

NEW LEADER

With Which
Is Combined

THE AMERICAN APPEAL

Founded by
Eugene V. Debs

VOL. XV.—No. 18

SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1933

Price Five Cents

ON TO WASHINGTON!

AS this issue of The New Leader appears, thousands of delegates are assembling in the Continental Congress for Economic Reconstruction in Washington. It is no ordinary conference and no ordinary situation that the delegates face. It is an emergency meeting of representatives of the working masses. They know that we are facing not a cyclical depression but the organic breakdown of industrial society.

In the first year or two of the disaster millions of people hoped that recovery would come in a few months. As the months passed hope became pessimism and pessimism became fear, and now we are facing the sober truth that capitalistic industry is mortally stricken. Reconstruction is necessary. The old order is gone or is going. It is not likely to come back. What is to replace it?

This is the great question that the Congress will have to answer. To be sure, there are other immediate and pressing problems to be considered. Farmers and workers must live. More satisfactory relief must be obtained for the millions in want. They cannot wait for a complete realization of a reconstruction program, for they in the meantime must live and live decently.

We shall all agree upon that. But what of the larger problem of a nation filled with depression industries that do not function? Why do they not function? How can they be made to function? What are the basic diseases that prevent their operation? How can those diseases be rooted out? How can idle industries and idle men be brought together? How can we insure continuous operation of the industries and insure shorter hours and high living standards for farmers and industrial workers?

These are fundamental questions that must be considered in the reconstruction program. No ancient views should stand in the way in answering these questions. The emergency is so grave and the problem so important not only for ourselves and our children that reconstruction should not be a



word to play with; it should be interpreted for precisely what it means, an examination of the foundations of our industrial system and a program of basic change in keeping with this examination.

The New Leader offers one suggestion to the delegates for consideration in working out such a program. We put it in the form of a question.

Is it not true that our old system of producing wealth for the profit gains of powerful owners of industries, railroads, utilities, etc., has broken down?

It seems to us that this question goes to the heart of the problem and a program of reconstruction that does not answer it will fail of its purpose. If the profit system has broken down, let's say so. Let us follow this declaration by saying that it must be abolished. Let us follow that by saying that we must produce for our use and enjoyment.

Having stated our ideal of what should replace a broken system, we may then consider ways of getting the hosts of labor lined up for the work of human emancipation.

Coronel, Gross New Leader Agents at the Congress

Jean Jacques Coronel, delegate to the Continental Congress from The New Leader Association, will be in Washington for the duration of the Congress as the official representative of this paper.

Delegates and visitors to the Continental Congress are urged to get in touch with Comrade Coronel for copies of The New Leader, for information about subscriptions and to discuss methods of promoting The New Leader in their localities.

Jeane Gross of the Grand School Book Store will be in personal charge of 2,000 New Leaders and asks for a hundred yipsels to report to him in the auditorium Saturday morning to help sell Leaders to delegates and visitors. Inquire for Comrade Gross' committee room in the Auditorium.

Delegates Beginning to Arrive

WASHINGTON. — Several hundred representatives of unemployed, trade union and farmer groups have arrived in Washington as the advance guard of some 5,000 delegates to the Continental Congress of Workers and Farmers for Economic Reconstruction. The congress will meet Saturday and Sunday at the Washington Auditorium to draw up a "new Declaration of Independence," a particularized bill of grievances and a series of demands for labor and farmer legislation.

An indication of the temper of the projected Continental Congress was given in a telegram sent today by its national committee of correspondence to Milo Reno, head of

the Farmers' Holiday Association, praising the "fighting spirit" of the Iowa farmers now under arrest in anti-foreclosure activities and offering "all possible assistance" in their defense. Some 500 of the delegates to the Continental Congress will come from farmers groups.

On National Hook-Up Saturday

The support of U. S. Senator Lynn Frazier of North Dakota was announced in connection with plans for a national broadcast of one hour of the opening session on Saturday morning.

The National Broadcasting Company will broadcast keynote addresses over its "blue network" by Senator Frazier, Emil Rieve, president of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Work-

ers; Norman Thomas, Socialist Party leader, and John Simpson, president of the Farmers' Union, from 10:30 to 11:30 a. m. on Saturday. Station WMAI will be the outlet in the capitol district, WJZ in New York.

The telegram to Milo Reno said: "Milo Reno, Farmer Holiday Association, 500 Grand Ave., Des Moines, Iowa.

"The Committee of Correspondence of the Continental Congress for Economic Reconstruction hails the fighting spirit of the Iowa farmers as another sign that the working people of city and country will no longer endure the oppressive rule of big business and the banks. We pledge all possible assistance in the defense of the Iowa farmers.

Emil Rieve, Chairman."

Nineteen large Washington hotels have been reserved to accommodate the huge delegations which will pour into the city Friday and early Saturday morning. The facilities of the government tourist camp have also been engaged. The delegates will come by train, by auto, in trucks, some on foot and others by freight train. Special trains will arrive from New York City shortly before midnight on Friday. Another special train will carry 300 delegates from Chicago who will arrive at 6 a. m. Saturday. A cavalcade of trucks will carry several hundred delegates from Western Massachusetts. More than 500 delegates are expected from southern states, while fully 1,000 are expected from west of Chicago.

The largest bloc of delegates will come from unemployed organizations, including representatives (Continued on Page Thirteen)

800 Leave N.Y. On Special Train

MORE than 800 delegates left on two special trains Friday night to attend the Continental Congress of Workers and Farmers for Economic Reconstruction which will convene in Washington, D. C., Saturday morning. The New York delegates were elected by trade unions, unemployed societies, labor fraternal groups and Socialist Party branches.

Norman Thomas, one of the New York delegates, declared it was his hope that the Continental Congress would write a new Declaration of Independence in terms of economic reform. He also expressed the hope that the congress will not only draw up a program (Continued on Page Thirteen)

NEW LEADER

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

JAMES ONEAL, Editor

Wm. M. FEIGENBAUM, Associate

Contributing Editors:
Abraham Cahan, Joseph E. Cohen, B. A. de Witt, Morris Hillquit, Jessie Wallace Hughan, Harry W. Laidler, Algernon Lee, Joseph T. Shipley, Charles Solomon, Norman Thomas, Louis Waldman.



Published Every Saturday by The New Leader Publishing Association, 7 E. 15th St., New York City

Vol. XV. No. 18

SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1933

Socialist Party Discipline

RECENT events in the Socialist Party raise important issues of organization discipline and party morale. We may take Heywood Broun as an example, although what is said of him applies to some others.

Broun deserves credit for having written two courageous columns in the old New York World on the Sacco-Vanzetti case for which he gave up his position, but as a member of the Socialist Party he has been only a source of embarrassment and confusion. At the Milwaukee convention he was mainly interested in the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment; at the Democratic national convention, by his own account, he cheered Al Smith, the candidate of Tammany Hall. At a New Leader dinner he thought he was terribly revolutionary by speaking in favor of wiping out immediate programs in Socialist platforms, but he was merely reverting to the impossibilists of 1904. Recently, despite party decisions, he has insisted on speaking at Communist meetings where the party is generally subjected to filthy attacks such as only Communists are capable of. He now resigns from the party because the party objects to his conduct. His resignation is the only consistent thing he has done since he joined the Socialist Party.

Broun runs a column in the World-Telegram which is read all over the country and he has used it to present his side of this matter. That is, a capitalist organ is used by a recent party member to attack the party itself. We may add that by his own account he does not know whether he is a Socialist, a Communist, or something else. In other words, he should not have been urged to join the party in the first place. He has acted on the assumption that party decisions may apply to the average run of party member but not to himself. He and some others think of themselves in terms of a special membership with extra privileges. What is proper for the rank and file is not proper for them.

Broun represents an intellectual type that tries to carry special policies and decisions under their hats. They make them not only for themselves but the party itself is guilty of insolence if it objects. Carry this attitude to its logical conclusion, let every member act upon it, and we will have the cohesion of a rope of sand. Or, the party members should abdicate their power of making decisions and let such members make them for us. By his conduct Broun has shown that he has no conception of party democracy and discipline.

Then there are those who rush to the capitalist organs to air their views of inner party controversies or personal grudges, and Broun is congratulated for his "Marxist (!) integrity in the World-Telegram for resigning from the party! Shades of Karl Marx! The fact is that any Socialist who uses an organ of the capitalist system for such purposes has not acquired an elementary conception of the proletarian philosophy of Marx and Socialists in general. The real Socialist will have his special views in the party, he may be disappointed that a majority does not see as he does, but it is unthinkable for the Marxist to use an organ of capitalism to air his inner party views, dissents, or grievances. However, these incidents have aroused the party members and have thus served a useful purpose.

The World We Live In

A Socialist View of the Week

What the Decay of Capitalism Means

WHAT is it that is collapsing in the United States? When we say that it is capitalism we do not mean the physical wealth in plants, machinery, raw materials, homes, etc. These economic assets of society are as sound as ever. They have not disappeared.

If we could paint this vast structure as a huge monument covered by a veil we would have a vivid illustration of what is happening. Paint on this thin covering certain symbols of capitalism, such as stocks, bonds, securities, mortgages, profits, rents, wages, etc., and think of this veil rotting away, slowly falling from the monument. We have in this simple illustration what is happening today.

The physical and real assets of society have not been impaired except for some machinery that may rust and other wealth that may be impaired because of disuse. Even this impairment is not much of a loss as with a little labor it can be restored.

Capitalism is a gambling game and it is the paper tokens of values concealing its real wealth that are decaying. As the veil falls the great structure of physical assets mocks us in our misery. What the capitalist statesmen are trying to do is to restore the veil with the certainty that if they succeed it will again rot and repeat our present experience. Socialism would take over this mighty structure for the use and enjoyment of mankind and never again permit it to be covered by a capitalistic veil.

Depressed Farmers Now Getting Election Returns

REPORTS of Iowa farmers mobbing a judge and suspending court proceedings read like the rising of farmers against the courts in Massachusetts in the winter of 1786-7. That rising was also in protest against court decrees which took their small holdings in payment of debts. That rising also followed a post-war depression in agriculture and it had much to do with the assembling of delegates to frame a new Constitution.

The state militia has been sent to the disturbed area, soldiers have seized 105 suspects in seven counties, and the civil courts have been suspended in two counties by Governor Herring. A military council is preparing the cases of the accused farmers and we have all the prospects of military rule in this region. In Minnesota Governor Olsen has ordered the suspension of pending foreclosure sales from thirty to sixty days, while last week up-state New York dairy farmers threatened a general strike for 3½ cents a quart for their milk.

Economic depression allied with political impotence. That is the story. The farmers who try direct action resort to it because they placed their enemies in the seats of governing power. Bayonets in Iowa are the election returns.

Jobless Increase as Alms Payment Rises

THE latest estimate of the number of the unemployed in the United States is that made by the Alexander Hamilton Institute, which places it at 17,000,000. Based upon a study of government data, this institution also estimates that the income of those who still have jobs has dropped from the annual average in 1929 of \$1,157 to \$640. This is a terrific drop in workers' incomes.

On top of this we are likely to get currency inflation with the wage level remaining stationary or declining and with an upward trend of prices. In New York State the sales tax became effective on May Day and it is estimated that this will cost each family \$7.50 annually. A small amount, to be sure, but the backs of the masses are

Jobless Father to His Son

By William Allen Ward

THERE'S a monster up on yonder hill,
A beast, my boy, inside that mill....
Your dad once had a job, my boy,
And you and mama had lots of joy...
But the monster Machine came our way,
That monster took away my pay....
It left me jobless... that great machine,
That monster driven by power unseen!

already loaded to the breaking point.

The report of the Temporary Relief Administration shows how desperate conditions are. The report shows a steady increase in relief needs since June, 1932, and in March there was an increase of nearly \$3,000,000 paid out from all public funds for relief over the month of February. The total amount of relief not only increased but the relief needed in individual cases increased. A drive is also on to provide 40,000 needy school children with milk in New York City. Set these facts over against the Roosevelt program and it becomes evident that the New Deal is not providing a New Deal.

We Agree With the Secretary of State

THE address of Secretary of State Hull before the American Society of Law last Saturday was remarkable. Should we get into another war, we wonder whether it will be illegal to then quote him as saying "economic rivalries are in most instances the prelude to the actual wars that have occurred." 'Gene Debs received a sentence of ten years for saying something like that.

The address was almost a funeral dirge in the passages relating to the plight of capitalism. International exchange and money "loudly call for stabilization; the commodity prices in world markets are in a state of collapse; international finance and trade are almost dried up. The internal affairs of each nation are in still worse plight, with vast unemployment, dammed up surpluses, price dislocations, depreciated currencies and extreme agricultural distress." Hundreds of millions of human beings are suffering "frightful and unbearable conditions." Another phase is "the possibility of social disturbances and uprisings, easily leading to widespread disorders."

Nor is this all. "The awful plight of all countries offers proof conclusive of the breakdown of leadership and the bankruptcy of statesmanship in all parts of the world." We agree with everything he said, but why not discharge this bankrupt leadership?

The Auto King Gets A Brilliant Idea

HENRY FORD, Emperor of the Flivver Kingdom, has a "remedy." Ford has a plan for decentralizing industry by establishing specialized factories in small towns which would ship their products to geographical centers where they would be assembled as automobiles. This would divide his army of serfs into small groups, each worker to receive a small plot of ground to cultivate foodstuffs. Raising some of their own food would enable Ford to pay low wages and the combination of capitalist industry with workers raising foodstuffs would bring something like feudalism into American life.

This is the "remedy." It has another advantage. Should industry revive and then collapse, the plot of land for each worker will be like the pasture into which the owner turns his horse when he no longer has any work for the animal. The worker will be thrown upon his own responsibility for raising fodder for himself and his family.

What is required is not pastures for workers but taking over the big plants as Socialist enterprises, discharging Ford and his feudalism, and operating them for the welfare of all.

Hitler's Paradise to Be A Prison for Conscripts

EVENTS move so swift in Hitler's Germany that they are difficult to chronicle. The sadist debauch continues and Hitler's May Day was stimulated by high-power propaganda. He has not redeemed a single pledge upon which the fate of his regime rests. He has created an imitation of the Russian OGPU, the dreaded secret police, to combat all activities against his rule; Duesterberg has been removed as second in command of the Stahlhelm and the latter's forces will be merged with Hitler's storm troops. We may soon see his Nationalist allies kicked out of the government and we shall rejoice when this capitalist group is thus paid.

The Manchester Guardian carried a smashing article last week charging the burning of the Reichstag to the Nazi chiefs, giving some interesting details, and the world reaction against the bloody regime continues to increase. Hitler proposes to conscript all labor and the French regard this as a camouflaged military move. The Baltic states are forming a bloc against Germany; Poland, fearing Nazidom, is likely to be a member of the Little Entente and this development means an iron ring around Hitler's paradise. On Monday came the forcible taking over of the trade unions and labor banks which we report on another page.

Only in the Saar Basin, under the control of an international commission, are Germans immune from Hitler's gangsters. Here alone in all Germany are Socialist and Communist papers published and here alone do Socialist and Communist deputies sit in a legislative body. It is a striking fact that the only liberty left survives under a foreign flag. A referendum is to be taken some time to determine whether the population wants to return to Germany, and the masses insist on an indefinite postponement. There is also an election in Danzig on May 28 which the Nazis hope to carry.

A section of the Nazis are determined to break up the big accumulations of capital and that will send German capitalism a little lower in the ditch while the Hitler program may expand to breaking up the big Prussian Junker estates. Capitalist and Junker have nursed "a monster that may well destroy them."

Hitler's May Day address reads like the incoherent drivel of a dope addict. He was to have revealed the glorious things in store for the masses and it turned out to be universal labor conscription! Here is a significant passage from the speech: "A decision by majority vote never means a victory for reason, but for unreason, mediocrity, uncertainty, weakness and cowardice." He contended that farmers had been neglected but would be assured relief, and unemployment will be abolished by means of private and public enterprises and development of highways. He will "establish a commercial policy that shall insure the stability of industrial production without ruining German agriculture."

The only thing definite in the whole speech was to make conscripts of the German masses. Sober awakening of his drunken followers is certain to come because bombast will not butter bread.

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

1 Year in the United States.....	\$2.00
6 Months in the United States.....	\$1.00
1 Year to Foreign Countries.....	\$3.00
1 Year to Canada.....	\$2.50

Entered as Second Class Matter, January 19, 1924, at the Post Office at New York, under act of March 3, 1879.

May Day Demonstration Sets Record

THE greatest May Day demonstration in the history of New York was held Monday, when tens of thousands of workers marched through the streets of working class sections with their bands and banners and placards, and packed Union Square with what the police say was the largest crowd Union Square ever held.

May Day, 1933, was a clarion call and a defiance; it was a rallying of the workers to the standard of their class to do battle against the black reaction that threatens, and to win the world their toil has made.

The New York demonstration was the climax and the culmination of meetings and celebrations held in every part of the country. Every party subdivision had a meeting or celebration at its own headquarters, most party members and others associated with the

movement taking part in at least two, their own and the general celebration.

All party speakers were happily overworked, dashing from meeting to meeting, speaking in parks, halls, and in public squares.

The May Day celebration also marked the climax of the furious drive of the Communists for what they call a United Front. For weeks they had flooded the city with printed appeals to Socialists for a united front and with other printed appeals to Socialists to break away from their leadership; and still other printed material denouncing the Socialists and their leaders as "betrayers."

It was this peculiar Communist conception of good faith that defeated their efforts this year. After numerous conferences with the Communists and the police, however, a working agreement was arrived at.

1. The Socialist party's parade was to begin two hours earlier than the Communist.

2. The Socialists would meet in Union Square from 1 to 3.45 p.m., although Julius Gerber had a permit from the Park Department for the use of the Square until 7.

3. The two parades were not to meet at any point.

4. When the Socialist meeting in the Square adjourned the Socialist Party's permit for the Square and the Party's platform would be turned over to the Communists.

5. The Socialist party pledged itself—as always—to refrain from attacks upon any other working class organization; and it was hoped the Communists would follow the Socialist example.

The leaflets that were scattered by tens of thousands denouncing the Socialist party and Julius Gerber specifically constituted an answer to the Socialist request. Gerber was denounced as an "ally" of the police because he asked that routes be arranged that would prevent a physical contact of the two

parades; he also was discovered to be friendly personally with high police officials.

It is a fact, however, that the success of the Communist demonstration was made possible solely because of the cooperation and the tact of the Socialist Party. At any moment the Socialists could have refused to cooperate, and the result would have been an angry, snarling, bitter May Day on the part of the Communists, seeking to hold their parade and meeting despite police and park regulations.

The Socialist party made all that unnecessary.

The Communists ran their parade as a United Front demonstration; the Socialists brought out their full strength and the magnitude of the parade and the vast size of the crowd in Union Square was a revelation to those who had been belittling the Socialist strength.

When the great meeting adjourned August Claessens as chairman told the vast Socialist crowd that they might stay for the Communist meeting if they cared to, but that the square would not hold all of them and the marchers about to come. He also told the crowd that the Socialist contribution to unity of action was the voluntary relinquishment of the park for three hours and the donation of the platform and loud-speakers. Claessens also reminded the audience that there had been no denunciation of Communists and hoped the Communists would take the hint.

The next day the Communist sheet characterized his statement

that the Socialists had such a permit as an "impudent lie." (Julius Gerber has the permit.)

It was a glorious day for a parade. It is conservatively estimated that over 25,000 were in line, organized by unions, Workmen's Circles and party branches. The marchers were in a happy mood, singing and cheering as they marched, and drawing frequent cheers from by-standers in the working class sections.

The Square was a glorious sight. Even before the head of the Socialist parade swung into view it was black with people, and many divisions of the parade were marched around behind the platform, and the marchers were unable to join the meeting for lack of room.

The speakers represented every section of the Movement, among them being I. Nagler, Giralamo Valenti, Abraham Cahan, Bruno Wagner, Paul Blanshard, J. Baskin, Morris Finestone, A. Miller, Ethel Schachner, Jean Jacques Coronel—who spoke for The New Leader—S. Lipschitz, and Norman Thomas. Thomas sounded the keynote of the demonstration and the determination of the Socialists; to fight for Tom Mooney and the Scottsboro boys, against hunger, for unemployment insurance and against war and militarism, for recognition of Soviet Russia, and against Fascism in all its forms.

It was a grand demonstration. It did Socialism and Socialists a world of good to march, to sing, to cheer and to see the visible evidence of their strength.

Nazis Smash Labor Movement

SWIFTLY following the much-ballyhooed May Day address in which Adolf Hitler was—according to carefully worked-up propaganda—to lay down a "clear" and "statesmanlike" labor policy, Nazi ruffians swooped down on the German Labor movement and took it over.

The leaders of the unions were arrested; significantly several of them were reported "ill" and sent to hospitals; all labor papers were suppressed, the labor bank closed and the funds of the unions and of the Social Democratic party in the bank appropriated. Thus the Nazi gangs take over tens of millions of dollars belonging to the millions of workers of Germany, as their part of Hitler's "new deal."

It had been understood for several days that after Hitler's "great" May Day speech, to listen to which hundreds of thousands of people had been literally hounded for days, there would be "something big." The Goebbels propaganda and publicity machine has learned the American art of "build-up," and there was tense expectancy after Hitler had delivered his empty and meaningless mouthings at the Tempelhof. Of one thing the workers were certain; there would be some form of forced labor and an attack upon the unions.

Preparatory to the blow the Nazi regime showed its hand as brutal exploiters of labor in a number of scattered incidents. For example, the Reichsbahn, the government-owned railroads, under Nazi rule announced that from July 1st youngsters from 14 to 16 will be employed at railway stations selling tickets and handling baggage and the telegraph keys, and all for the equivalent of 18 to 26 cents a day. Thousands of mature employees with families will be displaced by the Nationally Awakened labor policy.

There has also been the terrorizing of labor unions by Nazi bands for the past three months. Every meeting of a union was attended by a Nazi "Commissar," often a youthful ruffian, who would sit in judgment on the proceedings and veto anything the members did. A few beatings, a few buildings wrecked, a few outrages against the union members were employed as a hint to the union members.

At the same time the Nazi chiefs tried to drive a wedge between the unions and the Socialist party, and made a great show of drawing a line of distinction between them, pretending to coddle the unions to be "good."

At the Tempelhof circus the workers were told they were the special pets of the Hitler government; and then came the blow.

The raid had been carefully prepared under the direction of Robert Ley. Every trade union headquarters was raided by ruffians and all records stolen; every union leader taken into custody. It is announced that the workers are to be embodied in a "vertical" organization with the employers. That means the end of the labor movement—for a while.

