

NEW LEADER

With Which
Is Combined

THE AMERICAN APPEAL

Founded by
Eugene V. Debs

VOL. XVI.—No. 8

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1933

Price Five Cents

By Alton Levy and Harold Goldstein

Milk Strike Waged By Dairy Farmers Against Extortion

TWENTY thousand farmers are in revolt in New York State in the counties bordering the Mohawk River. A smoldering resentment has been fanned into flame, and in thousands of farm homes there is a tenseness entirely foreign to these communities. On the highways one meets mobs of excited men searching every passing truck. With sirens screaming, carloads of state troopers patrol the roads.

The ridiculously low prices farmers receive from the middlemen because of their own lack of organization, and because of the surplus of agricultural produce, are the principal causes of the growing discontent. With taxes, assessments, mortgages and maintenance expenses to pay in cash, they have very little actual money coming in. The main regular source of cash in the New York milk shed district is the sale of milk and the usual difficulties of the farmer in marketing his crop at present. At the same time that bottled milk is selling at from 10 to 14 cents per quart in the city, the farmer is giving it to the dealer for 1½ to 3½ cents on the average. And it costs the farmer 4 cents or more to produce a quart, figuring all expenses entailed in the keeping, feeding, and milking cattle for a

year, and often excluding the labor cost.

That the dealers can get such low prices is mainly due to the inability of the farmers to organize effectively to boost the selling price.

Some sixteen years ago the Dairymen's League was organized as a cooperative distributing agency for the producers. The farmers who belonged were returned a good part of the retail sale price after the milk was transported, processed, and sold. As a step in cooperation the Dairymen's League grew quickly and on firm foundations. They now claim a membership of 48,000, but the farmers are leaving it because Borden's milk company has gained control of it, and the League sells a large part of its milk to that company, paying the farmer no better than the other dealers.

Farmer Discontent Grows

Last winter discontent with the League and general conditions in the milk industry grew to large proportions. In March a strike was called. It was quickly ended by the passage in the legislature of the Pitcher Act, setting up a Milk Control Board whose purpose was to stabilize prices. At that time milk was selling lower than at any time since 1896. The newspapers played up the Act and the Control Board as steps toward raising the farmer's selling price, and many farmers believed it.

That was the middle of April. The Control Board set up a system of classification of milk in nine grades or classes, depending upon the use to which it was to be put. In the first class is "fluid" milk, i.e., milk that could be sold as milk or cream to the consumer. The other classes consist of "surplus" milk used in making butter, cheese and similar products. While the "fluid" milk of average butterfat content sells for \$1.70 to \$2.10 per hundred pounds, the "surplus" sells for much less, and the lowest class sells for 74 cents. All this may be the same milk from the same cow, for the classification is

based on the use to which the milk is put.

It is by means of this classification system that the farmers are cheated. When the dealer tells a man that 30 per cent of his milk is "fluid" the farmer has no means of checking up. On the average, according to the attorney for the Milk Control Board, 25 per cent of the milk is "surplus" throughout the whole year. Farmers have told us of being informed that 50 per cent and sometimes more of their milk was "surplus" at the same time that the dealer was widening his source of supply.

Besides going to the Control Board and getting an audit made of the dealer's books the farmer has no way of knowing how honest they are. As one old farmer put it: "The Dairymen's League owns the Control Board, and Borden's owns the Dairymen's League." Whether or not this is true, the fact remains that it is practically impossible for the Board to make a satisfactory auditing of the books of all the dealers in the state—some 800 of them—every month, and check up on the truthfulness of the reports of the dealers upon which the auditing must be based.

The State Control Board

The Milk Control Board has faith in its system. Kenneth Fee, its chairman, speaking at a farmers' meeting in Saratoga County, said that the Board had raised the price of fluid milk 35 cents on 100 pounds, on July 20. That was in the nature of a promise to the farmers there, for they will not get their checks from the dealers for milk sold in July for some days yet. There is a great deal of skepticism among the

farmers as to the reliability of the Board, and they act upon this basis.

Three weeks ago the movement for a farm "holiday" began near Rochester. Albert J. Woodhead, head of a farmers' league near that city, attempted to arbitrate, and at last was forced to call the strike. With surprising rapidity the strike spread eastward—surprising because there is very little organi-

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Next Week!

Sacco and Vanzetti Not
Guilty!
Morelli Gang the Real
Killers!

NEXT Tuesday is the sixth anniversary of the execution of the Italian martyrs that stirred the workers, educators, scientists, artists, novelists and civilized human beings all over the world. The cards were stacked and the dice loaded against them.

This sixth anniversary brings final vindication for Sacco and Vanzetti. This anniversary brings publication of evidence of the innocence of two workers framed and sent to their death in Charles-town prison for a murder they did not commit.

From their graves Sacco and Vanzetti point accusing fingers at their persecutors and executioners. You will want this great story of the final chapter of this hideous drama in the class struggle.

The New Leader will carry this important story next week. Send your order for bundles so that they will reach The New Leader not later than Thursday. The rate for bundles of less than 25 is 3 cents per copy. In bundles of more than 25 the rate is 2½ cents per copy. Rush your payment for papers to 7 East 15th St., New York City.

Cuban Workers Were Backbone Of the Revolution

IT took a general strike of all the workers of Cuba to get the tyrant Machado out of office, and there is hope today that under the new administration the workers will reorganize and re-establish their labor movement, smashed by the despot who was the Cuban lackey of American interests.

The outward form of the Cuban revolution is a mere change of Presidents, the amiable Dr. Cespedes succeeding the brutal General Machado in the National Palace. That every single political party and group, every leader of any consequence regardless of his outlook, virtually every newspaper and every scholar and scientific man in the Island Republic was bitterly opposed to the ousted tyrant is true. But it is also true that Dr. Cespedes is a wealthy landowner, and that his main interest, as that of his associates, was merely to oust the tyrant.

But Dr. Cespedes and his associates know that what got Machado out was the united might of labor standing with folded arms; and even more significant is the fact

that today the workers are conscious of their power.

Now will come the organization of the Cuban workers for the first time since Machado smashed the labor and Socialist movement to please American big business that has a billion and a quarter dollars invested in Cuba. And following that will come increasing participation of the workers in the management of their own affairs.

Many Latin-American "revolutions" have been mere changes of rulers, in effect nothing more than rather annoying and troublesome elections. But when a change in government is accomplished by the massed might of the workers fighting against hideous exploitation, that is another matter, and the workers of Cuba from now on are an integral part of the picture.

A Gold-Mine for Americans

Cuba's rich soil has long been a gold-mine for Americans. Americans have a stake of \$370,000,000 in Cuba's sugar, \$200,000,000 in bonds and \$115,000,000 in Cuban railways. The Cuban people, together with all Latin-Americans, have a wholesome fear of Ameri-

can intervention. Machado, from the time he took office in 1925, worked out a method of serving American exploiters while not arousing that fear. He played ball with American bankers and industrialists, but he maintained a policy that, he thought, would prevent intervention. He was a "friend" of America, he came here often, he spoke at bankers' banquets, he gave Americans the cream of Cuban opportunities, but by keeping the workers enslaved he sought to keep the stream of gold flowing to New York without the aid of American marines. In other words, his army did the dirty work of the American bankers and investors.

Everything went along beautifully, at least while the price of sugar was high. When the price collapsed, due largely to competi-

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ments of two important countries—Sweden and Denmark—and a partner in the government of Czechoslovakia, with Socialism the largest single party in France, Finland, Austria and other countries, and the powerful Opposition in Great Britain, Holland and Belgium and Norway, the Socialist movement wields a vast power even now.

The Conference, to which will gather the world's leading Socialists, will undertake the task of re-examining Socialist methods and deciding what new lines may be required in the battle as it has shaped up since the growth of Fascism. The war danger, the Socialist attitude toward the Communists and the possibilities of united action against Fascism, participation in and toleration of non-Socialist governments will be among the questions before the International.

The Conference will be reported in The New Leader by Abraham Cahan and Dr. Siegfried Lipschitz.

World Socialism to Plan Battle Against Fascism

WHAT may turn out to be one of the most important international gatherings in many decades will begin its sessions in Paris Monday. The special Conference of the Labor and Socialist International, summoned to face the problems raised by the rise of Hitlerism in Germany, the war danger and the threat to democracy everywhere, will probably be the most important international Socialist gathering since the organization of the movement.

The major portion of the American delegation sailed Saturday, when National Secretary Clarence Senior, Edward Levinson, Maynard Krueger and David Felix were given a warm send-off by a large number of New York Socialists. Jacob Panken and Paul Blanshard, the other members of the American delegation, are already in Europe.

This will be the fifth international gathering of the L.S.I., and the first international congress that will make decisions that may affect the fate of nations.

The international congresses of the First and the Second Internationals, from 1864 to 1912, dealt mainly with propaganda questions and only occasionally were questions involving Socialist participation in government more than

mere academic discussions. Since the war, however, and especially since the division of the organized working class into the Socialist and the Communist Internationals, the parties that make up the Labor and Socialist International have participated in the governments of most of the important nations in the world.

The rise of Hitlerism and the consequent threat to Socialism and to democratic methods is a challenge to the Socialist and labor movement of the world. With Socialism powerful in the govern-

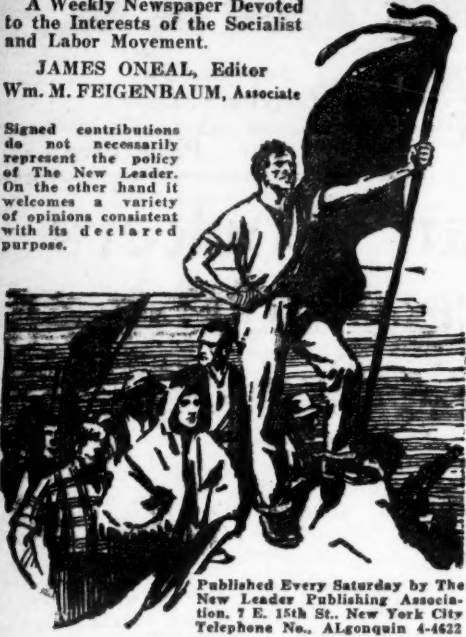


NEW LEADER

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

JAMES ONEAL, Editor
Wm. M. FEIGENBAUM, Associate

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.



Published Every Saturday by The New Leader Publishing Association, 7 E. 15th St., New York City Telephone No. ALgonquin 4-4622

Vol. XVI No. 8

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The Muddle of Milk

THE countryside from the Hudson River to Lake Erie has been split into two hostile camps whose almost religious adherence to principles has left their common enemy—milk surplus—free to engulf them more. In one camp are an estimated 15,000 farmers fighting the Milk Control Board of their own creation. In the other are 40,000 to 50,000 farmers who have clothed with a sort of patriotism their fight to run blockades and keep the city markets supplied.

So writes an upstate correspondent of the New York Times. The "common enemy" of the farmers is a milk surplus! What's to be done about too much milk? THAT'S EASY, WE ARE TOLD. DESTROY IT!

Since August 1st thousands of gallons of milk have been seized and destroyed. Farmers want more money from dealers. It is the old quarrel between the producer and the middleman. The farmers receive too little and the masses in the cities pay too much money for milk.

The farmers wanted a State Milk Control Board to stabilize the industry and they got it. Since last April the board has twice raised the price of milk to the consumer, the farmers received a small increase, WHILE THE DISTRIBUTING COMPANIES ARE PAYING NICE DIVIDENDS AND IN SOME CASES HAVE INCREASED THE SALARIES OF OFFICERS!

There may be those who think that surplus milk is the "enemy" but there are others who cannot forget the middleman, the distributing companies, who have been conceded two increases in prices and who have been raising salaries of the big shots heading these companies. THOSE WHO THINK THAT A SURPLUS OF MILK IS THE MAIN CAUSE OF THIS CHAOS ARE NOT BURDENED WITH A SURPLUS OF BRAINS.

Capitalism in distribution is responsible. The farmer is skinned and the city users of milk are gouged. Both complain but one hears no complaint from the distributing companies. Their officers are enjoying life and they want the farmers to observe "law 'n' order."

The farmers divide into two groups, one insisting on the right to sell and the other insisting that selling should be at a higher price which the middlemen should absorb. Out of the dispute milk is spilled, farmers fight each other, and Governor Lehman warned that force may be used to keep the milk business "stabilized."

THE WHOLE DAIRY BUSINESS SHOULD BE A COOPERATIVE AFFAIR WITH THE MIDDLEMEN GOUGERS ELIMINATED. Distribution should be made at cost of the service. What is taken in salaries and dividends by gougers should go in increased incomes to farmers and lower prices to those who use milk.

That would be the beginning of Socialist organization of an important food industry. Is surplus milk the enemy? No. Our own folly alone bars the way to happiness. Our enemy is ignorance. Knowledge, organization and solidarity of workers will give us power to end such absurdities.

Arthur Henderson's candidacy for Parliament in England recalls criticism of him by Socialists for shaking hands with Hitler as president of the Disarmament Conference. Friedrich Adler, secretary of the L.S.I., expressed general Socialist opinion in a caustic article reviewing this incident. British Laborites should have more regard for Socialist ethics.

A Socialist View of the Week

YOU TALK OF WAR

By Schuyler C. Urquhart, in
The National Tribune

An ex-doughboy speaks reprovingly to a young man who has expressed the wish that there would be another war.

YOU talk of war; j'ever sleep
A'standin' in the rain?
J'ever hike through mud knee-deep
To hell an' back again?
J'ever smell a thousand dead
A'rottin' in the sun?
Before you talk of war, me lad,
You oughtta be in one.
YOU talk of war, an' think of bands,
An' soldiers on parade;
An' ladies in refreshment stands,
An' cake an' lemonade.
You never think of sightless eyes,
An' legs off at the knee—
You talk of war, you willie guys!
Don't talk of war to me!

strike of 60,000 New York dressmakers and a strike upheaval in the California fruit industry are two of the notable instances of workers fighting for substantial gains. The upstate milk strike ends and Governor Lehman gives the strikers what strikers often get—an inquiry!

A District of Columbia judge has upheld oil control under NRA. He declared that "All laws, including the Constitution, it seems to me, should be read in emergencies in the light of the law of necessity." This probably forecasts higher judicial opinion of NRA. If it so seems to the judge it also seems to us that "the law of necessity" justifies sweeping aside the whole capitalist system and its incompetent ruling class. The necessity of Socialism awaits the opinion and power of the working masses.

We're Tired of Sob-Sister Philanthropy of the Rich

ALL ballyhoo about the noble sacrifices of the big shots in contributing to jobless relief in recent years is moonshine. The greater weight of this great burden has fallen upon the masses themselves. They have shared their bread with relatives and friends, families have "doubled up" in scanty rooms, and outcasts knocking at the door have received aid.

In New York City alone civilian workers have helped 57,793 needy persons, giving \$1,332,647 in the last fiscal year and this does not include the contributions by teachers and others employed by the Board of Education. In the upper range of the Tammany robber burg are also thousands of parasites drawing salaries for which they render no useful service, a fund that should be available for the jobless.

Even the labor exploiter who gives a hundred or five hundred dollars may give less in proportion to his means than the worker who gives a dollar. Workers care for their sick, their jobless and the dead, make no mistake about it.

