

# NEW LEADER

With Which  
Is Combined

THE AMERICAN APPEAL

Founded by  
Eugene V. Debs

VOL. XV.—No. 12

SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1933

Price Five Cents

## For A New Continental Congress

**L**ABOR, farmer, unemployed and veterans' leaders have issued a call to the working people of the nation to send delegates to a new Continental Congress to be held in Washington, D. C., May 5th and 6th. The call for a new CONTINENTAL CONGRESS FOR ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION is signed by over 100 officials of recognized and responsible labor groups. They propose that the Continental Congress shall "draw up a program to right the grievous wrongs we have suffered" and "set up a national council of the people" which shall exert "the pressure of our democratic mass strength to win freedom from poverty, hunger and economic insecurity."

Emil Rieve, president of the American Association of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers and vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America, is chairman of the Committee of Correspondents for the Continental Congress. Rieve, in a statement made public with the Call, said that fully 5,000 delegates of invited groups would attend the congress. A call on President Roosevelt and the presentation of a Bill of Grievances to him will be part of the two-day proceedings. Whether this Bill will be presented by a picked delegation or will be part of a march of the entire congress to the White House will be determined at the congress.

Rieve said organizations invited to send delegates include affiliates of the American Federation of Labor with their more than 3,000,000 members; progressive farm and farm holiday groups; responsible organizations of the unemployed; cooperative societies; Socialist, Farmer-Labor and progressive political groups independent of the two old parties; and labor fraternal bodies. He estimated that organizations with a total membership of over 10,000,000 workers and farmers would be asked to send delegates, and predicted more than half of these would send representatives. An effort to enroll the others would be begun after the holding of the Continental Congress.

Practically all the labor leaders signing the call are heads of organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The signers include twelve officials of international unions, five heads of state Federations of Labor, eight influential state-wide farmer groups including leaders of the farm holiday movements, and numerous officials of unemployed leagues. Among the latter are the presidents of the only two national federations of jobless groups. The Call is also signed by officials of the Cooperative League of America which has affiliations in every state in the union, and by heads of the Workmen's Circle, a labor fraternal society of 85,000 members. Norman Thomas and Mayor Daniel W. Hoan of Milwaukee sign as Socialists, and the Socialist Party will officially join, throwing its full strength into the move.

The sessions of the new Continental Congress are to be held at the Washington Auditorium.

In addition to Emil Rieve, Chairman, the following are among the signers of the Call:

ARKANSAS—J. C. Thompson, President, Farmer Labor Union of Arkansas. CALIFORNIA—Samuel S. White, President, San Joaquin Valley Union Labor Conference; Hugo Ernst, Vice-President, Hotel Employees' International, San Francisco; H. J. Voorhis, Teachers' Union, San Dimas; Walter Cowen, Director, Culinary Union, San Francisco. COLORADO—W. P. Kelleher, Chairman, Unemployed League, Fruita. CONNECTICUT—Jasper McLevy, Former President, Roofers' International Union and Connecticut and Bridgeport Federation of Labor. IDAHO—H. H. Freedheim, Vice-President, Idaho Federation of Labor.

### A Call to Action

#### TO THE WORKERS OF THE UNITED STATES:

A critical hour in the history of our nation has arrived.

Three years have passed since the greatest economic disaster known to modern times has befallen our people. With the destructive force of a hurricane it has blighted millions of homes. More than 12,000,000 wage earners vainly search for work; several million others work but one or two days a week at wages barely sufficient to keep body and soul together; in the agricultural sections farms built through generations of unremitting toil are being sold at auction; breadlines are everywhere becoming longer; suffering is becoming more acute as the meager resources of the relief agencies are being wiped out; hundreds of thousands of young people wander homeless and penniless over the nation, with a life of crime the only alternative to starvation.

Drawn into the depression by an insane economic order and the greed of the captains of industry, denied relief by their political leaders, the time has come when the workers and farmers of the United States, united on a program of constructive relief and sound economic organization, must strike out for themselves.

On Saturday and Sunday, May 6 and 7, representatives of farm and labor organizations will assemble at the National Capital in a new Continental Congress—for Economic Reconstruction. Here we will draw

up a program to right the grievous wrongs we have suffered, and set up a national council of the people who work for a living to insure its realization.

To effect a complete mobilization and unification of farmers and employed and unemployed industrial workers, and others interested in their welfare, the following organizations are invited to elect delegates:

- (a) Progressive organizations of farmers;
- (b) Responsible organizations of labor;
- (c) Responsible organizations of unemployed;
- (d) Cooperative societies;
- (e) The Socialist and Farmer-Labor parties, single taxers, and other progressive political groups;
- (f) Labor fraternal bodies whose purposes are in harmony with the objects of this conference.

Your organization is invited to send two delegates. Forms and an envelope to be used in submitting credentials are enclosed. Detailed information concerning the assembling of delegates, special railroad rates, and local accommodations, will be mailed to each delegate as soon as credentials are received.

Through vigilance, the strength of a just cause, and the pressure of our democratic mass strength we shall endeavor to win for all men, women and children of this nation a true freedom—freedom from poverty, hunger and economic insecurity.

ILLINOIS—Karl Borders, Chairman, National Federation of Unemployed Workers' Leagues; Harold O. Hatcher, Secretary, Farmers' Union of Illinois; Florence Curtis Hanson, Secretary, American Federation of Teachers; Henry Winkler, President, Metal Trades Council, Joliet; A. W. Warriner, Secretary, Central States Cooperative League; Lillian Herstein, Women's Trade Union League, Chicago; Winifred Frost, Secretary, Workers' Committee on Unemployment, Chicago; Frank Poidl, Secretary, Coopers' Local 94, Chicago; Edward Carlson, Cooperative Unemployed League, Waukegan. INDIANA—William Getzel, President, Unemployed Councils of

An extensive drive in New York is under way to bring out a large delegation to the Congress. The drive is being conducted by A. N. Weinberg, whose offices are located at 3 West 16th Street, New York City. Organizations seeking detailed information can secure it by writing or seeing him at that address.

America, South Bend; C. E. Barker, President, United Men and Women Workers of America, Terre Haute. KANSAS—Abe Garrison, Vice-President, Kansas Federation

of Labor, Arkansas City; O. P. Bell, Secretary, Unemployed League, Atchison. MASSACHUSETTS—Thomas Conroy, President, Worcester Central Labor Union. MICHIGAN—Fred Emrath, Chairman, Unemployed Citizens' League; Andrew Burt, President, Carpenters Union Local 1102, Detroit. MINNESOTA—Hugo A. Olsen, President, International Falls Trades and Labor Assembly; L. G. Scherer, Executive Director, American Council of Technocracy. MISSOURI—Logan H. Turner, Chairman, Four Transportation Brotherhoods Association, Kansas City. MONTANA—J. T. Kelly, President, Montana Farmers' Union. NEW JERSEY—Herman

Niessner, President, Plate Printers' International, Camden. NEW YORK—Sidney Hillman, President, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; Henry R. Linville, President, American Federation of Teachers; A. Philip Randolph, President, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; David Dubinsky, President, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; Oscar Cooley, Secretary, Cooperative League of America; John P. Burke, President, International Association of Paper, Pulp and Sulphite Workers; George Hamilton, President, American Federation of Teachers, Local 191, Pawling; J. Baskin, National Secretary, Workmen's Circle; Darwin J. Meserole, President, National Unemployment League; Meyer Brown, President, Jewish National Workers' Alliance; Monroe Sweetland, Jr., Chairman, Intercollegiate Student Council; Joseph T. Lash, Chairman, Association of Unemployed College Alumni; Walter Ludwig, J. Hahn, Organizer, League of the Unemployed, Buffalo; George Rubin, Vice-President, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; Norman Thomas, National Executive Committee, Socialist Party; Amicus Most, Secretary, Workers Unemployed Leagues, New York City; Harold R. Raitt, President, Salem Brotherhood, Buffalo.

NORTH CAROLINA—Larry Rogan, Organizer, Progressive Farmers of North Carolina; Beulah Carter, Secretary, Association of Unemployed, Durham. NORTH DAKOTA—Usher Burdick, President, North Dakota Holiday Association. OHIO—F. M. Kirkendall, President, Ohio State Federation of Railway Clerks; John C. Boll, President, Apple Creek Ohio Cooperative Association. OKLAHOMA—Thomas Cheek, President, Oklahoma Farmers' Union; J. Luther Langston, Secretary, Farmer Labor Progressive League of Oklahoma; George Diehl, Secretary, League Local, Farmers Union; D. Cobb, President, National Farmers and Workers League, Oklahoma City; Oscar Ameringer, Editor, American Guardian.

PENNSYLVANIA—Emil Rieve, President, American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers; James H. Maurer, President, State Federation of Labor, 1912-1928; W. H. Hinkle, Secretary, Powder and High Explosive Workers of America; Harry Heimbach, President, Unemployed Citizens' League, Allentown; David S. Schick, Editor, Philadelphia Labor Record; John Edelman, Editor, Hosiery Worker, Philadelphia; Carl Holderman, Unemployed Citizens' League, Philadelphia; Karl D. Sabin, President, Federated Workers' Protective League, Erie; Albert G. Sellers, National Treasurer, Bonus Expeditionary Forces Rank and File, Allentown; Alexander McKeown, Vice-President, United Textile Workers; Charles Weinstein, Manager, Joint Board, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, Philadelphia; Ben Stange, Secretary, Barbers' Union, Local 2, Philadelphia; Charles Sehl, Business Agent, District No. 1, International Association of Machinists, Philadelphia; John Bookjans, Secretary, Hotel and Restaurant Employees, Pittsburgh; Joseph Schwartz, Jewelry Workers' Union, Philadelphia; Pearl M. Follman, Secretary, Local 1559, United Textile Workers; Quakerstown, Pa. RHODE ISLAND—Jos-

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

## On the "United Front"

Resolution adopted by the City Executive Committee Socialist Party of New York, March 22, 1933

**T**HE City Executive Committee of the Socialist Party having before it a letter sent to Socialist Party branches by the Communist Party for a united front, calls the attention of the party members to the fact that a real united front is possible only on an international and national basis.

In the letter of the Communist Party there are also statements

which indicate that its approach is the same as similar approaches in previous years. The letter declares: "The Socialist administration of Milwaukee cut the wages of city workers and slashed relief benefits to the jobless. Workers who protested this action were clubbed, jailed and arrested." The same letter also charges that Louis Waldman "endorses Roosevelt and the big bankers."

These outrageous falsehoods indicate that the Communist leaders have no desire for unity of action. No section of the party could conscientiously sit in conference with those who enter it with an insult to its proposed ally. The acceptance of such a letter is inadmiss-

ible and inconsistent with a genuine united front.

The Executive Committee of Local New York calls on all party members and branches and friendly organizations not to join any so-called united front conference with the Communist Party or with any of the various Communist organizations unless and until the Labor and Socialist International and our own National Executive Committee have acted on and approved the proposition. Our aim must be a real united front with the organized workers on a basis of mutual understanding and trust. Such a united front would bring immediate benefits to the unions and the party and to the working class in general.



# NEW LEADER

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

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SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1933

## Russian Recognition

**CORRESPONDENCE** published in "Rusckaya Gazeta," organ of the Russian monarchists, between Boris Brasohl, notorious as one of the prosecutors in the Kieff "ritual murder" trial of Jews in pre-war Russia, and William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, reveals how opposition to American recognition of Russia may involve one in a shocking position. Brasohl also gave the documents called the "Protocols of the Elders of Zion," the forged output of police agents of Napoleon III, to Henry Ford, who gave them publicity in an anti-Jewish campaign. Brasohl was also identified with the old Black Hundred bands in Czarish Russia.

It is one thing to reject Communism and Communist methods, but it is quite another thing to oppose recognition of Russia, a matter which involves the welfare of tens of millions of human beings in Russia and may well include the peace of the world. The correspondence includes an exchange of compliments between Green and Brasohl, the former expressing thanks for Green's opposition to Russian recognition and Green reciprocating in kind.

The result is that the president of the A. F. of L. finds himself an ally of a malign group that in the old Russia perpetrated massacres of Jews and in this country plots for a restoration of the old regime. In pre-war days American trade unions joined with other organizations of the working class, including the Socialist Party, in demonstrations of protest against anti-Semitism in Russia. To be made the unwitting ally of this anti-Semitism today because the present regime in Russia is disliked is revolting. Green should remember the old saying of the elder Liebknecht that "the enemies of our enemies are not necessarily our friends."

Moreover, there is no logic in this attitude against Russian recognition. There are other dictatorships in Europe and they have agents active in propaganda in this country. These include Italy and Hitler's Germany. To be consistent, Green should demand that American representatives in Rome and Berlin should be withdrawn. To cover one type of dictatorship and propaganda with pitch and ignore the others is illogical and insincere. Finally, it is almost certain that the present administration will recognize Russia and that will make the opposition to recognition look ridiculous.

## Sharing Hokum

**THE** childish economics of the share-the-work crusaders may be read on a placard displayed in the cars on the surface lines in New York City. The card reads: "Business will prosper as people buy. To buy, they must be employed. Help Employ more through a 'Share-the-Work' Plan."

Let us see. A hundred men are employed and, let us say, receive \$500 in wages. They share their work with fifty more men, making a total of 150 workers now employed, and the \$500 is divided among 150 workers instead of a hundred. The purchasing power is the same as before. Sharing work also means sharing hokum.

In economics we must do more thinking in terms of human life than in terms of dead wealth.—Mackinder.

## The World We Live In

# A Socialist View of the Week

### To the Scarlet Butchers Who Strut a Brief Hour at Potsdam

**FROM** Potsdam to Weimar and then back to Potsdam for a temporary restoration of the old ruling cliques in Germany; that is the history of fifteen years. Potsdam with its gilded parasites, headed by a "Me und Gott" parasite, sent the masses to a mass butchery for four years. At its end the survivors put an end to Potsdam and all that it represented. The workers buried their dead and despite the hecatomb of corpses Potsdam had piled up the workers took no reprisals. The German working class, to their honor be it said, did not imitate the bourgeois and Junker barbaric brutes who sent millions to bloody pits.

The German workers almost at the height of power following the revolution faced the allied victors in armed occupation of German territory and determined to bleed Germany for years. A complete social revolution would probably have been destroyed by Allied bayonets. So in the ensuing years no important problems were solved while the imperialist victors exploited their victim. Like the keeper of a caged animal, Allied capitalism taunted the Germans into an elemental fury.

Out of the depths rose Adolf Hitler, a half-illiterate, a low creature to whom the old butchers of Potsdam eventually turned. As Potsdam sent millions to the slaughter house in 1914 so now it summoned Hitler to wholesale murder. Today Germany is strewn with the corpses of Jews and revolutionary workers; and the gilded parasites, again smeared with blood, gathered this week in Potsdam to celebrate the barbecue. The executioners of a nobler Germany, the hangmen of human liberty, have for the moment hung crepe over the temple of working class hopes. For the moment they walk over human skulls, twice bathed in the blood of the German masses, and again flaunt their banners of class rule in the face of the world.

But this is not the end. The dead floating in German rivers, the tortures in homes and Fascist chambers, the bleeding and the mutilated, are not forgotten. You assassins of Potsdam, you did not strike down those who conceded you mercy in 1918; that is, they alone are not your victims; we, too, have felt the steel rods and the bayonets. When you beat out the brains of that workman in the proletarian section of Berlin, that workman who refused to turn barbarian in 1918 to destroy you, we felt the blows here. Wherever in the world a workingman of civilized views read of your deeds you inflicted a gaping wound. They also knew that you had reverted back to a sad old medievalism when human perverses hunted men, women and children like beasts because of their race.

So, dripping with your gory laurels you strut your brief hour while grief broods over German homes. Tell us not that you are unlike the creature with dirk or strangler's coil. The morgues and your scarlet hands give another answer. So we will not forget, we the workers of the world, and we bide our time. In spirit we will be at the graves of our dead and there we will pledge anew our devotion to the cause for which they gave their lives and we will not rest till you and what you stand for will be only a hateful memory.

### Building Declines And Clothes Needed

**ACCORDING** to reports of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics the total expenditures for building operations in the United States in February was 46.4 per cent below that of the previous month. This estimate is based upon reports from 758 cities having a population of 10,000 or over. This is a fearful drop and means quite a number of new jobless men added to the army of the unemployed.

From the Brooklyn sector of the unemployed hell comes a new cry of distress. It is reported that in that borough 800,000 men, women and children are

## DREAMS

By William Allen Ward

**AT** dawn the skyscraper  
Is a giant who wraps the  
Fog about his shoulders and  
Meditates in silence. . . .

The dream of a builder come true  
In steel and concrete. . . .

Dreams do come true . . . !  
Let the builders keep dreaming . . .  
Builders of skyscrapers . . . great  
dams . . .  
Universities . . . society!

desperately in need of garments and bed clothing and an appeal is made to all people who can spare clothing to contribute it without delay. Observe that these 300,000 human beings would populate a large city. The chairman of the committee seeking this relief declares that "thousands of heads of families are so poorly clothed that they have been unable to even look for work because of lack of clothing." A recent study of relief systems in general also shows that workers here and there are unable to work if jobs were offered because their strength has been undermined due to lack of sufficient food.

This is capitalism at its worst. And to think what Socialist mastery of production and distribution would do in wiping out this misery!

### The "New Deal" Is New Poverty

**IN** a message to Congress President Roosevelt urges establishment of a Federal Relief Administrator. If present trends continue a new department known as the "Ministry of Poverty" may be necessary. He would have Congress provide more funds for direct grants to the states instead of loans for feeding the hungry. He wants authority to create a civilian conservation corps for forestry work and promises to give jobs to 250,000 men by early summer if he obtains power to go ahead. The policy of direct grants would reverse the loans policy of Hoover.

The forestry labor army would be enrolled as civilians each of whom would receive \$30 a month, board and lodging in a camp. The idea is to choose men having dependents needing the \$30 a month and reject men having no dependents. They would be disciplined and be required to make allotments from their pay to their dependents and would be safeguarded by the federal workmen's compensation law in case of industrial accidents.

The trend of this plan will undoubtedly be to accustom workers to a very low standard of living. The "New Deal" is not likely to disturb the foundations of capitalism.

### Legion-Fascist United Front at Geneva

**SPEAKING** to delegates representing 8,000,000 veterans of the World War in Geneva last Monday, Arthur Henderson, president of the disarmament conference, declared that sentiment for the next war was "mischievous and dangerous talk loosed by the general staff of the forces of hell" and this statement was cheered furiously, many cripples beating their crutches against the benches. It is the most forceful language Henderson has ever used.

It is interesting that the American Legion and the Fascist delegates of Italy formed a united front against the majority resolution which, among other things, favored "moral and material disarmament and outlawry of private profits derived from preparation for war." Albert Morel, French delegate, declared, "We do not wish that odious and contemptible egotisms should again be able to build upon misery, ruin and death, fortunes compounded of mud and blood, and that is why we ask for the abolition of the private manufacture of arms."

The united front of the American Legion and Italian Fascism shows how reactionary Legion leadership is. However, since Hoover drove the bonus army out of Washington we understand that the Legion has lost heavily in membership. That is all to the good.

### Transport Workers On World Fascism

**A** COMMUNICATION just received from the International Transport Workers' Federation from Amsterdam, dated March 14, reports that the Czech Railwaymen's Union has addressed the Czech workers as a whole regarding the economic crisis and the menace of Fascism in Germany and Austria. The transport workers, on the eve of the Hitler revolution, were much concerned with the trend of affairs in Germany and Austria.

"The governing class will not shrink from force," these workers declare. "At this decisive moment the union, warned by the experience of Germany and Austria, approaches all railwaymen and the whole of the working class in the Czechoslovakian Republic with the appeal to resist the Fascist forces of world reaction. It suffices not to try to mitigate the consequences of the crisis. By far-reaching demands the transformation of the capitalist economic system must be pressed for."

The document adds that the union members "will defend their ideals against all, and are determined in the present difficult period to pave the way for the advance of triumphant international Socialism." We commend this statement to trade unions in this country as worthy of more than careful consideration.

### Documents on the United Front

**IS** a concert of action between Socialists, trade unions and Communist organizations possible? We have not yet received word of any course of action by the Labor and Socialist International but the Communist documents are available in the "Daily Worker." The Communist call is of the old type. It declares that the "main obstacle" to a united front is the policy of Socialist parties "which exposed the international proletariat to the blows of the class enemy." An editorial of "Pravda" is even more nasty in its comment on this proposal.

The Communist Party in this city has also followed this course in a letter sent to Socialist Party branches. The C. P. does nothing without instructions from Moscow. Of that we may be sure. In this letter sent to our party branches the C. P. declares that the "Socialist administration of Milwaukee cut the wages of city workers and slashed relief benefits to the jobless. Workers who protested this action were clubbed, jailed and arrested." It charges that Louis Waldman "endorses Roosevelt and the big bankers." There is other stuff of a similar character in the letter.

The acceptance of this letter by a party branch is the acceptance of an insult. Minds must meet and good faith alone can insure cooperation and there is neither good faith nor meeting of minds in this letter. Neither essential is found in the document of the C. I. Not even the destruction of their own movement in Germany has taught the Communists anything.

**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.

#### SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

1 Year in the United States . . . \$2.00  
6 Months in the United States . . . \$1.00  
1 Year to Foreign Countries . . . \$3.00  
1 Year to Canada . . . \$2.50  
Entered as Second Class Matter, January 19, 1924, at the Post Office at New York, under act of March 3, 1879.



# Causes of the German Reaction

OUT of post-war Germany has arisen a Fascist horde which for the present dominates all of German life. That this reversion to barbarism is permanent is unthinkable. It can solve no deep problems of capitalist society although it can for a time put capitalism in a straight-jacket and glut its sadist appetites by persecuting Jews and revolutionary workers. It cannot heal the cancer of capitalism, the economic crisis that eats its vitality and consigns millions of workers to a workless hell.