Every trade union publication was seized, and subscribers will receive Nazi papers for their money instead.

It is impossible at this time to tell what the effect of this raid will be upon the temper of the workers; it is hardly believed, however, that it will "coordinate" the union men and Socialists into the Nazi paradise of lunatics.



To Mr. Frederick Woltman And the World-Telegram

FREDERICK WOLTMAN, World-Telegram staff writer, in 1931 discovered a "split" in the Socialist Party. Last year the same gentleman discovered another one. In the issue of May 1st he reports still another one. No other capitalist organ in 1931, or last year, or this year discovered these three "splits." What the purpose of this gentleman is we do not know, but we are calling attention to it here for the benefit of our readers.

The Scripps-McRae chain of dailies throughout the country in the pre-war period were the most treacherous publications the Socialist Party had to contend with. Their post-war successors are the Scripps-Howard chain, of which the World-Telegram is a leading member, and Socialists have had the same experience with this chain.

In the pre-war period this chain posed as the most "liberal" of all the capitalist publications, but the experience of the party showed that they observed a low standard of journalist ethics toward it. The bourgeois dailies that made no pretense of "liberalism" were, as a rule, decent and fair in their news columns while a critical editorial attitude was maintained.

The Socialist Party has had a similar experience with the World-Telegram. Last year the editor of The New Leader took up this matter with the editor of the World-Telegram. We exchanged a number of letters regarding its policy and especially the work of its reporter, Woltman, but without result.

No decent publication would permit one of its reporters to run sensational stories regarding individuals and organizations without first approaching those who are attacked. It is this issue that the editor of The New Leader took up with the editor of the World-Telegram last year without any satisfactory result.

For the third time in three years Woltman has reported a "split" in the Socialist Party. If there were any grounds for these stories the other dailies would have also reported this "news." They have not. The party has been the victim of repeated injustices of this sort at the hands of the World-Telegram, and on February 1st of this year the City Central Committee by a unanimous vote con-

demned any and all party members that may take stories regarding their party differences to capitalist and "liberal" publications.

The World-Telegram is treacherous, unreliable, and lacking in decent journalist ethics. What Woltman's motives are we do not know. One of his purposes appears to be to attack Morris Hillquit—and we do not hesitate to say that Woltman isn't worthy of blacking Conrade Hillquit's shoes. Hillquit has given a lifetime of service to the organized working class and to the Socialist movement. Few men in the movement have rendered the service that he has, and for a capitalist publication to single out Hillquit as a target is an honor to him that others may well envy.

Woltman's latest story is based upon a vote in the National Executive Committee of 6 to 5. That vote was on a matter of routine, not of "policies" as Woltman states. The motion that was defeated proposed that a committee be elected to meet with a committee of the Communists to discuss united action. Its defeat was accompanied with a motion by Hillquit that the matter "be referred for action at the next meeting of the N.E.C." It was a question of whether the N.E.C. should act through correspondence of its members or wait till the members could sit down together and discuss the matter in detail. That was all.

Finally, we may say to the World-Telegram and to Mr. Woltman, and any other capitalist organs or reporters for such organs, Socialists are capable of transacting their own business without any advice from you. We do not forget that your "liberal" chain during the World War was just as vicious as any of the other capitalist organs when the Socialist Party opposed the entrance of the United States into the war. You helped place Eugene V. Debs in the penitentiary and you helped to place others there. You will help to do similar jobs in some other crisis that may come. We are sure Mr. Woltman will also serve you well in any such "liberal" emergency and, for these reasons, Socialists who know their philosophy will pay little attention to you.

Senior Nails Slander

CHICAGO. — Further proof that the Communist Party is using the Mooney case to advance its own failing political

fortunes was given here this week by promoters of the Communists' Mooney conference. Louis B. Scott, in charge of the conference, and Robert Minor, Communist writer, have enlarged on a false statement given them by Trent Longo, of Cleveland, which quotes Clarence Senior, executive secretary of the Socialist Party, as saying that Mooney was expelled once from the Socialist Party "as a dynamiter." On the eve of the "Free Tom Mooney Congress," Scott and Minor revealed the Communist nature of the affair by circulating throughout the nation the false Senior statement. The Socialist secretary immediately denounced the statement credited to him as a falsehood.

"I received a letter from Scott," Senior declared at Socialist headquarters here, "asking if I had said in Cleveland that the Socialist Party had expelled Mooney because of his use of dynamite. I have heard from another source that I am accused of saying that Mooney ought to be in jail because if he isn't guilty of that crime he is guilty of some other. Of course I made neither of those statements."

Flimsy Basis

"The flimsy basis of this latest of a series of Communist falsehoods was an address I delivered before the recent Ohio State Socialist convention. I stated then that notwithstanding the fact that Mooney had been at odds with the Socialist Party, the party had never failed to agitate for Mooney's release and would continue to do so. I said further that one reason the Socialist Party had not appeared to be as active in Mooney's behalf as the Communists claimed to be was the fact that we had not stooped to make money on Mooney, as does the Communist 'International Labor Defense.'"

"None but the most embittered (Continued on Page Four)

By Alfred Baker Lewis

"Honest" Utility Graft in the Bay State

M. FRANK H. SULLIVAN,

an unemployed engineer, has been fighting the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston practically single-handed in an effort to get a reduction of rates for electricity for domestic purposes, which unlike the price of almost everything else have not been reduced in Boston during the depression, and have only been reduced 25% in twenty-two years, although power rates have been reduced 50% in the same period.

Mr. Sullivan has brought out from the testimony of the company's own officials in the hearings before the State Department of Public Utilities, for example, that the price which the Edison Company pays for coal is \$4.74 a ton plus insurance, while coal delivered to the Boston Elevated Company at the adjoining wharf costs that company only \$4.29 a ton, and the New Bedford Gas and Edison Electric Company pays \$3.82 a ton.

The purchasing bureau of the Edison Company in Boston is headed by one Frank T. Hitchcock, who has been in the coal business for some years and is a director in the Metropolitan Coal Company. He is regarded as an excellent purchaser, and despite his experience in the coal business his department buys everything for the Edison Company except coal. This is apparently reserved for the private graft of the president and vice-president.

"Free" Lamps

The Edison Company in Boston includes as part of its assets upon which it demands the right to earn a reasonable return \$2,500,000 of lamps on customers' premises. These lamps are furnished free by the company to the customer, but charges are made for them, of course, in the rates. For certain other rates than the rate for domestic consumers, the company allows an option to the customer to take free lamps or not. Where the customer does not take lamps from the company he is granted a reduction of 5½ mills per kilowatt hour on the charge for electricity. This 5½ mills per kilowatt hour may be taken as a reasonable charge for "free" lamps.

On the usual 60 watt lamp guaranteed for 1,000 hours, the customer pays to the company at the rate of 5½ mills per kilowatt hour 33c for the lamp—but the same lamp can be bought for 20c at retail by the customer. Figured on this basis the profit to the company from furnishing free lamps to the customers for the year 1931 was approximately \$1,000,000. It is obvious, therefore, that the company is really making a concealed charge for the lamp which it is supposed to furnish free, at a very high price and during the course of years has more than amortized its investment of two and one-half million dollars in lamps on customers' premises. Yet this item still appears in its assets on which it claims the right to earn a reasonable return.

The Edison Company of Boston is supposedly independent of the New England Power Association. It has, however, interconnection with the New England Power Association at various points in Greater Boston, notably Woburn, Everett, Revere, Medfield, and Quincy. It has a contract with the New England Power Association to buy electricity from that company at the rate of 13.5 mills per kilowatt hour. It sells electricity at other points of this interconnection to the New England Power Association at an average price

for 1931 at 3.18 mills and at times as low as 2.57 mills. This means that the Edison Company is transporting across its system electricity for the New England Power Association for less than nothing; in fact, it pays the New England Power Association for the privilege of doing its work.

Contracts With Themselves

This extraordinary state of affairs is the result of contracts for the purchase and sale of electricity between the Edison Electric Illuminating Company and the New England Power Association. At the time when the contracts were made, Mr. Edgar was chairman of the Board of Directors of the New England Power Association and president and chairman of the Board of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company. Another prominent electrical financial wizard, Mr. Frank D. Comerford, was president of the New England Power Association when the contracts were made and is now chairman of the Board of Directors of the Edison Company. Mr. Walter C. Baylies was a vice-president and director of the Edison Company and was also a director of the New England Power Association when the contracts were made.

The Edison Company has a Public Relations Bureau headed by a man getting \$17,000 a year, and with a total of sixty-six persons in that Bureau. The cost of the Bureau in 1931 was \$112,000. Of course, this department has nothing whatever to do with the operation of the company. Its task is to impress upon the public the fact that the company is a philanthropic concern, practically not interested in profits at all, and only interested in lightening the labor of the housewife, bringing light into dark places (except the sphere of accurate public information on the activities of electric light and power companies), and of course serving the community in every way. It means in practice that the Greater Boston public pays the public utilities the cost of being fooled by them.

An illustration of the extent to which the Edison Company of Boston has been able thus to fool the public may be gathered from the fact that this company sells power to the Cambridge Company, which in turn sells this power to its consumers for 5c per kilowatt hour for domestic lighting. Yet the same electricity generated by the same company in Boston sells for 7½c per kilowatt hour. The

Cambridge Company can make a profit, in fact in 1931 made a profit of 62% on capital invested, despite the fact that it is milked by the holding company to which it belongs at 5c per kilowatt hour. The extent of the profit to the Boston Company, selling electricity

for 7½c per kilowatt hour can readily be imagined.

The information brought out by Mr. Sullivan from the Edison Company's own witnesses at the hearings on the rate cases has not been featured in a single Boston paper since the hearing began.

Senior Nails Slander

(Continued from Page Three)

Communist partisans will deny the Socialist devotion to the cause of Mooney and Billings. A contrast of the current methods of the Communists and the Socialists in the Mooney case is significant. On the eve of the convening of the 'Free Tom Mooney Congress' the Communist sponsors can find nothing better to do than to attack another section of the labor movement, thus beclouding the entire Mooney issue. On the same day the Scott-Minor-Longo tissue of lies appeared in the Communist press, I had sent a telegram to President Roosevelt and Secretary of Labor Perkins urging them to cut through the red tape and use their great influence to secure Mooney's freedom.

For Freedom for Mooney

"It is the fervent hope of Socialists, trade unionists and others sincerely interested in freedom for Mooney and Billings that the tactics of the Communists will not be permitted further to poison the well of California justice."

Senior's wire to President Roosevelt and Secretary Perkins declared "that preliminaries to the present Mooney trial, such as the refusal to produce exhibits and additional postponements, prove that California justice is dead." He therefore urged them to "intercede on behalf of justice and fair play, on the basis of facts disclosed by the Wilson and Wickersham investigations."

Senior has also made public the following self-explanatory letter

to Scott, in charge of the Communists' Mooney congress:

"April 28th, 1933.

"Dear Sir:

"This is a categorical and emphatic denial that I have ever made the statement that Tom Mooney was expelled from the Socialist Party because of his 'use of dynamite,' as you quote me as saying in Cleveland.

"I am interested to note again that one of the foremost purposes of your work is to attack and misinterpret the Socialist Party's position. As a matter of fact, it seems useless to answer your letter at all, because before calling upon me you have sent this statement out in mimeographed form and made it available for the Communist organizations. It's simply another indication of the fact that Mooney's case is in the hands of persons who would rather help wreck other organizations by capitalizing on Tom Mooney than to get Tom Mooney out of jail.

"Yours,

Clarence Senior.

HOAN SPURNS FREE TRIP TO GERMANY

MILWAUKEE.—Mayor Daniel W. Hoan has declined an invitation to study municipal problems in Germany and Austria as a member of a delegation of mayors, city managers, city engineers and municipal finance officers to be sponsored by the Oberlaender Trust of the Carl Schurz Memorial Foundation. Two officials of each category are to make up the delegation, representing American cities with a population of from 100,000 to 600,000.

Mayor Hoan's participation was particularly desirable, according to the invitation tendered him by Wilbur K. Thomas of the Trust, "as you have as much—or more—to contribute than any other Mayor of a city in the United States."

In reply Mayor Hoan wrote: "I most regretfully must decline your invitation. I am not unmindful of the high tributes you have paid me and the confidence you have expressed personally in selecting me as one of two mayors to receive so generous and valuable an offer. It is also evident that the opportunity you offer to gain first-hand information about the many admirable features of German municipal government is a rare privilege and that the information would prove of the utmost value in the performance of my duties as mayor.

"My declination is based upon the necessity of being either here or within easy reach, even during my vacation period, because of the hectic times and the kaleidoscopic emergencies which are arising in municipal affairs as a result.

"More than this, I am so out of sympathy with the present regime in charge of German government and so shocked at its abandonment of the fundamental principles of liberty while at the same time inflicting cruel persecution upon many of its defenseless citizens, that I am certain I would be an unworthy guest, if not an unwelcome one."

A Model for Patriots

THE call for a "Continental Congress for Economic Reconstruction," to be held in Washington, D. C., May 6 and 7, says the Montana Labor News, sends us back to our history books:

In October, 1774, the famous First Continental Congress met in Philadelphia and became the first decisive step of the American colonists toward the Revolution which achieved their independence. Grievances long borne and now become intolerable brought that Congress into being. Unjust taxation, imposing upon the colonists a standing army in time of peace, robbing them of civil liberties, iniquitous trials for treason according to antiquated statutes, appointment of judges who were not responsible to the people—these were grievances stated in their Resolutions.

"The miseries to which they had been reduced," they declared in their Call, had been set forth in petitions which the King and his subservient ministers had declined to receive. Therefore, "for the recovery and establishment of their just rights and liberties" they proposed and called this congress.

The memorable action of this First Continental Congress properly took the form of a Declaration of Rights. That action was fundamental. It was a manifesto to the tyrannical government against which they were rising, and to the world, of the grounds of their rebellion. This Declaration began by affirming the colonists' right to "life, liberty, and property." They did "claim, demand, and insist upon their indubitable rights and liberties" as free citizens of the British Empire. They denounced acts and measures which are violations of those rights and liberties, violations that belonged to "a system formed to enslave America."

New statutes had been imposed, they asserted, that "are impolitic, unjust, and cruel, as well as unconstitutional and most dangerous and destructive of American rights." Their petitions for redress had repeatedly been treated with contempt by their overlords.

This famous Declaration speaks for itself. It is an excellent model. The Congress itself is an excellent

model. What that Congress and that Declaration meant for the world in 1774 in a political way our Continental Congress for Economic Reconstruction and the Declaration it should issue should mean in an economic way. That Congress and that Declaration were surcharged with the spirit of rebellion; they led directly to the American Revolution. It was not six months until "the embattled farmers . . . fired the shot heard 'round the world.'"

Democratic New Deal Flops in Michigan

By Andrew Bishop

LANSING, Mich.—Being one of the first states to feel the depression, one of the first to call a bank holiday, and one of the first in numbers of unemployed, Michigan is looking forward to breaking all records in being the last to enact unemployment relief legislation.

For decades a stronghold of conservative Republicanism, Michigan swung over to the Democratic column with a vengeance last fall in its attempt to get a new deal. Observers became skeptical of results, however, when Governor Comstock, after denouncing the Republican administration bitterly throughout his campaign, shook the hand of the defeated Republican candidate at the inaugural and promised to carry on in the same tradition. The fulfillment of his promise seems assured.

With strong majorities in both houses, the Democrats have shown even more heedlessness of the unemployed than their Republican predecessors. After three months not one bill aiding the jobless has been passed. The only relief measures have been a bill to aid sparrows by removing the 2c head

tax and a bill to aid dogs and dog-owners by reducing the tax from \$2 to \$1.

The only bill of any consequence on the political horizon has been proposed by Attorney-General Patrick O'Brien. His bill would provide for the state welfare department temporarily taking over all industries which it shall deem necessary for the welfare of the people, and he would fine and imprison any employers who restrict trade by keeping their plants closed. His bill's failure is assured, however, even if introduced, as legislators consider it a joke and the Governor has stated that even if it passed both houses he would veto it because it is an attack against private industry.

The effectiveness of such a measure is shown by a recent incident in Owosso. A sugar plant there had been closed for years in order to limit production and keep up prices. As the factory is Owosso's chief industry, the city has naturally suffered. Officials of the plant had repeatedly refused to open, even refusing to lease it at a high rental. Due to fear of the O'Brien bill, however, and of delegations to the state capital, the plant is opening and officials admit that it can make a profit.

Culture Purified by Nuts

GERMAN culture is being "purified." The Nazi nuts are weeding out all "Asiatics" and placing all university teaching and scientific research in the hands of "Aryans." [Note: The Aryans came originally from the Hindu-Kush range in Persia—which is in Asia, but you wouldn't expect the Slovak Hitler and the Litwak Rosenberg to know that.]

The Prussian Ministry of Education is taking the lead in the "purification." All books written by Jews are to be printed in Hebrew, or else marked "Translation." "When a Jew writes German he lies," says the Ministry of Education. Books by Jews, Socialists and pacifists are to be burned. Jewish, Socialist and pacifist professors are being summarily thrown out. Nazi lads are to be advanced in their classes even if they flunked; and duelling is already made obligatory to establish a new Nazi type of German manhood. Jews are to be barred as students.

Jews are not to be allowed to be music or literary critics. "No Asiatic," says the Ministry, "will be allowed to criticise Wagner or Schiller." What Schiller would say in criticism of the Awakened Germany is left to the Asiatic—and Aryan—imagination.

This is in Germany; this is in Prussia; this is in Berlin.

And under whose orders?

The cultured and scholarly statesman, Captain Hermann Wilhelm Göring, late of the lunatic asylum, is head of all the works. And he has placed in charge of all cultural activities of Nationally Awakened Germany one Dr. Bernhard Rust. And just who is this Rust who sits in judgment on historians, philologists, chemists, astronomers, physicists, philosophers, ethnologists, musicians, painters, sculptors and poets? Who is this man who sits in judgment on the pure German "Aryan" spirit and decides what is fit for Nationally Awakened Germans to consume?

Dr. Rust was a highschool teacher in Hanover, according to reliable information just received from Europe. He was pensioned off at his own request three years ago, AFTER A MEDICAL OFFICER EXAMINED HIM AND STATED THAT HE WAS ABNORMAL.

By Prof. Robert T. Kerlin

A Socialist Education Program

10—Literature

AFTER competent leaders, who are at once zealous and intelligent, the first condition of success in this work of education is a good supply of Socialist literature. Under the headings "Books," "Pamphlets," and "Leaflets" we give below a list that every local should be amply supplied with, and have on its shelves if it is able. We star (*) those that are judged fundamental, indispensable.

Certain inexpensive books and pamphlets every member of the local should have as his personal property. (Socialists believe in certain types of personal property, despite a widespread slander to the contrary.) These are designated by double stars (**).

The pamphlets and books not so designated should be accessible to all on the shelves or on the tables about which the study group assembles.

A Junior School

The hope of a new social order, such as Socialists conceive, lies

AND THAT HIS STATE OF MIND WAS LIKELY TO BECOME WORSE.

Let us file that away for information, and await clinical reports on Hitler, Goebbels, Hanfstaengl, Frick and the other lunatics now running Germany.

Heil, Nazi Kultur!

A RECENT issue of the Arbeiter Zeitung of Basle, Switzerland, carries a story of an importation of Nazi "culture" in the Swiss republic that should go into the archives of historians of the Nordic purity of the Nazis.

One of the former Kaiser's sons, Prince Adalbert of Hohenzollern, is in Switzerland for his health. The noble prince is a crusader in the Hitler movement. It appears that he is afflicted with skin and venereal diseases!

But that is not all to this tale of Nordic purity. The noble prince is being treated by a Jewish specialist, Doctor Bruno Bloch!

Heil Hitler! Heil the Prince of Hohenzollern!! Heil, hell!

Here's a barter note. G.F. Jewett says that unless "Providence prevents" his cherry trees out in the State of Washington will soon bear fruit. In order to speed up economic rehabilitation of the economic structure and to encourage commercial relations between the urban and rural regions, he offers to swap some cherries for a sub to The New Leader.

A "prevailing wage" bill, patterned after the Federal law, has just been enacted by the Florida legislature. The Florida State Federation of Labor fought for such

DUTCH SOCIALISTS HOLD THEIR LINES IN HARD ELECTION

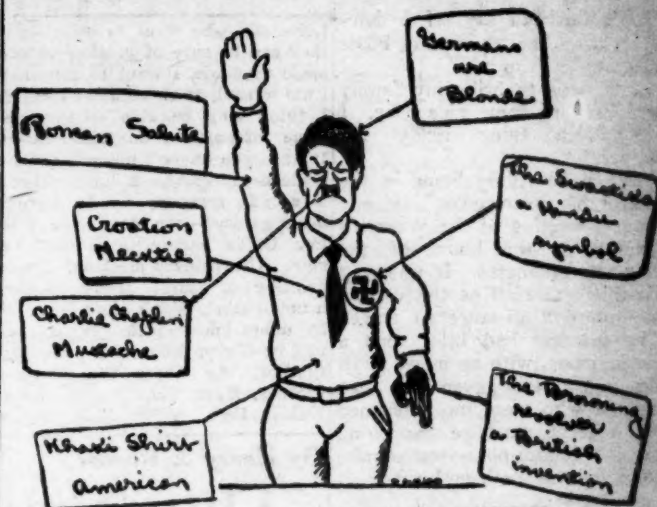
THE Dutch Socialists held their lines remarkably well in the general elections of April 26th, according to fragmentary and incomplete reports now available. In spite of the most difficult situation they have ever faced, they polled 22 per cent of the total vote—exact figures not yet known—as compared to a fraction over 23 in the last preceding election. Under the circumstances the Socialists feel they did a good job.

Everything was done to stamper the country against the Socialists. The events in Germany cast a black shadow across the border, and the mutiny on the warship "Seven Provinces" resulting in the bombing of the ship with the death of 23 sailors, was worked up into hysteria. The mutiny was made to appear the beginning of a revolution—which it was not—and the Socialist demand for leniency for the mutineers was used to work up "patriotic" hysteria against them.

The election was originally scheduled to be held in June, and it is known that the bourgeois parties were looking forward very uneasily to this test of strength. Heretofore, many of the proletariat and the peasants have cast their votes with the "Christian Bloc" consisting of the Catholic Party (30 seats), the Anti-Revolutionary Party (12 seats), and the Christian Historical Party (11 seats). But this Right Wing coalition had been getting into great difficulty as a result of the growing split between the Protestant and Catholic parties, owing to their internal differences, the "Christian" policy has failed and the loss of many religious-minded workers and peasants was predicted.