Reflections on the Cuban Revolution

THE passing of Machado in Cuba suggests a few Socialist observations. His regime had much of the elements of Fascism and he is said to look forward to a home in Hitler's Germany. It is this brutal compound of oligarchy, Fascism and capitalism that has been stormed and its agents have been destroyed. That the depression had much to do with the outcome is evident.

Now had Machado not set up an oppressive regime the depression would have given rise to a Fascist movement to set it up with the promise of solving

economic problems. In other words, the troubles of Cuba would have been ascribed to popular elections, Congress, etc., by some Fascist leader and he would have gained a following. The depression would have contributed to the destruction of a "democratic" regime rather than a despotic one.

The economic collapse works against the existing political regime in each nation whether it is despotic or democratic. The trend is not generally for Fascism but is also against it. On the other hand, no matter what the change in the governing structure may be unless there is a revolution in industry no basic problems are solved.

Adolf's Nazi Paradise Isn't All Hunky-Dory

HITLER'S German capitalism is like a peddler's fruit which is decaying because he does not have enough customers. The German export surplus falls 12 percent in July after a 68 percent slump in June and this occurs when a seasonal rise was to be expected. Adolf may defy the lightning but he cannot defy the decay of German capitalism.

An ever-increasing number of commodities also show an increasing advance in prices. However empty the head of a Brown Shirt may be he will not relish that. Then the plight of the jobless does not improve and Adolf tries to satisfy the masses with statistics instead of jobs but a worker cannot eat a row of figures. The Nazi "labor" organ claims that Adolf has cut the number of jobless 358,000 but the wages of those who have returned to work are little higher than the doles they had received. Moreover, the income from the 10 percent wage tax on incomes above 100 marks is steadily declining.

Put these items together and you can form your own estimate of what is happening to Nazi capitalism. Adolf; salute the avenger, a Socialist working class; for they will take care of you.

Nazi News in Three European Sectors

ONE of the most delightful events of these depressing days was the expulsion of German Nazi delegates to the International Congress of School Teachers Associations meeting in Spain early this week. They were excluded by a vote of 40 to 21 and as they filed out the remaining delegates whistled the Rogues' March.

In Austria confiscated Nazi documents have been published showing that Germany has subsidized Austrian Nazis and that the Vienna section had asked for a monthly subsidy of 10,000 marks. Armed German Nazis have been reported on the Bavarian border with the view of crossing the line if they can start a row in Austria.

Meantime the White Russians, many of them including former German Czarist Barons, have revived their holy crusade against Russia. This Baltic clique is led by Alfred Rosenberg which aims to restore these descendants "of the Teutonic knights of the sword" who were lords of rich acres in the old Russia. This crowd would link up with Hitler. They recognize the "National Socialist" as the carrier of the traditions of altar and throne for landlords, capitalists, bankers and Junkers.

THE NEW LEADER, a Socialist Party publication, 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 15, 1924, at the Post Office at New York, under act of March 3, 1879.

Next Monday Is the Day of Judgment!

THE full power of the Federal Government is directed to get all industries under codes by next Monday but meantime disillusionment is mounting. Some large chain store corporations are charged with fraud in application of codes and other concerns are under investigation. President Green of the A. F. of L. has urged state federations and city central bodies to report violations of the NRA and the company union fight is not ended. Steel chiefs walk out of a meeting as William Green appeared and some mine barons continue fight for company unionism.

Has the capitalist system reached its end in the paternal arms of Uncle Sam? That appears to be the case. We urge workers to get all that they can out of the NRA in the way of organization but to us the expectation of reemployment of any large number of the jobless by next winter is utopian. The honeymoon of the Roosevelt Administration is passing and next winter promises to be another grim battle with hunger and cold for millions of workers.

What's next? American capitalism is ripe for Socialist transformation and our job is to inspire the working class with a will to power.

The Human Casuals Cast Up by a Decaying System

WE remember a former period of Socialist agitation when soap-boxers answered anti-Socialists who charged that workers were the "scum" of society by saying that the scum rose to the top and that the ruling classes represented this phase of society. Others varied the charge by saying that workers were the "dregs," the bottom of society.

Whether scum or dregs, each is useless and the depression has transformed millions of rural and urban workers into useless human beings so far as industry is concerned. Three states, Delaware, Ohio and Louisiana are giving recognition to the human casuals cast up by the depression by attempting to make some provision for them in their wanderings. New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania are reported as considering similar plans. A census last spring showed that the number of boy and girl wanderers far exceeds the reported figures.

The vast productive power going to waste from this source is a huge indictment of capitalism. The Socialist historian of a future generation will paint this hideous thing for what it is.

Extra! Dada vs. NRA In a Mortal Combat

THE radio, newsreel, platform orator, bus, auto and street speakers, and other heavy artillery, are being brought up to destroy Old Man Depression. From Port of Spain in Trinidad comes a story of another bizarre attempt to restore industry and agriculture to life.

A mysterious sect of white-robed women marched at midnight in a heavy rain to the beach, carrying dishes of choice food and chanting "Go bury your sorrows" as they cast the food into the sea. The leader of the band was recognized as a Mrs. Sealey, known as "The Rev. Dada," a faith healer.

We will pit Dada against NRA to start the wheels of industry going and to ward off the dreadful spectre of Socialism that now haunts our ruling classes.

Strikes Continue and a Judge Accepts "Necessity"

THE strike moratorium does not materialize, jobs lag behind production gains, and Prof. Ogburn has resigned from the Consumers Advisory Board of NRA. He complains that no adequate indexes of prices and purchasing power have been developed and that NRA fosters capitalist industrial coalitions. A

State

By Fred Henderson

Return of Henderson to House Important, Says Correspondent

London.

BY the time this letter becomes public the most important Parliamentary bye-election—from the point of view of its bearing upon the present position and prospects of the Labor Party in Great Britain—which has been contested here since the last General Election, will be on the point of decision. The leader of the party against the MacDonald betrayal at the General Election was Arthur Henderson, who has been out of Parliament since then; and has been devoting most of his energies to the international duties attaching to his chairmanship of the Disarmament Conference.

For the bye-election now pending he has been adopted as our candidate; and his return to an active part in our fighting force in Parliament would be an important addition to our strength in any case. In the circumstances of the movement, however, a deeper significance than the merely personal one attaches to it.

Of his success in the election there is no shadow of doubt at all. The constituency—the Clay Cross division of Derbyshire—is our seat all the time. Even at the last General Election, when MacDonald's treachery to the movement swept many even of our supposed impregnable strongholds into the temporary possession of capitalist representatives, we held this constituency by the substantial majority of 9552, polling 21,163 against the capitalist vote of 11,611; and this majority will now to a certainty be increased. I will ask you to look out for the measure of that increase. It will be of the utmost significance in denoting the scale of our present recovery throughout the country; and will be a key-indication as to the consolidation of our position in quite a hundred comparable constituencies in which supposedly safe seats were lost to us last time.

Uncle Arthur

But there is more to it than that. Arthur Henderson's position of leadership in the party, not only nationally but internationally throughout Europe, gives our opponents what they believe to be a fine opportunity of fomenting dissension amongst us; and they are concentrating all the power of their press and the oratory of their platforms on that aspect of the contest. The line they are taking is that in coming back again to Parliament Arthur is heading a movement of dissatisfaction within the party against the way in which the present Labor group in Parliament is handling its job, and particularly against Lansbury and Stafford Cripps in regard to certain vital matters of policy for the future.

He is coming back, say our opponents, not to be one of us in the Parliamentary arena; but to fight Lansbury and Cripps within the party; and we are now having an orgy in the capitalist press of suggestion to the rank-and-file of our party that this bye-election is the beginning of a factional fight in our own ranks.

You will probably have had the

All Talk of Rivalry With Lansbury Deliberately Injected to Split Workers — Party Headed Straight for Socialism.

echoes of that suggestion repeated in your own capitalist press references to this election. *Take it from me that it is the most complete balderdash and nonsense.* There is not a trace of any such rivalry or dissension in our fighting policy. The two vital matters of policy in regard to which these suggestions of dissension are being made are these:—

Firstly, what has happened within the party since the last General Election has not been merely a consolidation of its organization. It has been a re-orientation of its thought and policy, based on a recognition of the vital error into which MacDonald's leadership led us during the years of his headship of a Labor Government. Under his fatal influence, the Parliamentary Labor Party, with its own Government in office, conceived it to be its duty, not to press on with its definite Socialist purposes, but merely to hold on to office and apply itself to such minor little magnificent attempts at reforming the capitalist system as its opponents would permit and sanction; neither doing nor attempting to do anything of a definite constructive Socialist character.

Fading Inspiration

Only so, it imagined, could it retain office at all: with the result that all inspiration was rotted out of it. Its real purposes faded out of the public mind; and the rank-and-file, who had built up the party in that inspiration of great things, became disillusioned and lost heart and zeal. And the debacle of the last General Election was not the result of any real turning away of working class thought from belief in those greater purposes; but of disgust at the sheer futility of a policy of mere office-holding without an attempt to advance the purposes for which we had appealed to have office entrusted to us.

In the re-orientation of the party's thought and policy since the General Election that sort of futility has been wiped out pretty completely from our planning for any future use of power. Purged as it happily is of the influences which were mainly responsible for imposing those futilities upon it, the party has now come to see very clearly that any repetition of such mere office-holding as that of MacDonald's Labor Government would be the final wreckage of our influence on working class thought. *We shall never again ask for power, or attempt to use it if it is entrusted to us, for any purpose less than the direct transition to a Socialist order of things.*

And our recovery in the country is due to the fact that the rank-and-file have regained their confidence in the sincerity of the party leaders on this fundamental issue. It has not been a sudden rebirth of confidence; but a confidence which has steadily developed during these two years as the party and its present leaders, in conference, in Parliament and in the framing of policies for the future, have pulled the whole thing round to this new outlook. To Lansbury and Cripps in their handling of things inside Parliament, we owe a great deal of this recovery.

An Absurd Suggestion

To suggest, as our opponents are now suggesting, that Arthur Henderson's return to Parliament is intended to put a check on this: that the pace has become too fast, and that Arthur and the influences behind him are setting themselves to the task of moderating it, is nothing more than an attempt by our enemies to poison the minds of the rank-and-file with renewed distrust in the party leadership. So far from being a drag on the wheel of this advance in policy, *Arthur Henderson has been one of the most loyal and powerful of its promoters.* For while we owe much to the spirit in which the Parliamentary leaders have been doing their work in the regeneration of the party, we owe even more to the insistence of the rank-and-file throughout the branches and local organizations of the

NRA Being Used to Bar Negro Workers in South

NEGRO labor in many sections of the South is being tricked out of the benefits of the National Recovery Act, according to information received daily by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The most widespread practice is the firing of Negroes and the hiring of whites in their places because "the minimum wage is too much money for Negroes."

Memphis business men are firing Negroes on a wholesale scale, according to the Memphis branch of the N.A.A.C.P., holding that \$14 a week is more than a Negro should have. In certain sections of North Carolina, where Negroes form about 73 per cent of the workers in tobacco industries, the minimum wages are being withheld from them, the N.A.A.C.P. is advised.

In one county in Georgia, where 45 per cent of the population is colored, 300 Negroes who had been receiving 50 cents a day on public work were fired when the NRA agreement specified their minimum wage should be 30 cents an hour.

Negroes in this county are being re-employed as farm labor, which

is outside the NRA regulation, at 35 to 75 cents a day, it is reported. Nevertheless, the whites in the county expect a return of prosperity despite the lack of purchasing power among nearly half the population of the county.

In Birmingham, Ala., 2,000 retail grocers have drawn up a code which provides a minimum wage of \$6 a week for "Negro porters and delivery boys." In Arkansas, white farmers are reported as sending their sons to the Civilian Conservation camps where they receive \$30 a month and hiring Negroes to do the farm work at \$10 and \$15 a month.

At Washington, industrial leaders continue to submit codes for approval which either state plainly a lower wage for Negroes or hide it under a North-and-South wage scale. At the hearing on the soft coal mining agreement a basic wage scale of \$4 a day in the South and \$5 a day in the North was proposed. John L. Lewis, mine union president, urged one scale for all.

Meanwhile no provision has been made for much needed improvement in the fortunes of domestic workers.

THE BRAY of THE WEEK



Extra! Great Democrat Is Shocked at Prospect Of Short Working Hours

John W. Davis, Democratic candidate for President in 1924 and counsel for J. P. Morgan & Co. in the banking inquiry before a Senate committee a few months ago, has returned from a rest in England and Scotland. Mr. Davis is disturbed over what workers may do with any rest hours that may come to them.

"What is your real opinion on the NRA question?" he was asked.

"I have always believed, and still do," he replied, "that no man should work less than eight hours a day."

"What are we going to do, with all these extra hours?" he added. "How are we going to employ them? Honestly, how many men do you know who will use them for self-improvement, for reading a worth while book, or studying something they need? You know very, very few. And I know of very few."

party. That influence of the rank-and-file finds its expression in the party organization, and came to its fullest effectiveness at the great Leicester conference at which the new policy and outlook was so definitely made clear.

And Arthur Henderson, as secretary of the party and its chief executive officer, was the outstanding influence at that conference; and the new policy has no more loyal or devoted advocate. The whole suggestion that, in supplanting Lansbury and restraining the present tendency of the party towards definite Socialist objectives, is a mere invention of the capitalist press, scared stiff at our growing strength and at its wits' end to devise lies about purely imaginary inner disunity in the counsels of the party by way of making the rank-and-file suspicious again. It will not come off: watch for the Clay Cross result, and see.

Policy and Method

And the second point on which these suggestions of dissension are being made is with regard, not to our declared Socialist policy in the event of our being returned to power, but to the methods by which we propose to carry on our work as a Socialist Government. On the strength of certain discussions now going on within the party it is suggested to the electorate that if we are returned, we shall immediately dispense with Parliamentary and democratic methods and establish the methods of dictatorship. I have already warned you about this; our opponents have been harping on that string for some time past; and this lie, linked on to the prejudice which Fascism has given to any mention of dictatorship, is playing quite a big part in the Clay Cross contest.

There is nothing of any substance in it. The discussions now going on within the party, on which our opponents are placing nothing even remotely concerned with dictatorship. The fact is,

SOLOMON STARTS TOUR OF PARTY BRANCHES

Charles Solomon, New York Socialist mayoralty candidate, began this week a tour of the Socialist party branches that will bring him face to face with every one of the 76 subdivisions of the party before Primary day. His first meeting was Monday night at the Midwood Branch in Brooklyn, at which he was enthusiastically greeted by a large audience, and at which plans for the campaign were discussed.

Solomon presided at a meeting of the city campaign committee Monday afternoon in the party office, at which plans were made for the most energetic city campaign in many years. The campaign committee will be enlarged to include members from every part of the city and from the labor movement, the various Socialist newspapers and other affiliated sections of the movement.

Frank Crosswaith, candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen, was likewise present and predicted a large vote for the entire party ticket in the Negro sections.

AND IN ICELAND

Even in Iceland, oldest of the world's democracies, there is a Socialist movement. In the recent elections there were 6,865 Socialist votes for the Althing, 1,000-year-old Parliament, 2,674 Communists, 8,897 Liberals and 17,153 Conservatives.

THE Labor Day edition of The New Leader will be an ideal one to sell on Labor's national holiday. Write The New Leader, 7 E. 15th St., New York City, for special rates.

that our old Parliamentary machine in much of its procedure is a deliberate obstruction to any carrying out of democratic mandates.