The upper section of powerful capitalists, the Junkers and Hitler's murder bands constitute a black coalition. Dripping with filth, and blood and dirt, Hitler and his upper class aids seek to build a "new Germany" on human skulls.

Three groups of Germans are the victims of this reaction, Jewish people in general, Socialists and Communists. Jewish Germans who have not fled are being expelled from public offices and from the professions, the intention being to reduce them to a Helot class. Many have been beaten, tortured and killed. On this score alone Hitlerism would be quarantined by civilized human beings as a filthy thing if such a measure were possible.

Socialists and Communists are suffering the same fate. The censorship does not permit us to have the complete facts but fugitives in Austria, France, Switzerland and England tell harrowing stories. Homes are raided, victims are beaten with steel rods and some are forced to drink castor oil. It is reported that Hitler's bands maintain three torture houses in Berlin for this brutal work.

Monarchists, Junkers and militarists on the one hand representing the "culture" of an old ruling class; broken little capitalists seeking to climb up into the niche from which they were hurled; student cads of a dying middle class; illiterate proletarians, blacklegs, shady characters with a past, neurotic creatures and plain criminals. These are the heirs of Goethe, Wagner, Haeckel, Lassalle, Einstein, Remarque, Hegel and Marx.

What are the elements entering into this revolting reaction? A murderous "peace" arranged by Allied victors which sought to make Germany a slave state of allied capitalism; a slumbering anti-semitism awakened in the black post-war period of hysteria and despair; the world crisis of capitalism; carrying civil war into the ranks of the German working class by the Communist International, dividing the workers into four or five warring factions; fomenting hates reminiscent of the intrigues of the force anarchism of Bakunin that destroyed the First International in the seventies.

The peace treaties were bad enough, but cultivating civil war within the ranks of the working class is little short of criminal. In 1921 the Communist International

split the Socialist movement of Italy into three factions and Fascist violence was already raging. In the succeeding months efforts to obtain a concert of action between Socialists, Communists, trade unions and cooperatives were made abortive by the Communist International. In July, 1922, the Italian trade union Congress again called

## Hitler Builds Up His Paradise On Earth



De Notenkraak, Amsterdam

for united action against the common enemy with no result. Late in October of that year Mussolini made his march on Rome and that was the end of all working class organizations.

Germany has repeated this history. Again and again the Communist International opposed united action and German Communists even co-operated with Fascists on some measures in the Prussian Diet and in the Reichstag. Warnings were of no avail. Communist leaders held that Socialist organizations were the main enemy. *What they think now we do not know.*

They sneered at the popular rights the working class had won—freedom of press, of organization, of assembly, of agitation—as "bourgeois democracy" that must be destroyed. They are destroyed. Now that these rights are gone they protest—not in Germany for even the right of protest has been destroyed there—but in other coun-

tries. *Liberty is like bread to a starving man, it is appreciated only when it has been taken away.*

In the meantime the intrigues and attacks from the rear drove the Socialists from time to time to yield something to the capitalist enemy while Communists occasionally cooperated with the Fascists. The situation was somewhat similar to a tense strike in which scabs force their way into this sector and that sector, forcing the strikers to yield here and to fall back there. Moscow could sign peace pacts with capitalist governments not to engage in propaganda against those governments but it would not suspend the policy of civil war in working class organizations. Net result since 1922; Italy and Germany in the grip of reaction with the Communist parties buried in the common ruin.

It may be said that the Socialists should have dared more. Perhaps; but the most solid ranks of strikers will give way if a section of the workers snipe from the rear and on the sidelines in the presence of a menacing class enemy. Parlor generals drinking tea in snug security and away from the internal civil war and the fight against the class enemy may pass judgment—but one basic fact is evident. *Those who foster civil war in the ranks of workers in the presence of great danger to the whole working class must bear main responsibility for any reaction that follows.*

Moreover, Communist theory is based upon the assumption that chaos is favorable to social revolution and that it is the duty of Communists to stimulate it. Chaos was to provide the basis for action. Chaos came to Germany. Why did not the Communist Party dare to act in a situation it favored and fostered? We do not know. *Its failure was more miserable and complete than any failure of the workers' organizations it had fought.*

Socialists, trade unionists, cooperators, Communists and persecuted Jews lie bleeding with a Fascist vampire at the throat of Germany. The armed Socialists of Vienna are now menaced by what has happened across the Austrian border and there the Austrian workers may at any moment face a struggle of life and death. If this Socialist front is also crushed what will come to the rest of Europe? Nay, will not the old White Guards seek by way of a Fascist Europe to crush Soviet Russia as well? In that event the workers outside of Russia will have little power to oppose this reaction.

To this pass have we come as a result of sowing civil war in the ranks of workers. It is hideous fruit of a sectarian policy and there is no hope for the workers of the world while it continues. Those who encourage it in any way are hangmen of the working class.

By William M. Feigenbaum

## Hillquit Demands Socialized Banks in Debate with Robinson

**Democratic Party Bears No Hope for the Masses Because It Is a Capitalist Party, Says Party's Leader—Only Socialism Can Serve Masses.**

THE Democratic Party," said Morris Hillquit, National Chairman of the Socialist Party, in his debate Sunday night with Senate Majority Leader Joseph T. Robinson before the Brooklyn Forum, "holds out to the American people just as much and just as little hope as the capitalist system does. For the Democratic Party is wedded to the capitalist system and is just as much a part of it as its rival, the Republican Party."

And that was the crux of what was one of the keenest, one of the most inspiring, one of the most exhilarating of the debates in the long and distinguished series promoted by the Forum during the past two seasons.

Senator Robinson, leader of the administration party in the United States Senate and one of the high men in the government, delivered a typical Arkansas-Senator speech on the greatness of President Roosevelt and the Democratic Party, of the glories of the American Republic and of the beauties of the American flag. He seemed annoyed and startled when Hillquit, following his speech with a Socialist indictment of capitalism and the partition supporting the system, seemed to be making a Socialist speech. "It appears," he said in his rebuttal period, "that Mr. Hillquit would substitute a Socialistic system for the American Republic."

"No," replied Hillquit, in his concluding speech, "we are not seeking to substitute anything for the American Republic. We want to keep, preserve and improve the American Republic. The changes we propose do not look for the destruction of our Republic but to

eradicate the abuses from which we suffer."

The Poor We Have . . .

The brand of Senator Robinson's sociology was indicated by his reply to a questioner from the audience who asked if he thought poverty is necessary. "Poverty in greater or less degree," replied the Arkansas statesman, "is unavoidable in any system thus far devised. The poor, Jesus said, ye have always with you."

Another member of the audience, asking Hillquit the same question, was given a reply that evoked tumultuous enthusiasm from the audience that packed the great Academy of Music Opera House from pit to dome. "The Savior," said the Socialist spokesman, "never saw American machinery when he said that the poor are always with us," and he continued by pointing out that with our present methods of producing wealth quickly, efficiently and abundantly to be in the condition that we are in now "is to write for ourselves a testimony of bankruptcy."

The Senator from Arkansas was introduced in a happy, witty speech by the chairman, Charles H. Tuttle, former Federal District Attorney



Morris Hillquit

ney and candidate for Governor against Roosevelt in 1930; Robinson then read a long, carefully prepared speech mimeographed copies of which were in the hands of members of the press. It was a defense of the Roosevelt administration but one hearing it, and even after rereading it afterwards, would imagine that the world was composed of good Democrats and of Republicans unkind enough to disapprove of the miraculous (yes; he used that word) things President Roosevelt and his party were doing.

Substantial Hope

Hillquit began his brilliant address by defining the terms of debate. The subject under discussion was whether or not the Democratic Party holds "any substantial hope for the American people," and Hillquit defined as "substantial hope" as follows:

"Substantial hope necessarily implies a very real measure of material improvement for all classes of our citizens, including workers and farmers. It means regular

jobs for the 15,000,000 unemployed, living wages, reasonable work hours, and decent standards of life for all workers, abolition of the disgrace of child labor and the shame of slum dwellings, and adequate protection in sickness and old age. It means freeing the farmer from the stranglehold of the money lender and all other predatory agencies of capitalist exploitation and enabling him to live in comfort from his toil on the land.

"It means relieving the people from the extortionate exactions of the bankers, railroads, utility corporations, and industrial monopolies. "It means an abundant production of wealth in keeping with our unbounded capacity and its equitable distribution among the whole people, so that none will wallow in gold and none will go hungry.

"Nothing less than such a program can be said to hold out substantial hope for the American people; and the Democratic Party has neither the vision nor the desire nor the capacity to carry out such a program. Its diagnosis of the prevailing distress is all wrong. Its prescribed remedies are totally ineffective."

And having defined the subject as he saw it Hillquit proceeded to discuss the subject from his premises.

Too Simple

The Democratic Party's analysis of the troubles that bedevil the people suffers from too much simplicity, said Hillquit. They talk as if the troubles today are world wide, they exist in countries in which there is no Republican Party to serve as a convenient goat.

The Democratic Party, said Hillquit, "takes its stand on the existing order of private ownership and operation of our industries. It represents primarily the interests of the ruling classes and is largely supported by those interests. It

does not propose to socialize the economic life of the country. On the contrary, its platform specifically advocates the removal of government from all fields of private enterprise except where necessary to develop public works and natural resources in the common interest."

Hillquit insisted that since both old parties are so closely wedded to the capitalist system the only possible difference between them in meeting social crises can be of degree, not in kind.

Admitting the services of President Roosevelt in checking the banking crisis, the Socialist leader found that by the new banking law the pirates who had so long preyed on the people were given a license to continue their preying. "The banking fraternity," he said, "which for years had been unmercifully fleecing the people and finally found itself at the end of its rope through its insane speculation and gambling with other people's money finds itself rehabilitated and reinstated in business with a new license to prey upon the people."

For Socialized Banking

"If anything was amply, strikingly demonstrated in the recent banking crisis it is that the management of the nation's money and credit is a vital social function and should be conducted as a national enterprise by responsible government agencies, instead of being left in the hands of financial freebooters. The ghastly failure of our private banking system furnished an excellent opportunity for laying the foundations of socialized banking. SO FAR THE ADMINISTRATION HAS UTTERLY FAILED TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS UNPRECEDENTED OPPORTUNITY."

Hillquit was especially vehement in denouncing the proposed labor camps, into which the Federal gov-

(Continued on Page Fourteen)



By Murray E. King

# Should Socialists Join a Reform Coalition?

THE Socialist Party has been urged to send delegates to a proposed national convention of radical and liberal parties and groups for the purpose of forming a coalition or united political front. If the Socialists comply, it is likely that they will constitute the only revolutionary group among a number of reform groups.

Dr. John Dewey of the League for Independent Political Action has indicated what the political philosophy of the coalition as a whole is apt to be. The philosophy of its promoting group, the L.I.P.A., he says, is as follows: "Actual social conditions and needs suffice to determine the direction political action should take. . . . Politics is a struggle for the possession and use of the power to settle specific issues that grow out of the country's needs and problems."

It is needless to say that this is the philosophy of reform or patchwork of the present system, rather than revolution or fundamental change to a new system. Recognizing only specific issues and treating them as piecemeal problems is, in fact, reform only when advocated by reformers like Dr. Dewey's group. It is stand-pat when advocated by stand-patters.

Is such a political coalition desirable? Can the Socialist Party consistently enter such a coalition?

Whatever happens, there cannot be and must not be any alliance between the Socialists and these reform groups if it is to be purchased by compromise with reformism, or any loss of Socialist Party independence. On the other hand, a coalition is conceivable and might be temporarily advantageous on a cooperative basis wherein each group would retain its freedom to maintain its own viewpoint, conduct its educational work, organize and expand in its own way and convert and absorb the other groups if it is inherently fitted to do so.

## A Practical Coalition

In such a coalition participating parties and groups would unite on a platform and candidates during an election. Candidates would be selected from the various groups in proportion to their organized strength. The constituent groups would unite to elect all of these to office. Outside the regular campaign speakers furnished by all the groups, each group would be free to go on and organize and educate in its own manner. Between campaigns each group would devote its energies to its own upbuilding.

Thus all groups in the coalition would be taking equal chances. Inevitably the group with the philosophy and program best suited to the changing situation of the world and the needs of the people would ultimately supplant the others. No sincere group, whether radical or reform, should be afraid to meet this challenge, least of all the Socialists. In this way a coalition might be formed without any stultification or surrender of principle by any group.

Such a coalition might be not only generally advantageous to the cause of political and economic progress, the preservation of democracy and the protection and advancement of urban and rural workers, but it might be particularly advantageous to that party which sincerely champions all of these things—the Socialist Party.

**Yes and No; It Depends Upon Circumstances—If It's Only for Reforms It Is Not Worth the Sacrifice—Bitter Experiences with the N.P.L. and the F.L.P.—When the Source of Inspiration Is Unsullied.**

Also it might be highly advantageous in furthering the bigger Socialist program—the emancipation of labor and humanity by the establishment of the cooperative commonwealth.

## To End Rivalries

Such a coalition, moreover, might put an end to the senseless rivalries and mutual self-destruction between radical and reform movement traveling in the same general direction. These rivalries are also fatally confusing to millions of now disaffected voters who are looking frantically for some place to go. They hear reformers and radicals berating and often villifying each other. They hear also the larger chorus of villification by the reactionaries. What wonder that they mistrust and shun reform and radical movements!

**THIS MUST BE REMEDIED BY SOME KIND OF TRUCE BETWEEN ALL THE FORCES OF DEMOCRACY, OTHERWISE**

DEMOCRACY WILL SOON PERISH IN AMERICA AS IT DID IN ITALY AND GERMANY BECAUSE OF ITS DISUNITIES.

Last but not least, the proper coalition would afford new and rare opportunities for Socialist mass education. With an integral place and serving loyalty within a larger coalition, the Socialist Party position would be similar to the former position of the Independent Labor Party within the British Labor Party—the socializer and educator. Within such a movement sectarian walls would be levelled to a large extent, prejudices broken down; the more progressive and democratic section of the nation would be prepared as never before to hear and receive the Socialist message.

On the other hand, a surrender of the Socialist Party to reform, or any weakening of its revolutionary demand for fundamental change, would be fatal. After all, the only hope for democracy, political progress, reform itself, is

the revolutionary position of the Socialists, because Socialists perceive that the present evils that afflict us are not isolated or unrelated evils—THEY ARE AN AGGREGATE EVIL—a system—the capitalist system—which must be abolished and replaced by the cooperative workers' republic, before a single major existing evil can be remedied.

Socialism alone has the driving and the staying power sufficient to survive and evolve in the midst of capitalism. All else eventually reverts to capitalism. This is because Socialism is a thing apart from capitalism, is diametrically opposite, and draws its strength and inspiration from sources outside of capitalism. It alone has the social idealism necessary for survival—the inspired vision of an emancipated world—the only thing in the world today worth fighting for and dying for. But greater even than this is our Socialist involvement in the daily struggles and ultimate emancipation of the

workers. This keeps the Socialist Antaeus on the earth and makes a giant of him.

## Reform Is Not Enough

On the other hand, MERE REFORM DOES NOT SEE BEYOND CAPITALISM; THEREFORE IT CANNOT LIVE BEYOND CAPITALISM UNLESS SUPPORTED AND SAVED BY THE RISING SOCIALIST MOVEMENT. The history of the last century proves conclusively that reform laws and reform movements possess no permanence under capitalism. The entrenched capitalist class corrupts and destroys such movements and abolishes such laws whenever it feels itself injured or endangered by them. SOCIALISM IS THE SOLE BULWARK OF REFORM AND DEMOCRACY IN THE WORLD TODAY.

How well I have observed this fact in my experience with the farmers' Nonpartisan League of North Dakota and the Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota! Three thousand Socialist Appeal to Reason readers were the basis of the Nonpartisan League. They thought that they were taking a short-cut to the cooperative commonwealth. They produced an initial Socialist and class militancy which carried the League into power and resulted in a considerable program of state socialization. But in doing this they suffered the effects of cutting themselves off from the Socialist movement. They were gradually overwhelmed by new, half-baked elements which catered to capitalistic voters and soon lost the whole movement in the bog of capitalism.

The newer elements which got control lost not only the Socialist but even the reform purpose of the movement and denied that the movement ever had been socialistic. The Nonpartisan Leaguers now parade as Progressive Republicans, but they are less progressive than the Progressive Republicans of Wisconsin. This is so because the Socialist Party remained in the field in Wisconsin, held the largest city, and constituted a revolutionary threat to the Republicans.

The same thing that happened in North Dakota is happening in Minnesota. The Farmer-Labor Party was organized because the Nonpartisan League was flattening out. The class spirit and driving power came mainly from the Socialists of the cities. A platform was adopted demanding socialization of industry on a considerable scale. The movement gradually lost its class and Socialistic character because the Socialists had severed their connections with the Socialist movement and were slowly overwhelmed by the half-baked members who swarmed into the movement, onscious. Instead of the Socialists digesting the non-Socialists, they were cut off from their sources of inspiration and militancy—the Socialist movement—and were digested by reformers.

Then a rather significant thing happened: the depression came and last year there was a distinct improvement in the socialization features of the platform and in the class-consciousness of the movement. Why? Because Socialism came back as an organized force in Minnesota. I attended the state convention and witnessed the effect of independent Socialist pressure.

Let us have a coalition, if it can be had without compromise; but let us preserve our Socialism undiluted and unfettered as the first and leading condition of such action.

By William E. Bohn

## Roots of the Socialist Movement

THE American Socialist movement is more solidly based than most of us know. As soon as people with the American tradition realize their class interests, Socialism satisfies both their intelligence and their emotional setup as a means of achieving their liberation. How deeply it appeals to them, how thoroughly it rouses their feeling of loyalty I never realized until recently. The Rand School Correspondence Course in Socialism is reaching out to all sections of the continent. Daily letters are coming in to the school from all sections and from every working-class group. A single mail will bring reports and appeals from Florida, California, Massachusetts, Oregon, Michigan; from farmers, industrial workers, ranchers, miners, professional people, teachers, lumbermen.

These people are not interested in any special little sort of Socialism. They don't ask about Right or Left, about faction or fraction. They have lost all faith in reforms, in liberalism, in saviors. They come to Socialism because it is the movement of the producing classes.

They do not turn to Communism because, as Americans, they believe in cooperation but not in dictatorship. They do turn to Socialism because, though it is new to them, it is in line with their deepest tradition. In line with their tradition, too, is their evident desire for realistic education.

It was the laborers of America who, a century ago, insisted on free public schools and forced this country to develop the first free public school system in the world. But this system has been so developed that it does not give the sort of knowledge which our people need, and they find themselves facing the present crisis bewildered and ignorant. So these men and women from all over America come now to the Socialist movement asking for the kind of knowledge which has been denied them. To their primary devotion to the movement they add the deep desire to understand society, to view the

evolution of society in its broadest aspects, so that their Socialism may be sound and their work effective.

This letter came today from Woodbine, Iowa: "Just recently, and quite by accident, were the truth and light revealed to me after I had thrown up my hands in despair. I am a farmer and hired an old man to help with the harvest this last fall. He for forty years had been a Socialist. Necessity was forcing me to seek a solution to my troubles, like thousands of others, and you may be sure it didn't take me long to recognize it when presented.

"This man, poor as the poorest as regards worldly possessions but rich in knowledge and understanding, what a jewel reposed beneath his tattered garments! It is to him I am grateful for bringing the unadulterated, naked truth, that which I hungered for and knew not existed. In the short time that has elapsed since being converted to Socialism I have read everything I could possibly obtain. Now that I have something to live for, a cause to work for, something worth while for humanity's sake, I would like to fit myself for this purpose."

Many letters like this in their general import have come from comrades eager to take the course. A lumberman's wife in Manistique, Mich., wrote that her husband and all the other men of the neighborhood are out of work, but that she will raise money somehow so that they can have a class. A workingman in West Virginia wrote that though he and his friends are old-timers he feels that during these difficult times they must learn their Socialist fundamentals better in order to help educate the new members who are coming into the Party. More than one person in middle life has asked with impressive modesty whether we think it possible for him to learn. Everywhere the same devotion to the cause and the same eagerness to learn.

To desire and devotion the leaders of the classes, in many cases, add industry and great ingenuity. To take a class through a series of sixteen lessons is no small task. Most of the leaders,

chosen by vote from among their comrades, undertook their duties with misgiving. Hardly one among them felt himself adequate to the task in education and experience. But their energy and eagerness to succeed have made up for lack of normal school credits. The classes are meeting regularly, attendance everywhere is almost 100 per cent, discussions are lively, and many of the students really study. Perhaps the leaders do not know "methods," but they are using them. They are getting together libraries in every imaginable way. They are using public libraries and public school facilities. In Bakersfield, California, a shelf in the Public Library is labeled "Rand School Correspondence Class."

In Minneapolis the class leader is mimeographing the Communist Manifesto so that all members can have it in their hands. In Sacramento, California, the leader takes the lesson each week to a couple of invalid students and goes over the work with them. Some leaders have shown enterprise in finding expert helpers of various sorts to supplement their work. They bring in high school teachers, college professors, physicians, accountants, to give information with regard to their fields. In this way, in addition to adding range and definiteness to the discussions, they are finding new friends and interesting new people in Party work.

In the short time that the course has been running numbers of students have joined the Party. Several classes report that they are using August Claessens' "Manual for Socialist Speakers" and that members are getting ready to go out on the open-air platform. All the study is linked up immediately with Party principles, policies and activities. Of course, this kind of energy and devotion are not limited to groups taking this particular course. But these groups, varied and representative as they are, geographically and every other way, may be taken as a cross-section of the American Socialist movement. And if one may judge from this cross-section our movement is soundly based in the interests of typical American working people.