In addition, there has been a crisis in agriculture. Dutch agriculture and market-gardening, to a large extent an export trade, has suffered severely from the tariff policies of the various nations. The resultant fall in prices greatly aggravated the distress of the

THE 100 PER CENT GERMAN



ONE hundred per cent German purity—that is what the Nazi nuts are getting excited about. No more "Asiatics"; no more "non-Germans." There is a peculiar Germanic "Aryan" spirit that nobody can understand but a true German, say the leaders of the "National awakening." All right—here it is:

The Nazis take their theory of Nordic-Germanic racial "superiority" from the Comte Joseph Arthur de Gobineau, a Frenchman, and from Houston Stewart Chamberlain, an Englishman. They take their Fascism from Italy.

They take their storm troops, their "cell" form of organization, their secret police and their "four-year plan" from hated Soviet Russia.

And they take their leader from Austria—a man of half Alpine and half Croatian blood! Heil! Heil!

country districts, and must result in a change in the vote.

In the meantime a new factor had entered—Fascism. While there has been for some time a "Union of National Regeneration" it has been of no practical importance in the affairs of state. Recently, however, it has begun its nationalistic appeal to the bourgeoisie, and in view of the conditions it has begun to make some headway.

The Socialists battled valiantly against the opposition. The crisis in Holland is of grave import, not only to the Socialists, who feel they are fighting for democracy and Socialism, but for the world, since this is the first general election since Hitler's bloody victory in Germany.

VICTORY IN FRANCE

The French Socialist Party is strengthened in the Chamber of Deputies by the election of an additional member, to sit for the constituency of Brioude. The seat was vacated by the election of M. Fayolle. Socialist-Radical, to the Senate. At the election held to fill the vacancy, Thiolas, Socialist candidate, won by a heavy majority.

The vote was 8,328 for the Socialist, and 6,427 and 951 for two Independent Radical candidates. The election of Thiolas brings the Socialist strength in the Chamber up to 130 members, while the party of Premier Daladier and Eduard Herriot, still the largest party in the Chamber, is down to 158.

What Socialists Seek

By Wilhelm Liebknecht

WE seek justice and hate injustice.

We seek free labor and attack wage-slavery.

We seek the prosperity of all and struggle against misery.

We seek the education of all and fight ignorance and barbarism. We seek peace and order, and combat the murder of people, the class war, and social anarchy.

We seek the Socialist People's State and attack the despotic class State.

Whoever desires these things and struggles for them, let him unite with us and work with all his strength for our cause—for the cause of Socialism, for the cause of humanity, whose victory will soon be gained.

FREE

With Every NEW Yearly Subscription to The New Leader

An Autographed Copy of

S. A. DEWITT'S

Latest Book of Poetry Just Off the Press

"RHAPSODIES IN RED"

Songs for the Social Revolution

Get Your Copy While the Edition Holds Out

Use the Attached Blank

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

Dear Comrades:

Enclosed please find \$2 for the following NEW yearly subscription to The New Leader and S. A. DeWitt's "Rhapsodies in Red."

Name

Address

City

By Gertrude Weil Klein

"... Of Many Things"

"MY husband says if I don't drop the Party, my home is going to drop me."

"I'll have to bribe my family tonight with some nice cake. I haven't a thing ready for supper."

We were riding home in the unbearably overcrowded subway from a meeting of the Women's Section in the home of the Norman Thomases. It was past six-thirty and all of the women had quite a distance to travel. The meeting had been such a spirited one, with so many plans set going, that even the two women who were most alarmed about what must be happening on the home plate were quite carried away with enthusiasm.

To me the meeting had been an important and necessary experience. I never feel entirely sure that women can carry on any organized systematic effort. The fifty-odd



G. W. Klein

women at this gathering gave me a rather new slant. Not by their enthusiasm alone. Mere enthusiasm is so often an indication of emotional unemployment. But these women didn't look or act as though they were suffering from any emotional vacancies. They were all busy women with home ties and responsibilities. The question that arose in my mind then was (I hope Esther Friedman and Etta Meyer don't slay me for this), how much time and energy can we expect these women to devote to Socialist work?

The Women's Section, by organizing women with afternoon leisure time, women who have not been called upon before for actual study and propaganda work, becomes an invaluable part of the Socialist movement. But we must find some rational way of making our duties as Socialist women fit in with our lives as wives and mothers, as home-makers, and as persons. We don't want to risk alienating either the men-folks in the family or the children. We want their sympathetic cooperation, but we won't get it if we make them feel that they count less than some committee meeting, however important. I think of the many men comrades who have been ceaselessly active in the Socialist movement for years, and whose children never come near us, and I wonder whether a little time and propaganda work spent right at home might not be extraordinarily worth while.

To the women who have written in regard to my labor union ar-

NORWEGIAN PARTY GROWS

According to the report submitted to the General Council of the Norwegian Labor Party at its meeting in Oslo March 18th, the membership has advanced during 1932 from 87,071 to 87,315. 120 new local branches have been added to the Party, quite a number of them in districts hitherto untouched by Labor. The press has also made great advances.

ticles and who want to know how they can be sure of getting union-made products, I want to say that I am writing to those unions which I think may be able to give us some information on this matter. In case you haven't noticed, union-made bread carries a label. There is a milk company whose drivers are organized—the Morrisania Milk Co. Union barber shops carry a sign. Also poultry markets. Union printing, of course, always carries a union label. Men's clothing made by union labor exclusively is carried by Simon Ackerman, Crawford Clothes, The Three G's, Howard Clothes, Hart, Schaffner & Marx, Kulock Bros., Witty Bros. These

are all I can think of at the moment, but I'll be glad to supply any such information I get from time to time. Perhaps some New Leader readers can help us out. Wherever it is at all possible we should, of course, buy union-made products. We can thus feel that the workers who made them were accorded at least some measure of protection.

The situation in the field of organized labor is as confused and as disheartening as everywhere else, but by buying union-made products we can feel that the workers who made them were accorded at least some measure of protection.

By Henry J. Rosner

The New Deal---A Raw Deal

IN his "new deal" campaign for the Presidency Franklin Delano Roosevelt severely criticized the Republican administration for its failure to vote adequate funds to feed, shelter and clothe the unemployed. The time has now arrived to appraise the sincerity of the President's campaign promises on what is the most important immediate issue of our times. The record shows that Roosevelt relief is not substantially better than Hoover relief.

The President's relief bill calls for a \$500,000,000 federal appropriation to be given directly to states on the following basis: \$250,000,000 will be distributed to states at the rate of \$1 to every \$3 spent locally in recent months; the remainder will be given according to need. How does this compare with the Hoover policy?

The R. F. C. was authorized to lend \$300,000,000 last July to local governments for this purpose. The present administration program is more honest and less hypocritical in that the money is frankly given as it should be because of the federal government's greater financial resources. To satisfy Mr. Hoover's childlike fear of a federal dole, previous federal appropriations for relief were called loans, although everybody knew that the money would never be paid back.

From the standpoint of the unemployed it does not make the slightest difference whether federal moneys are called loans or gifts. The paramount question is whether there is enough money to meet the need. The plain fact is that the new appropriation will not substantially improve the situation.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has recently been advancing funds at the rate of \$50,000,000 a month. Congress will shortly adjourn and not reconvene until next Winter, which means that the \$500,000,000 just appropriated will have to last from May to next January—a period of 8 months—which is an average of \$60,000,000 a month, only \$10,000,000 more than has been loaned through the R. F. C.

It is obvious that an increase of 20 per cent in the federal expenditure is a drop in the bucket as compared with the distress which has not been touched by organized relief.

In most parts of the United States relief per family seldom averages more than \$20 a month, while two thirds of the unemployed get no help at all from the organized agencies. To provide a minimum of \$40 a month a family, which is an irreducible minimum, for two thirds of the unemployed requires an appropriation of \$3,000,000,000 by the federal government for relief.

New York's experience is most illuminating in showing what little difference the new relief law will

make to the unemployed.

New York has been getting \$6,600,000 monthly from the R. F. C. for relief. Under the new law, the state, it is admitted by its relief administrators, will be lucky if it gets \$7,000,000 monthly, although it needs three times this sum to do a decent job.

New York City alone must have another \$7,000,000 in addition to the funds now being spent from city, state, and federal treasuries. 75,000 families in the city are today waiting desperately for help. 100,000 needy single men and wo-

In a letter from one of my old Socialist school teachers, who is now teaching in a Kentucky High School, we get an interesting light on the revolution that is slowly but surely taking place in the minds of Southern aristocrats of labor. The banks in this small town are still closed and the teachers haven't been paid in months. A 25% cut in the salaries has been announced for next year. The salary for grade teachers is \$90 a month, for eight months of the year.

"It would delight you to hear Mr. N. [the superintendent of schools]," she writes, "telling us we'll have to organize ourselves and the unemployed teachers. He has even gone so far (sometimes I wonder whether he is conscious of the 'redness' of his utterances) as to tell the teachers they must class themselves as laboring men."

He speaks about the danger to the American standard of living in such projects as the reforestation camps, etc., etc."

Of course, Kentucky is far from Chicago, where we read with pleasure 5,000 unpaid school teachers stormed the banks and boo'd Charlie Dawes, who promptly damned all the trouble-makers to hell. But something is certain to crystallize out of all this ferment. If only we had a powerful press and funds enough to carry on our work!

P. S. To all the people who are pained by the photograph of me which appears with these articles, may I say that it doesn't look like me. It's one of those four for ten cents photomontages enlarged. The originals look like me and are quite handsome. [Then why don't you get a new picture? Ed.]

them. If carried out to the fullest extent permissible, after the bill becomes law, it will pump \$6,000,000,000 into the banks, in the vain hope that the money will trickle down to the masses through loans to business with the bankers getting their usual rakeoff in the form of interest. This was the Hoover policy and because it failed Roosevelt is now in the White House. Our "statesmen" learn nothing from experience.

The country would be much better off if the additional currency went directly into the pockets of the workers who now have no buying power through an adequate program of unemployment relief and public works.

The "new deal" more and more looks like a "raw deal."

By Richard Rohman

Women Battle for Rand School

FOUNDED by a woman active in the Abolitionist movement of the 1840-1860's, the history of the Rand School of Social Science reveals a parade of women who have fought tenaciously for the preservation of academic and intellectual freedom. Today, when the Rand School faces extinction by threat by foreclosure proceedings, notable American women have jumped to the front of the schools campaign for \$17,000 to prevent it from going under. "Save the Rand School, Save the People's House" is their slogan.

Storm center of a dozen battles, the Rand School owes much of its national and international renown to the vision and self-sacrifice of women who have left their mark upon liberal and radical thought in America. The school boasts a roster of women educators and supporters including such names as Garrie Rand, Bertha H. Mailly, Helen Keller, Florence Kelley, Fannie Hurst, Anna A. Maley, Anita Block, Rosa Laddon, Alexandra Kollontay, Margaret Sanger, Dr. Anna Ingberman, and others too numerous to mention.

Today, Mrs. Mailly is chairman of the drive for \$17,000 to save the Rand School, and she numbers among her supporters such distinguished American women as Michael Strange, Fannie Hurst and others.

The Rand School of Social Science came into being in 1906 through a trust fund of \$200,000 established by Mrs. Carrie Rand, who with her husband was a leader of the anti-slavery movement in Iowa. The proceeds from the trust fund went toward the school until the majority of Mrs. Rand's grandchildren, at which time they became the sole beneficiaries. It was the same intrepid Carrie Rand who founded a chair in economics at Grinnell College, Iowa, for Prof. George D. Herron, an outstanding

Socialist early in the present century.

The school was established at 11 East 19th Street, where it re-



Bertha H. Mailly

mained until 1912. Demolition of the building for business purposes forced the school to move its quarters to No. 140 East 19th Street. The war years and the rapid increase in the number of students forced the school to seek new quarters. The main building of the Young Women's Christian Association at 7 East 15th Street, the present site of the school, was purchased in 1917.

The first outstanding feminine personality, following Mrs. Rand, in the history of the school was Bertha H. Mailly who, today, is as active as ever in various departments of the school activity. A school teacher, daughter of a 49er, Mrs. Mailly had taught in the schools and high schools of Milwaukee and Chicago. Anxious for greater activity, along more liberal lines, Mrs. Mailly became executive secretary of the Rand School in 1910. Her husband was William Mailly, noted Socialist editor of the Worker and The New York Call, which followed it. Associated with her were such outstanding educators as Prof. Charles A. Beard, W. J. Ghent, Algernon Lee, and others.

From 1910, the Rand School has boasted a distinguished roster of women educators and lecturers. Margaret Sanger, pioneer in the cause of birth control, found one of her first platforms at the Rand School. Florence Kelley of the Consumers' League lectured on labor problems; Anna Maley on Socialism and economics; Anita Block on the theatre; Dr. Anna Ingberman on economics; Nellie Seeds Nearing, Marie B. MacDonald, Helen Keller, Alexandra Kollontay, Soviet Ambassador to Mexico and Norway; Toni Sender and Adele Schreiber, members of the German Reichstag, and Roszika Schwimmer, all outstanding names, have contributed to the glory of the school.

Active in the women's auxiliary of the Rand School in the present drive for \$17,000 are Anna Berco-witz, present executive secretary of the school; Mrs. Mailly, who is chairman of the drive; Mrs. Sophie Turbow, president of the women's auxiliary; Mrs. Ida Karlin, a member of the Teachers' Union auxiliary; Mrs. Rose Warshaw, Mrs. Lillian Held, Dr. A. L. Miller, Mrs. Bessye Blaufarb, treasurer of the campaign, and Mrs. Mattie Lehman.

Shirtmakers' Strike Brings Out Big Picket Lines

STRIKING clothing workers once more took possession of Fifth Avenue this week in a general walk-out of shirtmakers, under the direction of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. About 2,000 workers, the majority of whom had gone through similar strikes twenty years ago, picketed the Avenue in protest against a return to sweatshop conditions, which at one time they had been successful in combating.

According to Alex Cohn, manager of the Shirtmakers' Joint Board in direct charge of the strike, a simultaneous walk-out took place in shirt factories in New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and Massachusetts. The severe exploitation of child workers in the Pennsylvania, Connecticut and Massachusetts towns has been receiving considerable publicity. Many of these are workers on men's shirts and boys' blouses, among whom the Amalgamated has been carrying on an intensive organization campaign. Much of the organization work has been

carried on in conjunction with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, which has a similar situation in dresses and ladies' blouses in these out-of-town shops.

The union is endeavoring to effect a raise in wages—it is in these shops that wages of \$1.00 a week for a 50-hour week have been found—and to stabilize conditions generally in the shirt industry, which, according to General President Sidney Hillman, 'has been brought to dire straits by wage cutting and cut-throat competition.'

One of the first out-of-town shirt factories to settle was the firm of Penn Allen Shirt Co. in Allentown, Pa., the firm agreeing to a 10 per cent increase in wages and to recognition of the union. About 500 workers in three other Allentown shirt plants are on strike. In Connecticut, the manager of the Employers' Association claimed there was no strike, but that the workers had just gone on a "shirt holiday."

Labor Here and There

THE A. F. of L., through its publicity department, gives the following on Communists and Trade Unions:

"The hostility of the Communists toward bona fide trade unions was very clearly expressed by Losovsky, secretary of the Red International of Labor Unions a year ago. In the official magazine of the R. I. L. U. of February 1932, he said: 'In creating the Red Trade Union organization have you strengthened the trade unions? Do you want to strengthen them? Nothing of the kind. So long as we do not weaken and discredit them before the masses, so long as we do not disrupt their discipline, so long as the trade union apparatus is not destroyed, so long will they keep back a portion of the workers, just so long will they disrupt the struggle of the working classes—the economic and political struggle.'

"It is these destroyers of the trade unions, assisted by a shallow-brained group of intellectuals, who roam over the country talking about the necessity of a 'united' labor front.

"Labor unity will not be found by flirting with Communist wreckers of the trade union movement. ... Unity can only be advanced by strengthening the loyalty of workers to the trade union movement

SWEAT SHOPS SPREAD IN NUTMEG STATE

Sweat shops are spreading in Connecticut. As the depression continues and deepens employers of labor are seeking to break the power of the unions in well organized centers by taking work into the country and to small towns where they hope to be safe—for a while—from union organizers.

A report from New Britain gives figures that are almost unbelievable, except that they are attested by reliable authority.

Girls in sweat shops in that town receive wages as low as \$1.80 per week, 65 cents and even 40 cents. The garments the sweated girls make sell for \$2.39. Several employers have been arrested and fined \$25 to \$50 for violations of the labor laws, but the sweating is still going on. The fines are considered, in a certain sense, a license fee paid to continue the sweating.

The unions, however, are working hard in Connecticut to catch up with the sweat shops.

and using every effort to build it up."

British Labor is planning to hold a great May Day demonstration in London on May 7, which it is expected will be a landmark in the history of labor and will eclipse the tremendous demonstration held on February 5 to protest against the government's unemployment policy.

The London Trades Council and the London Labor party are co-operating enthusiastically with the National Joint Council, representing the Trades Union Congress, the Labor party, the Parliamentary Labor party and the London co-operative movement, in the plans for the rally to be held at Hyde Park.

The call says that this demonstration will provide a first-class warning to Fascists, war-mongers and anti-working class reactionaries of every shade.

Approximately 2,000 meals a day are being served by the food kitchen established by the East Liverpool Trades and Labor Council of Ohio for the families of jobless workers. The council undertook this relief work eight months ago and since then has furnished more than 300,000 meals.

Every school in the Irish Free State was closed for one day this week by a strike of teachers protesting against a pay cut. The walkout was for only one day and was intended to show what would happen if a prolonged strike were called.

Unanimous opposition against taking any further wage cuts was voiced at a meeting of representatives of Boston building trade unions. As a means of spreading work among the largest possible number, a program was adopted calling for a 24-hour work-week as an emergency measure and a 30-hour week as the standard in the building industry. The meeting represented virtually every building trades union in Boston.

In a letter sent to the Senators and House of Representatives under the signature of C. M. Goshorn of Cleveland, secretary of the Sailors' Union of the Great Lakes, the union asks for the abolition of the 12-hour day on lake bulk cargo vessels.

Exploitation of these sailors under the 12-hour day is a disgrace

SOCIALISTS DEMAND HORNER BE IMPEACHED

THE State Convention of the Socialist Party of Illinois unanimously adopted a resolution urging that Governor Horner be impeached for his unlawful use of troops in southern Illinois. Roy Burt, recent Socialist candidate for Governor, in speaking on this resolution declared that the National Guard, under personal supervision of Governor Horner, has defied the courts and violated the laws and constitution of Illinois to break the strike of the Progressive Miners' Union.

The convention also asked that the sales tax be repealed, pointing out that it is the highest sales tax in the entire country and is collected on food orders of the unemployed. The resolution pointed to several kinds of income taxes which are possible even under the archaic constitution of the state. The convention voted continued support to the Progressive Miners' Union and reorganized the Midwest Striking Miners' Defense and Relief Committee to provide more efficient administration.

ANOTHER MOONEY DELAY

SAN FRANCISCO.—The new trial of Tom Mooney, which had been ordered for April 26 and then postponed until April 28, has again been put off by Judge Louis Ward to May 22. Mooney did not leave San Quentin. The excuse used by the judge was a demonstration before the courthouse, objecting to the delays.

It had already been announced that former Asst. Dist. Atty. O'Garra, who helped prosecute Mooney, will go to the state supreme court in his effort to block a new trial. He is using the claim that the prisoner would be put in double jeopardy—a legal protection used for defendants but seldom used to keep a man in prison for life.

The conviction is growing that the new trial, like so many other efforts for Mooney's freedom, will be sabotaged, delayed and tricked until it will become another method of keeping him in prison and for beclouding his innocence.

to American industry and should be ended now. The bulk freight vessel owners of the Great Lakes are the last important group to cling to the obsolete two-watch system or 12-hour day.

Dismissal wages for government employees whose jobs are abolished by consolidations or reorganizations of Federal activities will be sought by legislation which will be introduced in Congress soon, it was announced at A. F. of L. headquarters this week. Labor officials point out that when the World War terminated the government paid all kinds of contractors for unfilled contracts, and declare that the precedent established then more than justifies the reimbursement of workers for loss of jobs.

Mussolini's castor oil system has been invoked in Raleigh, N. C. I. M. Ritchie, Secretary of the Central Labor Union at High Point, N. C., was taken six miles from town, beaten with a rubber hose, and forced to drink a quart of castor oil.

Police were furnished with the license number of one of the kidnap autos, but have taken no action. Investigation of the scandal has been demanded by the State Federation of Labor.

Following a strike of 2,500 granite cutters and quarry workers of Barre, Vt., against a wage cut, 150 deputy sheriffs were sworn in for duty in the Barre-Montpelier granite belt.

A "United Front" in The Painters' Union

By I. Polstein

The Brotherhood of Painters District Council 9 of New York has recently been served with papers in an injunction proceeding by twenty-five expelled Communists who in the name of a "united front" have for some time past been endeavoring to disrupt the union. In the case of Gersh (Communist) against Ross (president of D. C. 9) the Communists' motion to rescind a certain order of expulsion and other relief is denied, according to the Law Journal of April 27.

The circumstances leading up to the expulsion of the Communists are interesting in view of their past and present appeals for a "united front" in the union and elsewhere.

During the strike in July against a threatened reduction in wages and lowering of standards these Communists did everything in their power through false propaganda and rumors against the union leadership and strike committee to break the morale of the membership. They secretly collaborated with a dual union which made settlements for half-price wages and sweatshop conditions, while appealing to the Brotherhood locals for a "united front" of all painters in the industry. The net result of these tactics plus the deplorable

economic conditions of the building industry in general and the painting trade in particular led to a settlement of \$11 per day for new work and \$8 per day for old as compared to \$13.20 for each previously.

Following the settlement the Communists kept up a continuous barrage of insinuations and charges against the union leadership and finally capped their campaign with an open meeting at which a "mock trial" of D. C. 9 officials was held during which serious charges of graft and betrayal were made; also opposition to the union's organization drive.

Some 25 Communists from Locals 261, 905, 1011, 490, 499, and 892 were placed on charges by D. C. 9, and being duly tried and found guilty of disrupting the Brotherhood of Painters were expelled.

It was then that they sought class collaboration with a capitalist court to achieve a "united front" against the union.

