

NEW LEADER

With Which
Is Combined

THE AMERICAN APPEAL

Founded by
Eugene V. Debs

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SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1933

Price Five Cents

Over the Heads of the Mighty!

OUT of the depths of the depression arise thousands of men and women representing the toilers deprived of incomes in industry and agriculture. Their destination is Washington. They are due there on May 6 and 7. The occasion is the Continental Congress. Their aim is pressure to compel a program that will in some measure meet the needs of the suffering working class.

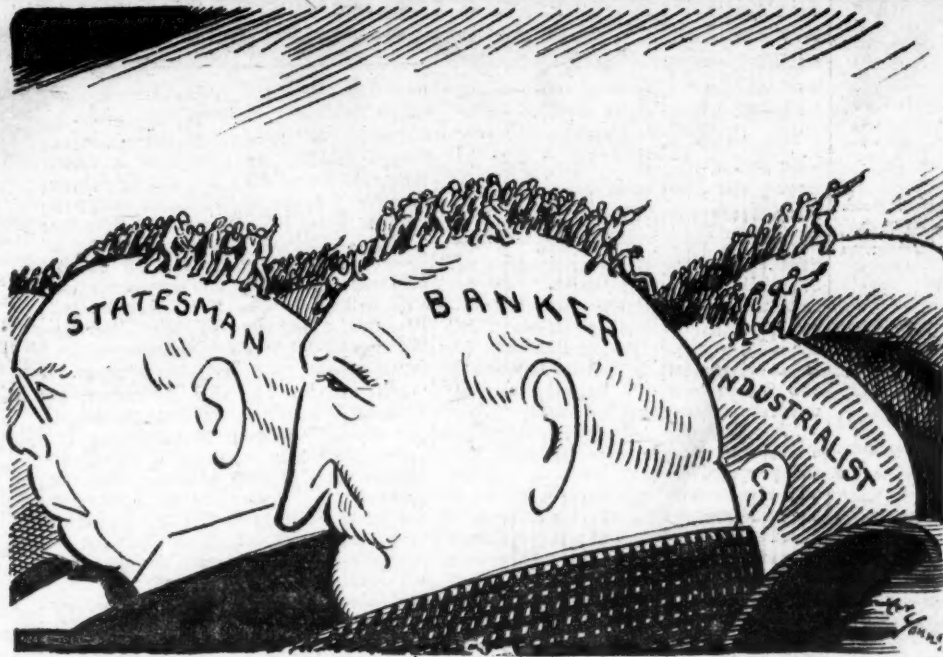
The days have come and the days have gone through nearly four years of measureless privations. In the richest nation of the world there is widespread want. Our natural resources are ample. We have the skill to produce. Industries have been built on a vast scale. Machines are capable of gushing great quantities of goods.

These are the facts. No one denies them. To bring resources, plants, machines and skill together in cooperation is the great task that faces us. Why isn't it done? Those who own and those who rule have failed. *Either they cannot or they will not bring these things together.*

To the bankers, the kings of capital and the politicians we say: It is *you* that have failed; it is *your* order that has failed. If in four years you have been unable to revive *your* system, how many more years do *you* expect us to wait?

It is easy for you to be calm, for you to wait, as the days are short for you. But the days are long for us, terribly long. You have security, but life is uncertain for us. We are locked out of the places of employment and we want to get in. You have not opened the doors and the doors must be opened.

On To Washington



We have been patient. Even you have observed that. You have marveled at our patience. So have we, but it has reached the breaking point.

We are the working class and we live in a world different from yours. Ours has been a life of toil. Our fathers before us and their fathers before them have tilled the farms and worked at the furnace and the loom. We have made you comfortable. *There isn't a thing that you wear that we did not make, not a car that you use that we did not build, not a home you inhabit that we did not erect.*

And now we lack the warm clothing, the food and the shelter that should be ours. Here is the workman without a job for two years. His savings are gone. His home has been sold for taxes and interest on the mortgage he could not pay. He has pawned what he could spare and now he and his family exist upon the sparing charity of the rich.

Here is the farmer whose tools and lands and home have also passed out of his hands. If he plants he cannot realize the cost of production. *He cannot get the commodities the city workers can*

produce and the city workers cannot get the foodstuffs that he can raise.

Here is the girl who seeks a job for only meals and room rent and cannot even get that. Here is the widowed mother who has sent her children to an institution while she is in the breadline. There goes a despondent young man almost giving up hope. Perhaps he is thinking of suicide. Here is . . .

But we cannot parade before you the millions who have been locked out, those who walk the streets begging, those who want access to the opportunities of em-

ployment and who are denied. However, they are the many and you are the few.

And now thousands of us are going to Washington and there we will go over the heads of the bankers and the statesmen, over you who have failed, you who have left us in the ditch. We think that the raw materials, the machines, the plants, the railroads and the banks should pass out of your hands. You cannot or will not manage them. *We can use them and we need them to end this endless anxiety and suffering that have come to our class.*

Socialism! you say. Yes, but don't faint. This is our suggestion and if realized it would bring joy to the countryside, the machines would respond to our skill, and every broken family in the nation would enjoy some of the vast fruits of our industries.

But, alas! the masses who will assemble in Washington are not yet fully prepared for our program. We know it and so do you. However, we will all fight together to force you who have failed to yield concessions to us that will enable us and our families to live on a plane higher than animals.

It will mean that the fat money bags will have to disgorge something of their workless incomes. For we who have work have little income and those who have no work have no incomes at all. Only you have been able to get incomes without rendering any useful service to society.

Workless incomes will finally be abolished. In the meantime we will gather in Washington to formulate a program of what must be done NOW to make life more livable and we expect to be heard. We are tired of delay. We are in earnest. We want action and we will not be satisfied with anything less.

Continental Congress to Be Historic Gathering

Largest Congress of Workers and Farmers in Our History Expected In Washington, May 6.

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

CHICAGO.—The largest congress of workers and farmers in the history of the United States will convene in the national capital within two weeks. Between 4,000 and 5,000 men and women—all duly elected delegates of bona fide labor groups—will answer the roll call on May 6th and 7th of the new Continental Congress for Economic Reconstruction.

The organization committee of the congress met here this week. Reports from the Washington office as well as from national headquarters here led Mayor Daniel W. Hoan of Milwaukee, a member of the committee, to make this confident prediction:

"The Continental Congress has already achieved this great result: it has called into being the largest constituent assembly of workingmen and women the country has ever seen. For the first time since the LaFollette revolt of 1924—but in far greater proportions—workers of city and farm, office and factory; unemployed workers, students, housewives and

veterans have joined together under a common banner. When the producers of the nation have found the unity thus to join forces the wealthy despoilers of our people's prosperity may well begin to tremble. It will be our job to keep them trembling until we have completely thrown them from the seats of power."

Stirring Reports

Mayor Hoan's statement was made after he had seen reports indicating support for the congress from more than 800 labor union, farm, cooperative, unemployed and labor political groups. The report of National Director Clarence Senior and National Secretary Marx Lewis, from Washington, showed huge delegations will come to the congress from the Southern states, including 150 from Virginia; that Pennsylvania will exceed its quota of 500 delegates; that the Southwest will send some 400 men and women; that New Jersey will send 300; that Illinois will dispatch 300 more, probably in "Continental Congress Specials"; that special trains will also be required to send the huge delegations from New York City, from Philadelphia and from St. Louis; that a cavalcade of trucks will carry more than 100 workers from western Massachusetts, and that distance will be no deterrent to delegations from the Far West, the Northwest and the wheat belt.

The War Department, which seems to have an endless supply of tear gas, guns and bayonets ready to silence agonized protests from unemployed and hungry veterans, has refused to supply the Continental Congress with the loan of a few thousand cots and blankets to house the more needy of the delegates.

Mayor Hoan made public correspondence between himself, Senator Robert M. LaFollette and Secretary of War George H. Dern in which the latter announced that the War Department cannot loan Federal property without permission from Congress. Senator LaFollette felt that previous treatment accorded requests in behalf of the jobless precluded any hope for favorable congressional action.

Mayor Hoan had written to Senator LaFollette asking him to intercede with the War Department. "Because of the financial distress of many of the delegates, they will find it difficult to finance themselves on this trip," Mayor Hoan had written. "Many of them are traveling to and fro by auto

and truck. The problem of proper housing while in Washington is a difficult one. Therefore, I am writing to request that you intercede with the War Department to secure a permit for the use of army cots and blankets."

War Department Refuses

Senator LaFollette relayed the request to the War Department and received the following reply from Secretary Dern: "The War Department is without authority to loan Federal property for any purpose, except as may be specifically provided by Congress, and it is therefore regretted, in the absence of legal authority, that the Department is unable to make the loan in question."

Commenting on Secretary Dern's letter, Senator LaFollette said: "I am very sorry that the Secretary feels that he cannot respond to this request, and in view of the fate of resolutions which have been previously introduced to secure the loan of materials for the use of the unemployed, I doubt that there is anything I can (Cont. on Pages Eight and Nine)

NEW LEADER

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State Capitalism

IS the old creed of individualism which Hoover chanted so often dead in the United States? Many powerful capitalists and bankers think so. Some hope that the Roosevelt program, which moves in the direction of state capitalism, will be halted by an upward trend of employment and a business revival. Still others are gloomy and hope for a Caesar to police their rotting structure.

At any rate, individualism for the present is as dead as an Egyptian mummy. State capitalism is rising in this country. Even Hoovers' spraying of great capitalist enterprises with Federal funds was a shocking violation of his own creed. He did not do this willingly. Changed conditions compelled him to act.

President Roosevelt has expanded what Hoover began. What is this Tennessee Valley program which he has linked with Muscle Shoals but a drift into state capitalism? And what of the proposed 30-hour week in industry? Is it not the most extensive interference with the "rights" of the capitalist class in our history? These two measures alone have brought weeping and gnashing of teeth in the haunts of the American barons. Some of them, having little knowledge of movements and programs, denounce these measures as "Socialism."

What is this attempt to save the homes and farms of millions but a thrust into the private concerns of citizens by the Federal Government? By its loans and credits the government is becoming a partner in the ownership of many institutions and enterprises. The railroads are to come next. With the continuance of the depression a few more years the government may eventually become the owner of many banks, railroads, and other enterprises. Not because it wants them but because they are sick and are unable to take care of themselves.

To substitute government for capitalist does not solve the more basic problems of capitalism nor does it necessarily mean higher standards for the working class. Roosevelt's reforestation program with wages of a dollar a day shows that state capitalism can be as bad and even worse than corporate capitalism for the workers. His wage cuts for government employees also indicates that the labor policy of state capitalism does not differ from the labor policy of corporate capitalism.

What happens is simply this. Due to the folly of millions of workers, governing control is in the hands of parties representing the barons. The latter have got into a horrible mess and they need help to pull them out of it. The government steps in to help but in the process of helping finds that it must take over some of the responsibilities of the bankers and capitalists. In some cases it may even have to take over sick industrial babies and adopt them. Not that the government wants them but because it cannot afford to have them die.

The owners of the babies do not want Uncle Sam to adopt them and yet they cannot take care of them. They want them back when they are taken and yet they fear that Uncle Sam will keep them for good. So we drift into state capitalism not because anybody wants it but because gigantic forces of decay compel it.

State capitalism may bring some order into the anarchy forces that disturb corporate capitalism, but it will not eliminate any of the depression diseases from which the industrial system is suffering.

The World We Live In

A Socialist View of the Week

IN A CEMETERY

By William Allen Ward

IN life he was president of the First National Bank, the biggest man in the village. . . .

She was a woman of the street . . . hollow eyed . . . a woman who had felt the whip lash of life. . . .

Death called and both passed on . . .

Death knows no favorites. . . .

One day in a cemetery . . . I stood near where the banker and the street walker were buried. . . . Nearby I saw a white rose blooming!

Research Association reports more machines displacing workers in industry.

Turning to the agricultural section of the depression, we note that a farm strike to begin May 18, during which farmers propose to "buy, sell and pay nothing," is being organized by the Farmers' Holiday Association. So a Hoover baby will be placed on Roosevelt's doorstep. The holiday convention will be held in Des Moines, Iowa, and President Whitney of the Railway Trainmen will address the convention. A bid will be made for labor support.

Milk strikes are also threatened in Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Iowa. Governor Schmedeman induced Wisconsin condensaries to jack up the price of milk and has asked 19 governors to take similar action to avoid a general strike. Wisconsin seems to be the worst hit. The president of the milk pool in that state declares that the surplus milk of dairy farmers cannot be converted into butter and cheese at present prices and that all dairy products will be withheld from the market on May 10 if there is no favorable change. What a fearful mess capitalism has made of human affairs.

Divergent Trends in Socialist Parties

THE Communist parties have, in recent years, split into two, and in some nations, three or more groups. The Socialist parties present divergent opinions but with few exceptions remain intact. The French Socialist Party has three tendencies which have been expressed by its Deputies in the Chamber, and last Sunday at the party congress the delegates voted against support of the government on all policies inconsistent with working class interests. A minority of 25 per cent favored cooperation with Socialistic Radicals, taking equal responsibility and equal rewards, as the voters had elected a Left Government.

Austrian Socialists meeting in a national congress the same day stressed the need of caution with the rise of Hitlerism in Germany. A resolution called for a demonstration against Fascism on May Day, and a few days before Socialist representatives on the executive of the Austro-German Arbeitgemeinschaft, which favors union with Germany, resigned. Socialist Delegate Ellenbogen declared that Germany "is now regarded by the world as identical with inhuman bestiality" and Socialists would oppose union with Germany.

The British Independent Labor Party split last year over the issue of affiliation with the Labor Party and at its annual conference this week decided by a vote of 83 to 79 to make direct approaches to the Communist International. A. Fenner Brockway and John Paton, secretary, opposed the resolution. Paton declared that the Communist International's compulsory policy had been "completely disastrous in its international effects, and the Russian policy is unworkable in Western Europe." It is feared that the I.L.P. faces another split.

News of Hitler's Nordic Paradise

IT is difficult to summarize events in the Germany of the Nazi nuts, but one thing stands out: the Reich's finances are alarming and Hitler has been unable to frame a policy to create work. His organs howl against big capitalists to appease the jobless workers, but you cannot butter bread with a Fascist howl. Little business men also demand measures against big capitalist firms, but this policy would also further demoralize German capitalism. The economic ruin of Jews threatens business, and arrears in taxes since March have increased.

Meantime von Papen failed to strike a bargain with the Pope to consolidate the Centrist (Catholic) Party with the Nazis. Von Papen offered the tempting bait of a general concordat for the whole of Germany, but the Pope doubts whether the Nazi regime is permanent, and he politely declined. While Mussolini smiles on Hitler, from Rome comes the news that Italy faces a big deficit next year. Four Nazi nuts last week crossed the German border into France in a car flying their swastika and they were sent back a little mused up. In Japan an anti-Jewish demonstration was staged in Tokyo which took the form of a protest against General Electric mazda bulbs! Moreover, a silent boycott of Hitler's Germany is carried on in many nations. The London Daily Herald reports that the fur boycott will cost Germany \$100,000,000 annually, and other boycotts are in prospect.

Returning to the Hitler paradise, nearly 4,000 Socialists and Communists are still held in concentration camps while the Nazis celebrated Hitler's birthday on Tuesday and governorships of Prussia, Bavaria and Saxony have gone to the Hitlerites. The Nationalists do not get a smell. The Fascist noose is slowly coiling around the necks of the Nationalists and their wealthy backers and the Stahlhelm, soldier organization of the Nationalists, appears to be merging into the Nazi storm troops under the control of Adolf Hitler. We must wait for Hitler's new religion which is still baking in the Fascist oven.

Moscow Trial Leads To British Embargo

CONFESSIONS and repudiation of confessions marked the trial of six Englishmen in Moscow who were charged with sabotage. One was acquitted, two received jail sentences and three are expelled from Russia. As this is written it appears certain that the British Government will bar all Soviet imports as a measure of retaliation. Ten Russian defendants received sentences ranging from eighteen months to ten years and one was acquitted.

One aspect of the trial is recalled. When Russian industry and agriculture have faced important crises in recent years a trial has been staged with accused persons facing charges of sabotage. On the other hand, one of the accused Englishmen confessed guilt at the first session of this trial and maintained it at the end. Another confessed and then swore that the confession was extorted from him. The trade war between the Soviet and Great Britain and the antagonism of German Fascism to Russia does not improve the economic situation of Russian Communism.

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

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The "New Deal" At Washington

BY a vote of 43 to 33 a 16 to 1 silver clause in the farm bill was defeated in the U. S. Senate. The proposal belongs to the Bryan period of the nineties and its ghost now stalks in the Senate. Gold and silver are commodities the value of which fluctuates and any attempt to establish a dual standard will only demoralize the currency and make matters worse, yet some "progressive" Senators support this freak legislation.

On Wednesday came the announcement that the United States is off the gold standard. This means that the capitalist system has reached a new low level and that prices of commodities, except labor power, will increase.

The presidential program of mobilizing industry, regulating hours and wages, materials and commodities, is being drafted into bills and big capitalists are being consulted in this program. Secretary of Labor Perkins will begin hearings next Monday on her section of this program. It is certainly an amazing thrust of government into the affairs of our ruling Babbitts that is emerging and it will be a year or two before we will be able to fully understand the present period.

Meantime the National Industrial Conference Board has estimated that the proposed 30-hour week in industry will absorb only one million jobless of the estimated 6,000,000. Its estimate is based upon reports from more than a thousand manufacturing establishments which show average hours per week of 32.6 for February. We pass this on without comment but it may be borne out if the 30-hour bill becomes law. Congress is not as docile as it was in the first few weeks of the new administration and the Roosevelt "honeymoon" is fading.

A Right-to-Live Amendment Proposed

FARMER-LABOR PARTY and Non-partisan League members of Congress are considering a constitutional amendment to be placed before the voters of the nation. The proposal runs current with the changed thinking of today. In its tentative form, as presented by Congressman Kvale of Minnesota, it reads: "Congress shall have power, during the existence of an emergency, to regulate the production and marketing of any and all commodities, to prescribe minimum wages for labor, and to prescribe maximum hours of labor. The power of the several states is unaltered by this article except that the operation of state laws shall be suspended to the extent necessary to give effect to legislation enacted by Congress." Ratification would be by state legislatures.

This proposal will probably be changed to make ratification by state conventions, and the emergency clause is likely to be dropped because of continuous unemployment. The proposal coming from states not of a pronounced industrial character is significant, but even this amendment, if enacted, would mean nothing without a party of the working class with power to enact a program in accord with its provisions. It vests Congress with power to do what it cannot now do. It means state capitalism if capitalist parties act under it but may lead to Socialism with workers in control.

More Deflation of Farmers and Workers

MOST of the \$72,000,000 economies Postmaster General Farley expects to make in his department will be accomplished by discharge of workers and reductions in wages. The railroad workers will also face a fight against another wage cut in June, and the Labor

By a Veteran

Cruel Slashes of War Pensions

It is now possible to consider some of the worst features of the pension regulations promulgated on April Fools' Day, under the authority conferred upon President Roosevelt by the National Economy Bill, by his "hard-boiled" budget director, Lewis Douglas. He is the son of that manager of the Bisbee Copper Co. who so brutally deported the copper miners into the desert during the early days of the World War.

First, the brutal cuts go far beyond anything expected by most of the Congressmen and Senators who temporarily abdicated their pension power. It is estimated by the Pension Bureau that about 400,000 World War veterans, whose disabilities are partial and not directly traceable to war service, will be taken off the rolls on July 1, thus being thrown, in the case of the many thousands unemployed and with no resources, upon the tender mercies of charity or state and city relief. About 29,000 World War men, totally disabled, although not in line of duty, will have their allowances cut from \$100 or more a month, to a measly \$20. The monthly pensions of the war-disabled range from \$8 to \$80, according to their disability, a heavy reduction from the existing rates.

The Spanish War Vets

Second, special animus seems to animate Roosevelt in the case of the Spanish-American veterans, the survivors of the only 100-per cent volunteer army Uncle Sam ever raised. Perhaps that's because he doesn't like the idea of volunteer service, but prefers conscripts in war as well as in industry. Under the new regulations the annual appropriations for Spanish war veterans and their widows and semi-orphans are to be cut from about \$119,000,000 to some \$25,000,000, a far greater slash than in the case of the World War men.

Not only are practically all the disabled men to be cut from the rolls, because 35 years after their war it will be hard to prove service-connected disease even where it exists, but the widows' monthly pensions are to be reduced from \$30 to \$15, with \$3 for each minor under 16, instead of the present \$6. Furthermore, the "service pensions" paid to Spanish war men 62 years of age or more, as a sort of old-age pension, are to be cut from the existing rates of from \$30 to \$50 a month, according to age, to a measly \$6, the lowest figure allowed under the new law. While there are only about 200,000 left of the 450,000 who served in the Spanish-American war, the Philippines and the Boxer Relief Expedition, many thousands of them are feeble, elderly men with no other material resources than their small pensions, none of which exceed \$72 a month (cases where the totally disabled man needs an attendant) and most of which run from \$20 to \$50. Consequently, finding themselves cut to \$6 a month they will have to appeal to the state and city for relief. The same thing applies to many of the some 33,000 widows now on the roll.

Hokus-Pokus "Saving"

Third, in short, in "saving" about \$400,000,000 a year for his big income tax-paying supporters, the "miracle man" not only is reducing the buying power of hundreds of thousands of families but is also adding to the burdens of the local tax-payers, since in many states, including New York, the welfare laws provide that veterans, not drawing federal pensions, must

President Roosevelt and Budget Director Douglas Play an April Fool Prank on the Veterans—Fake "Economy" in Saving on Pensions and Throwing Vast Extra Burdens on Local Relief Agencies—A War Veteran Tells His Story.

be taken care of first under all circumstances. This means that after July 1st the city and state will have to increase their relief funds, but as the big capitalists only pay their "just share" of the local taxes they don't worry so much about that. Perhaps Roosevelt thinks the elderly and partly disabled veterans can work for him at \$1 a day and their board.