Undemocratic Procedure

Unless its procedure is very seriously revised it is easily positive, when a Government is returned democratically to office with a Parliamentary majority, to hold it up and delay its effective execution of its mandate for years. There is the House of Lords; and in the House of Commons the procedure is such as to require the best part of a year to get any definite piece of new legislation thought. What we have been discussing within the party is how we can best overcome these obstructions to prompt and decisive action. No question whatever has arisen of overriding the will of Parliament by dictatorship methods, but of making the will of Parliament more promptly effective than the present obstructive procedure permits it to be.

A Socialist Government, putting definite constructive Socialist work in hand, would be for months on end at the mercy of all sorts of wrecking action taken by vested interests outside—in finance in particular—while its measures were passing slowly through the dilatory Parliamentary procedure necessary to sanction Government action. We must have at our disposal powers for dealing with such wrecking action as promptly as the banking interests, for example, would be able to put the wrecking action itself into operation during the interval between the announcement of our measures and their final Parliamentary sanction.

On this issue also facts and the commonsense of the nation will expose the absurdity of the "dictatorship" lie of which our opponents are now making such extensive press and platform use; and on this also I ask you to watch for the Clay Cross result and see.

60,000 Garment Workers Strike

Dressmakers Walk Out in New York

THE walkout of the dressmakers from the shops in the dress district, which began at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning and continued until a late hour in the afternoon, proved to be one of the greatest on record in the annals of the women's garment trades in New York City.

The fourteen halls to which the streams of strikers were directed from the shops, proved inadequate to hold them all, and for hours thousands of them were compelled to crowd the sidewalks before they could gain admittance to the assembly rooms to be registered by the clerical staffs of strike committees.

Julius Hochman, general manager of the Dress Joint Board, leader of the strike, estimated towards the close of the day that the entire dress industry was paralyzed by the walkout. He said that no less than 2,100 shops in the metropolitan area joined the strike, involving about 50,000 workers in New York proper. In addition all the dress shops in the Connecticut and New Jersey towns, within 75 miles from New York, which harbor stores of dress shops producing cheap merchandise for New York jobbers, stopped from work. Even in cities where no union organization exists, such as Plainfield and Tom River, N. J., the women dress workers joined the strike.

To accommodate the strikers that could not be housed in the 14 halls, the strike committee announced this evening several more halls were hired, including the big 71st Regiment Armory at Park Avenue at 34th Street, to which 12,000 strikers will be shifted Wednesday.

Despite the magnitude of the strike, no disorders, except for a few minor clashes, were reported to Union headquarters.

Dubinsky Speaks

In an address to the shop chairman, President David Dubinsky of the I.L.G.W.U., said:

"At the eleventh hour, the employers in the dress industry, facing the inevitability of a strike, are proclaiming that they are ready to take up a blanket code. We shall not permit them to hide their sweatshops behind the Blue Eagle and to make a travesty of the entire recovery movement.

"This strike is, in fact, a strike for an honest and genuine enforcement of the Recovery Act."

More than 2,000 workers in a variety of novelty trades, including zipper sets, leggings, snow suits, infants' wear and other lines, walked out in response to a strike call issued by their Local, and 91. The strike involved eighteen shops, according to Harry Greenberg, manager of the local.

Painters Will Strike

Twelve thousand painters and decorators in Greater New York will walk out Monday in a stoppage for mobilization purposes, in accordance with a decision made by the New York District Council No. 9, acting in conjunction with the Brooklyn and Queens district councils of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers.

The stoppage is only one of a number of recommendations pertaining to the intensive membership drive being carried on by the painters that were unanimously endorsed by the general mass meeting of 4,000 painters belonging to the union held at Mecca Temple.

For the first time in 25 years, united action has been arranged for between the three district coun-

cils in Manhattan, Brooklyn and Queens. In the past the borough councils have had separate agreements with employers, but the forthcoming wage scale and hours agreement will be a unified one in Greater New York.

Bronze Workers Reorganize

In spite of the drizzling rain on Tuesday evening, August 8th, over 600 iron and bronze workers attended the mass meeting called by the Architectural Iron, Bronze and Structural Workers' Union at the Rand School building.

Socialists Lead in Organizing Lima

LIMA, O.—Lima labor unions have reorganized a Central Labor body after years of absence of such a body. The lead in this action was taken by Lima Socialists headed by John H. Keller, party organizer. Twenty out of the thirty local unions in Lima were represented by official delegates at the first meeting, including the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers as well as the A. F. of L. locals.

This local labor rebirth took place following a strike at the Marvel Maid in which the Socialists took a hand, there being no

central body to whom these previously unorganized workers could appeal for information and aid. Rubber, cigar and quarry workers had already been contacted by local Socialists for organization before the Central Union was organized. Syd Devine, Industrial Organizer for the Young People's Socialist League, has been taking an active part in all this work in addition to handling the I.L.G.W.U. organization work for which he was sent from Chicago.

Chicago's Unemployed Picket

CHICAGO.—In one of the most encouraging displays of solidarity that this city's labor movement has witnessed, members of the Chicago Workers' Committees on Unemployment have moved on to the picket lines of the International Ladies' Garment Workers at struck shops at Lipson Brothers and other plants.

The unemployed carried their own banners announcing that the Unemployed Workers Committees "Will Not Scab."

Organizing Campaign in Cleveland

CLEVELAND.—The International Ladies' Garment Workers, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the Bakers' Union and the Metal Trades Council are putting on active organizing campaigns in Cleveland. The workers are being contacted by union organizers and members of the Young People's Socialist League and the Socialist party, and strong organizations have been formed in many shops.

The Metal Trades Council has made notable progress in organizing the notorious open shops of Fisher Body, Apex Electric, White

Thomas Applauds Pres. Green's Stand

AN expected discussion of the prospective steel code was broken up in Washington on Tuesday because representatives of powerful steel corporations left the conference when William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, appeared in his capacity of labor advisor of the Recovery Administration.

The incident has brought to a head a controversy between genuine organizations of workers and the corporation frauds known as "company unions."

The United States Steel Corporation led the revolt of the feudal chiefs. It is this corporate power that leads the fight for serfdom in American industries. The issue has reached the stage of a showdown as labor chiefs on the scene at Washington recognize the danger of any compromise on this basic issue.

President Green declared that the steel oligarchs had challenged the government, and added: "It is presumed that private industry will cooperate. In this case the government apparently surrenders."

It is reported that Administrator Johnson has had warnings that the steel masters would attempt to upset the NRA program, while Socialists and labor unionists have been in an expectant mood since the Iron and Steel Institute with-

drew its company union reservations a few weeks ago.

By Wednesday feeling became tense on this issue, and Norman Thomas voiced the opinions of Socialists when he sent the following ringing telegram to President Green of the A. F. of L.:

Your stand at steel hearing admirably raises issue absolutely vital to success of NRA as other than instrument of serfdom under company union. Government has not only right but duty to recognize outstanding labor men as advisors in cases where labor is not organized. Anything else makes government an ally of open shop employer and a stabilizer of capitalist exploitation. NRA presents both opportunities and danger. Failure to acknowledge your position in steel hearing means that danger has conquered hope. Genuine friends of labor and progress, whatever their political affiliations, will wish you success in this fight.

This struggle will prove as vital to the workers as the former fight made before the Civil War to emancipate labor organizations from the old conspiracy common law doctrines. In its issue of July 22nd The New Leader devoted its entire first page to a warning of what is now happening and the tremendous issue that it involves.

Motors and Eaton Manufacturing Co.

Upholsterers Strike

Proposals advanced by employers as a means of ending the strike of 4,000 upholstery workers have been rejected by the New York local of the International Upholsterers' Union.

About 1,700 members of the union voted this action at a meeting in the Irving Plaza Hall that had been arranged by NRA officials here so that Colonel Nathaniel Phillips of the New York NRA movement could hear the workers' views.

Office Workers Protest Against Refusal of NRA to Grant Them a Hearing

Ernest Bohm, President of the Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Accountants Union 12646, sent a sharp letter of protest to Hugh S. Johnson against the treatment accorded to him and to the president of the Washington office workers' union by Deputy Administrators, who refused to permit them to speak at code hearings.

He pointed out that "the code submitted by the employers in the Hosiery industry contained a paragraph which set maximum hours

and minimum salaries for office workers in the industry." He asked that an early hearing upon the code submitted by the union be granted, or else that the union should be permitted to present substitute labor provisions, as suggested by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins.

Cleaners and Dyers

The strike of 40 men and women, members of the Cleaners & Dyers Local, 18,232, is now in its sixth week. The workers are former employees of the Kent Stores, Inc., a concern that has a chain of cleaning and dyeing stores in Brooklyn and Long Island. Points involved in the strike include the matter of wages, hours and improved conditions.

Marxist Society Meets Sunday

The American Marxist Society will hold an all-day discussion on Sunday, August 20, beginning at 10 a. m., in Tibbets Brook Park. Those who attend will meet at Woodlawn Station. The topics will be NRA and the International Socialist Congress.

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Joe's Enthusiasm for Social Peace Oozes Out When Bill Recalls War-Time History

By Autolytus

"AS a good gesture it might be well to agree to no strikes till this NRA program gets going well," said Joe as he met Bill in the union hall. "It won't hurt to restrain ourselves in the meantime."

"I'm hot for restraint, Joe," said Bill, "but restraint of another kind."

"What do you mean?" asked Joe.

"I want to restrain you and other workers from signing a treaty of social peace with the bosses," Bill replied. "I'm fed up on such arrangements."

"What do you want to do? Go in for a lot of strikes?" asked Joe.

"No, I'm not for strikes just for the sake of striking," Bill replied, "but I don't believe in tying our hands at any time. Workers always get the worst of such bargains."

"But don't you want industrial recovery?" asked Joe.

"I want working class recovery first of all, recovery of its fighting spirit, and as it is coming back in many industries you come along with a bottle of chloroform that would deaden it," said Bill. "I'm a Socialist as well as a unionist and I cannot forget some history."

"What's in your noodle now?" asked Joe.

One Treaty of Social Peace

"OH, just a little World War in which many workers gave their bones to fertilize the fortunes of big capitalists and bankers, a war in which union men unwittingly agreed to a treaty of social peace and after the war was over they came out of the little end of the horn. Do you remember what the Socialist Party did regarding this issue?"

"I was a youngster then," said Joe; "I know that the Socialists here adopted an anti-war program and they got it in the neck. Did they say anything about social peace, too?"

"They did," Bill replied. "We got it in the neck, as you put it, by being attacked by the reactionaries, but did the workers ward off any blows by signing a treaty of social peace during the World War?"

"Wages went up, didn't they?" Joe inquired with exultation.

"They did for a time, but when the big row was over the bosses went down the line in the biggest fight against the unions that we ever faced and company unionism grew rapidly. The bosses conceded us a stick of candy while they accumulated carloads of sweets and then they wrested much of the candy from us."

"Well, what did you guys do about it?" asked Joe.

The Socialist Program of 1917

"WE opposed the war and also social peace and warned what would be the results for the workers," said Bill. "In our anti-war program we said, and I am quoting, 'the Socialist Party emphatically rejects the proposal that in time of war the workers should suspend their struggle for better conditions.'"

"Why the Communists are saying that your position was the reverse of this regarding the war and social peace," said Joe with surprise.

"Follow this rule regarding those birds," said Bill. "If they say something nasty about Socialists just reverse the meaning and you'll have the truth. We not only urged the workers to continue the struggle for better conditions but we recommended, and I'm quoting again, 'Extension of the campaign of education among the workers to organize them into strong, class-conscious, and closely unified political and industrial organizations.' Now in the perspective of what followed the end of the World War were we Socialists justified or not?"

Joe stared at Bill for a moment, hesitated as though he intended to speak, and Bill continued.

No Running Away

"WE'RE not involved in a war now but this depression has brought measureless misery to tens of millions of workers and yet you talk to me of restraint, that the workers should abandon their freedom of action by not striking no matter what injustices and extortions they may face at the hands of the exploiting classes. That isn't the way to build an army of liberation. That's the road to another serfdom, not to a stronger unionism or to a Socialist Commonwealth. Let's do what we can to restrain the greed of the enemy, not to restrain our will to power."

Bill paused and Joe continued to stare as though overwhelmed and Bill continued.

"There was another statement in that Socialist anti-war manifesto. The Socialists pledged themselves to protect the masses 'from the pressing danger of starvation which the war in Europe has brought upon them.' This danger now threatens as a result of the depression. Are you going to combat it by restraint or by a willingness to assert our interests in strikes if necessary?"

"If you keep that up you'll have to restrain me from taking the war path," said Joe. "If we get anything out of NRA we'll need our freedom to act to protest and even to strike if necessary."

"Attaboy," said Bill. "When we think of NRA let's interpret it as No Running Away from the Struggle." The chairman rapped for order and the union proceeded to consider a NRA code for the industry.

By Gertrude Weil Klein

While the Blue Eagle Screams, Just Think of These Things

They've Already Made a Man Kiss the NRA Flag—And Here Are "Outside Agitators" Already—Is This a Recovery or a War?

THEY'RE putting it up to the women again. We're to buy only where we see the NRA sign, and brigades are being formed in real military fashion to snoop around and see that we all do our duty by the Blue Eagle. There's almost a war-time spirit in the air and any day now we can expect to see Sister Susie knitting neckties for the Narrs. (In German a Narr is a fool.)

Yes, there's a heap of business going on under that blanket, and I

won't be surprised if some of it is dirty business. In fact I'm prepared not to be surprised at anything any more. And yet the innocent unconcern with which the boycott laws are being sunk leaves me gasping. Especially when you consider that labor unions aren't say in so many words: "Don't patronize Rogers Peet. They are unfair to labor" (for instance). They are liable to criminal action if they do.



J. W. Klein

And the prospect of being policed when I go out to spend my hard-earned pennies opens up perfectly terrifying vistas of administrative control and inevitable abuses. Out in St. Louis the owner of a quick lunch room was beaten and forced to kiss the blue eagle because he was still selling breakfast for a nickel and dinner for fifteen or twenty cents.

And all the labor leaders sitting on the advisory boards with the labor-hating sons-of-capitalism. And aren't they (the labor leaders) going to have the pants traded off them? Not that labor hasn't some of the most astute and hard-headed men on its side. It has. A labor leader in this country has to be something of a tight-rope walker and something of a magician and very much a diplomat. He has had to sell the idea of collective action to a people already sold on rugged individualism. He has had to use revolutionary weapons and remain respectable at the same time. He has had to rely on the help of the radical elements and ward off the radical taint. Even old Sam Gompers started out as a Socialist.

Here we have the miners going back to work with nary a word in the agreement with the Frick Co. about a union. And union men are being fired right and left. And the steel men refuse to sit in on a conference with William Green, though Green was appointed to sit on the conference. And Green is the one who leaves.

And up in Newburgh where the Amalgamated is making a stiff fight to organize some 900 clothing workers, the commander of the NRA, a Major McKay, addressed a meeting of the workers called by the firm and warned them not to listen to "outside agitators" but to be loyal to their employers. He emphasized to the people that he spoke as an official of the NRA. Louis Waldman acting for the Amalgamated sent a telegram to Washington demanding the recall of Major McKay. He was informed that General Johnson does not interfere in local "squabbles." Likewise in the Green controversy, General Johnson said that was Miss Perkins' "party." Ain't we got fun?

Out in Mississippi a nice, Nordic organizer for the Amalgamated by the name of Carlson was badly beaten up by the sheriff and finally

run out of the town. Can you blame me for being somewhat crabby about the whole New Deal?

