a "racketeer, petty swindler, and very suspicious character."

This is one day's batch. Does it ever dawn upon the members of the Communist party that they might get wise to their selves and find out what it is about their party that causes racketeers, crooks, plants, spies and stool pigeons just naturally gravitate to it?

## Mrs. Henderson's Work For Human Welfare

**READERS** of The New Leader

read last week of the death of Mrs. Fred Henderson, wife of our British correspondent, of influenza at the age of 66. Those close to Comrade Henderson knew that in everything he wrote he had his wife's cooperation and skillful aid.

The Comrades Henderson were an ideal couple, both wholly devoted to the cause of Socialism. Mrs. Henderson was elected a member of the Norwich City Council in 1920, the first year women were eligible for such offices, and she and her husband were the first husband-and-wife team in public office in England.

The local press of Norwich tells the story of Mrs. Henderson's life and work, an inspiring story of devotion to the welfare of humanity and the cause of Socialism.

"Only those who were closely in touch with Poor Law administration during the early years of the present century could fully appreciate the great influence that the late Mrs. Henderson exerted in that difficult work. It was almost entirely due to her personal efforts and impassioned advocacy of the cause of the widows and children that their claims to practical sympathy came to be adequately recognized."

"The social services of Norwich have for a long time owed an incalculable debt to one of the first of her sex to claim a right to take part in the public administration of those services."

Another account said:

"Mrs. Henderson did a great deal of valuable public work. On the old Norwich Board of Guardians she sat as a repre-

sentative of Coslany Ward. When she first went on it in pre-war days she gave practically the whole of her attention to the treatment of widows and children, and organized a campaign in Norwich which attracted considerable interest much further afield. It was the most effective piece of leverage to the better treatment of women and children that had been given to Poor Law administration in Norwich, and resulted in some national publications, dealing with the question of relief, taking her work in Norwich as their text and example.

"In one way Mrs. Henderson made history. She was elected a member of the City Council almost immediately after women became qualified to do so, and she and her husband were the first married couple in this country to sit together on the same Municipal Council. This was in 1920, when she again represented Coslany, the ward she had served for several years on the Board of Guardians."

"In addition to this, Mrs. Henderson was for a good many years a trustee of the Consolidated Charities, and a very active governor of the School for Blind and Deaf Children at Gorleston. She was also a co-opted member of Norwich Education Committee."

The career of Mrs. Henderson gives a picture of the work that is being done in hundreds of municipalities by tens of thousands of Socialist officials, work that in many ways is more important than Parliamentary activity, because it comes closed to the lives of the people.



By Lawrence Rogin

# Poisoning People for Princely Profits

IN 1906, partly as a result of the uproar caused by the publication of Upton Sinclair's "Jungle," Congress passed a Pure Food and Drug Act to protect the consuming public. Sinclair's stories of how meat was prepared for market, proved to be true by investigation after investigation, so aroused America that Congress was forced to act to protect those who ate, and act it did.

The consumer was satisfied the government was protecting him, and so proceeded to forget that the passage of a law means nothing unless that law is enforced. Manufacturers of food stuffs and drugs, however, remembered—with results that can be assumed.

The first inkling that anything was wrong with the Pure Food and Drug Act was the forcing out of Dr. Harvey W. Wiley in 1910 from his position as Government chemist. In his book, "A Crime Against the Pure Food Law," in 1929, he pointed out that the law had been administered for the benefit of the manufacturer rather than of the public. However, the book didn't receive very wide publicity. It was read only by friends and acquaintances of Dr. Wiley, not by a wide general public interested in the Pure Food Law.

Finally, however, a complete and readable story of the breakdown of the protection of the consumer from poisons, from misleading advertising and from inferior goods is told in the book "100,000,000 Guinea Pigs" by Arthur Kallet and F. J. Schlink, both connected with Consumers Research (Vanguard Press, \$2.00). The story is told vividly. While, both because of the nature of the authors and that of the subject, it deals with scientific matters, the book is simply enough written so that anyone can understand it.

## Protection Fails

Consumers fail of protection by the recent pure food law, point out the authors, for two main reasons. First, because the law is not wide enough in scope, and secondly because the present administration of the law, which seems to act for the benefit of the producer rather than the consumer, has knocked out most of the safeguards that the law contains.

One of the main faults of the law is that it does not apply at all to advertising. As long as no false claims are made on the label or the box the manufacturer is

## How Purveyors of Foods and Drugs Evade Spirit of Pure Food Laws Told in Book "100,000,000 Guinea Pigs"—Protection Against Competitors, Not Poisoners.

immune from any action by the authorities. However, the consumer doesn't know this interesting and important fact, and he is apt to assume that the law applies to

all claims made for any article, on the label, in magazine advertising, or on the billboards.

The result of this lapse in the law would be amusing if it were

not so tragic. Claims are made for drugs which, giving confidence to users, causes them to take no other measures of protection. Especially is this true of antiseptics.

Among the more popular antiseptics listed as being unreliable in light of evidence presented, or referred to in the book are several of the most widely advertised products. These antiseptics make claims as to their germ killing properties which we are familiar with from our reading of magazines and newspapers.

## Slaughtering Germs

For example among the claims for one antiseptic is that it "Kills 200,000,000 germs in fifteen seconds—Has a penetrating power equal to a three per cent solution of carbolic acid—Reduces colds 66 per cent." The advertising does not say how much antiseptic killed those germs, what kind of germs they were, or if any germs were left unkilld. It also doesn't point out that proof of slaughter of germs in a test tube has no necessary relation to the power of the antiseptic in the mouth. It is also interesting that scientists have no evidence that a solution of carbolic acid, which is safe enough for use on the skin, has any penetrating power.

Mr. Kallet and Mr. Schlink quote the following part of the analysis of the claims of this antiseptic made by the American Medical Association: "The supreme ridiculousness of the situation becomes apparent when it is realized that the antiseptic virtues of [naming the antiseptic] are so infinitesimal in comparison with better antiseptics as to invalidate even modest claims for it."

Another weakness of the law pointed out by the authors is that

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

pression grow in severity, this half-hearted acceptance of a Socialist philosophy may yet congeal into a solid belief in Socialism as the only possible remedy for our manifold ills.

At the present time there is nothing on the economic horizon to indicate a return to more prosperous times. Canada is still a predominantly agricultural country whose very existence depends upon an export market for her wheat. With foreign wheat markets glutted by overproduction in half the countries of the world and wheat prices at levels that have never been equalled in four hundred years, it is little wonder that a growing proportion of the Canadian people are turning in new directions for a way out of the impasse. When the dawn comes in Canada, the lowering clouds of the depression will perhaps be pierced with jets of red.

By W. H. C. Coulthard

## Uniting Labor and Farmers of Canada For Permanent Army of Socialism

CAPITALISTS in every country seem to have the mistaken idea that no intelligent person can have other than a capitalistic viewpoint, and that therefore it is quite impossible for Socialists to translate a program such as this into concrete terms that will be applicable to the problems involved. Whether or not the leaders of the Co-operative Commonwealth are capable of such an achievement, a more detailed platform for the organization's entry into the political arena was drawn up at the meetings of the provincial council in Calgary recently.

The provisional council, or executive, will continue to function until the election of a Dominion council at the first annual convention in Regina sometime this year. At present it is composed of seven members elected at the conference in Calgary last August, but it is empowered to add to its number in order that all the provinces may be represented. Provincial councils will be formed in each province as soon as possible by representatives of member organizations. Each member organization will be expected to pay an annual affiliation fee of twenty-five dollars. A national appeal will also be made for voluntary subscriptions.

## A Federation

The C.C.F. is essentially a federation of constituent bodies with similar aims and purposes. These bodies must be completely organized before they can seek admission to the Federation. At first, this made it a difficult problem to reach those people who are ineligible for membership in either the farm or labor groups, but who are sympathetic to the program of the C.C.F. It was felt that a large proportion of the middle class be-

## Reactionaries and Politicians of All Shades Realize That C.C.F. Means Business—Toward Socialism.

longed in this category, and in order to reach this class it was decided to encourage the formation of another group of constituent bodies.

These C.C.F. Clubs, as they are called, are rapidly springing into existence in every city, town, and village in Ontario. The task of organizing these clubs is in the hands of a committee which includes three University of Toronto professors. The idea, which originated in Ontario, has already spread to the province of Quebec and probably will be soon adopted by all the other provinces.

The C.C.F. is bringing together farm, labor, Socialist, and middle class groups in Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific for united political action. That it is even now a force to be contended with is evident from the way in which it has sent Mr. Bennett, Premier of Canada, and Mr. Henry, Premier of Ontario, scampering from one Empire Club luncheon to another in a hysterical attempt to confuse the C.C.F. movement with Communism. An effort was made to enlist the support of the churches in stamping out this heathenish doctrine, without much care being taken to make it clear which doctrine was referred to.

## A New Spectre

This apparent attempt to arouse religious animosity which might turn against not only Communism, but against the C.C.F. as well, brought forth a series of public statements by prominent Canadian churchmen, in which they voiced their approval of the C.C.F. move-

ment. The press, in general, has paid its tribute to the growing power of the Federation by attacking it relentlessly from every angle. In its attacks it has dragged in all, or nearly all, of the old stock bogies. The newspapers may still persist in the belief that such nonsense has not outlived its usefulness, but in reality there are very few people who still credit statements that are so obviously ridiculous. Even the more intelligent criticisms of the C.C.F. are not meeting with the success which usually attends all efforts to preserve the status quo. Until the present system gives some indication that it can again function in its normally haphazard manner, it is useless for its defenders to mumble over and over again that any other system must prove "impracticable."

Although people in Canada are in a more receptive frame of mind for the ideas and ideals of the Co-operative Commonwealth than they have ever been before, it is too early in the history of the movement to say to what extent they are really prepared to support its program. One would like to feel that the affiliated bodies of the C.C.F. are wholeheartedly behind the revolutionary aims of that organization.

## Toward Socialism

Unfortunately, it seems more than likely that in many cases the adoption of a Socialist viewpoint is more the result of desperation in the face of the economic crisis than of any real conversion to socialistic principles. In the event of even a partial return to more prosperous times, this new party because of its heterogeneous components, must either turn reactionary or fall apart into the diverse elements that compose it. On the other hand, should the de-

# A Manual for Socialist Speakers

by August Claessens

(Continued from last week)

## Advertising

Out-of-door as well as in-door meetings should be well advertised. No matter how good the speaker or how important the meeting, people will not and cannot come unless they know about the event. It is always difficult to get an announcement of a meeting in the newspapers. In smaller cities and towns this is very easy. Of course, our own press should always have such news. The announcements should be written briefly and neatly. Remember, newspapers, generally, want to print news and not arguments or propaganda. As to the latter, they will also print that, but prefer to do so after the meeting. To accomplish this efficiently, the speaker or publicity agent should write a short and clear synopsis of what the speaker said, the salient points at the beginning of the article.

Hand-bills distributed in the neighborhood of a street meeting will also enhance the attendance. With these and press notices where obtainable and a post card mailing to some members or sympathizers in the vicinity, a comparatively quiet neighborhood or "dead" corner can have a splendid meeting. Another good practice is to hold street meetings regularly on the same corner and on the same night of each week. This habit enables many people to remember where and when our meetings are held and to bring other people along with them. Out-door forums successfully conducted in this fashion and are as effective as those conducted in-doors. Meetings should start at the time advertised; and a good street meeting should not last more than an hour and a half or two hours at most. Learn to thank and dismiss an audience en masse instead of driving it home one person at a time.

## Speaking Out-Doors

It is a common belief that one must shout to be heard in the open air. Strange as it may sound, people are no deafer in the street than they are in a hall. True, there are more noises to contend with on the streets than in-doors; nevertheless, they are seldom so loud that a street speaker must shout continuously to be heard. If such a condition really does exist, it is a waste of energy to attempt a meeting on such a corner without a "loud speaker." No speaker can shout and talk sense at the same time. The increased blood pressure and the strain on the vocal cords is too great and the excitement unbalances one's thinking. Moreover, shouting is not always an effective means of drawing a crowd. Passers-by hearing nonsense at a distance are not always attracted to hear it at closer range. And finally, shouting soon cracks the voice and results in a painful hoarseness.

An experienced out-door speaker begins in an average conversational tone. He also speaks slowly and distinctly and increases in volume and speed as he progresses. He uses his lower register or tones rather than the higher pitch (this is especially necessary among women speakers) and this manner gives the vocal cords an opportunity for easy adjustment and strengthens them for the rougher usage in the emphasis, climaxes and conclusion of the speech. Thus an experienced speaker begins at a whisper and ends with a roar. A beginner often starts with a roar and finishes with a sore throat. Instead of shouting to a distant audience and pleading with them to come closer, it is better to speak softly at first and thereby lure the curious to come nearer and thus find out what you are talking about. Watch an old medicine man play this trick!

(Continued in next issue)



By Oscar Cooley

## For Unity in Action Between Socialists and Cooperatives

IT would seem that now if ever is the time for harmony of action for all movements sincerely and genuinely striving to sweep away the wreckage of the capitalist system and erect in its place a system of production for use, not for profit.

Divided we are merely sects, each striving to establish our own particular creed. Only together, using all the tools at our disposal, can we hope to build anything approaching a cooperative commonwealth. At least we might sit down together around the conference table at frequent periods and discuss methods by which we can cooperate in attacking the common enemy.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the Eastern States Cooperative League I proposed that the League in its educational work should seek closer relations with Socialists, militant trade unionists and others who, like ourselves, are working along revolutionary lines, and who are ready and willing to cooperate. I charged the League with following an isolationist policy and stated as my strong opinion that this policy should be changed.

The reaction of the members of the Board (most of whom, by the way, are Socialists) was that this involves no change in policy; that the League is and always has been

### Secretary of Cooperative League of America Wants Closer Cooperation—Most Cooperatives Are Socialists Already.

cooperative toward other radical groups. Good, said I, now let us make this policy more positive.

How can such closer relations between the Cooperative League, representing the Consumers' Cooperative movement, and the Socialist Party be brought about? In the first place, what can we not do?

We can not—nor should we be expected to—serve ultimatum on all cooperators to vote the Socialist ticket. We can not, as a movement, contribute to the Socialist war chest; our own is too empty! We cannot adopt the Socialist Party as "our" party, for the simple reason that many good cooperators, especially farmers, are not Socialists.

We cannot throw the meetings of cooperative societies open to political discussion, because the Cooperative movement has found by long and sad experience that the injection of political biases into cooperative meetings result in dissension and disharmony, even to the point of wrecking the cooperative society, and no good—in fact harm—is done to the entire cause.

We can, however, develop more intimate contact and better mutual understanding between leaders of the two forces. We should be able also by the spoken and the written word to spread more thoroughly among Socialists the knowledge of what cooperatives are doing and can do. To this end the Cooperative League is glad to furnish speakers to Socialist branches that desire talks and forums on Consumers' Cooperation.

Also, we should be able to join forces in protesting against measures which are obvious thrusts at the consumer, such as the sales tax and high utility rates.

Let us recognize that as human animals we cannot agree on all things. But let us not allow that fact to keep us from cooperating in those things that we can agree upon. The spectacle of radical thinkers, who are agreed in general on the kind of world they

want, pausing to argue over details of how to attain it, and thus making little perceptible progress toward its attainment, is unedifying indeed.

Specifically, I propose that a conference be called of all Socialists and all Cooperators, in and about New York City, who agree that a wider dissemination of knowledge of Cooperation, and closer relations in general, are desirable. From such a conference, methods of cooperating may be developed.

The Socialist Party has a permanent Committee on Trade Unionism. Why should it not also have a permanent Committee on

By Gertrude Weil Klein

## A Woman's Point of View

"YOU silly nanny-goats..."

This is how one of the Hitler deputies in the Prussian Landtag spoke to the women of Germany when the women Social Democrats interrupted him with the cry: "We have sacrificed our sons who died on the field of battle!" "You silly nanny-goats," was the answer, "that's what you've got sons for."

This is only one indication of the Hitler attitude toward women. Again and again the women of Germany have been savagely scolded for daring to think of themselves as emancipated creatures. "Back to your kitchens," screams Hitler. "Look after your men folk and your babies," echo his lieutenants.

And what do the women of Germany answer? By the hysterical millions they are flocking to the Hitler banner. Nearly seven million of them gave their votes to the Nazis in the elections last fall. Has emancipation become dead



G. W. Klein

### THE NEW LEADER HAS WEVD PERIOD

THE NEW LEADER is on the air!

There is a regular New Leader period on WEVD, the Debs Memorial Radio Station (230.6 M, 1300 KC), fifteen minutes on the air by members of The New Leader staff and regular contributors of this paper, every Friday afternoon at 4:45 p. m.

Cooperation? A conference of all interested might be the first step in bringing about some such committee. At least it would be the first step toward a broader Socialist educational policy, and thus toward the laying of a broader base for a workers' culture in America.

All who are interested in attending such a conference are asked to inform the Cooperative League, 167 West 12th St., New York City.

The first two New Leader periods were received with enthusiasm by many listeners-in, and following the first broadcast letters with requests for sample copies and subscription rates came from as far away as New Hampshire.