Fourth, the 15-per cent cut in the federal employees' wages also went further than Congress expected. Another illustration of the danger of giving free reign to politicians linked up with capital, even behind a "liberal" facade.

Naturally there were plenty of pension abuses under the existing regime, where able-bodied cops, firemen, politicians, et al., are holding down good jobs and at the

same time drawing big allowances as "totally disabled" veterans. But these unworthies could have been cut off without giving Roosevelt and his man Friday from Arizona the power to wreak such hardships upon hundreds of thousands of persons, at the same time adding to the unemployment difficulty with one hand while pretending to relieve it with the other. Of course, these regulations can't stand for long, and may be modified even before July 1st, but in the meantime they have struck terror into the hearts of thousands of needy veterans and their families.

Rewards for Heroes

Now is the time for the Socialist Party to point out how the ruling class rewards the men it forced to fight for "democracy" and its investments in the World War, and

the youths who volunteered in the Spanish War and helped start the United States on the road to becoming a great imperialistic power.

Also how it even has gone so far, under the new regulations, as to take 10 per cent off the little \$40 a month pensions being paid to the same 130,000 aged widows of the Civil War veterans and from the pensions of the 25,000 survivors of the Union Army. These facts, hooked up with a denunciation of the cutting of the underpaid federal men's wages (i. e., those getting less than \$2,000 a year), ought to stir the masses.

A statement by our National Executive Committee might be worth while. We must also remember that Socialist Mayor Hoan of Milwaukee made a big hit with the Spanish War men at their

national encampment last August by declaring that in the future the government ought to pay the veterans more instead of less.

Right now, while the veterans of all wars are all stirred up, is the time to point out the Socialist lesson. If we wait until public opinion has forced a modification of the new rules it may be too late to do much good.

BRITISH LABOR PARTY SCORES HEAVY GAINS

LABOR gains, many of them in districts which have never before returned Labor members, is the outstanding feature of the urban council elections.

The results are the surest indication of the nation-wide revolt against the National Government's reckless "economy" policy, which is hitting the local authorities with increasing force.

In the North, Midlands and Wales, Labor progress was particularly strong. In the South, where Labor has fought for years against almost insuperable odds, important successes were registered.

Two seats gained at Swinton, in the West Riding, gave Labor a 12 to 2 majority. At Mexborough, four seats were won out of five, giving a Labor majority; while at Malby all five Labor candidates were successful.

There were two Labor gains at Thurnscoe (West Riding), and both seats were won at Featherstone, giving Labor an 11 to 1 majority.

At Adwick-le-Street (West Riding), a miner, Mr. J. Wordley, defeated the manager of his colliery.

At Aberdare (Glamorgan), Labor swept the board, winning five wards. These included two gains, and gave Labor a majority of 19 to 8.

At Ammanford, Labor won three seats out of five, and at Cwmaman four out of five.

In the mining districts of Nottingham and Derbyshire, Labor increased its representation. At Swinton and Pendlebury four seats were gained, and at Westthroughton there were two gains.

At Shoburness (Essex), Labor gained two seats, while at Sutton and Cheam (Surrey) two gains brought the Labor representation to four.

At Edmonton, N., Labor won 21 seats and the Conservatives seven.

LABOR has also won its first seat on the West Suffolk County Council.

nationalism of the toilers of the world.

Moreover, the New Leader is interested in building the Socialist Party. So are our readers. This issue will help to make Socialists and it will help to bring Socialists into the party. So send in that bundle order. Don't wait. Do it NOW!

Fill out and mail the blank below. The rate is 2½¢ per copy. Your order must reach us not later than April 26th.

The New Leader,
7 East 15th St., New York City.

Dear Comrades:—Enclosed please find \$_____ for _____ copies of the May Day edition of the New Leader, to be mailed to the following:

Name _____
Address _____
City _____

Let Them Eat Cake

SENATOR DAVID A REED of Pennsylvania has the floor. Ladies and Gentlemen, Senator Reed. (Ta-ra-tarrarah!)

Senator Reed:

"Mr. President, we have never got ourselves out of a depression by loafing. We have only gotten out by hard work. This may be a new era, but there are some principles that still remain true. The law of gravitation is still with us; the law of hard work is still with us; and that is the only way we are going to get out of the depression."

These bright remarks of the Senior Senator from Joe Grundy's state deserve to be preserved forever in the shining galaxy of immortal remarks that have contributed to the hilarity of an otherwise dreary world. They take their place with remarks like these:

"There is no such thing as being out of work, only being out of hire."—Henry Ford.

"What are those people doing there, loafing on the streets (in front of closed Ford factories)? Why don't they go to work?"—Henry Ford.

"What are the people crying for bread? Why don't they eat cake?"—Marie Antoinette.

"The trouble with them is not that they are unemployed, but that they are unemployable."—President Roosevelt the First.

"I will get to Berlin if it costs me my last moujik."—Czar Nicholas Romanoff.

"What is a man to do when he is out of a job, can't find work and

has a starving family?" "God knows; I don't."—William H. Taft.

"Prosperity is just around the corner."—Anon J. Ibib.

"Two chickens in every garage, a noble experiment in the pot and rugged individualism forever."—Herbert C. H-v-r.

"I have a close tie with the Greeks. Why, when I was at college I won a medal for translating Horace." [Note: Horace was a Latin poet, not a Greek.]—J. Patrick O'Brien.

"What this country needs is a good five-cent cigar."—Thomas R. Marshall.

"I'll match my private life with any man's."—James John Joseph Walker.

"Save your pennies and your dollars will take care of themselves."—Any leader of thought.

"Spend now for prosperity."—The same.

"My program for America: Work hard, spend more and save your money."—Vasily Ilyitch Mont-des-Fleurs.

Our May Day Issue

ORDERS for the May Day number of The New Leader are coming in, Detroit being the first with a bundle of 250. We are going to make this a humdinger issue.

National and racial hates have emerged out of the depression in some countries. And then there is Fascism. What is it? If this depression means capitalism in convulsions, Fascism is its epileptic phase. Socialism and internationalism will cure this deep disease.

Art Young, in our estimation the greatest Socialist cartoonist we have ever had in this country, has drawn a smashing May Day cartoon. You'll see it in The New Leader. There will be other cartoons, drawings and pictures, as well as articles by many Socialists.

The workers of all colors, nationalities and languages have common interests. That is the answer of Socialism to nationalism and its Fascist soul. The May Day number will stress this interna-

ALL OUT FOR MAY-DAY!

MAKE MAY-DAY, 1933, THE
GREATEST DEMONSTRATION
OF LABOR SOLIDARITY IN
ALL AMERICAN HISTORY!

Details on Page 7



By Alfred Baker Lewis

"Honest" Utility Graft in the Bay State

A FEW years ago the staid citizens of Cambridge, Mass., were startled by the information brought out in an investigation of the electric light and power industry conducted by the Federal Trade Commission that Harvard University was on the payroll of the National Electric Light Association. The latter is, or rather was, the propaganda body for the public utility companies in the electric field, and made such an unsavory record for itself in its efforts to buy up public opinion that it was disbanded and replaced by another body intended to do more or less the same thing but in not quite so crude a way.

Specifically, it appeared that \$30,000 had been given by the N.E.L.A. to Harvard University to conduct certain investigations for them. Investigations were to be conducted, to be sure, under the direction of a professor at the Graduate School of Business Administration; but the professor selected was Mr. Philip Cabot, formerly a vice-president of the New England Power Association, a holding company whose subsidiaries control a large part of the electric light and power companies in Massachusetts outside of the Boston district.

Despite these revelations, however, the public utilities companies are still getting away with murder in Massachusetts and even in Cambridge itself.

Wheels Within Wheels

The Cambridge Electric Light Company is a subsidiary of the Associated Gas and Electric System. The consequence of going into this system has been contracts made by the Cambridge company with other subsidiaries in the Associated Gas and Electric System, whereby the Cambridge company is effectively milked for the profit of the insiders in the Associated Gas and Electric.

Some of the details of these contracts are worthy of special mention. The J. G. White Corporation is one of the subsidiaries within the associated Gas and Electric System used to milk the operating companies. After the Cambridge Electric Light Company had been absorbed into the Associated Gas and Electric System it concluded a contract with the J. G. White Management Corporation to have the latter concern furnish it with managerial advice and assistance for 2 1/4% of the gross income of the Cambridge company. Yet the Cambridge company did not change its managing officials in any way except to increase their salaries, or gain a single offsetting decrease in its managerial expense.

Others of the milking sub-

Here Is Told in Detail a Story of the Operations of a Group of Utility Companies—
This Is the Way the Masses Are Mulcted Everywhere—Details May Differ,
But Methods Are the Same Wherever American Utilities Operate to "Serve"
People and Make Huge Profits.

sidaries of the Associated Gas and Electric System include the Utilities Purchasing and Supply Corporation and the W. S. Barstow & Company, Inc. The Cambridge company, as soon as it was absorbed into the Associated Gas and Electric System, concluded a contract with the Utilities Purchasing and Supply Company whereby it obtained purchasing advice and assistance from the latter company for 1 1/4% of the total amount of all purchases made by or for it. It concluded another contract with the W. S. Barstow Company for engineering advice and assistance to be furnished at a charge of 7 1/4% on all the cost of all the additions and extensions to plant that the Cambridge Company might make no matter whether the

Barstow Company does it or not. This advice, however, is evidently of not much value, for the J. G. White Management Corporation gets additional fees for engineering advice on the construction done by Barstow & Company for the Cambridge company.

Right Hand and Left Hand

Of course, the stock of these milking companies is almost wholly owned by the holding company of the Associated Gas and Electric System, except for the necessary qualifying shares for directors. And when the operating company in Cambridge concludes contracts with the various milking subsidiaries of the Associated Gas and Electric System, it is simply the right hand of that system making a contract with its left. Further-

more, the additional costs caused by these contracts between the right and left hands of the holding company go to swell the expense of the operating company, and constitute a reason for the operating company to resist reductions in the charge for electricity.

As a matter of fact, despite all these additional loads on expense the Cambridge Company is charging 5c per kilowatt hour for electricity for domestic lighting, which is somewhat less than is usual throughout the state in the privately-owned companies.

The publicly-owned companies, of course, charge considerably less. The town of Belmont, for example, contiguous to Cambridge, has a publicly-owned distributing plant, and buys its electricity from the

Cambridge company. After paying the Cambridge company a satisfactory profit for the generating of electricity, it is able to furnish electricity to domestic consumers for only 4c a kilowatt hour, less 3% discount recently allowed to overcome the federal tax.

The biggest opportunity for graft in the public utility industry exists in cases where there are holding companies controlling a number of subsidiaries. But the so-called independent companies are not free of graft. The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston, which is still paying 12% dividends despite the depression, is supposed independent so far as control by any holding company is concerned. Yet there is plenty food for thought in the management of that company.

(To be continued)

For a New Continental Congress

By Emil Rieve

President, American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers; Chairman, Continental Congress on Economic Reconstruction

A NEW crisis grips America! A crisis as that one which our revolutionary forefathers so successfully battled. Yet our problems are different. They were forced to fight oppressive taxes, and laws which restricted their commerce and deprived them of their liberty, property and happiness. These hindrances were placed upon them by a king, completely dominated by the merchant and moneyed classes of England.

Today we in America are forced



EMIL RIEVE

to fight poverty, hunger and economic insecurity which homes and threaten our very lives. Again a government has become dominated by a privileged class. This time it is the industrialists and bankers, who have become rich through the people's misery. The change of political parties in Washington has not shaken the grip of economic rulers.

Our ancestors set up Committees of Correspondence, organized a Continental Congress and demanded a righting of their grievances. When their demands proved of no avail they translated them into action. We, too, have waited patiently. For almost four years our farm and city populations have valiantly and calmly withstood unemployment, cold and hunger. Yet, despite our patience, and despite our hope, little has been accomplished on our behalf. Today there are more men out of work in our country than at any other time in its history. Surely we have suffered long enough. It is time for us to draw up a program to right our grievous wrongs.

American Style Fascists

Washington, Franklin, Jefferson gave us our democratic institutions, with the right to vote and to petition Congress. They fought and suffered that we might have our cherished Declaration of Independence and Bill of Rights. They valiantly pushed on through the

cold and hunger of Valley Forge. Today there is a new cold and hunger, and a new fear of oppression. There is the cold and hunger of babes and mothers, and of unemployed millions—starving in this great land of ours, with its bountiful resources.

There is in the United States today a clique who claims democracy has failed, and who seeks dictatorship. This clique comprises those financiers and capitalists who have all but wrecked our country. A few of them want an open dictatorship, and open dominance of capital over labor; but the majority of them are too canny for this. They willingly leave us the cloak of democracy, behind which they may hide and pull the strings that make our elected officials jump. The fault lies not in democracy, but in those who have vilified democracy; those who have used her name to attain privilege and power, and control over supposed public servants.

The time may not be far off when our opponents will face us openly with their show of force, as they did in the Bonus Rout of last July, but while it is still possible we must hold fast to the American democratic tradition.

The Problem of Today

The most notable example of that tradition was the First Continental Congress. From that Congress flowed the spirit that has given America a political democracy—the first and foremost on this earth. As a result of that Congress a second was called. This Second Continental Congress was called in 1775. Its task culminated in 1776, in that noble document, the Declaration of Independence.

Today a new Continental Congress has been called to meet in Washington on May 6th and 7th. It will be composed of farmers and workers, and will draw up plans for the economic reconstruction of our broken down industrial machine. Again America has come to a parting of the ways. We must step forward boldly. We must recognize the failure of the old, and prepare to build the new. The times call for action and a new Declaration of Independence!

Those leaders of 1776 did their work and did it well. They were fearless and dauntless. They founded a political democracy whose strength has increased with time. They solved the problem of their day—a political one.

Today the world is faced with another problem—an industrial

one. The seeds of this problem were sown during the decades of the birth of this nation, in that peaceful and gradual evolution, known to history as the Industrial Revolution. As an outgrowth of the Industrial Revolution man has developed gigantic machinery, and achieved methods of manufacturing and transportation scarcely less than miraculous. As an outgrowth of that Revolution, too, man has invented new comforts, and discovered new sciences and methods for combating disease and death. However, he has often been blinded and forgetful—even to allowing permitting vast accumulation of wealth in the hands of a few, and foolishly using his new found machines for his own destruction, as in the late World War.

On to Washington!

Along with the Industrial Revolution has come capitalism, and production for profit. This system has broken down periodically, and has now become hopelessly entangled. It must be changed, and our machines must be made to produce for the use of all, for the common good of all citizens. They must be made to give a decent wage, a decent standard of living, and an ample security to all American citizens.

It is to accomplish this purpose that the new Continental Congress has been called. And it must solve the problems of today just as the 1776 Continental Congress solved the problems of that era. Just as the 1775 Continental Congress gave us political democracy, so must the 1933 Continental Congress open the way to industrial democracy.

We must set up a national council of the people, which will exert the pressure of our mass strength to win legislation for the benefit of farmers and workers, both employed and unemployed. We must outline a far-seeing and constructive program. This is the new task for those who love their country.

We must translate the spirit of 1776 into the spirit of modern American democracy. We must cherish and uphold all that has evolved as an American heritage. We must make the 1933 Continental Congress another milestone in the forward journey of America.

We must work diligently to safeguard the families and homes of all fellow-Americans. Above all, we must have foresight and vision. Let us remember those leaders of the American Revolution. We must not fail them! On to Washington!

SCOTTSBORO TRIALS OFF

DECATUR, Alabama.—Haywood Patterson was condemned to die in the electric chair in Kilby Prison June 16 by Judge Horton, the trial of Charlie Weems was postponed until the July 10 term of court because, as the judge admitted, there is no possibility of a fair trial, and 30 days were allowed to argue a motion for a new trial in the Decatur court April 17. These developments in the Scottsboro case came within a few minutes—but those minutes were crammed to the full with drama.

High spot in the drama was the way Haywood Patterson faced the judge when he was asked whether he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced, and said, simply: "I am innocent; I did not get a fair trial."

Next was the sensational charge made by Defense Attorney Joseph Brodsky that jurors had telephoned to others while considering the case, which usually calls for a mistrial. The judge ordered the bailiff brought into the courtroom for questioning. Before he was questioned, however, Attorney-General Knight was allowed to talk with him privately, first in the courtroom and then in an adjoining room. After a long conference, the bailiff testified that "juror had talked to his sick wife, another to a druggist, another to a clothes cleaner. Under Brodsky's cross-examination, the bailiff admitted he didn't know what was said over the telephone.

Then Judge Horton dramatically read a prepared statement admitting the impossibility of a fair trial for Weems due to "prejudicial statements and sinister influences." He quoted specifically a purported interview with Defense Attorney S. M. S. Liebowitz about "bigoted, lantern-jawed jurors," and an inflammatory reply by Knight, which the judge read in full. He therefore ordered the trial of Weems postponed until July 10, when a date for trial will be set.

Knight then launched into an oration on Alabama justice. Brodsky answered with a statement placing responsibility for the impossibility of getting justice for the Scottsboro boys on "the Southern ruling class and its theory of white supremacy." For probably the first time in a Southern courtroom there was heard a straight plea for the unity of whites and Negroes. "The misery and starvation of white workers so prevalent in the South can only be abolished by unity with black workers," he said.

Liebowitz, on his way to Decatur, was reached and said he would return to New York.

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By Adolf Hitler-Ginsberg

A Communist Plot Unmasked!

HERE are some facts that doubtless escaped the attention of even the most alert citizens of our great, though somewhat bedraggled, country. Did you, for example, know that the Communists of the United States are so strong that they caused both houses of Congress to pass by well over a two-thirds vote a measure designed to nationalize all American children? Did you know that the Communists were so strong that they were able to intimidate five legislatures into ratifying that measure as an amendment to the Constitution?

Did you know that the people were allowed to forget it for a while but the insidious movement to break up the American family is going on again?

No? Neither did we until we read a couple of editorials in a Southern paper, the Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union, sent on to us by a comrade in that state.

The first editorial is headed, "Communists Continue in the U.S.A." and it begins: "Active work of Communists continues in this country although there is not so much apparent to the average onlooker. Propaganda, insidiously planned for the overthrow of the American government, goes on."

Here's the Dope

Now take a deep breath and get the full details of the projected "overthrow":

"Some years ago the Soviet and the Third Internationale were definitely connected with the movement to place all the children of the United States under the direct control of Congress . . . which absolutely would have taken the control of children from the people—practically from birth to eighteen years of age, to be under 'Federal Control,' even as in Russia."

That's "overthrowing the government" for you.

Now, that sounds serious, and what worries us most is the fact that that alert as we are (or try to be), we cannot recall any such proposed amendment to the Constitution. Can it be that we are slipping, that an Amendment passed Congress and was ratified by several states without our having heard of it?

We needn't have worried. Nothing of the sort eluded our eagle eye. The editorial refers to the so-called Child Labor amendment which was referred to the states in 1924, was promptly ratified by five states, and then mysteriously died; and which now seems to have come back to life with five new ratifications within the past month or two.

The proposed amendment reads: "The Congress shall have power to limit, regulate and prohibit the labor of persons under eighteen years of age." That's all, except for a strictly administrative second section dealing with the rights and power of the states.

Do you see the red hand of Moscow in that amendment? Do you see the insidious machinations of Lenin and Trotsky in getting Congress to pass the hellish measure by a vote of 297 to 69 in the House and 61 to 23 in the Senate?

Dark Conspiracy

You might wonder why it was that the two conspirators in Moscow, thus able to twist both houses of Congress around their fingers, did not go the whole hog and just take over the United States; or at least, make Congress do more for them than just pass that Amendment. Maybe they just didn't think about it at the moment.

The line of what, for want of a better word, we can call reasoning, revealed in the editorial, is not very important, except for one thing; it is not confined to one editorial in one ignorantly edited paper in the South; it is general.

Leave It to the Eagle-Eyed Editor to Scent Disaster In the Anti-Child Labor Amendment!

The amendment was on the high road to ratification by the requisite number of states when such a nation-wide propaganda was launched against it, and it was temporarily blocked. It is nothing new for anti-child labor laws to be denounced, but the Bolshevik angle was a new element at the time. It was not so long after the Saratov and Samara bedtime stories had been given wide currency here (you recall the "Nationalization of Women" yarns), and people were prepared to believe anything about Soviet Russia—even that opposition to child labor could not be understood except as a "red" plot.

Here is the argument; the proper place of the child is in the home, where the father has full authority over him, with the sanction of God and of the state. Anything that

tends to break that authority is a blow at the family, and quite naturally of God. God, it appears, is opposed to legislation that would destroy the legal right of the father to permit his child to go into the coal mines or cotton mills. Ask the mill-owners; they know God is on their side. When the law steps in and says Stop! the state has intervened and has substituted its authority for that of the father. And our reactionaries are quite certain that God doesn't approve of that. That the children saved for industry from the state take lower wages than their fathers is just a coincidence.

Believe it or not, that is precisely the argument employed by reactionaries, debauching the fair name of religion to support them, in blocking the Amendment nine years ago.

Save the Home!

The claim that legislation prohibiting child labor is a blow at the sanctity of the home and is repugnant to God, is being trotted

out again now that the drive for the ratification of the amendment has started again and is gaining momentum.

The argument is on a par with others constantly used in attempts to block other forms of labor legislation; that laws prohibiting the employment of women for more than a certain number of hours a day destroys their "liberty" to work all hours of the night; that employers' liability and workmen's compensation destroys the "liberty" of men to risk their necks in dangerous fire traps; that unions destroy the "liberty" of workers to toil as long as they want to and at as low wages as they care to accept.

This editorial is symptomatic of the new drive being pushed everywhere. It is not merely against the Child Labor Amendment; it seeks not merely to defeat ratification by the state legislatures; it is part of a campaign of hysteria against all advanced and progressive legislation everywhere.

It is a good thing to be warned; when reactionaries begin to worry about the sanctity of the home and of womanhood it is safe to guess that there is something afoot.