Funny thing in that Newburgh drive. The Socialist Labor Party for the first time in years held a street meeting and told the employees of the clothing factory which the Amalgamated is trying to unionize that strikes are futile, that the Amalgamated was a fake and that the only thing that will help the workers is the abolition of the capitalist system. And I didn't even know there was a Socialist Labor Party any more.

By Edward Levinson

Who Are the Betrayers of Startling Revelations

The New Leader receives occasional letters from readers who wonder why Communists and Socialists do not act together. The following article tells the story of the latest attempt to cooperate. For ten years this has been the Socialist experience with Communists. The incidents cited differ little from previous attempts at united fronts. They show that it is time wasted to confer with Communists.—Editor.

THE "united front" of the Socialist and Communist parties in the projected "United States Congress Against War" has come to an end. This was the first effort to establish unity on a national scale. Its failure is a setback to the class-conscious section of the American working class as well as to the cause of peace which requires such desperate efforts at this state of world affairs. The facts of the disruption of the united front should be broadcast among all sincere members of the labor movement so that responsibility may rest where it belongs—in the inner circle of the Communist Party. Only if the facts are known will the wreckers of the united front receive their just deserts; and only by facing the bitter experience of past failures can a real and lasting united front be possible in the years ahead.

Withdrawal

The reasons for Socialist withdrawal from the Congress are fully set forth in the statement "To the Workers of the United States and All Opponents of War." Copies may be obtained from the National Office of the Socialist Party or any local office of the party. Here we can only summarize it briefly. The Socialist Party entered the united front although its central vehicle—the American Committee for Struggle Against War—was Communist in inspiration, direction and control. Nevertheless, the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party considered the necessity for struggle against war so imperative that it voted to attempt cooperation.

WHAT is this tune, that you should listen to
And knit your youthful brow, with lips
So recently singing madrigals
Now crying murder?
You shall see mankind shudder, and nature
Doomed to black sterility!
You shall witness stark disaster,
The crumbling of the ages, the
depravation
Of man by man.
Will you have all this for but
the sweetness
Of fratricide?
Then you, too, shall have
The blood of those you slay
Darkening the fallen stones of
the house your father builded!

WAR to end war!

Unholy paradox, unmitigated calumny!
What will the lasses do when
they find their lovers
Seared by infernal liquid fire, faces
Once aglow with youth now seamed
And wrinkled in masks of hideous senility?



Two conditions were laid down: 1) That the Congress shall be devoted primarily to a fight against international war and not to an attack on the policies of the constituent organizations; 2) That the arrangements committee and all sub-committees shall be so balanced as to guard against domination by any single group. The conditions were accepted by the entire arrangements committee. The first condition was promptly violated by the Communists; the second proved inadequate.

The Communists played a dual role. On the arrangements committee the Communist representatives, by and large, played a conciliatory role. There were few difficulties which were not ironed out. But no sooner would a meeting of the arrangements committee adjourn, than the next day would bring fulminations from the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party and from the Communist Daily Worker against the Socialist Party and its representatives on the arrangements committee.

Agreement Violated

After the first of these attacks the Socialists served notice that repetition would bring withdrawal of Socialist endorsement. The violation of the agreement was plain. Robert Minor for the Communists gave assurance that the attacks would cease. But his promise did not bind the Communist high-ups. Beginning July 23, the Daily Worker dropped any possible restraint of which it might be capable. The stupidest lies about the Socialist Party's war record were dished up. At the meeting of the arrangements committee of July 28th, the Socialists announced the end of the united front.

What followed should prove beyond a doubt that the Communists were working to disrupt the Congress in order that they might again raise their stock-in-trade cry of "Socialist betrayal." The charge of Communist bad faith could not have been better proven than in the performance of Minor following the reading of the Socialist statement. To the surprise of all, Minor proceeded to read a letter sent by Local New York of the Socialist Party to the Socialist

N.E.C. petition withdraw from letter, said M reasons for S the statement cialist repres subterfuge. In faith, the Com letter which a or common th the Socialist P So complete Communists E of honor tha nothing wrong letter and readi What a comment munists desire fo For a month or sentatives sit arou Socialists planni problems of a uni stration; and all have planted a s ist Party office; t possession stolen spondence.

Stolen Evidence

Such diligence munists displayed cialist files were results. The lett ing except that Socialist Party wa action of the N.E titution, as was consideration of th withstanding the July 22nd, more had elapsed and taken no action of revelation of the ters from the S was an easy task further false acc the Socialist Party

In these he Donald Henderson the arrangements accused the Social ing publicity and calls to its branch gates. The facts first story on the peared in The N Socialist weekly, eously was sent Socialist and lab in the imprint of the of the Socialist was factual and satisfactory to th ments committee. hand, the Commu

Generation

Can they pray to St. Francis,
Can they take these monsters to them?
Is this the noble sentiment of we who are
the favored ones?
Alas! for they who shudder at
the hawk
Slaying the sparrow, and
then
Destroy comrades in thousands,
lay waste
To the gifts of the God they
tremble before!

**YOUTH, reject this hateful
heritage!**
Scorn the base overtures of
those who live within them-
selves!
We are rearing our brother-
hood in peace, we must cry
to the killers
as their hands are red ours shall
be clasped, that there shall be no more
war!

Unity? Duplicity

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lished a first story which was so
inaccurate and unfair that Hender-
son himself, Communist or Com-
munist-apprentice as he is, was
forced to write a letter, asking for
a correction and the printing of a
more truthful story.
The stories and articles that fol-
lowed in the Daily Worker were at
all times venomously false and
could have no other effect than
to confuse and eventually disrupt
the united front. The charge that
the calls were being held up by
national headquarters of the So-
cialist Party was also based on
stool-pigeon information carried
to Henderson and the Communists.
Here also the informer did not do
his job well. My correspondence
files, as secretary of the Socialist
sub-committee on the anti-war
congress, will show a letter from
Henderson on July 20th, asking
that the Socialists purchase a
quantity of calls, a letter on the
same date from myself to the Na-
tional Headquarters transmitting
the request and adding instruc-
tions that the call go to all Social-
ist branches at an early mailing.
The calls were purchased immedi-
ately and were about to be mailed
from Chicago, when the fourth or
fifth disruptive article appeared in
the Daily Worker. On that date,
July 25th, the Socialist sub-com-
mittee wired its National Head-
quarters, asking that the calls be
held up tentatively since the sub-
committee was considering steps
which might change the situation.

Committee Moves Too Late
Minor's and Henderson's false
charges were repeated with em-
bellishments in Communist ac-
counts of the meeting of the ar-
rangements committee. But the
committee itself, after the Social-
ists had left, took steps which
proved the justice of the Social-
ist charges. The entire committee,
Communists included, voted to send
a request to the Socialist Party
to reconsider its action and once
again join the congress. The reso-
lution it adopted, was in fact a
confession of guilt, on the Commu-
nists' part, and a promise of good
behavior in the future.
The telegram asked for recon-
sideration on the "assurance that
this arrangements committee takes
(Continued on Page Twelve)

By James Oneal

The Opportunity and Duty We Face in Organizing Labor

**Socialists Have a Great Opportunity, but How About
Form of Organization?—A Query from Pennsyl-
vania and an Answer.**

ONE of the most active party members in Pennsylvania writes me of a problem facing Socialists in helping to organize work-ers in industry under NRA. Party members, both in and out of A. F. of L. unions are assisting in this work. The object of all is to organize workers as quickly as possible; but some think these workers, organized as mill and factory groups, should remain so organized while others think that they should affiliate with the trade union organizations. There is a difference of opinion within both groups as to the best course to pursue, but meantime they organize.

One group argues that it op-poses organizing the workers and then splitting them up into various craft organizations; the other argues in favor of affiliation with the recognized labor movement. Back of the differences is recognition by Socialists of the need for indus-trial unionism to cope with modern industrial development; the danger lies in a purely local application of the principle of industrial union-ism. The local central body in charge of the organization drive is directed by Socialists except for three industries where the unions are progressive and have their own organizers on the ground.

Here is a problem of building effective organizations of workers without bringing in rancor due to differing opinions as to the best course to pursue.

Industrial Unionism

First, it should be remembered that there are two or three unions of the industrial type that are affil-iated with the A. F. of L. There are also about twenty of an inter-mediate type between the old craft and the industrial form of organi-zation. Organization by plant and industry is not inconsistent with A. F. of L. methods, although most of the unions affiliated with it are of the old trade and craft type and it is the executives and members of these unions who generally fail to agree upon a program for or-ganizing industries along more modern lines.

On the other hand there is the fact that jurisdiction claims of such unions have, for the present, been waived in the campaign to organize industries of mass pro-duction like rubber, automobiles and steel. Where plants are or-ganized they are given federal charters by the A. F. of L. Four-teen such charters were issued from July 1 to July 26.

The chartering of unions direct by the A. F. of L. and taking in members by mills and factories re-gardless of occupation and skill practically concedes that workers cannot be organized in the greater industries in any other way. We have heard of one large city where Socialists have organized a large plant union in a mass production industry and kept the central labor body fully informed of what they were doing. There was no oppo-sition, as the central body staff recognized that they could not ef-fect organization there by crafts.

On the other hand there are still some lesser industries, plumbing establishments, etc., where the old type of organization may still be adapted for organization purposes

and where a union structure really fits into a given situation, whether it be the craft or intermediate type, comrades should cooperate in organizing them. Only those who are on the ground will be able to determine in each case which is the better course to pursue.

The Big Job

The big job, however, is organi-zation of the industries of mass production where modern methods have largely, and in many cases wholly, wiped out old craft and trade lines. Here organization should proceed by plants, taking all workers into the same union, because such plant and industrial organizations have more prospects of enduring than any other type. It should also be remembered that this is the course already decided upon by the A. F. of L. itself in such industries.

To be sure, wherever such plant and industrial organizations are formed they will immediately pre-sent a problem of local affiliation and cooperation, to say nothing of their future when their status in relation to the national and inter-national unions will have to be determined. Will the national and international organizations present claims to various members of these plant and industrial organization, insisting on jurisdiction claims and eventually wiping them out?

No one can give an answer to this question, but the trade union chiefs have the history of the at-tempt to organize the steel indus-try in 1919 as a warning against this course. The scramble to gather the workers under a dozen or more union jurisdictions result-ed in failure. It is doubtful wheth-er a single union obtained one new member by following this course.

Splendid Work

Socialists, progressive unionists and Yipsels are doing splendid work of organization in many cit-ies. If a large number of plant and industrial organizations are formed in the more modern indus-tries, if several hundred thousand members are thus recruited, they will have a prestige and a poten-tial future that are likely to re-strain the more conservative heads of unions who might be inclined to follow the course that wrecked the attempt to organize the steel industry in 1919. They will also have spokesmen and defenders in many cities who helped to found these organizations.

Without pretending to say the final word on this problem present-ed by the Pennsylvania comrade, the writer can only say that it is his conviction that our comrades should help in every way possible to organize workers in general by plants, especially in the mass pro-duction industries. An accom-plished fact on a large scale in many industrial centers will of it-self be a compelling argument for more modern union organization, and in the meantime the best gen-eralship should be applied to the job of promoting solidarity of opinion and action among all or-ganized workers in the transition period to a greater and more effective unionism.

The Needleworkers Are Again Fighting for a New and Brighter Day

SIXTY thousand needle workers are on strike. They have sworn to fight the sweatshops and to rebuild their great union. They are marching on the picket line. They are coming back. . . .

The tidings that the needle workers are again on the march is music to the ear of the old Socialist. So the dressmakers are fighting again! Good!

But, alas! there are some who cannot be with gallant women who today carry aloft the banner of the I.L.G.W.U., three men whose wearied bodies rest at last in Mount Carmel Cemetery but whose work will endure while the battle for justice goes on. As the strikers march forth into the streets of New York, and crowd into the meeting halls there are three men no longer with them, but for whose glorious work they would not be where they are, whom they must thank for the fact they have an organization to wage their struggle; Ben Schlesinger, Abe Baroff and Morris Sigman—three gallant and heroic soldiers of the army of labor whose life-work is the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Thirty Years Ago

THE minds of Socialists go back thirty years, forty years. to the time that the waist and dress shops were the vilest and foulest industrial sores of New York and other big cities; to the time that Socialist agitators sought to organize unions among the cloakmakers and other garment workers, and who called strike after strike, only to be thrown back for a loss after the strikes were won.

Then came 1909. Then came the most heroic labor struggle in the history of the great city. Then came the beginnings of strong and permanent organization in the needle trades. Then came the beginnings of decency in a vilely sweated industry.

You must remember several facts. One of them is the frequent changes in women's clothing and the fact that in 1909 millions of women wore shirtwaists and skirts. Another is that while men working on the heavier material utilized in women's skirts, coats and suits had permanent jobs, the girls who worked on the flimsier material of shirtwaists and light dresses did not consider their places in the labor market permanent. They hoped to get married and change their jobs to homemakers and mothers—and most of them did.

And so sweatshops and indecent exploitation flourished for years, and the girls were subjected to the hazards of disease in evil tenement shops, as well as grave moral hazards. They had no recourse. They were helpless.

The time to strike came at last. Under the inspiration of our Socialists 30,000 of them signed up in a union. They were ready to fight. They were young, they were idealistic, they were gallant, and they were beautiful.

The Oath of the 30,000

ON November 22, 1909, the waistmakers met in Cooper Union—as many of them as could crowd in. What a list of speakers for the launching of that battle! Samuel Gompers, Max Pine, Meyer London, all gone to rest; and Jacob Panken, Frank Morrison, Mary Dreier, and B. Weinstein. The chairman was that great Socialist teacher, scholar and orator, the unforgettable Benjamin Feigenbaum, who left us so sadly only last year after ten years of agonized illness.

With tears in his eyes the chairman repeated a solemn oath of the old Jewish fighters: "If I turn traitor to the cause I now pledge may this hand wither from the arm I raise," and every girl raised her hand, and the few men among them, and not one was false to that oath!

What a battle that was! The whole Socialist movement threw itself into the struggle. The Jewish Daily Forward and the New York Call published special editions that the thinly-clad girls sold on the wind-wept streets of the city. College girls joined the ranks, Inez Milholland and Carola Woerischoffer among them. Tammany judges and police were particularly brutal. Finally wealthy suffrage leaders took an interest in the battle of 30,000 girls against sweat-shop slavery, and the Capitalist press at last noticed the strike. The bosses yielded. The battle was won!

But it was only the beginning. Out of that strike came collective bargaining in that industry for the first time. The union gained a foothold and a standing. Then a few months later came the Cloakmakers' strike, led by Meyer London. Then came the strikes in the men's garment industry. Then came the great growth of the Amalgamated and of the I.L.G.W.U. And since then . . .

The Years Pass

THERE have been heartbreaks and setbacks. There have been dissensions due to Communist disruption. There has been great unemployment due to radical changes in women's clothing. But through it all Ben Schlesinger, Abe Baroff and Morris Sigman kept the banner aloft, the oaths they swore that gusty November day nearly a quarter of a cen-tury ago kept untarnished.

Now comes a new day. Now comes new activity. Now comes a great new strike. Different times; different styles in women's clothing; different groupings of the union units. Different workers, a different spirit.

But it is the same old cause, the same glorious battle, the same shining ideal. And it will again be victory for the men and women who go out to wage war upon sweatshops and exploitation and to lay the foundations for the New Day of Socialism!