The next broadcast will be next Friday, February 17th, by William M. Feigenbaum. Future programs will be shortly announced.

WEVD is rapidly becoming one of the leading stations in the country. Hardly a day passes without some offering of the station being featured in the radio news in the dailies. Important public events are broadcast, music of the highest grade, and the remarkable "University of the Air," organized and sponsored by Hendrik Willem V. Loon and including such lectures as Prof. John Dewey, Dr. John Watson, Henry Cowell, Sigmund Freud, Thomas Craven, Fanny Hurst, Elmer Rice, and Carl Van Doren are regular features.

### THOMAS IN CLASH WITH MAYOR O'BRIEN

THE fake "economy" of the Tammany city administration that saves on education, libraries and recreation while leaving the useless jobs of political hacks virtually untouched was exposed by Norman Thomas at an open meeting on the 1933 Budget of New York in a session in which the Tammany mayor lost his temper and angrily declared that he was not there to argue with the Socialist leader.

Mayor O'Brien admitted, however, that Thomas' figures were correct when he said that only 33 of 2,150 employees, exempt from the civil service rules, had been dropped at a saving of only \$212,000, while most budget slashes affected education and the salaries of the less well paid city employees.

Thomas centered his attack upon the Tammany ideal of economy that retains eleven sergeant-at-arms in the Board of Aldermen, while the educational services are slashed and Charles E. Mitchell dictates the financial policies of the city. The sergeant-at-arms receive \$26,520 a year, and Thomas cited their existence merely as an example of the retention of useless jobs to reward political services.

"You have cut drastically into the various city departments," said Thomas, "into the pay of civil service employees and into the allowances for education and libraries, but you have scarcely touched those exempt positions that keep the political organization going."

Thomas continued: "The spectacle of Charles E. Mitchell appearing before this board as the sponsor of economy is enough to make the gods laugh or swear, in view of his record in Wall Street. With him as dictator, the city has cut and cut again. Some of its most vital services are being injured. What should be done is to ask the banks to reduce the mortgage rates by at least 1 per cent. Such a reduction would be a larger saving than that cut from this year's budget."

By Herman Kobbé

## Low Wages Mean High Prices

IN previous crises of the capitalist system, when large numbers of workers have become unemployed and the purchasing power of the masses of consumers has declined, the capitalists reduced wages and, thanks to this economy, also the prices of commodities. In this way prices were brought into at least partial equilibrium with purchasing power again, and the recovery of industry was hastened.

Why has not the same phenomenon taken place in this present crisis? Wages, and consequently purchasing power, have gone way down; but prices have remained relatively high, so high that there seems to be an almost complete dislocation of the system of supply and demand. The "everlasting" and "biological" laws don't seem to work this time!

The reason is not far to seek. Wages are now a much smaller factor than formerly in the cost of production. It is machinery, and administration, that now play

### Unchanged Machinery and Administration Costs Make All the Difference—Is It Merely Indigestion, or a Fatal Attack?

the major roles. To be sure, wages have gone down, but the fixed charges of machinery and administration have added to the unit cost of production in inverse proportion as the sum of production has fallen off.

For example: Suppose the charges of machinery and administration to be \$3 on every pair of shoes when one hundred thousand pairs are produced, then if in a same period of time only fifty thousand pairs are produced, it is obvious that the same incompressible charge distributed over all will amount to \$6 per pair instead of \$3, and the price per pair would actually have to be raised above \$6 in order to pay for labor and any other charges.

The larger the role of machinery

and administration the greater the difficulty of bringing prices down when unemployment and lower wages have brought about the inevitable decline of purchasing power.

This difference between the crises of the past and the present crisis may prove the difference between a passing indigestion and the last fatal attack. Can the capitalist system recover even to a condition of partial health? Or will it remain a hopeless cripple until its final death and burial?

Is there any power within the capitalist system that can now raise wages to a level where it is possible for the masses to buy at the high prices that actually exist? Or is there any person that can reduce the prices to a level corresponding to the low standard of wages? Professors of political economy who want to save the life of the patient should try to give an early answer to these pressing questions, for the continuance of low wages in combination with a high price level is a dangerous symptom for Old Man Capitalism!

### Are Women Nanny-Goats?—And Is There Something Significant in Hitler's Appeal to Women?

sea fruit to the women of Germany? For years the Socialists battled for suffrage for women and for the extension of civil and economic rights. Today they have them. They can vote at the age of twenty. They can shoulder all the back-breaking and soul-destroying burdens along with their men-folk. Those who have come through, still eager for the fight, still sturdy and independent, are the same few rebels we find everywhere in the most backward as well as the most enlightened countries.

Are women nanny-goats? Can it be that Hitler has the right idea? Does every woman cherish deep under the layers of emancipation, a desire to be dominated, a wish for a sanctuary, a place where she knows she belongs?

I think there can be no denying that there is something pathetic about a woman alone. Even if she is a genius or a saint, she carries about her an air of insufficiency that is poignant and tragic. Perhaps the women of Germany, having caught a glimpse of their reflections in the mirror of the future, are frightened at the apparition and so take refuge in an emo-

tional bath of Hitlerism. Or perhaps it is just too soon for them to stand alone. It is sad either way to see them voting for the man who is going to take away from them even that measure of freedom, the vote.

The "Buy American" proposal has been practically repudiated by the Federation of Women's Clubs. The question came up at the recent convention and it was opposed because it would incite other countries to trade reprisals and was therefore considered a short-sighted act of patriotism. Which is pretty sensible and businesslike reasoning.

And our big business men? What a ludicrous fix they find themselves in with the Paris offices of the high-hat department stores scurrying around assuring the French that there's nothing to it. Even the Paris office of Macy's, which, as we all know, caters to the middle class, ridicules the "Buy American" movement. They have had a statement printed in the French press denying that Macy's is discontinuing the purchase of French merchandise. In fact, they state that there are more buyers in Paris this year than there were last year.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt recently sponsored a "Just Smile" campaign and expressed over the radio a wish that we would all sing that old song, "Pack Up Your Troubles in Your Old Kit Bag and Smile—Smile—Smile." Well, Mrs. Roosevelt, we didn't seem to reach just right to this slogan and as first we thought it was because we had no kit bag. On second thought, though, we're afraid our troubles wouldn't fit into a kit bag any more so we're not going to ask you to send us one as we had intended.

And furthermore, Mrs. Roosevelt, I want to warn you that you try any of that psycho-stuff on me—you know—what said over the radio about "going even the most cheerless hopeless person with a smile, well, just look out. Because we're feeling our most cheerful and hopefulest we just can't have anyone grinning sweetly at our face and telling us to We might get ferocious and sock you one on the nose.

Our Bonnie Lady Astor once tried a somewhat stunt in the House of Commons. "Wouldn't it be better," she said, "if people did not talk so much about the influenza epidemic?" House just howled her. "Wouldn't it be better to be mind what Job said—" she persisted, but the howls became loud and vociferous that it was possible to hear what the pestered Job said.



# I. L. G. W. U. Joins Big Drive

## Dubinsky Calls Upon Locals to Send Delegates to Feb. 23rd Conference — U.H.T. Joins, Too.

THE International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, one of the most important of the Internationals of the A. F. of L., has joined with enthusiasm the drive for a shorter work-week, for jobless insurance, for more adequate relief and for maintaining labor standards.

At the same time, the United Hebrew Trades, numbering in its ranks unions with hundreds of thousands of members, strongly endorsed the drive for a successful conference on February 23rd, at which plans will be made for a drive on the Legislature for relief and for legislation to meet the present crisis.

David Dubinsky, International President of the Garment Workers, sent out the following appeal to the locals and point boards of his union:

### The Workers Must Fight

"Every trade union in New York should be represented at the conference on February 23rd.

"The workers have been driven into a corner, their jobs have been taken from millions, and the wages of millions more have been cruelly slashed. The employers and bankers have seized the opportunity to begin a drive to reduce the workers to a state of serfdom.

"They will succeed unless the workers fight.

"With united action, with a show of the power inherent in the organization of the workers, with resolute leadership the workers can win the fight for work or maintenance, for the shorter work-week, for unemployment insurance, for a decent standard of living, for adequate relief.

"I call upon all the locals and subdivisions of our International Union to send delegates, and in every way to cooperate in the work of the February 23rd Conference."

### U.H.T. Joins

Those in charge of the organization of the Conference report that they are meeting everywhere with unprecedented success. District Council 9 of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, another important sub-division of the A. F. of L., received the request for the election of delegates to the conference and passed it on for action to the affiliated locals.

From present indications, it appears that the conference will be one of the most successful ever held, and that it will meet in a stirring, militant spirit, determined to fight for the welfare of the victims of the depression.

## MET. OPERA CONCERT

THE Women's Committee of the Rand School and Camp Tamiment have arranged a concert at the Metropolitan Opera House for Sunday evening, March 12th, the last operatic concert of the season. Among the stars thus far listed are Lawrence Tibbett and Richard Crooks. Tickets, 50 cents to \$2.50 on sale in office of the Rand School.

## FROM THE DETROIT STRIKE ZONE

"Had we known that there would be such a rush for the bundle of papers you sent us, we would have ordered many more."—(Meta Reiseman.)

## Labor Committee Notes

THE trade union membership will meet Saturday, Feb. 11, 3 p. m., at 7 East 15th St., N. Y. C. Admission by Party cards only.

Trade unions and Workmen's circle branches are requested to take up the matter of the Conference on Unemployment Insurance and the shorter work week, for the purpose of sending delegates to the conference, to be held Thursday, February 23, 8:30 p. m., at the People's House, 7 East 15th Street.

Rubin Guskin of the Actoars' Union has been elected President of the United Hebrew Trades. David Tigel has been elected Vice-President, and Morris Feinstein Secretary-Treasurer.

The Mineral Workers' Union,

Local 311, are in conference with their employers on a new agreement. The union has been locked out in the Brownsville section because they refused to take in a member previously expelled from their organization.

The Grocery Clerks' Union, Local 338, are carrying on a campaign in the Bronx, striking against a firm called "Yuska," Bathgate Ave. at 172 and 173 Streets. During the past few weeks an average of 44 strikes a week have been called with the result that 95% of the industry has been organized.

Local 507, Bakers' International, is picketing the firm of Shapiro at 1198 Bryant Ave. The firm refuses to employ union men.

Local 810, Laundry Drivers' Union, have begun an organization drive in the Bronx. An organization meeting has been called for February 16 at Regal Hall, 1315 Boston Rd., Bronx. The Communist union in the laundry industry is circulating literature requesting the workers to stay away from this meeting.

The return of the sweat shop in the dressmaking industry in Philadelphia has brought several thousand employees face to face with a general strike. The Joint Board of the Waist and Dressmakers' Union, affiliated with the I. L. G. W. U., has declared that only the establishment of shorter hours and a higher wage scale within the next month can halt the strike. According to Elias Reisberg, International Vice-President and Manager of the Union, the entire industry is operating at sub-standard conditions with wages ranging from \$8 to \$11 per week. The union demands a five-day week and an increase in wages to bring the scale on a level with other dress-makers, and a collective agreement.

The Pennsylvania Supreme Court has handed down its first favorable decision in a labor case in modern times. They threw out an injunction issued by Judge H. A. Davis of the Common Pleas Court in Philadelphia against Local No. 8 of the Theatrical Employees. The decision implies that organized labor has even the right to ruin a scab theatre owner if this can be done by lawful means. The decision lays down the principle that if legal union activities against a non-union business result in damage to the employer it is impossible for the concern to collect damages from the union.

Robert M. Pillington of the U. S. Department of Labor has arrived to investigate the strike, and Mayor Murphy has appointed a fact-finding committee headed by Rev. Edward J. Hickey of the Mayor's Unemployment Committee.

Gov. Comstock's assignment of Oscar G. Olander to intervene, if possible, drew a vigorous protest from President Frank Martel of the Detroit Federation of Labor. Martel claims that the law provides that the handling of such a situation is the function of the department of labor and industry.

Norman Thomas, chairman of the Emergency Committee for Strikers' Relief, addressed several meetings while in Detroit, including one held by the strikers. He was given an ovation here, as in Lansing, where over three thousand heard him.

## PAINTERS ORGANIZE A NEW CAMPAIGN

In spite of depressing conditions in the building industry in general, and the painting trade in particular, Local Unions 261, 1011 and 905 of the Brotherhood of Painters have been conducting a campaign to organize and control the painting maintenance and alteration work of all classes of buildings, public and private, in New York City.

The heavy falling off of new construction, estimated at over 75%, deprived the major portion of the painters of their main source of employment, and has forced them to seek jobs on alteration work, a line of work sorely neglected in the past, and the union is faced with loss of membership unless successful measures are taken to organize the "old work."

The present standards, including the 8-hour day and 5-day week and wage scales of \$11.20 for new and \$8 for old work, have little significance, as painters are employed an average of six months a year. One particular concern, the Borchard Affiliates, Inc., is known to pay from \$4 to \$5 per 10-hour day and has a 7-day week, with intense exploitation for production of work. For the past three years tens of thousands of real estate properties have reverted to the large banks and title and mortgage companies, and their management has been turned over to the large real estate offices who, in turn, either give the painting work to non-union employers or hire men from employment agencies.

In a short period of two weeks the Organization Committee has succeeded in forcing the following concerns to hire union men: Manufacturers' Trust Co. (boss Ackelberg), Simon Ackerman Stores, Title Mortgage Co., Crawford Clothes, and others.

With the change of season and continuous picketing and publicity the Brotherhood of Painters hopes to establish a better standard of work for its membership.

### Demand the Label!

Milk Wagon Drivers, Local 584, reports that in the efforts of the large milk distributing companies to crush the smaller concerns the tendency is to force the workers to bear the brunt of the struggle. The union, which has a fine record in helping other labor organizations, urges that all labor unionists and sympathizers cooperate with Local 584. This can be easily done by insisting that the milkman wears the union button of the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union.

## Wage Cuts Cease as Auto Strike Spreads

Workers' Ranks Solid Despite Provocation — Thomas Cheered by Strikers.

(Special to The New Leader)

DETROIT.—The series of strikes in the automobile industry struck the plant of the Hudson Motor Car Company, and over three thousand employees walked out, throwing many thousands more out of work.

Included in the strikers' demands are the following: 20% increase in day rate wages, increased bonus on the basis of volume produced, 30% increase in hourly rate, the eight hour day and five hour week, increased pay for Sunday work, better sanitary conditions, recognition of grievance committees, abolition of fingerprinting and the correction of other abuses the company has forced upon the workers.

Officials of the Hudson Company state that had it not been for the strike 8,000 workers would have been employed on a full production basis by the end of the week.

The employers make the old charge that the strike was inspired by "outside agitators," a charge that is repeated and enlarged upon by Cal Wideman, Democratic Congressman-elect, who wired Secretary of Labor Doak that "Attempts are being made by certain groups opposed to our form of government to wrest control of the strike from loyal American citizens."

Meanwhile the series of wage cuts in many Detroit auto plants have ceased as a result of the strikes in the plants of the Briggs Mfg. Co., makers of automobile bodies for the Ford Motor Company. Despite the claims made by Judge Connolly, head of the company and a leader of the Democratic Party in Michigan, that production is nearly normal, but few bodies are coming off the assembly line. Despite threats and intimidation, the use of state constabulary, local police and a small army of gangsters, the bosses have not been able to break the picket lines of the strikers.

Many hours after the dead line fixed by Henry Ford for the Briggs body plants to break their strikes and begin producing bodies for him, the strike was continuing in full force, thousands were picketing and promises of aid were coming from all parts of the country.

Deadline after deadline has been

vainly set by the company as the last hour at which jobs would be available.

### Ranks Solid

Nineteen persons, three of them women, were arrested in two days on charges of disturbing the peace, but picket lines remain orderly and even state police reported that the strikers are anxious to avoid violence.

The strikers issued the following statement: "This strike is not for political purposes. This strike is against abominable conditions of labor which goaded practically the whole plant to rise in protest. It is a strike for decent American wages and for decent American conditions of labor.

"There has been no violence, and there will be none on our part. We dread to think what may happen, however, if the company imports

## BILLION DOLLAR LABELS



"Don't try logic and reason — pin the Bolshevik label on them." That was the advice of a power industry propagandist hired to hide the truth from the vulgar public view.

It was thoroughly practical advice. It got results. Consumers and investors, their eyes distracted by the red labels on those who talked of control and regulation, got themselves bilked of a few billion dollars.

But all label pinning is not the work of intentional deceivers. Labelers sometimes are pure in heart, but mistaken: Those were who talked of prosperity around so many corners. And sometimes labeled things change—the printing on the box always outlasts the freshness of the egg.

Reconstruction, Economy, Sound Money, Lower Taxes are comforting labels. But pinned on the destructive program or the costly plan or the unsound idea, they are as dangerous as the labels of the wildest schemer.

The New Republic devotes itself to looking behind labels. It offers you information that will help you to write your own. Will you spend a dollar to have this help for the next thirteen weeks?

The New Republic, 421 West 21st Street, New York, N. Y.

For the enclosed One Dollar Bill please send me The New Republic for the next thirteen weeks, in accordance with the terms of your introductory offer.