A Voice from the South

By DON WEST
Highlander Folk School,
Monteagle, Tennessee

I AM a Southerner. I am also a mountaineer. Being raised in a mountain clan, I know well the clannish spirit and individualism peculiar to the mountains and the South. I am free to speak frankly about the South.

We are a backward and ignorant people. Our old traditional conservatism and race prejudice still dominate our lives. We have hardly been touched by the Socialist philosophy. Many Socialist leaders probably think we are so hopeless that it's foolish to waste time on us. They have centered their efforts in the North, East and West. Those workers seemed more interested and approachable. The South has been dead to any progressive leadership. Even her own sons of former generations have deserted her.

Radical leadership is bought with a great price in the conservative South. It's easier to be a leader away from here. Some of our best brains realized this. They went away from this backward and unappreciative South, the South that always stones or kills her sons who develop into prophets. They have gone away from this prejudice—J. B. Matthews, Kirby Page, Bruce Curry, Broadus Mitchell, and many others. The price for a place in the sun was not so dear away from here.

New Generations

New generations bring new blood. New philosophies of life develop. Today young men of the South are rising up with new visions. They may not love the South any more than sons of earlier days who tasted her fruits, found them bitter, and went away. But they have a different outlook, a grim and stolid determination. They are going to stay with the South whether she wants them or not. They see all her ignorance and backward prejudice, but their lot is cast. They are staying to fight for social enlightenment in the conservative South. And they are going to move the South. They will shake her to the very foundations of her existence!

They have no illusions about their task. They see their inheritance and accept it. They are here—A Howard Kester, for four years struggling almost single-handed to establish the Fellowship of Reconciliation. Against the very traditions of conventional prejudice, he has steadily moved for-

ward. The South has felt Howard Kester. He has been a perpetual thorn in the flesh of Southern complacency. He has added life and vigor to the Socialist Local in Nashville and the entire state.

A Myles Horton, experienced and able, returning to Tennessee. The Highlander Folk School, a school with a radical program for workers' education is the result. This school, simple and inexpensive in set-up and overhead, is just the beginning of an educational movement which we plan to spread all through the South. These schools will carry the Socialist message to the Southern workers.

By Gertrude Weil Klein

"Women Next," Says Adolf

IN a previous article on the developments in Germany I said that it was generally known that the funds to equip and support Hitler's Brown Shirts came from German financiers and capitalists and that among these financiers and capitalists were also some of the Jewish faith. I have been called to account for saying this, but I can see no point in becoming a Jewish Fascist just because the Jews in Germany are being persecuted.

I think it is also generally known that the supreme object of Hitler and the German Fascists was to combat the revolutionary elements of Germany which the financiers and capitalists, Jews and Christians alike, fear and hate. The Jews were the first victims of the Hitler drive because so many thousands of them, after the revolution of 1918 and under the liberalized influence of the Social Democrats, rose to places of power and prestige.

Hitler had to give his followers something. In one stroke he gave them two things—jobs and a scapegoat. Thousands of jobs will be made available by the edict against the Jews. But they will

not be enough. And so Hitler is going after the next thorn in his side—the women—particularly the working women.

To the half-starved people of Germany, crushed under the taxes of an outrageous peace treaty, and suffering from the ignominy of being declared guilty of the World War, there is one object of hatred almost as great as the Jew who has a good job, and that is the woman who holds a job some man thinks he ought to have.

The women of Germany have made tremendous strides since the war. The Revolution of 1918 and the Weimar Constitution gave them votes and equality. Whole battalions of young women doctors, research workers, public officials, teachers have sprung up in the last fourteen years. Toni Sender, whom we all know and love; Frau Wachenheim, one of the Prussian film censors and member of the Reichstag; Dr. Elisabeth Aschenheim, famous children's specialist; Gertrude Baer, the pacifist leader, and others too numerous to mention by name, have been the fruit of this period. And now they are to go. Already numbers of women doctors, nurses and officials have been dismissed from their posts. So far the excuse has been not that they were women but that they were Jews or Marxists. In the case of women in the higher clerical posts the bulletin merely notes that they "May be accounted as belonging to the Socialist Party."

It was natural, of course, that some of the prominent women leaders should be Jews or Socialists, often both. When the universities were open to them Jewish

through the "School of the Profits" in Vanderbilt University and remaining a radical preacher. He has identified himself with the class struggle to the extent of helping to lead a strike. He has broken all respectable tradition by getting the people to erect a church to be used equally by whites and Negroes. And that in Arkansas!

The best brains of the new generation are not seeking to leave the South. They accept her as their birthright. But this is just the beginning. They deserve no credit. The South is where they should be. It is their task. And it is a task!

Lecturing on Socialism in Georgia I find the workers entirely ignorant of its meaning. They don't even know there is such a workers' movement! Socialism hasn't touched Georgia, which polled around 300 votes. South Carolina is still further in the dark with only 87 votes. A few of the other states show more hopeful signs, but as a whole they are all sadly unenlightened.

This, then, is our task—to enlighten, to agitate, to educate. We must plan. Our efforts must be correlated. My theory is that we must put Southern Socialism on its own feet. We must have a vast educational movement and it must be self supporting.

I have my own plans for spreading the movement. It is to have Socialist missionaries who are self-supporting. In agriculture they must identify themselves with the farmers. Organize co-operatives similar to the farmers' co-operatives of Denmark. Each of these will be a unit for Socialist education. Some can have small and simple Socialist schools. These schools can be launched in many sections for workers' education.

We must unite the interests of the industrial workers and farmers. In farming sections these

(Continued on Page Six)



G. W. Klein

women streamed in, and conditions were such that many of the women students became Socialists.

In an absorbing article in the London Daily Herald, Ellen Wilkinson, well-known Socialist and former member of Parliament, asks: "Are the women going to accept this reaction tamely? It is impossible to look forward more than a week at a time in the Germany of today, but my impression of the women leaders I was able to meet was that they were not so cowed as the men."

The Nazis have no use for women as leaders, as administrators or as responsible workers. Time and again they have been told by the Nazi leaders that woman's place is in the home, and her duty the recreation of the tired warrior. Today, of course, there is no possible chance for resistance, but tomorrow will undoubtedly be another day. It is inconceivable that these women and men, the hope of their defeated country, will be forever silenced.

It won't be very long before Herr Hitler's promises will come home to roost. The outstanding promises were: "To every true German a job; to every loyal woman a good German husband." How he is going to supply the husbands is even more mystifying than how he is going to supply the jobs.

According to Comrade Wilkinson again: "The economic basis of the Nazi movement is that it is the greatest job trust in history. In a starved, unemployed country, Hitler is the great dispenser of patronage."

Democracy vs. Dictatorship

ON March 24 the National Joint Council, representing the British Trade Union Congress, the Labor Party and the Parliamentary Labor Party, issued a manifesto on recent events in Europe which is expressive of the views of the British working class. The manifesto follows:

Political events at home and abroad impel the British Labor Movement to re-affirm its beliefs upon the fundamental principles of Government.

In Germany, as in Italy, Poland, Hungary and elsewhere, Dictatorship has usurped the place of Democracy. Elected representatives have been imprisoned by triumphant reaction. Persecution and terror have overthrown freedom of speech and freedom of the press. Religious and racial intolerance in its vilest forms has reappeared.

Masses of the working-class electors—divided between Communism and Social Democracy—have fallen victims to Fascism and re-awakened Militarism.

The follies and furies of Czarism led straight to Communist Dictatorship in Russia.

The Communist Dictatorship in Hungary was the pretext for the Dictatorship of Horthy. Italian Dictatorship tries to defend itself by saying that it saved Italy from Bolshevism.

The War, the Reparations policy of the Allies and the occupation of the Ruhr have created economic and psychological conditions favorable to aggressive Nationalism and the growth of Communism in Germany, and finally to the triumph of the Hitler Dictatorship.

The reaction of the upper classes throughout Europe has strengthened the demand for Dictatorship of the Working-class. The fear of the Dictatorship of the Working-class in turn has evoked the iron Dictatorship of Capitalism and Nationalism.

Right and Left

Reaction on the "Right" has bred Reaction on the "Left."

Reaction of the "Left" is displaced by triumphant Reaction of the "Right."

Democratic principles have been shattered by the machine-gun—the ballot has been destroyed by the bullet!

Today, as in the past, British Labor must re-affirm its faith in Democracy and Socialism.

Before the War, British Labor denounced Russian tyranny.

During the War, British Labor denounced the Secret Treaties that sowed the seeds of reaction throughout Europe.

After the War, British Labor denounced the vengeful follies of Versailles and the extravagant stupidity of the Reparation Clauses.

In thirty years, the British Labor Movement has gained political strength by its fight for democratic principles and its firm belief in the attainment of Socialism by peaceful means.

Today, in a world that is being driven by capitalist ruthlessness into Dictatorship, British Labor stands firm for the democratic rights of the people.

It believes that a United Working-class Movement, founded and conducted on the broadest democratic principles, can establish a Socialist Society so soon as the workers are sufficiently advanced in political wisdom as to place their own Movement in the seat of Government, armed with all the powers of the Democratic State.

British Labor has led the world in its claim for Industrial Democracy and its demand for Political Democracy. Its historic task today is to uphold the principles of Social Democracy.

Workers' Task

Here in Britain, a Working-class, united in its fundamental faith, can stem and reverse the streams of Reaction in our midst. It has already successfully resisted attempts at disruption both from the Right and from the Left—from "National Labor" on the one hand and from "Independent Labor" on the other. If the British Working-class, however, hesitates now between majority and minority rule and toy with the idea of Dictatorship, Fascist or Communist, they will go down to servitude such as they have never suffered.

British Labor must rally the scattered forces of Socialist Democracy in all countries, and, here at home, by firm discipline and loyal adherence to its fundamental faith, show the world the peaceful path to Socialism.

Here in Britain, there are three ways by which the great masses of the workers can achieve power and keep it:—

Workers everywhere should strengthen the Trade Unions—the bulwark against Capitalist tyranny in Industry.

Workers everywhere should strengthen the Cooperative Societies—the Movement created by the workers to counteract private profiteering.

Workers everywhere should strengthen the Labor Party—the spearhead of political power against Dictators, Fascist or Communist.

By solid unity in these Industrial, Economic and Political Movements—powerful because they are democratic—British workers can secure their own rights against the ambitious designs of any would-be Dictators there may be here at home, and give powerful encouragement to the forces of Democratic Socialism throughout the world.

A Voice From the South

(Continued from Page Five)

schools can be a natural part of the community, sponsoring cooperation and teaching the workers. By running a farm they will provide food for the table. Boarding students will bring small tuition payments in money if possible, or vegetables otherwise.

I have a plan for starting a string of these educational centers all over the South. I believe it can be made self-supporting. Of course, it will take leadership of ability and consecration. It will take leaders from the South who know the particular prejudices of their own people. And we need the cooperation of comrades in other sections to help us get started.

ed. We do need their cooperation now.

For Both Races

We are taking advantage of every strategic situation to educate for Socialism. In the South we must spread this enlightenment among the Negroes as well as white workers. We must guard against capitalism splitting us on race prejudice. We will have leaders from both races working on their own people and exchanging cooperatively at every chance. We have these leaders now. A few are hesitating to tackle such a gigantic task, but others are plunging boldly into the fight with seriousness and high hopes. We ask the good will and cooperation of comrades everywhere.

THE I.L.P. BREAKS AWAY FROM THE L.S. INTERNATIONAL

THE Independent Labor Party of Great Britain, founded by J. Keir Hardie and for more than three decades from 1894 the spearhead of Socialist propaganda in the labor movement, voted at its annual Easter conference at Derby to withdraw from the Labor and Socialist International, and to apply for membership in the Communist International.

The delegates broke away from the leadership of A. Fenner Brockway, John Paton and James Maxton, who urged the party not to unite with the Communists. The vote was 83 to 79, and appears to mean that the I.L.P. is definitely finished as a factor in the world and the British labor and Socialist movement.

It is believed that Brockway, chairman of the I.L.P., is opposed to joining the Communist International because he prefers rather to remain outside in communication with a group of other left-wing factions that have been meeting in recent months in a sort of informal "international." It was through that "international" that a call was recently issued for unity of the entire Socialist and Communist movement. The first result of that call was a "united front" agreement between the I.L.P. and the Communist Party of Great Britain, the immediate effect of which seems to be now that the latter is about to swallow up the former.

The I.L.P. voted last August to withdraw from the Labor Party and to go it alone. In a number of local elections since then I.L.P. candidates ran in opposition to the Labor Party, and in some cases

REBEL ARTS HAVE ELECTED OFFICERS

ANNUAL election of Rebel Arts, the organization of artists in all fields affiliated with or sympathetic to the Socialist and labor movement, took place recently at a general membership meeting at headquarters, 119 East 18th St. Samuel H. Friedman was re-elected executive director; Al Rosenblum, secretary, and Samuel A. DeWitt, treasurer. Hana Geiger was named assistant secretary.

The various departments of the organization will hold separate elections in the near future. A constitution for Rebel Arts was adopted and future activities mapped.

At the housewarming at the new headquarters, attended by 250 people, a symposium was staged on "The Literary Revolution: Ivory Towers and Barricades," with Communist DeWitt, Playwright Paul Sifton, and Author Walter E. Peck as participants. A telegram of congratulations and good wishes was received from the Rebel Arts group of Philadelphia. Photographs were taken by the Camera Group and later in the evening a group from the Rand School Fellowship meeting came in and spent several jolly hours.

The following activities are scheduled during the week: Mondays and Thursdays at 7:30, graphic

the Socialist found himself faced by a Communist as well.

John Paton, general secretary of the party, in opposing the resolution for joining Moscow in an "open fight against the capitalist class," said the British Communist Party had only 5,000 members after fourteen years' struggling, whereas the I.L.P. still claims four times that number.

"The Communist Party in Ger-

arts life and project class, under direction of Bernard Ziskind, chairman of the graphic arts department; Wednesday at 7, new poster group for youngsters, direction of Arthur Fassberg; Tuesdays at 7:30 and 8:30, Fridays at 6 and 7, dance groups under Frances Leber, Thursdays at 6:30, creative dance group under Leber; Thursday nights camera group under a distinguished instructor. Later on a class in writing workers' playlets and one in creative writing will be started.

The general plan is to have symposiums on Friday nights and social nights on Saturdays. These, however, will not take place for some time. On Wednesdays, the Workers' Theatre will rehearse at headquarters.

The second annual spring frolic of Rebel Arts takes place at Webster Manor Friday night, May 12. All comrades are urged not to book competing events, as this will be a gala affair, with a good program, and is expected to provide necessary funds for work.

MAY DAY IN YONKERS

All the labor organizations of the City of Yonkers have been invited to cooperate in the May Day celebration, commemorated at an Open-Air Rally under the auspices of the Socialist Party, Yonkers Branch, at Warburton Ave. and Dock St., Saturday afternoon, April 29th, at 2 o'clock.

The speakers who will participate include William M. Feigenbaum, Leonard Bright and others.

many has failed in the face of a situation it was created to meet," he said. "The Communist International has formulated a compulsory policy which seems to have been completely disastrous in its international effects, and the Russian policy evidently is unworkable in Western Europe."

But a majority of the delegates went the whole hog.

By Prof. Robert T. Kerlin

A Socialist Education Program

SHOW me a self-styled Socialist who is not a constant reader of Socialist literature and I will show you a zero for the cause.

6. Show me a self-styled Socialist who is unsocial, who does not attend his local's regular meetings, who does not work with his fellow-members for the objects of Socialism, and I will show you a make-believe.

Agitate, Organize, Educate

We must educate. Both ourselves and our neighbors. It is the Socialist way to victory.

Other systems may depend on ignorance for their success, but Socialism depends on enlightenment. As enlightenment spreads Socialism will prevail. When enlightenment prevails Socialism will prevail. Then, and not sooner.

Our British comrades have this admirable slogan:

"Agitate. Organize. Educate."

We may well make it our own. We must agitate the stagnant waters of our political life, be disturbers of bourgeois complacency, of the comfortable finality of the hundred-percent patriots who boast of their Jeffersonian Democracy or Lincolnian Republicanism.

Then we must organize all who catch the vision of a better social order, a more just and humane

society, into working groups—Socialist locals. No strength, no efficiency, no progress, without such organization. Finally, completing and establishing the effects of agitation and organization, comes the supreme work of education. We must educate.

Our quadrennial presidential campaign but prepares the field and sows broadcast the seed. The crop is yet to be plowed in, and cultivated. The harvest is not yet in sight—but it is sure, if we labor wisely, with hope and diligence. The campaign just concluded has done a work that will be epochal. Socialism has now a new status in America. The road is open ahead—the road to triumph. Whether or not the gains of this campaign will be permanent and but the omens of yet greater and greater gains year by year until we Socialists are the majority of Americans, depends upon efforts now in the work of education. Will we carry on, or sink back into lethargy?

Our answer should be the immediate conversion of every local everywhere into a school, and of every Socialist into a student of Socialist doctrine, Socialist history, and the Socialist program. We must educate.

8—How to Organize Your School

First of all, bring this subject before your local and discuss it. Enlist if possible the total membership in the adventure. Agree upon, say, two nights a week when you will come together for an hour or two hours to report upon your individual reading and to discuss it and to ask and answer questions.

As regards organization, selection of leaders and the like, your regular officers may be found sufficient. They may appoint leaders from the membership to guide in special discussions or make reports. Next, send immediately to the National Office for all the books, pamphlets and leaflets your local is not already stocked with. We have here indicated a logical order of topics with reading references on each.

With this simple conversion of itself into a school and with this literature at hand your local is ready to begin its work of education.

9—Suggestions

1. Bring all your unconverted or hesitating neighbors and fellow-workers to your school that you can. Talk to them about your school. Give them leaflets.

2. Be prompt in coming to your school, be regular in attendance. Let the leaders be prompt in beginning and in closing.

3. Never fail in any assigned duty. Make thorough preparations for discussing every topic chosen or assigned.

4. Be careful to waste no time in rambling and tiresome discussions that get nowhere. Let each participant set forth his facts and views in a brief and orderly manner, with due regard for the opinions of others. Socialists are opposed to bigotry and to monopoly. Be Socialists in your discussions.

[Editors' Note: Professor Kerlin's stimulating series of articles will continue in two weeks.]



Prof. R. T. Kerlin

After the Shoe Strike

By Lester M. Shulman

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—In The New Leader of April 8th there was an article headed "Shoe Strikes Break Out in Old New England," in which it was reported that the Down-East Yankee shoe workers in Norway, Maine, had been duped into forming a "shop union." It would be interesting to learn what has happened since.

State Representative Benjamin Stern of Biddeford, Me.—a Socialist Party member (although not elected as a Socialist)—who has been cooperating with the party and the unions, tells me that he had received a letter from one of the ex-strikers, stating that the one minister in town who had been sympathetic to them had been given two months' salary and walking papers. The minister in question was Konard Rheiner, of the Universalist Church, who had been there for three years.

President Larry M. Carroll of the Norway Shoe Co., who publicly pledged no discrimination against strikers, shut the plant, in which 316 workers are employed, for a few days and then reopened without taking back six or seven of the former strike committee. With the workers fooled by a useless

company "shop" union it looks as if the wage cut held back by real militant action some weeks ago will be given them on top of these other doings of Maine's labor sweater.

It was he who termed me "City Slicker." It may seem ironic, but I have found out since that he came from Massachusetts, where he was a big manufacturer nineteen years ago. He is also head of the Maine State Fair (don't misunderstand the word "fair") Association. No doubt a pillar of his local church, where the minister dare not inform him of his lack of Christian ethics.

However, as the Shoe Unions keep gathering strength and moving northerly, Norway, Kennebunc, Freeport, Auburn, Sanborn, Gardner and other Maine shoe centers will meet their match on the labor field and will have to introduce decent labor conditions into their overworked, underpaid shops.

It is expected that the Shoe Protective Association of Haverhill and the National Shoe Workers' Association of Lynn, both independent (not Communist) unions, will merge and therefore be able more efficiently to clean up the rotten conditions now existing in the shoe industry.

answer the organization call of the local with enthusiasm.

A number of fraternal and labor organizations, such as the labor committee of the Socialist Party, the League for Industrial Democracy, the Community Church Forum and Teachers' Union have co-operated with the local. The Rand School rushed in the picketing in the first call. High spirit prevails among the officers and members of the local.

NEW WAGE CUT LOOMS FOR RAILROAD WORKERS

NEW YORK.—With June 18 negotiations between railroad employers and unions ahead, preparations are under way for another 10% slash. This is seen by the employers' action in circularizing large employers of labor in New York state to determine the extent of wage reductions in recent years. This is expected to be used as an argument to enforce the demand for a cut.

Further confirmation of the wage cut proposal comes from a Washington confidential news service which reports that "railroads will probably succeed in reducing wages more than the present 10% after midyear." And the Wall Street Journal warns that railroad security holders, such as banks and insurance companies, "must" be protected from defaults, but that "labor will be asked to sacrifice something, possibly the present 10% deducted or a broadening of it."

The roads' strategy seems to be to press for a 10% cut, and, failing this, to slip a 5% reduction. This would mean a saving to them of more than 210 millions, together with the 150 millions the "railroad czar" they are asking for would be empowered to lop off, according to J. F. Harris, director of the Southern Pacific and the New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. systems.

WAITERS SCORE IN DRIVE

THE brilliant organization campaign of the waiters', waitresses' and captains' union Local No. 16 is going on from victory to victory. In the last few months its membership has been more than tripled. The local, at a time when more than 25,000 are out of work, has been able to organize some of the most important places on Broadway such as Hollywood, Paradise and a number of smaller places.

The local is engaged today in the most bitter struggles in the history of the International. More than seventy men and women are picketing daily in the front of three different places on Broadway and Seventh Ave. The picketed places employ more than a hundred men and women who are working under the most miserable conditions with wages slashed to almost nothing.

These are the reasons that make the workers of the food industry

McGRADY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF LABOR

WASHINGTON.—Edward F. McGrady, legislative agent for the American Federation of Labor, was announced by Postmaster General Farley April 17 as the choice of the Administration for Assistant Secretary of Labor. Whether he will replace Robt. Carl White or W. W. Husband, or both, has not been disclosed. That Secretary Perkins had invited McGrady to take the position, and that he had considered it favorably in view of the prospect that the Labor Department would soon be greatly expanded as to industrial jurisdiction, was already known.