Having, however, failed, and being forced to make a strategic retreat they have sent an appeal for reinstatement to the General Executive Board of the Brotherhood of Painters.

Recent developments in D. C. 9 include the resignation of former Day Secretary David Shapiro and the election for the unexpired term of Generoso Pellechia. Elections take place in June.

UNVEILING OF THE SANDERS MONUMENT

The unveiling of the monument of the Sanders family, the six victims of the fire last April at 57 Lewis Street, will be held Sunday, May 14, at 1 p. m., at the burial grounds of Mt. Lebanon Cemetery of the Workmen's Circle.

The tragedy of the fire in this tenement focused the attention of the public on the dangerous fire-traps. It was admitted that had this structure met with the fire department requirements as to fire-escapes, stairways, etc., this calamity might have been avoided. The Sanders family, headed by Abe Sanders, an unemployed bookbinder and who had been connected with the Socialist movement for years, was wiped out completely with the exception of Mr. Sanders and a daughter of eleven who happened to be away from home at the time. The mother of the family, with her five children, had absolutely no chance to save themselves and died enveloped in flames a few moments after the fire started.

Those who desire to attend the unveiling of the monument to these victims of profiteering landlordism and capitalistic alum conditions are requested to be at the cemetery not later than 1 p. m., Sunday, May 14th. The directions for reaching the grounds are as follows: Take 14th Street cross-town subway to Myrtle Avenue station and change for Richmond Hill car to cemetery.

CORRECTION

Through an oversight the greetings of the Joint Board, Dress and Waistmakers' Union, I.L.G. W.U., which appeared in our May Day issue, failed to include the names of Isadore Wasilevsky, chairman, and Julius Hochman, general manager of the Joint Board.

In the May Day edition of The New Leader the address of Waiters' Union No. 16 was incorrectly printed. The correct address is 140 W. 46th St. The officers of this rapidly growing organization are C. B. Baum, president, and P. N. Coulcher, secretary.

Thunder on the Right Makes Bill Peeved as He and Joe Consider German Working Class Movement

By Autolycus

"I HEARD some terrific thunder on the right the other day," said Joe, "and I'm surprised it didn't knock you over."

"Where did it come from?" Bill inquired.

"The World Tomorrow in an editorial criticizing you Socialists for passing a resolution in your city convention on the German situation," Joe replied.

"That wasn't thunder; it was a firecracker," said Bill. "It declared that German Socialism 'placed the formalities of constitutionism above the needs of the proletariat.' In that way complex forces and problems facing the working class since the end of the war is settled by one little formula. It's a pity that these stupid Germans didn't import one of the editorial staff of The World Tomorrow to tell them what to do."

"Whaddaya mean by complex forces?" asked Joe.

Bill Becomes Historical

"SUPPOSE the United States was confined to the Ohio and Mississippi valleys," said Bill, "and that it was surrounded by a half dozen other nations after a terrible war in which it had been defeated. Victorious powers impose a sweater's treaty continuing for years and intended to make us pay the cost of our opponents' war. The nation is disarmed, industries are demoralized, and the working class is divided into three groups fighting each other. The old regime passes away and for a few months Socialists have a large measure of power."

"Majoritarians, Independents and Communists not only engage in civil war; the Communists are divided, Rosa Luxemburg facing strong opposition, and in the Independents Hugo Haase facing similar opposition. One wing of the Independents sit in the government and the other wing fights to overturn it. The Communists at first refuse to enter parliament and then in August, 1919, decide to enter 'as long as the working class is not strong enough to defeat the capitalist class on the industrial field alone.' Then the Communist Party passed its brains into the hands of the world staff at Moscow and loses its power of independent judgment. The currency declines till a billion marks are worthless. The nation continues to sink under the decaying internal forces and bleeding by the imperialist powers. These are a few of the complex forces I have in mind which the naive formula of The World Tomorrow does not take into account."

"That's complex, all right," said Joe, "and that thunder isn't quite so impressive as at first. What do you think the Germans should have done?"

"Probably they should have appealed to members of the reactionary parties to cancel each other's votes and vote for the Socialist candidates."

A Queer Opportunism

"AW, you're joking," said Joe with astonishment. "That would be constitutionalism and political opportunism of the worst kind. How can you, a revolutionary, suggest such a thing?"

"It isn't original with me," said Bill; "I got it from one of the editors of The World Tomorrow."

"Now you are kidding," Joe replied.

"Not at all," said Bill. "During the Socialist Party campaign here last year one of The World Tomorrow editors urged that ballot exchanges be set up in the East and the West so that Republicans and Democrats could cancel each other's votes and vote for the Socialist candidates. Ever hear of anything like that in any Socialist movement?"

"That's some Socialist thunder, I'll say," said Joe; "and wouldn't it have kept back Hitler? But say, haven't the German Socialists made some mistakes?"

"I have no doubt that they have," said Bill, "and we will soon be getting books and pamphlets from the exiles in which they will consider their policies and activities in the perspective of history, but I am sure that our thunder on the right throws little light on what has happened."

A Dressed-Up Socialism

"WHEN will the Brussels and Paris Socialists meet in convention to advise and, if necessary, condemn American Socialists?" asked Joe.

"They will let us take care of our movement without resolving what we should do," Bill replied, "and I'm glad of it. Should they make an investigation, I'm afraid that they would tell us a few things about our movement that we would not like and the thunder on the right would come in for some caustic criticism."

"If they passed judgment on that voters' exchange it certainly would be interesting," said Joe.

"You said it," Bill replied. "I'm afraid they would find some people trying to give Socialism a respectable appearance, dress it up in academic clothes so that it can be taken into any theological seminary without being ashamed of it."

"It ought to be out in the working class quarters reaching proletarians," said Joe.

"We will never quarrel about that," said Bill. "A working class movement can make its mistakes, but wooing liberal organs and leagues for independent political action and setting up voting exchanges will undermine proletarian morale, making a joke of a working class party," and the two pals parted.

By William M. Feigenbaum

Still Maintain Democracy Is Socialists' Best Weapon

In Face of Reaction and Collapse of Germany, Socialists Re-Examine Methods—Find Democracy Must Be Defended.

THE destruction of self-government in Germany by the Hitler madness; the long-continued sway of Fascism in Italy and Hungary, the terrible threat to democratic self-government in Austria and other countries, the dictatorships in Cuba, Yugoslavia, Poland and other countries, and the continued rule of dictatorship in Soviet Russia have all conspired to put democracy upon the defensive everywhere.

And it is just at this time that the British Labor movement, taking the lead in the world Socialist movement, is throwing all its weight back of parliamentary democracy.

The British workers, in their unions and in the Labor Party, have selected this moment to emphasize their unqualified support of democracy as such, as the means of winning the emancipation of the working class and as the way of the future.

The joint May Day Manifesto of the Labor Party and the Trades Union Congress (printed in this paper last week) emphasizes democracy as opposed to dictatorship, as does the May Day declaration of the General Council of the International Federation of Trade Unions. The emphasis is against the dictatorship of Fascism and of Bolshevism as well.

At the same time, the Swiss Socialist Party, one of the strongest, most powerful and healthiest of the Socialist parties in any country, at its recent national conference, took an emphatic stand in favor of democratic methods. By an almost unanimous vote it was decided that

For Democracy

"The Social Democrats reject illegal methods of action so long as the bourgeoisie does not overstep the bounds of democracy and does not violate the democratic rights and liberties of the people. . . Any playing with illegal methods can only be detrimental to the interests of the workers and constitutes a betrayal of the working class."

The tragedy of Germany, before the eyes of the whole world, has given democracy a fearful setback. In the face of the long struggle of the Socialist and labor movement of that country to establish democracy as the way of progress two elements fought steadily, bitterly, savagely against democracy, pounding incessantly, bitterly and unscrupulously at it from the right—and from the left.

There is no doubt in anyone's mind that if it were not for the Communist assault upon democratic methods the workers would not have been hopelessly and tragically divided, that the way would not have been made clear for the triumph of fascism and terror and madness.

Then what is to be done? Are the Socialists and trade unions to abandon their struggle for Socialism? The answer is an emphatic No!

And are the Socialists and trade unions to abandon their use of democratic methods? If they do, they will have wiped out the essential differences between the Socialist movement and the Communism that developed out of the Russian revolution. For if they abandon democracy they will have no choice but to organize as a militant minority to seize power when—or if—power can be seized. A minority acting as storm troops, composed of men constituting what is in effect an army of men devoting all their time to the revolutionary movement, an army seeking to establish something purporting to

be in the interest of the working class, but by no stretch of the imagination by the working class itself. This was done in Russia. Thus it was sought to be done in Germany; until the crafty Goebels saw the point and took the hint, adopted Bolshevik methods and declared that henceforth the battle was to be fought out in the streets. And it was.

The Only Alternative

That is the only alternative to abandonment of the struggle UNLESS THE APPEAL TO THE BROAD MASSES OF THE WORKERS IS CONTINUED ALONG DEMOCRATIC LINES.

Such democratic methods do not necessarily mean a fanatical and unreasoning adherence to parliamentary elections as the sole weapon, at all times, at all costs, regardless of the consequences. They do not mean that if a situation arises in the future when the workers have power within their grasp they will voluntarily surrender it to reaction or even Fascism unless they have a majority duly attested to by boards of canvassers. It does mean that they will continue to the very end to employ whatever democratic methods remain, and to throw the onus of denial and betrayal of those methods upon the other side.

A number of documents before us indicate that significant trend. The Swiss Socialist resolution is one of them. John Middleton Murray, noted British author, critic and journalist—and Socialist—is emphatic in a recent article in the London Adelphi, of which he is editor (reprinted in The World Tomorrow).

He says, "First and foremost is the determination that the working class must not abandon, at this crucial moment, a single one of the weapons it has legitimately won for the prosecution of the class struggle. This means that the Labor movement must not merely not abandon, but resolutely retain its chief weapon—namely the weapon of Parliament. . . When revolutionary Socialists discredit Parliament in a parliamentary country they destroy their own best weapon of offense or defense. They make smooth the way not for Socialist dictatorship but for anti-Socialist dictatorship."

George Lansbury, leader of the British Labor Party, writes: "The armed forces of the Crown and the police are the servants, not the masters of the people, and through Parliament and Parliament alone the people exercise that control."

"Uncle George" Writes

Mr. Middleton comments that Lansbury here is a realist of the first water, and adds that control of the police and armed forces "can be attained through parliament and by no other means."

In the New Clarion of London, Lansbury writes an article entitled, "Stop This Dictator Talk!", and says, "We do not need to break with democracy in order to break with the past. . . We must now try real democracy and get our will carried out. We must cease all the nonsensical talk about compromise. . . We must unite and together work for complete Socialism, and this we shall accomplish

Socialist No. 20—W

IN the British Socialism of today—the greatest and most powerful Socialist movement in the world—there are three elements, three streams, each associated with the life and work of a great man. Henry M. Hyndman brought scientific Marxism to Great Britain; Keir Hardie brought the labor movement into politics and Socialist politics to the labor movement; but it was William Morris who gave British Socialism its soul.

In the early pioneering days of missionary zeal, the days of J. Bruce Glasier and of other great propagandists, the propaganda of Socialism was like a holy crusade. Socialist missionaries would strap a pack upon their backs and wander from village to village, there to preach Socialism; and it is their work that laid the foundation for the Socialism that permeates every corner of England. And the Socialism they taught was a Socialism the plain people of England could understand, the Socialism of William Morris.

"Wherefore I say unto you," wrote Morris, "that Socialism is fellowship and fellowship is life and the lack of fellowship is death." One can catch a whiff of the flavor of old England, the England of John Ball, of Wat Tyler and of the Chartists in that propaganda. And though he is dead well-nigh forty years William Morris still lives in the countless Socialist clubs in city and town and village; the spirit of William Morris breathes when bearded men and toil-worn women sing his thundering "March of the Workers"—

"Tis the people marching on!" When Morris joined the Socialist movement he gave himself wholly to its work; no task was too small for him, nothing too humble for him to do. He personally assumed the deficit of Justice, Hyndman's Socialist weekly; he went to street corners and into the parks like the obscurest soap-boxer; he took bundles of Justice and peddled them on the streets. He took an active part in organization work. He lectured to audiences, large and small, wherever he could find them. He wrote splendid Socialist

propaganda, "Socialism; Its Come," written with E. Belfrage, a classic.

There is a picture of the great Trafalgar Square, 1886. Many who told me the story picture in my mind I had been there.

A Socialist of the Square, the Protectionists, police, fearing meetings dispersed to Hyde Park. Burns of Bat flag and in called upon to low him; and marched Hyndman, Jack W. It was an unity those who were in his inevitable singing the March head thrown looking for all of the Viking he had written verses. It was tingling with more than half a conflict would there. (And in likewise march Scotsman of 19

Cassidy Urges 30-hour

By Laurence Todd

WASHINGTON. — Organized printers want Congress to protect them against the "brutal greed" of newspapers and magazine publishers by including the printing industry under the Black 30-hour workweek legislation, Edward F. Cassidy, speaking for Typographical Union No. 6, New York City, told the House Labor Committee.

Cassidy said frankly that the 11,000 members of his local feel

that the strong is now necessary organization from One-third of wholly unemployed of these have been years. Another one day's work local has paid unemployment past three have sacrificed in wages to other men in union's proposal

once the people pack the House of Commons with a Socialist majority."

Walter M. Citrine, president of the International Federation of Trade Unions, writes: "In view of the swift march of political events, . . . the Labor Party and the Parliamentary Labor Party has asserted once more the principles of democracy which the organized working class movement exists to promote and defend against dictatorship, terrorism, violence and the denial of freedom."

Against Dictatorship

These are but a few of the recent pronouncements against dictatorship and for democracy. Today the Socialist and labor

movements are tactics, question have been corrected the most terrible democracy and ment have ever face of the re country after of the fury of ganda for unity Socialists it from those labor and have held fully there the defense, the promotion These are Socialists today

Profiles in Morris II



William Morris

his books, with and Out- collaboration, being a So-
are in my mind demonstration in February 8th, were there have I can see the eye as though myself:
marched on a meeting of being held. The double if two the Square, marchers to which John seized the red of thunder chers to fol- the front rank H. H. Cham- and Morris. able picture to Morris clad blue shirt raise, his noble in defiance world like one about whom most stirring as if he were joy of battle, me then and the ranks there a half-starved ad from Lossie-

mouth named J. Ramsay Mac-

This was the period of Morris' great Socialist poetry. "The Day Is Coming"; "All for the Cause"; "No Master"; "The March of the Workers"; "The Voice of Toil"—they stir the blood and cause the heart to beat faster.

In the early '90's there was a Socialist club on Berner Street, and Morris used to come there often. There was a child, son of Socialist parents, who recalls the jolly English countenance of Morris as he romped with the children, and led them singing his rousing "Down Among the Dead men":

*Come, Comrades, come your
glasses clink,
Up with your hands a health
to drink.*

And ending:

*There's liquor left, now let's
be kind,
And drink to the rich a
better mind
That when we knock upon
the door
They will be off and say no
more.
And he who will this health
deny,
Down among the dead men
let him lie!*

It was rare good fun, and I still feel the lift and the jollity of it when I hear the song played (and sing it myself, to the dismay of hearers).

There was a great period of fraternity for a while; but in 1884 there came a break. Morris led Bax, Andreas Scheu and Eleanor Marx—daughter of the founder of our movement—and her husband, Dr. Edward Aveling, out of the party and organized a Socialist League. Maybe it was a personal quarrel between Morris and Hyndman; Hyndman was dictatorial and domineering and he quarreled with everybody, including Marx. Maybe it was a quarrel over methods. Hyndman says it was because of "the malignant lying of a despicable married woman, whom none of us knew well, on a purely domestic question." That's all past (Continued on Page Fourteen)

By Fred Henderson

The Growth of Fascism Spurs Unity of All British Workers

The I. L. P. Hopelessly Divided, Most Remaining Members Looking Toward Moscow—Most Old Socialists Back in the Labor Party—Workers Consolidating Ranks for Battle on Fascism.

LONDON.—The outstanding fact here in England since my last letter was written has been the impact of the Fascist dictatorship in Germany upon the controversies which have been going on within the movement here; and it seems to be not unlikely that what has happened on the Continent may make a very real difference in the British situation, particularly in regard to the relationships between the Labor Party and the I. L. P.

The reduction of the German movement to what we all hope is only a temporary condition of terrorized impotence under savage suppression has, of course, been an object lesson for Socialists in all countries as to the dangers of faction and disruption in the working-class movement. For it is palpably clear that the Fascists owe their capture of power not to their own strength but to the disruption which has been brought about in the strength of the organized Socialist forces in Germany. With any effective unity among the workers in Germany the menace of Fascism could have been easily broken.

But while this is an object-lesson against disruptive tactics for Socialists all the world over, there are special factors in the British position which seem likely to make the object lesson really effective here. For in one very important respect, the spirit of faction which has weakened our movement in so many lands has manifested itself rather differently in Britain.

Communist Tactics

What the movement has had to face in most countries has been the persistent Communist attempt to undermine and break up the established Socialist parties. This is everywhere a disruptive movement based on really vital and fundamental differences of purpose and outlook; for though it takes the form of incessant attacks to discredit everybody associated with the established movements, there is a quite logical underlying purpose in it all. It is basically an effort to substitute in the working class movement a technique of organization for violently revolutionary action for the technique of the steady capture and use of political power, on which the procedure of all the established parties is founded.

But in Britain the main disruption force has not come from that quarter, and does not involve this basic difference between the realism of political construction and the romanticism of mere insurrection. The main danger of faction here has found expression in the I. L. P., and is based upon dissatisfaction with the pace rather than with the essential procedure of the Labor Party. Since its disaffiliation, its attempts to discredit and undermine the established working-class organization based on the constructive use of political

would not be afraid of being "fired."

"There is another serious side to this," Cassidy said. "Prior to this year no Communist dared take the floor to speak in No. 6. This year, our members are so irritated and indignant at conditions, the Communists have begun to speak and the others to listen, and this is creating a danger within the organization."

Cassidy told of the union's having laid before the newspaper publishers the editorials and cartoons published by these papers, favoring the shorter workweek. But the publishers had coldly answered: "That was carried by the editorial department; you are dealing with the business department."

power have been as incessant and as virulent as those of the Communists; but it still purports to stand for the constructive political method; and its declared aim has been to set up a new political machine for the more effective application of that method. And that, obviously, puts this particular manifestation of the spirit of faction into a category altogether different from that of the Communist disrupters.

It is upon this I. L. P. mentality, with its continued adherence to the idea of a realist use of political power, that the German experience has brought home a vivid realization of the danger of faction. As you know, neither the Communist nor the I. L. P. effort to break up the unified organization of British working-class political power has made any great impression upon the solidarity of the movement here. By every test which events have enabled us to make of working-class opinion, the mass of the organized workers in this country stand in unbroken loyalty to the Labor Party. But the mood for faction has been very active; playing upon every error and weakness shown in Labor Party work in order to create suspicion and distrust, and so to detach into hostile factionist groups the dissatisfaction created by such errors and weaknesses.

Solidarity Unimpaired

Our practically unimpaired solidarity in face of all this has not been in the least a quiescent indifference or blindness to such errors. It has been a sane recognition of the fact that no party can be exempt from such error; but that, having achieved in the Labor Party an instrument of working-class consciousness of power, such errors and weaknesses can be and should be dealt with and corrected within the party; by strengthening its sense of Socialist purpose and not by destroying or impairing its organized power; and that such constant effort to eliminate error is, in fact, the natural process of growth and the advance to maturity of working-class power only so recently born to a consciousness of itself at all.

The German experience has brought a realization of this basic truth home very vividly to a great many of our comrades who, under the irritation of dissatisfaction with the slow process of educating a vast organization like the Labor Party, have been dallying with the factionist idea. For what now stands clearly demonstrated beyond any possibility of misunderstanding is that the splitting of the movement into factions is the road to ruin and impotence, and can only result in providing the worst sort of reaction with the opportunity to seize power and use it (Continued on Page Fourteen)

WEVD NEW LEADER SPEAKER

William M. Feigenbaum of The New Leader staff will be the speaker of The New Leader period of Station WEVD, Friday, May 12th, from 4:30 to 4:45 p. m.

THE CHATTERBOX

Our Columnist Bids Farewell to
Heywood Brown, With Choice
Remarks On a Party's Discipline

By S. A. DeWitt

A LABORER'S LULLABY

ROCK-A-BY, baby, in your broken cot—
Your mamma must hurry to scrub the pot,
Your daddy has been earning, Oh, nothing at all,
But mamma must brace up, and bear it all!

Rock-a-by, baby, in your broken cot—
Your daddy went out to hunt for a job;
He hunted and hunted and hunted so long—
And all he brought home is a tragic song!

Rock-a-by, baby, in your broken cot—
Your daddy is hunting, Oh, hunting a job—
He'll soon be returning in sad defeat,
A breaking heart and aching feet!

Rock-a-by, baby, while rock you may,
Perhaps you will see a happier day,
When all the masters of ugly gold
Will loosen their grip and lose their hold.

Oh! Rock-a-by, baby, while rock you may,
For labor and wisdom will have their day. . .

Monica Goldworth.

ON the morrow, he will leave me
As my hopes have flown before,
Quoth the Raven, "Nevermore"—POE.

ON this note of insistent sorrow I am impelled to remember the passing of Heywood Brown from our comradely midst. Oddly enough a strain out of the Bible... "wherefore comest thou, now," whispered itself into my consciousness when a scant few years ago it had been announced that the distinguished columnist had joined our ranks. Sorrow of a sort greeted his advent. And something akin to real grief attends his leaving us. . .

Here am I, solitary as a gink with halitosis at a kissing bee, the last of the Socialist columnists with a paid-up red card still in his pocket and a resignation unwritten.

Jim says he still remains, too. But then my boss is a sort of newcomer as a columnist. He came in when the resignations had already started to fly in. So you can understand why my pain is doubled as I write this Vale.

In the first place, a Social Democratic Party is hardly the place for anarchists who refuse to conform to party discipline. And secondly, what our movement suffers from mostly at the present moment is the oversupply of unsubmergible individualities, right and left. And only when we have been able to mold these crusty entities into pliable stuff will party decisions mean something.

Brown came in at a time when the door was held wide open. We hoped that once the talented folks came in we might be able to swing them into line as democratic and willing workers for the cause. He refused to lose himself in the melting pot. Perhaps he found the other materials in the pot too undesirable for any sort of co-mingling. Perhaps the sacrifices he was called upon to make in being an active Socialist, while he wrote high-priced pieces for a capitalist paper, offered no equity to his mind. . . All of which he was in perfect stead to decide for himself, and let it go at that.