Name ..... Street .....

City ..... State ..... N. Y.—Feb. 11



## Bill and Joe Are Much Concerned Over Dangers to German Workers And Come to the Same Conclusion

By Autolycus

"LOOKS as though Germany will have a civil war," said Joe to Bill as they looked over a copy of The New Leader in the Rand School book store. "The German Socialists make me tired. They should have united with the Communists as everybody could see this thing coming."

"If you are on a strike against the capitalist class and other workers insist on scabbing while their leaders strike bargains with other capitalist agencies, you wouldn't like that sort of thing, would you?" Bill asked.

"Certainly not," said Joe. "But this isn't a strike we are discussing."

"Not a strike but a working class struggle," said Bill, "and I merely cited the strike as it bears some resemblance to the situation in Germany. Differences will arise in working class movements but you will agree that they never justify scabbing by one group on the other no matter what errors either side may have committed in the struggle."

"That's right but you seem to be talking through your hat now," said Joe.

### They Consider Some History

"WELL, let's see," said Bill. "The Communists at the end of the war began a policy of civil war in all organizations of the workers in all nations. Millions of workers despite revolutionary teachings had been caught in the whirlpool of nationalistic and patriotic propaganda. Many leaders were also caught in it. They paid a fearful price, they were left divided, but reunion and solidarity should have followed the end of the butchery."

"That's what I think," Joe interrupted, "but instead of reunion of the working class they have been quarreling for years."

"Yes, it is sad," Bill continued. "But the Communists immediately called for splits in unions, parties and cooperatives all over the world. The past with its errors was history and could not be mended but world wide division was ordered. Even in that policy the schismatics were not consistent. They accepted pro-war allies in some countries and condemned anti-war comrades in some others. They were interested in division, not a reunion of the world's proletariat."

"But even that should have been overcome," said Joe, "if the Socialists had held out the olive branch."

"They not only held it out but accepted it when it was extended by the Communist International in 1922," Bill replied. "The invitation said that the walls that had been built between working class organizations should be torn down. Delegations met in Berlin to tear them down and there the Socialists found that a secret document had been sent to its sections by the Communist International. It declared that these sections should pretend to favor the purposes of the Berlin conference but 'not for the purpose of making it effective.' It was to strengthen the Communists, not to promote reunion."

"That is shameful. What happened?" Joe inquired.

### A Terrible Error

"It was the most terrible mistake in all labor history," Bill replied, "but it has been repeated again and again by the other side in many nations. It has been especially disastrous in Germany, a nation that in some respects holds a key position in the revolutionary movement. But these mistaken Communists in that country have even gone to the extent of supporting some Fascist proposals in Prussia and in the Reichstag. Not because they want Fascism but because they are ordered to follow a schismatic policy against the Socialists."

"But what have the Socialists been doing?" Bill asked.

"While the Communists have encouraged extreme reaction the Socialists, facing this fire, have made concessions to the enemy," said Bill. "In extraordinary circumstances both Socialists and Communists have justified concessions and compromises, not as a permanent policy but as something that for the time is extorted by external circumstances. The net result of fostering schismatic war instead of understanding and ultimate reunion is a yielding on both working class fronts and strengthening the capitalist and Junker reaction."

"But where does that strike analogy come in?" Joe inquired.

### They Don't Like Civil War

"TRANSFER this schismatic policy to a situation where the workers are on strike against a powerful capitalist boss and other workers involved in the struggle systematically follow division and aid strikebreaking agencies and you have something similar to the German situation," said Bill.

"I'm disgusted," said Joe.

"Heat two bars of wrought iron to a certain temperature and place them under a powerful hammer and they will be welded together," said Bill. "I just read that eleven Socialists were shot by Fascists and that some Communists have also been shot. The temperature is rising in Germany. I hope that the wide reaction will hammer the whole working class into a revolutionary solidarity. Neither side can win, both are likely to be defeated, and the whole working class will lose if that solidarity is not realized."

"I don't like civil war, anyway," said Joe.

"Same here," said Bill. "We have had a peaceful half-hour," and they parted in a chummy mood.

By Arthur G. McDowell

## Penna. Socialist Legislators Battle for Old Age Security

Lilith Wilson Demands Meeting of Committee—Conspiracy to Emascuate Bills Exposed.

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Firmly convinced that a fairly well-defined conspiracy exists again to bring to naught the fight for Old Age Pensions in Pennsylvania, Representative Lilith Wilson, Berks County Socialist legislator, went on the war path against the treachery involved.

A descent upon the Chairman of the House Committee on Constitutional Amendments, which has had four amendments dealing with the final legalization of the old age security system, affirmed the fact that no meeting of the Committee had been held and won the reluctant admission that he had no particular idea of calling such a meeting.

The chairman gave the impression that there were scarcely enough measures in committee to justify a meeting, and was taken aback when the Socialist member listed a lone series of proposed constitutional amendments referred to the committee in addition to those dealing with old age pensions. The only satisfaction Representative Wilson could get was a promise that as a member of the committee she would be notified should a meeting be planned!

### The "Liberal" Reneges

A contact with the hitherto liberal Senator Harris of Pittsburgh who has sponsored the old age pensions amendment in the Senate, found that individual non-commitment. Governor Pinchot has let it be known that he is not "recommending" legislation, although he of course is on record as in favor of such legislation. This alibi has considerable difficulty in squaring with the facts, both past and present.

Since a story in the labor press last week from Harrisburg gave the alarm to the friends of the Old Age Security movement, Charles Denby, Jr., president of the Public Charities Association whose failure to put forth old age pensions and unemployment insurance at the state meeting of the Association was the first indication of weakening on the part of former friends of the measures, has not denied the significance imputed to his action. Lilith Wilson, Socialist sponsor of one of the Old Age Pension resolutions which must be passed this session to give the people the right to vote on old age pensions before 1939, is laying the groundwork for a fight to expose the drive of Pennsylvania reaction and lay a political powder train to the door of the plotters.

### For Open Meetings

Representative Darlington Hoopes, Reading Socialist, has introduced a bill in the Pennsylvania legislature to compel all local government bodies, county commissioners, and boards, city councils, township supervisors, school boards, etc., to open their meetings to the public. The measure is phrased in general terms but was definitely written with a view to striking at the increasing reluctance of what are supposedly the people's local government servants to permit bodies of citizens with programs, suggestions or complaints at their meetings, particularly if such citizens happen to be workers and, worse yet unemployed ones.

In time of crisis like the present, Hoopes pointed out, the period of the election of public officials may embrace a length of time sufficient radically to alter the alignment by which they were elected and the sense of this often drives to extremes of abuse rather than modifying the action of such persons. Socialists have for many years pointed out that political

government, while inevitably serving the interests of the dominant class in the distribution of property, tends to try to claim for itself a certain independent and authoritarian place of its own.

When events grow out of hand for ordinary measures of deception and force, the owning class gives their support to an openly tyrannical authority such as Mussolini and Hitler are attempting in Europe. Only continuous and aggressive expansion of their rights by the organized masses can serve as a check on this assumption of unlimited authority by officialdom, and the Hoopes bills works in that direction, having in mind the experiences of the organized unemployed in Reading and elsewhere with local government.

## MOONEY CASE IS IN COURT AGAIN FEB. 11

THE case of Tom Mooney will appear in court again on February 11th, for the first time since the trial that sent him to prison for life.

On that day he will be represented in the Superior Court of San Francisco by Frank P. Walsh and Leo Gallagher, attorneys, in a plea that may possibly reopen the entire Mooney and Billings case and give the defense an opportunity legally to establish what is accepted as a fact by everybody familiar with the case—that the conviction was secured in the first place by perjured and purchased testimony.

Governor "Sunny Jim" Rolph, having declined to reopen the case, Mooney was doomed to spend the rest of his life in prison because the law, in its majesty, is unable to take cognizance of facts known to the prosecution but not to the defense, at the time of the trials and now known to the whole world.

The new attempt to reopen the case is based on a legal technicality. The bomb explosion of which sent Mooney and Billings to jail, killed nine persons. The labor men were indicted for the murder of each one of the nine but were tried only on the first indictment. The new move is to secure a trial on the second indictment, a case identical in every detail (except for the identity of the unfortunate victim.)

In the event such a trial is ordered the defense will be able for the first time legally to riddle the frame-up and secure an acquittal. In the event of such an acquittal not even the bitterest California reactionary could justify keeping the victims in jail another hour.

The Tom Mooney Molders' Defense Committee, the only authorized Mooney defense body, has issued a call for a Mooney Conference to meet in Chicago April 30th to May 3rd. Unions and other labor bodies are being urged to send delegates.

The Molders' Committee is also associating itself with a move to recall Governor Rolph as morally dishonest, and incompetent in denying Tom Mooney's pardon as he was in the management of the state's affairs in general.

Columbus, O.—Almost 815,390 workers have been thrown out of jobs in Ohio since 1929, the Ohio Department of Industrial Relations reveals.

## Socialist Review No. 8 — V. L. D.

THERE was nothing about Victor L. Berger to suggest the hero, outwardly nothing gallant and dashing and romantic.

And yet as he stood on a platform in Milwaukee one December night in 1919 and faced a vast audience and made his confession of faith there were many who were thrilled more deeply by the man's steadfast courage, his manliness and his heroism than by any other man excepting only the incomparable Eugene V. Debs.

For consider the circumstances: Berger was under a 20-year jail sentence under the Espionage act—the "Peonage act," he used to call it. In November, 1918, he had been elected to Congress, and after a long and farcical "trial" had been expelled from his seat. The Milwaukee Leader, of which he was editor, had been excluded from the mails and subjected to persecution unbelievable to those who had faith in American democracy. He was under a number of other indictments, both State and Federal.

Berger was close to 60 years old, and a passionate lover of life. "If I go to jail," he once said to me, "I know I will not live a week. I can't be confined. I must have freedom." The 20-year jail sentence was in his mind a death sentence.

The meeting was the last rally in the campaign to fill the vacancy in Congress. The Democrats and Republicans had united upon a "patriotic" candidate to oppose him. Berger's name had been dragged through the dirt. His devoted wife and daughters had suffered intensely—but they stood by him loyally. The whole world seemed to be against him. It was the blackest moment in the blackest period of American reaction.

He had been implored to "recant." He had been told that he was a good man gone wrong. A word to show that he was sorry that he had done what he had done. . . .

"If I had never again said Berger's name I would have been charged with treason; but I would make no such mistake."



VICTOR BERGER

No heroic bombast—the simple of a man sublime devoted ideals.

Another picture to me it was the party convention in New York 1920. Debs, Atlanta had nominated President Pierce, defunct. Berger demanded the right to second nomination, as he said, responsible for the trouble he made him Socialist."

Then came on the Communist International a new subject of discussion. The galleys contained the Communists hissing and anger, next Morris Hill, particular target. He was a big, bulky man in the kind face of a G. I. "I used to go against the tide," he said, "I can't push!" a voice of the audience. I laughed, as he did at some witticism levied by his bulk, and instantly the atmosphere was softened by it. And he spoke quietly—from the heart. "I am not," he said, "a Social Democrat. I am not."

## Castor Oil and Pe

MUSSOLINI is reported to be elated over Hitler's victory in Germany. We presume that Al Capone is also pleased.

The difference between a Hitler or a Mussolini and an Al Capone is that the American racketeer is only a half-baked dictator.

While the dictator is an over-baked racketeer with an extra portion of crust.

And the people in either case supply the dough—and that needn't be classed as a pun.

Fascism is a combination of the underworld and the penthouse class. The Fascists believe that honesty is the best policy—for a burglar insurance company.

When criminals run amok, the Fascist believes in firing the police department for inefficiency—and hiring the criminals.

Will we ever have Fascism in America? We have the criminals and the penthouses. All we need is elevator service between the two levels of society, and some of our industrialists are certain to offer to furnish that.

In Italy it was a castor-oil demagogue in America it's likely to be a cocktail-shaking demagogue.

There's Al Smith who says that what we need in these times of de-

pression is, as in the good old days. The dictators ran a which produced a depression. Now Smith wants to run the depression. Next?

Al says that the Empire State Building is a waste of money. Washington could turn around and build Robinson. And that's what a dictator Or do we need a business firm to come of the empty floor of Empire State Building?

David S. Bergerant-at-arms of the House Congressmen of the. Now he lost his job and sold an article to a magazine isn't true of course, Congressmen are paid for they vote. We pay them don't vote for us; they and give charity to beggars.

What man Congressmen so sore is that they might have.

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## Profiles

### L. Berger

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st," he said,  
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Communist," and he told why. He was listened to, even by the turbulent gallery. When he was through there was emphatic cheering. "There's a real man!" said a reporter at the press table. "I don't know what it's all about, but I like him."

Berger was always a Socialist and he never had any use for those he called the R-r-revolutionaries. He battled the Communists in the last years of his life as he had fought the syndicalists in 1910 and 1912, the impossibilists in the '90's and the anarchists in the '80's. They reciprocated his lack of affection for them.

And yet... After the Haymarket tragedy in 1886, when it was worth a person's life to express sympathy with the anarchists, Johann Most came to speak in Milwaukee. Most was probably the best-hated man of his time, a bitter, venomous, snarling man. He advocated the use of force, he printed formulas for making bombs, he explained how best to poison policemen.

No one would sponsor Most in Milwaukee, except the young high school teacher Victor L. Berger, who was rapidly coming to the front as the leading Socialist in town. Without heroics, without apology, without yielding his Socialist opposition to anarchism, Berger took it upon himself to sponsor Most's meeting and to act as his chairman, as his contribution to fair play. To realize the sublime courage of that act one must endeavor to recreate the passions of that long-past time.

Berger was many things: scholar, editor, statesman, Socialist leader. His proudest boast was that he had been given the title of Organizer of Socialist Victory in Milwaukee. But he was even more than that; he was a Man. Those who knew him well recall him with admiration and with respect, and most of all, with warm and genuine affection.

W. M. F.

(Next week Victor L. Berger—II)

## Penthouses

are any Senators throwing away their votes in these hard times.

PUZZLE: Could a fellow who wanted to buy some votes in Congress obtain a loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for the purpose?

Barry says that most Congressmen don't sell their votes. They just lend them to the lobbyist next door at the hotel when he runs short of votes. Sometimes they borrow a glass of beer in return.

Mayor O'Brien of New York wants to tax all non-residents who come to New York. The Czar of Russia tried a stunt like that once. It helped him get to wherever it was he got to.

Governor Lehman, proposing a sales tax, says he'll "take the rap." But the people come first. They'll pay the tax.

P. H.

### Foster Charges Dropped

The charges against William Z. Foster, leader of the Communist Party, and 18 other Communists, under the Michigan "criminal syndicalism" law, have been dismissed. The Communist leaders were indicted following their secret convention in the woods near Bridgman over a decade ago. The indictments have been pending untried for many years, but now on motion of the prosecuting attorney the yare dropped.

By Joseph E. Cohen

## The Masses Must Hold the Key To End the Money Madness

Scrip Is a Revolt Against the Thralldom of Gold—There Are Signs of Protest Everywhere Among the Masses.

BUSINESS is going from bad to worse. The reason is that the people have no money to spend. Cash and credit are in the grip of the big bankers. They not only have enough. They control too much. The gate to business is locked. The bankers have pocketed the key. So the people and the government famish and freeze and despair while they look through the bars at the abundance their labor has created.

To stay outside the gate is suicidal. In a hundred communities, those out of work and out of luck refuse to accept an unkind fate as final. They turn their backs on the mountain of money in the great cities. Eager to work, they swap services, eat and get the simple things they must have to exist.

Scrip, fixed by labor performed, takes the place of gold

### A Holiday for Capital

It is just as though the concrete and steel-clad vaults holding the immense liquid capital of the country had sunk to the bottom of the ocean and could never be recovered. Business must go on just the same.

Capitalism is being burnt by the touch of King Midas. So much of the wealth of the country has turned to idle gold that the country is idle. Now the nation refuses to die to make a holiday for capital.

Perhaps the boycott on the big bankers may bring them to their senses. Up to now they have imagined capitalism can go on at the old stand. Bad times among the workers and middle class are good times among the plutocrats for pounding wages and squeezing out small holdings. But the exploited are the majority and they have the last word!

This may account for the talk coming from high places that credit may be made easier, prices start rising and business being resumed. Such talk is really only a trap. There is no sign our ruling class is ready to compromise its control by sharing its guard of the gate. It is setting itself only for another cleanup.

Meanwhile the government sinks deeper into deficit.

Instead of the Hoover-Mills fables in figures balancing the federal budget, the last checkup promises a shortage of a billion and a quarter for the year.

### To Provide Relief

With that the lame-duck Congress has apparently to do at least one decent thing before it sinks into oblivion. Instead of lending money for relief of the destitute it could adopt the Costigan-La Follette bill to give a half billion outright.

Considering that the wage loss is about ten billion a year, even that half billion is hardly a sprinkle—unless the gorged and pampered critics of relief are able to put over the five-cent meal for the starving. Such charity could very well start in the homes of the affluent, so that they might sell their riches and give them to the poor.

Either old party running for office could then promise at least as much as the diet of the Far East—a handful of rice for a meal. However much the promises of the party soon to be in power have been made to the forgotten, the government will have to act.