McGrady was formerly prominent in trade union activities in Boston, was a member of the Massachusetts legislature, and in recent years has been the most effective spokesman of the A. F. of L. demands before committees of the Senate and House, and before public gatherings and radio audiences in the East and South.

His resignation from the legislative staff of the federation will be followed by appointment of a member of the office staff as his successor. The man suggested for the place has been opposed to the Black 30-hour bill and is an adherent of the Matthew Woll tariff lobby group.

McGrady, in his new post, will deal with questions of unemployment, deportation abuses, minimum wage and shorter work-week legislation, and many other problems on which he will advise Secretary Perkins.

May Day Demonstration

THE Socialist and Labor Conference for Unemployment Insurance has issued a call for an impressive demonstration and parade on Monday afternoon, May 1st. Thousands of workers will march from several parts of the city at 1 P. M., and converge their forces at Union Square, where the huge mass meeting will begin at 3 P. M.

Colorful banners and floats, challenging posters and slogans, music and songs will accompany the marchers as they parade through the East and West sides of Manhattan, and meet with the great crowd before the speakers' platform at the north end of Union Square.

The tentative plans are as follows: All locals of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union will assemble at noon on 16th Street, west of 5th Ave.; the Amalgamated Clothing Workers on 15th Street, west of 5th Ave.; the Millinery locals, Cap Makers, Leather Goods Workers and Furriers and other trades at streets to be announced uptown.

The branches of the Socialist Party, the Young People's Socialist League, the Poale Zionists, the L. I. D., Workers' Unemployed League, the Union Label division, Neckwear Workers, Butchers, Grocery Clerks, and other groups will assemble at 15th Street, east of 5th Avenue.

The Workmen's Circle branches and schools, the Young Circle Leagues, the Bakers' Union and other trades will assemble at a designated place and in halls on the lower East Side, and will constitute the main body of the parade.

Final details of the exact location of assemblage of all divisions, time and route of the parades as well as the list of speakers at the mass meeting will be announced in next week's New Leader.

During this final week, every effort is being made to obtain the maximum cooperation of all organizations participating and the raising of finances to make this

ship for a referendum.

The organization drives in the dress markets will be pointed to a general strike throughout the industry to enforce the demands of the workers, who will be backed up by a \$1,000,000 "war chest" to be raised by a tax on the membership.

An eight-year-old legal battle was won by the Structural Iron Workers' International Union this week when the U. S. Supreme Court decided against four "open shop" steel manufacturing firms which have been trying since 1925 to break down a labor boycott against their products.

The boycott was instituted by the union after the companies had smashed all attempts to unionize their factories. The firms—three in New Jersey and one in Pennsylvania—sought a Federal injunction against the union. The Federal District Court held that labor was employing illegal methods in utilizing a "secondary boycott" and should be enjoined.

The union appealed and the U. S. Appellate Court ordered the case dismissed. The companies, however, carried the matter to the Supreme Court, where the case was decided against them.

The American Federation of Labor sends the following comment on defeat of the jobless insurance bill in the Maryland state senate:

"The unscrupulous methods used by employers and their agents to defeat the compulsory unemployment insurance bill in the Maryland Senate is strongly condemned by thoughtful people. It passed the Lower House, but was killed in the Upper House by a vote of 17 to 11. Under the bill unemployed workers would be paid very modest sums for a definite number of

MAY DAY Socialist and Labor Demonstration the greatest ever held.

All parts of the city will be covered with tens of thousands of circulars issuing the call for the great parade and demonstration, and urging all class-conscious working men and women to join the Socialist and Labor forces for a mighty, impressive and challenging demonstration of International solidarity of New York City labor on this May Day.

A.C.W. Officers Suspended

Three officers of the New York Joint Board Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America have been suspended from office, pending their trial on charges of using their offices to further their own interests, and to the injury of the organization. The accused officers are B. Jackson, H. Siegle and S. Silverman.

Brookwood Graduates to Continental Congress

The newly graduated students of Brookwood Labor College—miners, textile workers, automobile workers—will start on a chautauqua tour that opened in Philadelphia April 16 and finishes in Washington on May 6-7 at the Continental Congress for Economic Reconstruction. Labor plays, songs, and speeches are features of the program which will be given before labor and unemployed organizations as a part of Brookwood's field work.

The 1933-34 school terms begins October 2.

weeks to prevent their sinking into destitution. This was distasteful to anti-labor employers. As soon as the measure reached the Senate anti-insurance lobbyists swooped down on Senators like a flock of vultures."

The N. Y. State Federation of Labor will hold its 70th Annual Convention at Syracuse, N. Y., this year. The convention will open on Tuesday, August 27th, at the Onondaga Hotel. The arrangements are under the direction of Wm. F. Goff, secretary of the local committee.

The McDonald-Spencer Engineering Company of New York City has agreed to employ union men on the new State hospital buildings in Rochester, N. Y. The company, a general contracting firm, has hitherto been employing non-union workers.

The National Women's Trade Union League has issued a call for a national conference to plan a determined fight on sweat shop products. The call says the conference will meet "to counteract the disastrous effects of growing sweat shop production in the garment industry on all legitimate factors concerned with it."

The Woodworkers' Union in Great Britain has refused to handle doors which do not bear the union label. More than 2,000,000 doors are imported by Britain each year, and if the carpentry firms desire any of that business they can't be "open shop."

The firms which have already signed with the Vancouver, B. C., union have agreed to the five-day week and other union conditions. They have been supplied with union labels and are shipping their products to the British market.

Labor Committee Notes

May Day Parade

PLANS for the May Day Demonstration and Parade are gathering momentum with each day. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Joint Board has issued an appeal to its members to make this day a day of protest against child labor, sweat-shop conditions, and to demonstrate for the 30-hour week, and unemployment insurance.

The International Ladies Garment Workers has held two sessions of representatives from their local unions to perfect plans for the demonstration. The United Hebrew Trades at its last meeting Monday evening instructed all its delegates to report back to their affiliates to bring out the greatest possible number of workers. The Bakers' Union, which comprises several locals in the greater city, intends to have all members in line. This union is threatened with a general strike and lockout, and will appeal to the public for their support. The Capmakers' and Millinery Workers' Unions are making extensive plans to get their membership out. The Fancy Leathergoods Workers Unions have voted cooperation, and also financial assistance.

Plans are being made by the Labor Committee to get as many as possible unemployed members of the building trades in line. Many inquiries have come to the party office for information relative to the demonstration from these unemployed trade unionists.

An important meeting of members of all trade unions will be held this Saturday afternoon, April 22, 3 P. M., at 7 East 15th Street, to further the work for May Day among the trade union membership whose unions are not as yet represented in June, when conferences will be held on a new pact. The executive board reaffirmed its stand for a continuation of the week-work provision in the agreement. The conference committee will report any counter-proposal to the member-

Members of the I.L.G.W.U. will fall in line at some central location as per plans of the Joint Board; likewise, with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers members, and the other unions.

Those who belong to unions not officially represented in the parade will fall in line on 15th St., between Fifth Ave. and Union Square.

Fifty thousand leaflets, calling upon the workers to demonstrate on May 1st, are being printed, and will be ready for distribution within a day or so. Members of the party and trade unionists are requested to come to the office, 7 East 15th St., and get their allotment.

Intensive and all-embracing organizing drives in every dress market in the country were ordered at the recent New Haven meeting of the General Executive Board of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union.

The first campaign for complete unionization of a market will take place in New York.

It will be preceded by what is believed will be a successful effort to maintain stabilized conditions in the cloak industry in New York. The agreement between the union and its 30,000 cloakmakers and the manufacturing association expires in June, when conferences will be held on a new pact. The executive board reaffirmed its stand for a continuation of the week-work provision in the agreement. The conference committee will report any counter-proposal to the member-

The parade will begin at 1:30 P. M. from 15th St. and 5th Ave.

Bill 'n' Joe Get Almost Dizzy Discussing Tight-Wire Artists But Finally Gain Their Balance

By Autolycus

"I FEEL almost a revolutionary urge today," said Joe to Bill as they met in the Rand School lobby. "I'm tired of shilly-shallying and want to get something now."

"You don't feel a verse coming on, do you?" asked Bill with mock concern.

"I'm serious," said Joe with earnestness. "I read an article by a parlor Bolshevik—that's what you call 'em—and he hit the nail on the head. He said only agitation for revolution counts."

"Sure, agitation for the social revolution should never be neglected," said Bill, "but while we keep in mind the future let's make that revolutionary aim correlate with present needs."

"And that's where you get mired in reform," Joe replied. "You can't mix the two together."

"You certainly are becoming a parlorite, believe me," said Bill.

"Don't pull that stuff on me," said Joe with a trace of anger. "What do you mean by parlorite?"

Parlorites and Tight-Rope Artists

"THERE are two types," said Bill. "One is the utopian revolutionary who eats fire, who thinks of the future and does not know the present. The other is the reformer who knows something of the present but has no revolutionary aim. One is as fruitful as the other."

"Yes, I getcha," said Joe. "And you're a tight-rope performer trying to balance yourself on a steel wire."

"I don't like the analogy," Bill replied, "and yet it has a certain aptness. After all you must admit that by maintaining his balance the performer does not fall and break his neck. It's better to be alive and active than to be the central figure at a funeral."

"Well, let's leave the wire and get back to the parlor," said Joe.

"That brings us into the presence of your parlor Bolshevik," said Bill. "Have you ever noticed that the fire-eater is often the very worst opportunist?"

"Whaddaya mean?" asked Joe.

"Take the national platforms of the Communist Party in 1928 and 1932. Ever read them?"

"No, too long," said Joe. "I didn't have the patience."

"That's it," Bill replied. "They were so long that each made a good sized pamphlet. They were long because every imaginable thing the fire-eaters could think of were scooped into them in the hope of catching votes, including a soldiers' bonus and self-determination for Negroes."

"I never thought of that," said Joe.

Fire-Eaters and Opportunists

"IT would have occurred to you if you had read the platforms," said Bill. "Our fire-eaters organized in this country in 1919 with a program denouncing all such proposals and now they shovel a hundred or more of them into their platforms. That shows that the fire-eater can also be as unprincipled an opportunist as the respectable reformer."

"How do you account for it?" asked Joe.

"Lack of balance, the very shilly-shallying which you assumed the parlor Bolshevik lacks in common with the fire-eater," Bill replied. "Both are shallow and lack consistency."

"Queer ducks, aren't they?" said Joe.

"Well, it is difficult to classify them," Bill replied. "They remind me of the philosophical anarchists in the nineties. They had no use for the Socialists, the 'authoritarians' they called us, but quite a number of them even gave up their prejudice against voting to the extent of casting a vote for William Jennings Bryan."

"How could they do that?" asked Joe.

Going Forward and Backward

"LACK of balance," said Bill. "You see, the philosophical anarchist wants a society based upon small autonomous communes. Bryan proposed to destroy the trusts and revive small production. His was a utopia of small capitalist owners and a reversion back to small property appealed to the anarchists as a march forward to their idea of what society should be. So they gave a vote to the Peerless and Beerless One."

"That was some balancing, going forward and backward at the same time," said Joe.

"Yea, bo," said Bill, "but our parlor Bolsheviks and fire-eaters are more like the squirrel in a revolving cage; they're always running, they're amusing to watch, but who wants to be a squirrel?"

"But can you balance reforms with revolutionary aims?" asked Joe.

"We can," Bill replied. "We must fight for what will immediately help the working class but consider this struggle as merely a part of the larger struggle to abolish capitalism. To concentrate on the first and ignore the second is middle class opportunism; to emphasize the second and ignore the first is utopianism."

"I still have that revolutionary urge," said Joe.

"Keep it balanced," said Bill, as they parted.

By William M. Feigenbaum

Nazi Labor Policy Is Revealed; Lid Clamped On Sports Clubs

Workers Who Expected Some Sort of "Socialism" Now Know Better—Employers Rejoice at Hitler-Goebbels-Göring Brand of "Socialism."

THE Nazi rulers of Germany have been so busy persecuting Jews, murdering political opponents and hollering *Heil* that they have not had much time to formulate any of the policies they promised would create the paradise in the Third Reich they have been so noisily promising for over ten years.

However, that great statesman, Hermann Göring, late of the lunatic asylum and now Premier of Prussia, told a vast throng the other day that the Germans mustn't forget that the Nazis are not only Nationalists but also Socialists. And here's the first "Socialist" action of the new regime.

It isn't very important in itself, but it is an indication of the labor policy millions of German workers voted for in the belief that it would bring them emancipation from oppression.

New Agreement

A new collective agreement has been entered into for the building industry of Coburg. Hitherto agreements were negotiated by the labor tribunals with the Socialist trade union organizations. The new Nazi labor tribunal ignored the Socialists and dealt with the *Nationalsozialistische Betriebszellen-Organisation* and the *Stahlhelm Selbsthilfe*, the former the Nazi "nucleus" and the latter the "trade union" of the Steel Helmets. In the past the two organizations were so insignificant in numbers and influence that they were ignored by the labor tribunals.

Now that the German people are enjoying the Third Reich, the representatives of 95% of the workers were shoved aside and the two "cells" alone were consulted.

And here is the new "National Awakening" for the workers:

There is to be no fixed wage, but rather three wage scales. One is the fixed wage, modified by "regional elasticity," while at least 10 per cent of the workers must receive a higher wage for "greater output." (By a curious coincidence members of the Nazi Party will probably be found to be producing better than hated Social Democrats.) At the same time employers may reduce the wages of those whose output is considered below par. (Jews—if any are left—and Socialists will probably be found to be below par.) Disputes over wages must be settled by "representatives" of the workers. No one can now represent the workers except a Hitlerite, who will meet representatives of the employers—who by a strange combination of circumstances will likewise consist of Hitlerites.

"Regional Elasticity" is a scheme by which employers can allege cost of living as an excuse for reducing wages.

The employers' press is jubilant over the decision. They point out that the "National Awakening" has disposed of the troublesome trade unions and by substituting the officially recognized Nazi "unions" they have something tangible to boast of as their gain from the Hitler uprising.

Sports Organization Liquidated

At the same time information comes of the liquidation of the Workers' Gymnastic and Sports Alliance by the Nazis. It was a simple thing—a few brown-shirt hoodlums walked into the school maintained by the Alliance in Leipzig—and that was all.

The Nazis have clamped down their rule so brutally and thoroughly that the appearance of a single Nazi in uniform is sufficient to accomplish anything the gang wants done . . . at least for the time being.

The Workers' Gymnastic and Sports Alliance is one of the greatest of the achievements of the Socialist movement. Thousands of groups numbering 700,000 members maintained hundreds of gymnastiums, camps, swimming pools and athletic fields and offered the workers something they had never before enjoyed. The alliance led the world in creating the new clear-eyed, wholesome athletic type of man and woman.

The alliance maintained a school at Leipzig to train teachers for the various aspects of its work. There was also a publication, and at the school were about 100 employees—teachers, editors and clerks.

The Nazi Ideal

All this was shut down in a moment by the Nazis, whose noble ideals do not allow for athletic training for women. The Nazi ideal was expressed by the great Göring, who has said woman's only function is to solace and give pleasure to tired soldiers. And no physical training that is not definitely war training is acceptable to the half-wit Hitler.

The athletic fields have been barred to members of the Alliance, although in some cases there have been definite contracts for years in advance. In one locality the Nazis resolved that only those giving their members a "Christian people's education" may continue; otherwise they must dissolve.

This information has, of course, not come directly from Germany. The National Awakening does not want the world to know what it is doing—and it wants to bellyache about "misrepresentation." This information has come via Prague, Czechoslovakia.

The Continental Congress

(Continued from Page One)

effectively do in the matter."

The position of the War Department will not keep a single delegate away from the congress. The arrangements committee is completing a list of suitable rooms at \$1 a night. The list will be sent to all delegates. In the meantime the delegations mount daily.

Missouri Delegation

Missouri delegates will concentrate in St. Louis for a special train or several special busses. B. Cohen, 904 Olive Street, is in charge of transportation for Missouri. St. Louis Socialists are making arrangements to entertain delegates with identification cards before and after the congress on their way to Washington and home. Information can be secured from Cohen.

Oklahoma delegates are arranging to gather in Oklahoma City and then travel East along Highway 66 to St. Louis, then to Indianapolis, and on to Washington. Siegfried Ameringer, Box 777, Oklahoma City, is making arrangements.

S. Lerner, Nebraska director for the Continental Congress, reports five concentration points and directors as follows: Roy Heinlein, Grand Island; C. H. Wilson, North Platte; F. D. McCormick, Alliance;

THE youth of America had two literary idols in the brave Roosevelt days of the first decade of this century, Rudyard Kipling and Jack London. And of the two Jack had a direct personal appeal that those who were not youths in those days can never appreciate. Jack was a real MAN, a man with muscles like steel and a stomach that could digest scrap iron, a man who lived more stories than he had time in his brief forty years of life to begin to set down.

What Rudyard Kipling had done for India Jack did for Alaska and the Klondike. When Jack began writing his amazing novels and short stories of the frozen North, the Klondike was the golden land of romance; its very name was glamorous. And as the stories poured forth from his wonderfully fertile mind, making real not only the Klondike but also the turbulent Pacific, and the Road with its hobo jungles, millions of men felt uneasy stirrings within them; Jack London had lived and written their dream life, their escape from the realities of humdrum existence.

And so it was with bosoms almost literally bursting with the day laid claim to Jack London as one of our very own. There have been few thrills to compare with that moment in January, 1906, when Jack London, newly elected President of the newly organized Intercollegiate Socialist Society (now the L.I.D.), young, strong, handsome, almost unbelievably popular, stepped upon the platform of the old Grand Central Palace, before a vast audience of college men and women, and spoke:

"The other day I received a letter from a man in Arizona. It began, 'Dear Comrade,' and it was signed, 'Yours for the Revolution.' I answered him, and I began my letter, 'Dear Comrade,' and signed it, 'Yours for the Revolution.' There are over 400,000 men in this country who begin their letters, 'Dear Comrade,' . . . and so began that memorable address. And when he held out his hands and

said, "Here are strong too much to bear. Stop us v great addre his "Revolut Two year run for M and his rac wide attent few celebr much favor cause of S



For Jack as the every m e life w are. Bo Francisco he was forc the age of t on the st of fifteen he the ozone Francisco was a de At eight nineteen he was in failing to fil ing that w more than a metal-mate that brough much more dreamed of.

Fred Hoppe, Columbus; Sam Lerner, Omaha.

Houston Trades and Labor Council, Texas, has officially endorsed the congress, as has the Houston Non-Partisan League, which is the trade union political body.

"The greatest piece of working class statesmanship in this century," is the opinion of a Texas farmer as he writes of the congress. "Your call was enthusiastically and unanimously endorsed," writes C. A. Culmore, secretary of the Beaumont Trades and Labor Assembly.

Milwaukee and Chicago

Milwaukee and Chicago congress delegates are working for a special train to start from the latter city Friday, May 5, with at least 150 delegates who can go by car. John Sobczak, Milwaukee organizer for the hosiery workers, has been appointed state director for Wisconsin, and is seeing that all the unions in the larger cities are visited by congress speakers. Already the Central Labor Union, the Carpenters and the Machinists of Kenosha have voted to send delegates. Numerous Milwaukee unions are now acting.

Roy Burt, former miner and now Cook County Socialist secretary, is in charge of Illinois arrangements. Delegates from nearby cities are requested to write him

at 3252 No special trai gional meeti down-state common labo farmers and bers joining tation arran

In addition books of cress free to parti to help them for their de zations ha which will spread the mond, India April 26; K a big May r reports barn with guitar Virginia (th in represents will have bi to give a sei and help wi New Mexico the livest b stop every t a public mee stamps and gress editio Primer." A "Dance" will which Hour April 28

All of states rep Marx Lewis, Washington, to Clarence C. O. or, 54

ist Profiles 8 Jack London

"Here are our hands; they are our hands," it was almost bear. And he ended, "Revolution is on its way. us v... can!" The whole is to be found in "The Road" and "Other Essays." before that Jack had or of Oakland, Cal., had attracted nation- n. There have been es who brought so ble publicity to the ialism.



Jack London

as the sort of virile every move was good e life was a romance ure. Born on Jan. 12, Francisco, the son of, hunter and trapper, to earn a living at peddling newspapers of Oakland. At an oyster pirate on the waters of San At seventeen he a sailor on a sealer. was a hobo. At as in the Klondike much gold, but find- was to net him y bags of the finest l for the stories him much fame and money than he ever t twenty-six he was

2 Nor Avenue about the train from Chicago. Re- meetings have been held in state labor with miners, and the unemployed, socialist Party mem- making transpor- arrangements.

addition of more than 2,000 of co- press stamps sent parting organizations ating expense money nise many organi- have arranged affairs will make money and the press idea. Ham- will have a big ball a will dance after meeting; Arkansas nces and pie bakes tertainment; West far the best state n at the congress) May day meetings off to its delegates their expense. The legates (thus far h reporting) will hundred miles for g to sell congress and Continental Con- of the "Yankee ntinental Congress d at the Green- York City on

northeastern eates elected to 7-15th St., N.W., C. Others report or, 549 Randolph Chicago,

author of a best-selling novel of the North—"The Daughter of the Snows"—and after that he entered high school, and then he did a year in the University of California. His first book, "Son of the Wolf," appeared in 1900.

But Jack has written his own life in his books. The greatest of all architects, Sir Christopher Wren, had carved on the facade of St. Paul's Cathedral, "If you would see my monument, look about you." And Jack London might have written, "If you would learn about me, read my books." His boyhood is written in "Tales of the Fish Patrol"; his seafaring life in "The Sea Wolf"; his hobnobbing in "The Road"; his Klondike experiences in "The Call of the Wild" and countless other stories and many novels. And then came his adventuring in London ("People of the Abyss"), war corresponding in Korea and Manchuria, ranching in California ("Valley of the Moon"), and voyaging in Hawaii, the South Sea Islands and Australia ("The Terrible Solomons" and many other stories and several books), and finally his cruise with Charmin London on the Snark ("Cruise of the Snark").