By Grace MacInnis

# Canada's Workers and Farmers Unite

**MRS. GRACE MACINNIS**, who wrote the accompanying article on the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation for *The New Leader*, is the daughter of J. S. Woodsworth, M.P., President of the C.C.F., and is the wife of Angus MacInnis, M.P., Socialist member for Vancouver, B. C., another leading figure of the Federation.

## The Cooperative Commonwealth Federation Unites All Useful Workers of the Great Dominion—A Socialist Platform.

tate the transition to the new state of society:

1. The establishment of a planned system of social economy for the production, distribution and exchange of all goods and services.

2. Socialization of the banking, credit and financial system of the country, together with the social ownership, development, operation and control of utilities and natural resources.

3. Security of tenure for the farmer on his use-land and for the worker in his own home.

4. The retention and extension of all existing social legislation and facilities, with adequate provision

for insurance against crop failure, illness, accident, old age and unemployment during the transition to the socialist state.

5. Equal economic and social opportunity without distinction of sex, nationality or religion.

6. Encouragement of all so-

(Continued on Page Six)

By Gertrude Weil Klein

## The Big Change That's Needed

THE widely trumpeted labors of the mountain have again resulted in a feeble progeny. Work camps, to which thousands of unemployed will be recruited for a year or more at a monthly wage of \$30, are the President's panacea for the 13,000,000 unemployed. Hundreds of thousands of unemployed workers are to be taken from their families, segregated and regimented like soldiers and put to work at hard, useful and necessary work at the lowest wage labor has yet earned in this country!

Yet it is Socialism that supposedly will break up the family; Socialism which will reduce us all to one dead level; Socialism which will enslave labor and thus destroy all initiative one possesses. Anyone who has been deceived by the violent fanfare from Washington into believing that Capitalism is still a vital, functioning organism must now have grave doubts. For with all the unprecedented power at his command and with all his heroic efforts—and no one denies Mr. Roosevelt's good intentions—there is little he can accomplish that will be lasting or fundamental so long as the means of wealth and power remain in the hands of our super-brigands.

Shall we be optimistic and say that after Mr. Roosevelt has shot all his bolts, and the results will not be what they had hoped, that the American people who thought they had voted for a "great change" will perhaps understand what the French philosopher meant when he said "The more things change, the more they remain the same"? Only a radical change, I mean a change at the roots of things, will be a real change.

This is no time for Socialists to think they must halt their criticism, that they must be good sports and support the President. This is the time as never before to show up the futility of all the feeble gestures that are made, while the inherent wrong in our profit system is left unchanged.

And incidentally this is a good time to read or reread "The House of Morgan," "The Money Trust" and "Why We Are Fighting," by the great radical who was nearly lynched during the war for his anti-war stand, Charles A. Lindbergh, Sr.

A slight man rose, and one noticed with rising pathos that he had no eyes, his handsome face was scarred in half a dozen spots and both his arms were stumps at the wrists. "Mothers and wives should nevermore let sons and husbands go to war," he said. I quote from a dispatch of the disarmament conference at Geneva, where war was

### A Blind Veteran Speaks at Geneva, and Only Our Americans Vote No.

erans of fifteen armies, many of them blind, maimed and crippled pleaded for peace in a demonstration that moved the spectators to tears.

8,000 men, representing 8,000,000 war veterans who were trying to kill each other fifteen years ago, asked for "peace, peace at any price, peace by any means, and peace above all." The Germans could not participate since Hitler had re-

fused them passports. They had sent a message though, which was read amid thunderous applause, regretting their inability to attend "for reasons you can guess," and declaring "though we must remain mute we believe you will hear the voice of 1,500,000 German veterans who want no more war, and who are with you in spirit."

A resolution was adopted (which the Germans had agreed to in advance) asking for real disarmament, for no more glorification of war, no more poisoning of children's minds and NO MORE PRIVATE PROFIT IN MUNITIONS MAKING. It was this last clause which the American delegates objected to

and because of which the American Legion did not participate in the demonstration. The Italians who did participate in the demonstration did not vote for the resolution, but submitted one of their own—a vague generalization which received only their own votes and the advance votes of the American Legion delegation. The majority resolution was submitted to Arthur Henderson, President of the Disarmament Conference.

Said the blind Austrian delegate, "We who have been at the front have learned much and have forgotten nothing." Evidently this did not apply to the Americans, who like the Bourbons of old, it seems, learn nothing and forget nothing. Or maybe they're just hoping to be munitions manufacturers in the next war. Smart boys those Americans.

By Prof. Robert T. Kerlin

## A Socialist Education Program

BUT another not less potent motive operates in the minds of artists and thinkers and teachers and writers to make them take this step. Artists of all classes—poets, painters, architects, actors—and not artists only but all thinkers whatever their field of thought, are individualists. They condemn capitalism for its hostility to individualism, for its standardization and imposition of forms of bondage, for its insistence upon conformity, its rotarian assent and acquiescence. They turn to Socialism because its philosophy alone promises freedom for the higher faculties and aspirations of the cultured man.

It is not therefore out of purely humanitarian and sympathetic impulses accept and advocate Socialism. It is for their own sakes, for the full play of their personalities that they do so. Furthermore, they are repelled by the manifold and ubiquitous ugliness of the works of Capitalism. It is not simply on moral grounds—the social injustices of the system—but not less and even more on aesthetic grounds that so many of earth's noblest mortals champion our cause.

The religious motive, too, is not without its influence. For despite all the advance of science and the uncertainties and doubts thence arising that have invaded the domain of religion we mortals are incurably religious. Religion—both Judaism and Christianity—has forced many of the finest spirits of earth into our ranks. One needs but to recall such converts as Frances E. Willard, "the uncrowned Queen of America," Vida Seudder, Helen Keller—not to go back so far as to Kingsley and Maurice.

For a considerable number of people it is impossible to be religious and to reconcile the prac-

tices of the capitalist world with the teachings of any vital religious faith. It is impossible for them to find any vital religious faith. It is impossible for them to find any agreement between the doctrine of individual greed and the teachings of the prophets and apostles of their faith. For them social ethics are an essential part, the most essential part, perhaps, of religion as they conceive it.

But even more than that, even if they conceive of religion as union with the God they worship, they find access to that God effectually blocked by the incongruity they feel to exist between profession and practice in a social and economic system based on the exploitation of human beings for selfish ends.

One might say that by definition an intellectual seeks inward harmony, a consistency in his thinking, a parallelism between his thinking and his doing. He cannot endure the contradictions which Capitalism makes inevitable.

But all this has little to do, directly, with the service which intellectuals can render to the Socialist Party. It only explains why they join the party. Our point is that having joined they can do a much needed work. And that work, as indicated above, is not for others merely—a poor kind of prompting and imperfect attitude—but with others. Let me adduce an example of failure of such attitude to accomplish the desired result. As long

as well-intentioned white folks worked for colored folks they found their efforts largely unfruitful. There was not the fellowship and co-operation that were indispensable to success. It was ultimately found by such workers that only by complete fellowship with the people whose well-being they espoused could they contribute much of value to the common cause, and that either group could be happy in the work.

Hence Socialists of the intellectual class must be able to convince the industrial workers that they are not sympathetically and sentimentally working for them but that in a common cause—the emancipation of all—they are fighting with them.

Not only in campaigning for office but, even more, in the promotion of an educational program can the intellectuals be of service to the Socialist cause.

(Continued next week.)

By ROBERT T. KERLIN  
I AM much pleased with your treatment of my articles and I hope the series will be found greatly useful. I am also much pleased with this entire number of *The New Leader*, especially with the first page. It is the right sort of fundamental exposition. We must all constantly think of winning people to a favorable attitude toward and consideration of Socialism.



J.S. WOODSWORTH

From *The World Tomorrow*

which will arise from the ruins—  
"A Cooperative Commonwealth in which the basic principle regulating production, distribution and exchange, will be the supplying of human needs instead of the making of profits."

And the planners of the new social order are those who can build it: the farmers, the miners, the fishermen, the factory workers, the teachers, the engineers. The days of scarcity and famine have gone forever; with them must go the old tooth-and-claw struggle for existence. Plenty has come to stay; cooperation and good will must take the place of the ruthless competition that is ruining the world today.

### The Program

So say the followers of the C.C.F. They have indicated, in their tentative, eight-point program, the steps that they believe must be taken in order to facili-

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By Louis S. Breier

# Organizing the Unemployed In a Pennsylvania Town

WHEN the Unemployed Citizens' League of Allentown was in process of formation, one of its major problems was its political affiliations. In those days unemployed leagues were rare and those already organized had been functioning no more than two or three months. From them we could learn nothing to guide our political policy except that most of them had no political policy at all—they were strictly non-partisan and devoted to betterment.

We were also somewhat taken up with self-help, but it had been the conviction of our president from the very beginning that betterment was a more or less pathetic makeshift, and that the proper and perhaps prime purpose of an unemployed league is to force adequate relief from the masters of government and business and not to serenade tid-bits from their slaves. To that end would it not become necessary sooner or later to adopt a definite platform for political action in line with some definite political philosophy?

Both Larry L. Heimbach, president of the League and myself, its secretary, are Socialists. To us, of course, the answer was Socialism. But Heimbach is a native of Allentown and I have lived here long enough fully to appreciate the full force of his argument that were we to organize on a frankly Socialist basis the League would at best absorb the unemployed members of the party and a very few outsiders.

## A Conservative Town

Even today, with banks popping like the arteries of their presidents, with business serene and leisurely and with wages barely sufficient to satisfy the tax-collectors, Socialism is something of a bogey. Allentown has always been open-shop, Republican to the extent of boasting Grundy for president, and if not Rotarian then at least Kiwanian. The best liberal opinion advocated the "old capitalism" when times were good and are advocating the "new capitalism" now that times are bad. Obviously an avowedly Socialist unemployed League could not flourish here.

Deception was out of the question, even if we had considered it. There was, too, the example of the Unemployed Council before us that had employed such tactics and very slyly played 'possum, but who nevertheless lost daily almost as many members as they registered. There is a certain something about the average Communist—even babes easily detect the faint but pungent fleur de Muscovy.

Nor could we go on with our work and suspend politics for future consideration since we could not, at the same time, suspend politicians. By July of 1932 our League boasted a membership in excess of 600 (February, 1933, it is 1,800) and already the palms of the local wardheelers were breaking out in a rash. Election was in the offing: whoever of the bright-haired boys got control of the League or even a branch of it and imbued its members with the requisite sentiments could undoubtedly swing sufficient votes to merit the chief's regard and his paycheck. One of the largest League branches in an outlying district was actually disaffected in this manner, although it profited the Grand Old Party nothing and quickly disintegrated through immediate dissension.

Dissension—that was the nub of our problem. We wanted the League to be at one, ready to act with all its force and with little or no loss of motion. Bickering, theoretical swordplay, baring from without and bores from within—

## Without Axes to Grind, Without Political Affiliation, Thus the Masses Are Led to Socialism.

this seems the fate of so many labor organizations, and we wished to forestall it, if possible, for the Unemployed League. Clearly it could not be done if the League were wedded to Socialism or to any other ism.

### The Socialists

Nevertheless the majority of S.P. members favored a Socialist Unemployed League. It was pointed out that the organizer and leaders of the League were Socialists and that they certainly did not intend leading the League into the ruts of the tried and true. So why not come out into the open?

The debate was raging at top heat when news of the United Producers' League debacle came to us. As far as we could learn at the time, the Seattle and Tacoma Unemployed Leagues had adopted a political policy somewhat similar to that of the A. F. of L. They would support their friends and oppose their enemies. Accordingly a covey of "friends" stepped in and rode to office on the U.P.L. bandwagon in spite of all that Carl Brannin and the class-conscious members of the League could do to stop them. Now the tremendous organization was gutted and Carl Brannin would have to start all over again.

That settled it. The Unemployed League of Allentown was from now on strictly non-partisan.

All this is by way of prelude. The essential story is shorter and begins from the day the League closed its doors to politics, for in doing so it opened its doors to Socialism. When it declared itself non-partisan it made possible its future partisanship in the class struggle.

In explanation of this paradox three facts are significant: 1—The leaders of the Unemployed League are Socialists; 2—Many of its members are Socialists; 3—Its ideals, purposes and actual practice are indistinguishable from anything known to Socialists anywhere.

It was just about this time that the League began its long and honorable series of eviction stoppages and got its president appointed to the Governor's Emergency Relief Committee where he immediately began to murder sleep for some of its more placid and less imaginative members. And it was just about this time that the people of Allentown began to overhaul their deep-seated and prejudice-bitten opinions of the Socialist Party. True enough, it was the Unemployed League that was doing these things, but the fact that many of its leading members were Socialists could not be escaped.

### Heimbach's Speeches

Heimbach's speeches to the men collected about the scene of a frustrated eviction or a jettisoned sheriff's sale were Socialist and radical in everything but name. People to whom Marx was a member of the comic quartet, listened without alarm and with mounting appreciation to tenets from Das Kapital expounded unambiguously and with rare illumination. For an eviction is the best of backgrounds for an economic lecture.

So it was only a question of time before workers would ask to have phrases like "new social order," "proletarian control," "workers' republic" and "class struggle" explained to them. Not because these phrases were novel to them. They were not. Many of them had heard them again and again from the lips

of Socialist speakers in past centuries. But they had remained phrases, mere buds of ideas frost-bitten somewhere in the aural chambers. They were a people trained by a hundred years of old party oratory to pin their faith to elegant sound rather than sound thought.

### One of Them

But Heimbach, they knew, was no mere speech-maker. He was one of them, ready at all times to risk his head with the boldest of them in baiting an officious sheriff or in describing the nether cosmos to landlords. And they knew also that many of those in the League who were most militant and most certain of what the League stood for and where it was going were members of the Socialist Party. If they were motivated and directed by these phrases they felt that they too wanted to know what they signified.

At this point I intrude a maxim: nothing can resist Socialism when advocated by Socialists who fight the battles of today as well as of tomorrow.

Certainly the Unemployed

League is not resisting it. Where it would have been impossible only a short time ago to mention Socialism without eliciting either a Bronx cheer or a peroration on Patriotism, today whenever Mark Starr of Brookwood Labor College mentions the word in his regular educational classes no one flickers an eyelash. The men's desire to acquire economic knowledge is significant. Where the League once had difficulty in mustering students for its classes, today the one difficulty is providing enough teachers. It has become necessary to start a class for the training of teachers who have been drafted from among the students of Comrade Starr.

### Towards Socialism

Undoubtedly all this points toward Socialism. The local party long ago recognized this and already regards the Unemployed League as Socialism on the Industrial Field, though the League is still strictly non-partisan and will remain so until its members decide otherwise. Meanwhile the League has voted to send delegates to the Unemployed League conference called by the Socialist Party in Reading and to the conference arranged by Clarence Senior, National Secretary of the Socialist Party, for national unemployed league organization in Washington.

We find that the impartial work of Socialists within the unemployed leagues will do more towards making workers class conscious than

a frankly propagandistic approach. Our work here would indicate that the present method of spreading Socialist knowledge in the wrong end of the stick and that education should follow, no prelude, contact with the workers. Finally, our experience with the League is one of the most eloquent arguments I know of for the so-called "American approach"—the advocacy of Socialism in terms indigenous to the soil, in words of one syllable, and more in explanation of what is happening than of what will happen.

## SOLOMON TO DEBATE DEMOCRATIC LEADER

ALLENTOWN, Pa.—The local

Socialists have arranged for a debate between Charles Solomon of New York and Samuel E. Rupp of this city. Mr. Rupp is one of the leaders of the bar in this state and was Democratic candidate for the U. S. Senate in the last campaign, coming within 175,000 votes of election against Senator Davis in a total of 2,500,000.

The subject of the debate will be "Capitalism or Socialism?" It will probably take place in the Jewish Community Center, Thursday evening, April 13.

# Workers and Farmers Unite

(Continued from Page Five)

operative enterprises which are steps to the attainment of the Co-operative Commonwealth.

8. Federal Government should accept responsibility for unemployment and tender suitable work or adequate maintenance.

How does the new movement hope to achieve its ends—to realize the eight-point program and eventually the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth itself?

The C.C.F. is made up of workers who know that if anything is to be done for them, they must do it themselves. They have found industrial organization useful in the past for protecting their interests. Now they find that, under the stress of modern conditions, industrial organization is not enough; political action is the only means of reorganizing society in such a way as to safeguard their interests. The Co-operative Commonwealth Federation is designed to promote cooperation between the member organizations and to correlate their political activities. It has been found best for each member organization to keep its own identity; farmers' organizations are especially fitted for working in the country districts; labor parties are adapted for city conditions. But both can cooperate to achieve a common end—the new social order.

### Trade Unions

Until comparatively recently Canadian workers have confined their activities almost entirely to the field of industrial organization. Trades unions came into being in Canada during the nineteenth century. They fought a hard fight to improve wages, hours and working conditions—a fight which became ever more intense as European settlers, with lower standards of living, poured into the country, and rapid industrialization took place. It was not until the opening years of the twentieth century that farming became sufficiently industrialized in its methods to render possible the formation of farmers' organizations. But large-scale agricultural production brought organization, and in the western provinces especially, farmers' organizations grew up steadily.

Neither farmers or industrial

workers took much interest in political action until after the War. They had contented themselves with sending occasional appeals to governments—federal and provincial. But conditions became more serious, and the appeals produced such negligible results that the farmers decided to go into politics themselves. In 1921 they sent some 65 members to the federal parliament. Lack of political experience and lack of understanding of the real issues involved caused the disintegration of this large group. Most of them went over to the Liberal party; about a dozen farmer members, mostly from Alberta, remained as a distinct group and now form the nucleus of the political wing of the farmer movement at Ottawa. Among this group is Canada's one woman member of parliament, Miss Agnes MacPhail, a farmer member from the province of Ontario.

### Labor Party Appears

At about the same time it was becoming evident to many of those in the labor movement that industrial organization was not enough. In 1921 two labor members of parliament appeared at Ottawa. One of these was J. S. Woodsworth from Winnipeg, who is now President of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation. There are now four labor members at Ottawa, but this figure gives no adequate idea of the growth of the political labor movement in this country. The crash of 1920 and the mounting tide of unemployment which it loosed upon industry has shown that the trades unions alone are insufficient to protect the workers' interests. Everywhere political labor organizations have been slowly gaining strength, in spite of opposition of all kinds. Canada's great distances and the scattered nature of her settlement make it exceedingly difficult to build up a strong labor or farm movement—especially when workers, both in city and country, are almost without funds.

But that movement is now being built up. It did not take long for the small group of farmers and the smaller group of labor men in the House of Commons at Ottawa to discover that they could cooperate upon practically every vital issue that arose. It remained for the

farmers' organizations and the political labor movement outside the House to make the same discovery.

### The Federation

The discovery came last summer and resulted in the formation of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation. The two old parties, the Liberals and the Conservatives, had done everything in their power to prevent the farmers from making common cause with the city workers. They had held that farmers were owners and had little in common with industrial workers who were employees. Of course that did not prevent them from working together to elect Liberals and Conservatives! But as the farmer kept sinking deeper and deeper into debt, his conviction grew that he was really in the same sort of position as that of the worker in industry. Both were dispossessed of their means of making a living.

And so, last summer, the industrial workers and the farmers of western Canada got together in conference. As a result, the Co-operative Commonwealth was brought into being. It is hard to say how great its influence in Canada's political and economic life may be. It has taken western Canada by storm and has penetrated deep into the province of Ontario. There are indications of its growing influence in Quebec and the Maritime provinces.

### Displaced Business Men

The depression has dealt severely, too, with business and professional people, and has made some of them realize that they, too, are members of the proletariat. Large numbers of them, who have never belonged to the labor movement, and who, indeed, have never taken any great interest in the labor movement, are lending their support to the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation. Support, too, has come through the influence of the League for Social Reconstruction, an organization corresponding closely with the L.I.D. in the United States.

The two old parties have nothing to offer except to await the return of prosperity. It would seem that the Canadian people are becoming alive to the necessity of being up and doing.



# Lest We Forget . . .

By Fannie M. Cohn  
Executive Secretary, Educational  
Department, International Ladies'  
Garment Workers' Union

THE dressmakers have been among those workers who have had to fight the hardest. It is their struggle that brings to mind the Triangle tragedy, when on a beautiful spring morning, 22 years ago today, March 25, 1911, in historic Washington Square, 146 young women perished before the eyes of thousands of people who were attracted by the cries of the victims and the flames that swallowed them. It is impossible for one who saw ever to forget the awful scene, when girls in their effort to escape the flames found their death by throwing themselves through the windows.

The thousands of dressmakers, cloakmakers and other members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union who followed the procession of mourning resolved that these 146 unprotected human beings sacrificed to greed should not have perished in vain. Workers who followed the burned and maimed bodies knew that there was only one way to prevent a repetition of such tragedies, a union strong to defend the workers in their daily struggles and to protect their very lives.

Workers in the Triangle factory had known that the doors were locked, that this was against the law, and that therein was grave danger, but they dared not complain to their employers for fear of being discharged. They knew the management, who had been ruthless in defeating their previous strike, kept the doors locked for fear of visits of union organizers.

## They Kept the Faith

The dressmakers kept the faith. An extensive organizing campaign was started. New York witnessed an impressive and unprecedented march in 1913. Workers employed on women's garments—dresses, shirtwaists, children's dresses, wrappers and kimonos, underwear—the bulk of whom were women, (many still children who, if society were not based on exploitation would still be in school), walked out on strike under the banner of the I.L.G.W.U., challenging the employers and swearing never to return until their unions were recognized. Such recognition was to thousands a guarantee that improvement in conditions exacted from the employers would be enforced, that they would have a measure of safety and industrial democracy in the shop.