To meet its deficit it will have to take more from the poor by a sales tax, or take more from the rich and return it to the nation.

### The Law

Property exists only by law. The law giveth to the bankers. The law can take it away. What is needed is more law—the right kind of law.

Money and credit cannot continue to be hoarded by the big bankers. Coin must be kept in circulation. As fast as it gathers in the cash combines the government must take hold of it.

Scrip is a revolt against gold. Farmers pitching pennies to halt sheriff's sales are nullifying the robbery of the land by the law. In the darkness of the depression are now flaring these many sparks of protest against surrender to mammon.

But the master key to the gate of big banking is in the hand of the government. If capital will not open, the government must. An end will have to be made to the money madness.

## LAST CALL FOR THE FORWARD BALL

THIS is the next-to-the-last call for the annual Forward Ball. The big frolic of the Socialists of New York and thereabouts, held by the Jewish Daily Forward for the benefit of the Socialist movement, will occur next Saturday, February 18, at the 71st Regiment Armory, 34th Street and Fourth Avenue, Manhattan. That is, it will begin on Saturday, but it will be well into Sunday before it adjourns.

As usual, the ball will feature a number of Broadway features. Jack (Baron Munchausen) Pearl, sputtering delicatessen accent and all, will be there to do his stuff, and Dave Rubinoff and his baton will likewise be on hand.

Tickets are on sale at the following places:

Manhattan—Jewish Daily Forward, 175 East Broadway; Rand Book Store, 7 East 15th St.; Finnish Book Store, 2056—Fifth Ave.; Philip Hackman, 107 Ave. C—Delicatessen; Fred Spitz, 74—2nd Ave.—Florist; Joseph Daly, 101 Delancey St.—Clothing; Gustave Eisner, 1123 Broadway—Steamship tickets.

Brooklyn—16 A. D., S. P., 7308 Bay Parkway; Swart's Men's Shop, 878 Utica Ave.; S. L. Botvinik, 494 Ave. P—Cigar store; M. Herstein, 358 S. 3rd St.—Drug store; Boro Park Labor Lyceum, 42nd St. and 14th Ave.; Tessler & Damsky, 183 Tompkins Ave.—Radio; L. Winters, 18 Graham Ave.—Radio; A. Lesser, 631 Sutter Ave.—Radio; Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman St.; J. Koplowitz, 1800 Pitkin Ave.—Advertising.

Bronx—M. Tulman, 481 Claremont Parkway—Drug store; Friedman & Goldstein, 29 W. Mt. Eden Ave.—Cigar store; H. S. Hurwitz, 1330 Wilkins Ave.—Optician; Samuel J. Rosen, 860 Longwood Ave.—Advertising; Louis M. Greenberg, 3891—3rd Ave.—Radio.

## Master-Minds Will Now Solve the Problem

CLEVELAND—Six man juries have become common as a result of efforts of local judges to reduce expenses. The judges have obtained the consent of both sides to the new jury system.

## THE CHATTERBOX

### Give Us This Day Our Daily Bread; A Poem Comes Torn from the Heart Of a Girl After a Jobless Meeting

By S. A. DeWitt

THE poem that follows my comment here came in the mail from Rochester, N. Y. with a letter from the poetess explaining just how it was written.

"Recently I attended an unemployed meeting held under the auspices of the radical elements of this city," she writes, "and I cannot forget the restlessness and the sincerity of suffering among those who attended. . . ."

She also advises that she is a member of the Y. P. S. L., and that this is her first serious attempt at serious writing. . . .

Let me inform this young comrade that this poem, and one other that I have received from a comrade out West and which will appear here shortly, are the first harbingers of what the poetic and emotional earth will bring forth in the days ahead. . . . And let them come from youth . . . from now on. . . . The older ones are either too hoarse with ineffectual shouting, or just too sick to speak at all.

### GIVE US THIS DAY . . . ETC.

Last night I saw them  
Huddled together in the low, smoky room. . . .  
I heard a quiet voice crying for bread  
For clothing, for coal. . . .  
Quivering souls, young and old. . . .  
Even babes begged for warmth,  
In a land of plenty,  
In a Land of the Free,  
And the Home of the Brave. . . .

Free to starve. . . .  
And brave enough to face life  
In drab, cheerless hovels. . . . !

Last night, I saw Antonio,  
Dark and fiery Antonio,  
His fierceness calmed by grief. . . .  
The old fire in him quenched by tears. . . .  
He held up a pair of patched, ragged pants. . . .  
Big boy pants . . . Big enough for a fourteen year old boy. . . .  
They were for Tony's little Giuseppe,—five years old. . . .  
"Justa littla boy, lika dat,  
Justa so beeg, so high. . . ."  
Big clothes for little boys. . . .  
Somebody else's rags, big rags  
For little Giuseppe. . . . !

Last night a broken man cried for milk.  
Not for his own crippled self. . . .  
He said, "I am strong. . . ."  
His wife was sick. . . . She had to have milk.  
But milk costs money. . . .  
He was strong, he would work. . . .  
But in a Land of the Free,  
Of Justice and Equality. . . .  
Where even healthy, whole young men  
Did not work anymore. . . .  
What chance had he for work  
For money or for milk. . . . ?

Last night, I saw them all,  
The starved progenitors of a race  
To come. Hungry men, hungry women,  
Beaten men, beaten women. . . .

All who had a grievance there  
Were free to speak. . . .  
Many told their tales. . . .  
But most of them sat mute,  
Their lips sealed tight by fear  
Or sad bewilderment. . . .

An aura of unanswered prayer  
Hovered over them. . . .  
"Give us this day our daily bread. . . ."  
They were forgetting how  
To pray. . . .

I heard them crying for bread. . . .  
For their birthright of shelter,  
Clothes and warmth. . . .  
Strangely enough, no body there  
Asked for roses. . . .  
Beauty had died within their souls,  
Long, long ago, it seemed. . . .

"Give us this day our daily bread. . . ."  
Beware oh, masters, lest the prayer change. . . .  
"We take to ourselves our daily bread. . . ."  
Beware. . . . !

DORA S. PEARLMAN

One is just struck numb with amazement at the energy and effective campaigning the non-candidate Norman Thomas is showing us just a few hours after the big election rodeo. . . . Like a comet streaking across the firmament he scoots and shuttles over the land, stopping here for a speech, there for a lecture . . . now he's in Chicago, look he's in Detroit, there he is in Baltimore . . . by gum, look he's taking the beefy grin off Mayor O'Brien's phiz . . . gosh no, he's speaking here on Technocracy . . . wait . . . whoa . . . here he is . . . there he goes . . . gosh . . . when does the speedboy rest anyway? . . .

Bless him . . . oh you Jimmies and Janes . . . here's a Debs, a Hanford, and a Jimmy Higgins all in one, and riding a sixteen-cylinder body and heart to the last line on the speedometer. . . . Keep right on after him . . . all of us for Socialism . . . and we'll get somewhere.



## The Party Progresses

**ANOTHER REFERENDUM**  
CHICAGO.—Local St. Louis has proposed an amendment to the party constitution with reference to the issuance of exempt stamps. The present constitution provides that exempt stamps will be given free to state and local organizations at the ratio of 2 to 5 for regular stamps bought and paid for when asked by the organization. Three weeks ago Local Reading Pa., proposed an amendment giving unlimited exempt stamps as requested by state and local organizations. The St. Louis amendment would empower the N.E.C. "to regulate the number of exempt stamps to be issued and to define the status which will allow a member to receive exempt stamps."

An amendment proposed by Local New York was printed here last week.

Amendments must be endorsed by at least five locals in three different states having a total membership of 20% of the party. The motions will remain open for three months. Locals sending seconds must state the number of members they have in good standing.

March N. E. C. Meeting.—The spring meeting of the national

executive committee has been set for Indianapolis, March 11 and 12. Party organizations wishing to have a member of the N.E.C. as speaker should communicate with national headquarters, 549 Randolph St., Chicago.

**New State Secretaries.**—Harold J. Ashe, 7519-7/10 Lexington Ave., Hollywood, has been elected state secretary of California. He succeeds Jack Hardy.—Mrs. C. Frank Powell, Box 455, Clovis, has been elected state secretary of New Mexico.

### CALIFORNIA

Medosto reports successful activity. Lectures, women's organization, etc.

**Northern California Valley.**—The preliminary organization of the Northern California Valley Conference was effected at a meeting in Lodi, delegates from Stockton, Sacramento and Lodi being present. The area included comprises the entire inland valley district of the northern part of the state, and invitations are being sent to all locals in the area to attend the next meeting in Lodi, Feb. 19. Efforts will be made to form locals in the unorganized districts. Comrades in such districts should communicate with Dorothy Marshall,

temporary secretary, 8720 First Ave., Sacramento.

### MICHIGAN

A Mooney-Billings protest meeting will be held Feb. 22nd at Northern High School, Woodward Avenue and Clairmont, Detroit. Chas. Ruby, local attorney, and John Panzer, the Party's candidate for Governor at the election last fall, will speak.

### FLORIDA

A state convention was held in Orlando, January 28-29, and was attended by delegates from Tampa, Jacksonville, Sulphur Springs, St. Petersburg, Winter Park and Orlando. About fifty were present, including Comrade H. L. Woehler, who is organizing a new local at Daytona Beach, and Samuel Seidman of New York, who has been sojourning in Florida and doing good work this winter. Locals Miami, Pensacola, Lake Worth and West Palm Beach sent greetings and communications, but were unable to send delegates. Addresses were given by Edwin L. Clarke, Prof. of Sociology, and Royal W. France, Prof. of History at Rollins College, and by Rev. Dr. Thomas of the faculty of Rollins College, who is a member of the party. State Secretary M. E. Edson told of the wonderful progress in Florida during the last six months. There was only one small local in Tampa last June, while there are now ten, all active and growing. Two new locals have been organized during January and another is assured in Daytona Beach. A Constitution, Declaration of Principles and Program for the Socialist Party in Florida were adopted and an application for a charter for the state organization was sent to the National Executive Committee. Resolutions were adopted protesting against the payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite for voting and against the exclusion of minority parties from the ballot. A fine spirit of

(Continued on Page Eleven)

## NEW LEADER FORUM

### THANKS!

By Maurits De Jong

Many thanks to the New York comrades for the attention on my birthday.—Chicago, Ill.

### A PERSONAL STATEMENT

By Samuel E. Beardsley

An article in the World-Telegram of Jan. 25, by Frederick Woltman, quotes me as saying "that Norman Thomas is a friend of the Communists." I did not say this. It was a deliberate misstatement. He garbled other remarks attributed to me. The facts are: I was called on the phone by Mr. Woltman on Jan. 21. He said "that a committee of the Doll Workers' Union had been sent to him by Mr. Thomas with a statement attacking the Labor Committee of the Socialist Party." I told him that I was not responsible for the actions of Comrade Thomas. Mr. Woltman asked me what he should do with it. I told him it was for him to decide.

On the matter of racketeering I stated that there were many people seeing ghosts; that I knew nothing about the stories of racketeering in the Doll Workers' Union; that the Labor Committee of the Party had nothing to do with the internal affairs of that union as far as its officers, committees, policy, etc., were concerned; that we had helped them in every possible way during the strike, and had had no connection with them since it ended.

I also emphatically deny the statement of Mr. Woltman that I told him that "Mr. Cannon was sent to the Doll Workers' Union by the American Federation of Labor." What I did say was that Mr. Cannon was recommended to the Doll Workers' Union by Alexander Mark, General Organizer of the Federation, and accepted by them unanimously. At no time did the Labor Committee of the Socialist Party recommend Mr. Cannon to the Union.

Mr. Woltman also quotes me as saying "that the Labor Committee always insists that unions be affiliated with the American Federation of Labor before we will support them." I made no such statement. What Mr. Woltman did ask me was, "did I personally urge workers to join the American Federation of Labor?" My reply was that I certainly did.

The "split" that Mr. Woltman sees in the Socialist Party is, in my opinion, a ghost created out of his wonderful imaginative mind. Perhaps the wish is father to the thought.

### THE GERMAN SITUATION

By S. Lipschitz

I regret to disagree with Comrade Norman Thomas' view of the

German situation. The statement, "I can't see much hope except that German Social Democrats will now . . . shift their emphasis from constitutionalism to Socialism" is misleading. The only alternative to the re-election of President Hindenburg was the election of Hitler, who came close to it with 13,000,000 votes. Hitler now as chancellor of a national coalition cabinet, and in a minority against his Junker and capitalist confreres, is much less dangerous than as a constitutionally elected president clothed with its vast powers. His position is not that of a dictator and the position of the Social Democracy appears to be justified by this turn of events. Another course by the Socialists would have months ago brought a Fascist dictatorship.

German labor is not concerned with the shifting of emphasis from constitutionalism to Socialism—whatever this may mean—but with questions of life and death. German labor is closely knit up with the republic and the Weimar Constitution. If Hitler is not dictator, this is due to the stubborn "constitutional" fight of German labor. This resistance forced Hitler to abandon much of his dictatorial ideas, although nobody knows as yet the ultimate outcome. Prophecies are utterly useless in the changing condition from day to day.

"To vote for Hindenburg to block Hitler and then get both—that is a tragedy." This contention has been partly answered, but I will add this: Germany's desperate situation does not bend itself to twilight interpretations. To refuse German labor's position the last two years one must accept the Communist position. There is no middle ground if one does not welcome the fate of the German S.L.P., founded by Socialist dissenters, and which in the last election polled a scanty 80,000 votes. There are great differences of opinion regarding the ultimate value of the so-called toleration policy, but we are now concerned with the concrete problems of today. Millions of workers have endorsed the S.D.P. policy time and again and despite tremendous difficulties party losses have been small.

How far German experiences with Fascism can apply to America remains to be seen, but it seems superficial to draw parallels between Germany where the class lines are irrevocably drawn, and America where the exploited masses are very slowly beginning to awaken. German labor is striving against enormous obstacles. We should do better than indict German comrades at this fateful hour which, we hope, will bring all forces of German labor together against the united class enemy. New York City

## VLADECK ON LINCOLN AT BROOKLYN FORUM

THE birthday of Abraham Lincoln, which occurs Sunday, will be commemorated at the regular Sunday session of the Brooklyn Forum at the Academy of Music, Lafayette Ave., near Flatbush.

B. C. Vladeck, brilliant orator, will deliver the lecture on the occasion, speaking on "Abraham Lincoln: An Interpretation."

In addition to the lecture there will be a musical program of vocal and ensemble music. The WEVD trio, consisting of Josef Wohlmann, piano; Helen Berlin, violin, and Carl Ziegler, 'cello, will play Schumann's Trio in D-Minor, Op. 63; Marie Rutes, soprano, will sing Russian and English songs, and Bill Bowers, baritone, will sing Negro spirituals.

## LABOR PARTY JOLTS THE GOVERNMENT IN NEW BYE-ELECTION

LONDON.—The stock of the "National" government is falling rapidly. At a bye-election in Liverpool the Government majority was cut 10,358 votes since the stampede elections of October 27, 1931. The Labor Party lost the seat at that time by 13,144 votes; at the bye-election the Government's majority fell to 2,786.

The constituency, that of Liverpool Exchange, has usually been so strongly Tory that on several occasions the Tory candidate has been returned unopposed. It is now a good Labor prospect.

Upon the death of Sir J. P. Reynolds, elected in 1931, the bye-election was called; and in spite of all efforts, incessant canvassing and the use of a fleet of motor cars, the Tory vote fell 8,840. The Labor Party's vote rose from 10,894 to 12,412.

The party line-up in the House of Commons remains unchanged, but the election has seriously damaged the prestige of the MacDonald government.

## Towards German Unity

AS the situation in Germany grows hourly more grave, with the Hitler-Hugenberg Fascist regime running amuck and deliberately destroying all vestiges of liberty, indications are not lacking that unity of action between the Socialists and trade unionists and the Communist masses, cannot be long delayed.

At last, after the Hitler-Hugenberg reactionaries clearly showed the sort of Germany they envisage for themselves, an influential Communist leader, Deputy Wilhelm Pieck, publicly declared that in the event the Communist party is outlawed it may be necessary for the Communist masses to be instructed to vote Socialist. This is the first indication that the Communist leadership realizes the necessity of united action, something the Socialists have been urging for a long time.

As was pointed out in last week's issue of The New Leader, the two proletarian parties together even now muster more than 2,000,000 votes more than Hitler's following. On the basis of last November's election the Hitler-Hugenberg coalition cannot hope to secure a majority either in Germany or in Prussia on March 5th. Without such a majority they cannot constitutionally retain power after that date.

Up to now every move toward united action has been met with the usual Communist tactics. Even as recently as last July when the Hitlerite menace was becoming serious and the events of the past few weeks were clearly predictable, Socialist efforts for united action were met with insulting rebuffs.

Communist members of the Prussian Diet were making possible the election of a Nazi president, at the moment they were holding out the hope that unity with the Socialists was possible.

At the same time, the Communist party issued its Circular No. 11, in which was written: "We

must in all our policies as well as in our election campaign continue to direct our principal attack against the Social Democratic Party . . . to capture from it the working masses."