But, after all, Jack's principal adventures were struggles with his own soul, and he tells the story of his victory and defeat in his greatest novel, possibly one of the greatest of all American novels, "Martin Eden."

It would take far more space than is available for these sketches even to give an outline of Jack London's literary career. He was a brilliant writer, vivid, colorful and glamorous. He gave us a vista of many new worlds—the soft, perfumed, palm-waving coral isles of the South Sea, the tossing waves of the Pacific, the depths of the degradation of London's slums, the awful iron cold of the North. He wrote the first—and to this day the most important—American book on 'boobing. He was a great interpreter of the American scene.

But Jack was also a Socialist. How did it come about? That, too, is written in his books. He had returned from his seven months' (Continued on Page Sixteen)

OPENING ADDRESS MAY BE BROADCAST TO ENTIRE NATION

WASHINGTON.—Efforts are being made to broadcast over a national net-work the opening addresses before the Continental Congress for Economic Reconstruction which will meet here May 6th and 7th. The congress will be called to order at 10 a. m. on Saturday morning. After appointment of a credentials committee, national farm, labor and unemployed leaders will deliver short key-note addresses.

To insure a large representation from the Southern states, arrangements for an exceptionally low rate is being made with the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad. Delegations from Jacksonville, Miami, West Palm Beach, and Orlando have been chosen. In North Carolina, Alton Lawrence, picking up the work where Paul Porter left off a week ago, has arranged a tour in which every one of the sixteen industrial centers in that state will have delegates in attendance. The Virginia delegation, according to the latest reports, will consist of more than 150, coming from every part of the state.

Pennsylvania, while retaining the lead among states near Wash- (Continued on Page Fourteen)

By Joseph E. Cohen

A Real Program to Provide Work And Wealth for All the Workers

The 30-Hour Week Is a Good Start, But by No Means Enough—A Three-Point Program.

BY the general thirty-hour workweek it is intended to make it possible for everybody to go to work. Actually it will not result just that way. Instead of the thirteen million of unemployed promptly getting jobs, only about half that number are to find positions.

Later on, as the wheels of industry keep turning and money is spent to buy more goods, other numbers of workers would be drawn in and good times restored. However short of the expected it may turn out, at least something worthwhile is being attempted. It aims at the general good.

What is wrong at the core of the idea is that it goes after work alone. Sharing work is better than having part of the people toil too much while others have no jobs at all. But it stabilizes by reducing everybody to the one dead level.

It does not attack the more important fact that because there is no money to spend among the bulk of the people they stopped buying and that stopped production.

Too Much and Too Little

Here, again, some few of the people have most of the wealth, while most of the people have too little.

But the Government is not proposing a share-the-wealth plan.

What is being mentioned is the adoption of minimum wage laws. Especially are these offered to put an end to sweat-shop pay in shops where women and minors are employed.

In this direction, again, the general public is borrowing an idea from the trades unions, whose negotiations establish the minimum wages at which the members are allowed to be hired.

And this is solid ground upon

which the public can put its feet. But the essential argument in favor of a minimum wage is that it be at least a living wage.

Government figures are at hand to show what income is needed to provide a family with a decent standard of living. That sum should be the minimum wage.

Actually that wage has been secured, in the past, only among the highly skilled and well-organized trades. The rest of the population has been out of luck.

And even with so-called high wages among those in the unions, the purchasing-power of the public has been so low that wealth continued to fall into the hands of the very few of the capitalist class at such a rapid rate that shutdown of industry was bound to come. When it did begin to be felt the number of those affected who are in abject want mounted, and now we are required to spend huge sums of public funds for the barest relief.

Where the Depression Belongs But we have not begun to charge industry with the cost of the depression. That is where it belongs. Those who have taken an unfair part of the wealth created should pay. When last mentioned the President called them the money-changers.

With that, it is our Government which is the agency for bringing about the proper adjustment between work and wealth. Only as they are really balanced can industry keep going even.

Three measures together go to make the one plan.

The work of the country has to be divided among all who can work.

Wages and prices have to be fixed so all have enough to live up to what they are entitled from the wealth produced under the best methods.

Should wealth be accumulating among the few instead of the many, the Government must step in and shift the balance by taxation so that there is no letup in industry.

Right now raising the tax rate on hoarded billions of idle money in the big banks would put into circulation what could bring about a fairer distribution.

Then the aim must be to bring work and wealth for all.

"Anti-War" Meet Was Communist Maneuver

MONTEVIDEO.—The Communists opened their Anti-War Congress here. They had solicited funds ostensibly for this pacifist move, but in reality for purposes of propaganda in behalf of their party. All preparations were made in advance toward the end of turning the congress into an anti-Socialist gathering, as was evidenced by the language of the invitations addressed to some of the locals of the Socialist Party, urging them to cut loose and break away from their "bosses."

WEVD NEW LEADER SPEAKER

Samuel A. DeWitt, poet and official Chatterbox of The New Leader, will be the speaker of The New Leader period of Station WEVD, Friday, April 28, from 4:30 to 4:45 p. m.

THE CHATTERBOX

Behold! A Book of Verse Is Born;
Is This a Revolution That We Have
In the Name of the New Deal?

By S. A. DeWitt

MONKEYS BALKED

I DREAMED a monkey said: "From now on, Fellows,
Every banana that yellows,
And every nut that ripens belongs to me.
I own the fruit of the tree."

"Only a man could be so idiotic...
Unsound... absurd... despotic!"
A radical said, "Remove this enemy,
And keep our jungle free!"

MELVILLE KRESS.

A NEW child and a new book are events in any columnist's dreary existence. A scant four years ago I announced through a poem the advent of Burt DeWitt into this uncertain life. Today allow me the privilege of proclaiming to the debt-harassed world the entrance of "Rhapsodies in Red," published under the imprimatur of the Rand School Press, in a proletarian edition to sell at twenty-five cents per copy.

A limited Park Avenue edition in brilliant red cloth of one hundred and fifty copies at one dollar a copy awaits those who still can withdraw that tremendous sum from their savings accounts.

So much for the business end of the announcement, except that Jesse the Imperturbable sells it at the Rand Book Store for two bits, and the business office of this paper offers it as a premium for subscriptions...

This latter means of procuring the book involves my promise to autograph each volume for subscribers. [We don't wish you any hard luck, Sam, but here's hoping you'll get writer's cramp. Ed.]

All of the poems have appeared in this column at one time or another, and my many readings through the last few years have impelled me to collect them under the heading "Rhapsodies in Red, Songs for the Social Revolution."

Whatever the hard-pan reviewers may say about this book, no less a critic than my son David has pronounced it to be "swell... And if one can find honor in his country, then I'm something of a somebody... No-

Here's wishing you a part of the joy in reading what I have experienced in writing for the workers through the years...

Remember we used to say on the stump, "Socialism may come in spite of us, just because it must come in the nature of events..." Well, comrades, what's happening these dizzy days is giving a lot of us sensitive observers the queer feeling that we may be living right through the transitional period of just such a remarkable scene in history.

We do know that when revolutions occur certain shadows forecast the event. The breakdown of the financial structure, the deflating of the banking gods, the general rottenness of capitalist politics, government run by depraved politicians, almost universal destitution among the masses, and nothing but darkness ahead for a way out... all these have passed on in sudden succession... A "new deal" was promised to a land, almost crazed for a change, and the ones who made that promise were empowered by an election that amounted to a revolution in its decision for a change.

Now we find ourselves under a practical dictatorship, albeit a benevolent one, with a liberal-minded President and three or four socially-minded college professors forming a sort of executive committee for the promulgation of edicts and acts. So far they have gone right along the road of our own Socialist "immediate demands" program. What with proposals socially to plan and limit production, cut hours to employ unemployed labor, take the grip of moneylenders from off the small home-owners, liberalize credit, practically nationalizing the banking business, unemployment relief, and a program for the farmers... all these proposals have a familiar ring, if not in full tone, as we would like it... But three-quarters of a pretzel will do, say we, over that last glass of beer.

Sure, sure... the private ownership of industry, and the wage system under private management, and the rest is left undisturbed... Temporarily, say we, temporarily... For if all these mountains of endeavor labor only to bring forth a mouse of actual accomplishment for our ultimate goal, at least precedent has been established on how a Socialist administration can go the full route without riot, bloodshed or armed insurrection.

Wall Street has been kicked out of powerful places and off the gold standard, the blessed Constitution has been usurped in a dozen paragraphs regarding the inviolability of private property under emergency acts, and many old shibboleths have been choked to a gurgling... "Not a shot was heard, not a funeral note... as over the ramparts" things have been hurried.

And all the time democracy has been going through the motions of potential performance...

Necessity is the mother of unconvention... And should Roosevelt and his quadrumvirate fall short of Socialism by a few miles or so, at least be it said to his eternal credit, and to the wisdom of his intellectual helpmates, that they have broken virgin ground for the building of the ultimate temple...

The final conflict is still far off. The gathering of the die-hard clan of capitalism will come. Their minions are still strong and they have real power as yet... When that day of struggle comes, let us hope for the sake of our cause, that it shall not endure for long... For we have much work to do.

NEW LEADER FORUM

TO A NEGROPHOBIST

George Dule, Philadelphia.—We have received a number of your communications in the past few months. Directed against Norman Thomas and The New Leader for our Socialist policy in relation to the Negro. Your letters reveal a vicious Negrophobia. Now you display the same unreasoning attitude to the Negro boys whose lives are in the hands of Alabama courts and you have the insufferable effrontery to say, "Oh, for a Debs." As one who intimately knew Gene Debs for many years the editor can say that if there is one thing that invoked Debs' fiery wrath it was this abysmal racial and color prejudice you display. We run this note merely that our readers in Philadelphia may identify you and be quarantined against your presence.—Editor.

PERCENTAGE RETURNS

By H. L. Fox

The New Leader seems to be devoting entirely too much space to attacks on the Roosevelt program. I should like to point out that while most of the specific charges are true, this line of attack ignores entirely the principle that the people get just about the sort of government they want. For example, a charge is made that Roosevelt's proposals are inadequate. The logical answer is the question, "What should he do?" To this The New Leader would most likely reply, "Put through Socialist measures, unemployment insurance, socialized banking, etc." And the answer to that is, "One per cent of the people have just voted against such measures." Then blame Roosevelt for giving the people what they voted for?

Had 50 per cent of the vote cast in the last election been Socialist, the people would now be getting 100 per cent of the Socialist program; 2½ per cent Socialist vote entitles them to about 5 per cent Socialism. The Socialists promised 12 billion for unemployment relief; Roosevelt's program allots a half billion or a little over 4 per cent of the Socialist demand. Roosevelt's actions are, therefore, a perfect proof of the truth of what every Socialist speaker said dozens of times during the last campaign: "It will not matter very much whether the Republicans or Democrats win, the amount of relief given in the coming months will be determined by the size of the Socialist vote." Such an argument, flanked by an appreciation of Roosevelt's willingness to re-

spond to Socialist demands, insofar as these demands are supported by Socialist votes will get more respectful attention than playing the dog in the manger.

Boston, Mass.

FOR A SOCIALIST DAILY

By Pierson Ostrow and Wm. Kane
We feel the need for the establishment of a daily paper, as a weekly paper cannot be adequately put before the non-Socialist public; the average newsstand cannot carry it. It is, therefore, restricted to a field where it can do least good—the readers are already Socialists.

A daily paper, to the contrary, would be carried on many newsstands, and would inevitably be picked up and carried home by the curious. It would assist in the enrollment of many of the 252,000 workers who voted Socialist in the last city elections in New York. It would bring before the non-Socialist public the questions which Socialists are endeavoring—so futilely—to popularize.

The undersigned are willing to contribute a small sum of money toward the initiation of a daily paper project. They will pledge their support to such a paper. How about the rest of The New Leader readers? Speak up! Let's make The New Leader a daily!

Newark, N. J.

THE "MONEY CHANGERS"

By Sam Hill

More than one hundred citizens of this Southern Utah town have expressed themselves on the banking situation, in a letter to Representative Abe Murdock of the First Congressional District.

The letter sent to Mr. Murdock was with reference to the Dill bill, which, if enacted, would authorize checking accounts in U. S. post-offices. Cedar City citizens maintain that such a measure is highly desirable, and they have stated their case in quite definite terms.

During the period of wholesale bank failures, few sections have been hit harder than Southern Utah. Thousands have been thrown out of employment, and hundreds of what appeared to be independent fortunes have been wiped out of existence. These people realize the futility of hoping for security at the hands of Wall and La Salle Street pirates of finance. They feel that only government control of the whole banking structure can bring about more than a mere semblance of safety in banking.

Cedar City, Utah.

THE BRAY of THE WEEK



Extra! Big Import of Nazi Culture Received by New York Paper Which Leader Readers Will Appreciate

Nazi culture has come to America! To understand what labor revolutionaries and the Jewish people have faced in Germany we submit below the translation of an unsigned letter received by the *Neue Volkszeitung*, the German Socialist weekly published in New York City. All hail Hitler! Here it is:

"You red rabble and yellow rag:

"In Germany you are done for, so now you want to be big-snouted here. World Fascism lives and marches on; let us hope it will soon get you big-mouthed American workers, and our others will clasp our hands.

We Hitlerites fear Hitler and Mussolini, but no American red labor rabble. By the way, we warn you against further inflammatory articles, or we will turn down the Bolshevik hangings with the red flag, just as our brothers have done today; the swastika has over the Liebknecht house. We boys of Hitler are also waiting in America, and we swear vengeance on the German hating Jews who have denounced our Comrade Paul Manger [chief of the Hitler organization in New York. Ed.]. You American bunch of bandits have plagued us Germans enough with war burdens. Now our Fatherland at last has awakened and freed itself from its fetters; therefore we shall take vengeance on the American blood-suckers and on the red Jewish rabble. There is enough material here for these red and black-yellow rags [reference is made to the colors of the Republican flag], though they can convince themselves that we National Socialists have done a thorough job in what was up to now the German pigsty, and that we have sent those Communists and yellow rags into another world. So beware henceforth of the German Hitlerites in New York, America. Blood shall flow."

(Unsigned.)

The great square was an impressive setting for the tossing banners. In addition to Socialist flags and placards bearing mottoes denouncing Fascism and Hitlerism there were many German Republican flags, and the German Socialist flag, a red banner with the three arrows of the Iron Front.

Particularly impressive was a huge banner with a portrait of Karl Marx, and his great battle-cry: "WORKERS OF THE WORLD, UNITE! YOU HAVE NOTHING TO LOSE BUT YOUR CHAINS; YOU HAVE A WORLD TO GAIN!"

"Here's my renewal. I cannot get along without a knowledge of what is happening in the world and getting that information from a Socialist standpoint."—Hugh R. Boyle, Detroit.

W. U. L. REPORTS EFFECTIVE WORK

At the central committee meeting of the Workers' Unemployed Leagues, Tuesday night at the I.L. G.W.U. headquarters, 3 W. 16th St., reports by delegates of league branches indicate that the effective work being carried on has forced the relief authorities to grant relief to every case brought to them. In all, the leagues are handling an average of about one hundred cases weekly.

The Harlem branch has been the most successful, reporting a membership of over two thousand. The Washington Heights branch has been carrying on a fight to have a relief station in its district, the nearest one being at present at 102nd Street, which means that penniless workers have to walk over five miles to the station.

At the central committee meeting Tuesday night resolutions were passed demanding a fair trial for the Scottsboro boys, protesting against the military administration and the low wages at the forestry camps and demanding the passage of the Black bill with provisions for no lowering of wages. Each branch will send a delegation to visit their congressman to present these demands. Locally a special fight is to be carried on to demand relief for single unemployed men.

The Unemployed League voted to join the May Day demonstration and will send a mass delegation of several thousand. They also endorsed the Continental Congress and will send two delegates from each local and three from the central organization. The three elected were Jean Cornell, Abraham Winfield and Amicus Most. Altogether they will have twenty-five delegates at Washington.

Future activities of the league include the setting up of a bulletin, the setting up of classes in each local, street meetings, and a city-wide demonstration some time in the summer.

A constitution, committee consist of Judah Altman, David Moss, John Lipscomb, Roger Cornell, Jean Cornell, were elected.

A publication committee of Sam Schwartz, D. Rosenbaum and Miss Busb. Bawks were elected.

The reports of the individual locals are as follows:

HARLEM: meets every Friday at 11 West 135th Street. Headquarters open daily for grievance cases. Has organized a Community Council of about twenty trade unions, fraternal organizations, etc., to assist the league.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS: meets every Tuesday at the Y.M.H.A. at 159th Street and St. Nicholas Ave. Has gym class three times weekly at the Y.M.H.A. Educational meetings and street meetings held weekly. Headquarters open daily for grievance cases.

SOUTH BROOKLYN BRANCH 1: meets every Tuesday at 157 Montague Street. Holds street meetings and mass meetings. Has over three thousand signatures to Unemployment Insurance petition. Next mass meeting Tuesday, April 25th, P. S. No. 29, Baltic and Herck Street.

SOUTH BROOKLYN BRANCH 2: meets weekly at 275 Gold St. every Wednesday.

JAMAICA: meets every Monday at 107-50 New York Blvd. Queens. Has educational and street meetings. Grievance com-

mittee in session daily.

FLATBUSH: meets weekly at Socialist Party headquarters.

BROWNSVILLE: meets weekly at Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, has organized community council of labor, fraternal and charity organizations to support work of the league.

MIDWOOD: meets weekly at party headquarters.

COLLEGE POINT: meets weekly at St. Pauls Church. Educational meetings, and grievance committee sits regularly at Socialist Party headquarters in Flushing.

EAST BRONX: meets weekly at 7 East 170th Street.

NORTH BRONX: holding first meeting at Shift Center Wednesday.

GREENWICH VILLAGE: meets weekly in joint session with the Workers Committee on Unemployment at the Greenwich House. Has educational and mass meetings. Grievance committee can be seen daily.

Morris Goldowsky Honored

A testimonial banquet has been arranged for Saturday evening, April 22nd, at Beethoven Hall, in honor of Morris Goldowsky, well known in the Socialist and labor movement, on the occasion of his 50th birthday. He has to his credit over thirty years of loyal work in the ranks of the Socialist Party.

Among the organizations participating are the Socialist Party, the Jewish Daily Forward, the Cloakmakers' Union, United Hebrew Trades, Workmen's Circle, Naturalization Aid League, and many others.

Over 300 guests are assured on this occasion and a very attractive program of music and speeches has been prepared.

Thomas-Barnes Debate

A most successful debate between Norman Thomas and Henry Elmer Barnes on the subject, "Can Roosevelt Save Capitalism?" was held in Newark on April 12th in the large hall of the Industrial Art School.

The debate was arranged by Charles Schapiro, member of the Rand School Board of Directors, and Charles Manhoff, who were assisted by a committee of local Socialists. The proceeds of the affair were devoted to the work of the Rand School.

Dr. Frank Kingdon was a brilliant chairman of the debate. The committee wishes to extend through The New Leader its thanks for the cooperation of all who helped to make the affair a great success.

'SOCIALISMEXPAINED'

"Socialism Explained," a 47-page pamphlet by W. H. Richards, has gone into its fifth edition. It is intended to "break the soil," to reach those whose interest must be awakened. The booklet appears to be a steady seller and the author is a member of the Socialist local at Indianapolis, Ind. Comrade Richards is a printer and understands the value of widespread distribution of literature. His pamphlet retails for 10 cents and a reduction is made in lots of a dozen or more. Address him at 411 Massachusetts Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

Anti-Fascist Demonstration Draws Vast Throng

A THUNDERING protest against Hitlerism and Fascism in all its forms was registered Saturday afternoon at a huge mass meeting at Union Square called by the Socialist and Labor Conference against Fascism. A crowd estimated at between 15,000 and 20,000 cheered a score of speakers, shouted denunciation of Hitlerism and called for unity of action among all workers in the struggle for emancipation.

Delegates from Communist organizations having been barred from meetings of the conference, the Communist Party instructed its members and affiliates to attend the Union Square demonstration in a body.

When the meeting was called at 1 p. m. by August Claessens as chairman the square was black with people, over whom waved countless flags and banners. Speaker after speaker was cheered to the echo, although there was a small group to the right of the speakers' stand shouting, "We want a united front," interrupting speaker after speaker.

While Algernon Lee was speaking the Communists marched into the square, having been mobilized at Tompkins Square. It was estimated that between two and three thousand were in line, mostly children carrying banners and placards, some of them denouncing the Socialists. Ignoring the speaker they chanted, "We demand a United Front," and continued to

shout until angry protest from members of the audience who had come to listen to the speeches caused them to quit.

Again, during some of the speeches they shouted and tried to drown them out; and it was only by a chain of the locked arms of some of the husky Socialists that a Communist bloc was prevented from rushing the platform a certain point.

Despite the interruptions, however, the meeting was an impressive demonstration of the solidarity of New York's workers, and the speakers delivered hammer blows at Fascism. When Norman Thomas appeared the entire throng, including the Communists, sang the "International."

Among those who spoke were Norman Thomas, Heywood Brown, Algernon Lee, A. J. Muste, Jacob Panken, J. Baskin, Dr. S. Lipschitz, William M. Feigenbaum, David Pinski, Sidney Hillman, Abraham Cahan, Bruno Wagner, Giralamo Valenti and others.

YOUTH! STUDENTS! YOUNG WORKERS!

Introducing the CHALLENGE—a paper written, edited and published for young people by the Young People's Socialist League of America.

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Young People's Socialist League Denounces Camps

READING, Pa. — Hitlerism, the reforestation camps and the conviction of Haywood Patterson in the Scottsboro case were all sharply denounced by the National Executive Committee of the Young People's Socialist League at its two-day meeting here. A call was issued to young workers and students vigorously to support the Continental Congress for Economic Reconstruction to be held in Washington, D. C., May 6th and 7th.