The locked fire escapes that were largely responsible for the Triangle tragedy have finally been replaced to a large extent in ventilated shops. Through collective efforts of the union wages have been increased. Instead of unlimited working hours, for which our industry was notorious, the I.L.G.W.U. later established the five day, forty hour working week.

After the 1913 strike the shirtwaist makers' union Local 25, the forerunner of our present dressmakers' union Local 22, and Italian Dressmakers' Union, Local 22, became a powerful factor in industry with tens of thousands of members able to enter into collective agreement with an employers' association, a constructive force in society, and an inspiration to the entire labor movement.

Similarly, workers in other branches of our trade succeeded by means of strikes in establishing permanent organizations.

Of course the dressmakers did not achieve this recognition as a result of the 1913 strikes alone. The foundation had been laid by

## Twenty-Two Years After the Triangle Fire We Pause to Remember—A Strong Labor Movement the Best Monument to the Martyrs.

the "uprising of the twenty thousand"—the general strike of the shirtwaist makers in 1909, and the "Great Revolt," the general strike of the cloakmakers in 1910. The young women who then revolted against unbearable conditions surprised friend and foe with their determination and fearlessness. This strike convinced the public, inside and outside the labor movement, that women can fight, can make sacrifices once their imagination and sense of outrage against social injustice are stirred. The employers, remembering the courage and valor the dressmakers displayed during 1909, agreed to meet their demands in 1913 rather than incur again the losses such strikes involve.

### Skeptics Doubted

But skeptics doubted our permanency, for the bulk of the membership was composed of a transient element of young women. However, those of us who had confidence in the women were not impressed by these discouraging arguments. It was true at that time that the turnover of the membership in our women's locals was large. But this did not prevent the organization itself from becoming permanent, with a policy, a progressive tradition, and a social philosophy.

Every gain, from the simple union principle of collective bargaining to the achievements of later years, has been fought for by our International unflinchingly. Not a single gain has been registered which our members obtained without bitter struggle.

Soon after our International emerged from the "trenches" as a permanent militant organization, with working hours in our trades considerably reduced, we began to plan educational and social activities for our members. As a result the I.L.G.W.U. has the distinction of being a pioneer in the workers' education movement, in which the dressmakers have played a great part. The I.L.G.W.U. was the first International union to create a permanent educational department, which it did because it was convinced that the aspirations of the workers can be realized only through their own efforts in the economic, political, and educational fields. The department was built on the conviction that while organization gives workers power, education gives them ability to use that power intelligently and effectively, and social activities develop group friendship and solidarity. Our International did not confine educational activities to its members alone, but cooperated with other labor organizations to develop a dynamic workers' educational movement.

We decided that our concern with the health of our workers was not to be confined to the improvement of shop conditions alone. The result was the establishment of our Union Health Center and Dental Clinic, offering our members medical and dental service at minimum cost, and preventive measures in the form of health education. Also we established our Unity House in the Pocono Mountains, where men and women go for new inspiration and courage.

The Depression Our activities have been made difficult during the present depression, which has relentlessly wiped out many of our hard earned standards. The economic and industrial conditions in which our industries find themselves even in ordinary times lend themselves to ex-

ploitation and uncertainty; and these are aggravated now. The sweatshop, which our Union once abolished, has reappeared.

The sweatshop is a condition, in which workers have to slave under the speedup system for a miserable wage. It is now a new monster that we have to fight, and fight we can and win, if we are undismayed and our ranks are united.

No longer does the argument of the impermanency of the woman worker hold good. (Many of the women workers who marry remain in the shop.) The American born children of the dressmakers and cloakmakers will be bound to become shopworkers. We are now experiencing a development toward a permanent working class both of men and women. We will win our struggles through the united efforts of the dressmakers, cloakmakers, and other groups in our Union inspired by a solidarity of

all for one and one for all.

This new challenge should call forth within us renewed courage, determination, and confidence in ourselves. We must not forget the Triangle tragedy. We will take up the struggle again, to place our industry on a firmer foundation that will give the tens of thousands of workers and their families a secure livelihood, in accordance with civilized conditions.

We will put the same vigor into it that made the dressmakers famous the world over for their struggles in abolishing the dark, unsanitary, disease-breeding shops—struggles which have gone down as an inspiring chapter of labor history in the United States. Through its own efforts, never shrinking before any sacrifices, our I.L.G.W.U. succeeded in the past not only in liberating our members from sweatshop conditions, but also in abolishing autocratic management in the shops, as far as is possible under our present form of society.

### For a Workers' World

While we fought our battles for immediate gains, for better phy-

sical conditions and a program of social legislation including unemployment insurance, old age pension, maternity benefits, and health insurance, we have at the same time had the ideal of a classless world, a place in which the happiness of all should be the goal, not the comforts of a few.

The United States will never be the same country it was when it emerges from this depression. The workers who learn their lesson during this crisis will demand that their interests be protected, and that measures be adopted that will insure that their income will not be interrupted.

The best memorial for our martyrs, the Triangle victims, and those others who have sacrificed their lives and health in their efforts to build our Union, is a resolve that our lifetime shall see the workers more strongly united in both the economic and the political fields, and that we shall have a workers' education movement that will create a new environment to lend itself to fundamental political and economic change.

## Labor Committee Notes

LOCAL 137, Sheet Metal Workers, was successful in concluding an agreement with the Electric Sign Manufacturers' Association of New York, which employs 300 members of that union, for a 40-hour work week at the same wage of \$12 per day, double time for overtime, division of work in slack season, and members hired through the local union office. It also calls for an Adjustment Board composed of representatives of the union and the Association to adjust the evils existing in the trade. This, however, does not stop the union from calling a stoppage in case of non-union conditions on job or in shop. The representatives of the union, in drawing up this agreement, were headed by Charles Whitcomb, International organizer; Lewis Siskin, business representative; Max Rosen, secretary, and Milton Graf.

Typographical Union No. 6 is continuing its campaign for the union label on all printed matter issued by the students of the colleges, high schools, and public schools of New York City. Some 700 schools have been covered by 600 unemployed members in pushing this work along. Members of the Socialist Party and the Y.P.S.L. are cooperating with the special committee of the union. The Teachers' Union has voted support.

The Building Trades Council of Greater New York has begun a campaign for immediate inauguration of the sixty million dollar housing program for New York. In a statement issued by the Council's Housing Committee, a demand to put a majority of its members to work was made. The statement continues that most of its members have been idle for the better part of the past three years. Many of them are destitute. Al Day is chairman of the committee.

## THE SOCIALIST AND LABOR CONFERENCE

The Socialist and Labor Conference on Unemployment Insurance, which represents trade unions, Workmen's Circles, Socialist branches and other organizations of workers, is in need of funds to carry on the work. Another conference will be held soon and delegates will be notified of the time and place of meeting.

In the meantime, financial contributions may be sent to the Labor Committee, Joseph Tuvim, 7 East 15th Street, New York City. Organizations and individuals are urged to act on this without delay.

The Sheet Metal Workers' State Council, through President John LeVan of Westchester County, has gone on record opposing a bill introduced by Senator Mastick and Assemblyman Pratt to amend the education law in relation to plans and specifications for construction of public school buildings. The State Federation of Labor is also opposed to this bill. The present law calls for thirty cubic feet of air change per minute. The bill introduced would eliminate these requirements and have the law read "proper ventilation." Should this bill be passed, it would throw a great many sheet metal workers out of work and at the same time leave the way open for improper ventilation in the public schools.

The Central Labor Union of Philadelphia, by an almost unanimous vote, adopted the resolution introduced by the Hosiery Workers' Union calling on the American Federation of Labor to order a general strike for the 30-hour week. The resolution will be sent to other central and state bodies for similar action.

## LABOR CHATAUQUA

Brookwood Labor College students and staff are finishing up their year's work by taking workers' education on tour to unemployed leagues and labor organizations and groups in New Jersey and Pennsylvania the second half of April.

"The Starvation Army," for instance, portrays down-and-out unemployed workers regaining their self-respect when they organize to exercise collective power. "Gimble Sprockets" shows how the worker gets it in the neck in this machine age.

The Battle Songs of Labor include songs that have come out of labor situations such as "Bread and Roses" from the Lawrence, Mass., textile strike, "The West Virginia Hills" and "The Marion Massacre" from the South. Mimeographed song sheets will be distributed so the audience can sing labor songs, too.

The "troupe" will include ten or twelve students and teachers. If local people will put them up overnight, their expenses will be very small. They use simple stage settings, so elaborate theatre equipment is not needed. Even a piano, while acceptable, is not necessary, so hall rent will not be a large item.

## Sales Pool Control Urged by Coal Union

WASHINGTON.—A renewal of efforts by the United Mine Workers to obtain Federal regulations of the bituminous coal industry following the Supreme Court's decision in the Appalachian Coals case was indicated in a union statement.

"Regulatory legislation is vastly more necessary now than ever before," the statement said. "A careful study of the Appalachian coal scheme discloses that it is merely a device wholly beneficial to coal operators and to no one else."

"The interests of the public and of the hundreds of thousands of miners are wholly ignored in the Appalachian Coals arrangements. It affords no protection to the public in the price of coal, but leaves the operators free to charge any price they please."

"Appalachian Coals is a union of coal companies who refuse to permit their employees to join a union of their own. They not only propose to control the price of coal, but they also propose to continue to pay starvation wages to their employees."

## LABOR COMMITTEE'S WORK IS APPROVED

FOR about five months Socialist Party members who are also members of trade unions have been meeting frequently on Saturday afternoons discussing relations between the Socialist Party and the trade unions, the work of the Labor Committee of the Party, and problems and issues growing out of such relationships.

Probably in no other period has such educational work on this matter been done in the Party on such a thorough scale. Many points of view were heard and last Saturday Joseph Tuvim, upon request, presented a report of the activities of the committee for a year. The resolution below was then adopted by all but two votes:

"Resolved, that we congratulate the Committee on Labor for the good work it has accomplished in the course of the last year in the direction of establishing a good understanding between the Socialist Party and the trade unions in this city, and particularly in successfully gathering large conferences of delegates from numerous labor organizations for action on the question of unemployment. We earnestly hope that work will be continued on similar lines through the coming year, to counteract all disruptive influences and promote joint action wherever possible by the political and the economic organizations of the working class."







## Profiles Weitling

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In his wanderings Weitling wrote  
three books of wide influence and  
did much to crystallize the muddled  
Socialist thinking of the time.  
His first, secretly printed on a re-  
volutionary press in Paris in 1838,  
was *Die Menschheit wie sie ist*  
and *wie sie sein sollte* ("Humanity  
as It Is and as It Should Be");  
followed by "The Guarantees of  
Harmony and Freedom" (1842), and  
"Gospel of a Poor Sinner" (1846).  
His program was a federation of  
all the families of the world with  
leaders chosen by acclamation,  
under which all goods should be  
shared according to the people's  
needs.

Persecuted by the governments  
of many European countries, Wei-  
tling came to the United States in  
1847 upon the invitation of a group  
of German Free Soilers, to assume  
the editorship of the *Volks-  
tribun*. But the paper had sus-  
pended before he arrived; a year  
later he heard the rumblings of  
revolution in Europe, and he left  
to participate in them. But by the  
time he was able to get back to  
Europe they were over, and re-  
action reigned supreme. He there-  
upon returned to the United States  
in 1850, where he remained until  
the end of his life.

For a few years he was inces-  
santly, feverishly active. He edited  
*Republik der Arbeiter* in New  
York, which had as its subtitle,  
"Central organ for the propaganda  
of the brotherhood of toilers." He  
organized an *Arbeiterbund*, and  
his propaganda tours took him  
into every part of the country. He  
organized a colony in Clayton  
County, Iowa, called Communia,  
that continued as one of the few  
surviving collectives until the fall  
of 1932.

Weitling organized a Central  
Committee of Trade Unions in  
New York, and the movement  
spread into many parts of the  
country and attracted many people  
not Germans. Even Negro workers

By Joseph E. Cohen

## Three-Ring Circus is On; But How About Human Welfare?

A Merry Time Is Expected When Likker Begins to  
Flow for Parched Prohibitionists — But What  
Really Will Happen?

WITH its three rings the capitalist circus is back in town.  
It tried to steal the public from the Inauguration at Washing-  
ton by throwing a gas bomb in the shape of a financial panic.  
When the holiday was over the "solid" banks had some new  
money in place of gold coin and gold certificates. The "shaky"  
banks reeled a little nearer to collapse.

For a while there was talk of  
now parade as Progressive Repub-  
licans saving the depositors. Looked at  
in a humane way they are innocent  
victims, taking too seriously the  
propaganda to have confidence in  
the banks. Now there is silence.  
The helpless passengers are kept  
from the lifeboats. The poorer  
they are the more certain are the  
men, women and children of going  
down with the sinking ship.

Before all else, that is what this  
depression has been doing. In the  
most brutal struggle for survival  
the weak and lowly go under first.

were drawn to his support by  
his favorite idea of a labor-  
exchange bank. Central labor or-  
ganizations were formed, and a  
national federation was called, the  
first general labor convention in  
this country having been held  
under his influence.

Then, about 1852, he seemed to  
lose interest in his work. He had  
worked incessantly for over 20  
years; he had spoken thousands of  
times, and had been persecuted and  
exiled by many governments. He  
was burned out.

He began to devote himself  
to invention, he wrote a book on  
astronomy in which he claimed  
greater discoveries than Newton,  
he developed a persecution mania.

He secured a civil service job in  
the immigration bureau in New  
York, and quit all agitation. He  
never joined the New York section  
of the International (although he  
approved of it) and he was com-  
pletely forgotten by the movement.

In 1871 the New York sections  
of the International planned a  
mass meeting to pledge the  
comradely solidarity of German  
and French workers despite the  
butchery organized by their gov-  
ernments. Someone remembered  
that Wilhelm Weitling was still  
alive; he was invited to speak, and  
on January 22, 1871, he made his  
last public appearance. And three  
days later he was dead.

(Recent week: Albert Brisbane.)

### REBEL ARTS ACTIVE

A house-warming at its new  
headquarters, featured by a sym-  
posium on "Ivory Towers and Bar-  
ricades"; the launching of a new  
Socialist cultural magazine, a May  
Day issue to be out April 20; the  
formation of a musical group, and  
the holding of an international  
bazaar in conjunction with the Wo-  
men's Section of the Socialist Par-  
ty in order to raise funds, are all  
on the program of Rebel Arts for  
the next few weeks. Rebel Arts  
is the organization of artists in all  
fields affiliated with or sympathetic  
to the Socialist movement.

The house-warming will take  
place at headquarters, 119 East  
18th St., Friday, March 31, at 8:30  
p. m. Among the speakers so far  
listed are Samuel A. Dewitt and  
Dr. Walter E. Peck.

Socialists in the field of the arts  
—graphic, dance theatre, writing  
and camera—are urged to send in  
their names. All sympathizers are  
asked to get subscriptions and to  
send in contributions for the maga-  
zine, at \$1 a year.

And the government is too busy  
elsewhere to serve as a Red Cross.

#### A Bad Gate

Meanwhile the capitalist circus  
was performing to a very bad gate.  
The Class I railroads of the coun-  
try report their recent earnings  
as less than 1 per cent. Evidently  
they bring no wool to pay back  
the Reconstruction Finance Corpo-  
ration loans.

Then ballyhoo blares loud and  
strong in the stock market. Up go  
shares, thanks to artificial gas, the  
balloons trying to waltz around  
the faintest breath of air to escape  
immediate puncturing.

And the administration is doing  
a two-fisted job of smashing wages  
of Federal employees with one  
hand and doling out relief with the  
other.

With beer and wine soon to flow  
freely for parched prohibitionists  
—if excitement alone is being  
craved, then a merry time should  
be had by all.

It may be funny to be fooled.  
But it is no magic.

Puffing up farm prices do not  
help city toilers. Unemployed  
millions cannot be stuffed into  
forest camps meant to care for  
thousands. Structural iron work-  
ers, shoemakers, garment makers,  
printers and railroaders cannot  
turn woodmen. Such "public  
works" is a long distance from  
home.

When the legerdemain is over,  
the same rabbits will come out of  
the hat as went in. When all its  
pranks are known, even the circus  
will go broke.

#### There's No Short Cut

Perhaps there is no short cut to  
save the people from capitalism.  
Made-to-measure plans cannot be  
put into effect over night. But that  
is no reason for shoving genuine  
reconstruction ideas a great way  
off. A start must be made.

Our government does not have  
to keep its feet in the sawdust of  
the circus. And until it steps out  
even the banks will remain shaky.  
For with nothing coming in  
through production, and a steady  
stream of deposits going out for  
consumption, it may be a case of:  
"Another such bank holiday and  
we are undone!"

The administration will have to  
start on its own. Industrial better-  
ment means jobs for all, higher  
wages, more spending power. The  
government cannot do everything.  
But to the extent it pours Federal  
funds into industry it can require  
its own terms. That is the only  
dictatorship which will rescue the  
country from the catastrophe  
which is now capitalism.

This may be too good to be tried  
at once. After all, it is not a  
Socialist administration. Far from  
it. And many short cuts will be  
risked, because that is actually the  
long road around. But values will  
not rise, work will not jump, and  
wealth will not be created by  
magic.

Only labor can perform the  
miracle.

Until labor steps into the scene  
there may be charity bread and  
three-ringed circuses. But it will  
be miles from the real show.

### THE CHATTERBOX

**Fear — Fear — Fear, Says Our  
F.D.R., But Then He Uses Fear,  
Too; and A Sonnet to the Banks**

By S. A. DeWitt

#### BANK HOLIDAY

*THAT day of fear when men stood trembling white  
Before the houses where their monies lay,  
We walked a road the sun had paved with light. . . .  
We walked and sang, and had soft words to say.*

*For all the barren circumstance of March  
We knew of treasures hidden in the earth. . . .  
We heard the strong wind mating with a larch;  
We looked on budlings rounding into birth. . . .*

*Here were envaulted riches none could hide  
Or close by edict, or impound by law. . . .  
And while men stood below in dread and cried  
For their possessions, just a breath of thaw*

*On stream and pond had broken winter's hold,  
And pallid lead turned into laughing gold. . . .*

IN the merrie times when Lovelace and Suckling sang,  
and Will Shakespeare sonneted his dark lady, it might  
have been conscience that made cowards of us all. In these  
days when Eddie Cantor does the yodeling, and dark ladies  
are blued and hot-cha-ed somewhere in Harlem by tanked-up  
gentlemen of the press, it's just plain capitalism that makes  
'fraid-cats of us all. And we have the word of none other  
than the President of these United States for authority. . . .

"We have no enemy but fear," he confided to us the day  
he closed the banks and eased us off the gold standard. It  
took the likes of him fifty years to discover what rabid-eyed,  
garrulous enemies of law, order and the institutions of the  
land like us soapboxing Socialists had been chattering to  
dogs, policemen and blinking lamp-posts for the same half  
century.

Of course he only had in mind his fellow bank depositors  
who had gone stampeding mad into the money houses to  
grab up and carry away their "hard-earned dough. . . ." He  
couldn't have thought of the moneyless poor. . . . At least he  
knew that the vast majority of his fellow-citizens had nothing  
to fear from bank closings. They had really nothing at all  
to lose by now. . . . Even their old-time jobs at slaving for  
the bosses were gone. . . .

And what a psychologist he proved to be, when he em-  
ployed that same "eney," fear, to drive the hoarding, grabby,  
money guys back to the same banks with their gold and  
currency. . . . "Uncle Sam will get you if you don't watch  
out . . . he'll fine you, he'll put you in jail . . . ooooh!"

Fear, fear, fear . . . for the rich man and the poor. . . .  
Always a boogie-man of poverty, hunger and dirt at our  
heels. . . . From infancy to our graves, in the nursery room  
of the mansion, and in the bedroom of the tenement the same  
shadow, the same dreadful ghost . . . and in a land of  
plenty. . . . Rich man, poor man . . . this system makes  
cowards out of you. . . . Get rid of it. To paraphrase Wilde's  
lines in the "Ballad of Reading Gaol," it slays the rich and  
slays the poor . . . a monstrous parricide. . . . Only Socialism  
will lay the ghost low, and make free, brave happy folks  
of us all. . . .

WHILE the desperate monarchists and industrial captains  
of Germany are waving the cross-eyed Hitler scarecrow  
at the carrion crows who have been picking her bones clean,  
while Mussolini puffs and puffs, threatening to blow the  
European house down, while the Polish corridor is all a-buzz  
with insidious whisperings of conflict, and while MacDonald  
the Magnificent caroms about the billiard table of Europe  
in search of contacts for peace when there can be no peace,  
as well he ought to know, I have been strangely at events  
with the world to-day. Even the palpable rape of China by  
the lustful little Jap, while the League of Nation scowls,  
and the Soviet Bear growls, leaves me unperturbed. . . . I  
walked with the March wind last night, right through Kis-  
sena Park, and he told me many soothing secrets. . . . I  
promised him on the word of a poet not to reveal a thing he  
said. I will be technically faithful to my pledge. . . .

But this I feel free to convey to you. Men have solved  
many, many troublous problems. They have harnessed nature,  
transmuted dross into dynamics, shortened distances of  
months into hours, conquered scourge and plaguey visitation,  
swamp and mountain range, yea, much that lay under the  
sea, in the earth, within the flesh, and inside of the brain. . . .  
Only their own life on earth with its meaning for happiness,  
they have left unsolved. Shamefully so.

And if disaster is imminent, then let it come complete.  
Since in the eternal of justice, by such means as we live,  
we perish also. . . .