It is his manner of passing from the picture that may be criticized. There was something of the grandiose in the announcements both in his column and in the news that hardly smacks of the modesty he usually wears. The low poke he took at Morris Hillquit, and the mention of anti-Semitism hint of personal pique, and even suggest taint explainable in the Freudian theory of the sub-conscious. There is such a thing as leaning so far backward from intolerance and prejudice as actually to touch the cursed ground with one's head.

For twenty years I have worked for and given to Socialism with a full heart and hand. And perhaps for the same reason that Brown admits he ran for Congress on the Socialist ticket. There was fun in it. . . During that time, I've run afoul of party tenets and decisions. I have been hauled onto the carpet, laughed down at conventions, and felt the displeasure of the "Old Guard" on committees and on party jobs. Maybe, it is because I have the hide of a rhinoceros and can take. Maybe, I was having so much joy in working for the cause that all the bitterness I have been subjected to was just so much incident to be borne with.

But always the thought came that I had joined in with the party of my own good will and wish, that I kept going in it through voluntary desire, and if quit I should there could be no earthly reason to stand on the rooftops and shout down to a jittery world just why I had decided to quit. . . It would be as unoriginal as playing Samson in a temple of papier maché.

It was so unlike Heywood's "grand and gracious way" to make his grand stand play in Macy's front window. In fact, he must have known that he never belonged in any movement that makes some exaction of party discipline from its members. Having come in as an unprepared guest, where was it either decent or just to leave after a short stay, save in dignified silence? . . . Well, *Ave atque vale*. . .

And for final thought it might be good to remember that somehow the force of evolution works in the Socialist Party as well. We lost our parlor Socialists long ago. The last of the pent-house variety is gone with the Mosleys. And now the speakeasy variety are going . . . going . . . gone. . .

Law

of federal law to save their disintegration. members are he said; most no work in two third have only week. The \$3,000,000 in during the and members \$3,000,000 work-relief to stress. To the a 5-day-week

examining their whether they in the face of Socialism, labor move- stained, in the of terror in ay, in the face of the face of the communist propa- action with the nificant that in which the movements at success- tion call for sation and democracy. all earnest unionists are

the employers have given a defiant refusal.

"We believe that for the union to establish shorter hours is now hopeless," Cassidy testified. "We have discussed this bill in our last two weekly meetings and have given it our hearty endorsement. It is the only measure before the country that can save the country from serious disturbances in the future."

"Our union is known as a conservative one, but in the past two years the attitude of the members has greatly changed. We now hear statements from our members that never before would have crossed their lips. We protest as brutally unjust the opposition of the employers to this bill. We know the publishers of newspapers have a great and mysterious influence in Washington. We know they receive a big subsidy in the form of mail rates, and we know there is a mixture of greed and audacity in their demand that they be exempted from the 30-hour law."

Predicting a calamitous disintegration of the union if the printing industry is not covered by the 30-hour law, Cassidy drew from Connery the assurance that it would not be exempt if the committee had its way. Turning to the press correspondents, Connery told them that if they would organize as the printers had, they

BOOKS IN BRIEF

Swastika Over Germany

By James Oneal

SWASTIKA OVER GERMANY.
By S. Lipshitz. Rand School
Book Store. 10 cents.

OCCASIONALLY a Socialist pamphlet is published that combines deep feeling with sound knowledge of Socialist philosophy and this fine booklet is of this character. It is a timely publication, for millions are asking, What is Hitlerism? It should have a very large sale in this country and no Socialist or member of a labor union should be without it.

The author is intimately acquainted with the labor and Socialist movement in Germany, having been the representative of the Socialist press of Germany in this country. Hitler is regarded as the founder of the Nazi movement but, as often happens in history, this is a myth. It was founded by Anton Drexler, a not very bright tool-maker, in whose misty brain evolved the amalgam of queer ideas that make up Nazidom. Hitler thrust Drexler aside and the real founder is today the Forgotten Man of Germany. Founded in hate of big exploiters, touched with mystical brooding over wrongs, it forged to the front affirming the class struggle, declaring savage war against great capitalists and bankers, and yet it came to accept subsidies from these gentlemen!

It also indicted "Marxism" for alleged wrongs that have no warrant in the history of post-war Germany. The author has little difficulty in showing that the Socialists contributed much in bringing order out of the wreckage of a ruined nation, that the conditions of the working class steadily improved despite intolerable difficulties, and yet the Socialists never had a parliamentary majority after the first three and one-half months of the revolution. Of the 172 months since the imperial regime fell 108 months have seen governments without Socialist participation. Socialist and trade union pressure, however, was invaluable in the struggle for the workers, but beginning with the world crisis in 1929 labor standards began to decline. Moreover, only 15 of the 88 Reich ministers in the past fourteen years were Socialists, and the author traces the reverses that came to the working class to the bourgeois governments. Ignoring history, Hitler has ascribed all the woes of the German masses to the "Marxists." Demagogue that he is, he succeeded in falsifying the facts.

Lipshitz goes into the history of Socialist and Communist policies in this fourteen-year period and he notes that those who are not familiar with "the complex conditions that prevail in Germany take a lofty and remote critical attitude." They are critics in "retrospect." They know what Socialists should have done—after events. At the same time he rightly declares that criticism of past errors are in order. We agree, but it should be accompanied with knowledge of the movement abroad and have a proletarian perspective, not the impressionistic and lofty liberal attitude. Let the Socialist in this country offer his criticism of his own record squares with a proletarian philosophy in the last ten years.

We agree with the author's view that the Socialists did not always measure up to their task and yet they always faced extraordinary difficulties that would test the keenest minds in any movement. One was the utterly stupid and malign Moscow staff that directed the German Communists, the members being "exploited as

pawns on the chess board" and finally delivering their own movement to Hitler. The author presents a comparison between the solidarity of the Socialist masses with the zig-zag of the Communists in the election returns of the proletarian parties. Nazis passed over to Communists and Communists over to Nazis, the fluctuation showing the emotional instability of the two movements. A Socialist cartoon depicted this zig-zag by showing a Communist Red Front member watching a troop of Nazis and saying: "Oh, I know them all; they were all members of the Red Front when I was a Nazi."

This booklet is a gripping narrative and interpretation of the forces and influences that have, for a time, brought the whole working class movement under the Nazi Swastika. We have little doubt that it will have a large sale and events are changing so fast in Germany we hope that a larger edition including later events will be brought out in the next few months. But in the meantime, get this pamphlet.

HENRY ADAMS

By James Oneal

HENRY ADAMS. By James Truslow Adams. Albert and Charles Boni. \$2.50.

ORIGINALLY written to be included in a collected edition of the works of Henry Adams, this biography is published separately because the depression has made it necessary to postpone publication of the larger work. "Adams himself," says the author, "would have enjoyed the irony of the fact that the very breakdown of our economic system—whether temporary or not—which he predicted a generation before it occurred has precluded the possibility of publishing his own *Works* for the time being on the scale contemplated."

The biography is a very satisfactory life of one of the most remarkable men of one of the remarkable families in American history. Diplomat, journalist, historian and philosopher, Adams could never reconcile himself to the shams and pretences of bourgeois society. His history of the administrations of Jefferson and Madison is to this day generally regarded as unsurpassed in historical research and interpretation. His paper on "The Tendency of History," written as president of the American Historical Association in 1894, is practically unknown to American Socialists and yet it is a vivid dissection of capitalist society.

Considering the existing crisis throughout the world, it seems to us that it would have been well for the author to present his readers with a more extensive view of Adam's views. He pleaded for a more scientific approach to history, contending that modern society is approaching a crisis and that the historian should prepare the way for an understanding of its character. He understood the special interests that would endeavor to stifle such work but he held that the historian should bravely face his task, come what may.

Otherwise, this biography is a satisfactory presentation of the life and work of an extraordinary man.

Millinery Strikers Win

More than fifteen hundred millinery workers who went on strike last Thursday are back at work. The demands of the Cloth, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union had been granted by fifty-seven employers, it was announced by Nathaniel Spector, manager of Local 24, representing

Police Assault Falcons On May Day Outing

The delightful success of the first May Day hike and outing of the New York section of the Red Falcons, held last Sunday at Tibbett's Brook Park, Westchester County, was marred by an unprovoked and brutal attack by local police upon the 11- and 12-year-old children.

Under the leadership of Phil Heller, whose indefatigable and enthusiastic work made possible the organization of the Red Falcons, about 200 children marched singing, chatting and laughing to the meeting place. They gathered on the grassy slopes opposite the swimming pool, there to sing their group songs and to listen to an old Irish comrade, who told them stories. This beautiful outing was brutally attacked by police, who even threatened to use their clubs on the heads of the children.

Suddenly the picnickers saw policemen's boots on all sides and heard harsh commands of "Beat it!" and "Get the hell out of here!" The startled children remained seated while the leaders, who tried to speak to the policemen to ask what they wanted, were thrown down the slope. The sergeant, standing with one hand on his pistol, yelled, "Use the clubs on them if they don't move; use the clubs!" The six policemen had stolen up on motorcycles.

Heller blew his whistle and shouted a few orders, and in a few minutes, due to the splendid discipline of the children, each group had gathered up its belongings and left with their guide in a different direction.

Later, after having been re-assembled, the children marched across the field on the way home, as rain threatened, singing Socialist songs and cheered on by the numerous ball players who filled the field. As they neared the police station and saw some of the police standing about, the children, holding aloft their cardboard torches, spontaneously burst into singing the "International."

Protests are being lodged with the Police Commissioner of Yonkers and steps will be taken by the Socialist Party if assurances are not given of full park privileges to the Falcons.

Fear of Revolt Forces California Moratorium

SAN FRANCISCO.—In one day both houses of the California legislature unanimously passed a bill calling for a 60-day foreclosure moratorium. Assemblyman B. J. Feigenbaum admitted the bill is "not a cure at all," but fear that California farmers may imitate those of the east and Midwest in Sears-Roebuck sales impelled haste in passing the bill.

It is estimated that the moratorium has temporarily saved 4,000 on the San Francisco relief lists from eviction and loss of their property. It is also figured that the moratorium helped several thousand more on the fringe of destitution from becoming relief charges—at least until May. Contrary to the hopes of tenants, the moratorium does not apply to rents.

a majority of the strikers.

The demands called for the raising of labor standards in union shops, elimination of piece work in those branches of the industry where work is forbidden under previous contracts with the union, restoration of wage reductions and unionization of unorganized shops. Twenty new shops have been unionized as a result of the strike, according to Spector. Wage increases received range from \$2 to \$15 a week.

NEW LEADER FORUM

THE GERMAN SITUATION

A Statement by the Central Committee of the German Branches

The German Language Branches of Greater New York have among their members some veterans who experienced Bismarck's Exception Law, and a majority of young Socialists, many of whom participated in the revolution of 1918. While active in the Socialist party here, their close affiliation with the Socialist movement in Germany entitles them to be heard on the present German situation, which occupies the thoughts of the comrades here.

We have been shocked to hear, and protest against, remarks made at socialist meetings about the "treason of German Social Democracy" and that "the German Social Democrats paved the way for Nazi rule." Such statements, which are the same as the Communist slanders, disgrace our party and hardly deserve any comment. But when the Socialist party's candidate for President in the last election, whose articles in *The New Leader* exert an influence upon the members and will be considered authoritative, in repeated statements considers it right to censure the German party, a reply on our part is called for.

Recent German history has again proved conclusively that labor is vitally interested in the preservation of civic rights; for these, the Social Democratic party made many sacrifices. The tragedy in the German situation was the blindness of the Communists, who refused to join the Socialists in the struggle for the preservation of a free republic, declaring that a parliamentary government is equally bad as a Hitler government and vainly hoping that Hitler rule would bring chaos, out of which Communism would arise.

Comrade Thomas' statement that "both parties (Social Democratic and Communist) failed in the face of the fascist menace," implying an equal share of blame, is therefore absolutely unjustified. Whether the tactics of the Social Democratic party have always been right we cannot judge and this is beside the point. Its basic policy, to try to preserve liberty for the German people, has been amply vindicated by recent events. On the other hand, the Communist policy of disregarding the necessity of free institutions, has made the rise of Hitler possible. German democracy could not withstand the combined onslaught of fascism and bolshevism. Socialism has met with a defeat, Communist policy has suffered a catastrophic debacle.

Comrade Thomas gives a new name, "constitutionalism," to this desire of the Social Democrats to preserve freedom and criticizes the German party for "too much constitutionalism"; if this means anything it means that he underestimates the value of the free institutions of the Weimar constitution for the emancipation of the German working class. Thus to minimize the importance of democracy and at the same time to blame the Social Democratic party for its loss is, to say the least inconsistent. Let us hope that the events in Germany have been a lesson to Labor everywhere that must defend constitutional liberties.

The means available for the working class to defend its political rights will naturally depend upon existing conditions. We do not know where Comrade Thomas got his information that "the rank and file of the German party wanted a general strike and that the office holders blocked it." Obviously the reason a general strike, which under the circumstances inevitably would have meant civil war, was not called was because of a realization that, with six million unemployed, and the population divided into three warring factions, Socialists, Communists and Nazis, it would be doomed to failure, and lead to utter disaster.

An event of such magnitude as the Nazi counter-revolution cannot be explained by blaming our German comrades for mistakes and over-caution. Besides, such censure is utterly futile; the solution of the German problem can be worked out only by the millions who belong to the German trade unions and the Social Democratic party. Especially at this time, when our German comrades are suffering un-

der a barbarous terrorism, an expression of our solidarity with them would be more in place than unfriendly criticism. Karl Marx was opposed to the tactics of the Communards, yet when the Paris Commune was crushed by the reaction under Thiers he and the International at once emphatically defended it.

The Social Democratic party of Germany is going through trying times. What steps the party is taking to survive Hitler's persecutions and to remain, as far as possible, intact for the day of reckoning we do not know. Nor will we arrogate to ourselves here all the wisdom of what is right or wrong under given circumstances. To accuse the German Social Democrats, as Comrade Thomas promptly does, of "nationalism or fear of their fascist enemies," we think, below the dignity of an outstanding leader of a Socialist Party.

For Otto Wels to go to the Reichstag, after he was warned that he would be arrested, and to deliver the one speech in denunciation of the Hitler regime in a parliament filled with armed members of the Stahlhelm and the brown shirts, that requires more courage and Socialist spirit than some critics of Social Democracy possess. That the millions of trained and disciplined German Social Democrats, who kept their forces intact at the last election under unprecedented terror, will ever forsake their cause, is unthinkable. In this hour of need we beg our American comrades to show a spirit of sympathetic understanding and international solidarity, and not of irresponsible criticism and superficial condemnation.

PARTY ETHICS

By Gus Tyler

THE New York World-Telegram has of late been carrying on what to many seems like a conscious campaign against the Socialist Party. It has now manufactured a third "split" in the party, and has established its validity with ambiguous phrases and half-truths.

But the attitude of our "liberal friend," the World-Telegram, is not the point of my letter. This communication is addressed very sharply against those "comrades" who can find no better way to carry on their inter-party battles and to vent their personal spite than by seeking space in the columns of the World-Telegram.

The New Leader of February 14 carried a resolution passed unanimously by the New York City Central Committee. It was a lesson in Socialist and Labor ethics and a warning to comrades who had forgotten the first elements of proletarian morality and discipline.

In part the resolution read: "The City Central Committee notes with regret and indignation the recent appearance of a number of articles, paragraphs and interviews in the press, purporting to have been authorized by members of the Socialist Party and dealing with internal affairs of the party and differences of opinion within its ranks on questions of tactics and principles. The committee declares that all party members who have taken part in thus carrying on intra-party controversy in the non-Socialist press have been guilty of a grave breach of ethics and discipline."

"... When individual members go outside the party circles, discussing such questions under non-Socialist auspices, and seeking support from the enemies of Socialism for their particular views on party questions, it regards their conduct as injurious to the movement and unworthy of loyal comrades."

"The Central Committee wishes to warn the comrades that it will not tolerate in the future such a breach of party ethics. It will hold all comrades accountable for such breaches and will impose full disciplinary measures."

This week's World-Telegram, however, has succeeded in enlisting the aid of another "comrade" in its not so subtle attack upon the Socialist Party. Upon the resignation of Heywood Brown, who found the burden of party disci-

(Continued on Page Eleven)

North Carolina Concludes Fine State Convention

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Socialists met in State state convention here last week to form a state organization. The Party received close to 6,000 votes in the last election. With but one local in the state at the beginning of the campaign, the Party now has five locals, with new locals being organized.

The Democratic Party was condemned for denying the ballot to colored citizens, and separate locals for white and colored members is prohibited in the Party constitution, while the Declaration of Principles announced that "the Socialist Party does not tolerate race discrimination." A Negro comrade, George Streater, was elected to the State Executive Committee.

Haynes Willoughby, former textile worker and one of the leaders of the Rockingham strike, spoke of his work in organizing the textile workers for the Continental Congress. It is expected that North Carolina will send a large delegation.

Will Ask Charter

The Executive Committee will ask the National Executive Committee for a state charter. Machinery for state organization was set up by the convention. W. C. Couch, Durham, one of the oldest Socialists in the state, was elected State Chairman. Alton Lawrence, Chapel Hill, was re-elected State Secretary. The convention gave Comrade Lawrence a rising vote of thanks for his work during and since the campaign. The executive committee is composed of Haynes Willoughby, George W. Streater, Newman I. White, Robert Durand, Mrs. Edward Payne, C. H. Hamlin and E. E. Ericson.

The convention was opened with an address by Arnold Williams, Chapel Hill, who attacked the Democratic Party for its race discrimination and for its subservience to the tobacco, textile and utility interests.

The Declaration of Principles included demands for state ownership of power, higher corporation taxes and a capital levy on the large corporations, political, legal and economic justice for Negroes, the return of the land to those who farm it, and the right of labor to organize.

'Frisco Socialists Plan Summer School

SAN FRANCISCO.—Plans are being formulated for a Socialist Summer School in some park or camping place, out of the fog belt, for a week this summer. The idea was first advanced at the San

(Continued from Page Ten)

pline too heavy for his weary shoulders, Comrade Coleman is reported in the papers to have applauded the act of Brown quite roundly.

When it was rumored that Comrade Coleman might have to follow Brown, he again rushed off to his savior, the World-Telegram. Again he sullied the party: "These underground machinations on the part of the New York comrades to spread their poison over the rest of the country we are prepared to resist."

With the brief acquaintances that I have had with Comrade Coleman I learned to like him very much. I was not prone to believe the report of the World-Telegram. But no statement of denial has been forthcoming. I hope that our "liberal" press is guilty of a gross inaccuracy. But if it is not, then one thing is certain. Despite the many loyal and courageous years of service that Comrade Coleman has given to the party, there is no longer any place for him in a Socialist organization which demands a true working class ethics and discipline on the part of its adherents.

Socialist Party Progress

CALIFORNIA

Bakersfield.—Dr. P. A. Schlipp, professor of philosophy and head of the department of social science, College of the Pacific, has completed a tour for the Socialist federation of the San Joaquin valley. He spoke in Fresno, Taft, Bakersfield, Kingsburg and Visalia. Another speaking tour of the valley will be conducted this month by Miss Oleta O'Connor. Meetings are being arranged by Samuel S. White, 306 F St., Bakersfield.

Los Angeles.—A series of one-act plays will be produced by circles of the Young People's Socialist League in a "Frolic of Red May" program, May 19, in the Newman Hall, 4665 Willowbrook Ave. Following the plays, the Rebel Arts Orchestra will be drawn into service for a Red May dance.

COLORADO

Denver.—Regular business meetings held first and third Thursdays have been well attended; new members are being added to each meeting. Two more new locals in the State, one at Boulder, Secretary W. H. Hindman, and one at Fort Collins, Secretary C. M. Rife. Fort Collins has a veteran worker and organizer in B. F. Bickerstaff, who will be a great help to them in building up a strong local.

ILLINOIS

The new State Executive Committee (recently elected) has decided to call for applications and recommendations for State Secretary of Illinois, and asks that such applications or recommendations be forwarded to the State office, 3252 W. North Ave., Chicago, in time for the S. E. C. to take them up at their next meeting, May 13-14, in Taylorville, Ill.

MICHIGAN

Detroit.—In the most gigantic demonstration of working class strength Detroit has seen since before the war, 22,000 workers marched and gathered in protest against the wage-slave system of capitalism on May Day. The keynote of the gathering was sounded by John Panzner when he began his speech with "On May Day 1934 I hope that instead of John Panzner it will be Tom Mooney speaking to you."

This demonstration of protest on the international holiday of the workers was in reality two demonstrations—one sponsored by the Socialist Party and other radical groups and followed by one spon-

sored by the Communist Party and affiliated groups. The Socialist demonstration, the first mass outdoor demonstration sponsored by the Party in fifteen years, showed remarkable strength.

The evening was celebrated by the Socialists with speech, song and dance at two gala festivals, one sponsored by the Jewish Federation in conjunction with the Wayne County Central Committee, and the other by the Polish Federation. Sunday May Day was celebrated by the Bohemian Federation and the Young People's Socialist League with two different meetings.

Detroit.—Branch No. 1 is presenting Professor William Clark Trow in a lecture, "From Freedom to Fascism in German Education." Professor Trow is a teacher of education at the University of Michigan, and he has just returned from an eight months' stay in Germany.

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston.—The largest May Day meeting in years was held on Boston Common. Old and new members turned out to hold banners and prepare for still greater demonstrations. George L. Paine, secretary of the Greater Boston Federation of Churches, made his first speech as a party member, Joe Messida, leader of the Peabody leather strikers, made the principal speech, predicting an early victory in Peabody. The next day's papers announced a victory for the strikers.

Newton.—Our program for May is as follows: May 8—study class lead by Comrade Hall of Harvard, at 76 Austin St., Newtonville; May 15, at the Newton Y.M.C.A.—Prof. Gordon W. Allport of Harvard University; May 22—study class. On Saturday, May 20, at 631 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, we will hold a May Festival with entertainment, bridge, prizes, dancing, and refreshments.

CONNECTICUT

New Haven.—Nearly 1000 people crowded the Commercial High School auditorium May Day night to hear a speech by Norman Thomas. Earlier in the day New Haven Socialists had staged an open-air demonstration on the Central Green. Last Thursday night saw the New Haven Socialists, Communists, and Trades Council united in a satisfactory Tom Mooney protest meeting.