A thorough survey of the organization was made Saturday, April 15th. National Secretary George A. Smerkin reported 225 chartered circles, of which 39 had been organized since December 15, 1932. Each member of the National Executive reported on organization work in his own territory.

The National convention will be held at Reading, Pa., August 26th-27th. About 500 delegates are expected. The N.E.C. will hold another meeting during the middle of June in order to complete arrangements.

A report was presented on the Red Falcons, the organization of youngsters between the ages of 8 and 15, and a resolution was adopted endorsing its work and providing for further support from the Y.P.S.L. and the Socialist Party. The editorial policy of the Challenge was considered and a complete report on circulation and finances was presented. The April 1st issue, with its publication of 12,000 copies, paid for itself.

The question of United Front was considered at length, and a sub-committee was chosen to draft a statement of our principles and conditions, and to request the Young Communist League to do likewise. The reply will be considered by the Y.P.S.L. in conjunction with the Socialist Party N.E.C. Circles were instructed to refrain from United Front action with Communists in the interim.

The shortage of leaflets and propaganda material with a distinctly youth appeal will be remedied by a special committee chosen to meet the situation, composed of Comrades Umansky, McDowell and Fish.

The resolution on Fascism declared in part that "the organized labor movement is being forcibly throttled by the Nazi brownshirts. Fascism proposes no solution to the economic problems of today. Persecution of the Jews will not provide jobs for Germany's five million unemployed. The jingoistic nationalism of the Hitler movement is an added menace to world peace. The Socialist and labor movement must meet this opposition to its right to organize, to civil liberties and to its growing power, by more aggressive and united efforts."

The "militaristic and subsistence wage features of the Roosevelt reforestation corps plan for unemployed youth" was bitterly condemned, as was the procedure of placing the military in charge.

The resolution on the Scottsboro case declared that "the conviction of Haywood Patterson, young Negro worker, in spite of the evidence which indicated his innocence, is shocking to workers of all creeds, colors and races in the United States and throughout the world." The National Executive of the Y.P.S.L. protests this decision and calls for mass support of all workers in behalf of the Scottsboro boys. "The liberation of the working class can never be achieved without the solidarity of all who

WIDOW wants housework in motherless home. Mrs. Parr, 301 E. 161st St., N. Y.

LECTURE NOTES

Following are the lectures scheduled by the People's Institute to be held in Cooper Institute during the week: April 21, Everett Dean Martin, "Nietzsche: Beyond Good and Evil—The Relation of Moral Philosophy to the Philosophy of Government." April 23, Prof. Irwin Edman, "The Crisis and the Spiritual Life." April 25, Dean Howard Lee McBain, "The Scientific Habit of Thought in Relation to the Social Sciences." Lectures start at 8.

The speaker at the Ingersoll Forum, 135 West 70th St., Sunday at 3, will be George Swasey, who will speak on "Why an Atheist Must Be a Radical in Economics and Politics."

"Should We Have a Revolutionary Literature?" will be the subject of a symposium under the auspices of the Upper West Side branch of the Socialist Party, April 27, in the Debs Auditorium, 7 East 15th St. Heywood Brown, Ernest Boyd and V. F. Calverton will be the speakers, and Burton Rascoe will act as chairman.

Walter Starrett will speak on "The Tragedy of the Intellectual" at the Labor Temple, 14th St. and Second Ave., Apr. 23rd, at 7:45.

"Defeat vs. Defeatism" will be the topic of Rev. Land's address at the Bronx Free Fellowship, Azure Masonic Temple, 1591 Boston Road, Sunday evening, Apr. 23rd, at 8.

SOCIALIST REPEAL DELEGATES

Louis Waldman, state chairman of the Socialist Party, and Algonon Lee, New York County chairman, will appear on the ballot as candidates for delegate to the state convention called to act upon the proposed 21st Amendment, designed to repeal the 18th Amendment. Lee and Waldman were selected by the State Executive Committee at its meeting last Sunday to run on the repeal slate.

The delegates elected will have the single function of voting for or against the proposed amendment. The ballot will list two slates, one pledged to ratification of repeal, the other pledged against ratification. Each slate will contain 150 names, to be voted for at large throughout the state.

SOCIALIST WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

A conference of women's organizations, to be held Thursday, April 27th, at Forward Hall, 175 East Broadway, was decided upon at a meeting last Tuesday.

Speakers will be Esther Friedman, Anna Kroll, Nathan Chanin and Louis Waldman, and progressive women's groups from every part of New York City will be expected to send representatives.

The object of the conference will be to prepare resolutions and a constructive program to be presented to Mayor O'Brien on Saturday, May 13th, and a letter has already been forwarded to the Mayor asking for an appointment.

The delegation will advise the Mayor of their general dissatisfaction with the administration of relief work, and to present a constructive program.

Delegates will be elected at the Thursday conference.

labor, regardless of any artificial divisions that may exist. Justice for the working class requires justice for the Negro! Workers of every race and color must rally to the aid of the Scottsboro defendants, victims of Alabama injustice!"

Socialist Party Progress

Socialist Summer Schools

THREE summer schools for Socialist Party workers have been announced by national headquarters. There are also possibilities of two additional sessions in the western and northwestern states. Registration at all schools will be limited, and admission will be on the basis of tests covering Fred Henderson's "Case for Socialism."

Schools already announced: Montague, Tenn., June 11-15; Grant, Mich., June 19-24; Reading, Pa., July 9-22. Applications for entry should be sent to Socialist headquarters, 549 Randolph St., Chicago.

Comrades:

Hold these dates. Please do not arrange affairs for them: Wednesday night, April 26th; Sunday night, May 14th.

CALIFORNIA

Hollywood Yipsels Form "Crosswaith Circle."—The newly formed Circle No. 7 of the Hollywood, Cal., Young People's Socialist League has named itself the "Frank R. Crosswaith Circle" as a tribute to the Negro Socialist and labor orator. The value of the tribute is increased by the fact that the circle is not in a Negro neighborhood, and all the members are white.

Dr. Paul A. Schilpp, professor of philosophy and chairman of the Social Science Department, College of the Pacific, Stockton, Cal., has just completed a tour of the San Joaquin Valley under the auspices of the Socialist Federation of the San Joaquin Valley. He spoke at Bakersfield, Taft, Visalia, Kingsburg and Fresno, and at Porterville Congregational Church. At Kingsburg he was invited by unanimous vote of the Farm Center to address the farmers of that section.

NATURALIZATION AID LEAGUE TO MEET

THE Naturalization Aid League will celebrate its 25th year of existence with a special convention Sunday afternoon, April 23rd, in Forward Hall, 175 East Broadway.

It was in 1908 that under the sponsorship of the Socialist Party, the Workmen's Circle, the Jewish Daily Forward, the United Hebrew Trades and scores of trade unions that the Naturalization Aid League was established to meet the growing demand for naturalization services to the tens of thousands of aliens inclined toward Socialism. Since that time the league has served these needs with marked success and counts among its successful clients a very large proportion of the membership of the radical trade unions of New York.

For the occasion of its 25th convention the league has prepared a program of special interest, featuring addresses by prominent socialists and labor leaders and a special musical program. Among those who will address the convention are Jacob Panken, Fiorello La Guardia, Nathan Chanin, Joseph Baskin, Morris Feinstein, Joseph Weinberg, David Dubinsky and others.

Henry Fruchter, who has been associated with the league as its director for the past ten years, will present a report covering some of the historical aspects of the league since its establishment and a program of activity for the future.

Solomon-Battle Debate

NEW ROCHELLE. — Charles Solomon and George Gordon Battle will debate the pros and cons of Socialism and Capitalism Tuesday night, April 25, at the local Daniel Webster High School, Glenmore Drive and Calhoun Ave., under the auspices of the Y.M.H.A. and Y.W.H.A.

Local Bakersfield, Cal., is holding a May-Day picnic for Kern County Socialists on Sunday, April 30, at Kern River Park, eleven miles east of Bakersfield.

KENTUCKY

Louisville.—Local Louisville held a formal opening of its new headquarters at 338 W. Main St. In addition to regular business and propaganda meetings, the local is having study classes at headquarters every Tuesday and Friday evening.

MICHIGAN

The State Executive Committee met in Ann Arbor April 8th. The Continental Congress was discussed and the question of Summer Schools. The committee favors the publication of a monthly State Bulletin for official Party news. In the evening about 30 members of the Ann Arbor Local assembled with the members of the S.E.C. at a supper in Lane Hall, which is run by the Michigan Cooperative Boarding House.

The Socialist Party, Proletarian Party, and the I.W.W. will hold a joint First of May meeting at Grand Circus Park, Detroit, at 1 p. m. In the evening the Socialist Party will have a celebration at Jericho Hall.

The mass demonstration is the result of a united front between a number of working-class organizations. Among the speakers will be John Panzer of the Socialist Party; Serraine Lowe, representing the Proletarian Party; Frank Cedervall of the Industrial Workers of the World; Elmer Smith of the Communist Party (Opposition); also speakers representing the trade union movement and the Detroit Council of Labor Youth Groups. The Council is made up of delegates of the Young People's Socialist League, the Proletarian Youth League, the Young Communist League, the Junior Wobblies, the Young Circle, and the Communist Youth Opposition.

Detroit.—Branch No. 1 held an evening devoted to the Arts last Saturday, a petite dramatic presentation on "The Parable of the Water Tank" enacted by puppets, a harp soloist, a group of spiritual folk songs by a Negro trio, and individual solos.

A lecture on "The Present Situation in India" was delivered before Branch No. 1 of Local Detroit by Tarini P. Sinka. The speaker, a Hindu, who is now on

the University of Michigan campus, has been well received in England. Mr. Sinka, a Socialist, bears letters of introduction from Fenner Brockway of the I.L.P. All members of the Party and their friends were invited to attend his Detroit appearance at 225 East Forest, on Saturday, Apr. 22nd, at 8 p. m.

Gladstone.—A link in our chain of fellowship has broken as death removed our highly respected comrade, Abraham Sanderson who died April 12, 1933. Born at Mandal, Norway, February 2, 1876, he came to this country a young lone immigrant and founded himself in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. He was a faithful and aggressive leader, a real humanitarian, a congenial worker who devoted a great portion of his moral and financial strength to the Socialist cause.

PENNSYLVANIA

Hermine.—About 20 delegates will attend the Continental Congress. Six delegates will attend the United Workers' Council at Reading. Norman Thomas will speak May 13th.

There are now 13 branches in the county, the liveliest of which appears to be the most recently organized, that at Jeanette. It has 112 members and will send delegates to the Continental Congress independent of the county organization.

May 1st will be celebrated with a meeting at which Dr. William J. Van Essen will speak.

Philadelphia M. Day.—Philadelphia is arranging a May Day celebration at the Shubert Theatre on Monday, May 1, 2 P. M. Participating organizations are Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Unemployed Citizens' League, Socialist Party, Young Circle League, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, Young People's Socialist League, Workmen's Circle, and the United Hebrew Trades. The Textile District Council and its affiliates are considering supporting the celebration with strong possibilities of its indorsement. The Hosiery Workers and the Upholstery Weavers will probably give their approval this week.

The list of speakers thus far includes Arturo Giovanitti, of Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Charles Weinstein, manager of the Phila. Amalgamated, Emil Rieve or Alex McKeown, of the Hosiery Workers, Franz Daniel, of the Unemployed Citizens' League, and Harry Berger, manager of Jewish Daily Forward. Joseph Schwartz,

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PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE

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

at 8 o'clock Admission free

Friday evening, April 21st:

Everett Dean Martin

"Nietzsche: Beyond Good and Evil—The Relation of Moral Philosophy to the Philosophy of Government."

Sunday evening, April 23rd:

Professor Irwin Edman

"The Crisis and the Spiritual Life."

Tuesday evening, April 25th:

Dean Howard Lee McBain

"The Scientific Habit of Thought in Relation to the Social Sciences."

HEYWOOD BROWN
ERNEST BOYD
V.F. CALVERTON

will debate the subject:

Should We Have a Revolutionary Literature?

Thursday 8:30 P. M., April 27th, at DEBS MEMORIAL AUDITORIUM, 7 E. 15th Street, New York

Tickets: 25 and 45c. On sale at Rand Book Store. Tel.: ALgonquin 4-3994

THE LABOR TEMPLE

14th Street and Second Avenue

Dr. Edmund B. Chaffee, Director

WALTER STARRETT

will speak on

"The Tragedy of the Intellectual"

Sunday evening, April 23rd, 7:45

Organ offered by Stanley A. Day

(Silver offering at the door)

INGERSOLL FORUM

Pythian Temple, 135 W. 70th Street

SUNDAYS, 8 P. M.—Admission 25 cents

April 23rd:

GEORGE SWASEY

"Why an Atheist Must Be a Radical in Economics and Politics"

Questions and discussion.

Socialist Party Progress

manager of the Labor Institute, will preside.

NEW JERSEY

Paterson.—Sunday, April 23, at 8:30, Max Delson will speak in 66 Washington St. on "The Role of the Socialist in the Crisis."

Monday 10 A. M. the local unemployed will leave headquarters to go to Trenton to participate in the demonstration to demand a hearing on the Unemployment Insurance Bill No. 246. Anyone able to furnish a car for transportation or funds for gas and oil please call Lambert 3-1338W.

Tuesday 8:15 P. M. a county membership meeting will be held at Amalgamated Hall, 585 Main Ave., Passaic. Candidates for the coming election will be nominated. Also delegates to the Continental Congress will be elected. Adolph Dolder and Peter Hoedemaker were elected delegates to the Congress by the Branch. John Rodney and Olga Sacheroff were elected as alternates.

Passaic.—Friday evening, April 21st, at the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Hall, 585 Main Ave., Passaic Branch One, will present Henry J. Cox, of Puerto Rico. Indoor lecture series will be terminated Friday evening, April 28th, when Roger Baldwin will lecture on "Is America Going Fascist?"

A. Simon and I. Fischer were elected delegates to the Continental Congress.

Essex County.—Maplewood Br. will meet Friday, April 21st, at 64 Mountain Ave. On the same evening the Young Peoples' Socialist League meets at county headquarters, 1085 Broad St., Newark. The Women's Auxiliary will hold a Depression Dance at 1085 Broad St., Newark, Saturday evening.

Many Essex County Socialists are planning to go to Trenton Monday, April 24th, to join the mass demonstration of Socialist and labor organizations at the State House at 2 P. M. in favor of Assembly bill No. 246, setting up a state unemployment insurance fund. The county executive committee meets at 1085 Broad St., Tuesday evening. S. Smith, county secretary, announces that a general county meeting has been called for Tuesday, May 2nd, to make nomi-

nations of assembly and local tickets. Thursday evening, April 27th, Dr. Frank Kingdon will lecture on "Shall we Sacrifice Democracy to save Capitalism?" The meeting is sponsored by the Socialist Party Branch of the Oranges and will be held in Room 7, Triangle Bldg., 19 Washington St., East Orange.

Dr. Louis Reiss and John S. Martin are carrying on an active campaign for the city election in Newark, May 9th. Both are making a fine showing in the straw vote taken by a local newspaper. Ratification meetings and rallies at which the Socialist candidates for commissioner will speak will be held at the Workmen's Circle Lyceum on April 24th, April 28th, and the evening of May Day. Martin will address the Schoolwomen's Club of Newark in Hahne's Auditorium Thursday afternoon, April 27th, and Dr. Reiss will speak in the same place on May 4th.

Hudson County is to have a general membership meeting Sunday, April 23rd, 2:30 P. M. at 256 Central Ave., Fraternity Hall, Jersey City, to name candidates for state assembly and Board of Freeholders.

Elizabeth.—Saturday evening, April 22nd, 8 P. M., the Socialist Party and the Workmen's Circle will hold a spring dance in the Workmen's Circle Labor Lyceum, 515 Court St., near 5th St. The "Vagabonds" of Jersey City, members of the Finnish Branch, S. P., will furnish the music. Other entertainment will be furnished.

RHODE ISLAND

Providence.—Five delegates elected to the Continental Congress. Joseph M. Coldwell will head the delegation.

Through the efforts of Comrade Warren D. Mullins a local was organized in Pawtucket, and another in Riverside.

CONNECTICUT

Hamden Socialists nominated the following candidates for state officers of the party, State Secretary, Arnold Freese, of Norwalk; State Organizer, Martin F. Plunkett, Wallingford; Women's Correspondent, Mrs. Rostow, New Haven; Literature Agent, Mrs. Arnold Freese, Norwalk; Executive Committee, Francis Hensen, New Haven; Walter E. Davis, Hamden; Charles O'Connell, West Haven; Louis O. Krah, Meriden; Auditors, Gustave Berquist, Hamden; I. Kravets, Bridgeport; H. C. Cartwright, Stamford.

Delegates elected to attend the Continental Congress, Walter E. Davis and Gustave Berquist.

Bridgeport.—The 5th District Socialist Club and The Young Peoples' Socialist League, by request are repeating the Mock Trial "People vs. King Capitalism" in the Polish Socialist Hall, 291 Bunnell St., Sunday, April 23rd, at 2 P. M.

\$12.42 was turned over to the Kentucky Miners' Defense Committee by the 5th District Socialist Club and the Young Peoples' Socialist League from a meeting held

on Sunday, April 9th. The 5th District endorsed the Continental Congress and delegates are to be elected.

New York State

State Executive Committee.—The State Executive Committee met at Peoples House, New York, last Saturday, State Chairman Waldman president. Louis Waldman and Morris Berman elected delegates to represent the State Organization at the Continental Congress. Emil Schlesinger was elected alternate. It was voted to accept the invitation to designate two Socialist Party representatives to the state of non-partisan delegates to the convention for the repeal of the 18th Amendment, and Louis Waldman and Algernon Lee were elected. Stanton C. Craigie constituted special organizer in the 37th Congressional District. State Secretary reported that the organizing of locals was in progress in seven widely separated cities and towns, and was being conducted by voluntary organizers. The State Executive Committee adopted resolutions of respect in connection with the decease of Albert M. Brower and Andrew Cogan of Dutchess County, Mrs. Ray V. Pritchard of Oneida County, and Janus Franck, pioneer of Socialism in America and acquaintance of Karl Marx. Franck was the Socialist candidate for Assembly in Rockland County in 1902.

Ithaca.—Local Tompkins will hold a May Day county rally at Party headquarters, 209 East State St., Monday evening, May 1st. The rally will be of the nature of a "send off" to Tompkins County delegates to the Continental Congress.

Nassau County.—The Hempstead Branch will hold a card party at the home of George Freeman, organizer, to raise funds to send a delegate to the Continental Congress at Washington, Friday evening, April 21st, at 32 South Spruce St., West Hempstead.

Schenectady.—Dr. Lewi Tonks was elected delegate to the Continental Congress by the local. The Rotterdam Unemployed Association elected William Turnbull, John Wickham and William Cronin as delegates. Other labor and liberal groups from this city are also likely to be represented, to help swell the 5,000 or more expected to attend.

Waverly.—A local of the Socialist Party has been organized at Waverly, Tioga County, and has made application for a charter. The temporary secretary and organizer is Robert L. Compton, 72 Forrest St.

Elmira.—Local Elmira has chosen Denis P. Manley of 309½ West Sixth St. as Financial Secretary. Nearly all the active members of the Party in Elmira are now unemployed.

NATIONAL REFERENDUM.—The State Office is distributing to locals the ballots for voting on National Referendum "A" 1933. This referendum will determine if the membership desires that a greater proportion of exempt stamps be given locals for unemployed members. Secretaries should note that all ballots should be returned to the State Office.

New York City

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

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

Volunteers for Typing Needed.—All of the enrollment books of the five counties are at the city office and a group of volunteers are

needed to type 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. It is imperative that these lists be typed at once.

Symposium.—The next in the series of symposiums arranged by the Educational Committee will be held Friday, April 28, 8:30, in the Debs Auditorium. Topic: "The Possibility of a United Front." Speakers: James O'Neal, Samuel H. Friedman, and Bela Low. Ad-

Bronx to Demonstrate Saturday Against Fascism and War

The Socialists of the Bronx will hold a mass demonstration at Tremont Avenue and Southern Boulevard Saturday night, April 22, against Fascism and the war danger. Through the efforts of the 7th A. D. branch of the party an amplifier has been procured. The cooperation of Yipsels has been obtained to make this one of the largest meetings the Bronx has seen.

The speakers are Herman Waskow, Matthew M. Levy, Louis Hendin, Tyrell Wilson, Henry Fruchter, Aaron Levenstein for the Y. P. S. L. and Alfred Breslaw, chairman.

mission to party members only.
Trade Union Membership Meeting.—All Socialist Party members of trade unions are urged to attend an important conference Saturday, April 22, 3, in the Amalgamated Bldg., 31 West 15th St.

Workers' Unemployed League.—Amicus Most, sec'y, announces that he will be at 7 East 15th Street daily from 3 to 5 p. m. Branches are asked to forward names of delegates to the Continental Congress. Locals are asked to send representatives to secure leaflets and to place orders for the "Unemployed" magazine to be sold by the locals at 10 cents each, with 5 cents profit for the local. Constitution committee meets April 29, 3 p. m. The publications committee April 29, 1:30 p. m.

MANHATTAN

4th A. D. (126 Delancey St.).—Gus Tyler will lecture Friday evening, April 21. The branch is carrying on energetic educational and organization activities. A study group is held weekly. A hike is being arranged for the near future.

6th A. D. (48 Avenue C).—Br. meeting, Monday, April 24, at 8:30, at headquarters. Preparations are being made for the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the branch. An interesting program is being arranged for Saturday evening, May 20.

Upper West Side (100 West 72nd St.).—Executive Committee meeting will be held Tuesday, April 25, 8:30, at 100 W. 72nd St. Tickets for symposium with Ernest Boyd, Heywood Brown and V. F. Calverton for April 27, may be obtained at Rand Book Store.

Washington Heights. (4046 B'way) Branch meeting Monday, April 24, 8:30. We are running a theatre party to "Monument," a vigorous anti-war play, on Saturday, May 13. Tickets from Edwin Kopped 460 Audubon Ave. All members are urged to pay dues to Louis Terr, 523 W. 187th St.