For all of our lettered wisdom, stupidity is universal. For  
all of our wealth, cupidity and greed ravage the strong and  
the weak alike. We have learned to speed through space,  
and have lost our vision of the static beauty all around us.  
We have learned to make light with wires and glass vacuums,  
and have ceased to wonder at the sunlight. We have grown  
soft with idleness, enforced or by choice, and neither flesh  
nor spirit responds to the call of health from the everlasting  
hills and fields. . . . We are becoming dead to song, to beauty,  
and to faith. Only a few remain who see and know how life  
might be made a feast of loveliness and plenty. . . . It is sad  
only, that these too may be engulfed by the ensuing holocaust.

"I'll be waiting here for you and yours when the world  
is reborn," said the March wind. This much I dare to di-  
vulge.



## NEW LEADER FORUM

EDUARD BERNSTEIN

By Irving Brown

I wish to take the opportunity of answering Gus Tyler's objection to what constituted a very small fraction of my letter concerning Eduard Bernstein's role. His letter centers around one point, that Bernstein saw the publication in "Vorwaerts" and offered no objection. Thus, Tyler shows his ignorance of the whole case, since Engels voiced his objections very pointedly. For the education of Comrade Tyler and all those who object to the taking of Bernstein's name in vain, the following is in place:

1. In the "Neue Zeit," XXVII, 1, there appeared an article by Karl Kautsky on the publication of Engels' introduction.

2. Later, the article re-appeared in Kautsky's "Der Weg zur Macht," pp. 41-43 (in the English edition these pages were omitted).

3. In the Kautsky article there appeared Engels' following letter to Kautsky, dated April 1, 1895: "To my astonishment I notice in the 'Vorwaerts' today an extract reprinted without my previous knowledge and distorted in such a manner that I stand there as a peaceable worshipper of legality at any price." (Note my emphasis.—I. B.)

In the light of the Engels' letter, the main prop of Tyler's contention is withdrawn, resulting in the substantiation of my original point concerning Bernstein's tampering.

Since Tyler has merely objected to this secondary point about Bernstein I take it that he is in full agreement with the bulk of my original letter which called for a complete repudiation of Revisionism.

As for the "smart" and not so subtle charge of Communist intolerant stupidity" which Tyler attributes to those who accuse Bernstein of tampering, my answer is that in the light of Engels' letter the calibre of my company far surpasses that of the S.L.P. crowd with their rigidity and dogmatism. To remedy such a situation and in order to provide those with information that will prevent such inaccurate accusations as Tyler has made, I recommend S. Chang's "Marxian Theory of State." Comrade Tyler should especially take notice of this book.

## REPLY TO BROWN

By Gus Tyler

I thank Comrade Brown for his suggested collateral reading. I have, however, already read Chang's book—also other books.

Comrade Brown's quotation from Engels' letter is correct. It has two faults. It is incomplete and it has nothing to do with the case.

In my letter I said, "Berlin 'Vorwaerts' on March 6, 1895, published the introduction to 'Class Struggles in France.'" I further stated that "Engels himself saw the 'Introduction' as it appeared in the 'Vorwaerts' publication. . . . He did not object."

Comrade Brown states that he did object. But to what? Not to the "Vorwaerts" publication of "Class Struggles in France" plus the March 6 "Introduction" but to extracts appearing in the "Vorwaerts." Comrade Brown's confusion arises from the fact that he can not distinguish between a book published by the "Vorwaerts" publishing house and a series of extracts appearing in the "Vorwaerts" as a periodical.

Moreover, in the same letter quoted by Comrade Brown, Engels states: "The more pleased I am that now the whole appears in the 'Neue Zeit' so that this shameful impression is obliterated." This

WHOLE which Engels supervised in editing matches letter for letter and comma for comma the March 6 "Introduction" issued in book form by the "Vorwaerts." There is only one difference. The reprint in the "Neue Zeit" gives 1775 as the date for the Mecklenburg constitution instead of 1755. The latter date is correct.

Lastly, if Comrade Brown had read the sentence following that already quoted from the Engels letter he would not have fallen into his silly error, for there Engels specifically refers not to Bernstein but to "Liebknecht . . . and also those, whoever they may be, that gave him the opportunity to distort my meaning." How Comrade Brown manages to drag Bernstein into this affair is beyond comprehension since Bernstein was not busy doing editorial work in Germany but was in England up to 1900.

Comrade Brown believes that "in the light of Engels' letter, the calibre of my company far surpasses that of the S.L.P. crowd." This is scarcely sensible, since it was the S.L.P. which made this letter popular in the United States. The only difference between the S.L.P. and Comrade Brown's "crowd" is that the former quote the entire letter and apply it to the proper publication.

Another letter was received on this controversy, but with the publication of these letters the discussion is closed.—Editor.

## AN ILL OLD-TIMER

By Donald Reiff

James Scanlon, an old-timer and active party worker, formerly connected with the Harlem Forum and lately of the Washington Heights Branch, has for a number of years been seriously ill. He has been confined in the Home for Incurables at 182nd St. and 3rd Ave., for the past few months.

It is an exceedingly lonesome and miserable existence for a person to be lying in bed at an institution, perhaps never to be active in his former pursuits again, and Comrade Scanlon would be very glad to have any of the comrades, especially his former friends and associates, visit him or at least write him a letter now and then.

## HENDERSON'S BOOK

We are pleased to inform our readers that the first edition of 5,000 copies of "The Case for Socialism" has been sold out and we printed a second edition of 10,000 copies. At the end of the book we have added two pages, "Why the Socialist Party," by Morris Hillquit.

On account of having the type set we will sell the book in quantities of 30 or more at 12½ cents per copy F.O.B. Los Angeles.

Levin & Weisenberg,  
540 Wilcox Building,  
Los Angeles, Calif.

## Unemployed Organize

SUDAN, Texas.—At a meeting of some forty unemployed men an organization to be known as the Unemployed Work League was organized.

The purpose is to secure help in the way of an exchange of work for what the employer may have to spare in the way of corn, flour, pork, beef or anything that the employee can use in exchange for his labor. In cases of emergency the committee appointed is to render temporary relief in the way of supplies.

A bulletin will be posted at the Sudan Produce from which farmers or anyone having work or wanting work may post their wants. Where it is desired, the Sudan News will run an exchange column, in which parties may list their wants.

## THE BRAY of THE WEEK



## The Depression Busters Who Sing Our Beloved Land Back to Prosperity

It is a great week in the history of the nation, one that will not soon be forgotten. The "depression busters" quartet, which left New York on Groundhog Day for a tour of the South to dispel gloom, announced on its return that it had "opened the banks, got beer back, and now we are going to start the wheels of industry and get the birds out of their nests in the stacks of the Mahoning Valley."

James MacFarlane, former State Senator of West Virginia, spokesman for the quartet, said they would leave again in about ten days for a three-months tour of Middle West, Southwest and Pacific Coast States.

"So far," Mr. MacFarlane said, "our success has been far beyond our expectations in bringing cheer, laughter and happiness to the people in the small towns. We think the people are 100 per cent behind our new President, and are cooperating in every way. I never saw such cohesion of spirit. They are back of him, I tell you."

## Socialism Marches Forward in Puerto Rico

By Henry J. Cox

NOWHERE under the Stars and Stripes is Socialism making so great an advance as in Puerto Rico. The splendid victory of the workers in electing Santiago Iglesias, the founder of the Island Socialist Party and Labor Movement, as Resident Commissioner to Congress, as well as seven Senators out of nineteen and thirteen out of thirty-nine members of the Assembly of the Insular Government, in addition to about a dozen mayors, including Blas Oliveras, Mayor of Ponce, and many other officials, is a lesson of dogged determination of the workers to be free, which the Socialists of the States may well emulate.

The Socialist Party has 10,000 enrolled members and 25,000 active sympathizers. The official coalition vote for Comrade Iglesias was Union Republican 110,794 and Socialist 97,438; total 208,232 as against 170,168 for the "Liberal"

In a recent delightful visit to the Island I was deeply impressed by the intelligent, unselfish and courageous leaders of our movement.

An outstanding figure is Prudencio Rivera Martinez, Commissioner of Labor of the whole Island, appointed by Theodore Roosevelt, former governor, in 1931. With his efficient Assistant Commissioner, William D. Lopez, they direct two hundred clerks and guard the rights of the workers. Only the beggarly wages paid under the "divine rights of Capital" precludes a happier existence for the workers.

Cigar makers receive \$6 to \$8 per week, while women and girls in the embroidery trades get from

## Tribute to Karl Marx Paid in Great Britain

LONDON.—The fiftieth anniversary of the death of Karl Marx was commemorated at the National Trade Union Club on March 4th under the auspices of the National Council of Labor Colleges, and in the presence of numerous leaders of the labor movement. The principal trade unions were mostly represented by their presidents and secretaries, while messages had been received from a number of absentees, including George Lansbury, chairman of the Parliamentary Labor Party, whose message was cheered. Jean Longuet, grandson of Marx and a Socialist deputy in the French Chamber, was the principal guest.

The thoughts of those present at this celebration in the country in which Marx spent half of his life were dominated by the critical situation in Germany, where he was born and laid the foundations of his work. George Hicks, who was in the chair recalled that a large collection of Marx's manuscripts is housed in the headquarters of the German Social-Democratic Party, and expressed the hope that they would be safe there.

Professor Harold J. Laski spoke of the importance of Marx for the British Labor Movement. Marx, he said, was numbered along with Galileo, Darwin and Newton as one of the great liberators of mankind through thought. Was it not time the Labor Party became a Marxian Party? It was lamentable that no English translation was available of such documents as the Marx-Engels correspondence, which was so essential for the understanding of the origin of Marxist thought and action. Socialists in England should learn to live in the spirit of Marx, the spirit which triumphed

in the dockers' strike of 1880.

In the other speeches which followed the address given by Longuet in English, references were repeatedly made by Marx's fate in England, which was summed up by Herbert Morrison in his statement that he personally had a great respect for Marx's doctrines, although it had been the fashion to neglect them in Great Britain. When Longuet left the enthusiastic gathering his departure was celebrated by the singing of the "Red Flag."

An exhibition to commemorate Marx is being held at Transport House, headquarters of the British Labor Party. It includes exhibits depicting the associations of Marx with the various working class movements in Great Britain.

A deputation from the Labor and Socialist International laid a wreath on the grave of Karl Marx in Highgate Cemetery March 14. The wreath was decorated with red ribbons and bore the inscription: "The Labor and Socialist International—To Karl Marx, the Founder and Mentor of the First International." The deputation was headed by the British members of the Executive of the Labor and Socialist International, Joseph Compton, International Secretary of the Labor Party.

## For Socialist Teachers

THE establishment of a training class for Socialist teachers under the guidance of Dr. Alexander Fichandler, well known educator, and a comprehensive plan for Socialist schools next year, were discussed recently at the conference of teachers in these schools held at the People House. The training class will start just after Labor Day, and those at present on the list of teachers, as well as others wishing to participate in the work of youth education, will be invited to attend.

Work in the schools is carried on by the party's committee on Youth Education, with Samuel H. Friedman as chairman and Etta Meyer as secretary. This year the committee has been conducting a series of centers, with the cooperation of the branches in most cases, in Brooklyn, Manhattan and the Bronx. (See box on party news page for list of centers.)

The Committee on Youth Activities elected by the City Convention has been working on a plan for making the schools, as well as other youth activities, an integral part of the party's functioning. It is planning a program whereby sessions will start the Sunday after Election Day and will be actively forwarded by the Executive Committee and party branches. This should avoid a situation whereby lack of cooperation by branches—as has been the case in the Bronx—renders abortive the work of the schools and of the teachers who are willing to give up their Sundays for the work.

The conference listened to reports from active teachers on difficulties encountered and obstacles overcome. Janet Friedberg and Clarence Greenberg reported on the Bronx situation; Al Meyers, Pugh Press, Viola Levenson, Etta Meyers and Sara Rosenberg on junior classes in Brooklyn; and Friedman on senior classes in two boroughs. Plans for curriculum, and extra-curricular activities were outlined.

THE MAY DAY EDITION OF THE NEW LEADER WILL BE FILLED WITH SPLENDID PROPAGANDA AND EDUCATIONAL MATERIAL. IT WILL BE AN IDEAL NUMBER TO SELL AT YOUR MAY DAY MEETINGS. PLACE YOUR ORDER NOW.

## Tammany Arithmetic

In nine election districts of the 4th Assembly District, Tammany stole 5,263 votes for its candidates, of which 2,168 were taken from Socialists, the official recount shows. Mayor O'Brien was the favorite in the vote padding, getting twice the advantage President Roosevelt received. Socialists were the largest losers, then Communists and finally Republicans.



# Party Backs Continental Congress

**MILWAUKEE.**—The Organization Committee of the Socialist Party meeting here voted full cooperation with farmer, labor and progressive groups in the holding of a "Continental Congress" of the forty-eight states in Washington, May 6th and 7th. The action was taken on receipt of the call for a Continental Congress for Economic Reconstruction signed by labor, farm and progressive leaders of the nation.

The members of the Committee include Daniel W. Hoan, Mayor of Milwaukee; Leo Krzycki, member of the General Executive Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and Powers Hapgood. The Committee summoned sub-divisions of the party immediately to set in motion local campaigns to send delegations and to create popular support for the undertaking. The manifesto follows:

"To all Locals of the Socialist Party of America:

"The collapse of the financial structure of the nation and the three-year breakdown of industry has plunged the nation into its greatest crisis since we entered the war. The frantic and planless efforts of our elected officials in the nation and in the states promise little or no relief to working people. They have been trapped in the collapse of a vicious circle of industrial exploitation, financial racketeering, and political duplicity.

"If the farmers and city workers are to win immediate relief and a correction of the abuses which led to our present chaos, they must take matters into their own hands. The President of the United States and the Congress must be made to feel the pressure of a determined and enlightened movement of the masses.

"The Socialist Party of America therefore welcomes the calling of a new Continental Congress at this time. In the same spirit in which our revolutionary forbears waged a victorious campaign for political freedom, we must today take steps leading to a greater revolution—an economic revolution which will insure the realization of our right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

"We urge every local and each member of the Socialist Party of America to foster in every way possible the support of a mass fol-

## LECTURE NOTES

**THE** Cooper Union lectures of the People's Institute for the coming week, are as follows: Mar. 24, Professor Richard McKeon, "Spinoza and Spinozism." Mar. 25, Professor Harry A. Overstreet, "How Far Can We Determine Our Own Social Destiny?" Mar. 26, Professor Mortimer J. Adler, "The Nature of the Organism: Machine or Pragmatism." Lectures start at 8.

Prof. H. W. L. Dana, who toured Russia in the company of Bernard Shaw, will lecture on "Drama and Movies in Soviet Russia," in Pythian Temple, 135 W. 70th St., Mar. 26, at 8.

"Division of Income" will be the subject of the lecture by Scott Nearing, Mar. 29, at 8, in Burnside Manor, 85 W. Burnside Ave., (near University Ave.) Bronx.

Marvin Lowenthal will lecture on "How the French Outwit the Depression," at the Community Forum, 550 W. 110th St., Sunday, at 8. The subject of the lecture by John Haynes Holmes at the service in Town Hall is, "Cavalcade" and "Design for Living." Noel Coward Looks at Our World."

Dr. Samuel B. Schmalhausen will lecture on "Psychoanalysis and Human Nature" under the auspices of The Group, in the Auditorium, 150 W. 85th St., Tuesday, Mar. 28, at 8:30.

A Luncheon-Symposium of the Bronx Free Fellowship will be held at Rosoff's Restaurant, 147 West 43rd Street, Saturday, March 25, at 1. Subject, "Is Fusion the Way Out for New York City?" Speakers: Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Archie O. Dawson, President of the Young Republican Club of New York; Louis A. Cuvillier, Democratic Asst. Rev. Leon Rosser Land, Leader of the Fellowship, will preside.

Following for the Continental Congress which is to meet in Washington on May 6th and 7th."

## CALIFORNIA

**Fresno.**—The Socialist Federation of the San Joaquin Valley will hold a meeting here April 2. Locals will send delegates. The business meeting will be held in Workmen's Circle Hall, at 1 p. m. At 2:30 p. m. there will be a mass meeting in Courthouse Park, at which Frank Crosswaith will speak.

**Porterville.**—Socialists in and near Porterville met Sunday, March 26, to organize a Socialist local. Speakers were Raymond W. Henderson and Samuel S. White, chairman and secretary, respectively, of the Socialist Federation of the San Joaquin Valley.

**Marin County.**—Local Marin County lost a loyal member and the Socialist cause a staunch supporter

## New Britain Socialists Fight Fake "Economy"

**NEW BRITAIN.**—As the number of unemployed in this city is increasing, with more people applying unsuccessfully for relief, an attack is being made upon the public schools. Twenty teachers have been discharged in the name of "economy," while the salaries of all others have been cut.

The Socialist Party is planning to contest the local elections next month with a full ticket of school committeemen, councilmen and aldermen. Outdoor campaigning begins this week.

## Penna. Socialists Plan Jobless Organization

**READING, Pa.**—More than 200 delegates from twelve Pennsylvania counties met in Reading at the call of the Socialist State Committee to consider what part the Socialist Party should seek to play in the fast-developing organization of the unemployed.

The conference adopted a resolution calling for the active participation of all Socialist Party members in the organization of the jobless.

Expressions of dissatisfaction with trade unions and their attitude toward the unemployed brought sharp warnings from Chairman George Rhodes of the Federated Trades Council of Reading and from Arthur G. McDowell, industrial director of the Young People's Socialist League. Joint councils of the unemployed and other labor bodies should be formed, they urged.

The conference opposed the Pinchot commissary relief plan, although it endorsed a chain of state relief commissaries if accompanied by cash payment of relief.

## Maryland Solons Refuse To Listen to Toole

**ANNAPOLIS.**—At a meeting of the Judiciary Committee of the General Assembly, which has before it the Workers' Unemployment Insurance Bill, William A. Toole, Socialist spokesman of the Legislative Committee, was prevented from presenting the Socialist viewpoint. He was told that "the committee has no time for a hearing."

Toole was present to submit certain important changes in the bill along Socialist lines, to place financial responsibility on the State and employer and take the burden from the worker.

Under the bill, as presented to the legislature, the provision is that "such employees shall be required to undergo a waiting period of at least six weeks before becoming eligible."

with the passing of James Niven of Larkspur. Comrade Niven was born in Glasgow, 71 years ago. He came to the United States in 1886. He was for many years associated with the late Comrade H. C. Tuck in Oakland and Berkeley. He was proud of his share in bringing about the election of J. Stitt Wilson as Mayor of Berkeley. He was a charter member of Local Marin County and chairman of the Central County Committee. He served the National Campaign Committee as treasurer in the 1st Congressional District. His wish that his last bed be covered with the red flag was faithfully observed by his family. An old co-worker in past campaigns, Comrade Backus of San Francisco delivered a beautiful address.

## MISSOURI

**St. Louis.**—The following is the ticket for the city elections: For Mayor, George E. Duemler. For Comptroller, Dr. Eugene M. Adkins. For Aldermen, George E. Hilton, Herman H. Lockner, Nikolaus Becker, Alfred E. Michler, Harry C. Schluter, Cecil M. Harlan, Frank Vausa, Alvin M. Greenalsh, Alex. Solomon, Harry J. (Continued on Page Twelve)

## A Socialist Park Commissioner Elected

**LUDLOW, Mass.**—This mill town outside of Springfield has elected a Socialist Park Commissioner, Comrade Charles Nelson.

In 1928 this town contributed three votes for President to the Socialist total. The 1932 election saw an active campaign in Massachusetts which resulted in the organization of a number of locals in western Massachusetts, with Ludlow among them. By November the Socialist sentiment there had risen from 3 votes to 200 odd.

The local Socialists entered the town election campaign with candidates for nearly every office on a platform of municipal ownership of the electric light and power plant. On Monday, March 13, town elections were held, and the Socialist Park Commissioner was elected by 1,015 votes, defeating the Republican-Citizens' candidate by 136 votes.

Votes for the other Socialist candidates ranged from 273 to 435.

Ludlow holds representative town meetings and elected Socialist Emmett Donahue as one of its members for a term of three years.

## LIVING MARXISM

The second discussion evening of the American Socialist Quarterly following the successful initial supper-discussion conducted by the A. S. Q. recently, will take place this Saturday evening in the studio of the Rand School at 8 o'clock. Discussion, tea and refreshments are all on the program—all for 25 cents.

The affair will commemorate the 50th anniversary of the death of Karl Marx. The topic will be "Living Marxism" and the formal speakers will be David P. Berenberg, Algernon Lee, Haim Kantorovitch and J. B. Matthews. Informal discussion from the floor will follow.

## PAPER BOX MAKERS

A mass meeting to organize paper box makers and men in the fibre box trade will be held Thursday, March 31, at Beethoven Hall, 210 East 5th St., it is announced. The meeting is sponsored by Local 18,239 of the A. F. of L.

Speakers will include Hugh Frayne of the A. F. of L., Morris Finestone of the United Hebrew Trades, and Joseph Tuvim of the Labor Committee of the Socialist Party.

The Union, which has headquarters in Room 200, 693 Broadway, is waging an energetic organization campaign.

## DEBATES — LECTURES — FORUMS

### DEBATE: "SHOULD THERE BE A SALES TAX?"

SUNDAY, MAR. 20th

YES! says

8:30 P. M.

H. V. KALTENBORN

BROOKLYN FORUM

NO! says

Fiorello H. LAGUARDIA

B'lyn Academy of Music

30 Lafayette Avenue

near Flatbush Avenue

Charles H. Tuttle,

Chairman

Tickets—\$1.10, 55c, 25c at Box Office

or Rand Bookstore, 7 E. 15th St., N.Y.C.