On June 25th the national leader of the Communists and the Communist candidate for President of Germany in four elections wrote over his own signature "The anti-Fascist action demands that we be indefatigable in daily unmasking the shameful treachery of the Social Democratic leaders."

The Socialists nevertheless continued attempts to secure unity of action with the Communist masses, despite whatever action was taken by the leadership of that party to keep the workers constantly at swords' points.

Following the line of the speech delivered in Berlin a week and a half ago by Deputy Künster, Deputy Wilhelm Sollman, one of the national leaders of the Socialist party, spoke at Cologne, repeated the appeal for unity of action, and urged that Stalin instruct the German Communist leaders to conclude a "non-aggression" pact, such as was concluded by the Soviet government with Poland.

If the proletarian parties cease tearing out each others' hair, and together with the democratic votes of the Centrists and other parties whose hatred of the Nazis is as great as that of the Socialists, Hitler and Hugenberg will be effectively stopped and Hitler will probably be completely deflated and liquidated, and the battle will continue on the basis of a clean-cut struggle against capitalism, represented by Dr. Hugenberg's party.

If, however, the Communists are led to continue waging a bitter struggle against the Socialists and the trade unions the way will be made clear for the triumph of Hitler and almost certainly the end of the democratic republic. The results would in all probability be civil war and much bloodshed.

## ALL the Facts

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# Socialist Party Progress

(Continued from Page Ten)  
harmony and comradeship prevailed, although there were some sharp controversies, and a spirit of optimism and enthusiasm predominated.

## CONNECTICUT

**Legislative Service.**—The Socialist Party proposes to issue a series of bulletins covering the bills the organization is sponsoring in the state legislature. We will also make a review of other bills that have been proposed in the interests of the workers of Connecticut and will give reasons for our opposition to certain bills that we feel are detrimental to the interests of labor.

**Norwich Socialists** are elated over the success of the meeting Jan. 30, when Oscar Ameringer lectured on Technocracy before an audience of about 200. The chairman was Fred Holdsworth. A supply of The New Leader and The American Guardian were distributed.

**New Haven.**—An application signed by twenty Yale Divinity School students to organize a Prospect Street branch has been approved by the local. Local New Haven has seconded the amendment to the national constitution proposed by the Reading local. A social will be held in Fraternal Hall on Feb. 20.

## NEW JERSEY

**Essay Contest.**—A fine essay contest has been announced by the State Committee, open to all residents of the state not party members. For details address Essay Committee, State Office Socialist Party, 34 Park Place, Newark.

**Hudson County.**—The new officers of the County Committee are: Robert Leamans, financial secretary and treasurer; H. Ommerman, recording secretary, and A. P. Gunther, county organizer. County Committee meetings will be held first Wednesday each month at 256 Central Ave., Jersey City.

**Passaic, Branch 1,** successfully continued its lecture forums with the presentation of Henry Fruchter on "Who Wants a Revolution?" on Jan. 28, and Maurice Gordin on "Technocracy—the Rule of the Professors" on Feb. 3. John Martin will be presented on Friday, Feb. 10, and his subject is "Collectivism vs. Individualism." On Feb. 17, William M. Feigenbaum will speak on "What Next in Germany?"

**Newark.**—Monday night Rev. Frank Kingdon will speak in the Council Chamber of the City Hall at a highly significant meeting. Details include a discussion of pressing public problems, and consideration of recommendations for City Commissioners made at a recent conference of Social Party members.

## New York State

**State Executive Committee.**—The State Executive Committee met at People's House, New York, last Thursday evening. Unemployment insurance and other pending legislation were the principal matters discussed. A fuller report will appear in next week's issue of The New Leader.

**Syracuse.**—Local Syracuse has voted to assume the name Local Onondaga County. The good standing membership of the local is now tenfold larger than the average for 1931. A big drive for more members will begin as soon as the new enrollment of voters is available. The number of those who enrolled as Socialists last fall is more than four times the number

enrolled in 1931. Communications for Local Onondaga County should be addressed to the Organizer, Carl L. Elliot, 110 Eastman Ave., Syracuse.

**Rochester.**—The number of enrolled Socialists in Monroe County jumped nearly 140 per cent last year. Local Rochester will begin its annual drive for members as soon as the new enrollment is issued.

**Elmira.**—Monday night several comrades from Sayre, Pa., local visited Local Elmira meeting, and on Monday, Feb. 13, Local Elmira comrades are going to Sayre, Pa., in a body to hear Oscar Ameringer speak on Technocracy. Local Sayre will also cooperate with Local Elmira in putting on the 8-weeks lecture course.

**Buffalo.**—Local Buffalo will hold a business meeting Wednesday, Feb. 15, at 13½ Swan St., Room 19. Plans for a membership drive and the organization of neighborhood branches will be submitted.

## New York City

**Branch Secretaries.**—All branch notices must be in by 10 A. M. Wednesday if they are to get into The New Leader. No exceptions!

**Symposium, Thursday, March 16th,** at 8.30. Speakers: Morris Hillquit, Theodore Shapiro, Norman Thomas. Topic: "The Crisis of Capitalism and its Significance for Socialism," third of a series of meetings under the auspices of the Educational Committee. Admission to party members only.

**Karl Marx Memorial Executive Committee** is arranging an impressive commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the death of Karl Marx at Town Hall, Sunday afternoon, March 19.

**Spanish Speaking Socialists.**—A meeting to organize Spanish-speaking Socialists will be held Sunday, Feb. 12, at 3 p. m. at 1539 Madison Avenue.

**Workers' Unemployed Leagues** branches are urged to call local mass meetings March, 4th, in conjunction with meetings being called through the country by the National Federation of Unemployed Leagues, to make an effective fight for relief. Further information from the Party office.

**Women's Committee.**—The class in Socialism and Public Speaking with instructors, Esther Friedman and August Claessens, continues sessions every Monday afternoon at 2.30.

**New Leaflet!**—"The Bankers Force Wage Cuts", a splendid new four-page leaflet is now ready for distribution. The price is \$3.00 a thousand.

## MANHATTAN

**3rd-5th A. D.**—Regular meeting Tuesday, Feb. 14, at Cooperative Cafeteria, 433 W. 21st St., at 8.30. E. Michael White of the City Affairs Committee will speak on "A Socialist In City Hall".

**4th A. D.**—Saturday evening, Feb. 11, the branch will celebrate whatever there is to celebrate at a ball in Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton St. Friday, Feb. 17, regular meeting at 8.30 at 126 Delancey St., with a lecture at 9 p. m.

**11th A. D.**—Branch meeting on Tuesday, Feb. 21. A YPSL group held its first meeting with ten members. Section supervisors and district captains please send in reports now of visits and new members.

**Upper West Side.**—The following were elected delegates to the City Convention: Simon Berlin, Marion Severn, J. B. Matthews, Carl Fichandler, Dan Golenpaul. Alternates: Fenwick, Regaldi, Kuhn, Presser, Halpern. Executive Committee will meet Tuesday, Feb. 14, 100 West 72nd Street.

**Morningside Heights.**—Regular branch meeting Tuesday, Feb. 14, at 8.30, at 3109 Broadway, near 123rd Street.

**Washington Heights.**—Regular branch meeting Feb. 13, 8.30, at 4046 B'way, will discuss agenda of the City Convention. Unemployment meeting will take place on Thursday, Feb. 16, at Y. M. H. A., 159th St. and St. Nicholas Ave.

## BRONX

**Sholem Aleichem Entertainment.**—Entertainment and social to benefit

by Robert A. Hoffman, newly elected Organizer.

**A Buffalo League for the Unemployed** has been organized with over 200 charter members, under the leadership of Rev. Herman J. Hahn, Socialist pastor, Harold R. Raitt, vice-chairman of Carpenters' Local 374, unemployed, was elected chairman, and James W. Moorhouse, also an unemployed carpenter, was elected secretary. The Executive Committee includes John Beckland, George Barron, James Carlton, and Harry W. Richmond. Christ Hawkland, Warren Alt and Olaf W. Petersen constitute a committee which will direct a survey of unemployment conditions in Buffalo.

**Nassau.**—The Hempstead Forum meeting in Odd Fellows' Hall Tuesday, February 7th, was attended by more than three hundred people. Norman Thomas' lecture on Technocracy was followed by a lively discussion and his splendid appeal for organization resulted in several applications for membership.

**Hempstead Branch** to meet on Monday, February 13th, at the home of Comrade H. A. Marquardt, 21 Vassar Place, West Hempstead.

**Bronx Tenants' Emergency League** will be held Saturday night, Feb. 11, at the Sholem Aleichem apartments, 3451 Giles Place, where League conducted recent rent strike.

**County Dance.**—Bronx comrades urged to sell tickets and obtain journal advertisements for County Dance and Entertainment, March 18, at Winter Garden, Tremont and Washington Aves.

**New Executive Committee.**—The County Committee on Feb. 6, elected the following County Executive Committee: Tyrell Wilson, Louis E. Weil, George Steinhardt, Herman Salzman, Solomon Marcus, Matthew M. Levy, Aaron Levenstein, Sidney Hertzberg, Henry Fruchter.

**General Membership Meeting.**—Bronx party members will note important general membership meeting—(Continued on Page Twelve)

## LECTURE NOTES

"After Prohibition—What?" will be the topic of Rev. Leon Rosser Land's address at the Bronx Free Fellowship, Azure Masonic Temple, 1591 Boston Road, near East 172nd Street, Sunday evening, February 12th. At the nine o'clock Open Forum Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr will speak on "Religion and Radicalism."

Dr. Samuel D. Schmalhausen will start a series of weekly lectures in Irving Plaza, 17 Irving Place, beginning Wednesday, Feb. 15th. The first lecture, for which no admission will be charged, will be on "Crucial Problems of the 20th Century."

George Grover Mills will speak on "Humanism—a Compromise or a Challenge?", under the auspices of The Ingersoll Forum, Sunday at 8, in Pythian Temple, 135 W. 70th St.

The program for the Cooper Union lectures of the People's Institute is as follows: Friday, Feb. 10th, Dr. Everett Dean Martin, "Adam Smith: The Wealth of Nations—Have We Overemphasized the Economic Interest?" Feb. 12th, Professor Ernest Sutherland Bates, "Institutions and the Individual." Feb. 14th, Professor Edward Kasner, "Mathematics and Science: Geometry and Physics."

The Farmers' Holiday-Direct Action for Farmers' Relief will be discussed at the League for Industrial Democracy luncheon, Saturday, 12:45 p. m., at the Hotel Woodstock, 127 W. 43rd St. Eduard C. Lindeman, Oscar Ameringer and U. S. Senator Hendrik Shipstead will speak and Reinhold Niebuhr will be chairman.

Isaac Don Levine will speak on "The Balance of the Five Year Plan" at the Community Forum, 550 W. 110th St., Sunday at 8. John Haynes Holmes will speak in Town Hall at 11 a. m., "If Abraham Lincoln Were Alive Today."

## DEBATES — LECTURES — FORUMS

### LECTURE: "ABRAHAM LINCOLN"

AN INTERPRETATION

**B. C. VLADECK**

MUSICAL PROGRAM

SUNDAY, FEB. 12th

8:30 P. M.

BROOKLYN FORUM

B'lyn Academy of Music  
30 Lafayette Avenue  
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WEVD Trio: Bill Bowers, Baritone Negro Spirituals  
Marie Rutes, Soprano Russian and English Songs

Tickets—\$1.10, 55c, 25c at Box Office  
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## THE COMMUNITY FORUM

550 West 110th Street East of Broadway

Sunday, 8 P. M.—ISAAC DON LEVINE

"The Balance Sheet of the Five-Year Plan."

11 A.M.—Sunday Service, Town Hall, 123 West 43rd Street

MR. HOLMES: "If Abraham Lincoln Were Alive Today."

Spirituals in Pantomime—Maurice Hunter

## League for Industrial Democracy

LUNCHEON-DISCUSSION

Saturday, Feb. 11th, 12:45 P. M.

Hotel Woodstock, 127 W. 43rd Street.

## The Farmers' Holiday—

Direct Action for

Farmers' Relief

Speakers:

EDUARD C. LINDEMAN

Instructor of Social Philosophy,

New School of Research.

OSCAR AMERINGER

Editor, The American Guardian.

Senator HENDRIK SHIPSTEAD

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SUNDAYS, 8 P. M.—Admission 25 cents

February 12th:

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"Humanism—a Compromise or a

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Questions and discussion

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# Socialist Party Progress

(Continued from Page Eleven)

ing Sunday afternoon, Feb. 19, at Burnside Manor. Agenda announced next week.

**Bellamy Club.**—Joint House Committee of the Bellamy Club headquarters, 904 Prospect Ave., representing 3rd, 4th and 5th A. D. Branches, Jewish Verband and YPSL, reorganized educational and social committees at its meeting on Feb. 5. Following elected to Educational Committee: Sol Marcus, Thursday night forum; Ida Yavner Kaufman, Sunday School; Isidore Rosensweig, Library, and Sidney Hertzberg, general educational activities. Eli Stern elected Chairman Social Committee.

**3rd A. D.**—Surprise dance and entertainment Feb. 21, at Ye Olde Colonial Bellamy Clubbe, 904 Prospect Ave.

**7th A. D.**—Meeting, Tuesday, Feb. 14, 789 Elmsmere Place, to elect delegates to City Convention.

**1st A. D.**—Dance and entertainment will be held Saturday, Feb. 11, 262 Cypress Ave.

**Amalgamated Cooperative Houses Branch.**—Class in Socialism for women conducted under auspices of Rand School and Amalgamated Branch held every Tuesday at 1:30 p. m. in Workmen's Circle Schoolroom.

## BROOKLYN

**Karl Marx Memorial Meeting.**—Tickets are now on sale at all Kings County branches and at the city office, 7 E. 15th St., for the Karl Marx memorial Sunday evening, March 12, at the Academy of Music, 30 Lafayette Ave.

## Solomon-Dennis Debate

Socialism and Fascism will be debated Sunday night by two profound scholars, who have made a study of both subjects, when Charles Solomon and Lawrence Dennis clash at the Monroe Court Community Room, 4313-47th St., Sunnyside.

This will be the second of the debates held by the Queens County Socialist Forum, and a large attendance is expected.

## Features of the Week on WEVD (1331 M.) (1300 Kc.)

Sunday, Feb. 12—11 a. m., Forward Hour—music, talk, sketch; 1 p. m., Bakers' Union Program; 8:30 p. m., The Group Theatre—dramatic sketch; 10 p. m., Rev. John Haynes Holmes; Walter White, "The Tradition of Abraham Lincoln."

Monday, Feb. 13—4:45 p. m., Spotting the Movies with Evelyn Koch; 5 p. m., Birth Control League of America—talk; 5:45 p. m., The Woman Looks at Politics.

Tuesday, Feb. 14—5:15 p. m., Michael Strange, poetic readings; 10:15 p. m., University of the Air Philosophy Course, Dr. Ernest Sutherland Gates "Idealism and the State."

Wednesday, Feb. 15—4:45 p. m., John Taylor Boyd, Jr.—Planning Communities in Crowded Cities—talk by prominent architect; 8:15 p. m., Oswald Garrison Villard talks on "The Crisis in the West"; 8:30 p. m., Workmen's Circle Chorus of Seventy Voices; 10:15 p. m., University of the Air Psychology Course, Dr. Leslie B. Hohmann lecturer.

Thursday, Feb. 16—8:45 p. m., Gilbert Seldes, "The World We Live In"; 10 p. m., National Negro Forum Hour.

Friday, Feb. 17—4:45 p. m., William M. Feigenbaum—The New Leader Program; 8:15 p. m., Hendrik Willem van Loon, University of the Air Course in History; 10 p. m., Harry Compson, concert pianist; 10:30 p. m., The Author Reviews His Book.

Saturday, Feb. 18—7:45 p. m., Richard Rohman, Theatre Guide; 8:15 p. m., Henry Cowell, International Exchange Concert; 8:45 p. m., Jess Perlman, "Interviews with a Psychologist."

**Brighton Beach.**—New headquarters at 1113 Brighton Beach Ave. in conjunction with Workmen's Circle. The Unemployed Workers' League elected Anna Weiss, executive secretary; Eugenia Peters, secretary; and Schwartz, financial secretary. Mass meeting will be held Wednesday, Feb. 15, at P. S. 225. Educational Committee is a social. Outdoor Mooney protest meeting and afterwards indoor meeting Friday, Feb. 10.

**Midwood Branch.**—Elected delegates to City Convention: Rosenbaum, Raphael, Wittenberg and Feigenbaum. Unemployed Workers' League will hold meeting at Kings Highway Congregational Church on Washington's Birthday.

**11th A. D.**—Branch meeting, Tuesday, Feb. 14, 8:30 p. m., at 2239 Church Ave.

**Bensonhurst.**—First monthly affair will be held at new headquarters, 7308 Bay Parkway, Saturday evening, Feb. 11. Regular business meeting Tuesday, Feb. 14, 8:30.