Greenwich Village (52 West 8th

St.).—Branch meeting Tuesday, April 25, 8:30, at headquarters. May Day celebration in the evening at headquarters. Branch members will gather at 11 a. m., May 1, at clubrooms and march to East 15th Street.

BRONX

2nd A. D. (9 West 170th St.).—Branch meeting Tuesday, April 25, 8:30. Arrangements will be made for May Day parade. Musical evening at Paradise Manor, April 28, being arranged as wind-up for the branch forum. Among the recitallists are Rose Resnick, Yoicha Hiraoka and other radio artists. Tickets available at branch headquarters.

7th A. D. (789 Elmsmere Place).—Branch will hold social Sunday evening, April 23rd, at headquarters. Entertainment by Louis Paparello and Workmen's Circle Mandolin Orchestra, Esther Wetstein and Esther Lederman, the Bellamy Boys and Pietro, the barber; N. Margolies at the piano. Refreshments a-plenty. Outdoor demonstration at Tremont Ave. and So. Boulevard on Anti-Fascism and Anti-War Saturday, April 22nd. Speakers: Dr. Louis Hendin, Aaron Levenstein, Tyrell Wilson, Matthew M. Levy, Herman Waskow, Alfred Breslaw, chairman.

East Bronx Unit, Women's Section.—Vetcherinka and Dance on Wednesday, April 26th, 8 P. M., 904 Prospect Ave. Entertainment, card prizes, old-fashioned waltz prizes, refreshments.

6th A. D.—Branch meeting 1st and 3rd Monday at Pelpark Palace. Mass meeting, Friday, May 12th.

Symposium on the United Front.—The Socialist Party of the Bronx announces arrangement of a symposium on "Is there a Possibility of a United Front with the Communist Party?" The participants are, affirmative: J. B. Salutsky-Hardmann and Dr. Louis I. Hendin, and, negative: Bela Low and James O'Neal. Henry Fruchter will preside. The symposium will be held

Where Your Union Meets

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

BRICKLAYERS' UNION, Local 9 Office and headquarters, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Ave. Phone Stagg 2-4621. Office open daily except Saturday from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Regular meetings every Tuesday evening. Fred Pfau, Pres.; Al. Bayerle, Vice-Pres.; Charles Pfau, Fin. Sec'y; Milton Rowcroft, Rec. 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. L. Hollender, J. Catalanotti, Managers; Abraham Miller, Secretary-Treasurer.

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

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

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

HEBREW 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. Finstone, Secretary-Treasurer.

THE AMALGAMATED LADIES' GARMENT CUTTERS' UNION. Local No. 10, I. L. G. W. U. Office, 169 W. 38th St.; Phone Wis. 7-8011. Executive Board meets every Thursday at the office of the Union. Maurice W. Jacobs, Pres.; Samuel Perlmutter, Mgr. Sec.; Morris W. Jacobs, Chairman of Exec. Board; Philip Oretsky, Asst. Mgr.

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

AMALGAMATED LITHOGRAPHERS OF AMERICA. New York Local No. 1. Offices, Amalfone Bldg., 205 West 14th St.; Phone Watkins 9-7764. Regular meetings every second and fourth Tuesday at Arlington Hall, 19 St. Mark's Place. Albert E. Castro, President; Patrick J. Hanlon, Vice-President; Frank Schol, Fin. Secre-

tary; Emil Thenen, Rec. Secretary; Joseph J. O'Connor, Treasurer.

MILLINERY WORKERS' UNION. Local 24. Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union. Downtown office, 640 Broadway, phone Spring 7-4548; uptown office, 30 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: 259 W. 14th St., City. Local 534 meets on 3rd Thursday of the month at Beethoven Hall, 210 East Fifth St. Executive Board meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays at Beethoven Hall, 210 E. Fifth St. Chas. Hofer, President and Business Agent; Max Liebler, Secretary-Treasurer.

SEE THAT YOUR MILK MAN WEARS OUR EMBLEM.

NECKWEAR MAKERS' UNION, Local 11016, A. F. of L., 7 East 15th St. Phone Algonquin 4-7081. Joint Executive Board meets every Tuesday night at 7:30. Board meets every Tuesday night at 8:00 in the office. Ed Gottesman, Secretary-Treasurer.

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

NEW YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 6. Office and headquarters, 24 West 16th St., N. Y. Meets every 3rd Sunday of every month at Stuyvesant High School, 15th St., 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 and 4th 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 62 of I. L. G. W. U. 3 West 16th St., New York City. Phone Chelsea 3-5758-5757. A. Snyder, Manager. S. Shore, Executive Supervisor.

Features of the Week on

(231 M.) WEVD (1360 Kc.)

Sunday, Apr. 23—11 a. m., Forward Hour; 1 p. m., Bakers' Union variety program; 8 p. m., Modern American Composers—The Compinsky Trio; 10 p. m., Symposium: "The Woman in This Changing World."

Monday, Apr. 24—4 p. m., Spotting the Movies with Evelyn Koch; 5 p. m., American Birth Control League—talk; 5:45 p. m., Woman Looks at Politics.

Tuesday, Apr. 25—10:15 p. m., University of the Air—Philosophy course—Eduard C. Lindeman, "Social Change and Personality"; 10:45 p. m., Life and Works of John Keats—Readings by Ezra A. McIntosh; 4:15 p. m., Siegfried Lipschitz on German Fascism and the American Labor Movement.

Wednesday, Apr. 26—8:15 p. m., The Nation Program; 10:15 p. m., University of the Air—Fannie Hurst, "Literature and the Drama."

Thursday, Apr. 27—8:30 p. m., Jacob Feuerring, pianist; 10 p. m., National Negro Forum; 10:15 p. m., Dr. Sigmund Spaeth, "Enjoying Music."

Friday, Apr. 28—4:30 p. m., The New Leader period, S. A. DeWitt; 8:15 p. m., Hendrik Willem Van Loon, "The Making of Tomorrow"; 8:45 p. m., Prof. John Dewey, "Steps Toward Economic Recovery"; 10:30 p. m., Book review by prominent author.

Saturday, Apr. 29—8 p. m., Prof. R. B. Cunliffe of Rutgers University, "Planned Futures"; 8:45 p. m., Cooperative League of America; 8:45 p. m., University of the Air: Prof. Victor Robinson, "Vivid Contrasts in Medical History."

Party Progress

(Continued from Page Twelve)

Sunday morning, 11, April 30, in the Paradise Manor, 11 W. Mt. Eden Ave.

BROOKLYN

Midwood (1722 E. 12th St.).—At last meeting a general discussion on organization activities ensued. Decided to elect a committee of three consisting of Rubin, Lichtenberg and Tuvim, to arrange and coordinate all activities of the membership; also to have the membership committee visit enrolled voters within the next two weeks. The committee will meet Sunday morning at 10:30 at headquarters. Package Party, bridge and dance at headquarters, Saturday, April 29th. Sheepshead Bay (2061 Ave. X).—Branch meeting Monday, April 24th, 8:30, at headquarters.

Brighton Beach (1113 Brighton Beach Ave.).—Comrades Ida Alter and Eugenia Poters were appointed librarians to the new branch library. A meeting was held April 17th for enrolled Socialists. The topic discussed was the united front. The speaker for Friday, April 21st, is Charles Solomon, "What is Socialism and Why?"

6th A. D. (167 Tompkins Ave.).—Meets every Monday evening. Monday, April 24th, 8:30, a discussion on the situation in Germany will be led by Harold Grossman and Irving Treiger. A move has been started to cover the entire assembly district with literature. Street meetings being arranged.

11th A. D. (2239 Church Ave.).—Branch meeting, Tuesday, April 25th, Dr. Breslow will speak on "British Labor's Plans since 1931." An enrolled voters' meeting will be held Thursday, April 26th, 8:30, at Franklin Manor, 836 Franklin Ave., with Jacob Axelrad as speaker.

Bensonhurst Unit of the Socialist Women will celebrate second anniversary with a banquet Saturday, April 22nd, 9 P. M., at 7308 Bay Parkway. Musical program. Esther Friedman and August and Mrs. Claessens will be our guests of honor.

18th A. D., Branch 1 (1686 President St.).—Saturday, April 22nd, Card and Waffle party; Tuesday, April 25th, regular business meeting will begin promptly at 8:30 and end at 9. Symposium will follow on the "United Front"; Wednesday, April 26th, open air meeting at Utica and Eastern Parkway.

18th A. D., Branch 2 (844 Utica Ave.).—Social gathering, luncheon

and entertainment arranged by branch Saturday, April 22nd. Thursday evening class in Socialism continues and Friday evening forum is successful.

23rd A. D. (229 Sackman St.).—Branch meeting, Monday, April 24th, 8:30 P. M. Harry Lopatin and Abraham Chapman elected delegates to Continental Congress. Affair this Saturday, April 22nd, at Brownsville Labor Lyceum, to raise money for the delegates to the Congress. Yipsels cooperating. Comrades and friends invited. Refreshments. Grievance Committee of the Workers' Unemployed League sits at the Lyceum every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday from 8 to 10 P. M. Jack Altman and Morris Brandwein elected delegates to represent the League at the Continental Congress.

QUEENS

Sunnyside (Monroe Court Community Room, 43-13 47th St., Long Island City.).—Branch meeting, Tuesday, April 25th, to take up plans for campaign.

way, L. I.; Socialist Party Branch. Prof. George Mitchell: "The Decay of Democracy," 52 W. 8th St., Manhattan; Greenwich Village Branch.

THURSDAY, APRIL 27

Jacob Axelrad: "The Socialist Message," Franklin Manor, 836 Franklin Ave., Bklyn; 11th A. D.

Harry Delson: "The Materialist Interpretation of History," 4046 Broadway, Manhattan; Washington Heights Branch.

Heywood Brown, Ernest Boyd, V. F. Calverton: "Should We Have a Revolutionary Literature?" Debs Auditorium, 7 East 15th Street, Manhattan; Upper West Side Branch.

FRIDAY, APRIL 28

Charles Solomon: "Socialism—What It Is and Why?" 1686 President St., Bklyn; 18th A. D., Br. 1. Louis Waldman: "Current Events," 844 Utica Ave., Bklyn; 18th A. D., Branch 2.

James O'Neal, Samuel H. Friedman, Bela Low: Symposium, "The Possibility of a United Front," Debs Auditorium, 7 East 15th St., Manhattan; Educational Committee, Socialist Party; admittance by party membership card.

David P. Berenberg: "Living Marxism," 1113 Brighton Beach Ave., Bklyn; Socialist Party Branch. Algernon Lee: "The Materialist Conception of History," 144 Second Ave., Manhattan; 8th A. D.

"Continental Congress Dance" Saturday at Greenwich House

A "Continental Congress Dance" will be held next Saturday night, April 29th, at Greenwich House, Seventh Ave. and Barrow St., N. Y. City. The dance is sponsored by Local 10 of the Workers' Committee on Unemployment. Proceeds will go to financing the unemployed league's delegates to the congress to be held in Washington, May 6th and 7th.

Lecture Calendar

FRIDAY, APRIL 21

Jacob Panken, William M. Feigenbaum, Joseph A. Weil: "The Situation in Germany," Amalgamated Temple, 11 Arion Place, Brooklyn; 13th-19th A. D.

Samuel A. DeWitt: "The Way Out—Socialism or Fascism," 1686 President St., Bklyn; 18th A. D., Branch 1.

Gus Tyler: "What Can Be Expected of the Roosevelt Administration?" 126 Delancey St., Manhattan; 4th A. D.

SUNDAY, APRIL 23

Charles Solomon: "Socialism—What It Is and Why?" 11:30 a. m., Burnside Manor, Burnside and Harrison Aves.; West Bronx Socialist Forum.

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

Jules Umansky: "The Political Problem—Dictatorship or Democracy" (3rd lecture in the series on "Socialist Problems in America"); 800 Fox Street, Bronx; 3rd A. D.

MONDAY, APRIL 24

Louis Hay: "The Class Struggle," 2239 Church Ave., Bklyn; 21st A. D.

Jacob Axelrad: "Depressions—Their Solution," 5114 4th Avenue, Brooklyn.

TUESDAY, APRIL 25

Paul Porter: "China," 1722 East 12th St., near Kings Highway Bklyn; Midwood Branch.

Dr. H. L. Wenig: "What Socialism Means to Me," 133-10 Northern Blvd., Flushing, L. I.; Socialist Party Branch.

David Breslow: "British Labor Plans Since 1931," 2239 Church Ave., Bklyn; 11th A. D.

Samuel Chugerman: "Democracy and Socialism," 52 West 8th St., Manhattan; Greenwich Village Branch.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26

E. Shrigley: "Testing Capitalism," 1855 Mott Ave., Far Rock-

Socialist School Year Ends

THE final exercises, marking the end of the Socialist School year will be held Sunday, April 30, at 12. The Rebel Arts headquarters, at 119 East 18th St., between 4th Ave. and Irving Pl., has been donated for the occasion.

The program will consist of talks, recitations, playlets, and songs. Refreshments will be served. Parents, as well as pupils who have not attended recently, are invited to attend. The affair is being held at 12 noon so as to permit children living far away to come.

The exercises will mark the end of a year which in most cases has been very successful. All interested in Socialist youth education are looking forward eagerly to the extensive plans being made for next year, when sessions will start the Sunday after election. Early in the fall, however, the teachers' training class under Dr. Alexander Fichandler will start work. During the summer the curriculum committee will meet on plans and methods.

On May 14 (Sunday morning) the annual outing of the Socialist Schools will take place in the country. The distance is about 30 miles, and comrades who have cars are urged to volunteer to transport the children. Carowners are also promised a fine day in the country. Please let us know early. Communicate with Etta Meyer, Secretary, Socialist School, 7 East 15th St.

The outing will probably be staged at the home of Comrade Frank Chaikin in Butler, N. J., where swimming and other recreation will be afforded the children. Comrade Chaikin has volunteered the use of his home for one outing.

City Convention Recasts Organization

THE machinery of the organization of the Socialist Party in New York was overhauled and brought into conformity with the plans for county committees adopted at earlier sessions at the city convention Sunday morning and afternoon.

Nearly the full delegation elected by the city's sub-divisions sat throughout the long and grueling sessions and gave thoughtful attention to the tasks before them. Many of the changes were of a minor nature, but most of them were to put into effect the machinery created a month previous. Under the new rules the county committees will have more functions than in the past, and county organizers will cooperate with the City Office.

The convention also voted to authorize a committee of the Y.P.S.L. to meet a committee of the young Communists to discuss the possibility of a united front, with the distinct understanding that they were to sit only to gain information and to report back. An amendment that they be "favorably" inclined to such a united front was defeated 42 to 37.

G. August Gerber, as chairman of the committee on by-laws, held the stage most of the day as the delegates debated ten typewritten sheets of by-laws.

Other important reports were those on Education and Party Activity, on Youth Activities and

on Labor and Women's Activities.

Bela Low, for the Education Committee, brought in a report that evoked spirited discussion on one point, that providing that all speakers and lecturers be secured through the committee. A number of delegates held that that would mean a boycott of speakers holding views at variance with those of the chairman of the committee, while others insisted that today there are branches that are barred to other speakers. Max Delson, August Claessens, William M. Feigenbaum and Louis Sadoff participated in the discussion, and finally, by a vote of 42 to 29, it was voted that the branches cooperate with the committee, rather than be obliged to secure speakers through it.

William E. Bohn read a report warmly commending the Young Falcons, and Philip Heller, who has been most active in the Falcon's movement. His report also called for closer cooperation between party and Yipsels. The report was endorsed unanimously.

Joseph Tuvim, for the Committee on Labor, and Esther Friedman for the Committee on Women's Activities had their reports ready, but because of lack of time they were referred to the Central Committee.

The convention adjourned to reassemble in July to nominate city candidates and adopt a platform.

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Rand School Symposiums

The Rand School, through its executive director, Anna Berco-witz, announces two series of symposiums, "American Socialism Today" and "Problems of International Socialism." The schedule is as follows:

American Socialism Today—A five-session symposium on the present opportunities and duties of the Socialist Party. Tuesdays, 7:30-9 p. m., April 25 to May 23. Discussion leaders: Wm. E. Bohn, August Claessens, Harry Delson, Nathan Fine, Bela Low; Algernon Lee in charge of the series. Topics to be discussed: April 25, The New State Capitalism and the Need for Democracy; May 2, Wage Workers and Farmers: Can We Unite Them? May 9, What Can We Do Toward Rebuilding the Labor Movement? May 16, How Can We Best Reach the American Workingman? May 23, Within the Party—Sectarianism or Democratic Discipline? Problems of International So-

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cism—A five-session symposium on important aspects of the worldwide movement. Thursdays, 7:30-9 p. m., April 27 to May 25. Discussion leaders: David P. Berenberg, Dr. Sergius Ingerman, Algernon Lee, Siegfried Lipschitz, Bela Low; Haim Kantorovitch in charge of series. Topics to be discussed: April 27, Democracy or Dictatorship as a Working Class Method; May 4, Fascist Reaction, and How to Fight It; May 11, War, Militarism, and the League of Nations; May 18, Is Coalition with Non-Socialist Parties Permissible? May 25, What Is Socialist Internationalism in Theory and Practice? These series were originally planned for the students of the Rand School, with the instructors of the School participating. In view of the interest to Party members the School invites Party members to attend at a small admission price. There will be no charge for members of the Y.P.S.L. It is hoped that a considerable number of the members of all branches will attend.

"Ramsay MacDonald: Man of Peace" at the Embassy

"Down with War" Message of Premier at Embassy

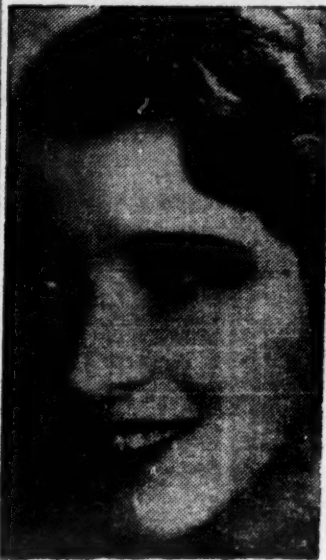
Continuing its series of film-biographies of world-personalities, the Embassy News Reel Theatre is presenting this week a dramatic news review of the career, personality and achievements of Ramsay MacDonald, the British premier.

Coincident with his arrival in this country on his great mission, this screen-life is titled "Ramsay MacDonald: The Man of Peace" because it is conceded even by his enemies that this ex-Socialist soap-boxer who rose to the highest office in Great Britain is one of truly great forces for disarmament and pacifism.

Even at the expense of being derided for the little time he actually spends in England, Premier MacDonald has preferred to make the rounds of the capitals of Europe with occasional detours to Washington—obsessed with one great objective—a war against the probability of war and a fervid advocacy of peace at any price.

Locarno, Lausanne, Paris, Geneva, Rome, Washington, London—these are the rostrums for his fiercely sincere addresses and in "Ramsay MacDonald: The Man of Peace" we hear his penetrating eloquence, shot through with irrefutable logic and forever hammering away at one target—civilization is at stake and the

Louella Gear



Appearing with Fred Astaire in "Gay Divorce," the musical hit at the Shubert.

"The Mikado" at St. James

The St. James Theatre continues to ring with the lilts of Gilbert and Sullivan's famous airs. Miltor Aborn's company, skilled in their art, are now doing "The Mikado." It requires no technical training to enjoy Gilbert and Sullivan, which may in part account for the large and happy audiences gathered at the West 44th Street theatre these days.

progress of man is at the crossroads. This film is part of the regular presentation at the Embassy Theatre, which presents world-embracing programs of personalities in the public eye and events of significance.

"Infernal Machine," "Matto Grosso" at Fox Brooklyn—Harry Hershfield on Stage

Harry Hershfield, headlining the stage program this week at the Brooklyn Fox Theatre, is much more than a vaudeville star. He is a genuine celebrity, known throughout the world by his work and his name. He is a renowned American cartoonist and humorist. His "Abe Kabibble" has been a newspaper feature for years—one of the most widely syndicated and read in newspaper history.

The screen feature at the Fox is "Infernal Machine," a Fox comedy-drama with Chester Morris, Genevieve Tobin and Victor Jory in the principal roles.

As an added screen attraction, the Fox is showing "Matto Grosso," film record of a daring push by American explorers up the River of Doubt in South America.

Wesley Eddy, Fox master of ceremonies, goes into the seventh week of his run at that theatre as the stage show maestro, with new gags and patter and musical numbers. Others on the bill are the Five Jansleys, Allen and Kent, Steve Evans, Raymond Baird, and the Gae Foster Girls, an augmented line with new faces and costumes.

Eva Le Gallienne presents

"ALICE IN WONDERLAND" JOSEPHINE HUTCHINSON as Alice

"Alice in Wonderland" truly a world of magic... technically and scenically a remarkable accomplishment... an "Alice" Lewis Carroll would have loved... Miss Hutchinson plays her quite perfectly.

—Richard Lockridge, Eve. Sun

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Pictured by JULIAN BRYAN

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Soloist: HOROWITZ, Pianist

ARTHUR HUDSON, Mgr. (Steinway Piano)

The Continental Congress

(Continued from Page Nine)

ington with the largest number of delegates elected so far, is being followed closely by New York and New Jersey. Westmoreland County will have at least 25 delegates, according to the latest reports, while in New Castle arrangements have been made to charter a truck which will have 35 delegates from that section. The estimate of 500 delegates from Pennsylvania, which was made when plans were first drafted, will have to be revised upward, with over 200 expected from Philadelphia and vicinity, 200 from Reading, and possibly 300 more from other parts of the state, including Allegheny County, in which Pittsburgh is located.

Northern New Jersey, including Newark, will exceed the quota set for it, William E. Duffy, who has established headquarters in Newark, reports. Newark will have about 65 delegates, with about an equal number coming from other northern New Jersey cities.

The total representation from New Jersey, with delegations from Paterson, Trenton, Bridgeton, Camden, Jersey City, and other cities, may exceed 300.