## THE COMMUNITY FORUM

550 West 110th Street, East of Broadway

Sunday, 8 P. M.—MARVIN LOWENTHAL

"How the French Outwit the Depression"

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

MR. HOLMES: "Cavalcade" and "Design for Living"

Noel Coward Looks at Our World"

## Prof. H. W. L. DANA

Harvard, Columbia, University of Paris

LECTURE

## Drama and Movies in the SOVIET UNION

Illustrated with Lantern Slides

Sunday, March 26, 3 P. M.

Pythian Temple, 135 W. 70th St.

Auspices—Yorkville Branch Friends of Soviet Union

Admission

25c

## SCOTT NEARING

Sixth Lecture in Course of Seven

on

"The New World Economy"

Subject—"Division of Income"

Wednesday, March 29th, 1933

8 p. m., at

Burnside Manor

85 W. Burnside Avenue, BRONX

(near University Ave.)

Admission 25c

Auspices—Friends of the Soviet Union,

700 Broadway, Room 300, N. Y.

## Brookwood Holds Spring Festival

An unusual entertainment will feature the Brookwood Spring Festival at the Church of All Nations, Saturday evening, April 1. The program is given in celebration of the close of Brookwood Labor College's twelfth year as the pioneer workers residential college in America. The program will include scenes from the Brookwood Students Chautauqua, soon to start on a tour of industrial centers in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, a revolutionary dance by Larry Heimbach, Brookwood graduate and leader of Allentown unemployed, and will feature a play by the Melting Pot Theatre "Foiling the Reds" and Anita Zahn and Group in a Dance Recital, also dancing and refreshments. Tickets may be obtained at the Rand Book Store, or by calling Sam Bakely, Monument 2-0880.

## LAILLER FOR PUBLIC BANKING SYSTEM

"THE community ownership and operation of banking is the logical, practical development of a service that is essentially public in character," said Dr. Harry W. Laidler, one of the speakers in a symposium, "Banks and the Public," held by the League for Industrial Democracy.

While deposits in postal banks have been increasing rapidly practically nothing has been said about the superlative safety of these government banks during the period when efforts were being made to overcome the distrust of other banking institutions. Restrictions, said Dr. Laidler, should be taken from deposits in postal banks.

The time is ripe for the complete transfer of the banking system to public hands. We should socialize the sources of our economic life if we are to make war against poverty and unemployment, a war that

## PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE

At Cooper Union, 8th St. & Astor Pl.

at 8 o'clock Admission free

Friday evening, March 24th:

Professor Richard McKeon  
"Spinoza and Spinozism"

Sunday evening, March 26th:

Professor Harry A. Overstreet  
"How Far Can We Determine Our Own Social Destiny?"

Tuesday evening, March 28th:

Professor Mortimer J. Adler  
"The Nature of the Organism: Machine or Pragmatism"

Tuesday evening, Mar. 28, at 8:30 p. m.

Dr. S. B. SCHMALHAUSEN

speaks on

"Psychoanalysis and Human Nature"

at THE GROUP, 150 W. 85th St.

## Features of the Week on (201 M.) WEVD (1000 Ks.)

Sunday, Mar. 26—11 a. m., Forward Hour; 1 p. m., Bakers' Union Program; 10 p. m., Symposium: "Are Movies for Morons?"

Monday, Mar. 27—4 p. m., Spotting the Movies by Evelyn Koch; 5 p. m., American Birth Control League, talk; 5:45 p. m., The Woman Looks at Politics, talk.

Tuesday, Mar. 28—4:45 p. m., Medical Hour; 5 p. m., Michael Strange; 10:15 p. m., University of the Air: Prof. Herbert W. Schneider of Columbia University.

Wednesday, Mar. 29—4:45 p. m., Marvin Lowenthal, "The European Scene"; 8 p. m., Jacob Feuerring, concert pianist; 8:15 p. m., The Nation Program: Oswald Garrison Villard; 10:15 p. m., University of the Air: Prof. Douglas Fryer.

Thursday, Mar. 30—8:45 p. m., The World Tomorrow: Kirby Page, editor; 10 p. m., National Negro Forum; 12 midnight, David Gonzales and Orchestra.

Friday, Mar. 31—4:45 p. m., Labor News; William M. Feigenbaum, New Leader Program; 8:15 p. m., Hendrik Willem van Loon, History course; 10:30 p. m., Book Review by prominent author.

Saturday, Apr. 1—8 p. m., Rich. Rohman, Theatre Guide; 8:45 p. m., University of the Air: Prof. Victor Robinson.

requires heroic and constructive measures. Public ownership would place the energies and resources of 120,000,000 back of bank deposits and would prevent the collapse of institutions such as the Bank of United States.

Others who took part in the symposium were John T. Flynn and Dr. Max Winkler.

ORDER A BUNDLE OF THE MAY DAY EDITION OF THE NEW LEADER. IT WILL SELL READILY AT YOUR MAY DAY MEETINGS.



# Socialist Party Progress

(Continued from Page Eleven)

**Empf.** The Socialist Party is holding meetings at the various branch locations of the wards.

3rd Ward meets the 1st and 3rd Tuesday at the Crunden Branch Library, 14th and Cass Aves. 12th Ward, 2nd and 4th Friday at the Carondelet Branch Library, 6700 Michigan Ave. South Central Ward, 1st and 3rd Friday at the Barr Branch Library, Jefferson and Lafayette Aves., with a special meeting on March 31. 24th Ward, the Cabanne Branch Library, Cabanne and Union Sts. Karl Marx meets at 4940 Southwest Ave. 28th Ward, the 2nd and 4th Thursday at the Barr Branch Library, Jefferson and Lafayette Aves. Norman Thomas Branch of the 17th, 23rd and 25th Wards, 4515 Lindell, 1st and 3rd Friday. Verband, 2nd and 4th Thursday at their special place of meeting. The Women's Social Club, 1st and 3rd Friday at their hall.

The party is going into the municipal election, and the secretaries and delegates to the Central Committee urge members and Socialist-minded men and women to get in touch with the various organizations.

## WISCONSIN

**Milwaukee.**—The Socialist Party came out on top in the recent primary elections, at which every man and woman on the ticket won a place on the final ballot for the April 4th elections. The Socialists did best in the nominations for School Board, Mrs. Victor L. Berger heading the poll with 28,330 votes to 12,071 for the highest "non-partisan." Rudolph Murdoch, as candidate for Civil Judge in the Sixth District, polled 23,515 votes to 21,902 for his fusion opponent. Winfred C. Zabel, former Socialist district attorney who deserted his party and became a bitter anti-Socialist in war years, ran for the Circuit Court and was badly beaten and eliminated. The total vote was unusually heavy for an "off-year" municipal primary.

## ILLINOIS

**Chicago.**—Roy Burt, candidate for Governor last fall, has been elected executive secretary of the party in Cook County.

The special debate on "Has the Post-War Policy of the German Socialists Been Sound?" under the auspices of the Sixth Congressional District Branch was held Friday night at 3322 Douglas Boulevard. The affirmative was upheld by Adolph Dreifuss, and negative by John Mill, one of the founders of the Jewish Bund of Poland, who recently visited Germany.

C. Earl Page was elected organizer and R. E. Wolsley was named secretary-treasurer of the North Shore Branch, with headquarters at Evanston, Illinois, at a meeting marking the first year of existence of the branch. Eaden Davis was elected delegate to the central committee and J. R. Runge to the state convention next month at Springfield. Plans for alternate study and public meetings were made.

**State Convention.**—With a remarkable record of growth, after, as well as during the election campaign, the Socialist Party of Illinois will meet this April 22-23 in Springfield in annual convention. State Secretary Ben Larks' report will show a growth of from 30 branches last year centering mainly in and near Chicago, to 89 branches in 26 counties, with groups ready for organization in at least 25 other communities. The Young People's Socialist League is also sharing in this growth. Another evidence of growth is the large number of subscribers to two of the leading Socialist papers, The New Leader and the American Guardian.

## OHIO

**Cleveland.**—A packed audience heard the symposium sponsored by the local Young People's Socialist League at the Workmen's Center Friday evening, March 17th, in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of Karl Marx. Joseph Martinek, local Socialist and co-operative leader, was the main speaker. There were also a Trotskyite and an L. I. P. A. speaker.

The formation of a Cleveland Socialist Camera Club for publicity and propaganda purposes was announced by Lew Zerlin.

**MICHIGAN**

**Detroit.**—Josephine Spolensky, just returned from an extensive trip through northern Michigan and the Upper Peninsula, will meet comrades and friends Sunday afternoon at her home, 2976 Northwestern Avenue, downstairs, Detroit. General condition of the workers and farmers in the visited area will be discussed.

**Detroit.**—The Detroit Socialist Forum, Branch 1, will hear an address on "The German Crisis" by Conrad Woelfel, Saturday night, March 25th, at 69 Erskine St.

## MARYLAND

**Baltimore.**—Conference of the Continental Congress which will meet in Washington, D. C., in May, has already convened and appointed its delegates. Elisabeth Gilman, Kenneth Douthy, Dr. S. M. Neistadt, Jos. Regan, Wm. A. Toole and Joel Seidman were chosen as representatives.

## PENNSYLVANIA

**Philadelphia.**—August Claessens will speak Saturday at 810 Locust St. on "Our Social Heritage." On March 24, William E. Bohn will lecture on "Class Struggles in Old Party Politics."

## RHODE ISLAND

A Socialist local, with 18 members, was organized in East Providence recently by Warren D. Mullin, district organizer. The Ladies' Union League for Consumptives, of Providence, held a luncheon on the occasion of the annual installation of officers. Mrs. Gussie Nelson, president, is also a Socialist Party member, and she took advantage of the opportunity to observe the 50th anniversary of the death of Karl Marx by having Joseph M. Coldwell, state secretary of the Socialist Party, deliver an address on the life of the man who gave the world a clear conception of economic determinism.

Preparations are being made for the mass meeting Monday, April 3 at 8 p. m., in the Providence Plantations Auditorium, when Norman Thomas will speak on "The World Today and Tomorrow." The following day he will address four different gatherings.

A joint meeting of Rhode Island locals was held recently to take action on the call for the New Continental Congress. Elmer V. Hamm of Pawtucket and J. M. Coldwell of Providence were elected delegates.

## MASSACHUSETTS

**Boston.**—Norman Thomas will speak at the Old South Meeting

House Thursday, April 6, on "Socialized Banking." The City Central Committee is making arrangements to have the largest meeting since the election.

## CONNECTICUT

**Easton.**—Local Easton elected officers March 14. Among the people from out of town were Miss Vida Stearns, Jasper McLevy and Hanford B. Porter from Bridgeport. McLevy extended congratulations to the members for their good work the previous year. The officers unanimously elected are Vincent Partosik, town chairman, Miss Dorothy L. Allen, secretary, and Mrs. Oscar Johnson, treasurer. Auditors are Steven Kochiss and John J. Anderson. Local Easton has been organized for one year and has accomplished much and will strive to do more. Easton Socialists are proud of having in the offices of the town of Easton: selectman, Edward P. Mills, elected last October, and one registrar of voters, Bronislaw Partosik.

**Hamden.**—Socialist local held a meeting Thursday evening, March 23rd. The committee which met with the New Haven Socialist executive committee with a proposal for the distribution of literature in New Haven and vicinity made its report. Plans were made for an entertainment and social early in April.

**New Haven.**—A dance and novelty game night will be held in the party headquarters, 19 Elm Street, tonight (March 25), at 8.

## NEW JERSEY

**Passaic.**—Friday, March 24, Rev. G. Herbert Ekins of Belleville will speak on "The Present Function of the Socialist Party," at the Old People's Bank Building, 525 Main Ave., under the auspices of Passaic Branch One. Friday, March 31 Herman Lieberman, one of the directors of the co-operative movement of New York, will discuss that movement. Sunday, April 2, Branch One of Passaic will hold a Spring Frolic at the Workmen's Circle, 50 Howe Ave.; a nominal admission will be charged. Every Sunday afternoon at 3 p. m. an open forum and discussion is held at regular meeting rooms.

**Paterson.**—Devere Allen speaks on "The Spanish Revolution and After" at 66 Washington Street, Sunday.

**Essex Co.**—The activities of the Essex County Socialist Party are carried on in the new headquarters, 1085 Broad St., Newark. A housewarming party has been arranged Saturday, March 25, at 8. A supperette, entertainment, will take place. Rev. Frank R. Kingdon will participate in these festivities.

## New York State

### Unemployment Insurance.

Members of the Socialist Party who belong to unions of organized labor should write to their State Senators and Assemblymen and demand that the Byrne-Condor Unemployment Insurance Bill be reported and passed at this session of the Legislature. They should also write to Senator Jeremiah F. Twomey, chairman of Senate Finance Committee, address Senate Chamber, Albany, N. Y., demanding that a hearing date be set for the Byrne bill. Advances from Albany indicate that the legislative leaders intend to ignore organized labor's bill and pass in its stead a measure in which employees will contribute to the premiums of funds for unemployment insurance.

**Syracuse.**—Gustave A. Strebel, former Socialist candidate for Governor, was the speaker at the last meeting of Local Onondaga County at the Syracuse headquarters, 566 S. Salina St., on "Why This Bank Holiday?" The local has made up a card file of enrolled Socialists, and "ward captains" are already at work canvassing prospects for membership.

**Utica.**—Organizer Newton R. Jones of Local Utica and Oneida County advises that an intensive canvass of enrolled Socialists is to be made. Districts are being assigned to committees of two, and several calls will be made on each family, some or all of whose members enrolled as Socialists last fall.

**Ithaca.**—Prof. Vladimir Karapetoff, speaking at an open meeting of the Tompkins County local called particular attention to the handicap which the party was under in Ithaca because of the ban on street meetings by the municipal authorities. Constitutional rights were being denied, declared

the speaker. Stanton C. Craigie, who has been constituted a Director of the Political Division of Local Tompkins County, declares that his first ambition will be to build up a good-standing membership of at least 60. The county led the state last year in the proportion of good-standing Socialist Party members to population.

**Rockland County.**—Janus Franck, one of the old-timers of the Socialist movement, who died at San Diego, California, recently at the age of 77, was one of the pioneers of Socialism in Rockland County, where he formerly lived, as well as in his native country of Denmark. Mr. Franck was born in Copenhagen and bore the distinction of being one of the first to advocate Socialism in Denmark. Forced to leave his country on account of his opinions he went to Germany, then to England where he visited Karl Marx when the latter was living in a garret in London and frequenting the British Museum. Soon afterwards Franck emigrated to America. He took an active part in the Henry George campaign of 1886, but having a falling out with Henry George, he settled at Valley Stream, Rockland County, where he remained until he went to California in 1920. He was Socialist candidate for Assembly from Rockland County in 1902.

**Dunkirk.**—Herman J. Hahn of Buffalo will speak in Odd Fellows Hall Friday evening, March 31, on "Poverty-Stricken Prosperity." John G. Cooper of Olean will also speak. Meeting under auspices of Local Dunkirk.

**Nassau Co.**—Until further notice the regular business meetings of the new Hempstead Branch will be held 8:30 p. m. on the second

and fourth Tuesdays of each month at the home of George Freeman, organizer, 32 So. Spruce St., West Hempstead, L. I.

**Nassau Announcements.**—Monday, March 27, Nassau County Central Committee, Inwood Socialist Forum Hall, Lord and Bayview Aves., Inwood. Tuesday, March 28, Hempstead Branch, business meeting at home of George Freeman, 32 S. Spruce St., West Hempstead. Wednesday, March 29, Cedarhurst and Vicinity Branch, business

meeting, Inwood Socialist Forum Hall, Lord and Bayview Aves., Inwood. Wednesday, March 29, S. E. Nassau Branch, business meeting at the office of Edward Marks, 65 Sunrise Highway, Freeport. Thursday, March 30, Valley Stream, Lynbrook Branch, business meeting at the home of Comrade Winnie Branstetter, 62 Seventh St., Valley Stream. Friday, March 31, Rand School Study Class, at the home of Winnie Branstetter, 62 Seventh St., Valley Stream.

## New York City

**MAY DAY.**—Arrangements are being made for a huge May Day demonstration Monday, May 1st, at Union Square. Conferences are being called with Socialist Party branches, Y.P. S.L. Circles, Trade Unions, fraternal organizations. A supreme effort will be made to excel the May Day demonstrations of recent years. A huge parade is planned and a monster mass meeting and demonstration will be held at Union Square in the afternoon.

Financial Secretaries of party branches will please list all their members belonging to trade unions and mail such lists in to the party office.

**Women's Committee.**—The class in Socialism and Public Speaking with instructors, Esther Friedman and August Claessens, will continue its sessions every Monday afternoon at 2:30.

**Volunteers for Typing Needed.**—Enrollment books of the five counties are at the city office and volunteers are needed to type 35,000 names and addresses of enrolled Socialists. Volunteers can do this work at the city office, at

home or elsewhere. Books and material will be furnished.

Branch Secretaries are urged to send branch news to the city office no later than Wednesday noon each week.

**City Convention.**—Next meeting of the City Convention will be held at the People's House, 7 East 15th Street, Saturday afternoon, April 1st, 2:30 p. m.

Branches that have failed to order bundles of The New Leader for their forum meetings are overlooking the opportunity to do some effective propaganda work. See to it that your paper is for sale at all your meetings.

## MANHATTAN

**Greenwich Village** (52 West 84th St.) planning May Day celebration evening of May 1st to supplement general party demonstration. Branch meets next Tuesday, will take final action on Anti-War resolution. 75 attended John Chamberlain lecture and 150 heard Elmer Davis at our Wednesday night forum. Diego Rivera speaks April 5.

**Upper West Side** (100 West 72nd St.). Propaganda and Membership Committee meets Saturday, March 25, 2:30 p. m., at Jerome Court's

## Where Your Union Meets

**BONNAZ, SINGER EMPROIDERS**  
TUCKERS, STITCHERS and PLEATERS' UNION, Local 66, L.L.G.W.U., 7 East 15th St. Phone Algonquin 4-3577-3558. 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 2-421. 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. Cor. 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 Resman, Managers; Abraham Miller, Secretary-Treasurer.

**CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA.**  
Amalgamated Bank Bldg., 11-15 Union Square, 3rd floor. Phone, Algonquin 4-6500-1-3-4-5. Sidney Hillman, Gen. Pres.; 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., 20 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, 840 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn; Stagg 2-0794. Reg. meetings, 1st and 3rd Mondays. President, Morris Reiss; Vice Pres., Joseph Karrass; Business Agent, B. Kalmikoff; Secretary, Samuel Mindel; Treasurer, Albert Held.

**HAWK TRADES, 175 East Broadway.**  
Phone Drvdock 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, L. 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, Amelithone Bldg., 205 West 14th St.; Phone Watkins 6-7764. Regular meetings every second and fourth Tuesday at Arlington Hall, 19 St. Mark's Place. Albert F. Castro, President; Patrick J. Haulon Vice-President; Frank Sokol, Fin. Secretary; Emil Thenen, Rec. Secretary; Joseph J. O'Connor, Treasurer.

**LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION.**  
3 West 16th Street, New York City. Phone Chelsea 3-7146. David Dubinsky, President.

**MILLINERY WORKERS' UNION.**  
Local 24, Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union, Downtown office, 640 Broadway, phone Spring 7-4548; uptown office, 38 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, I. H. Goldberg, A. Mendelowitz, M. Goodman, Lucy Oppenheim; Chairman of Executive Board, Morris Rosenblatt; Secretary of Executive Board, Saul Hodas.

**MILK WAGON DRIVERS' UNION.**  
Local 584, I. U. of T. Office: 359 W. 14th St., City. Local 584 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. Rofes, President and Business Agent; Max Lieber, Secretary-Treasurer.

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**NECKWEAR MAKERS' UNION, Local 11016.**  
A. F. of L., 7 East 15th St. Phone Algonquin 4-7841. Joint Executive Board meets every Tuesday night at 7:30. Board meets every Tuesday night at 8:00 in the office. Ed Gottelman, Secretary-Treasurer.

**POCKETBOOK WORKERS' UNION.**  
New York Joint Board, Affiliated with the Amer. Federation of Labor, General office, 59 W. 21st St., New York. Phone Gramercy 5-1023. Charles Kleinman, Chairman; Charles I. Goldman, Sec'y-Treas.; Abe Stein, Manager.

**NEW YORK TYPEGRAPHICAL UNION No. 4.**  
Office and headquarters, 24 West 10th 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. Lehmann, Sec'y-Treas. Regular meeting every 2nd, 4th and 6th Thursday at Beethoven Hall, 210 East 5th Street. Always Look for This Label Workers: Eat Only in Restaurants That Employ Union Workers.

**WHITE GOODS WORKERS' UNION.**  
Local 63 of I. L. G. W. U. 3 West 16th St., New York City. Phone Chelsea 3-5766-5767. A. Snyder, Manager; S. SHORE, Executive Superintendent.



## Party Progress

office, 285 Madison Avenue. Tickets for violin recital by Dr. S. S. S. April 14th may be obtained at Rand Book Store or phone Gramercy 5-6735.

**Morningside Heights Branch** (3109 Broadway) meets Tuesday, March 28, 8:15 p. m. Noah Walters speaks on "A New Aspect of the Negro." Comrade Goldblum is our new organizer. Findlay, Gott and Lids are the assistant organizers.

**Washington Heights** (4046 Broadway). Fire sale! \$1,000,000 worth of pulchritude will be auctioned off on the ashes of the New Deal, Saturday, March 25 (our fortnightly social). Branch meeting Monday, March 27. See lecture calendar for speaker. Remember the forum Sunday nights.

**6th A. D.** (48 Avenue C). Branch meeting, Monday, March 27, 8:30 p. m. G. August Gerber and Sam-

uel Beardsley will report on the convention.