Out at Mount Carmel the old heroes of Socialism and labor lie at rest. Out on Fifth avenue and the other streets of the garment sections the strikers march. And like their sisters—yes, and their mothers!—of 1909 they will keep the sacred oath administered to them in that gallant day so long ago

WEVD NEW LEADER SPEAKER

Miss Goldine Hillson of The New Leader will be the speaker of The New Leader period of Station WEVD on Friday, Aug. 25th, from 4:30 to 4:45 p. m.

Wm. M. Feigenbaum speaks on Friday, August 18, at the same time.

New York Congress Builds for Future

ALBANY.—Close to 200 delegates from all parts of New York State came to this city last Sunday at the call of Louis Waldman, named state convenor of the Continental Congress of Workers and Farmers at its national conference in Washington. They arrived Sunday morning, sweltered through two close-packed, meaty sessions at Odd Fellows' Hall with an hour out for lunch; listened to speeches remarkable for their brevity and pointedness, adopted a declaration of principles and resolutions, elected a Committee of Action, and went their separate ways through a heavy rainstorm, dog-tired but happy.

The tale of the one-day conference could be spun out at length. Workers and farmers—not as many of the latter as had been hoped for, but New York State is singularly lacking in genuine rank-and-file farmers' organizations—met and discussed their common problems, saw a common road ahead, set their feet upon it. Socialists and non-Socialists agreed on a set of principles. Talk of NIRA filled the air for some time, but there was no difference of opinion about it—everybody knew it offered labor a better chance than labor has had for some time to organize, but everybody also saw the dangers ahead for a somnolent or a credulous, a weak, a timid or a mercenary labor movement.

"Build a Workers' and Farmers' Movement on the Economic Field; Build a Workers' and Farmers' Movement on the Political Field; Link 'Em Up—and Fight Like Anything for a New Social Order" . . . That's what the message of the sober but determined convention can be boiled down to.

Norman Thomas addressed the State Congress on "Labor and NIRA," making a special plea for democratic and militant unionism. David J. Saposs, of Brookwood Labor College, and Joseph Baskin, general secretary of the Workmen's Circle, also spoke under the same heading.

In the morning session Howard Y. Williams of the League for Independent Political Action spoke on the problem of the farmers; Tucker Smith, Brookwood head, on the home-owners' plight, and Robert Hoffman, chairman of the newly formed State Federation of Unemployed Associations, on the miserable predicament of the jobless.

Felix Cohen reported for the resolutions committee. August Claessens gave a stirring talk on the necessity for organization, especially in order "to wring concessions from those predatory birds on Capitol Hill." Louis Waldman acted as chairman. Announcement of the new national edition of The New Leader evoked enthusiastic response from the delegates.

Congresses Average Two a Week

State conventions to form divisions of the Continental Congress of Workers and Farmers are being held at the record rate of two a week in spite of the summer heat. New York and Iowa both chose August 13 for their meetings. Minnesota and Ohio paired August 5 and 6; Washington, Oregon, Montana and Idaho staged a joint conference on July 29 and 30, while July 22-24 saw state organizations established in California, Utah and Illinois.

Illinois Congress Affiliates Lawyers

CHICAGO.—In accordance with the decision of the Illinois conven-

tion of the Continental Congress, a committee of lawyers has been organized under the Congress' Executive Committee to render legal assistance to workers' organizations under the NRA. Under the leadership of Attorneys Jacobs and McCulloch of Chicago, nearly a score of lawyers have been enlisted in a group which will be known as the Illinois Congress Legal Board and affiliated with the Congress as an organization.

The group will interest itself not only in appearing in court in defense actions but in resisting or securing injunctions for unions, drawing up agreements, instituting writ proceedings, etc. One project already started is a library on labor case work and especially material bearing on NRA. Inquiries on the Illinois Congress Legal Board should be addressed to Chairman Lerner of the Illinois Congress at 426 Surf Street, Suite 711, Chicago.

False Story of "Law Against Strikes"

MONTEAGLE, Tenn. — "Bug wood" cutters working for subcontractors of the Tennessee Products Company have gone on strike against a 75 cents a day wage for a 12-hour day and organized the Cumberland Mountain Workers' League. In the course of dealings with Marion Sanders, subcontractor, exploiting the section back in the mountains five miles from Monteagle, the workers were told that they would be in jail if they continued their strike, as now "it's against the law to strike." This same falsehood is being used in other backwoods sections is the belief of Congress people here, and wide publicity should be given to the fact in order to stamp out this lie.

AUGUST CLAESSENS AT CAMP TAMIMENT

AS the Camp Tamiment season proceeds its success is constantly growing, the crowds are becoming bigger and better, and good times give way only to better times. Old friends who come back are delighted with the charm and comfort added by the improvements in the grounds and equipment, and they all testify that the spirit of the place is more friendly and delightful than ever. It is a place where grouches are all forgotten. Old Man Trouble just never found it, and Mr. Fault Finder never did check in. A recently returned guest said: "They have the most wonderful dancers up there that you ever saw, but they don't do all the dancing; the waves dance, the leaves dance, and people's eyes and hearts dance."

During the current week Algeron Lee, President of the Rand School, is delivering a series of lectures on "Wit and Humor in American Literature." Next week August Claessens, Socialist Party organizer, will be the lecturer. Comrade Claessens will discuss "Modern Social Psychology." There will be five lectures, one each evening August 21st to August 25th.

German Workers' Delegate on I.L.O. Mysteriously Missing

WHAT may yet become another Stelling case is the mystery over the disappearance of Herr Leuschner, a German member of the governing body of the International Labor Office in Geneva.

The International Federation of Trade Unions, at its meeting in Brussels, passed an urgent resolution calling upon the Director of the I.L.O. to make official ap-

Albany Salvation Army Bars Negro Delegates

New York is supposedly an enlightened state. The delegates to the state Unemployed conference at Albany August 12th learned otherwise. Reservations had been made at the Salvation Army hotel for 11 delegates. At about midnight, after the conference adjourned, the delegates went to their quarters and they learned that despite the state laws against race discrimination in hotels, the Salvation Army head refused to allow the Negro comrades to sleep there. The white delegates walked out with their belongings in protest, formed a picket line around the building and started a protest meeting.

The police came and broke it up and informed the comrades that they must move, and to make their complaints at the police station. Jack Altman and Amicus Most led the large crowd to the police station and there wanted to swear out a warrant against the Salvation Army head. The police lieutenant refused to issue one and stated that only the court, which would be in session Sunday morning, had the power. When asked by Altman as to where the delegates could sleep, the lieutenant answered, "in jail." A vote was taken amongst the delegates and they decided that they'd rather sleep at the Workmen's Circle hall which had been offered by the local comrades and where they did sleep.

The next morning Al Levy of the Bronx swore out a warrant and Al Belskin, Bronx attorney, stayed over in Albany to press the case.

Brilliant Unity Program

Elias Tartak is speaking on "Proletarian Literature and Its Value for Propaganda" at Unity House this weekend. Friday evening there is a Waiters' Revue, and Saturday the concert includes Celia Adler, Yoichi Hiraoka, xylophonist, Jerome Goldstein, concert violinist, and Jerome Andrews, male dancer. Sunday Sigmund Spaeth and the Gordon Trio consisting of flute, cello, and piano, and August Claessens will be there all next week.

HELP clinch the arguments of our speakers by selling The New Leader at all meetings.

on the following topics: 1. "Social Psychology—Its Scope, Data and Objective"; 2. "The Instinctive Basis of Behavior"; 3. "Habits and Social Environment"; 4. "The Nature of Social Behavior"; 5. "Social Psychology and Socialist Problems."

All visitors have remarked the fact that this year the lectures are drawing larger crowds than ever before. Those not accustomed to a Socialist camp are astonished to see a great crowd of people who have been swimming, boating and playing tennis during the day gather to hear a serious lecture in the evening. With a combination of philosopher and humorist like August Claessens as the speaker it is certain that next week the lectures will be an especially popular feature of camp life.

Solomon Reminds Copeland Of Racketless Milwaukee

CHARLES SOLOMON, Socialist candidate for mayor of New York, has sent a letter to Senator Royal S. Copeland, chairman of the Senatorial Committee investigating racketeering, suggesting that the committee hold a session in Milwaukee, to ascertain why that city is free from racketeers and racketeering, and suggesting that Socialist rule has something to do with that fact.

Solomon quoted President Roosevelt as having said, "There is no rule of the racketeer in Milwaukee." He suggests that "it would be interesting to learn why it is that in a typical American city of approximately 700,000 population, that is so, especially in view of the fact of the proximity of the city of Chicago, which is identified in the minds of people the world over, with racketeering and gangsters."

The quotation from Roosevelt, from an address in Milwaukee in the recent campaign, follows:

"I am told that with respect to the enforcement of the law as regards serious crimes and dangerous criminals this city has a splendid record. Its police department is admittedly in the forefront among American cities as to efficiency and honesty. The criminal courts and other agencies of law enforcement are beyond question admirable. You have learned well the lesson that we all need to learn, that property and life must be made safe, and that no country should claim to be democratic, in a true sense, unless it has made certain of those primary human possessions. There is no rule of the racketeer in Milwaukee, and for this I congratulate you."

"While I join the U. S. Attorney George Z. Medalie, and Frederic

Kernochan, presiding justice of the County of Special Sessions of New York City," Solomon concluded, "in linking racketeering with politics, I must insist there is no necessary and inevitable association between the two. The relationship is with crooked politics, involving both of the major parties, as Judge Kernochan conceded, and not with politics per se.

"This, it would seem, is abundantly borne out by the experience of Milwaukee where, as you probably know, the Socialist Party has been electing mayors by overwhelming vote of the citizens for a period of 20 years."

Italian Socialists Form N. Y. City Committee

A city committee of Italian branches of the Socialist party in New York was constituted at a recent meeting, at which a number of the branches were represented. Delegates were present from Brooklyn Downtown, Bronx, Westchester, Canarsie and Long Island.

The city committee was established to work for Socialism among the various Italian fraternal, civic, labor and political organizations in the city and vicinity.

Vanni Montana was chosen organizer, D. Saudino secretary, and others on the executive are Giralmo Valenti and Comrades Lupis, Voccaro, Aquino, Celli, Martelli and Zattoni. The new City Committee will work in close cooperation with the city organization of the party.

BOOST THE NEW LEADER

Where Your Union Meets

BONNAZ, SINGER EMBROIDERERS' UNION, Local 66, I.L.O.W.U. 7 East 15th St. Phone Algonquin 4-3657. 1958. Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday Night in the Office of the Union. Z. L. Freedman, President; Leon Hattab, Manager; Joe Goff, Secretary-Treasurer.

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

CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA, New York Joint Board. 31 West 15th St., New York, N. Y. Phone Tompkins Square 6-5400. L. Hollender, J. Catalano, Managers; Abraham Miller, Secretary-Treasurer.

CAP MAKERS UNION, Local No. 1, Tel., Orchard 4-9860.—Regular meetings every 1st and 3rd Saturday. Executive Board meets every Monday. All meetings are held at 133 Second Avenue, New York City.

FUR DRESSERS' UNION, Local 2, International Fur Workers Union. Office and headquarters, 949 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn; STAGG 2-0799. Reg. meetings, 1st and 3rd Mondays. President, Robert Glass; Vice Pres., Stephen Tobasko; Business Agent, Morris Reiss; Secretary, Samuel Mindel; Treasurer, Albert Heib.

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

THE AMALGAMATED LADIES' GARMENT CUTTERS' UNION, Local No. 10, I. L. G. W. U. Office, 109 W. 38th St.; Phone Wis. 7-8011. Executive Board meets every Thursday at the office of the Union. Maurice W. Jacobs, Pres.; Samuel Perlmutter, Mgr.-Sec.; Morris W. Jacobs, Chairman of Exec. Board; Louis Stalberg, Asst. Mgr.

THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION, 3 West 16th Street, New York City. Phone Chelsea 3-2143 David Dubinsky, President.

AMALGAMATED TYPOGRAPHERS OF AMERICA, New York Local No. 1, Offices, Amalfithone Bldg., 285 West 14th St.; Phone Wat-

kins 9-7764. Regular meetings every second and fourth Tuesday at Arlington Hall, 19 St. Mark's Place. Albert E. Castro, President; Patrick J. Hanlon, Vice-President; Frank Sekol, Fin. Secretary; 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. Goldberg, A. Mendelowitz, M. Goodman, Lucy Oppenheim; Chairman of Executive Board, Morris Rosenblatt; Secretary of Executive Board, Saul Rodos.

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 4-7081. Joint Executive Board meets every Tuesday night at 7:30. Board meets every Tuesday night at 8:00 in the office. Ed Gottesman, Secretary-Treasurer.

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

NEW YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 6, Office and headquarters, 24 West 16th St., N. Y. Meets every 3rd Sunday of every month at Stuyvesant High School, 15th St., East of 2nd Ave. Phone Tompkins Sq. 6-7470. Austin Hewson, President; Daniel McCauley, Vice-President; James J. McGrath, Secretary-Treasurer; J. J. Fahy, J. J. Bambrick, John Sullivan, Organizers.

WHITE GOODS WORKERS' UNION, Local 62 of I. L. G. W. U. 3 West 16th St., New York City. Phone, Chelsea 3-5756-5757. A. Snyder, Manager. S. SHORE, Executive Supervisor.

Socialist Party Progress

New Italian Socialist Leaflet

Chicago.—A new 4-page leaflet in Italian has just been issued by the Italian Socialist Federation entitled "Why We Are Socialists, and Why You Should Be a Socialist." Address the Federation headquarters, 1011 Blue Island Ave., Chicago.

Yipsel Protest

Chicago.—The Young People's Socialist League has registered a protest against the use for war purposes of moneys appropriated for public works relief. Their letter, addressed to the Secretary of the Interior, reads in part: "We

are strongly opposed to building up a war machine and believe that competition in armaments among nations is an important cause of wars. We urge the Administration Committee in charge of the construction program to use its funds for real improvements, such as public roads and buildings, and to aid a slum clearance program."

California

San Joaquin Valley.—Regular meeting of Socialist Federation of San Joaquin Valley, Labor Day, Sept. 4, in the form of a picnic at Mooney Grove, midway between

Visalia and Tulare. Speakers will include Gordon McWhirters of Berkeley, on tour of the valley, and Raymond Henderson of Bakersfield.

Wisconsin

Milwaukee.—The county central committee elected former Assemblyman Herman O. Kent secretary to fill the unexpired term of Leo Krzycki, who resigned to do organization work for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers in the East. Kent has been a member of the Socialist Party since 1907 and has been active during all these years, having served continuously for 15 years as a member of the party executive board, and for 14 years as a member of the legislature and the Milwaukee common council. Kent likewise has been active in the labor movement, having been a member of the Milwaukee Typographical Union No. 23 since 1906.

Wittenberg.—The Wittenberg Socialists hold their annual picnic Sunday at Kersten's Park. State Secretary Al Benson and Senator Walter Polakowski will be the main speakers.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh.—At a general membership meeting a full City and County Ticket was nominated. Mayor—Dr. Wm. J. Van Essen; City Council—Julius Weisberg, John Bookjans, David Rinne, Reinold Werner and James Devlin; Poor Commissioner—Mildred Adler; County Surveyor—Edw. S. McClintock; Sheriff—Henry Rath; Coroner—Arthur Perrin.