Bridgeport.—Fred Cederholm of the fifth district spoke at the May Day meeting of the Workmen's Circle Branches, the Poale Zionists and the Women's Branches of the Workmen's Circle. Comrade Cederholm will also address a May celebration arranged by the Polish Branch, Sunday, May 14th, at 3 p. m., in their clubrooms, 291 Bunnell Street, after which a supper will be served.

At a meeting of the Workmen's Circle the Continental Congress was endorsed and Minnie Cederholm was elected delegate.

NEW JERSEY

Newark.—The Y.P.S.L. will meet Friday night at headquarters, 1085 Broad St., Newark. Saturday evening Branch No. 4, Newark, will hold a card party in the same hall.

Louis Reiss, one of the candidates for city commission, will address the Schoolwomen's Club of Newark in Hahne's Auditorium Thursday afternoon, May 4th.

The county local held a fine May Day demonstration in Military Park from 4 to 7:30 p. m. Monday. Speakers were James O'Neal, Henry Jager, John Martin, city commission candidate, George Goebel, Wm. M. Feigenbaum, Fred Weiss, and Morris Alexander.

Tuesday evening there will be a county local meeting at the Broad St. headquarters to nominate candidates for the fall election.

The Orange Branch met Thursday evening, May 4th, at 19 Washington St., East Orange.

New York State

Westchester.—The Central Committee of the new Westchester County local has been organized with the following officers: Chair-

man, J. Jay, Mount Vernon; Recording Secretary, John H. Ford, White Plains; other members of executive committee: Cornelia Valenstein, Peekskill; Otto A. Riegelman and Morris Lubin, of Yonkers; Ruth Hartson, of White Plains; Carl O. Parsons and D. Uffner, of New Rochelle; V. Vella, Roland Trout and P. Koss.

The Mount Vernon Branch held a joint celebration of May Day with the Workmen's Circle on the evening of May 1st, with Wm. M. Feigenbaum as chief speaker. The New Rochelle Branch celebrated at Liberty Hall, Sunday evening, April 30th, also in conjunction with the Workmen's Circle, and with Leonard Bright, Carl O. Parsons and a Verband representative as speakers. The Port Chester Finnish Branch demonstrated on the same evening with the both English and Finnish speakers. The Yonkers Branch held an open-air demonstration Saturday afternoon, and an entertainment at Party Headquarters, 57 Riverdale Ave., on the evening of May 1st. Wm. M. Feigenbaum spoke at the open-air demonstration. State Secretary Merrill and Dr. Roberts spoke at the latter.

Special Organizing Fund.—Local Albany was the first organization of the party to contribute to the special organizing fund. According to State Secretary Merrill, there are at least 20 cities, mostly of the third class, and 50 incorporated villages, where organizing work should be done this year.

Peekskill.—The lecture course in the auditorium of the Mohegan Colony School is scheduled to open on April 12th. The speakers will include August Claessens, Charles Solomon, Algernon Lee, James O'Neal, Samuel Beardsley, Dr. William Bohn and others.

Ithaca.—Stanton C. Craigie and Leonard Lurie will represent Local Tompkins County at the Continental Congress. The local is making a special effort to keep its members in good standing, being determined to hold its place at the head of the column in the proportion of party members to population.

New York City

Women's Committee.—The class in Socialism and Public Speaking with instructors, Esther Friedman and August Claessens, will meet Monday, May 8, at 2 p. m.

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

City Executive Committee meeting, Wednesday, May 10, 8:30, 7 E. 15th St.

Tag Day.—Saturday and Sunday, May 20 and 21, have been set aside as tag days. Funds are necessary to carry on the campaign for unemployment insurance and the 30-hour work week. All comrades are called upon to participate. Comrades are requested to come to or notify the Party office giving their names and branches so that the work may be systematized.

MAY DAY DEMONSTRATION.—While it is impossible to mention the names of all of the many comrades who worked so tirelessly and enthusiastically, it would be hardly human to omit some statement of appreciation for the work that was done during the many weeks of preparation. Great credit is to be given to Joseph Tuvim who worked so energetically in getting together the forces for the parade; Julius Gerber who attended to the larger details, arrangements and the many conferences; to the officers and membership of the International Ladies Garment Workers, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Millinery Union, Capmakers, Shirtmakers, Butchers and United Hebrew Trades, who cooperated to the fullest measures.

Special praise should be given to the fine turn-out of the Workmen's Circle and their schools, the Young Circle League, the Poale-Zion and their group.

Remarkably fine work was done by the Young People's Socialist League. Special mention should be made of the group of volunteer artists who provided the decorations and signs for the parade and who worked for hours in the party office attending to these supplies.

Nassau County.—Next meeting of the Hempstead Branch, Tuesday, May 9, 1933, at 8:00 p. m., at 32 South Spruce St., West Hempstead, L. I.

Over 300 people attended a beer party held by the Nassau Local in celebration of May Day at the headquarters of the party, Lord and Bayviews Aves., Inwood. Gertrude Weil Klein was principal speaker and reviewed the progress of the Labor movement for the past year with special reference to the successful strike conducted under her leadership in Lynbrook. This struck a responsive chord in her audience as a number of the girls of the newly organized union and their escorts were present. Walter Hodges, of Rockaway, described fervently the gigantic demonstration in Union Square.

Rockland County.—The following members of the local will attend the Washington Continental Congress as representatives of the party and of the Rockland County League of Unemployed: Comrades Elisabeth Davis, Julia Sauter, William Reisdorf, Rose Barracks, Carl P. Svensson, Hilda Svensson, and T. W. Davis. The party is leaving by automobile Friday afternoon.

The local is celebrating the second anniversary of its founding with a dinner and dance Wednesday evening, May 10th, in Peconic's Hob Nob in Nyack Turnpike, Nanuet. E. M. White, research secretary of the City Affairs Committee, will speak on "Radical America." Brief addresses will be made also by Carl P. Svensson, Augustus G. H. Batten, and Herbert M. Merrill, State Secretary.

Syracuse.—The Syracuse May Day celebration, held under the auspices of the Onondaga County local, was very successful. Jack Gaerity of Cazenovia was the principal speaker and addresses were also made by Solewski and Dr. Eaton. The announcement is made that Gustave A. Strebel, former Socialist candidate for Governor and present business representative of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, will lecture at the Mizpah Temple next Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock under the auspices of the Syracuse Civic Forum, discussing the subject of "Banking."

They are Comrades Edward Dawley, Rae Silverman, Anna Guskun, Edward Smith, Sam Sklar, Hilda Siff, Sylvia Fox; also the Rebelarts group and Arthur Fassberg. Fine work was done by Comrades Belsky, Jack and Ben Kaufman in connection with the parade and other details.

Finally, a word of appreciation should be given to all of the members of the Socialist Party branches who contributed so much to the success of the celebration.

MANHATTAN

Upper West Side.—Meeting of Executive Committee, Tuesday, May 9, at 100 W. 72nd St., 8:30. Unemployed League has opened new headquarters at 329 Columbus Ave.

19th-21st A. D.—Branch will hold the following street meetings: Tuesday, May 9, 137th St. and 7th Ave.; Ethelred Brown, Alfred Moss, Ivan Lorand, Noah Walters; Victor Gaspar, chairman. Thursday, May 11, 134th St. and Lenox Ave.; Ethelred Brown, Alfred Moss, Ivan Lorand, Noah Walters; Victor Gaspar. Friday, May 12, 125th St. and 7th Ave.; E. Brown, A. Moss, I. Lorand, N. Walters, V. Gaspar.

8th A. D. (144 Second Ave.)—Enrolled voters' meeting Tuesday, May 9, 8:30; August Claessens, speaker. Entertainment and dance arranged for Saturday, May 13. Special meeting, Monday, May 8, 8:30.

12th A. D.—Branch will meet hereafter at 71 Irving Place. Comrade Mrs. Norman Thomas has placed at our disposal the first floor of 71 Irving Place on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month. We appreciate this very much indeed.

BRONX

2nd A. D. (9 West 170th St.)—Branch meeting Tuesday, May 9, 8:30. Gus Tyler will speak on "Socialism vs. Communism." Phil Pasik in charge of drive for members committee. Forum is continued at branch headquarters every Wednesday evening; open-

Party Progress

(Continued from Page Eleven)

house every Saturday night. The branch will organize a women's auxiliary.

7th A. D. (789 Elmsers Place).—Branch meeting Tuesday, May 9, to be followed by symposium "Is a United Front Possible?" led by Herman Woskow, Matthew Levy and Alfred Breslau.

8th A. D. (Burnside Manor, Burnside and Harrison Aves.).—Branch meeting, Thursday, May 11. Canvassers will be assigned. Reports will be made by delegates to the Continental Congress and arrangements will be made for meetings. Card party will take place Thursday, May 18. Refreshments free to those who hold tickets. Tickets from Comrade Gerber.

BROOKLYN

The Downtown Branch held its yearly May Day celebration at 122 Pierrepont St. on Thursday, May 4. Approximately 100 persons heard August Claessens deliver a talk on the significance of May Day. A large delegation from the branch participated with banners in the May Day parade and demonstration at Union Square. Between eight and ten delegates from the Branch Y.P.S.L. Circle and Unemployed Leagues will attend the Continental Congress. Branch is collecting funds in the drive to save the People's House. The Downtown Branch will hold business meetings first and third Thursdays of each month.

Midwood (1722 East 12th St.).—Tuesday, May 9, 8:30, Mary Hilley on "Trends of the Labor Movement."

Brighton Beach (1113 Brighton Beach Ave.).—Class in Socialism, Thursdays, 9 p. m., instructor, August Claessens. Friday, May 12, 8:30 p. m., James Oneal will speak on "Origins of Capital." Open-air meetings will soon begin. A banner is being made for the

branch by the members; material being contributed by Comrade Lillian Goodman.

11th A. D.—Tuesday, May 9, Dr. David Hershberg will lecture on "Heart Disease—Its Economic and Social Aspects," at 2239 Church Ave., 8:30.

Sheepshead Bay (2061 Ave. X).—Branch meeting, Monday, May 8. August Claessens will speak on "The Essentials of Socialism."

Boro Park (Boro Park Labor Lyceum, 14th Ave. and 42nd St.).—Samuel Seidman will talk on "Modern Capitalism; an Analysis," Tuesday, May 9, 8:30, the first of a series of weekly lectures by Comrade Seidman.

East Flatbush Branch (486a East 93rd St., near Church Ave.).—Branch meetings at new club-rooms every Friday at 8:30. The branch has been canvassing prospects for membership with excellent results; looking for furniture and equipment for new headquarters.

Flatbush Branch (2239 Church Ave.).—Branch meeting, Monday, May 8. Thursday, May 11, Dr. Lipschitz will speak to Workmen's Circle Branch 445 on "Hitlerism" at branch headquarters, 8:30 p. m.

18th A. D., Branch 2.—Branch meeting, Tuesday, May 9, 8:30. Esther Friedman will speak on "The Versailles Treaty." After meeting a sociable will be held to celebrate the fourth anniversary of the existence of the branch. August Claessens will entertain; refreshments served; admission free. Branch elected a committee to raise funds for the Rand School. \$25 has been pledged.

16th A. D. (7308 Bay Parkway).—Branch meeting, Tuesday, May 9, 8:30 p. m., Speaker to be announced.

18th A. D., Branch 1 (1686 President St.).—Open-air meetings every Friday night at Utica and Eastern Parkway. Tuesday, May 9, usual business meeting to be followed by discussion on "The Work of the Continental Congress."

Saturday night, May 13, the Spring Festival, Dance and "Russian Night."

QUEENS

County Committee.—A special meeting will be held Saturday, May 13, 2:30, at Monroe Court, 4313 47th St., Sunnyside, L. I.

Astoria (Bohemian Hall, 2nd and Woolsey Aves.).—Branch meeting, Monday, May 8; Amicus Most will lecture on Socialist tactics.

Sunnyside (Monroe Court Committee Room, rear, 4313 47th St.).—Branch meeting, Tuesday, May 9, 8:30 p. m.

Ridgewood (Queens County Labor Lyceum, Forest Ave.).—Branch reorganizing. Next meeting on Tuesday, May 16, 8:30. Street meetings will begin soon. New Leader readers interested in building branch get in touch with Ed. Gottlieb, 60-66 60th Road, Maspeth, L. I.

Far Rockaway (1855 Mott Ave.).—Wednesday, May 10, 8:30 p. m., Prof. Bridges will speak on "Experimenting in Creating a New Social Order."

WOMEN'S CLASS TO CONTINUE WORK

A successful season of the Women's Afternoon Class in Socialism, held at the Amalgamated Houses, Van Cortlandt Park, came to a conclusion with a reception at the home of Mrs. Bernard Weinstein.

The class, under the leadership of Esther Friedman, consisted of 22 housewives organized for the purpose of studying social and economic problems. It has been decided to continue its activities, all the members registering for the fall term.

A women's chorus is being founded and it is expected that it will participate at the Class Dinner being arranged as the final function of this season, to be held at the Finnish Cooperative, Fifth Avenue and 127th Street, Saturday, May 20th, at 1 p. m. Men as well as women are invited to send in their reservations to Esther Friedman, Socialist Party, 7 East 15th Street.

Features of the Week on WEVD (1300 Kc.)

Sunday, May 7—11 a. m., Forward Hour, music, sketch; 1 p. m., Bakers' Union, variety program; 10 p. m., American authors protest Hitler's treatment of German authors.

Monday, May 8—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, talk.

Tuesday, May 9—4:45 p. m., Medical Hour—Medical Information Bureau of N. Y. Academy of Medicine; 5:30 p. m., Folk Songs for Children; 5:45 p. m., Sheaf of Letters, skit; 10 p. m., Jacob Feuerring, concert pianist; 10:15 p. m., University of the Air—Dr. Eduard C. Lindeman, "Social Change and Personal Adjustment."

Wednesday, May 10—5:30 p. m., Children's Repertory Company—Plays for Children; 8:15 p. m., The Nation Program—speaker, Ernest Gruening; 10:15 p. m., University of the Air—Alexander Woolcott, "Literature and the Drama" series.

Thursday, May 11—8 p. m., Rev. De Sola Pool; 10 p. m., National Negro Forum.

Friday, May 12—4:30 p. m., William M. Feigenbaum, New Leader period; 8:15 p. m., Hendrik Willem Van Loon, "The Making of Tomorrow"; 10:30 p. m., Book Review by prominent author.

Saturday, May 13—7 p. m., Social Service Commission of the New York East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church; 7:30 p. m., Symphony Orchestra; 8:30 p. m., Cooperative League of America, music and talk; 8:45 p. m., University of the Air—Prof. Victor Robinson, "Vivid Contrasts in Medical History."

A CRITICAL MOMENT

By Friedrich Adler

Secretary of the Labor and Socialist International

We are now living in the most critical period of the workers' movement and we must therefore all examine the problems confronting us with the utmost seriousness. The Labor and Socialist International has convened a great conference for the purpose of carrying out this task on the international field.

My personal conviction is that the lesson we must draw from our experience is that we need more Marxism and more Internationalism than ever before.

LECTURE NOTES

Dr. Wolf Adler will speak on "Mechanics of Thought" under the auspices of the Ingersoll Forum, Sunday at 8, in Pythian Temple, 135 West 70th St.

Dr. Harry W. Laidler, director of the League for Industrial Democracy, will speak on "Behind the Bank Failures" for the Morons Dinner-Discussion Club at the Old London Restaurant, 130 West 42nd St., Monday at 7.

Albert Weisbord will lecture on "Communist Intelligence" at the Labor Temple, 14th St. and 2nd Ave., May 9th at 8:30. The lecture will deal with Harry Watson and Scott Nearing. The third lecture, May 16th, will treat with Schmalhausen, Calverton and Sidney Hook.

TAMIMENT OPENING

Official opening of Camp Tamiment, the workers' summer resort affiliated with the Rand School, is announced by Bertha H. Mailly, director, for the Decoration Day week-end. A variety of entertainment and sport events, as well as considerable improvements in sleeping accommodations, with new de luxe appointments, will usher in the new camp season. The engagement of Mac Liebman, prominent in resort circles, as social director is announced. With Liebman will be associated Marty Raphael, old-time favorite of Camp Tamiment.

The League for Industrial Democracy will hold its annual conference at Camp Tamiment from June 22nd to 25th, inclusive. The subject will be "A New Socialist Constitution for the United States."

RAND SCHOOL DRIVE EVENTS

Four hundred active Socialist Party members from the metropolitan district, meeting last week at the People's House, listened to appeals by Algernon Lee, August Claessens, George H. Goebel and Bertha H. Mailly to aid the institution in the present crisis. They unanimously pledged their support and constituted themselves a fundraising committee to canvass the entire metropolitan district.

A series of ambitious activities by supporters and committees have been arranged for the next few days. Those already held include a stag dinner at the Hotel Imperial, an auction tea at Mrs. Bessye Blaufarb and a studio party.

Friday, May 5, theatre party for "Alice in Wonderland" at the New Amsterdam Theatre. Arranged by Theatre Comm. Saturday, May 6, 8:30, special Viennese party in Studio, auspices Blanche Knot and Sonia Pode. Mrs. Finn will be present to tell fortunes in her own inimitable way. Tuesday, May 9, 1:30, lunch party at the home of Mrs. Louis Sadoff, 593 Montgomery St., Brooklyn.

Wednesday, May 10, 8:30, bridge and auction party at the home of Mrs. Gephie L. Turbow, 161 W. 75th

May Day and the Movies

By J. T. Shipley

MAY DAY being the time for gathering enthusiasm about a changing world, it might be interesting to glance at a few of the films that are now going the rounds of the local houses through the land, and see to what extent they are in line with forward ideas. Naturally, the great body of films has nothing to do with the case; sex floats along, or gangsters go gunning, without any thought of current emergencies or fundamental social problems. But at times a picture seems to go farther into our life, and to present a criticism of the present order. Two such films, now current, are, "Men Must Fight" and "Gabriel Over the White House."

Over the land moviegoers have had an opportunity to see these pictures; and I am not going to tell their stories; what I wish to point out is their trend, their point of view. "Men Must Fight," hailed as a picture against war, has some vivid photography of a bombed city, with falling skyscrapers. But its tale is carefully weighted so that sympathy will be with the young hero when he does enlist; and something seems sweet but hopeless, almost foolish, in the young mother's resolve that her boy shall not grow to be a soldier. For had not she turned from her lover when (following his mother's resolve) he for a time withheld from service? And would not the next generation of daughters equally urge their sweethearts not to be "cowards" when the test of war comes on? Pacifism, this film seems to say, is tolerable—in times of peace. "Gabriel Over the White House," hailed in Hollywood—also denounced—as a savage attack upon graft and corruption in politics, turns out a picture of the depression (and all other ills of our social order) succumbing when the President, bumped on the head in an auto crash, wakes up an idealist. Taking over complete power, subordinating Congress, dismissing the Cabinet (is this a prophesy, or a praise, of the present Administration?) the President wipes out the gangsters, collects the international debt, clears away all abuses within, arranges a great peace pact abroad—and dies. And under any form of Fascism, who can guarantee that the despot, however benevolent, will not be succeeded by the tyrant? Yet more than the movies warn us that this may be the fate of our country, if the people do not awaken and set their house in order.

REBEL ARTS DANCE

The spot where Roosevelt's "raw deal" rubs hardest will be soothed—for one night only—and the inflation blues will be lulled at the dance next Friday night that will be more than a dance—the spring revel of the Rebel Arts at Webster Manor.

The affair will be the second annual dance of Rebel Arts, the organization of artists in all fields affiliated with or sympathetic to the Socialist and labor movement. Sam DeWitt, and maybe Art Young and Hendrik Van Loon, and a host of youngsters in their workers' clothes or other attire equally suited or unsuited to an evening of proletarian pleasure will be there. The Rebel Arts dancers in a program of new and old dances to delight the eye and the spirit will be the feature.

St. Monday, May 15, 8:30, theatre party, "Run Little Chillun" at the Lyric Theatre. Tickets at Rand School.

Later affairs are in the process of being arranged by Mrs. Autoville, Mrs. Abramson, and others. Reservations for any of these events at the Rand School, 7 E. 15th St., Algonquin 4-3094.

Where Your Union Meets

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

BRICKLAYERS' UNION, Local 9
Office and headquarters, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Wiloughby Ave. Phone Slags 2-4621. Office open daily except Saturday from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Regular meetings every Tuesday evening. Fred Pfaffm, Pres.; A. Bayerle, Vice-Pres.; Charles Pfaffm, Fin. Sec'y; Milton Kowarsoff, Rec. 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 6-5460. L. Hollander, J. Catalamotti, 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 3, International Fur Workers Union, Office and headquarters, 949 Wiloughby Ave., Brooklyn; Slags 2-6794. Reg. meetings, 1st and 3rd Mondays. President, Morris Reiss; Vice Pres., Joseph Karrass; Business Agent, B. Kalmikoff; Secretary, Samuel Mindel; Treasurer, Albert Held.

HEBREW TRADERS, 175 East Broadway; Phone Drydock 4-8810. Meets 1st and 3rd Monday, 8 P. M. Executive Board same day, 5:30 P. M. M. Tigel, Chairman; M. Brown, Vice-Chairman; M. Finsone, Secretary-Treasurer.

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

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, Office, Amalithone Bldg., 205 West 14th St.; Phone Wat-288. 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, L. H. Goldberger, 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 584 Meets on 3rd Thursday of the month at Beethoven Hall, 210 East Fifth St. Executive Board meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays at Beethoven Hall, 210 E. Fifth St. Chas. 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 4-7054. Joint Executive Board meets every Tuesday night at 7:30. Board meets every Tuesday night at 8:00 in the office. Ed Gottesman, Secretary-Treasurer.

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

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 meetings every 2nd and 4th Thursday at Beethoven Hall, 210 East 5th Street.

WHITE GOODS WORKERS' UNION, Local 62 of I. L. G. W. U., 3 West 18th St., New York City. Phone Chelsea 3-5756-5757. A. Snyder, Manager; S. SHORE, Executive Supervisor.

WHAT UNITED FRONT MEANS—TO SOME

The "Y. C. L. Builder," organ of the Young Communist League, in the March-April number, carries a remarkably frank statement of what the Communist International manifesto on the united front means. The following paragraph cannot be misunderstood.

"Because of the recent Communist International manifesto on the united front, many comrades have become confused and some think that we have revised our position on the united front tactic. It is necessary to point out that the strategic line of the Twelfth Plenum of the C. I. remains the 'undermining and smashing of the mass influence of social democracy'."