Propaganda and educational work can be done without cost to your organization if copies of The New Leader are sold at your meetings. Place a standing order for a bundle of The New Leader.

### BRONX

The 8th A. D. mourns the loss of Comrade Estelle Blumenfeld who met her tragic death upon leaving the county hall last Saturday when she was struck by an automobile. Although she was advanced in age, she was a very active and enthusiastic comrade and rendered valuable service to the work of the women's section of the branch. The funeral was held Tuesday. Comrade Esther Friedman and others were present.

**7th A. D.** (789 Elmsmere Place). Tuesday, March 28, 8:30 p. m., an important meeting will be held.

Urgent questions will be acted upon. Social evening will be held in the near future.

**8th A. D.**—On Thursday, March 30, 8:30 p. m., an enrolled voters' meeting will be held in the Burnside Manor, Burnside and Harrison Aves. Thursday, April 6th, another card and surprise party will be held. Class in Socialism on Tuesdays continues successfully as does the forum under the leadership of Dr. S. J. Fried.

### BROOKLYN

**Brighton Beach** (1113 Brighton Beach Ave.). Next week membership committee of Ethel Haase, Leo Gelber, Eugenia Peters and Jeanette will start canvassing enrolled voters of the neighborhood.

**Midwood** (1722 East 12th St., near Kings Highway). Saturday, April 1st, we will hold our monthly card party at headquarters. Monday, April 3rd, business meeting: 8:30 p. m. Saturday, April 15th, we are running a dance. August Claessens will address an enrolled voters' meeting at headquarters Tuesday, March 28th, 8:30 p. m. Sunday school continues every Sunday at 11:00 a. m.

**East Flatbush**.—A new Socialist Party branch is being organized in East Flatbush. Will hold entertainment and dance April 15th at 844 Utica Ave. Persons interested in joining the new branch come to Comrade Weisberg's home 10 Hegeman Ave. Thursday evenings.

**Borough Park** (1377—42nd St.). Mardi Gras Comederie, Saturday night, April 1st. Musical entertainment, dancing, games and prizes. Plans being formed for large voters' meeting. District being canvassed. Many new members enrolled.

**11th A. D.**—Next meeting of the branch Tuesday, March 28th, 8:30 p. m., 2239 Church Ave. Plans will be made at this meeting for an enrolled Socialist voters' meeting. Rose Manz will speak on "Clothes."

**18 A. D.**, Branch 2 (844 Utica Ave.). Business meeting, Tuesday, March 28th, 8:30 p. m., followed by discussion led by Comrade Kahn on the banking situation. Sunday school meets every Sunday 11 a. m. Class in Socialism every Thursday at 9 p. m. under direction of Comrade Haye. Dance April 1st at headquarters, 844 Utica Ave.

**5th A. D.**—Branch meetings held regularly; canvassing going on systematically. Effort being made to raise funds for intensive membership drive.

### QUEENS

**Sunnyside** (Monroe Court Community Room, 4313 47th St., Long Island City). Branch meeting, Tuesday. Walter Ludwig will speak.

**6th A. D.**—Enrolled Socialist voters' meeting will be held Friday, March 31st, 8:30 p. m., in the Queens County Labor Lyceum, Forest Avenue and Madison Street, Ridgewood L. I.

## 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, Katherine Pollak (Essentials of Unionism), 12:30 p. m.

8th A. D., 144 Second Ave.: Senior Class, 1:15 p. m., Samuel H. Friedman (History of Socialism).

Chelsea, 52 W. 8th St., 11:30 a. m., Agnes Martocci and Esther Eisenberg.

**BRONX**  
9 West 170th St.: Gertrude Turkell and Clarence Greenberg.

**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. (to be announced).

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

18th A. D., 844 Utica Ave.: Sarah Rosenberg.

Borough Park Labor Lyceum, 1377 42nd St.: Gertrude Gross and Etta Meyer.

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

## Lecture Calendar

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

**SUNDAY, MARCH 26**

Harry W. Laidler: "What Is Back of the Bank Failures?" 11:30 a. m., Burnside Manor, Burnside and Harrison Aves.; West Bronx Socialist Forum.

Henry Jager: "Russia and the United States—A Contrast," 11:30 a. m., Borough Park Labor Lyceum, 14th Ave. and 42nd St., Brooklyn.

August Claessens: "Social and Collective Behavior" (4th lecture on Social Psychology), 4 p. m., Wilkins Hall, 1330 Wilkins Ave., Bronx; 5th A. D.

James Oneal: "Socialist Fundamentals," 3 p. m., 2005 7th Ave., near 120th St.; 19th-21st A. D.

McAlister Coleman: "Current Events," 52 West 8th St.; Greenwich Village Branch.

Samuel A. DeWitt: "The Way Out of the Depression," Men's Club, Temple Beth-El, Great Neck, L. I.

August Claessens: "Problems of Biological Heritage" (3rd lecture in series on recent social trends), 48 Ave. C.; 6th A. D.

William E. Duffy: "Shall We Again See Prosperity?" 241 East 84th St.; Yorkville Branch.

Bessie Engelmann: "The Return of the Sweatshop," 4046 Broadway; Washington Heights Branch.

**MONDAY, MARCH 27**  
Mr. Fujimura: "Capitalism in Japan," 55 West 9th St.; Green-

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wich Village Branch.

Gus Tyler: "What Norman Thomas Cannot Do," 289 South 3rd St., Brooklyn; 4-14th A. D.

William E. Bohn: "How America Got This Way," 219 Sackman St., Brooklyn; 23rd A. D.

William E. Duffy: "Political Parties, Their History and Function," Bohemian Hall, 2nd and Woolsey Aves., Astoria, L. I.; Socialist Party Branch.

William M. Feigenbaum: "Karl Marx—50 Years After," 2239 Church Ave., Brooklyn; 21st A. D.

**TUESDAY, MARCH 28**  
Jacob Axelrad: "Crises in American History," 1539 Madison Ave.; East Harlem Branches.

Jacob Bernstein: "Karl Marx—The Man and His Historical Significance," 133-10 Northern Blvd., Flushing, L. I.; Socialist Party Branch.

August Claessens: "The Need for a Socialist Party," 1722 East 12th St., near Kings Highway, Brooklyn; Midwood Branch.

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Free Library open from 1 to 10 p. m.  
Halls for Meetings, Entertainments and Balls. Tel. REgent 4-10038.

## WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29

Walter F. White: "A Negro and a People's Literature," 52 West 8th St.; Greenwich Village Branch.

Prof. Bridges: "Creative Art and the New Social Order," 1855 Mott Ave., Far Rockaway, L. I.; Socialist Party Branch.

**THURSDAY, MARCH 30**  
Norman Thomas: "The Task Before the Socialist Party," Burnside Manor, Burnside and Harrison Aves., Bronx; 8th A. D.

Morris Hillquit: Topic to be announced; Bellamy Club, 904 Prospect Ave.; Bronx Labor Forum.

**FRIDAY, MARCH 31**  
Charles Solomon: "Socialism—What It Is and Why," 1113 Brighton Beach Ave., Brooklyn; Socialist Party Branch.

August Claessens: "The Home and Social Change," 7808 Bay Parkway, Brooklyn; 16th A. D.

Nathan Fine: "Unemployment and the World Crisis," 144 Second Ave.; 8th A. D.

Jacob Axelrad: "The Way Out of Our Economic Wilderness," Bay Ridge Lodge No. 1008, Loyal Order of Moose, 222 Bay Ridge Parkway, Brooklyn.

Henry Fruchter, Herman Salsman: "50th Anniversary of Karl Marx," 904 Prospect Ave., Bronx.



# Gala Stage and Screen Show at the Original Roxy

## Rosita Moreno and Dave Schooler Head Stage Show; "Daring Daughters"—Film

Stage and screen share honors at the Roxy Theatre, 7th Ave. and 50th St., for the week starting today. The screen feature is the new production, "Daring Daughters," starring Marian Marsh.

Heading a pretentious stage show is Rosita Moreno, stage and screen star, who comes direct from Hollywood for this, her first appearance in the East. Dave Schooler has prepared a musical novelty which he and his augmented band will offer for the first time on Broadway. The show also features a series of original ballet numbers performed by the Gae Foster girls. The Trojans, Intercollegiate Champion Athletes, will make their first appearance in New York, having been widely praised for their daring feats of strength and agility. Tom and Betty Wonder will display their dancing technique, Lee, Port and Dotty will share comedy honors with Charlie Jordan and Johnny Woods whose imitations of celebrated radio stars have earned them the name "Radio Ballyhooligans."

The fact that heaven does not help the working girl—1933 style—is demonstrated on the Roxy screen in the new film "Daring Daughters," featuring Marian Marsh, which is having its premiere at this playhouse.

## Pioneer Youth to Revive 'Road to Life' April 9th

Discussion of the problem of how to treat the problem of the nation's hundreds of thousands of homeless boys brings with it a timely revival of the "Road to Life." This is the film dealing with Soviet Russia's handling of its own problem of wandering boys which Dr. John Dewey has termed "an educational lesson of the power of freedom, sympathy, work and play to redeem the juvenile delinquent." The revival—an afternoon and an evening performance, April 9th, at the New School, 66 West 12th Street—is being arranged by Pioneer Youth of America.

Tickets can be bought at the headquarters of Pioneer Youth, 69 Bank St.

## "Private Jones" at Roxy

Lee Tracy in "Private Jones" is now at the New Roxy in Radio City.

## PHILHARMONIC SYMPHONY

TOSCANINI, Conductor

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC  
Sunday Afternoon, March 19, at 3:00  
TCHAIKOVSKY: "Manfred" Symphony.  
WAGNER: Preludes to Act 1 and Act 3 from "Lohengrin." Waldweben from "Siegfried." Siegfried's Rhine Journey.  
CARNegie HALL, Thurs. Ev., Mar. 23, 8:45  
Friday Afternoon, March 24, 2:30  
Soloist: ALFRED WALLENSTEIN, Cellist  
CASTELNUOVO-TEDESCO, MENDELSSOHN, SCHUMANN, RESPIGI  
ARTHUR JUDSON, Mgt. (Steinway Piano)

## "Hertha's Awakening" Stays On at Little Carnegie

The ever-welcome—at least to theatre owners—S. R. O. sign has been much in evidence during the past week at the Little Carnegie Playhouse, where "Hertha's Awakening" continues to attract fine audiences.

A check-up by the management during the first week of the run reveals that, undoubtedly because of the English titles, 50 per cent of the audiences have been non-German.

Richard Aldrich and Alfred de Liagre, Jr., present  
RUTH GORDON  
in  
**THREE-CORNERED MOON**

A New Comedy by GERTRUDE TONKONGY with Cecilia Loftus

Lowest Price Balcony Seats Of Any Legitimate Attraction In New York—Now Or Within A Quarter Of A Century.  
211 SEATS AT 40c, NO TAX  
At All Performances With Other Seats Ranging In Price Up To \$2.50 Evenings—Wed. Mat. \$1.50 and Sat. Mat. \$2.00.

CORT THEATRE, 48th Street East of Broadway  
Eves. at 8:30 — Tel. BRyant 9-9946

Eva Le Gallienne presents  
**NAZIMOVA**  
in  
**"CHERRY ORCHARD"**  
By TCHEKOV

"An Absorbing Play"—Herald-Tribune  
Alternating with  
**"ALICE IN WONDERLAND"**  
"Cherry Orchard" on Mon., Tues., Wed. Nights & Wed. Mat.—"Alice" on Thurs., Fri., Sat. Nights and Sat. Mats.  
SEATS NOW 50c TO \$2.00 (Plus Tax)  
NEW AMSTERDAM THEA., W. 42d St.

## "Sailor Be Good" with Jack Oakie at Fox Brooklyn—New Stage Revue

This is Comedy Carnival week at the Fox, Brooklyn—probably because of the high laugh content of its stage and screen program.

Jack Oakie clowning all the way through "Sailor, Be Good," the chief screen attraction. Vivienne Osborne and George E. Stone are in the supporting cast.

There's also Charlie Chaplin on the screen, "The Floorwalker," with a new synchronized score and all the old-time feet-and-cane manipulations.

Following "Sailor Be Good" with "The Floorwalker" is piling the laughs on rather thickly, so at this juncture Morton Downey is brought on—via the screen—to charm audiences with his tenor voice.

Then the stage show comes on, and Wesley Eddy clowning and dances, leads the Fox orchestra, puts on riotous bits of business with the other entertainers on the bill, impersonates the better-known radio stars so well as to make differentiation between him and themselves difficult, and then tops it all off by threatening to play

every instrument in the band—and doing so.

Jack Fulton, tenor, also is headlined on the Fox program. Others on the bill include Jerome Mann, Grace Du Faye, Arnold Glazer, the Three Bredwins, and the Gae Foster girls in a new and intricate series of dance routines.

The long heralded and much talked about "42nd Street," with its all-star cast of fourteen stars, is current at the Brooklyn Warner Strand Theatre.

"If you see only one more musical show this year, let that one be 'Melody.' Beautifully staged, delightfully melodious and thoroughly enjoyable."  
—New Outlook

## GEORGE WHITE'S MELODY

Glorious Musical Romance  
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 THEA., 7th Ave. & 50th St. CO. 5-1366  
Wed. and Sat. Mats. 8:30 to 9:2  
Evenings 8:15 to 9:2

## ★★ "One Sunday Afternoon" ★★

"A Four Star Hit"—JOHN CHAPMAN, News  
"I'D SEE IT BY ALL MEANS."—Garland, World-Tele.  
Popular Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:40  
48th ST. THEA. BRy. 9-4176 Evgs. at 8:45

## "DINNER AT EIGHT"

A New Play in Eleven Scenes—by

GEORGE S. KAUFMAN and EDNA FERBER

CONSTANCE COLLIER MARGARET SULLAVEN MARGARET DALE MARY MURRAY AUSTIN FAIRMAN  
CONWAY TEARLE PAUL HARVEY OLIVE WYNHAM CESAR ROMERO SAMUEL LEVENE  
ANN ANDREWS MALCOLM DUNCAN JUDITH WOOD GREGORY GAYE HANS ROBERTS  
Music Box Theatre 45th Street West of Broadway  
NIGHT PRICES \$1 TO \$2 Matinees Thursday and Saturday 2:00 (PLUS TAX—NO HIGHER)

MUSICIANS' SYMPHONY, Tues. Eve., April 4—Metropolitan Opera House

# GABRILOWITSCH GOLSCHMANN

SOLOIST in Chopin's E Minor Concerto

Conducting: Glinka's "Russian and Lullaby"; Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Scherzando"

Seals Now 25c to \$2 AT BOX OFFICE

Proceeds to Unemployed Musicians (Gabrilowitsch plays the Steinway)

## BOOKS IN BRIEF

### STALIN'S LADDER

STALIN'S LADDER: War and Peace in the Soviet Union. By Elias Tobenkin. New York: Minton, Balch & Company. \$3.

HERE is a fact book, with occasional human interest interludes, that tells the average American interested in Soviet Russia just about what's going on in that mighty country without making him wade through oceans of pro or anti-Communist propaganda or long philosophical dissertations. Tobenkin's publishers do well to lay stress on the fair-mindedness with which he presents both the light and the dark side of what may be called the world's biggest economic experiment. Born in Russia, but an American citizen by preference and a Socialist by conviction; equally at home in Russian, Yiddish and English; a trained newspaperman of established reputation, Mr. Tobenkin is fully qualified to "tell the truth about Russia," no matter whose corns are trodden.

As the author says in his opening chapter, "Understanding and patience in infinite quantities are what the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics calls for in a foreign observer today." And to prove this contention in a few words he admits that his own attitude toward the Soviet regime often changed two or three times in a single day, depending upon what special incidents came under his observation. For instance, after having gone to bed one night in his humble quarters in a workmen's district of

Moscow, thoroughly disgusted with "Soviet civilization" because of having been compelled to threaten the manager of a food store with the G.P.U. (special police) in order to be allowed to buy a loaf of bread, Tobenkin was awakened in the morning by a jubilant commotion in the room across the hall. The letter carrier had just left a communication from the Commissariat of Welfare, informing the ill mechanic living there with his middle-aged wife and their two young sons in desperate circumstances that he had been found to be "an invalid of labor." Consequently he would get a pension of fifty rubles a month, his bright boys would get scholarships from the Commissariat of Education, and the little family's worst troubles were over. Then, says the author, "My personal grievances and resentments of the night before were instantly forgotten in the face of this simple and humane attempt on the part of the government to deal adequately with a social problem commonly neglected elsewhere." And so it went all through the ten months Mr. Tobenkin spent in the Soviet Union gathering the material for his thoroughly documented book.

Naturally, with the Japanese menace in the Far East and with Chancellor Hitler of Germany anxious to play a leading role in the "holy war" on Marxism, through which this charlatan hopes to consolidate his power in Germany and to make himself acceptable to reactionary and conservative governments the world

over, American readers of "Stalin's Ladder" will be greatly interested in its detailed account of the strength of the Red Army and the practical militarization of the whole Russian people. Persons familiar with the reviews of Soviet troops and armed workers frequently shown on New York screens will have no difficulty in agreeing with Mr. Tobenkin's picture of the Red Army as a highly trained corps of professional soldiers destined to lead a nation in arms in the "next war." And in this people's army will be many thousand well trained women soldiers and officers.

Other interesting chapters in "Stalin's Ladder" (which is quite a different ladder than the one upon which the angels performed for the edification of the patriarch Jacob) tells of Soviet Wives, of the fate of the intelligentsia, of the situation of the Jewish farmers and of the sometimes humorous, sometimes pathetic happenings among foreigners who have come to Russia either to help "build Socialism" or for other not so laudable reasons. Special attention is paid to the humane, scientific manner in which the Soviet penologists are trying to solve the problem of restoring ordinary criminals to society "cured" and fitted to "go straight" in a true sense of the phrase. So far as finding out anything first-hand regarding the status of the thousands of "politicals" now in Soviet prisons or in exile for having opposed the "correct Lenin and Stalin line" or for alleged or actual sabotage, Mr. Tobenkin frankly states that this is a phase of the Soviet prison system "which neither I nor any other foreign investigator has thus far penetrated."

In handling the question of the

enormous part being played by the young people in building up the new Russia, the author draws attention to the fearful strain, both physical and mental, being put upon the youthful enthusiasts. In many cases the tension is too great and something snaps. Referring to scant rationing of the populace, now due to the fear of war and partial crop failures, Tobenkin makes one statement quite in contradiction to general reports. He says, "A generation of weak, anemic children is growing up."

In conclusion it may be asserted

with confidence that, while "Stalin's Ladder" will no doubt be damned by extremists on both sides, it gives the reader a good picture of the Soviets in action and is highly entertaining at the same time.  
H. T. S.

SELLING THE MAY DAY EDITION OF THE NEW LEADER WILL ADD TO THE SUCCESS OF YOUR MAY DAY MEETINGS. SEE TO IT THAT YOUR ORGANIZATION ORDERS A BUNDLE OF PAPERS WITHOUT DELAY.

## Hillquit Debates Robinson

(Continued from Page Three)

government is expected to attempt to round up 200,000 to 300,000 unemployed men and pay them \$1 to \$1.50 a day. "Such camps," he declared, "would only serve to depress the prevailing wage scales and labor standards."

Hillquit aroused wild applause when he called attention to the fact that when it was said that the country was in danger "AND IT WAS NOT," there was plenty of money, billions upon billions, to be raised for war purposes. And now, when we are waging a defensive war for our very existence the time has come to take drastic, Socialist action.

"The much needed radical reconstruction of our economic life," he declared in conclusion, "can only be accomplished by a party of the producing classes of our people on a bold platform of social ownership of and operation of the nation's

industries. That party is the Socialist Party."

The Arkansas solon seemed dazed when Hillquit concluded. Somehow he seemed not to have guessed that when Morris Hillquit spoke he would talk Socialism. He declared that Socialism would not work because governments are necessarily corrupt, an argument that Hillquit smilingly answered by insisting that he was more patriotic than the Majority Leader of the Senate in maintaining that no government of our country could be as corrupt and crooked as the bankers and business men who have led us to ruin.

There was a crackling discussion with questions from the audience, several of the questioners asking both Robinson and Hillquit to answer the same questions. The high point of hilarity was reached when a woman asked the Senator something, and bowing in true Southern style he condescended to admit that "That is a very intelligent question but I think I can answer it."



# Katharine Cornell Quite At Home in "Alien Corn"

## The Week on the Stage

By Joseph T. Shipley

**NO BOAZ**  
**"ALIEN CORN,"** by Sidney Howard. At the Belasco.

In a college town, but evading the rah-rah students for the quieter concerns of the faculty, "Alien Corn" pictures the struggle of a spirit doubly aloof—in national traditions and in artistic aspirations—from the conservative content of the professors and the blurred dissatisfaction of those who pay the bills. Katharine Cornell, as Elsa Brandt, is supporting a father embittered by the loss of his playing arm, a musician of a family of musicians, who must now watch his talented daughter languish and lapse into a mere music-teacher at the Conway College for Women in a small middle-west town. The personality of this pair draws to them a varied group of professors: the classicist who maintains his self-respect, his grip on life, by hitting the bull's-eye in pistol practice; the scientist who more directly faces life's problems and is the campus politician; the English professor who is the polite yes-man and conciliator of the college; and the English tutor who'd like to write and, choked by the confining atmosphere, finds relief in his love for the equally triving Elsa.

The clear-headed Phipps, of "The Gazette," watches Elsa's talent hardening its arteries; he seeks to free her. The scholarship abroad might be hers, save that, after the decision, it is remembered that the winner must be American-born. Meantime Conway himself, son and heir of the founder, has fallen in love with Elsa; beating down her own surging response, she is accepting his offer to pay her expenses—when Phipps brings in Mrs. Conway, afire to hold a concert series to help. But Mrs. Conway sings, and all is ruined, especially when she notes her husband's whistling of Elsa's music. Julian, the tutor of English, shoots himself—and Elsa recognizes that no one can give her freedom; she must confer it upon herself.