Up-state New York is coming to the fore, with delegations from every one of the industrial cities. Buffalo will have one of the largest delegations, and it will include representatives from many trade unions. Following an appeal by Robert Hoffman, the Niagara County Labor Conference, in which are represented several central labor bodies, elected two delegates to the congress, and paved the way for similar action by other local groups. Utica, Rochester, Syracuse, Ithaca, Nyack, and Westchester County organizations are reported to be actively at work lining up support among both labor and liberal groups.

Other Delegates

The Massachusetts delegation is expected to travel by special train to New York, and to join the New York delegation when it leaves on the Continental Congress special

Friday evening, May 5. Western Massachusetts delegates will travel mainly by truck.

The opening of the congress is set for 10 o'clock, Saturday, May 6. After the appointment of a credential committee, speeches of nationally known labor and farm leaders may be broadcast over a national network. Following the report of the credentials committee, permanent officers and committees will be named and begin their work immediately.

Assurances that all delegates can be housed at rates not exceeding \$1 per night per person have been made by representatives of the Board of Trade and by hotel men to the Housing Committee. A list of available houses and hotels is being compiled and will be mailed to delegates.

Among the 240 official endorsements this week there was one from the board of directors of the League for Industrial Democracy announcing the election of four delegates, Mary Fox, Mrs. Bertha Poole Weyl, Paul Blanshard and Harry W. Laidler. Since all eleven members of the national executive committee of the Socialist Party have been elected as delegates

Harold Stone and Boris Kaplan to Present "Hilda Cassidy" at the Martin Beck

Harold Stone and Boris Kaplan will present a new play entitled "Hilda Cassidy" at the Martin Beck Theatre on Wednesday evening, April 26th. This play is the work of three collaborators, William Jourdan Rapp and Henry and Sylvia Lieferant. Mr. Rapp is the playwright who helped write "Harlem" a few seasons ago, and Mr. and Mrs. Lieferant are well-known co-authors of short fiction and of the best-seller novel, "Doctors' Wives," which was recently made into a picture by Fox Films.

"Hilda Cassidy" is being staged by Marcel Strauss. Tom Adrian Cracraft is designing the settings, Abe H. Feder is supervising the lighting and Selma Alexander will take charge of the costuming.

Stella Adler, who will play the title role, has been seen on Broadway in the Group Theatre productions of "House of Connelly," "Night Over Taos," "Success Story" and "Big Night." Sylvia Field, who heads the supporting cast, will be remembered for the performances she gave in "Adam's Wife," "Just to Remind You,"

"Give Me Yesterday," "The Royal Family" and "Broadway."

The action of "Hilda Cassidy" takes place, in the German-Irish section of New York's East Side—33rd Street and 3rd Avenue, to be exact. The entire play centers about a tenement house in which the various characters live. The settings, especially that of an old-time cigar store and the backyard of the tenement, are said to lend a picturesque quality to the drama of "Hilda Cassidy."

"Hilda Cassidy" will open at the Martin Beck Theatre on Wednesday evening, April 26th.

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The Late Christopher Bean

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GREGORY GAYE

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Music Box Theatre

45th Street West of Broadway Matinees Thursday and Saturday 2:30

New York Will Send Huge Delegation to Congress

MORE than 200 organizations, among them outstanding trade unions, will be represented. Special chartered train leaving New York will pick up additional delegations in Newark, Elizabeth, West Trenton and Philadelphia. Delegates' credentials keep pouring in daily to the Arrangements Committee of the Continental Congress, 3 West 16th Street. Among them are representative organizations of the entire labor movement.

A large number of trade unions, including Printing Pressmen's Union, Local 51, Typographical Union, Local 83, Carpenters' and Joiners' Union, Local 488, Painters' Union, Locals 261, 490, 442, 848, 905 and 1011, have chosen delegates. In addition to these there are many locals of the I.L.G.W.U. and the A.C.W.

from various organizations, there will probably be a meeting of the committee on Thursday or Friday before the congress convenes.

The Workmen's Circle branches have responded with over 100 delegates from 60-odd branches. In addition a large number of unemployed groups and various youth organizations will have large delegations.

The "Continental Congress Special," specially chartered B. & O. train, will leave Friday, May 5th, at 6:30 p. m. The round trip fare will be \$4.50. Tickets will be on sale to delegates and visitors at 3 West 16th St., the office of the New York Arrangements Committee. For other details with regard to purchase of tickets, see the special box on page 9.

With an increase in the weekly bundle order, Marjorie A. Hay, literature agent of her Branch in California, writes: "Our members seem to feel that The New Leader is far superior to any Socialist papers with which they are familiar."

Norman Thomas—"Kuhle Wampe" on Cameo Screen

The Week on the Stage

By Joseph T. Shipley

PAID IN FULL
"FOR SERVICES RENDERED."
 By W. Somerset Maugham. At the Booth.

When a playwright wishes to capture a whole society in a drama, he runs considerable risk. It is much simpler to show an "average" family, and let the audience at "Another Language" or "Three-Cornered Moon" exclaim "How like my relatives!" When the family becomes not average, but "outstanding," the trouble starts, as we see when a doomed line of the ancient Greeks is modernized into "Mourning Becomes Electra." Still more dangerous is the task of using a family to sum up a social order. Many of the tough breaks that one family can get are piled together in "A Saturday Night." This is a concentration we may grant, a dramatic convention; there is less justification when a miscellaneous assortment of ludicrous or tragic happenings affects every guest invited to "Dinner at Eight." When the Davis family, in "We, the People," is hit by the depression, there spreads out from them, as ripples when a stone drops in a pool, a stir in every field of American life; it seems much less natural for Nina Leeds, in "Strange Interlude," to be associated with a man in every possible relationship: father, ideal of her dreams, husband, lover, friend, and son. This looks too much like building a play around a scheme, instead of out of life; and this is the danger before a playwright with a thesis.

In "The Three-Penny Opera," Mr. Peachum's beggars' outfitting shop has a life-size exhibit of the five chief types of human misery. Mr. Maugham, better known for other things, in "For Services Rendered" brings these five types on the stage, and blames them all on the war. All in one play we have a man blinded in battle, another driven to drink, a third committing suicide because he can't

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(This film is only part of the regular world-embracing program of personalities and events)
 Continuous Daily 10 a.m. to midnight.
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 Children under 12 Half Price to Reserved Seats Every Afternoon Except Saturday
ENTIRE BALCONY 50c Incl. Tax
 TICKETS NOW at Garden, Gimbel Bros. & Agency

In First Soviet-Yiddish Film At the Europa Theatre



Elena Kashnitakata, who is to be seen at The Europa in "The Return of Nathan Becker."

get back to civil life from the navy. To balance these come a woman made mad from sex-starvation after her sweetheart is killed, another ruined by a war-marriage, and a third, frightened by the insanity and the loneliness around her, turning to a wealthy married man she does not love. The blind man's mother is about to die from cancer, so that the curtain falls on a man left helpless and alone.

Strong as the writing is, and at times deeply moving (as when Fay Bainter and Henry Daniell enact the scene where the sister, already half-mad, proposes to and is rejected by the naval officer on his way to suicide,) we are not drawn to the author's thesis, but repelled, by his own excess; we retort within ourselves that the "lost

Home of Foreign Films Offers Interesting Program

Norman Thomas will discuss Hitler and Fascism in a special symposium on "Hitler," which the Cameo Theatre will offer, starting this Saturday, as a special added attraction to the feature film "Kuhle Wampe: Whither Germany?", a drama of the German unemployed.

Those who appear in the symposium with Mr. Thomas are Hendrik Van Loon, Mrs. Lincoln Steffens, Edward Dahlberg, American author who was assaulted by the Nazis; Peretz Hirshbein, Clarence Hathaway and Amos Pinchot. "Kuhle Wampe" was the last artistic expression of the German proletariat before the rise of Hitlerism and it was the first to be banned. It is a drama of the unemployed.

Hertha Thiele, a German screen star, who won international renown for her performance in "Maedchen in Uniform," plays the leading role in this film and Ernest Busch, who was seen here in "Kameradschaft," plays opposite her. In the Cameo presentation there will be English titles throughout the film.

"Kuhle Wampe" is the name of a tent colony outside Berlin where the evicted unemployed live. It is an historic home of poverty. In 1913 it was founded as a week-end camp; after the war it became the permanent residence of many workers unable to pay rent. Today it is the site of hundreds of dis-

generation"—already amply portrayed in novel and drama—has not been so utterly unable to find itself. It's a powerful play; Mr. Maugham is bitter, sincere, and powerful; but too much weakens, and less insistence brings more conviction. "For Services Rendered," these folks have certainly been paid in full!

In Return Engagement of "Another Language"



Dorothy Stickney will be seen again as Stella when Rose Franken's successful play, "Another Language," returns to Broadway next week.

possessed families. It is this traditional center of unemployment that the producers of "Kuhle Wampe" have made the core of their film. Showing the typical life of a worker's family in a gloomy Berlin tenement, their eviction and subsequent removal to "Kuhle Wampe," and the growth of the

"Return of Nathan Becker" Continues at Europa

"The Return of Nathan Becker," the first all-Jewish talking and singing picture produced in Soviet Russia, has established a new all-time week-end record of admissions at the Europa Theatre. The previous record was held by "Zwei Herzen," which ran at the Europa from October 1930 until September 1931.

"The return of Nathan Becker" will be held over for an indefinite period.

English dialogue titles have been superimposed on the film to make it understandable to non-Jewish speaking audiences.

struggle against hunger, the film moves from the bleak drama of despair to the epic of hope.

Besides the cast, 4,000 workers of the Labor Sports Union participated in the filming of the sports sequence in the picture. The German labor songs were sung by the chorus of the Berlin State Opera.

"Man Bites Dog" Opens at Lyceum Theatre Tuesday

Instead of opening next Monday, as previously announced, "Man Bites Dog" will give its opening night performance at the Lyceum Theatre on next Tuesday evening, April 25th. "Man Bites Dog" is the farce about tabloid journalism

Hear NORMAN THOMAS

discuss HITLER in a screen symposium with Mr. Lincoln Steffens, Hendrik Van Loon, Edward Dahlberg, Amos Pinchot, Peretz Hirshbein and Clarence Hathaway

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 And Vast Stage Spectacle
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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.

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ON THE SCREEN:
"INFERNAL MACHINE"
 Genevieve Tobin, Chester Morris
 "Matto Grosse," Mickey Mouse

Profile of Jack London

(Continued from Page Nine)

voyage in the 90-ton sealer you read about in "The Sea Wolf," and had set out gaily in "Kelley's Army," the western division of Coxey's Army, with the rank of Lieutenant, although he was but 18. It was a joyous adventure, until he crossed the Mississippi, and went it alone. He had sung the song of individualism with all his heart. He was young and healthy and he lusted for life.

"Wherefore, I called the game as I saw it played, or thought I saw it played, a very proper game for MEN. . . . To adventure like a man and fight like a man, and do a man's work (even for boy's pay) these were things that reached right in and gripped hold of me."

As for the unfortunates—well, it was just too bad about them, but Jack didn't worry about them. "Without having read Carlyle or Kipling I formulated a gospel of work which put theirs into the shade." Then he came East, and saw The Pit. And found himself slipping into it. "I had dropped down from the proletariat into what sociologists love to call the 'submerged tenth,' and I was startled." He tells of his adventures as a tramp with other tramps in the part of the country in which "I battered the drag and slammed back gates with them, or shivered with them in box cars and city parks, listening to their stories. . . . And while I listened my brain began to work."

Then he swore he would climb out of The Pit if it killed him. But he was arrested as a vagrant, " nabbed by a fee-hunting constable, sentenced out of hand to thirty days' imprisonment for having no fixed abode and no visible means of support, carted down country to Buffalo, registered at the Erie County penitentiary, had

my head clipped and my budding mustache shaved, was dressed in convict stripes"—and for thirty days treated like a desperate criminal—all for adventuring.

"Concerning further details deponent sayeth not, though he may hint that some of his plethoric national patriotism leaked out of the bottom of his soul somewhere—at least, since that experience he finds that he cares more for men and women and little children than imaginary boundary lines."

By this time, Jack had come to the conclusion that he was something. He was a Socialist—but he did not know it. "I had been reborn, but not renamed and I was running around to find out what manner of thing I was. I ran back to California and opened the books. I do not remember which ones I opened first. It is an unimportant detail, anyway. I was already it, whatever it was, and by the books I discovered that it was a Socialism."

That was all—except that there followed over twenty years of matchless services to Socialism. Jack never soft-pedaled his ideals—rather, he flaunted them. Read "Revolution"; read "The War of the Classes." And best of all, read the "Iron Heel" if you want a warning against a brutal-benevolent Capitalism of a form that we now know as Fascism—something utterly undreamed of in Jack's lifetime, but today a Göring-Hitler nightmare.

The end was sad. Jack became too popular. His stories commanded huge prices from Hearst. He bought a great ranch at Glen Ellen, Cal. He loved that ranch, and he admitted that he sold his soul for it, turning out unutterable tripe to get money to enlarge the ranch, build more buildings, buy more acres and more animals. He was burning himself out. He drank too much. He became morbid. And on Nov. 22, 1916, he died; and there are some people who believe it was suicide.

W. M. F.

(Next week: William Morris)

N.E.C. on 'United Front'

THE National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party recently had a motion before it providing for a committee to meet a committee of the Communist Party to discuss united action. The motion was lost by a vote of 6 to 5. Those voting "no" were Hillquit, Graham, Hoan, McLevy, Packard and Lilith Wilson; those voting "yes" were Coolidge, Haggood, Hoopes, Krzycki and Thomas.

Comrade Hillquit held that the proposal required serious deliberation and should not be disposed of by a mail vote, and also declared that past offers of the Communists had been "insincere and treacherous" and the recent one "bristles with gratuitous slanders of our party." He held that united action is very desirable, but we should have more convincing proofs of good faith. Hillquit added, our International is engaged in negotiations with the Communist International and "it urgently requests all affiliated parties, including our party, to refrain from separate negotiations," which he considers wise and reasonable.

Comrade Thomas wrote that he "could not too strongly urge the adoption of this proposal." He declared his belief that the party may be harmed if "we can be made to appear to be blocking any kind of united action," but he was skeptical whether "the Communists will undertake united action on honorable terms." For the sake of

our own members and especially the younger people "it must be made obvious that it is they (Communists) who sabotage the united front, not we who disdainfully reject it." He would like to see the proposal attempted in certain matters, "then we could tell better how far to go." On the other hand, if unity can be accomplished "it will be an enormous boon."

Comrade Hoopes approved, although he would not trust the Communists, "for with them the keeping of a promise is merely evidence of bourgeois ethics." Comrade Coolidge approved, although aware of the character of Communist actions which he thinks will continue; and yet we should be the last to close the door. Comrade Graham disapproved on the ground that Communists "should cease to malign those whose cooperation they desire" and because we cannot expect organized workers to cooperate with Communists.

Comrade Krzycki of Milwaukee made the motion and Daniel Hoan disapproved, holding that we cannot approve until the Communist Party ceases to "take its orders from Moscow and until such time as the internationals get together on a workable program." He adds that the Communist Party's hatred of us is to intense that "it cannot write a single communication without its being full of villification, slander and lies."

By Norman Thomas

TIMELY TOPICS

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

Criticizing the President

SOCIALISTS have plenty to criticize in the acts of the Roosevelt administration. I think, however, we ought to make the nature of our criticism plain. For example, what we are criticizing is not Roosevelt the man, but the capitalist system even if reformed. We want to be on our guard against anything that leads to dictatorship, but I do not think that as yet America has gone dangerously far along the line of making the President a dictator. Indeed, that some one can lead is heartening.

We Socialists in power would have to emulate the President's vigor in getting things done. Neither do we want to appear as rigid Constitutionalists. A rigid interpretation of the Constitution would block every bit of Socialist activity.

It will be a calamity if the Supreme Court knocks out Roosevelt legislation so far enacted on Constitutional grounds. The Black bill is perhaps most vulnerable constitutionally, and yet it is the kind of bill we want. We may disapprove of some administrative bills and still believe that it is not the function of the Supreme Court to be final arbiter of our destiny. It is hard enough to see how Socialists could make a Socialist beginning under the Constitution without magnifying our own later difficulties by appearing now as strict Constitutionalists.

It will be time to worry about the Constitution and dictatorship when Roosevelt in Washington does what McNutt did in Indiana or when Congress begins arbitrarily to postpone elections, as did the Indiana legislature. It is not the President's power, but the use he makes of the power which ought to concern us.

Reforms and a Program

IT is too early to tell how successful Mr. Roosevelt will be even in moderate reform. It is not clear that he has coordinated program rather than a miscellaneous set of reforms some of which will step on the toes of the others. He missed an immense opportunity in the banking crises. Every day makes it clearer that the money changers are back in the temple and will stay there.

I have repeatedly expressed my doubts of the farm relief plan. As some farmers have written me many of them are likely to pay as consumers more than they will gain as producers, especially if they do not produce in quantity any of the commodities allegedly to be benefitted by the plan. As an emergency measure I should rather see straight price-fixing than this complicated machinery. Besides, mortgage holders are likely to get the first benefits of increased prices.

Moreover, of the money devoted to public works at least half should go to housing in order that we may make a beginning under public authority in catching up with a city like Vienna, the abolition of slums, shacks and slums. The work camps seem to be taking on the military aspects we feared. As for Mr. Roosevelt's plan for re-financing certain farm mortgages and the home mortgages, they are doubtless well intentioned. Their effect upon the precarious financial structure is doubtful. Certainly they cannot clean up the situation. Only a capital levy drastically applied to a reduction of the whole burden of debt by scientific determination of the points at which that burden is heaviest will avail.

Mr. Roosevelt as President far more clearly than Mr. Roosevelt as Governor or candidate seems to see that there are international implications to the problem of prosperity. At any rate, his Secretary of State has said some encouraging words on that subject. These conferences to be initiated in Washington will be significant. Whether capitalist nationalist statesmen can travel at all in the road of real internationalism is more than doubtful. For Socialists it is a tragedy that MacDonald comes now no longer as a Socialist idealist, but as a middle-headed orator about peace who consents to be the window dressing for a reactionary Tory administration. His use to us is that of a warning example of what not to do.

The Russian Trials

THE Tory government in England burnt its fingers in premature protest of the certain innocence of these Englishmen brought to trial in Soviet Russia. I am writing before the final verdict. Certainly the case against the Englishmen is con-

vincing. It is not a case to be answered simply by saying that Soviet justice is ruthless and unfair. It is true that Russia combines with the best penal system in the world for the treatment of criminals a ruthless secret police and an open identification of her courts with her political government. All of which means that Soviet justice in the case of political suspects is by no means above reproach. The pity of it is that the probable guilt of these Englishmen and the premature and excited protests of the British government inevitably tend to strengthen the opinion in Russia that the use of the G.P.U. and all the rest of it is necessary.

The Barge Line

WHEN I was in Louisiana I heard that Senator Huey Long was boasting that he was going to reward his faithful followers with at least 200 places on the Mississippi River Barge Line. Now the Mississippi River Barge Line is a very efficiently run enterprise operated by the government. Since the Wilson administration it has been kept out of politics. Even Harding and the Ohio gang let it alone. If its places were now to be opened to the spoils system, it would be a calamity and it would be an exceedingly dangerous precedent in a country which will have to increase the area of government operation.

Hence I made inquiries in Washington about the situation. I have been categorically informed by Major General Ashburn, Chairman of the Board, President of the Inland Waterways Corporation, and by the Secretary of War that under no circumstances will employees of the Barge Line be bothered about politics. This is decidedly encouraging. Incidentally, the fact that Huey Long threatened the holders of these jobs shows what a dangerous sort of demagogue he is. He may have a partially sincere sympathy with the under-dog, but he mixes that up with such egotism, unscrupulousness and general ranting, if nothing worse, that he is more of an imitation American Hitler than a savior of the people.

A Victory for Labor

BY contrast with the shame of the Scottsboro verdict came the good news that Matozzo and Dupire, indicted for murder in Christian County, Illinois, were acquitted by the jury. Matozzo and Dupire were leaders of the Progressive Miners. Both are members of the Socialist Party. The real prosecutor was the attorney for the Peabody Coal Company. The state's attorney, a man named Coale, whose removal I vainly sought from Governor Horner when I was in Illinois, was scarcely more than the errand boy for the company lawyer. Other cases in Christian County remain to be tried, and farther south in Illinois letters from friends as well as the news in the papers tell me that the reign of terror still continues, notably in Franklin County. But the acquittal of Matozzo and Dupire is in itself a good omen and shows what a friendly rather than a hostile audience can do in a county.

The Legislature

MIGHTLY little genuinely useful legislation has been passed by the Legislature in these days of emergencies. Perhaps Governor Lehman has kept some evil politics a little way out of the beer bill. The minimum wage law may do some good. It should apply to all workers of both sexes. But unemployment insurance, charter revision for New York City, a bill to permit public authorities to operate power plants, and a lot of other measures have been doomed. As usual, the politicians covered their tracks by dividing responsibility between a Democratic Senate and Republican Assembly. It was a Democratic Senate which defeated the power bill. It was a Democratic Senate which made possible a sales tax which President Roosevelt is supposed to disapprove. It was the whole administration which has done nothing to meet the pressing problem of unemployment relief until the people have had time to vote in November on a bond issue. It is a bad record and it is a bad record because we have not yet succeeded in uniting and organizing the workers in their own behalf. It takes more than a Democratic friend of labor in the Governor's chair—a Democratic friend who remains in an old party—to further the emancipation of labor.

A Personal Note

IT is a matter of keen regret to me that circumstances beyond my control have forced me to abandon, at least for this summer, my projected trip to Russia and possibly to other parts of Europe. In no way does this imply any loss of interest in the lessons Russia has to teach us. Never was I more convinced of the necessity of the recognition of Soviet Russia for the sake of the peace and well being of mankind. I am deeply grateful to friends known and unknown who had already done so much to make possible a trip which I trust is only postponed. There will be plenty to do here at home in the struggle for peace and for the effective organization of the workers against Fascism.



Norman Thomas