That is like saying, We want to unite with you so that we will be close enough to cut your throats.

SUNDAY SCHOOL OUTING

Comrades with cars to be placed at the disposal of the Socialist School Committee for the annual outing of the pupils to Butler, N. J. (30 miles out), May 14, are urged to get in touch with Eita Meyer, secretary of the committee, at party headquarters, 7 East 15th Street.

The pupils will meet at their various headquarters at 9 o'clock, bringing their lunch. Then they will be conveyed to the home of Comrades Frank and Ruth Lewis Chaikin in Butler, who have volunteered the use of their place for the entertainment of the children. The children will start from the headquarters of the schools.

The schools held their closing exercises recently, Rebel Arts headquarters being used as a central rallying point. About 100 children attended with their teachers and some of their parents.

SOCIALIST LAWYERS BEFORE THE P.S.C.

INTERVENTION in the coming struggle before the Public Service Commission over excessive electric and gas rates was voted by the Socialist Lawyers' Association. Will Maslow was designated to appear for the S.L.A. before the Commission.

Comrade Maslow was also directed to cooperate with the City Affairs Committee and the National Committee on Utilities and Labor.

Membership in the Socialist Lawyers' Association is restricted to members of the Socialist Party who are members of the Bar or serving clerkships. Its general aim is to advance the Socialist cause through the professional abilities of its members. Concretely, it expects to speak for the Socialist lawyer at bar association meetings, to fight for Socialist legislation, to engage in research in preparation for future activity, to defend the civil liberties of workers, and to represent the consumers in utility rate proceedings.

Assistance and counsel is offered to all branches of the Socialist Party, as well as to sympathetic allied groups. Inquiries should be addressed to Max H. Frankie, 320 Broadway, secretary of the Association.

Nervous and Irritable? It's a warning...

That elimination is delayed—that you're absorbing intestinal poisons. Ex-Lax acts safely and gently to rid the body of unhealthful wastes.

Ex-Lax has been the family laxative for nearly a quarter of a century and its popularity is constantly increasing as the years go by. Ex-Lax is prescribed by numerous physicians and is recommended by millions of users, because it is the most pleasant and the most dependable laxative known to science. It is eagerly taken by children as well as grown-ups.

Keep "Regular" with
EX-LAX
The Chocolate Laxative

WORKMEN'S SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT FUND OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Organized 1894 Incorporated 1899
Main Office: 714-716 SENeca AVENUE, Midwood Station, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Telephone—HEgman 3-4040

Over 60,000 Members in 350 Branches
Reserves on December 31, 1930: \$3,383,000

Benefits paid since its existence:
Death Benefit: \$4,635,677.04 Sick Benefit: \$11,458,774.93
Total: \$16,089,000.00

WORKERS! PROTECT YOURSELVES!
In Case of Sickness, Accident, or Death!

Death Benefit according to age at time of initiation in one or both classes:
Class A: 40 cents per month—Death Benefit \$305 at the age of 16 to \$175 at the age of 44.
Class B: 50 cents per month—Death Benefit \$550 to \$230.
Parents may insure their children in case of death up to the age of 16.
Death Benefit according to age \$20 to \$200.
Sick Benefit paid from the first day of filing of doctor's certificate.
\$9 and \$15 respectively per week, for the first forty weeks, half of the amount for another forty weeks.
Sick Benefit for women: \$9 per week for the first forty weeks; \$4.50 each for another forty weeks.
For further information apply to Main Office, William Spuhr, National Secretary, or to the Financial Secretaries of the Branches.

Belated May Day Greetings

LOCAL 122, A. C. W. of A.

810 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

TONY PARISH, Business Agt.
SAM NOCELLA, Business Agt.
JOHN ARUFFO, President
VINCENT TROIANO, Secretary

YIPSE L NOTES

Deficit Ball.—Arrangements have been completed for the Upper Manhattan and Bronx Social Saturday eve., May 20th. The ballroom of the Y.M.H.A. at 159th St. and St. Nicholas Ave. has been obtained, and entertainment will include Symphony Orchestra, Proletarian Club Actors, and Skits.

Central Committee.—All circles should be represented at the May meeting Sat., May 13th, at 3:30, at the Rand School.

Unemployment Insurance Tag Days.—A drive for funds for the Campaign in support of Unemployment Insurance and the Five Day Week will be held Saturday and Sunday, May 20 and 21. Yipse support is essential for the success of the Tag Days.

Queens Outing.—Members and friends are urged to join the gang at Hempstead State Park near Rockville Center Sunday, May 28th.

Bronx Juniors.—Al Levy will discuss "Socialism, Utopian and Scientific" Sunday, May 7, at 6:30, at 1422 Wilkins Ave.

West Side Manhattan.—Current Events will be discussed at 100 W. 72nd St. Friday, May 5, at 8:30.

Far Rockaway.—Rebecca Samuels will tell about Labor Internationalism Friday, May 5, at 8:30, at 1855 Mott Ave.

Astoria.—A series of lectures will be given on Principles of Socialism by Dr. Joseph Mitchell on four consecutive Fridays beginning May 12, at 8:30. The meetings will be held at 3116 35th Ave., Apt. 3A.

RETAIL CLERKS WIN

The firm of Simon Ackerman Clothes, Inc., has settled with the Retail Clothing Salesmen's Union, conceding recognition and an improvement of working conditions without a strike.

THE WORKMEN'S CIRCLE

The Largest Radical Workingmen's Fraternal Order in Existence

75,000 MEMBERS
\$5,000,000 ASSETS

700 Branches All Over the United States and Canada

Insurance from \$100 to \$3,000
Sick benefit, 15 weeks per year, at \$8, \$18, \$23 and \$28 per week. Many branches pay additional benefit from \$3 to \$5 per week. Consumption benefit \$400 and \$600 or nine months in our own sanatorium, located in the most beautiful region of the Catskill Mountains—besides the regular weekly benefit.

For information apply to
THE WORKMEN'S CIRCLE
175 East Broadway, N. Y. City
Telephone Orchard 4-6040

JOHN'S RESTAURANT

The best Italian dishes a specialty
Private dining rooms for parties
Open Sundays — Popular prices
302 EAST 12th STREET
Tompkins Square 6-9654
(Readers of THE NEW LEADER are especially welcome.)

The Continental Congress

800 Leave N. Y. On Special Train

(Continued from Page One)
but provide "some continuing machinery for exerting pressure to carry that program out."

The 800 New York delegates will be joined in Washington by some 3,000 others who will come from every state in the union. More than 1,000 delegates have been elected by unemployed organizations. Farmers groups are sending more than 700 representatives.

A research committee under direction of Dr. Harry W. Laidler has been at work preparing the agenda for the congress, which will be called to order at the Washington Auditorium Saturday at 9:30 a. m. with Emil Rieve, president of the Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers' Union, in the chair. The agenda will include unemployment and economic insecurity, agriculture, taxation, socialization, civil liberties and Negroes' rights, international relations, money and banking, and "the new Declaration of Independence."

Norman Thomas' Statement
Thomas' statement follows: "In recent weeks I have traveled much throughout the eastern part of the United States. Everywhere I find an interest in the Continental Congress at Washington May 6th and 7th, called by the Socialist Party and friendly farmer and labor groups, which warrants my hope that this Continental Congress may literally write a new Declaration of Independence for the workers. As good Americans it is our duty to interpret the old Declaration in modern terms and make it apply to a machine age. We cannot have democracy in politics and autocracy in industry. Neither can we hope for any salvation from our desperate economic ills by a Gabriel over the White House or a Messiah in the White House. However excellent may be the intentions of the occupant of the high office of President, it is impossible that the mass of workers with hand and brain who in schools, shops, mines, factories do the work of the world will be saved except as they show

Delegates Begin Their Arrival

(Continued from Page One)
of the National Federation of Unemployed Workers Leagues and its affiliates in 26 states. The trade union delegation will be of almost equal size. The conference has the support of officials of several international unions and state federations of labor. A third large group of delegates will come from labor political and educational groups, including the Socialist Party, the Farmer-Labor Party, and the League for Independent Political Action. Under the rules each group is entitled to two delegates.

The original call for the congress had the signatures of 536 officials of unemployed, farmer, trade union, labor political, labor fraternal, cooperative and progressive youth groups. The congress call proposed the drawing up of "a program to right the grievous wrongs we have suffered" and the setting up of "a national council of the people to ensure its realization."

The sessions will be held, beginning 9:30 a. m. Saturday, at the Washington Auditorium, 19th and E Streets, N.W. Business sessions will be held mornings and afternoons on Saturday and Sunday. On Saturday night a mass meeting, open to the public, will be held.

a capacity for intelligent organized action. Already it is evident that the program Mr. Roosevelt has put through or will put through the special session of Congress will be of little benefit to the workers. The 30-hour bill has been dropped. There will be no guarantee for wages. Coordination of the railroads, however the fact may be disguised, will necessarily be at the expense of workers as have been most of the government economies. Inflation is likely to be begun in some form or other by the administration at the very moment when wages have been depressed to new sweatshop levels. This is a situation which requires action by the workers themselves.

WORKMEN'S FURNITURE FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY

(ORGANIZED 1872)
A co-operative Fire Insurance Society, affiliated with the Cooperative League of America and operating under the supervision of the New York State Insurance Department.

Why Pay Exorbitant Fire Rates?

When our Society offers you
HOUSEHOLD FIRE INSURANCE AT ACTUAL COST

ONLY
10c Annually for Every \$100 Insurance
irrespective of location or character of dwelling.

Fire Losses Appraised Liberally and Paid Promptly.

\$75,000,000.00 Insurance in Force.

\$1,000,000.00 in Assets.

\$500,000.00 paid out in fire claims.

60,000 Members.

Upon admission every member must make a deposit equal to \$1.00 for every \$100 of insurance. This deposit will be repaid in full upon withdrawal.

For further information apply to the Main Office
227 EAST 84th STREET
New York City

BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM

949 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn
Large and small hall suitable for all occasions and meetings at reasonable rentals.

STAGG 2-3843

Labor Temple

243-247 EAST 84th ST
NEW YORK
Workmen's Educational Association
Free Library open from 1 to 10 p. m.
Halls for Meetings, Entertainments and Balls. Tel. REgent 4-1038.

Fred Spitz, Inc. Florist

Now at
74 SECOND AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY
Telephone Dry Dock 4-8344, 4-8860
Not connected with any other store in New York

INGERSOLL FORUM

Pruthian Temple, 135 West 78th Street
SUNDAYS, 8 P. M.—Admission 25 cents

May 7th—DR. WOLF ADLER
"Mechanics of Thought"
Questions and discussion

For list of lectures and debates for the next five months, write or call ATHEAST BOOK STORE, 307 E. 14th St., N. Y. C.

I look for such action to be taken by the representative congress which will meet in Washington. I hope that it will not only draw up a program but provide some continuing machinery for exerting pressure to carry that program on."

Original Roxy Offers A Gala Birthday Show

New Stage and Screen Show Offered on 6th Anniversary

The Roxy Theatre, 7th Ave. and 50th St., will celebrate its sixth anniversary during the entire week beginning today. A special gala birthday program on the stage and screen has been arranged, and many unique features have been planned in celebration of the event.

The feature screen attraction to be shown during this birthday week is the new Fox film, "Hello, Sister," with James Dunn, Zasu Pitts, Boots Mallory and Minna Gombell. On the stage the birthday show will feature, among others, Ann Pennington, the well-known dancer. Also featured in the birthday show are Red Donahue, comedy star of "Take the Air"; Martha Raye, blues singer; the Four Carlton Bros., Enrico and Novello, noted tango team, and the tap dancing team known as Nine, Ten, Jack and Queen in their unusual card dancing act. Dave Schooler, master of ceremonies and director, has prepared musical numbers in keeping with the festive birthday spirit, while the Gae Foster Girls will offer new routines and ballet numbers.

Europa to Show First Run Soviet Films; "Horizon" Opens Tuesday

The management of the Europa Theatre has signed an agreement with the Amkino Corporation, distributors of all Soviet films here, by which the Europa Theatre will present premiere showing in this country of some of the outstanding Soviet films of the year.

"Zoo in Budapest" at Cameo

"Zoo in Budapest," the motion picture which marks the return of Jesse L. Lasky to the ranks of film producers, moves from Radio City Music Hall to the Cameo Theatre today.

Loretta Young and Gene Raymond have the principal roles. O. P. Heggie, Vally Albright, Frances Rich and Niles Welch are others prominent in the cast. Rowland V. Lee directed the film.

The Theatre Guild presents
S. N. BEHRMAN'S COMEDY

BIOGRAPHY

"... and in it INA CLAIRE. The combination seems to have been arranged in Heaven."

—Gilbert Gabriel

AVON THEA. 45th STREET West of B'way
Evs. 8:30—Mats. TOMORROW and SATURDAY, 2:30

Opening MON. EVE., May 8
The Theatre Guild presents

THE MASK AND THE FACE

By Luigi Chiarelli
Adapted by W. Somerset Maugham
GUILD THEA. 52nd Street W. of B'way
Seats now on sale at box office.

Isidora Newman, Clemence De Claron in Recital

Isidore Newman, Disease, and Mlle. Clemence De Claron, assisting artist, will appear at the Barbizon Plaza, Sunday evening, May 14, in a program of "Songs and Sketches from Old New Orleans." Mme. Newman first gained recognition as a writer and painter of the people and scenes of her childhood.

\$1.10 to \$2.75 All Evening Performances

IT HAPPENED To-Morrow

A "Prophetic" Comedy
by Leo A. Levy and D. Frank Marcus
with HELEN RAYMOND and FRANCE BENDSTEN

RITZ THEATRE 48th St. W. of B'way
Evs. 8:40—Mats. Wed. & Sat. \$1.65

RUTH GORDON in Three-Cornered Moon

A Comedy with
CECILIA LOFTUS
CORT 48th St. East of Broadway
Evs. 8:45—Mats. Wed. and Sat. 40c to \$2, plus tax.

BOOKS

PRIZE-FIGHT PROMOTION

Among the various ways this land affords, of earning a living, a lively one is that of prize-fight promotion. Marcus Griffin makes this quite clear in "Wise Guy," "a rhapsody in fistic" (Vanguard Press, \$2), which records the adventurous ups and downs of James J. Johnston, whose long career includes close contact with Tex Rickard, Gene Tunney, Max Schmeling and many more. Although he seems proud of being a friend of another "Jimmie," more prominently notorious, Johnston seems to have been a quick thinker, able to "put one over" on the next fellow in a good business way, and always—somehow—landing on his feet. Told in a tone of admiration throughout, "Wise Guy" gives a good picture of one more aspect of this civilization of ours.

"1931—" To Be Revived

The Theatre Collective production of "1931—," by Paul and Claire Sifton, will be presented Saturday evening, May 20, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, Broadway and 28th St.

Dwight Deere Wiman & Tom Weatherly present an intimate musical comedy

FRED ASTAIRE

In "The new hit of the town."—*St. Eagle*

Gay Divorce

Dorothy STONE - Luella GEAR

"A God-send to the theatre-goer in search of adult entertainment... striking melodies, delightful lyrics... a fine production, competent acting and dancing... smart entertainment." — *Robert Garland, World-Telegram*

SHUBERT Theatre, West 44th St. Evs. 8:30—\$1-\$3
MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:30—\$1-\$2.50

★★ "One Sunday Afternoon" ★★

"A Four Star Hit"—JOHN CHAPMAN, *News*

"THE PLAY I ENJOYED MOST THIS YEAR." — *O. O. McIntyre, N. Y. American*

Popular Matinees Wed., Thurs. & Sat. at 2:40
48th ST. THEA. BRy. 9-0178 Evgs. at 8:45

Positively
Last
Week!

SAM H. HARRIS presents

"DINNER AT EIGHT"

A New Play in Eleven Scenes—by

GEORGE S. KAUFMAN and EDNA FERBER

CONSTANCE COLLIER
MARGARET SULLIVAN
MARGARET DALE
MARY MURRAY
AUSTIN FAIRMAN

CONWAY TEARLE
PAUL HARVEY
OLIVE WYNDHAM
CESAR ROMERO
SAMUEL LEVENE

ANN ANDREWS
CHARLES TROWBRIDGE
JUDITH WOOD
GREGORY GAYE
HANS ROBERTS

Music Box Theatre

45th Street West of Broadway
LAST MATINEE SATURDAY 2:35

Profile of William Morris

(Continued from Page Nine)
—it doesn't matter now, though passions boiled then.

For years there was bitterness, although from time to time there was a sort of united front on an issue like an unemployment demonstration. Morris founded and edited *Commonweal*, and his two Socialist romances appeared there, illustrated by the great Socialist artist, Walter Crane.

But the anarchists, eccentrics and plain grafters were making a good thing of Morris. They gained the upper hand in the League, they ousted Morris as editor of *Commonweal* (although allowing him to pay the bills), and they made it impossible for him to continue in the organization.

Seven years after the break Morris was supporting Hyndman's candidacy for Parliament and publicly apologizing for the quarrel: "I have this to say; that he was quite right and I was quite wrong."

Morris organized the Hammer-smith Socialist Club that met at his place at Kelmscott, where he did his notable printing. The membership card was designed by Walter Crane, and was a beautiful thing; old timers still cherish their cards as well for its sheer artistic beauty as for its associations. There he lectured, and there he sought to bring about Socialist unity, calling conferences of all Socialist bodies under his roof. Among those who were his guests and who signed his plea for unity was G. Bernard Shaw.

A word should be said for his two Socialist novels: "A Dream of John Ball" and "News from Nowhere." Of all the great utopian novels Morris' story of the man who waked up in the Cooperative Commonwealth is the best; it

seems to me to have the dignity and beauty that Socialism means to me in a greater degree than "Looking Backward" or even William Dean Howells' "Traveler from Altruria." "A Dream of John Ball" is a story of the gallant days of the Wat Tyler rebellion of 1381. In both Morris writes in the English of which he was master, rich and flavorful and unbelievably beautiful.

His great labors told on him; his rugged constitution began to fail. On January 3rd, 1896, he made his last speech for the Social Democratic Federation; then he became ill and he took a long voyage to Norway. "This has been a jolly good world to me when all is said and done," he said. "I don't wish to leave it yet awhile." But his life was over. He died October 3rd, 1896, just at the moment that Keir Hardie's propaganda was beginning to take root, and the missionaries began to carry the message to every part of the island.

"Millions," wrote Hyndman, "will think of Morris as the poet and artist vainly speaking at the street corner, selling literature down the Strand and lecturing

and writing day after day and year after year for the sake of an ideal of which he could scarcely hope himself to see the realization."

*We who once were fools and dreamers
Then shall be the brave and wise.*

Morris was prepared to give his life for his cause; indeed, "he shortened his life by many years by his incessant activities. And there is a deep, grave note in "All for the Cause" that indicates that Morris is speaking for and of himself:

*Hear a word, a word in season, for the day is drawing nigh
When the Cause shall call upon us, some to live and some to die!
He that dies shall not die lonely; many a one hath gone before;
He that lives shall bear no burden heavier than the life they bore.
Nothing ancient is their story, e'en but yesterday they bled.
Youngest they of earth's beloved, last of all the valiant dead.*

W. M. F.

(Next week: J. Keir Hardie)

Workers' Unity Spurred

(Continued from Page Nine)
for the suppression of the factions and the main movement alike with devastating savagery.

In the circumstances, a very strong feeling for cooperative unity between the severed section of the movement has sprung up; and appeals for reestablishing unity have been made from many quarters almost daily for weeks past. But the I. L. P. today is not the I. L. P. which disaffiliated a year ago. The

rank and file of the old I. L. P. have largely solved this problem of a united working-class front for themselves by individual return to membership of the Labor Party. And the remnant left consists very largely of those whose affiliation in thought and outlook are with the Communist rather than with the politically constructive realists.

The I. L. P. Conference

All this came to a head at Easter, when the I. L. P. held its annual

conference at Derby; and in the result what was disclosed was a very even division of opinion between the Communist tendency and the disposition to seek a renewal of cooperative association with the Labor Party. In the end, after a heated discussion, it was only by the very narrow majority of 83 to 79 that the resolution to approach the Communist International with a view to cooperation was adopted; and to that, so far as such an evenly divided opinion can commit the organization as a whole, the I. L. P. for the moment stands committed.

Such a narrow majority is altogether too precarious to carry any organization compactly and unitedly into any new affiliations, Communist or otherwise. It is far more likely to make an end of the I. L. P. as we have hitherto known it; the Communist faction pursuing the policy thus adopted, and the politically-minded dissentients dropping out.

Speaker after speaker warned the conference that the Communist technique and procedure has utterly failed in Germany to face exactly the sort of revolutionary situation it was created to meet; and it was fairly evident when the division was taken, that the I. L. P., having come to the parting of the ways with the Labor Party when it marched off down the bye-road of disaffiliation a year ago, has now come to a bifurcation of the bye-road itself, and a further split in its attenuated ranks. There has, in fact, been a steady flow back into the Labor Party of the politically-minded among its members ever since it disaffiliated; and this process is now likely to be completed. The claim made by the mover of the adopted resolution, that it gave expression to "the almost complete agreement with the Communist" towards which the I. L. P. has been moving, will bring about a general reunion with the Labor Party of all but the

section who have had a linking up with the Communists as their ultimate purpose since the beginning of the disaffiliation trouble.

Waiting for a Reply

It remains to be seen, of course, what sort of response the Comintern will make to these approaches. Judging by all precedent, it will probably scoff at any sort of cooperation which stops short of complete absorption. But so far as the general unity of the working-class movement here is concerned, there is no great weight for disruption in all that. What is happening is the consolidation in our main ranks of all those who stand for the orderly capture and use of political power as the instrument for working-class emancipation from capitalism fitted to the conditions under which the fight for Socialism has to be carried through in this country. There will, of course, always be fringes of opinion; but it now seems that the German object-lesson is likely to be effective in reducing to an absolute minimum the tendency to faction. Never in its history has the main movement here stood more four-square to all the winds that blow than it does at this moment.

Sheepskin Workers Win

The Sheepskin and Leather Lined Coatmakers of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America are carrying on a vigorous strike. Once a highly paid industry, this work is now done by girls and boys in out-of-town shops at miserably low wages. One of these firms recently settled by the union is the United Sheepskin Clothing Co. of Newark, N. J., where a 15 to 20 per cent increase in wages and recognition of the union was won by the strikers. The strike is being waged under the direction of Organizers Kronick and Jenkins.