This rather complicated story flows naturally in the performance, with Katharine Cornell more simply natural than is her wont, and more effective. Despite the occasional heroics (Luther Adler overdoes a difficult part) the play moves in a quiet strain, with such players as Charles D. Brown (Phipps), Jessie Busley as the English professor's wife, the always intelligent E. J. Ballantine as the professor of the classics, and Richard Sterling as his colleague, giving it a pleasant rough-edged ease—until the wakening climax sends Elsa from the alien middle-west corn back to the music and the traditions of her artistic home.

### CHESS CONCERT

At City College last Saturday Alfred Kreymborg was host at a genial evening in honor of Chess Veteran Charles Jaffe. Tamara

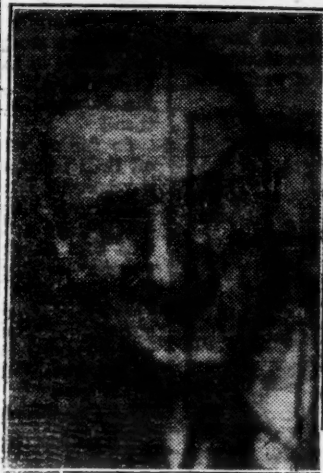
**MARY PICKFORD**  
**SECRETS**

with **LESLIE HOWARD**

The charm of "SMILAN THROUGH!" The sweep of "CIMARRON!" The epic greatness of "COVERED WAGON!" The glory of all of these were into a story that summarizes all that MARY PICKFORD has meant to the screen.

(at lowest prices in the history of the Rivoli)  
**RIVOLI BROADWAY**  
 at 49th St.

**In the Musical Smash**  
**"Strike Me Pink"**



Jimmy Durante, he of the long nose, assisted and supported by Lupe Velez and Hope Williams, are responsible for the capacity business these days and nights at the Majestic Theatre.

sang Russian songs; Norman Secor revealed a delicate and sure touch at the piano. Then a sham battle took place, with living chess figures treading a gigantic board, as Jaffe and one of the world's best players, Isaac Kashdan, strove to a gracious draw. Among the various avenues of temporary escape, cross-word or jig-saw puzzles, bridge, booze, and what not, this writer recommends music and chess.

### CROWDING TIME

**"A SATURDAY NIGHT,"** by Owen Davis. At the Playhouse.

Close on the heels of "One Sunday Afternoon" crowded with memories come the packed events of "A Saturday Night." Owen Davis, longest and widest in range of our playwrights, may be trusted to give us a deft piece, of whatever type he turns his hand to; and this domestic comedy is homelike in its friendly reality. The boy who sprains his ankle in his school basketball game; the seventeen-year-old daughter who gets her first rebellious drunk; the pater familias who works always toward that day when he can give his wife the good time she deserves, but meanwhile leaves her a lot of dull drudgery: these are all well shown true pictures of family life. The job in Paris dad almost gets, to which the friend wants to whisk

**ALL THIS WEEK**  
 On the Stage  
**OLSEN & JOHNSON**

And Their  
**ATROCITIES OF 1999**

On the Screen  
**JAMES DUNN - Sally EILERS**  
**"SAILOR'S LUCK"**  
 NEW LOW PRICES

Mats. 25c-35c, Even. 50c (Mon. to Fri.)  
**ALBEE** Albee Square  
 BROOKLYN

**25c to 2.00**  
**FOX B'KLYN**  
 ON THE STAGE:  
**WESLEY EDDY**  
 JACK FULTON  
 JEROME MANN  
 GOLDEN HORSE  
 Others  
 ON THE SCREEN:  
**"SAILOR BE GOOD"**  
 CHARLIE CHAPLIN  
 in "The Floorwalker"  
 MORTON DOWNEY  
 with Freddie Martin and  
 Orch.—De-Re-Mi Trio

**"Rasputin and the Empress"**  
 Moves to the Capitol

For the first time at popular prices, and direct from a successful engagement at the Astor Theatre—"Rasputin and the Empress"—starring John, Ethel and Lionel Barrymore, will come to the Capitol Theatre's screen for the week beginning today.

**In the New MGM Special**  
 at the Astor



Clark Gable and Helen Hayes in a scene from "White Sister," which will stay indefinitely at the Astor Theatre.

away the wife, and the sporting attitude of all concerned, keep pleasant—and comparatively free from the lurid glow of melodrama—the tender moments, until mother rushes upstairs to her children as the curtain falls.

Peggy Wood is gracefully charming, with a poised melancholy humor, as the wife; and a vivid cast—notably Hugh O'Connell as the husband and Owen Davis Jr. as the proper young boy friend—carry the evening through the piling calamities that sweep like dark clouds upon the household: with the mother and wife (as every woman knows) providing the silver lining.

Daring! Sensational!

**"Song of Life"**

with English Titles.—Also

**"VOODOO"**

Produced by FAUSTIN WIRKUS  
 (The White King of La Gonave)  
 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. 25c—1 P. M. to 8 P. M. 35c (Mon. to Fri.)

**CAMEO** 42nd St.  
 & B'way

ON SCREEN  
 M-G-M's epic production  
 direct from ASTOR THEATRE  
**JOHN-ETHEL-LIONEL BARRYMORE**

in  
**Rasputin and the Empress**  
 with DIANA WYNYARD  
 FRANK MORGAN

ON STAGE  
**CAPITOL GRAND ORCH. of 80**  
**YASHA BUNCHUK**  
 BALLET  
 DIVERTISSEMENT  
**CAPITOL** Broadway  
 at 61st St.

**At the Fox Brooklyn**



Jack Oakie, as he appears in "Sailor Be Good" at the Fox Theatre. A new stage bill rounds out the program.

**"Hell on Earth" Soon to Have**  
 Broadway Premiere

The American rights to "Hell on Earth," the first sound film to be conceived, produced and acted internationally, have been acquired by the newly formed Aeolian Pictures Corporation, according to an announcement last night by William Fitelson representing the corporation. A Broadway premiere for this film is being arranged, and the date and theatre will be announced shortly.

With a theme and story international in scope and point of view, "Hell on Earth" has been produced in Germany, France and England, under the direction of Victor Trivas, in association with Georges Shandoff. Five outstanding characters in the film consist of a Frenchman, an Englishman, a German, a Jew and a Negro with no national attachment.

**At the Brooklyn Paramount**

The Spring Jubilee at the Brooklyn Paramount Theatre enters into its second week today with the entertainment cycle bringing Ben Bernie and all of his merry lads of radio, together with Lyda Roberti and Fritz Scheff, to the stage of that theatre.

Carole Lombard is starred in the screen attraction, "From Hell to Heaven," story of the race track in which she is supported by Jack Oakie, David Manners, Adrienne Ames and Sidney Blackmer.

**"Voodoo" Filmed in Heart of**  
**West Indies—At Cameo**

"Voodoo," said to be an authentic motion picture of the forbidden rituals practiced in Haiti, and which was produced by Faustin Wirkus, is now in its premiere showing at the Cameo Theatre.

Faustin Wirkus is the sergeant in the United States Marine Corps who was crowned the White King of La Gonave by the natives themselves.

"Voodoo" was made entirely in the West Indies. Interesting scenes show the Haitians at their daily work and at their play. In the "Voodoo" pictures made by Wirkus the most interesting are the actual photographs of sacrifices to the jungle gods which the people of Haiti have brought with them from Africa.

As an added attraction the theatre is also offering Alexis Granovski's "Song of Life" with English dialogue.

## SOCIALISTS WIN IN HUNGARY

**BUDAPEST.**—In the December elections to local authorities the Hungarian Social-Democrats have almost everywhere won striking victories. In the Sopron (Oedenburg) district 17 seats were won as against 3 previously held in Sopronbanfalva. Almost 100 per cent of the votes cast were secured in Harka; in Sopronkövesd an absolute majority of the votes was obtained, and in Rakospalota the party's representation was increased from 7 seats to 11.

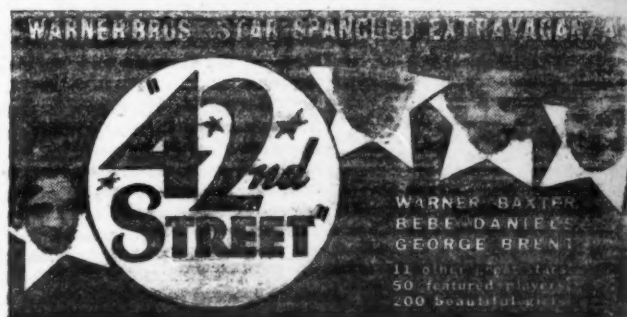


**IRENE THIRER says:**  
**"A ★★ PICTURE"**

**"HERTHA'S AWAKENING"**  
 (HERTHA'S ERWACHEN)  
 English Dialogue Titles

The FRANK and FEARLESS  
 DRAMA of LOVE, YOUTH  
 and the approaching Mother-  
 hood of an unmarried Girl.

**2nd Smash Week!**  
**Little CARNEGIE, 146 57 St.**  
 W.



**NOW at both NEW YORK BROOKLYN STRAND**

**Helen HAYES**  
 and  
**Clark GABLE**

— in —  
**THE WHITE SISTER**

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture  
 A Victor Fleming Production

**ASTOR** Broadway & 46th Street  
 Daily 2:50-8:50; Sat., Sun.  
 & Hols. 3-8:50; Sat. Midnite Show.

**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.



## Hillquit and Thomas Pay Tribute to Karl Marx

"THE life of Karl Marx marked an epoch such as that of no other man in all history," said Morris Hillquit, National Chairman of the Party, at Town Hall last Sunday at the meeting held to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the death of Marx. "He is still a living leader and must be counted among the great of all time."

In graphic pictures Hillquit gave a sketch of Marx and the profound influence he exerted on history. He was a man of action as well as a man of faith, the faith of the scientist: faith in the power of the human mind to understand itself and by understanding to become master and to achieve freedom. He had faith in the working class. Faith and passionate zeal for the workers who would use science as a weapon for its emancipation. Poor, obscure, unknown in his land of exile, today Marx is counted as one of the great minds of all time and his work influences ever increasing millions throughout the world.

Today, modern Socialism is the only force that breaks down all national and race barriers. Revolutionary Socialism is economic in aim and political in purpose. It is not a dream or ideal but an inevitable phase of civilization. Hillquit contrasted the "broad kind of Socialism for all the people" with revolutionary Socialism which aims to destroy root and branch all forms of exploitation from which the workers suffer. The latter stress at all times that the workers who must seize political power. We can have no real Socialist movement in this country until the workers are enlisted under our banner. We must concentrate our efforts to bring them to our side.

Hillquit pointed out that the evils of nationalism are also international in their effects. We have had our setbacks, he said, similar to the reaction in Germany and other countries. A convinced Marxist never despairs. He knows the path is not always in a straight line. Drawing illustrations from the persecuted in the past, Hillquit strikingly and eloquently made a plea for Socialists to translate their faith into action.

Norman Thomas, the only other speaker, said that Socialism runs like a flame throughout life. Associated with Socialism is the name of Karl Marx, chief of the names of the great ones throughout the earth. Were Carlyle to write today he would have to include Marx in the list of the heroes of all time. Today there is a lack of unity among the millions who revere the name and the work of Marx. If unity is effected in these trying times it cannot be on the basis of treachery and bad faith in the light of our bitter experience. No abortive efforts can be undertaken if unity by the workers against the forces of reaction is to be successful. There must be democracy and good faith among the workers.

It was Marx who gave the workers a sense of destiny and power. We must meet the challenge of the hour, the challenge of nationalism, now rampant. There can be no slogan less than, "Workers of the world unite!"

Algernon Lee, who presided, paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of Marx as an economist, scientist and leader. Stirring songs were sung by the choral groups of the Workmen's Circle and the Finnish Socialists. Jacob Feuerring played several piano selections with artistry.

By Norman Thomas

## TIMELY TOPICS

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

En Route to Cleveland, Ohio

### Roosevelt's Program

MORE and more the Roosevelt program tends toward a Fascist state; that is, a state which assures vast powers of economic control not for the emancipation of the workers but for the standardization of capitalism with its extremes of wealth and poverty. That Mr. Roosevelt's personal intentions are good, that he is neither a Mussolini nor a Hitler does not alter this drift.

Consider the facts. The banking situation has developed precisely along the lines on which I commented last week. About 20 per cent of the nation's banks are closed or opened under the most drastic restrictions. What the deposits in these banks are we do not know—certainly they run into the billions. Thus the act of protecting the country against the panic of continued failures has been accomplished by a terrible extension of deflation. The ability of strong banks to get currency under inflationary provision of the new law will do nothing in particular for the depositors and the communities affected by this deflation. Sooner or later the strong banks—and "strong" doesn't mean "good"—will come into the vacuum; directly or indirectly they will buy up the weak for a song. The money changers will not only be back in the temple; they will own it. The only sound alternative is a nationalization of banking with some retroactive protection for depositors. That chance has been passed up. Banking has been temporarily stabilized, but for the benefit primarily of the system itself and the more fortunate depositors, not for the workers.



Norman Thomas

### The Farm Bill

AND now comes the farm bill. If it is passed and if it works—the second "if" is bigger than the first—it will not cure any fundamental evil in capitalistic agriculture: not landlordism, not a bad marketing system, not a crazy tax system. It will only indirectly affect the farmers' load of debt which should be directly reduced. It will not greatly help, if at all, the problem of planned use of land. It will artificially preserve a while longer our present agricultural chaos, and may give the farmers enough so that the banks and insurance companies can collect their mortgages. Which is why the latter, or many of them, favor it.

In a hungry world it will artificially seek to bring prosperity to farmers by inducing scarcity. In a nation of 15,000,000 unemployed it will impose virtual food taxes of a billion dollars. Nor is this all. It will give the secretary of agriculture power no single official in Soviet Russia possesses over both farmers and processors. His agents are even relieved in the House bill of civil service requirements. His word is final in deciding what farmers have cut production and hence are entitled to benefits. Properly administered, providing that this attempt at producing an artificial scarcity and higher agricultural prices in the midst of depression works at all, this law ought to tie up a subsidized lot of capitalistically minded farmers indefinitely to the Democratic party chariot.

tacked and had prepared to defend it, as they had a legal right to do. The case was twisted by the press so that the country believed at first that the Wobblies had fired on a patriotic parade passing their hall. The men were sentenced to 40 years in prison.

Now Bert Bland, John Lamb, Britt Smith and Roy Becker are to be pardoned and the Centralia case, as it has become famous in labor circles, is to be marked off the list of labor's battles. It is significant that Tom Mooney's case is coming to a climax at about the time the Centralia fight is won.

### WEVD NEW LEADER SPEAKER

Miss Goldine Hillson of The New Leader will be the speaker of The New Leader period of Station WEVD, Friday, March 31, from 4:45 to 5 p. m.

### The New Economy

MORE economy was a bitter necessity. Mr. Roosevelt took a bold lead to achieve it. Nevertheless there is no reason for workers to rejoice with the hysterical enthusiasm of the capitalist press over what has been done. This new economy is not at the expense of militarism or even political chills warmers as much as of workers and their spending power. For many government employees that is now dreadfully low. Thus, I have before me an impressive study of hours and earnings of substitute clerks in the post office. The earnings average \$7.80 a week. It will be interesting to see what Mr. Roosevelt's new budget will do for them or to them!

So far as veterans are concerned, simply to cut off their benefits, whatever economy it achieved for government, is to decrease purchasing power in the nation and increase deflation. I do not believe in building up a favored, jingoistic class of veterans who boss Congress. Disability not connected with war service should not be rewarded by war benefits. But disabilities for all workers should receive the benefits of a comprehensive scheme of social insurance. Unless this legislation follows soon there will be much human suffering to offset the gains of the President's budget victory.

### The Continental Congress

WHAT has happened in Washington, as well as the continuing misery of the country, make it imperative for workers to speak up and to act! The Continental Congress in Washington, May 6 and 7, may rank in economic history with our earlier Continental Congress in political history. It may hasten the emancipation of the unemployed. Until they speak for themselves it is unreasonable to blame Mr. Roosevelt or the bankers too much for what they have done or left undone.

Taxpayers and even farmers have made themselves heard far more effectively than the unemployed, and the underpaid wage and salary worker. This call, in which the Socialist Party joins, gives us a goal. Let us organize everywhere to send our delegates to demand, not work camps and just enough to live on, but a great war on poverty! We can win that war.

Our program of maintenance allowances and public works can be effective. It need not cost the 12 billion dollar bond issue the first year. Controlled inflation or reflation, and the success of our program in stimulating work will make it possible to use Emergency bond issues must be paid back by income and inheritance taxes and a capital levy. All emergency measures must be accompanied by a steady drive toward socialization of basic industries. Let the workers here speak and act, for themselves, their class, and their children!

No general congress of workers on unemployment can succeed without local organization of unemployed citizens. I congratulate our Pittsburgh comrades on their part in organizing 20,000 unemployed workers in Andy Mellon's capital of steel and iron. I apologize to Chicago comrades for the typographical error that credited them with 2,500 instead of 25,000 in their unemployed leagues.

### The United Front

AGAINST Hitler's anti-Semitism and his menace to everything Socialists cherish the moral sentiment of mankind may have weight. But the best way to fight Hitler is to encourage our Socialist comrades in Germany. I still hope for a united front there and elsewhere against Fascism. Such a front is impossible without the good faith our Communist friends have flouted. The best way to get a united front is through negotiations between the Internationals of the workers. Here again the difficulty is, for the moment, less in the realm of theory or tactics than of mutual confidence.

### TRADE UNIONISM RISING IN CEYLON

COLOMBO, Ceylon.—What may be done in Trade Union organization in backward countries is shown by the trade union movement in Ceylon. Ten years ago a Ceylon worker, A. E. Goonesinha, set about the task of organizing his fellow workers on the island and today the All-Ceylon Trade Congress is one of the most powerful organizations in India. Over 12,000 have been organized including chauffeurs, hotel and domestic workers, seamen, tramwaymen, clerical workers, tailors and peasants. Organization was difficult, because the country is divided into the huge plantations of tea, coffee, cocoa and rubber, which are the staple industries, and the employees were bitterly hostile to the formation of workers' organizations.

Goonesinha's reply to the employers' combined offensive was to bring about strike after strike successfully and the unwilling employers had after all to come to reason.

Today almost all the Trade Unions in Ceylon are recognized by the employers. As a result of an agreement joint machinery has been established. Now most of the disputes are settled by arbitration and negotiation, of course with a standing sanction behind the Trade Unions.

The last All-Ceylon Trade Union Congress passed a resolution demanding immediate Swaraj (self-government) and a comprehensive system of social insurance. Organization has been made systematically and methodically; much remains to be achieved, but the workers have been progressing on sound Trade Union lines.

## The Continental Congress

(Continued from Page One)

Director, Pioneer Youth of America; R. S. Oakes, Secretary, American Trappers' Association; Herman Coldwell, President, Rhode Island Workers' Education Committee, Providence. SOUTH DAKOTA—H. M. Norfjor, Secretary, Farmers' Union, Local 542, Wentworth. TENNESSEE—H. O. Watson, Manager, Unemployed Citizens League, Memphis. TEXAS—C. Newson, Chairman, H. E. Williams, Secretary, Unemployed Citizens League, Houston.

VERMONT—Fred W. Sutor, President, Vermont State Federation of Labor and Quarry Workers' Union; VIRGINIA—Linwood C. McDowell, Secretary, Unemployed Union, Richmond. WEST VIRGINIA—W. F. Keeney, President, West Virginia Mine Workers Union, Charleston. WISCONSIN—Louis Davlin, President, Green Lake Holiday Association; James T. Sheehan, President, Federated Trades Council, Milwaukee; Frank Weber, Secretary, Federated Trades Council, Milwaukee; Leo Kraycki, General Executive Board, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; Jac Friedrich, Corresponding Secretary, Milwaukee Federated Trades Council; Daniel W. Hoan, Mayor, Milwaukee, Wis.; Henry Ohl, President, Wisconsin Federation of Labor.

In his comment on the calling of the Continental Congress, Rieve said: "The calling of a new Continental Congress for Economic Reconstruction is the first step in a movement to organize the producers of the nation in a mighty movement to free the workers from the grip of the depression. We are determined that the floundering of the Hoover administration shall not be repeated; we are determined that the workers and farmers shall no longer bear the brunt of the economic breakdown; we are determined that the Continental Congress and the peoples council which it will set up shall be a mighty machinery of pressure which our elected officials and the owners of industry will be forced to heed.

"We expect that more than 5,000 representatives of working people of city and farm areas will attend the congress. After due deliberation and action we shall frame a bill of grievances. This bill will be presented to President Roosevelt and to the leaders of the House and the Senate. It shall become our platform for which we shall strive unceasingly. We shall increase or revise our demands as the needs of the farmers and workers require.

"The Continental Congress does not seek to supplant any other organization of labor, farmers, unemployed or veterans. We have issued invitations to organizations whose memberships total over 10,000,000 men and women. All will be asked to pool their energies for the common cause, while none will be asked to abandon the specific functions for which they were created. A preliminary canvas of the field has convinced the signers of the Call that representatives of more than 5,000,000 workers, farmers and unemployed will answer the roll call on May 5th."

### Centralia Case Near Victory

SEATTLE.—A 14-year battle for the release from prison of framed workers is about to end with success, according to reports.

On Armistice Day, 1919, a gang of strikebreakers in the American Legion, who left their line of march and went several blocks out of the way, attacked the Industrial Workers of the World hall at Centralia, Wash. The Wobblies had been warned their hall was to be at-