**18th A. D., Branch 1.**—Lecture will follow regular branch meeting on Thursday, Feb. 16, at 1439 St. Johns Place.

**18th A. D., Branch 2.**—Branch meeting Tuesday, Feb. 14. Harold Rosenfeld will lead discussion. Sunday school 11 a. m. Class in Socialism begins Thursday, Feb. 16. Mass meeting on the Edison Company situation in conjunction with Workmen's Circle, Branch 686, Friday, Feb. 24, in headquarters, 844 Utica Ave.

**21st A. D.**—Saturday, Feb. 11, bridge and card party; 25 cents. Regular branch meeting Monday night, Feb. 13. Wednesday, dance group. Thursday, class in Social-

ism with Theodore Shapiro, instructor. Friday, study group on Robert Owen, led by Lou Hay. All at branch headquarters, 2239 Church Ave., near Flatbush Ave.

**23rd A. D.**—Mary Hillyer spoke on "Breaking the Breadlines" at last meeting. Throwaways being distributed by branch effectively. Frucht, Robinson, Altman elected to Unemployment League Committee which intends to call a conference of all fraternal organizations of Brownsville and East New York. Branch is arranging theatre party.

## QUEENS

**Queens County Committee** organized for 1933 with the following new delegates: Leo Somlo and J. D. Sayers, Astoria; Laurence Rogin and Thomas F. Hanrahan, Sunnyside; Eleanor Clarke and Charles Soler, Elmhurst; John Colquhoun and Martin Seubert, Jamaica; Timothy Daly and Herman Vogel, Flushing; Oscar Sonntag, Ridgewood. Edward P. Clarke resigned secretaryship and Eleanor Clark was elected temporary secretary. Secretary reported 275 good standing members. Timothy Daly, David Trevas and John Colquhoun elected Organization Committee. Public Affairs Committee was organized with the following suggested as members: Paul Blanshard, James Oneal, Nathan Fine and David Trevas. The first four assembly districts enrollment books are ready. A reply from Governor Lehman to protest against election frauds was received.

**Sunnyside.**—Meeting, Feb. 14, at Monroe Court Community Room, rear, 43-13 47th St. Election of delegates to City Convention and City Central Committee.

**Astoria.**—Regular branch meeting Monday, Feb. 13, to be followed by lecture.

**Jamaica.**—Branch is organizing a Workers' Unemployed League on Tuesday, Feb. 14, at 8:30, at P. S. No. 40, 109th Ave. and 161st St.

## New 8th A. D. Headquarters

Sunday evening, February 12th, East Side Socialists will celebrate the opening of their fine new headquarters in the 8th Assembly District, at 144-2nd Avenue. The district at one time was one of the party's banner branches. Louis Waldman was elected several times to the Assembly, and Algonquin Lee to the Board of Aldermen.

The celebration will consist of a dinner, to begin at 7 p. m., and among others scheduled to speak are August Claessens, and Abraham Tuvim.

## SOCIALIST SCHOOLS

All classes start at 11 a. m. unless otherwise listed.

### MANHATTAN

6th A. D., 48 Ave. C: Junior Class, Sylvia Weingart; Senior Class, Catherine Pollak.

8th A. D., 144 Second Ave.: Senior Class, 1:15 p. m., Samuel H. Friedman. A party will be held.

### BRONX

9 West 170th St.: Elementary Class, Gertrude Turkell; Junior Class, Clarence Greenberg.

904 Prospect Ave. (Bellamy Club): Elementary Class, Ida Y. Kaufman; Junior Class, Jean Friedberg.

### BROOKLYN

Downtown, 250 South 4th St.: Edward P. Gottlieb.

Midwood, 1722 East 12th St.: Viola Levenson.

Brighton, 1113 Brighton Beach Ave.: Junior Class, Al Meyer; Senior Class, 3 p. m., Ben Parker.

Brownsville, 219 Sackman St. (Brownsville Labor Lyceum): Junior Class, Pugh Press; Senior Class, Sam. H. Friedman.

18th A. D., 844 Utica Ave.: Junior Class, Sarah Rosenberg; Elementary Class, Etta Meyer.

Borough Park Labor Lyceum, 1377 42nd St.: Elementary Class, Gertrude Gross; Junior Class, Esther Horowitz.

21st A. D., 2239 Church Ave.: Senior Class, 3:30 p. m., Samuel H. Friedman.

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**BONNAZ, SINGER EMBROIDERERS' UNION, Local 66, I.L.G.W.U.,** 7 East 15th St. Phone Algonquin 4-3657-3658. Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday Night in the Office of the Union. Z. L. Freedman, President; Leon Hattab, Manager; Joe Goff, Secretary-Treasurer.

**BRICKLAYERS' UNION, Local 9** Office and headquarters, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Ave. Phone Stagg 2-4621. Office open daily except Saturday from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Regular meetings every Tuesday evening. Fred Pfau, Pres.; Al. Bayerle, Vice-Pres.; Charles Pfau, Fin. Sec'y; Milton Rowcroft, Rec. Corr. Sec'y; Frank F. Lutz, Treasurer; Andrew Streit, Business Agent.

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

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

**CAP MAKERS UNION, Local No. 1,** Tel. Orchard 4-9360.—Regular meetings every 1st and 3rd Saturday. Executive Board meets every Monday. All meetings are held at 133 Second Avenue, New York City.

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

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

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

**LADIES' GARMENT CUTTERS' UNION, Local No. 10, I. L. G. W. U. Office,** 109 W. 38th St.; Phone Wis. 7-3011. Executive Board meets every Thursday at the office of the Union, Maurice W. Jacobs, Pres.; Samuel Perlmutter, Mgr. Sec.; Morris W. Jacobs, Chairman of Exec. Board; Philip Oretsky, Asst. Mgr.

**LITHOGRAPHERS OF AMERICA, New York Local No. 1.** Offices, Amalithone Bldg., 205 West 14th St.; Phone Watkins 9-7784. Regular meetings every second and fourth Tuesday at Arlington Hall, 19 St. Mark's Place. Albert E. Castro, President; Patrick J. Hanlon, Vice-President; Frank Sekol, Fin. Secretary; Emil Thomen, Rec. Secretary; Joseph J. O'Connor, Treasurer.

**LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION, 3 West 16th Street, New York City.** Phone Chelsea 3-2148. David Dubinsky, President.

**MILLINERY WORKERS' UNION, Local 24.** Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union. Downtown office, 649 Broadway, phone Spring 7-4545; uptown office, 39 W. 37th St., phone Wisconsin 7-1270. Executive Board meets every Tuesday evening, 8 P. M. Manager, N. Spector; Sec'y-Treas., Alex. Rose; Organizers, L. H. Goldberg, A. Mendelowitz, M. Goodman, Lucy Oppenheim; Chairman of Executive Board, Morris Rosenblatt; Secretary of Executive Board, Saul Hodos.

**MILK WAGON DRIVERS' UNION, Local 584, I. U. of T. Office:** 259 W. 14th St., City. Local 534 meets on 3rd Thursday of the month at Beethoven Hall, 210 East Fifth St. Executive Board meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays at Beethoven Hall, 210 E. Fifth St. Chas. Hofer, President and Business Agent; Max Liebler, Secretary-Treasurer.

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

**POCKETBOOK WORKERS' UNION, New York Joint Board, Affiliated with the Amer. Federation of Labor.** General office, 53 W. 21st St., New York. Phone Gramercy 5-1023. Charles Kleinman, Chairman; Charles I. Goldman, Sec'y-Treas.; Abe Stein, Manager.

**TYPEGRAPHICAL UNION No. 4, Office and headquarters,** 24 West 18th St., N. Y. Meets every 3rd Sunday of every month at Stuyvesant High School, 15th St., East of 2nd Ave. Phone Tompkins Sq. 6-7470. Austin Hewson, President; Daniel McCauley, Vice-President; James J. McGrath, Secretary-Treasurer; J. J. Fahey, J. J. Bambrick, John Sullivan, Organizers.

**WAITERS & WAITRESSES UNION, Local 1, 41 East 28th St.; Tel. Ashland 4-8107.** Julius Berg, Pres.; Wm. Lemann, Sec'y-Treas. Regular meeting every 2nd and 4th Thursday at Beethoven Hall, 210 East 5th Street.

**WHITE GOODS WORKERS' UNION, Local 62 of I. L. G. W. U., 8 West 18th St., New York City.** Phone, Chelsea 5-5754-5757. A. Snyder, Manager. S. SHORE, Executive Supervisor.



## The Convention Agenda

IN accordance with the party by-laws the Executive Committee has adopted the following Agenda for the City Convention to be held Saturday, February 25, at the Debs Auditorium, 7 East 15th Street.

The Convention will be opened at 2 P. M. by Algernon Lee, chairman of the City Executive Committee.

The order of business is as follows: 1) Roll call of delegates; 2) Adoption of Rules for the Convention; 3) Election of a Chairman and two vice-chairmen to serve for the duration of the Convention; 4) Report of the Executive Committee for 1932; 5) Shall the Party organization in New York be reorganized on the basis of autonomous county organizations?

The City Executive Committee to designate two speakers, one for and one against, each speaker to have 20 minutes; 20 minutes to be allotted to questions by delegates on either side, after which a vote shall be taken by roll call on the question of county organization in principle, the decision of the Convention to be the basis for the Committee on Organization and prepare the By-laws.

6) Election of Committees: a) Committee of 7 on Platform for the Municipal Campaign of 1933; b) Committee of 7 on Organization and By-laws; c) Committee of 5 on Ways and Means, to prepare a plan to raise funds for the Party generally, and for the campaign, specifically; d) Committee of 5 on Party activities, Methods of Propaganda, Campaign and Literature; e) Committee on Special Activities, such as Propaganda among Women and Labor Unions; f) Committee on Youth Activities and YPSL to prepare a plan of closer organic organization of the Party and the YPSL. This committee to consist of 5 members, none of whom should be members of the YPSL; g) Committee of 5 on Education to prepare a plan for the education of Party members and for the organization of Public Forums.

The convention then to adjourn for two or three weeks to give the committees time to prepare their reports.

On reconvening the Order of Business to be as follows: 1) Report of the Committee on Organization and By-laws; 2) Report of the Committee on Party Activities, Methods of Propaganda and Campaign; 3) Report of the Committee on Special Activities; 4) Report of the Committee on Youth Activities and YPSL; 5) Report of the Committee on Education; 6) Report of

the Committee on Ways and Means; 7) Report of Committee on Platform.

8. Nomination of candidates for Mayor, Comptroller, and President of the Board of Aldermen.

9) New Business; 10) Good and Welfare; 11) Adjournment.

### Lecture Calendar

#### SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 12

Kenneth Holland: "What Next in Germany?" 11:30 A. M., Burnside Manor, Burnside and Harrison Aves.; West Bronx Socialist Forum.

August Claessens: "Social Psychology and Socialist Problems," 12 A. M., 1581 Washington Avenue, Bronx; Jewish Branch 1.

Harry W. Laidler: "Industrial Feudalism vs. Industrial Democracy," 3 P. M., 2005-7th Avenue, Manhattan; People's Educational Forum.

B. C. Vladeck: "Abraham Lincoln—An Interpretation," musical program, Brooklyn Academy of Music; Brooklyn Forum.

Layle Lane: "Lincoln and Douglas," 2005-7th Ave., Manhattan; People's Educational Forum.

August Claessens: "In: 'Active Basis of Behavior,' 2nd lecture on Psychology, 48 Avenue C, Manhattan; 6th A. D.

McAlister Coleman vs. H. M. Wicks: debate "Communism versus Socialism," 4046 Broadway (170th Street), Manhattan; Washington Heights Branch.

Herman Salzman: "Is Proletarian Art Possible or Desirable?" 241 East 84th St., Manhattan; Yorkville Branch.

Jules Umansky: "Hitler the Menace," 800 Fox Street, Bronx; 3rd A. D.

Conrad Labelson: "The Poetry of Revolt," 262 Cypress Avenue, Bronx; 1st A. D. Branch.

Charles Solomon vs. Lawrence Dennis: "Fascism versus Socialism," Monroe Court Community Room, rear, 43-13 47th St., Sunnyside, L. I.; Queens Forum.

#### MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13

Samuel H. Friedman: "Reform and Revolution," 219 Sackman St., Brooklyn; 23rd A. D. Branch.

Emerich Steinberger: "Confusion in Technocracy," Bohemian Hall, 2nd and Woolsey Aves., Astoria, L. I.; Socialist Party Branch.

Amicus Most: "Work Among the Unemployed," 1113 Brighton Beach Ave., Brooklyn; Socialist Party Branch.

#### TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14

August Claessens: "Social Psychology and Socialist Problems," 1539 Madison Ave., Manhattan; 17th-18th-20th A. D. Branch.

Herman Salzman: "Is Proletarian Art Possible or Desirable?" 789 Elmsmere Place, Bronx; 7th A. D. Branch.

David M. Cory: "Relief for the Unemployed," 167 Tompkins Ave., Brooklyn; Young Socialist Forum.

Abraham Kaufman: "Class Struggle and Class War," 904 Prospect Ave., Bronx; 4th A. D. Amicus Most: "Socialist Tactics," 52 West 8th Street, Manhattan; Chelsea Branch.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15  
Samuel A. DeWitt: "A Socialist World," 532-86th St., Brooklyn; Bay Ridge Branch.

Maurice Gordin: "International Socialism, Its History and Policies," 1855 Mott Ave., Far Rockaway, L. I.; Socialist Party Branch.

August Claessens: "The Problems of Unemployment," synagogue at 111 Vermilyea Ave., Manhattan; Inwood Mutual Exchange.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16  
Samuel A. DeWitt: "Technocracy," 133-10 Northern Boulevard, Flushing, L. I.; Socialist Party Branch.

William M. Feigenbaum: "What Next in Germany," 904 Prospect Ave.; Bronx Labor Forum.

Amicus Most: "The Socialist Solution of the Crisis," 1439 St. Johns Place, Brooklyn; 18th A. D., Branch 1.

August Claessens: "Technocracy and the Present Economic Situation," Pel Park Place, Lydig Ave. and White Plains Rd., Bronx; East Bronx Relief Society.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17  
August Claessens: "Incentive and Ambition—The Motives in Human Behavior," 1113 Brighton Beach Ave., Brooklyn; Socialist Party Branch.

William Karlin: "Labor and the Law," 126 Delancey St., Manhattan; 4th A. D.

Algernon Lee, J. B. Matthews. Robert Minor: "Russia As I See It," Paradise Manor, Mt. Eden and Jerome Aves.; Mid-Bronx Forum.

Alter E. Fischhof: "Great Socialist Theorists," 144 Second Ave., Manhattan; 8th A. D.

#### Fourth A. D. Ball

The Socialists of the 4th A. D., Manhattan, located in the heart of the old East Side, will get their year's work under way Saturday night at a ball at Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton Street.

The 4th A. D. was once the Socialist stronghold of New York, but in recent years changes in the section, razing of many houses, and the invasion of a peculiarly vicious type of Tammany gorillas has stopped the party's work. The revelations of election frauds, however, has shown that much of the decrease of the party's strength has been due to election thievery, rather than decline of the party's hold on the masses.

The 4th A. D. branch has been making considerable progress, and with a successful ball they expect to raise funds to rebuild and again win the place of banner Socialist district of the city.

## Y.P.S.L. NOTES

Reunion Dance.—Old and new Yipsels will gather Saturday at Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton St., in a gala get-together. Admission 35c, through YPSL City Office, for Yipsels in good standing.

Central Committee.—New delegates should be chosen by the circles for the new term. The first meeting Saturday, Feb. 18th, at 3:30.

Circle 3 Sr., Kings.—The social planned for Feb. 11th, has been postponed. The circle will debate the Red Axe Social Club Sunday, Feb. 12th, at 7 p. m., at 7308 Bay Parkway, on "Is Socialism Practical in the U. S. A.?"

Circle 14 Sr., Kings.—Irving Smith will speak about Socialism and Human Nature, Sunday, Feb. 12th, at 4:30, at 2202 Mermaid Ave.

Circle 6 Sr., Bronx.—Meetings being held Sunday evenings at Pel-Park Palace, White Plains Rd. and Lydig Ave.

Circle 1, Jr., Queens.—Dr. Nellie M. Seeds will lecture Sunday, Feb. 12th, at the Monroe Court Community Room, 47th St., near Foster Ave., Sunnyside, at 3:30, on "Educating for a Social Conscience." The lecture will include a description of work done by children of Manumit School.

Class on Socialism.—Julius

Umansky will lead a class on Elements of Socialism at Harlem Headquarters, 1539 Madison Ave., 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month. The first meeting Feb. 10th, at 8:30.

Circle 3 Sr., Manhattan.—Nat. Chairman Julius Umansky will speak at 144 2nd Ave., near 9th St., Sunday, Feb. 12th, at 4.

Circle 4 Sr., Manhattan.—will hold Valentine's Day Party Saturday, Feb. 11th, at 8:30, at 3109 Broadway. Entertainment, dancing and refreshments.

Circle 6 Sr., Manhattan.—Gertrude Krupp will speak on the Mooney case Sunday, Feb. 12, at 8:30 p. m., at 1539 Madison Ave.

Circle 9 Sr., Manhattan.—will hold Valentine's Day Party Monday, Feb. 13, at 8:30 p. m. Refreshments, dancing, entertainment, games and music at 241 East 84th Street.