Lillian Gish Will Not Repine in "Nine Pine Street"

The Week on the Stage

By Joseph T. Shipley

MURDER IN THE PAST

"NINE PINE STREET." By John Colton and Carlton Miles. Based on a play by Wm. Miles and Donald Blackwell. At the Longacre.

Four men have helped fashion this dramatic explanation of the Lizzie Borden murder case, notorious even before the tabloids, some fifty years ago. With a flat-iron a sweet lady bashes out the brains of her stepmother and of her father; and frail Lillian Gish brings a brooding intensity to the enmeshing moments that convince us it was just so. The girl has as much sympathy as any murderer may claim, for the new mother had deliberately brought on the death of the old (sort of Hamlet situation, reversing the sexes all through); she is declared innocent, in an off-stage trial, because no member of her church has ever been found guilty of murder—and for twenty years Effie Holden lives, on in that small town out-facing her neighbors, defying social ostracism, confident that she has been God's instrument of justice. Without any great depth of probing, though otherwise in many respects recalling O'Neill's New England murder-play "Mourning Becomes Electra," "Nine Pine Street" gives a strongly gripping movement to its grim story.

PITY THE POOR POET!

"THERE'S A MOON TONIGHT." By Alfred Kreymborg. At the Institute Theatre (111 East 15th Street).

A wave of laughter rippled over the audience, throughout the three acts of Alfred Kreymborg's romantic satire "There a Moon Tonight." This puppet-play for humans deals, on the surface, with the lives of two poets, a radical who plays the mandolin and a conservative who plays the lute. Their works are uniformly rejected,

Director of "25 An Hour"



Thomas Mitchell, one of the most active men in the theatre today, is director and co-producer of "25 An Hour," the new play which will shortly tenant one of the Broadway theatres.

themselves almost ejected from their garret rooms; when the ugly chambermaid who loves them (as the beautiful one scorns their love) when Mimi picks up discarded lines writ to Diana and carries them to the editors the poets have been besieging. Complications follow at a furious pace—slackened by the mock-poetry the author gives his versifiers, and held in by the graceful or humorously awkward dance-tempo of the human marionettes. In the Prologue a "Simpleton" has introduced himself as author; after the two maids have married their poets and the landlady has wedded the "law," they bury the author in the Epilogue, with a fervent "Thank God!"

Knowing Mr. Kreymborg's work, one looks beneath his simple story for his intent. Combining the the rhymester and the free-versifier (who indeed at moments hate one another, at moments are allied, at moments change parts); merging the two impulses and instruments, we get Mr. Kreymborg with his mandolite. And life to him—to the poet—is a fight against compromise, a struggle for daily rent-money and freedom and the ideal. The buffoonery and "romantic satire" pictures all artists' needs.

Mr. Kreymborg has the help of an effective group of workers, who have supplied an harmonious setting for the various devices of the presentation, and who cavort in pleasantly playful fashion before and among the audience. Elizabeth

Grand Opera at the Forrest

Instead of May 8th it will be May 15th when the Associated Operatic Artists presentation of "Il Trovatore" opens the Forrest Theatre. Cola Santo, general director, announces the casts for the first three days as follows: Monday and Wednesday, May 15 and 17, Leonora, Marguerite Ringo; Azucena, Grace Angelau; Inez, Maud Webber; Manrico, Pasquale Ferrara; Conti Di Luna, Rocco Pandisio; Ferrando, Arturo Imparato; Ruiz, Ludovico Oliviero; Gypsy, Pietro Montalto; Luigi Dalle Malle, utility.

For Tuesday, May 16, Leonora, Marcia Markita; Azucena, Irene Elliott; Inez, Lucy Monroe; Manrico, Jose Louis Tortosa; Conte Di Luna, Lorenzo Cianfrini.

New German Film for the Vanderbilt Theatre

"One of the books to be burned by Germany's sixty-two institutions of higher education at Nazi direction will be publicly screened in New York City at the Vanderbilt Theatre, Wednesday, May 10. The story is "Berlin-Alexanderplatz," by Alfred Doebelin, and oddly the opening of the picture is set for the same day that the burning of the book takes place throughout Germany.

"Berlin-Alexanderplatz" was directed by Phil Jutzi and in the cast are Maria Bard, Heinrich George, Margarete Schlegel, Bernhard Minetti and Gerhard Bienert. On the same opening bill will be shown "A Trip Through Vienna" with music by Robert Stolz.

Plan to Move Film Production Eastward

Negotiations to unite all independent motion picture producers into one major unit, and to move motion picture production eastward from Hollywood—so far as the independents are concerned, at least—were launched immediately after the arrival in New York this week of Trem Carr, production chief of Monogram Pictures, and Louis Ostrow, associate producer. Carr and Ostrow made the trip East ostensibly to attend the annual convention of Monogram Pictures, but their visit is fraught with considerable additional significance. They have reached the conclusion, according to grapevine reports from the Coast, that the

Timberman as the landlady seemed most in command of her part; but the entire cast catches the spirit of the piece, and carries out, in goodly vein of human puppetry, the symbol and satire of "There's a Moon Tonight."

"Bondage" at Fox Brooklyn. Eli Dantzig and Orchestra Top Stage Bill

Eli Dantzig and his Inaugural Ball Orchestra, which at one stroke achieved an international reputation, headline the current stage show at the Fox Brooklyn Theatre.

Dantzig, besides directing his orchestra and soloing at the Fox, also assumes the post of master of ceremonies vacated by the withdrawal of Wesley Eddy. In that capacity, introduces to Fox audiences this week John Fogarty, the "cowboy tenor," who is playing return engagement; Roy Smeck, radio's "wizard of the strings"; Fay Adler and Ted Bradford; Jimmy Harries in "Eccentricities"; Charlotte Arren and Johnny Brodick, presenting "Opera in the Ruff," and the Monroe Brothers, the "bouncing tramps." The Gae Foster "line" girls form a decorative background, and show skill in terpsichorean specialties.

Supplementing the feature on the screen are "Night of Romance," co-starring Donald Novis and Ann Leaf; "Holy Men of India," a one-act reeler full of amazing facts and scenes; a Mickey Mouse cartoon, and the latest issue of the Universal newsreel.

East is logically the film industry's production center. Distribution, business and advertising headquarters of the picture companies are all in New York; production remains 3,000 miles distant. With the changer era in pictures, the independent producers have become convinced that their principal hope of profitable operation lies here in the East.

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL

Loveable star of "Back Street" in the picturization of the Theatre Guild's famous stage success!

IRENE DUNNE in "THE SILVER CORD"

with JOEL MCCREA, and another dazzling spectacle on the world's largest magic stage

Show Place of the Nation

JESSE L. LASKY'S

"ZOO IN BUDAPEST"

with LORETTA YOUNG and GENE RAYMOND

"A splendid example of cinematic art..." —N. Y. Times

25c to 1 P. M. (Mon. to Fri.)

R K O CAMEO 42nd St. & B'way

Most Exciting 2½ Hours of Your Life! Metro Goldwyn Mayer—of course!

Hell Below

with ROBERT MONTGOMERY Jimmy DURANTE Walter HUSTON Madge EVANS Robert YOUNG Eugene PALLETTE

Twice Daily 2:50, 8:50 Sun. & Holidays 2:50 - 5:50 - 8:50 Sat. Midnite Show

ASTOR 45th STREET & BROADWAY

"Forgotten Men" Coming to Rialto Theatre

One of the most timely scenes in "Forgotten Men" is that of the first Bonus Army being driven from Washington. This war spectacle, comprised of official films from the archives of the world's fourteen warring nations, will have its premiere American showing on Friday, May 12, on the eve of a second Bonus Army march on Washington, at the Rialto Theatre.

The action of the film is explained by members of the Society of Forgotten Men who have seen active service in the world struggle and know the thrills, terrors and horrors of war. Actual thrilling scenes in the film are "U" boats sinking ships; cannons belching death and destruction; hand-to-hand fighting and killing with bayonets; and the twisted mass of strangled hoards in the wake of a gas attack. All the horrors of war are portrayed in "Forgotten Men" and the only engagement of this film in America will be at the Rialto Theatre, commencing Friday, May 12.

"IT'S GAY AT THE GAIETY" merrily we report what the critics say about

Reunion in VIENNA

JOHN BARRYMORE DIANNA WYNYARD

"Brought to the screen with complete and gratifying success. Mr. Barrymore offers one of the most skillful portrayals that he has yet managed upon the screen. Miss Wynyard's portrayal both touching and amusing. 'Reunion in Vienna' is deft and charming." —Richard Watts, Jr.—World Tribune

"Sparkling movie. Glittering comedy. Liftingly romantic with a background of Strauss waltzes." —Rose Pelwick—Journal

GAIETY

BROADWAY AT 46th STREET Twice Daily 2:50-8:50. Three times Sundays and Holidays 2:50-5:50-8:50. Matinees (except Saturday) 50c to \$1.00. Evenings 50c to \$2.00

Maurice

CHEVALIER in Bedtime Story

with HELEN TWELVETREES EDWARD EVERETT HORTON ADRIENNE AMES BABY LEROY Directed by NORMAN TAUROG

A Paramount Picture

35c to 1 P. M.

United Artists RIVOLI B'WAY at 49th St.

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.

Direct from Astor Theatre New at popular prices

HELEN HAYES CLARK GABLE

The White Sister

with Lewis Stone - Louise Closser Hale

On the Stage

A Brilliant Spectacle

NEAPOLITAN FANTASY

with 60 Chester Hale Girls

Capitol Grand Orchestra

Yasha Bunchuk, Conductor

CAPITOL Broadway at 51st St.

Maj. Edward Bowes, Mng. Dir.

GEORGE WHITE'S "MELODY"

with original Broadway cast and production

Everett MARSHALL - Walter WOOLF - Jeanne AUBERT

and on the screen

BERT WHEELER and ROBERT WOOLSEY

in "Diplomaniacs"

Mats. 25c-35c—Eves. 55c—Mon. to Fri.

ALBEE Albee Square BROOKLYN

16 Mm. Motion Pictures

ALL SOVIET SILENT FILMS

May Now be shown at Home or in Clubs

Low Rentals For Information Write to

GARRISON FILM DIST., INC.

729 Seventh Avenue New York City

Phone 9-2941

"BARTHELMLESS IS SPLENDID"—WORLD-TELEGRAM

YOU KNOW HIM! ... but CAN YOU NAME the GIRL?



RICHARD BARTHELMLESS

SALLY EILERS—TOM BROWN

CENTRAL AIRPORT

Another First National Sensation!

Broadway & 47th Street

POPULAR PRICES

FOX B'KLYN

10 UNITS ON THE STAGE: ON THE SCREEN:

ELI DANTZIG "BONDAGE"

and his St. George Knights with DOROTHY JORDAN

JOHN FOGARTY "Hoy Men of India"

ROY SMECK - Others Mickey Mouse - Latest News



Roosevelt's Program and Labor's Interests

NOW comes news from Washington that "the Administration has lost interest in the Thirty-Hour Week Bill." Instead of the thirty-hour week, according to the same day's dispatches, President Roosevelt offers us thirty warships. A real pacifist, isn't he? And a real "friend of labor"! If, instead of such friends, Labor had even thirty of its own chosen, tried, and trusty representatives in Congress, the White House would not so easily lose interest in Labor's foremost demand, and would not so readily propose to squander tens of millions of the people's money on ships of war.

The bill for building warships is defended on the ground that it will give President Roosevelt an advantage in bargaining for reduction of armaments. This argument assumes that the heads of all other governments are guileless fools, which is not quite true. Britain and France, Italy and Japan, and Germany too, in view of this week's decision at Geneva, can all play the same trick. Each can add twenty or thirty or forty warships to its proposed naval strength. Then the statesmen can meet in conference and, after much palaver, they can agree that instead of twenty to forty additional warships, each nation shall build only ten, fifteen or twenty. The world's navies will be increased, more of the people's treasure wasted, more of the world's young men put in danger of their lives.

Revolutions are often marked (not to say marred) by outbursts of mob violence. It must be said, however, that a genuinely revolutionary mob has some redeeming qualities. It may be impulsively cruel; but it is not vulgar and it is not cowardly. In the heat of passion it may destroy and kill. But it does not wear masks, and it does not in cold blood bully and put them to mental torture.

That affair in Lemars, Iowa, last week must leave a bad taste in the mouth of every class-conscious workingman; and I hope and believe that most working farmers, too, have self-respect enough to resent it. Five hundred men tying bandannas over their faces in order to seize one elderly man, curse and slap him, put a rope around his neck, steal his clothes, and smear him with oil and dirt—that is not an inspiring spectacle. I was not astonished to observe that this same body of men had been cowed by twenty-two deputies the day before.

The men of Lemars do not remind me of the men who stormed the Bastille nor of those who seized the arsenal at Harper's Ferry. They remind me much more of the Ku-Kluxers of a few years ago. It is a pity that a good cause should be thus dragged in the dirt.

Through a good part of the 1890's this country was in the grip of a depression almost if not quite as severe as the one we are now passing through. The cry for depreciation of the currency—"controlled inflation" is the fancy name for it these days—took a strong hold on the masses.

Socialists had then the clearness of insight and the moral courage to combat this popular delusion. Even some physical courage was required. We were damned by the Populists and Democrats just as heartily as by the Republicans, and in many places it was necessary to have a cordon of husky comrades around the soap-box at every street meeting. But we held out, we commanded respect, and in the long run we carried conviction. We increased our vote in 1894 over that of '92, in 1896 over that of '94, and in 1898 over that of '96; and with the passing of the economic crisis began a period of rapid growth and splendid achievement for American Socialism.

I wish that we in the 1930's may think as straight and show as much faith in scientific principles as did our comrades of that day.

Mephistopheles explains one of the uses of words. Whenever we lack an idea, he says, a word comes in handy. Perhaps that is why folk are now talking about "controlled" inflation. Wherein is this to differ from inflation of the common or garden variety? Has there ever been an inflation that was not controlled by somebody?

Anyhow, it is permissible to ask what is the purpose of the proposed inflation, and now it will affect different classes.

As to its purpose, there is no mystery, and even no attempt at concealment. Inflation sometimes means increasing volume of currency because the quantity already in existence cannot circulate fast enough to meet the needs of current business. That is not the case today, for the existing supply of coin and bills is not circulating at more than half its normal rate. No, quite another purpose is frankly avowed. It is meant to depreciate the currency, to diminish the purchasing power of the dollar.

But why does this administration wish to cheapen the dollar? Two effects are aimed at. One has to do with debts already incurred. The other has to do with prices, rents, wages, and profits in future.

Before the election, and until four months after the election, Mr. Roosevelt and his party were on record as opposed to depreciation of the dollar. What has made them change front? For one thing, the fact that the farmers are becoming ever more clamorous for relief, and that Mr. Roosevelt and his party were not prepared with any practicable ideas as to how to relieve them. So, at the last moment, the Administration has (very reluctantly, I surmise) fallen back upon the Populist method.

A depreciated dollar is a dollar that will buy less of any other commodity than it would before depreciation. In other words, depreciation of the currency means a general rise of prices. But the dollar will go just as far in paying debts after as before depreciation, because a debt is an obligation to pay a certain number of dollars.

Most farmers, through no fault of their own, are overburdened with debt. To keep their farms, they must pay interest and amortization; to keep their families, they must pay for the basic necessities of life. As a rule, their income will not provide for both. Naturally, they are discontented.

Suppose that, as things are, a farmer gets \$1,200 for his crop, and has to pay \$400 to the mortgagee; he has \$800 for living expenses. Cut the purchasing power of the dollar in two—that is, double the money-price of commodities—and he will get \$2,400 for the same amount of produce. Instead of \$800, he will have \$2,000 left for living expenses. Those 2,000 depreciated dollars will buy as much as 1,000 such dollars as we now have. The farmer will be twenty-five per cent better off. Naturally, he welcomes the proposed depreciation of the dollar.

I don't blame him. I think there ought to be drastic legislation to relieve the debt-ridden farmers. But I think it ought to be done in an altogether different way. For the depreciation of the dollar will

By Norman Thomas

TIMELY TOPICS

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

On to Washington!

ALL Socialist eyes will be turned to Washington and the Continental Congress when these words appear in print. For the Socialist Party which initiated this Congress and for those other labor groups which participated in the call the event may be of historic importance. It is time for workers, employed and unemployed, to speak for themselves. They cannot be saved by any Messiah in the White House, much less by any Angel Gabriel over the White House.

Already it is evident that the President's completed program will offer little or nothing to labor. The five hundred million dollar relief bill will merely continue under better administrative arrangement the same rate of relief which was being granted under the old law by the R.F.C. in the form of loans which states knew full well that they would never repay. It is not certain that there will be any large public works program. Anything less than a five-billion dollar program will be completely inadequate. The talk of financing extra expenditures for relief, as reported in the papers, calls for some brand of sales tax which in the end will fall on the workers as consumers. It should fall on incomes and inheritances.



Norman Thomas

The 30-Hour Week

IT is very significant that the 30-hour bill has been dropped from the Roosevelt emergency program. That bill in the form in which it passed the Senate always had great weaknesses; there were too many exceptions. There would have been much bootlegging of labor under it. Above all, it carried no provision to maintain wages at their present weekly level. Hence it was in effect a work-sharing bill. Again the workers were asked to bear the cost of unemployment, and this at a time when, according to Dr. Leo Wolman, real weekly earnings have declined 14.9 per cent in manufacturing and 29.4 per cent in metalliferous mining. Nevertheless the 30-hour bill, especially if it had been properly amended, would have been a step forward in dealing with technological unemployment and would have laid down a precedent of importance. Now it is abandoned.

President Green of the A. F. of L. strenuously opposed in hearings before the House Committee on Labor any minimum wage provision. There is, of course, some ground for his opposition, that is, for his fear that a minimum wage will become a maximum wage. That would be a tendency under a capitalist government in a country with no better organization of the workers politically and industrially than we have. Nevertheless it should be possible to pass a minimum wage bill somewhat protected against these dangers, which would be infinitely preferable to no wage guarantee at all. A 30-hour week bill plus a very possible inflation would leave labor in a terrible hole unless there were some guarantees of wages equal or superior to the present weekly wage with the longer week. A minimum wage bill should include the following:

1. A plain statement in law that what was guaranteed was a minimum wage which under no circumstances was to be construed as a maximum wage. This might not have very binding effect, but its psychological effect would be important.
2. A guarantee in the minimum wage law of the right of collective bargaining.
3. Direct representation of labor through its own unions and men of its own choice on whatever board sets the minimum wage.
4. Provision for an elastic minimum wage which could rapidly and easily be raised, especially with the rise of prices, under a possible policy of inflation. While it is true that lack of sufficient labor organizations would make it easier for employers to turn a minimum wage law into a maximum wage law, it is even more true that without such guarantee the lack of sufficient organization would reduce labor to sweatshop conditions.

Socialists, however, cannot too strongly insist that not much can be done in the way of protection of labor until labor itself is organized and on the

hurt the wage workers at least as much as it will help the farmers, and probably more.

But the editor says that my

space is full. Let me smuggle in only one more remark here. Not to mention the wage workers, depreciation (Beg pardon—controlled inflation!) will not help all the ex-

march to take over government and establish the cooperative commonwealth.

May Day Unity

THE immense May Day outpouring of workers on Union Square was a sight to lift up the heart and make one rejoice. It was by far the largest crowd which yet has gathered in that square. Evidently the workers are beginning to understand what the triumph of Hitlerism in Germany means if it spreads 'round the world. Not the least gratifying feature was the absence of the old slanderous Communist attacks, and the better attitude of the Party toward united action on specific matters. I am informed that in New Haven and one or two other towns where the local Socialist Party tried a united front demonstration of one sort or another all went well. This makes me renew my proposal that our National Executive Committee should appoint a sub-committee to deal with the Communists on the whole matter. We cannot afford to be outmaneuvered and made to appear in the role of those who reject offers of a united front. Such a united front would have to apply only or at least in the beginning to concrete and specific issues. If a united front on such issues is made impossible it should clearly be by Communist action. The Socialist Party suffers when it takes, as too often it has taken, an attitude of holding the fort instead of going out to win new territory. When in addition to that most of the guns of the fort seem to be trained on Communists rather than the hosts of capitalism the loss to the Party is vastly increased. Moreover, some of our comrades have developed an unfortunate capacity to smell out what they think is Communist heresy, although they are slow in discovering examples of not too well concealed collaboration with old line parties and indifference on the part of Socialists, in the unions and elsewhere to the interest of Socialism. It is time for Socialists to take these matters to heart. At the very least, if we do not want Socialists to cooperate in Communist meetings on Scottsboro cases, and the like, we ought to provide plenty of opportunities under our own banner.

Of course, I do not feel that either the facts or the manner of our friend, Heywood Brown's, resignation from the Party was justified by what the Party has done or left undone. I think it was an extremely individualistic act of one who perhaps can render his best service as an individualist with strong Socialist sympathies. Nevertheless it is of the utmost importance that the Party everywhere should take steps to see that there is not a vestige of excuse in inaction for the loss of members.

Speaking of the Scottsboro case, I think it would be well for the N.E.C. formally to call its importance to the attention of Socialists. Perhaps the Party itself could raise a fund to transmit to the I.L.D. for the defense of these Negro boys. We may wish that the case had been left in the hands of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, but it's too late to go over that ground now. The case is in the hands of the I.L.D. It is a case of outstanding importance. The fight has been made in connection with this case to admit Negroes to jury. Our support ought to take the form of more than words.

In Germany

THE tragedy of May Day was that Hitler should turn the celebration of the unity of workers into a national festival in Germany. He followed that by arresting fifty Socialist leaders of the workers' own unions in an attempt to reduce labor unions, like those in Italy, to the level of creatures of the Fascist state. This is a long backward step in labor's heroic struggle but one which only German labor itself at present can fight.

In Austria the courage of the Social-Democrats still runs high. It is not likely that an Austrian delegate will ever withdraw from the Second International on the grounds which Wels gave. And if an Austrian delegate were in Wels' place I think that not only would he have had the courage to speak, which is something, but that he would have made a far more effective speech than Wels made. The complete text of that speech was far from inspiring.

We who still believe in the great values of democracy must make it clear that democracy means neither abject constitutionalism nor timidity. Neither does it make it necessary for a Socialist government such as Germany had immediately after the revolution to leave its enemies in high places in the judicial and civil service. The Nazi leader, Herr Ley, was, alas, close to the realities of life when he taunted his Socialist foes with that error which the Nazis are far from repeating!

exploited farmers. It will not help the tenant farmers, for if it increases prices, it will equally increase rents. And the rentpayers are one-third of the farming class. A. L.