The yearly Socialist picnic will be held Sunday, August 27, at Summer Hill Grove.

Philadelphia.—The Y.P.S.L. is holding a conference on the National Industrial Recovery Act at 2131 Cottage Lane, Olney, Sunday afternoon, Aug. 20. Frank J. Manning, organizer of the Camden Socialist Party and president of the Camden Unemployed League, will be the principal speaker. The educational and industrial directors of the Philadelphia Y.P.S.L., Walter Storey and Morris Gutkin, will also speak. The meeting will begin promptly at 2:30.

New Jersey

Newark.—Unusual Wednesday night open-air meetings, Broad St. side, Military Park, Newark Branch One. Speakers this Wednesday night: Andrew P. Wittel, Geo. H. Goebel and William M. Feigenbaum, associate editor of The New Leader.

Paterson.—A very successful street meeting was conducted at lower Main and Bank St. last Saturday. Every Saturday hereafter a meeting will be held at the same place at 8 p. m.

Don't miss the County Picnic on Garry DeYoung's farm in Prekness Sunday, August 20.

The new address of the secretary is 1066 McBride Ave., Little Falls, N. J.

Passaic.—Saturday evening, Aug. 19, Branch One will have as guest speaker for the weekly outdoor meeting William K. Tallman of Jersey City on "The Socialist Scrutator or New Run Around."

Sunday, Aug. 20, the Passaic County annual picnic will take place on Comrade G. DeYoung's farm at Prekness. Sports, entertainment, refreshments and Socialist speakers.

New York State

S. E. C. Meeting.—At the last meeting charters were granted to new locals at Frewsburg, Chautauque County and Geneva, Ontario County.

Designation Petitions.—Locals are reminded that the last day on which designation petitions can be filed with Boards of Election is next Tuesday, August 22nd. It is important that such petitions are signed by at least 3 per cent of the enrolled Socialist voters in the respective political units represented and that there be some extra names to constitute a margin of safety. Petitions must be duly sworn to by the person circulating them.

Corning.—The ticket for Steuben County so far made up is as follows: Sheriff, Otto F. Vollgraf Sr.; Assembly, 1st District, Fred M. Hewitt. Leroy Smith is to make the run for Mayor of Corning, and William W. Arland for City Judge. Robert Cooper, D. L. Smithers and

Sebastian Root are to run for Aldermen in the 4th, 6th and 7th wards respectively.

Cedarhurst.—A. Levenstein, executive secretary of the YPSL of New York City, is scheduled to speak at an open-air meeting in Cedarhurst Friday evening under the auspices of the Cedarhurst and Vicinity Branch of Local Nassau County.

Niagara Falls.—The Socialist Party named Robert B. Day for Assembly in the second district of Niagara County. Niagara Falls nominees are: Councilman-at-large, Thomas Justice and Edward Virco. County Supervisor candidates are, 2nd ward, Albert Young; 5th, Frank Miceli; 6th, Edward V. Reilly; 9th, August Steinbrenner; 14th, Edward W. Gray. Committee on Vacancies, G. Shubert Frye, Fritz Farber and Bruno Scruferi of Niagara Falls.

Hornell.—A local was organized here by William E. Duffy, general organizer. The officers are: Organizer and Corresponding Secretary, L. A. Jackson; Recording

Secretary, Rev. Clayton Van B. Wilkin; Financial Secretary-Treasurer, Grover Wirth. Organizer Jackson was endorsed as candidate for Member of Assembly in the 2nd District of Steuben County.

Rochester.—Samuel Seidman, Socialist open-air lecturer, has been putting in the entire week here. Prior to this week Seidman had addressed eighteen meetings since starting out from New York.

Rockland County.—Annual picnic and outing at Monsey Country club, Monsey, N. Y., Sunday, Aug. 20. Swimming, tennis, baseball, etc. Free parking. 20 cents. Sam Friedman and local candidates will speak.

Next educational meeting Thursday, August 24, at J. Sauter's home, 312 N. Highland Av., Nyack.

Nassau County.—A County Convention for final designation of candidates in the coming elections Sunday, August 20, at 2 p. m., at Inwood headquarters, Lord and Bayview Aves.

Next meeting of Hempstead

Franz Soukop to Address General Membership Meeting

AT a meeting Wed., Aug. 23, at the Debs Auditorium, 7 E. 15th St., to which all Socialists in New York City and vicinity are invited, Dr. Franz Soukop, one of the great leaders in the European Socialist movement, will be guest of honor and will speak on the situation in Europe, and particularly on Germany and the problems confronting the Social Democracy. Comrade Soukop is a member of the Executive of the Labor and Socialist International as well as President of the Czechoslovak Senate. Before the formation of his own country he represented his constituency in the Austrian Parliament.

Comrade Soukop will speak in German and his address will be translated by Bela Low. Admission to this highly important meeting will be by paid-up membership card only.

W.U.L. Declares Relief Situation Grows Worse

The relief situation in New York, despite all talk of recovery, is steadily growing worse, and has already reached a state of crisis. At the last meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Unemployed Leagues, reports were brought from all over the city of evictions growing and food tickets being cut and thousands being dropped from the relief rolls.

Supervisors at the Home Relief Bureaus claim they are helpless, and that the source of the trouble lies with City Hall. It was decided by the Central body that a Committee representing each league appear before Mr. Taylor, head of relief, and that a demonstration be arranged for Sept. 8th to City Hall. The W.U.L. will also demand that the code drawn up by the N. Y. State Federation of Unemployed Organizations for presentation to the NRA be endorsed by the city. The State Unemployed Organization has decided to run these demonstrations in every city of the State where an affiliated body exists. This Saturday, Aug. 19th, at 1 p. m. the Unemployed Leagues Central Committee will meet again.

Queens Socialists to Frolic on Sunday

THE members of all Socialist Party branches in Queens County and their friends will hold their annual outing Sunday, August 20, at Ocean Breeze Baths, 13th St., near Rockaway. The financial proceeds will be devoted to the Socialist campaign in the county.

There will be bathing, sports and entertainment, and the famous Flushing Minstrel Show will be given in the evening. The sport program will begin in the afternoon.

Admission to bathing, including lockers, the sports, and minstrels is 50 cents.

PROTEST U. S. BAN ON TOM MANN

Review of the refusal to grant a visa to Tom Mann, veteran British labor leader, was urged on the Department of State by the American Civil Liberties Union in a telegram signed by Roger N. Baldwin.

"We urge favorable consideration for admission of this distinguished labor leader," the wire said, "if only for a brief period to speak at Anti-War Congress."

"To refuse Tom Mann the right to enter this country on the grounds that fourteen years ago he was interested in the I.W.W. is absurd," Mr. Baldwin declared. "He is too important a figure in the labor movement to be treated so arbitrarily."

Socialist Police Head Joins Picket Line

PHILADELPHIA.—Led by John Banachowitz, Police Commissioner of Milwaukee, delegates attending the annual convention of the American Federation of Full-Fashioned Hosiery Workers joined the picket line at the Cambria Hosiery Mill today.

Union representatives united with 600 employees and planned to stay on the picket line until time to resume their convention. Later in the day, Emil Rieve, president of the union, said, they would return and continue their march with the hosiery workers.

Queens Jobless Scores Jamaica Hospital

The Workers' Unemployed League of Central Queens adopted a ringing resolution against the administration of the Jamaica Hospital which has refused medical treatment to persons having no funds. This is particularly brutal in its relation to jobless workers.

The resolution calls the attention of Queens voters to the need of a county hospital, stating that the Jamaica Hospital extortion is in part due to the fact that one county hospital remains closed. It denounces racketeering by private institutions.

The League meets each Friday evening at 108-12 New York Boulevard, Jamaica.

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STREET MEETINGS

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19
Herkimer and Nostrand Aves., Brooklyn—Robinson, Dr. Joffe, Murray Feldman.

MONDAY, AUGUST 21
Monroe and Broadway, Brooklyn—Robinson and S. H. Friedman.
86th St. and Broadway, Manh.—Kuhnel, Coroneel, Dorfman.
170th St. and Broadway; 179th St. and St. Nicholas Ave., Manh.—Parker, Kaye, Schuler.
170th St. and Walton Ave., Bronx—Woskow, A. Levenstein.
Tremont and Marmion Aves., Bronx—Woskow, Steinsaltz and Dearing.

Rutland Road and Rockaway Parkway, Brooklyn—Wyle, Goldstein, Cohen.

Court and Pacific Sts., Brooklyn—Glass, Cory, Weber, Young.
Siegel and Bushwick Aves., Brooklyn—Speakers to be announced.

Station Plaza, Far Rockaway, L. I.—Hodge, Travis, Levin.

122nd St. and 18th Ave., College Point, L. I.—DeWitt, Daly, Pliskin.
Woodside Ave. and 169th St., Woodside, L. I.—Weber, Gambet, Steffens.

Cross Bay Boulevard and Liberty Ave., Woodhaven, L. I.—Fischer, Francis, Koepficus.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 22
7th St. and 2nd Ave., Manh.—Speakers to be announced.

106th St. and 2nd Ave., Manh.—Moses, Youngstein.

138th St. and Lenox Ave., Manhattan—Gaspar, Lorand.

181st St. and Wadsworth Ave., Manh.—Parker, others.
Havemeyer and South 4th Sts., Brooklyn—Rogin, H. Schachner,

Features of the Week on (231 M.) WEVD (1300 Kc.)

Sun., Aug. 20—11 a. m., Forward Hour; 1:45 p. m., "The Psychologist Reads His Newspaper," Lawrence Gould; 8, Modern American Composers: Fiona McCleary, pianist; Louis Gralitzer, violinist; 8:45, Sylvia and Julian Altman, violin and piano recital.

Mon., Aug. 21—4:15 p. m., "Spotting the Movies" with Evelyn Koch; 4:35, Actors' Dinner Club, sketch.

Tues., Aug. 22—4:15 p. m., "Practical Hints on Interior Decoration," B. Russel Herts; 8:45, League for Independent Political Action, Prof. William H. Kilpatrick of Columbia University.

Wed., Aug. 23—8 p. m., Carl C. Horowitz, violinist; 8:15, The Nation Program: Henry Hazlitt, editor; 10:30, Joseph Wohlman, pianist.

Thurs., Aug. 24—8:45 p. m., Foreign Affairs Forum: Prof. Wm. B. Guthrie.

Fri., Aug. 25—4:30 p. m., Goldine Hillson, The New Leader; 8:15, Hendrik de Leeuw, "Tales of a Globe Trotter"; 10:15, Metropolitan Trio, instrumental music.

Sat., Aug. 26—8:15 p. m., The Breeskin Concert; 8:45, University of the Air: Prof. Victor Robinson.

Belsky, Feldman, Sussman.
Graham Ave. and Varet St., Brooklyn—Speakers to be announced.

Steinway and Jamaica Aves., Astoria, L. I.—Steinberger, Sayers.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23
Broome and Clinton Sts., Manh.—Nussbaum, and others.

4th and Thompson Sts., Manh.—Crosswaith, and others.

97th St. and Broadway, Manh.—Weed, Antonsen.

125th St. and 5th Ave., Manh.—Gaspar, Dorfman.

146th St. and Broadway; 159th St. and Broadway, Manh.—Parker, Kaufman.

167th St. and Gerard Ave., Bronx—Doerfler, Salzman.

Ward and Westchester Aves., Bronx—Wisotsky, Lippenholz and Collins.

4th and Dean Sts., Brooklyn—Cory, Weber, Young.

68th St. and Bay Parkway, Brooklyn—Siegel, Goldstein.

Liberty and Lefferts Aves., Richmond Hill, L. I.—Olive Oneal, Fox, Koepficus.

Main St. and Northern Boulevard, Flushing, L. I.—DeWitt, Daly, Pliskin.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 24
116th St. and Lexington Ave., Manh.—Kaye, Youngstein, Dearing.

136th St. and 7th Ave., Manh.—Gaspar, Lorand, Moses, Wilson.

Cruiger and Lydig Aves., Bronx—Wisotsky, and others.

Eastern Parkway and Kingston Ave., Brooklyn—Shapiro, Sarason, Schwartz.

Church Ave. and East 49th St., Brooklyn—Wyle, Goldstein, Shapiro, Cohen.

Eastern Parkway and Franklin Ave., Brooklyn—Frankle, Breslow, Paradise, Boulton.

Himrod St. and Knickerbocker Ave., Brooklyn—Weil, Koepficus, Miettinen.

Jamaica Ave. and 217th St., Queens Village, L. I.—Olive Oneal, Graves, Karro.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 25
72nd St. and Broadway, Manh.—Fenwick, Most.

110th St. and Broadway, Manh.—Hade, Sinclair.

100th St. and 2nd Ave., Manh.—Youngstein, and others.

125th St. and 7th Ave., Manh.—Gaspar, Lorand.

187th St. and Crescent Ave., Bronx—Woskow, Steinsaltz.

Longwood and Prospect Aves., Bronx—Wilson, Salzman.

Eastern Parkway and Utica Ave., Brooklyn—Shapiro, Wyle, Cohen, Goldstein.

68th St. and Bay Parkway, Brooklyn—Siegel, Tuvim.

Pitkin Ave. and Amboy St., Brooklyn—Lopatkin, Altman, and others.

Ditmars and 2nd Aves., Astoria, L. I.—DeWitt, Sayers.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26
Dyckman St. and Post Ave., Manh.—Parker, Koppel, Regaldi, Kaufman.

Arion Place and Bushwick Ave., Brooklyn—Weil, Siegel, Dorfman, Miettinen.

Greenpoint Ave. and 47th St., Woodside, L. I.—Friedman, Gambet, Steffens.

Front of Town Hall, Jamaica, L. I.—Koepficus, Sayers.

Richmond Ave. and Vreeland Place, Port Richmond, Staten Island—Wilson, Dearing, Antonsen.

Sacco-Vanzetti Meeting In Union Square Monday

The memory of Sacco and Vanzetti will be honored at a mass meeting in Union Square next Monday afternoon, on the sixth anniversary of their execution.

Speeches will be made in the north end of the square beginning at 5 p. m. Speakers include Carlo Tresca, anti-Fascist editor; Arturo Giovannitti; Herbert Mahler, of the Terzani Defense Committee; John Nicholas Boffel, who reported the Sacco-Vanzetti trial for the New York Call; Walter Starrett, anarchist editor; Dr. Michael Cohn and Dr. Julius Globus of Brooklyn; Samuel Wiener, I.W.W. lecturer; Louis Lawrence of the Vanguard Youth Group, and Harry D. Sizemore of the Marine Transport Workers' Union.

Money collected will go to aid the defense of Athos Terzani.

PARTY PROGRESS

(Continued from Page Nine)

Branch August 22, at 32 So. Spruce St., West Hempstead. Delegates to the State Continental Congress at Albany will report. Discussion on "Swastika Over Germany." Friday night street meetings at Little Main and Front Sts.

New York City

Volunteers Needed For Addressing.—A mailing of over 30,000 letters must go out in about two weeks. Volunteers are needed.