Circle 10 Sr., Manhattan.—Harold Goldstein will speak on Economic Determinism at 100 West 72nd St., Friday, Feb. 10th, at 8:30.

Greenwich Village.—Gym period Saturday from 2:45 to 4:15 p. m. at Judson Gym, Thompson and W. 4th Sts. E. Michael White will speak on Current Events Sunday, Feb. 12th, at 8:30 p. m., at 52 West 8th St.

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# Edith Evans Excellent in "Evensong" at The Selwyn

## The Week on the Stage

By Joseph T. Shipley

### UNEVEN SONG

"EVENSONG." By Edward Knoblock and Beverley Nichols (from the latter's novel). At the Selwyn.

The effort of an aging man to cling to the last shreds of a vanishing youth is a stock subject, yet always touching in competent hands; and Edith Evans (last season's Florence Nightingale) gives reality to the opera star whose voice is passing with her prime. There is good foil for her, too, in the neice whose youth she would hold close, drawing a factitious sustenance from that young strength; and there is bravery, as well as folly, in the final gesture that renounce safety for further seasons of song.

What the joint playwrights have omitted is a world in which all this occurs. The rivalries of the artists' room at the opera have less body than the flutterings of moths in a summer storm; the tempest of Baba Letoile, the Spanish fury, is as unreal as her name—less pretensions, but no less manufactured out of the desire of the moth for the star. "Baba, don't cry for the moon," sang Pierrot once; and the evening glow that gives a faint radiance to "Evensong" is moonshine. But those who like good acting will find the play but little hinders their enjoyment.

### DRAMA AND MUSIC IN PRINT

Next Monday marks the fiftieth anniversary of the death of Wagner, rounding his allotted three-score and ten. Publishers use such occasions for launching books; but no excuse is needed for B. M. Steigman's "The Unconquerable Tristan" (Macmillan, \$3). Here, with the easy flow of good fiction, is traced the life of this romantic and revolutionary, this lover and genius, who has given music its greatest impetus since Beethoven, and is probably the most popular of great composers. The sections of the book—"Minna," "Mathilde," "Cosima"—indicate the deep influence of women upon Wagner; indeed, out of his operas as they grew, and out of his loves, the poet-composer seemed to fashion a world wherein he dwelled, save from the pricks of real life, glorious—and alone. Yet he won faithful followers in all lands, and no more devoted slave than Cosima who, until her death in 1930, reigned over the Wagner festivals at Bayreuth. The volume of Mr. Steigman leaves the genius still beyond reach, but makes the man surprisingly real.

### Star of Jewish Operetta



Michal Michalesko sings his way through "The Song of Israel," Rumshinsky's new operetta, at the Prospect Theater in the Bronx.

Another recent book ("The Liberation of American Literature," by V. F. Calverton, Scribners, \$3.75—which James Oneal has thoroughly analyzed from the Marxian point of view) makes a few points on the drama I wish to discuss. It is interesting, in the light of Ludwig Lewisohn's flailing of the Puritans, to have Calverton point out that at least the Puritan closed the theater; he did not moralize it. It was the New York middle-class that permitted "Hamlet" to play when it was called "Filial Piety," or "A Moral and Instructive Tale as Exemplified in the History of the Prince of Denmark." And Barnum, who liked to fool the public, called his New York Theater (1845) a "Moral Lecture Room." I agree with two other points about the drama, in this richly packed volume. First, that the toleration of

burlesque and suggestive musical comedy, while sincere studies of life's problems are studied, cannot be called puritan; it is typical ruling-class hypocrisy: pleasure, not profundity, is the goal. Second, that O'Neill, rebel as he tries to be, "has fumbled and floundered in every direction in an attempt to find truth and free it from its fetters." But Calverton does not press the point that O'Neill's failure, beyond its personal cause, is due to his inability to seek outside of capitalism for a remedy: he excoriates the system, then would give it patches and a crutch! Calverton is caught by his book's title into too great a hailing of "American" works. Lewisohn reminds us that Sinclair Lewis won the Nobel Prize because he was (save for the Socialist Upton Sinclair) the most anti-American of our prominent writers. The dramas of Sidney Howard and Philip Barry are traditional (therefore "English") in form; and Lynn Riggs, and the incest-under-the-haycock school, including O'Neill himself, do not make their sex "native" by setting its aberrations in Missouri. Read "The Growth of the Soil" and "The Peasants." But, disagree though one occasionally may, the book is a mine of information. And it must not be forgotten that Calverton, even when one disputes the placing of his emphasis, continues to emphasize the sociological approach to literature. The drama needs this, too.

### Workers' Laboratory Theatre Opens Season of Radical Drama

Two plays, a mass chant, and a lively dance make up the first program of the Workers' Laboratory Theater of Chicago, February 10th, at Lincoln Center. The Workers'

### As He Appears on the Rivoli Screen



Al Jolson comes back to the screen in "Hallelujah, I'm a Bum," which will stay at the Rivoli indefinitely.

Laboratory Theater is a subsidiary branch of the Chicago Workers' Theater. It presents plays dealing with the life of the masses and with the movement for social change.

### "Melody" Due Tuesday at the Casino Theatre

George White yesterday selected the Casino Theatre as the Broadway home of his newest musical production, "Melody," which will be unfurled for its premiere performance on Monday evening, February 13.

Edward Childs Carpenter, Irving Caesar and Sigmund Romberg are respectively responsible for the book, lyrics and music of "Melody." Bobby Connolly staged the musical numbers, Joseph Urban designed the settings, and Charles LeMaire created the costumes. The orchestra will be under the direction of Al Goodman. George White supervised the entire production.

Featured in the cast of more than one hundred are Evelyn Herbert, Everett Marshall, Walter Woolf, Jeanne Aubert, Hal Skelly, George Houston, Ina Ray, Vivian Fay, Louise Kirtland, Victor Morley and others. In addition to the large company of principals there is a contingent of fifty George White beauties.

### Radio City Music Hall Has John Barrymore in "Topaze"

The customary thousands of film fans who crowd the Radio City Music Hall will have their chance of seeing John Barrymore in "Topaze," the film version of Maurice Pagnol's play, which Radio Pictures brings to the screen after the play's notable success in Lon-

don, Paris and New York.

An interesting stage show, which includes Amos 'n' Andy, York and King, the tintype comics, among its features, surrounds the feature picture. The Radio City Music Hall News is on the bill.

### Comedy Week at Capitol

That comedy pair, Buster Keaton and Jimmy (Schnozzle) Durante, make their latest co-starring appearance on the Capitol Theater's screen for the week beginning today in "What! No Beer?"—a satire on the current beer controversy.

Phyllis Barry enacts the leading feminine role. The cast also includes Rosco Ates, John Miljan, Henry Armetta, Edward Brophy, Sidney Bracy, Charles Dunbar, James Donlan, and Al Jackson.

Supplementing the feature film will be the first motion picture theater engagement of the irrepressible comedian—Ed Wynn—who comes to the Capitol's stage with his "Laugh Parade" with cast of 60.

### "SIGN OF THE CROSS," "DESERT SONG" AT BROOKLYN PARAMOUNT

In announcing the show starting today, the Brooklyn Paramount Theater heralds the combination of "The Sign of the Cross" on the screen and "The Desert Song" on the stage as one of the biggest shows ever presented at that theater.

"The Sign of the Cross," Paramount's dramatic spectacle produced under the direction of Cecil B. DeMille, features Fredric March, Elissa Landi, Charles Laughton and Claudette Colbert.

Schwab and Mandol's musical romance, "The Desert Song," offers the stage support of the entertainment program.

### Opening SEATS NOW TUES. EVE., FEB. 14 GEORGE WHITE'S MELODY

Entrancing New Musical  
with the Greatest Cast ever assembled  
EVELYN HERBERT • EVERETT MARSHALL  
WALTER WOOLF • JEANNE AUBERT  
HAL SKELLY • GEORGE HOUSTON  
and a brilliant cast of 100, including  
50—GEORGE WHITE BEAUTIES—50  
Music by Sigmund Romberg. Book by Edward Childs Carpenter. Lyrics by Irving Caesar.  
CASINO THEATRE, 7th Ave. & 56th St. CO. 5-1300  
Evenings (exc. Opening) \$1 to \$3  
Wed. Mat. \$1 to \$2—Sat. Mat. \$1 to \$2.50

The Theatre Guild  
presents  
**BIOGRAPHY**  
A Comedy  
by S. N. Behrman  
**GUILD THEATRE**  
52nd Street, West of Broadway  
Mat. Thurs.-Sat. 2:30. Eve. 8:30..  
Extra Matinee Monday, February 13

GILBERT MILLER  
presents  
**PAULINE LORD** in  
The Late  
**Christopher Bean**  
with  
WALTER CONNOLLY  
"Most enjoyable comedy of the season; almost too good to be true."—Krutch, The Nation  
**HENRY MILLER'S**  
Theatre, 124 W. 43rd St.—Eves. 8:45  
3 Mats. Weekly Wed. Thur. Sat.  
Prices at all Mats. 85c to \$2.20 inc. Tax

POP.  
PRICEMAT.  
TODAY  
TOM'W &  
SUN. at  
3 P. M.  
**GEO. M. COHAN**  
THEATRE  
Broadway and  
43rd Street  
**THE "PICCOLI"**  
"Amazing and Uproarious"  
—John Mason Brown  
"NOTHING LIKE IT ANYWHERE ELSE!"  
—John Anderson  
Revue!  
Opera!  
Circus!  
Ballet!  
Music!  
Song!  
Satire!

**Eva Le Gallienne presents**  
**"ALICE IN WONDERLAND"**  
with the CIVIC REPERTORY COMPANY  
for a limited engagement  
SEATS NOW 50c to \$2 PLUS TAX at Box Office  
Phone Wis. 7-8312  
Eves. 8:30; Mats.  
Wed. & Sat. at 2:30  
**NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE** WEST  
42nd ST.

SAM H. HARRIS presents  
**"DINNER AT EIGHT"**  
A New Play in Eleven Scenes—by  
GEORGE S. KAUFMAN and EDNA FERBER  
CONSTANCE COLLIER  
MARGUERITE CHURCHILL  
PAUL HARVEY  
OLIVE WYNNDHAM  
CESAR ROMERO  
SAMUEL LEVENE  
AUSTIN FAIRMAN  
ANN ANDREWS  
MALCOLM DUNCAN  
JUDITH GAYE  
GREGORY GAYE  
HANS ROBERTS  
Music Box Theatre  
45th Street West of Broadway  
Matinee Thursday and Saturday 2:30

**PROSPECT THEATRE**, 161st St. & Prospect Ave.  
Tel. LUdlow 4-1380 will present  
For a Limited Engagement  
The Idol of the Bronx  
**MICHAEL MICHALESKO**  
in J. M. RUMSHINSKY'S  
Brilliant Operetta  
**"THE SONG OF ISRAEL"**  
לדן פון ישראל  
Last 4 Perf. Today and Tomorrow  
Matinee and Evening  
NEW YIDDISH OPERETTA  
Beg. Fri., Feb. 17, and Every Friday  
Eve., Sat. & Sun. Mat. & Eve. Thereafter  
**"IF I WERE RICH"**

**PHILHARMONIC SYMPHONY**  
WALTER, Conductor  
Carnegie Hall, This Afternoon at 3:00  
ALL-WAGNER PROGRAM  
Soloists: FRIEDRICH SCHORR, Baritone  
Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Eve., Feb. 16, at 8:45  
Friday Aft., Feb. 17, at 2:30  
Brahms Centenary Celebration Program  
Soloist: GABRILOWITZ, Pianist  
Carnegie Hall, Sat. Eve., Feb. 18, at 8:45  
WACH-WHEATON, NYDN, BRAHMS  
ARTHUR JUDSON, Mgr. (Soloist, Piano)

"Here's something to be thankful for..."  
—John Mason Brown, Post  
**PEGGY FEARS**  
**"Music in the Air"**  
By Jerome Kern & Oscar Hammerstein 2d  
with Reinold WERRENATH,  
Tullie CARMINATI, Natalie  
HALL, Walter SLEZAK, Al  
SHEAN, Katherine CAR-  
RINGTON—Curtain at 8:30  
**ALVIN THEATRE**, 33 St.  
W. of B'way  
Eves. 8:30. — Matinee  
Thurs. and Sat. 2:30  
Holiday Mat., Lincoln's Birthday,  
Monday, Feb. 13.  
EVE. ENTIRE ORCHESTRA 95

44th ST. Theatre, West of B'way  
Eves. 8:30; Mats. 2:30  
Mats. This Week: Mon. and Sat.  
**IRVING BERLIN'S**  
REVUE SUCCES OF ALL TIME!  
**MARY BOLAND**  
in  
**FACE THE MUSIC**  
FIRST TIME at These Prices \$1 to \$3



# History In The Making—In Film Form—At the Embassy

## Newreel Theatre Offers Timely Events of the Day in Weekly Change of Program

From an experiment to an institution in three years. The, briefly, is the history of the Embassy News Reel Theater, 1560 Broadway, the first film house in the United States to make the daring venture of presenting an all newsreel program.

Operated by Movietonews, Inc., producers of newsreels throughout the world, the Embassy is in the unique position of being able weekly to present a pictorial account of the interesting events and happenings from every nation on the globe.

Let hunger marchers stalk in London, Fascists celebrate in Italy, Hitlerites strut in Germany, rebellion churn Spain, a vessel burn at sea, war break out in the Orient, an earthquake destroy a city, or anything else from a baby parade to a ski-jump be worth photographing, and in the shortest possible lapse of time the event will be shown on the Embassy News Reel Theater's screen.

It is in no figurative sense that the claim has been made that from a seat at the Embassy one may actually witness, from week to week, the amazing panorama that is presented by modern civilization. Here history passes in review, the momentous with the foibles.

In New York, this cinematic Melting Pot, the Embassy News Reel Theater, performs a number of beneficial services for those who are homesick for the fatherland. To these sufferers of patriotic nostalgia, it offers a breath of the homeland in scenes sound and talk of their native heath. The Embassy News Reel Theater is, therefore, truly an international house, equipped with the transatlantic television which gives to the wanderer or native son yearning for his home-country a glimpse of the fatherland, a place where distance is annihilated and one seems to be in his native country, city or town, among his folk again as he watches familiar scenes or hears his native tongue or perchance glimpses the great of his land, living again the life of his youth.

A great many of the news items shown at the Embassy News Reel Theater are shown nowhere else in the United States. This is particularly true of many of the subjects from foreign lands.

## Feminine Lead in Long Awaited Musical



Evelyn Herbert, star of many musical successes, will be seen in "Melody" which George White will open at the Casino Theater next Tuesday.

## Dr. Holmes to Speak on "We, the People"

John Haynes Holmes, minister of the Community Church, will review, "We, the People," Elmer Rice's play of America, which is now running at the Empire Theater, at his regular Sunday night service, held Sunday evening, February 15th at the Community Church Center, 550 West 110th St. The general public as well as members of the church are invited.

## At the Original Roxy

Tom Mix comes to the Roxy Theater, 50th Street and 7th Ave., starting today, with his newest picture, "Terror Trail." In this he plays a lone hand in the task of capturing a gang of bandits who have been plundering a small Arizona town, causing havoc and terror to the inhabitants—among them lovely Norma Laird. Her ranch also has been robbed of its stock and the fact that it seemingly appears as if her brother is in league with the thieves complicates her budding romance with Tom.

"Terror Trail" is a story written by Grant Taylor, magazine writer, and brought to the screen by Jack Cunningham.

## Sidney Howard, Author of Fine Plays. His "Late Christopher Bean" a Current Hit

Sidney Howard, author of "The Late Christopher Bean," in which Gilbert Miller is presenting Pauline Lord at Henry Miller's Theater, has, during the ten years that he has been writing plays, become one of the four or five leading playwrights in America. In 1924, his "They Knew What They Wanted" won the coveted Pulitzer Prize. Since then he has written, in addition to numerous adaptations and motion pictures, "The Silver Cord," "Ned McCobb's Daughter," "Lucky Sam McCarver," and many other plays.

His first professional production was in 1921, a romantic play about the Guelphs and Ghibellines, called "Swords." Then the Theater Guild produced "They Knew What They Wanted," and Howard took his place among the playwrights. In this play, a hearty, lusty comedy which moves deftly on the edges of tragedy, Howard showed an attitude toward playwriting which has since become his outstanding characteristic. Without so much as hinting that the reactions of his characters have any general bearing on human conduct, never concerned over the moral or social consequences of what is happening on the stage, he directs his attention and that of his audience to the characters themselves. Quite justly, he ignores any abstract idea that the spectator may derive from the play. Here are people, moving through a scene, and he is concerned with making them move as people, and not as ideas. But, to quote Goethe, insofar as any picture is a complete and perfect picture of the thing it portrays, so far is it a picture of all things. We feel, in Howard's plays, however unconsciously, that impact of truth which any complete picture gives us. In short, from the very "specialness" of the characters and stories he presents, a sort of general overtone of universal truth is derived.

"Lucky Sam McCarver" followed "They Knew What They Wanted." It was not a popular success, but it remains one of the finest plays he has ever written.

"The Silver Cord" and "Ned McCobb's Daughter," successes both, were presented about a year

## In Piano Recital



Walter Gieseking, famous pianist, will be heard at Carnegie Hall, February 19th, in his only New York recital of the season.

later, in November and December of 1926. Both are trenchant plays for the mature and the unafraid. "The Silver Cord," a splendidly tart and spurring play, presents the parental protective impulse which turns some over-doting mothers into dragons who mount guard over their offspring with a forbidding and ferocious tenderness that blights the lives and the atrophies the wills of the children.

Since 1926, Sidney Howard has been busy with a series of plays and motion pictures. In his adaptation of Rene Fauchois's "Prenez Garde a la Peinture," which Gilbert Miller is now presenting under the title of "The Late Christopher Bean," he shows himself again a virile craftsman and a subtle painter of characters. H. D.

## 'Mädchen in Uniform' Continues at the Cameo

"Mädchen in Uniform" will remain for a fourth week at popular prices at the Cameo Theatre.

"Mädchen in Uniform" is a sensitive story of a young girl and her conflict with a strict autocratic school of Prussia. Herthe Thiele plays the part of the young girl, and Dorathea Wieck interprets the role of the sympathetic teacher. Leontine Sagin, a woman, directed the picture as her first directorial effort.

## "The Death Kiss" First Time in Brooklyn at the Fox—Tarzan, the Ape, on Stage

"The Death Kiss," mystery story, will be the feature shown at the Fox Brooklyn Theater, beginning today.

The locale of this picture is the studio—and with the exception of one or two sequences, its action is confined to the studio buildings. Its characters are all motion picture players and studio executives, who, in the story, are given the opportunity of enacting characters with whom they come into daily contact.

Bela Lugosi, David Manners and Adrienne Ames are seen at the head of a large cast of players.

On the stage, Tarzan, the Human Ape, will be one of the attractions, and his engagement at this theater will be his first appearance in this country.

The stage production, "Jungles," also includes Miss Mabel Starr and Her Trained Lions and Captain Schulz' Bears.

New York's booster ranks grow. Outstanding and consistent boosters are Sam Seidman, Jean Jacques Coronel and Abe Belsky. They know how to sell the papers at the many meetings they address.

## SEE! HEAR! "HISTORY IN THE MAKING!"

World-wide Panorama of Events, Personalities and Places reported and recorded in sound—pictures—talk. Weekly Change of Program. Continuous Daily 10 a.m. to Midnight. Admission 25c at all times.

## EMBASSY NEWS REEL THEATRE

1560 BROADWAY, between 46th and 47th Streets  
Phone Bryant 9-1616

## JAMES CAGNEY in "HARD TO HANDLE" 2nd Big Week!

B'way & 47th St.—Midnite Shows 25c to 1 p.m., 40c 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. 55c (incl. tax) after 6 p.m. except Sat., Sun. and Hol.

## GEORGE ARLISS 'THE KING'S VACATION' NOW AT BOTH THEATRES

### WINTER GARDEN

B'way & 50th St.—Midnite Shows 25c to 1 p.m., 40c to 6 p.m. 55c after 6 p.m. ex. Sat., Sun. & Hol.

### BROOKLYN STRAND

Fulton and Rockwell 25c to 6:30 p.m. ex. Sat., Sun. & Hol. Midnite Show Saturday.

## 4th Big Week at Pop. Prices

## "MAEDCHEN in UNIFORM"

"It's the best picture I ever saw." Walter Winchell, Mirror

RKO CAMEO 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. 25c 42nd St. & B'way 1 P.M. to 6 P.M. 35c - Ex. 55c (Mon. to Fri.)

## RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL

50th St. at 6th Ave. Direction Roxy

NOW PRESENTS ITS BEST SHOW!

## JOHN BARRYMORE in his most distinguished role in "TOPAZE"

and a new spectacular stage show headed by AMOS 'n' ANDY and entire Radio City Cast

SHOW PLACE of the NATION

## AL JOLSON

STARTS IT ALL OVER AGAIN

## "Hallelujah I'm a Bum!"

The First Picture Ever Done in RHYTHMIC DIALOGUE! with this amazing cast MADGE EVANS HARRY LANGDON FRANK MORGAN Chester CONKLIN CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCES AT POPULAR PRICES

35c 1 P.M. 55c 4 P.M. 75c after including Tax

Rivoli Broadway at 49th St.

## Brooklyn's Finest Entertainment! ON THE STAGE

## SYLVIA FROOS

## WALTER POWELL and Orch.

Other Big Star Acts

## ON THE SCREEN 'STATE FAIR'

Janet GAYNOR - Will ROGERS Leway RUSS - Sally EILERS

ALBEE Mon. to Fri. 55c Even. BALC. 55c Albion Sq. B'klyn

## HIPPODROME 6th Ave. 43rd St. 54th St.

Cont. Daily—10:30 A.M. to 11:30 P.M.

## VAUDEVILLE PICTURES

15c—25c

NOVELTIES & COMEDIES CARTOONS NEWSREELS

Today's Feature "Her Mad Night"

"The Most For The Least"

## ON THE STAGE IN PERSON

## RADIO'S FAMOUS FIRE CHIEF

## ED WYNN and Company of 50 in his Complete BROADWAY MUSICAL COMEDY HIT

## THE LAUGH PARADE

ON THE SCREEN Buster KEATON Jimmy SNOODICE DURANTE

"WHAT! NO BEER?"

Monday to Friday ex. Holidays 35c 1 P.M. 55c 6 P.M. 75c 8 P.M. including Tax

CAPITOL Broadway at 81st St.

## THE ROAD TO REVOLUTION!

M-G-M's Gigantic Spectacle of Rasputin's Debauchery and the Birth of a New Day!

## RASPUTIN AND THE EMPRESS

with JOHN, ETHEL, LIONEL BARRYMORE

Daily 2:50 - 8:50. Three times Sat., Sun. & Hols. at 2:50, 5:50 and 8:50. Sat. Midnite Show. Good seats at 50c - 75c - \$1.00.

ASTOR B'way & 45th

## 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.



## Bankers In Assault Upon Public Schools

(Continued from Page Four)

visory Committee, representing the full strength of reaction, are goading Governor Lehman into cutting \$51,000,000 more from the budget, over one-half to come from State aid to education. On his own hook Superintendent of Schools O'Shea is looking for victims for another \$400,000 cut, and this in the face of continually increasing school-enrollment.

### In the Name of Economy

In the name of economy, patriotism and self-sacrifice a thousand and one attempts are made to hamstring our educational opportunities. Closing the three teacher-training colleges, restricting high-school students to three or four subjects, raising the bars against college entrants, a compulsory \$100 fee in all city colleges, closing of kindergartens, playgrounds, and summer schools, and a long line of other impairments follow each other in rapid succession.

Most of the teachers are grumbling, but only a few organizations such as the Teachers' Union, the KG-GB Association, and the Teachers' Welfare League are fighting. The hundred other dollar-a-year "company union" organizations don't know how and wouldn't dare make a fighting campaign in defense of the institutions in their trust.

We who are the vanguard of class-conscious workers must recognize our fight. We must remember that it was not politically packed Boards of Education or Defenders of America or any crowd of politicians or patrioters who gave this country the free and compulsory school system. They who have always been able to send their children to private schools branded the first free public school with the stigma of pauperism, in much the same way as they have tried to label unemployment insurance "a dole." As

James O'Neal writes in "The Workers in American History," the "educated" of those days ridiculed the public school "as an impractical dream and as class legislation incompatible with the very organization and being of civil society."

For the real campaigns in behalf of the free school we must turn to the Chartists in England, the Workingmen's Party of 1829 in New York City or the General Association of German Workingmen. Very early the class lines were drawn on the question of free education, and the same economic reasons for this clash exist today. To understand the vital significance of present-day attacks upon the school we must first ask why the slaveholder of the South forbade the Negro to learn to read and write, and why the old Russian revolutionists were compelled to teach the Czar's peasants in secret.

Knowledge is a stimulus. It's a weapon; it's power. Equally well it will serve the slave struggling for civil and political freedom and the class-conscious worker striving for social and economic justice.

In our own country the very life of the democracy depends upon the school, and whether we live under capitalism or Socialism, the rule of the people is a mockery without continually progressive standards of education.

It is not without reason that the Socialist Party draws most of its vote and still more of its membership from the ranks of the comparatively better educated workers.

Dividends may be passed and regained, but the lad who has lost his schooling during the depression will never make it up. For him retrenchment is irrevocable. The oligarchy have thrown us their challenge and we must answer: *Safeguard the Heritage of Our Schools.*

## Poison for Profit

(Continued from Page Five)

It does not give jurisdiction over substances intended for external use. As a result such articles as cosmetics are entirely free to make whatever claims they want to for themselves and to use whatever materials they want so long as they don't call themselves safe when the Federal Trade Commission says they aren't. The last provision is for protection of competitors, and not the public! As a result, it is pointed out, lead and arsenic poisons, the corrosive chemical, ammoniated mercury, and other imitants such as salicylic acid, are found in hair dyes, depilatories and bleaches.

The story of a well-known depilatory containing thallium acetate, is told in great detail. Despite proof of thallium poison due to its being used as directed, the New York City Department of Health allowed it to be sold provided it was labeled "for external use only."

### Harmful Drugs

The fact that drug stores are filled with goods that may be harmful is also pointed out. Three toothpastes, for example, involve risks to the user. There is principal one article, of which the ingredient is potassium chlorate, a poison, another which contains an abrasive that may harm the teeth, and a third which has an excessive soap content. The story of the German army officer, who in 1910 committed suicide by eating the contents of a tube of a certain tooth paste is told. An article in the "Journal of the American Medical Association" stated that

several authors considered 8 grams of potassium chlorate a sufficient quantity to cause death. A 2½ ounce tube of a certain tooth paste contains almost thirty grams of potassium chlorate.

How the government fails adequately to protect the consumer even where it has the power is illustrated in great detail by numerous illustrations. An excess amount of arsenic and lead spray residue was allowed on fruits and vegetables until European countries threatened to ban our products. A chapter entitled "The Failure of Protection" tells of the corruption of the intent of the Food and Drug Act from its original purpose of protecting the consumer to one of allaying the consumers' doubts and yet not doing anything drastic to offend the producers. The attitude seems to be one of protection of the profits of those who produce rather than the protection of the health of the consumers.

### The Benefit of the Doubt

Power which Congress had given to the Bureau of Chemistry was taken away and given to an advisory board with a high sounding title but without definite responsibilities. The method of "cooperation" with manufacturers was adopted so that their point of view might be known. The policy of giving the consumer the benefit of the doubt, which Dr. Wiley had inaugurated, was no longer followed and the manufacturer got the breaks.

Secrecy in prosecution until the manufacturer was proven guilty was adopted as a method, and the cases were brought against the

By Norman Thomas

## TIMELY TOPICS

Every week Norman Thomas writes in his pungent style his own comments upon the salient events of the moment.

### The Detroit Uprising

IT was six o'clock on the morning of the first of February. A cold drizzle was falling in the streets of Detroit. Already the pickets had gathered outside the gates of the Highland Park factory

of the Briggs Manufacturing Company, which produces bodies for Ford cars. In the light of street lamps and the night lights which still were burning in the factory perhaps a hundred men and women were marching round and round in a great circle. Ill clad most of them were for that weather.

They carried several American flags and homemade signs, rather the worse for the rain. Occasionally the one girl in the line would start to sing, but for the most part the pickets marched in silence. Inside the factory gates and on the sidewalks were police, probably about as numerous as the pickets. There were plain city police, there were deputy sheriffs, and there were nattily clad state police sent by an obliging Governor—Comstock, a Democrat—who had campaigned on the issue of no state police. Now and then a few scabs went in, always under police protection, sometimes in vans. Not many went in that morning. There was booing, but no violence was evident.

At the Mack plant a little later the lines were much larger and the workers much better organized. On one side of the street marched the striking workers of the Briggs factory; on the other marched the unemployed with signs beseeching their brethren in the tragic army of the workless not to scab on the Briggs workers. Here at the Mack plant the committee elected by the rank and file workers themselves was strictly on the job. It had plans. It had discipline. It was a pleasure to talk to the men.

### A Ford "Millionaire"

They presented evidence of some of the worst wage conditions I have ever heard. The Briggs plant had maintained a group piece work scheme. Workers had to bear all the loss of dead time. It is literally true that women were averaging 4 and 5 cents an hour and men 11 cents an hour for the time they put in in the factory. The highest wage I heard of was \$8 a week, and that man was regarded as a kind of a millionaire among the workers.

Under pressure of the strike, of public opinion and some noise by Henry Ford, president Briggs of the body factory had announced that dead time would not be charged to the workers, and some other readjustments made. He was vague what those readjustments were and the workers naturally have no confidence in him. He refused point-blank to meet with any committee of his workers and because of this obdurate refusal the State of Michigan and the City of Detroit, which cannot meet the claims of unemployed workers for decent maintenance, felt obliged to place at Mr. Briggs' disposal all the police protection at their command! This is what capitalism means in tragic hours like these!

This is also what old party politics means. Judge Connolly, treasurer of the Briggs Company, is the Chairman of the Democratic Committee of Wayne County in which Detroit is located. He is the power behind the throne in the state capital. He got what he wanted from state and city.

### Magnificent Spirit

The spirit of the workers was magnificent. They had come to a point where for some of them it was actually better to try to get county relief than to work. I heard of cases where carfares reduced earnings at the Briggs plant below what men on

items condemned as "U. S. versus 30 cans of Salmon" rather than U. S. versus the canner of the Salmon. Incident after incident is piled up to show that the consumer is not being protected as he should be.

The important point that the authors make throughout the book, one which cannot be over-emphasized, is that we live in a profit society and profit is king. As a



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the relief rolls got. The hope of the workers was in a short sharp strike which would tie up the delivery of bodies to Ford at a time when it was vitally important for him to bill whatever orders he had. The strike almost succeeded—indeed it partially succeeded. If it had been as well organized at Highland Park as at Mack Avenue I think it would have succeeded completely. Certainly it would have succeeded if there had been anything like a normal demand for cars.

Ford's appeal for sympathy on the ground that his competitors or his enemies, the bankers, were after him was bunk. Ford himself was largely responsible for the condition at the Briggs Company because he demanded from the Briggs Company delivery of bodies at an impossibly low figure. All his boasted talk of minimum wage scales means nothing because he sees to it that when it is inconvenient to pay those wage scales some nominally independent company does the producing, not Ford, and there the minimum wage scales do not apply.

### A Rank and File Strike

The strike was a rank and file affair. It took some help from Communists, at least at first, because they were on the ground. They deserved some share of leadership for being on the job, but they lost their influence by their own stupid tactics. The Detroit Federation of Labor denounced Briggs and more or less cheered the strikers on. It did not successfully apply any political pressure either at the State Capital or at the Mayor's office. It had no organization ready to help in this vital struggle of the unorganized. It had no relief or defense facilities to offer.

Socialists cooperated on the factory committee and stood by ready to help as much as they could. But let us frankly acknowledge we are not as yet organized to help as much as we ought. Very wisely the Socialists did not seek to hold meetings in Detroit under their own auspices among the Briggs workers. I spoke to the strikers at the direct request of the local committee and was, of course, denounced by the Communists for doing so. If I had not spoken I should have been denounced for not speaking.

### The Party at Work

I AM delighted by the way in which Socialist organization is keeping up following the election. I had bigger meetings in Michigan than during the campaign. On the whole I think the Michigan Socialist movement is taking the prize.

One of the best pieces of local activity I came across, however, was at Camden, New Jersey, where last week the Socialists organized a most impressive demonstration of the unemployed. Some six thousand were in line and marched together to the city auditorium where Jim Maurer made the principal speech. Plans are under way for an equally impressive demonstration for the benefit of the state legislature at Trenton. A special word of praise is also due to the fine work and splendid spirit of the young local at Lansing, Michigan. The comrades at Yellow Springs, Ohio, where Antioch College is located, are doing an excellent piece of missionary work in that whole region of Ohio.

### The New Leader

ONE encouraging sign of life is the growth of local Socialist papers. There's a good one in Camden. The comrades in Detroit have just started the Detroit Leader. Smaller groups, especially Ypsel papers, often mimeographed, are springing up. They are doing good work. The problem will be to finance them without undue strain on Party resources. These local papers have a distinct field of their own which nothing else can take.

We must also have, however, our general Socialist papers, and I want to congratulate The New Leader for achieving in these bad times the ripe old age of nine years. Not the official organ of the Party—at present we have no official organ—it has nevertheless maintained a loyal Socialist viewpoint and a wide vision of national and international problems. Experience shows that no one paper can be the sole and sufficient medium of expression for the growing Socialist movement. The New Leader has emphatically justified its position as a leader an elder brother among papers that are springing up.

for the public protection. Propaganda carried on by manufacturers, trade associations, magazines eager for advertising and others who stood to gain by lax enforcement of the law.

"Poison for Profit" is a slogan of capitalistic salesmanship just as is "Murder for Profit" the nation list capitalist slogan and "Stimulation for Profit" the mainspring of capital.