SOCIALIST CONFERENCE AND WEEK-END FROLIC

Four more weeks to the Socialist conference and week-end frolic at Camp Eden, Cold Spring-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., September 9 and 10. Report on the Paris conference of the Socialist and Labor International will be given by our delegation Saturday afternoon; dance and concert in the evening; special midnight supper; Sunday morning a supplementary conference; afternoon: games, contests, etc.; and Sunday evening moonlight, stars, the serenity of the most beautiful spot on the Hudson. Among those reporting will be National Secretary Clarence Senior, Jacob Panken, Paul Blanshard, Maynard Krueger, Abraham Cahan and others. Morris Hillquit, Norman Thomas, Louis Waldman and Chas. Solomon are expected to participate in the discussion. \$5 for entire week-end, including midnight supper, admission to concert, etc., plus \$1 for transportation both ways. Information from Abe Belsky, City office.

Tom Mooney Release Meetings.

—Street meetings and large rallies being held in all parts of the city between August 19 and 25. All Party speakers are instructed to confine their remarks to the Mooney case.

Organizers' Meeting.—All branch organizers should be represented personally or by representatives at special meetings every Tuesday between 6 and 7 p. m. at 7 East 15th St. Important matters relative to organization, branch problems, publicity for The New Leader, street meetings, are handed in at these meetings and action is taken. Matters pertaining to large scale literature distribution will be acted upon.

MANHATTAN

Village Branch.—Frank Crosswaith speaks every Wednesday night at 4th and Sullivan Streets. Dance on the roof of Greenwich House, 27 Barrow St., Saturday, Aug. 26, under auspices Joint West Side Committee. Proceeds to buy a loud speaker.

6th A. D. (48 Ave. C).—Enrolled voters' meeting, Monday, August 28, 8:30. Charles Solomon and August Claessens, speakers.

8th A. D. (144 Second Ave.).—Meeting Monday, August 21, 8:30. Class in Socialism every Monday night.

Washington Heights (4046 Broadway).—Executive Committee Monday, August 21, 8:30.

Upper West Side (100 West 72nd St.).—Reception to Charles Solo-

By John Nicholas Boffel

Thomas Heads Battle For Terzani Defense

SIX prominent men, including Norman Thomas, will present to District Attorney Charles S. Colden of Queens County early next week a demand by 1,200 protesting workers that Mr. Colden drop a murder indictment against Athos Terzani, young anti-Fascist accused of killing his comrade, Anthony Fierro, and proceed against "the actual killer, a member of the Fascist Khaki Shirts of America."

This action was authorized at a memorial meeting in Fierro's honor Monday night in Webster Hall. Fierro was killed while defending a friend who was being ejected from a Khaki Shirts meeting in Columbus Hall, Astoria, on July 14.

"It is amazing to me that the action against Terzani has been allowed to proceed to the point of an indictment," said Norman Thomas. "When Fierro fell dying, Terzani demonstrated his good faith by showing the police where the murder-gun was hidden. He and Michael Palumbo, both reputable young men, identified a Khaki Shirt member as the real killer. But Assistant District Attorney Joseph Loscalzo chose to accept a contradictory story by 'General' Art Smith, commander of the Khaki Shirts, and had Terzani jailed for the crime."

The delegation to District Attorney Colden will offer evidence that Art Smith boasted before 1,000 persons in the Khaki Shirts' headquarters in Philadelphia on July 23rd that members of his organization "murdered one radical and sent 19 others to a hospital at a New York meeting recently."

There was a hush for a moment at the memorial meeting, then cheers and ringing applause, when a more-than-life-size photograph of Fierro was unveiled. It revealed a serious, sensitive face. Michele Fierro, the slain youth's father, who has repudiated the indictment of Terzani, could not be present. He had been hit by an automobile and badly injured.

"This is the worst frame-up I have ever come into contact with, and I have seen many," declared

Roger N. Baldwin, director, American Civil Liberties Union. Carlo Tresca, chairman, said: "Fierro did not die in vain if his dying has brought together all the revolutionary forces in a forward movement."

Arturo Giovannitti disagreed with Norman Thomas when the latter ridiculed the idea of Art Smith becoming dictator of this country. "We used to laugh," he recalled, "at the idea of Mussolini dominating Italy. We laughed at Hitler also. But he succeeded in convincing one section of German capitalism that he ought to be given certain authority, and see what power he has assumed."

Vanni Montana of the Italian daily *La Stampa Libera* foresaw Fierro's name standing for all time in the hearts of class-conscious workers, with the names of Matteotti, Sacco, and Vanzetti, as a symbol of unselfish devotion to an ideal. Herbert Mahler of the General Defense Committee said: "Knowing what kind of youth Fierro was, we can believe he would say as Joe Hill said: 'Don't mourn for me; organize! On with the fight!'"

"If Art Smith thinks Fierro's death will not be avenged," said Frank Spector of the International Labor Defense, "let him look at Cuba. Only over the dead bodies of thousands of workers will the American capitalists be allowed to bring in Fascism."

Twelve members of the Yipsels, girls and boys, gave excellent cooperation by taking up the collection at the memorial.

Backing the prisoner's cause is the strongest united-front defense since the Ettore Giovannitti trial for murder in 1912. The Terzani Defense Committee, with Norman Thomas as chairman, represents the American Civil Liberties Union, the General Defense Committee of the I.W.W., the International Labor Defense, the Italian Defense Committee, and the Socialist Party.

Terzani's plight and the danger of Fascism invading the country, as exemplified by the Khaki Shirts' maneuvers, are themes of speakers nightly on many street corners in Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, and the Bronx.

mon last Tuesday was a splendid success. A large campaign fund was raised. Many new members obtained. Comrade Solomon delivered an inspiring address.

BRONX

Bronx County Executive Committee.—Monday, August 21, 9 West 170th St.

Speakers' Seminar.—9 West 170 St., Monday, August 21, 8 p. m. Speakers are Saltzman, Al Belskin and Robert Tyler. Subject, "Fusion and the Socialist Campaign." Bronx County together with the Upper West Side Branch has arranged to take four performances of a new Yiddish play "Der Nayer" which opens in a few weeks in the Prospect Theatre October 9, 10, 11 and 12. For more information get in touch with Jack Altman, 7 East 15th St.

2nd A. D. (9 West 170th St.).—Meeting Tuesday, August 22, 8:30. Report of State Continental Congress. Tibbets Brook outing a success. Keep date open Sunday, August 27.

4th A. D. (904 Prospect Ave.).—Meeting Tuesday, August 22, 8:30.

6th A. D.—Rally, August 30, with Charles Solomon and others. "Arrowsmith" will be shown at Barnes Open-air theatre.

7th A. D. (789 Elmsmere Place).—Meeting Tuesday, August 22, 8:30. Thomas and Solomon to Speak at Dinner For Clarence Senior.

Bronx County is arranging a buffet supper in honor of National Secretary Clarence Senior, Thursday, Sept. 7, 8 p. m., at Burnside Manor, Burnside and Harrison Aves., Bronx. Senior who is now in Paris

for the Socialist International Congress has been at the helm of the party during its phenomenal growth in recent years. Norman Thomas and Charles Solomon, Matthew Levy and Henry Fruchter will speak, and other prominent party leaders will be present. Every branch in greater New York is expected to send a delegation. For more information call or write to the Bronx County headquarters, 9 West 170th St.; or Jack Altman, 7 East 15th St.

BROOKLYN

2nd A. D. (East Flatbush Branch, 486A East 93rd St.).—Enrolled voters' meeting with Charles Solomon Friday, August 25, 8:30.

Flatbush Branch (2239 Church Ave.).—Beer Party, Saturday, August 19. Come, help us save our headquarters. Regular branch meeting every Monday.

11th A. D.—Meeting Tuesday, August 22, 8:30, in ballroom, 901 Washington Ave.

18th A. D., Branch 1, (1686 President St.).—Meeting Tuesday, Aug. 22, 8:30. Class in Socialism starts in September. Forum every Friday evening beginning September 8.

18th A. D., Branch 2, (844 Utica Ave.).—Beach Party Sunday. Gather at headquarters Sunday morning at 9. Cars to take you to Rockaway Beach. Refreshments at party. Tuesday evening, August 22, meeting at headquarters.

QUEENS

Richmond Hill.—Enrolled voters' meeting with Charles Solomon in the home of Comrade Oneal, 95-16 111th St., 8:30 p. m., Monday, August 21.

YIPSEL NOTES

Delegates' Send-Off.—All Yipsels are to attend the send-off affair Saturday, Aug. 19, at 7, in the Brighton Socialist headquarters, 1113 Brighton Beach Ave., Brooklyn. See the movies of your famous Yipsel heroes and heroines in all their beauty, particularly Julius Umansky's tonsils at work on a revolutionary speech. Then cool your brow by the ocean breezes.

Bus Reservations.—If you delay your reservations you'll have to walk to Reading. We couldn't afford to risk hiring two buses.

Delegates' Fees and Circle reports should be in by now.

Industrial Director Bertman asks all Yipsels to report for strike activity. The Party Office also needs help all week. "Let each man do his place!"

General district meeting of Circles at 48 Avenue C, Reading.

Friday night, Aug. 25th. Joseph Tuvim of the Labor Committee will speak.

Central Committee will meet Saturday afternoon at 2:30 in the City Office.

The Industrial Committee is organizing a class for potential Yipsel organizers. All interested send in your names.

The Socialist Vanguard will meet Monday, Aug. 21, at 5 p. m., in the Rand School. All guardsmen must attend.

All Yipsel street meetings should be devoted to the case of Tom Mooney. Cooperate in the mass meetings of the Socialist Party branches.

Notice to Delegates.—Be sure to take blankets with you to Reading. Sleeping quarters are to be in the Socialist Park. Also bring banners and placards for the parade in

"Captured"—"Voltaire"—Open Warner's New Season

"Captured" Stars Leslie Howard, Fairbanks Jr.—"Voltaire" with George Arliss

With "Captured" at the Strand Theatre, and George Arliss in "Voltaire" scheduled for the Hollywood Theatre next Tuesday, Warner Bros. auspiciously inaugurate their new fall season with two highly praised films.

The prison camps of wartime Germany, when the spirit of Prussianism ruled over hapless officers and men of the Allied and American armies, form the setting of "Captured."

Leslie Howard and Douglas Fairbanks Jr. are the stars of the film, with a supporting cast including Margaret Lindsay, Paul Lukas, Philip Faversham, Robert Barrat and many other players. The picture is based upon a story entitled "Fellow Prisoners" by Sir Philip Gibbs, the well known English war correspondent and novelist.

Every effort has been made to reproduce with perfect authenticity the details of an actual German war prison camp. Men who were prisoners in such camps, other men who served in them as soldiers in the German Army, were consulted in the production of the picture, and many of them took part in the scenes when they were filmed.

"Captured" is not an ordinary war picture. It deals with a new phase of the war—new, that is, to the screen. And those who are best entitled to judge agree that it paints a true picture.

"Voltaire" with George Arliss

There have been other battles—victorious battles—with intolerance. One of them was waged by Voltaire in the eighteenth century against all the bigotry, prejudice and unfair discrimination of the French court of Louis XV; and, fighting single-handed, Voltaire won triumph after triumph for liberalism and true civilization, and paved the way for the later progress of democracy after the convulsions of the French Revolution.

The case of Jean Calas, the hounded and persecuted man whose case was taken up vigorously and whose helpless family were defended by Voltaire, forms the plot of the film, in which Doris Kenyon, Margaret Lindsay, Reginald Owen, Theodore Newton and other well known screen players support George Arliss when he appears in "Voltaire" at the Hollywood Theatre. The character of Voltaire is one which George Arliss has long wished to play, and it takes its place with the other historical characters which he has portrayed on the screen, Disraeli and Alexander Hamilton.

Stadium Concerts Drawing to a Close

The final days of the Stadium concerts bring an opera performance of "Butterfly" on Monday, Willem van Hoogstraten's last concert on Tuesday, and the return of Jose Iturbi in the dual role of guest conductor and pianist on Wednesday, the closing night.

Sunday, Willem van Hoogstraten conducts the Philharmonic Symphony in a program consisting of the Schumann Fourth Symphony in D minor, the Bach Brandenburg Concerto No. 2 in G for strings, Delibes' Suite from "Sylvia," Ravel's "La Valse," and the prelude and finale to Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde."

At Fox Brooklyn



George E. Stone as he appears on the Fox screen in "The Big Brain," which opens today.

"Moonlight and Pretzels" at the Rialto Has Tuneful Melodies and Song Hits

Composed by four of America's ace songsmiths, the tuneful melodies in "Moonlight and Pretzels," Universal's backstage musical romance, opening at the Rialto Theatre on Monday, August 21st, is said to reflect the spirit of the times in a manner unique for screen musical comedy. At least three of the numbers in the score may be said to be descriptive of the present American scene. In "Moonlight and Pretzels" the composers have followed the precept of the fellow who said "Let me but write the songs of a nation and I care not who makes its laws." "Dusty Shoes," by Jay Gorney and E. Y. Harburg, who turned out the highly successful "Brother Can You Spare a Dime," is a dramatic cavalcade of American life from 1928 to 1933. "Moonlight and Pretzels," the title song of the picture and also a Gorney-Harburg number, is the 1933 model drinking song. Herman Hupfeld, composer of "Let's Turn Out the Lights and Go to Sleep," has written a sequel to that song, dramatizing the new spirit of the people in regard to work. It is called "I Gotta Get Up and Go to Work" and depicts various types rising in the morning and preparing for their jobs in offices, factories and stores. "Moonlight and Pretzels" features a cast headed by Leo Carrillo, Mary Brian, Roger Pryor, Alexander Gray, Lillian Miles, Bernice Claire, the Frank and Milt Britton Band, the Four Eton Boys, Herbert Rawlinson, and Jack Denny and his orchestra.

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ALL WEEK—Starting Sat., Aug. 19th

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"A Party" Starring Mrs. Pat Campbell, Due Wednesday

William A. Brady in association with Samuel Nirdlinger announces the New York premiere of Ivor Novello's comedy "A Party," in which Mrs. Patrick Campbell is starring, for next Wednesday evening, August 23, at the Playhouse. The completed cast is as follows: Lora Baxter, Cissie Loftus, Edward Crandall, J. W. Austin, Nita Naldi, Betty Linley, Charles Dalton, Reginald Carrington, Margot Stevenson, Kenneth Manners, Olive Reeves-Smith, Winifred Harris, Jane Corcoran, May Marshall, Nelly Malcolm, Brenda Forbes, Wilfred Jessop, Edward Broadley, Margaret Anderson, Elizabeth Dewing, Mary Heberden, Paddy Reynolds, Helen Glenn, Arthur Porter, Bernard Jukes, Dan Thew Wright, Storrs Haynes, Anthony John, stage director for Ivor Novello, has staged the piece and Livingston Platt has designed the settings.

"Big Brain"—Sylvia Froos Dual Attractions at Fox Brooklyn

An eight-act stage show headed by Sylvia Froos, and the RKO-Radio picture, "The Big Brain," with George E. Stone, Fay Wray and Phillips Holmes, are the twin attractions this week at the Fox Brooklyn Theatre.

Miss Froos has been one of radio's successful young newcomers, for whom great things are predicted. She is still in her teens but a finished stage performer nevertheless.

Freddy Mack, the new Fox master of ceremonies, holds over for another week to conduct the stage show. Buster Shaver and his Tintown Tots, Olive and George, are among the headliners. So are Bill Aaronson, late star of Paul Whiteman's unit, and his company; Jed Dooley, Ernest Mack and Margery LaRue, the Fox Rhythm Girls, and the Blue Ribbon Band provides the incidental melody for the show, in addition to a melange of current "hit" songs played as a band presentation.

"The Big Brain," on the screen, depicts the adventures in the realm of Big Business and romance of "Max the Barber," whose story only yesterday was shouted from newspaper headlines.

As added screen attractions the Fox offers an Andy Clyde short titled "Loose Relations" and a Mickey Mouse cartoon.

On Roxy Screen



Anne Grey has an important part in "The Blarney Kiss," the Roxy's new screen attraction.

"Gold Diggers" Stays on at Brooklyn Strand

In order to afford those patrons who have been unable to see "Gold Diggers of 1933" during the past four weeks at the Brooklyn Warner Strand Theatre an opportunity, the management is holding the all-star musical hit over for a fifth consecutive week.

In the all-star cast are Warren William, Joan Blondell, Ruby Keeler, Dick Powell, Guy Kibbee, Ned Sparks, Aline MacMahon, Ginger Rogers and Clarence Nordstrom.

W. J. McLaughlin, manager of the Strand, reports that many of his patrons have been so delighted with the picture that they have seen the picture over and over again.

"The Blarney Kiss"—"Tarzan" On Roxy Screen. New Diversified Stage Show

The original Roxy Theatre this week is presenting the American premiere of "The Blarney Kiss," following a successful run of twelve weeks in London. In addition to "Blarney Kiss" the Roxy Theatre will show the first episode of the new and further: "Adventures of Tarzan the Fearless," starring Buster Crabbe.

The Fanchon and Marco stage show is headed by the person appearance of Jeannie Lang, rad and movie star. Another item on this week's program is the Beau Pageant, which begins Monday night, August 21, and continues for five nights up to and including Friday, August 25.

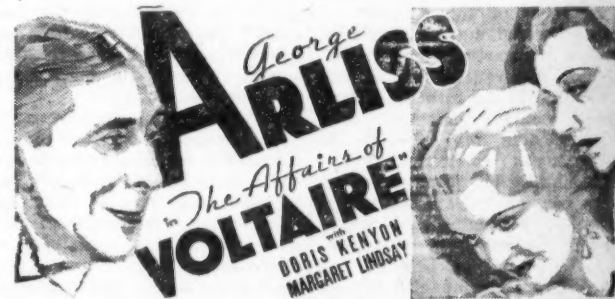
In addition to the headline: Jeannie Lang, the Roxy stage show this week also includes Four and Half Arleys, Shea and Raymond, Isabel Euell, Marguerite and Leroy, and the Argentine Dancers.

"Dinner at Eight" Due on Astor's Screen Next Week

"Dinner at Eight," picturization of the George S. Kaufman-Edna Ferber stage success, with a cast of stellar names said to be the largest ever assembled for a screen production, will have its premiere Wednesday evening, August 23, at the Astor Theatre.

Rivoli Reopening Now August 2

To allow for more extensive renovation the opening of the Rivoli Theatre has been postponed until Wednesday, August 23. On that date Noel Coward's popular operetta "Bitter Sweets" will be the first attraction of the new season's program of new picture.



Beg. Tuesday Morn. 10:30 HOLLYWOOD THEATRE
25c to 12 Noon Mon. to Fri. B'WAY & 51st ST.

APICTURE THAT HAS CAPTURED NEW YORK

"CAPTURED!"
with **LESLIE HOWARD**
DOUG. FAIRBANKS, JR.
STRAND B'WAY
25c to 12 Noon Mon.-Fri.

HELD OVER 2nd BIG WEEK!
America's Beloved Sweethearts!
Marie (Min) DRESSLER
Wallace (Bill) BEERY
in the picturization of Norman Reilly Raine's Sat. Eve. Post Stories
"TUGBOAT ANNIE"
with **MAUREEN O'SULLIVAN**
ROBERT YOUNG
On the Stage
NRA REVUE
GOMEZ & WINONA
SERGE FLASH - Chester Hale Ballet
PHIL SPITALNY and ORCH.

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.

MUSIC

STADIUM CONCERTS

PHILHARMONIC-SYMPHONY ORCH.
Willem Van Hoogstraten, Conductor
LEWISORH STADIUM.
Amsterdam Ave. & 138th St.
EVERY NIGHT at 8:30
ARTIST ASSOCIATION, Mgr. (Steinway Piano)
50c, \$1. (Circle 7-7575)

He tried to mix blondes with crooked bonds!
"BIG BRAIN"
with **FAY WRAY**
PHILLIPS HOLMES
GEORGE E. STONE

COOL FOX
FLATBUSH & NEVINS
25c to 5c

8 Smash Acts including
SYLVIA FROOS
"Little Princess of Song"
Fred Mack - Jed Dooley
BUSTER SHAVER & TOTS
FOX RHYTHM GIRLS
BLUE RIBBON BAND

Cuban Revolution

(Continued from Page One)

tion of cane from Hawaii, the Philippines and Puerto Rico (admitted to the States free of duty while Cuban sugar had to pay high tariffs) there was distress that increased steadily until the fabulously rich Island became a poorhouse for its people. Machado began public works costing hundreds of millions raising the money on bonds largely floated here, and it was openly said in Cuba that fifty cents went to the roads and the buildings, and fifty cents to Machado and his friends.

There was long a labor and Socialist movement in Cuba. In 1916 the party polled 15,000 votes, and maintained a daily newspaper called *El Socialista*. In 1925 a National Labor Federation was formed with 200,000 members, and with an enlightened program. But in the same year Machado began his policy of ruthless crushing of the unions.

Even as late as 1926 there was a large Labor Temple in Havana, and all street car men wore union buttons. All cigar workers belonged to a union and their *Boletin de Cigareros*, edited as a Socialist paper, was freely circulated. Organizers sought to bring the cane workers into the labor movement.

Then Machado got to work with his murder bands, and one after another of the labor leaders was found killed. Terror stalked the cane fields. Unions were smashed, and even the "readers," hired by the cigar workers to read to them as they worked, were thrown out because the workers voted to have books by Victor Hugo and other libertarians read to them.

The political rivalry of parties other than Machado's, the protest

of the intellectuals and the press would have meant nothing in the revolution if it had not been for the magnificent general strike of all the workers. When Cuban Labor folded its arms Machado was through.

Now comes the new regime. Will it be just another political regime, or will the workers have an increasing voice in their own affairs? They have the power in their hands today. The good wishes and the fervent hopes of all the world are with them.

Delegate Missing

(Continued from Page Eight)

"I scarcely like," said President Arthur Hayday, "to trust a member of the present regime in Germany, because with the close censorship and the heavy hand of Göring, and our knowledge of Dr. Ley and others who went with him to Geneva, we cannot expect anything but bitter opposition."

An indication of what preceded this resolution was given by M. Jouhaux, who moved it. He said inquiries had been made as to Herr Leuschner's fate, but the replies were inadequate.

It was known that he had been arrested, yet that was denied. It had now been rumored that he was dead. "This," said M. Jouhaux, "is an international question."

The resolution was not only voted unanimously by the delegates, but by special sanction the fraternal delegates and visitors were allowed to associate with the resolution.

Mr. H. B. Butler, Director of the I.L.O., heard the debate, having attended by invitation.

By Norman Thomas

The New Deal as a Peril And as an Opportunity

(Summary of an Address)

IF anybody in the gilt and tinsel of Coolidge prosperity or the tragic years of Hoover adversity, or even as late as during the last presidential campaign had prophesied such a vast extension of governmental power over agriculture and industry as has actually occurred, he would have been hooted off the streets or told that such a revolution could not be achieved without violence. Yet today the Blue Eagle flies high and General Johnson with the aid of public opinion is introducing and trying to enforce a blanket code going far beyond the limits of the licensing power given to the President in the National Industry Recovery Act.

Secretary Wallace has more power over agriculture than any single official anywhere in the world. I do not think any single official has equivalent power even in Soviet Russia. What is more remarkable is that all this has been done without any serious opposition as yet, and apparently with the approval and cooperation of business men and old-time liberals and progressives who have not been together on anything since the war which supposedly was to make the world safe both for democracy and profits.

That such a revolution—for revolution of a sort it is—has occurred, is a tribute to the capacity of the American people under effective leadership to act vigorously without too much regard for precedent on the basis of their hopes rather than their fears. Still more it is a tribute to the vigorous and astute leadership of the President and his administration. Most of all it is proof of the tremendous gravity of the emergency which led the President to take action which there is nothing in his record of his speeches to show that he contemplated until the magnitude of the crisis forced it upon him.

A Real Revolution

Unquestionably this revolution has already achieved certain things. It has re-established a banking system when it was on the verge of complete and utter ruin. It has given hope and some more substantial advantages to farmers and workers. It has ended or gone far toward ending child labor and the long working day in the textile and other industries. It has given new life and vigor to the organized labor movement at a time when it was at low ebb.

All these things a Socialist sees and admits at the same time that he insists that these things do not constitute Socialism, but state capitalism, although a kind of state capitalism unquestionably influenced by Socialist teachings and agitation. Neither do these things bring any sure cure of escape from the perils of the hour. They have been attended by a tightening of the national consciousness and the national machinery in this country and in the whole world.

The failure of the London Conference has either gone unnoticed or been hailed with approval in America. Yet that failure unquestionably increases the danger of maintaining peace as well as true prosperity in our interdependent world. It is a failure which was made more complete and devastating because of the President's switch from his early though rather vague internationalism to an absolute refusal to consider any sort of agreements which might have lessened the war between currencies in the world. Promptly the failure of London was followed by the Administration's decision to use some of the money intended for industrial recovery to build to the full treaty strength a navy which is utterly unproductive, though we have not even begun to solve the problem of housing our people now living in slums and shacks!

Even within national limits the revolution which has occurred since March 4th merely gave a death

per cent." The demand that the classification system be abolished is similarly based on unreasoning hatred of a system the farmers believe has enabled the dealers to mulct them.

The farmer, as ever, is an individualist. He has difficulty in getting together with his fellow producers. Even the temporary associations made during the strike show the individualistic

The farmers in one county will scab on farmers in another. The farmers in one state will insist that they alone be allowed to raise the milk for their state, and that the other states be excluded from their own milk sheds.

Any larger social or class-consciousness would eliminate this self-destructive attitude.

The Rotterdam Unemployed Association, near Schenectady, is try-

ing to foster in a small area such class-consciousness by uniting city workers and striking farmers through the establishment of a cooperative milk distributing organization. This type of education through organization is the only hope of instilling in the farmers some idea of the importance of their social position and their kind of class solidarity with all workers.

An Impossible Task

It is an impossible task. What gives value to the New Deal so far as it has value is not its purpose or vision but the machinery it has set up for sweeping away some of the debris of individualistic capitalism and for giving the workers a chance to go forward in orderly fashion. If they do not go forward, inevitably we shall all go backward. Broadly speaking, there are three possibilities which arise out of the working of the National Recovery Administration and the Agricultural Act. The first is new collapse and worse disaster than we have known. The second is some form of Fascism which inevitably will lead to tragedy. The third is a steady approach to the Socialist idea of a cooperative commonwealth, or better a federation of cooperative commonwealths.

The great hope of the New Deal is that it may make it a little easier for the masses of true workers in farm, mines, factory, school, laboratory, office and wherever the honest work of the world is done to advance toward a truly Socialist society. Such a society is not a society without private property. Thanks to our great productive power, Socialism will give us more property in consumption goods and more secure tenure in our homes.

The Hope of the World

Rightly understood and applied, it will give us more individualism than the slavishness which modern capitalism and Fascism inculcate. Socialism destroys no homes and no religion. It gives them a better chance to flourish in a cooperative commonwealth, where the workers cooperatively and through the machinery of the state own the natural resources and the great agencies of production and distribution and administer them according to plan for the good of the whole company of human beings. Now that the age of individualistic capitalism with its belief in automatic control of markets is over, surely you will see that it is much easier to plan production for the use of everybody than to plan to maintain an impossible balance between profit, rent, interest, wages and return to working farms. Even the fervent admirer of the New Deal must occasionally admit that it is strange business for the government to save the banks only to turn them back to the bankers to see if they can do it again, and equally strange to try to rehabilitate that utterly discredited soft coal industry for the benefit of absentee owners who have mismanaged it, or to put the railroads on their feet again only to make it more expensive to acquire them later on, as unquestionably we must.

It is in what the government has not done in regard to banks, mines, railroads, that the inadequacies of the New Deal are most apparent. Yet for that I do not so much blame the government as I do ourselves, our own inadequate philosophy, our lack of program, and our failure to build strong organizations of farmers and workers on the economic field or the kind of party of the producing masses which can intelligently and effectively transform our democracy. The best that can be said of the New Deal is that it may give us a new chance in orderly fashion to press forward.

We shall not take that chance if we keep our racial hates and discrimination between white and colored workers, or do not check bootlegging under the codes, or build our own organizations firm and strong. The New Deal is good only as it paves the way for the new philosophy of the fellowship of free men who own and control together the means of life and that machinery which may either destroy us in the holocaust of war or emancipate us once and for all from poverty and exploitation.

Who Are the Betrayers?

(Continued from Page Seven)

the position that in developing the united front no organization which is carrying out the purposes of his anti-war Congress should be attacked by participating organizations." Assurances were further offered that in the future the Communists would submit their complaints, should any arise, to the arrangements committee before rushing into print. Had these conditions been offered and adhered to from the beginning the united front might not have been shattered. Coming as belatedly as they did, and accompanied by new daily Worker slanders and the continued use of the stolen correspondence, these assurances failed to impress the Socialist sub-committee.

The Socialist strategy in entering the united front has proved correct. The N.E.C. hoped, first, that a united front might be accomplished; failing this, it wished to demonstrate that the Socialists were ready for a united front such as the Communists might wish to prevent it. The second objective, unfortunately for the immediate possibility of the united front, has been achieved. But the

record of the Socialist Party is clear. We entered the united front against war, we worked for it—and it was disrupted by the Communist Party. Every class conscious worker will brand the Communist Party as the betrayers of working class unity.

The Communists may be expected to use every subterfuge to make unknowing workers and labor organizations believe they still have Socialist support for their congress. They have circulated many thousands of calls containing the names of Socialists. In every organization where these calls are read they must be exposed as falsehoods. The anti-war congress is almost exclusively a Communist affair. To the extent that it may produce anti-war sentiment, we wish it well. But it must be recognized for what it is—a narrow-gauged Communist affair from which all substantial non-Communist elements in the labor movement have been forced to withdraw. If it desired to play fair it would change its name to the Communist Anti-War Conference and openly entrust its direction to the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party.

The N. Y. Milk Strike

(Continued from Page One)

ation among the farmers. The Empire Dairyman's Protective Association, recently organized, is doing part of the work, and the Farmers' Cooperative Union, with James K. Whitley as chairman, is newly appearing in the eastern section, though it claims to have been established for two years. But the great bulk of the work of getting the men to agree to hold back their milk is done at hastily called meetings in schoolhouses, churches, courthouses and dance halls.

That the strike is born of the miserable conditions under which the farmers have been working and marketing their produce is attested by the nature of the strike. It is not coolly planned or carefully organized. The demands are based not on careful consideration but on obvious desires. There seems to be no reason why the strikers ask 45 per cent of the retail price. When asked this question one member of the Schenectady County strike committee, at a conference in the mayor's office, answered: "Because we know we can't get 50

per cent." The demand that the classification system be abolished is similarly based on unreasoning hatred of a system the farmers believe has enabled the dealers to mulct them.

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West 72nd E.
Charles Solo-Brown.