

NEW LEADER

With Which
Is Combined

THE AMERICAN APPEAL

Founded by
Eugene V. Debs

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New York City Edition

PRICE FIVE CENT

Cuban Workers Slaughtered To Make Profits for Americans

Socialist Senators Lead Fight To Defeat Bill for Scab Labor Camps in Connecticut

By Abraham Knepler

HARTFORD. — Attacking the rehabilitation bill sponsored by the Federal administration and Governor Cross as a plan to set up "scab labor camps," Bridgeport's three Socialist senators led the fight to defeat the measure in the Senate by a vote of 18 to 17, the Republicans joining the Socialists in opposition.

The House of Representatives had previously defeated the bill, 180 to 67, both Socialists in the Lower House voting against the bill. The bill would have set up Federal subsistence farms in Connecticut.

Santor Secor, Socialist, declared the plan "would cost over \$800,000 to benefit about 200 families. But the most serious objection as I see it is, it would set up cheap scab labor camps around industrial cities such as Bridgeport, Waterbury, and New Haven and keep regular workmen on relief."

Senator Eccles, Socialist, said, "It looks like spending a lot of money for a small amount of benefit after the manner of President Hoover in loaning \$93,000,000 to the Dawes bank in Chicago. They might as well put the money down a rat hole. Industrial workers cannot do anything with animal husbandry." Senator Taft, Socialist, stated that "If this plan would benefit enough people I would fight

for it, but as it stands it would benefit very few. To put these people on the farms would take markets away from the farmers and would also provide cheap labor camps from which the manufacturers might draw in competition with the unemployed."

Representative Jack C. Bergen and Louis O. Krahl, Socialist town chairman of Meriden, were chief opponents of a bill which sought to add a military man, the adjutant general of the state, to the board of trustees of Connecticut State College. Everett D. Dow of West Hartford, chief spokesman for the bill, said that he wanted the bill passed because he "felt that it [pacifist sentiment] might come up at any time," and the presence of the adjutant general "would be insurance against hullabaloo." 300 Connecticut State College students signed a petition opposing the bill on the grounds that they felt that the presence of the adjutant general on the board would restrict free speech at the college. The petition, circulated by members of the Social Problems club, was forwarded to the education committee of the legislature. Bridgeport's Socialist legislators on Tuesday objected also to the appropriation of \$400,000 for the construction of a new armory in Bridgeport, arguing that the money could far better be used in the relief of the unemployed.

Advocates of the Connecticut Federation of Labor's 40-hour week bill found themselves facing a formidable array of manufactur-

In Future Issues

THE NEW LEADER is preparing a feast of rich and rare material for next week and for future issues.

Among the articles we can promise for the near future are important contributions by MARK STARR on Workers' Education; EMILY BROWN; AUGUST CLAESSENS; GEO. W. HARTMAN of the School of Education of Pennsylvania State College; WILLIAM E. BOHN, who has a remarkable article on the Road to Power; the KARL KAUTSKY articles noted elsewhere; S. ROMOU-ALDI on the recent tour of G. E. Modigliani; and many others.

YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO MISS THE NEW LEADER!

ers and employers who used every conceivable argument. While other bills affecting labor were heard on the same day, they met little opposition from the manufacturers, who concentrated their attack on that. The two Socialist members on the Labor committee of 17, Senator John M. Taft and Representative Jack C. Bergen, will carry the fight in committee for a favorable report. A bill introduced by Senator Eccles, on request, was heard the same day. The bill would regulate the hours of labor of domestic help, with a minimum wage of \$15 a week in addition to board and lodging, and time and a half for overtime over 48 hours a week. Three wholesome meals a day during working days, and the right to organize are other provisions.

Hearings will be held this week on the ratification of the Federal Child Labor Amendment and on a bill prohibiting the use of state police in strikes. The Socialist Party will be represented at both.

"Federal Laboratories, Inc.", Sell Poison Gas to All Sides And to American Employers

By Victor Riesel

MACHINE guns sputter and stutter and riddle strikers into sieves in Havana during the past chaotic week, and as the workers are mowed down they can take comfort from the fact that they are making profits for American tear gas and gun manufacturers. Those who died during this last upheaval in that unhappy island may go to their Valhalla knowing that they were killed in the most humane possible manner, as advocated by Mr. J. W. Young, president of Federal Laboratories, Inc., exclusive manufacturers for all Cuban regimes of tear gas, sickening gas, Thompson machine guns, fragmentation bombs,

TNT demolition bombs, guaranteed and catalogues supplied upon request.

Here is told a small part of the story of the subversive machinations behind the scenes of the rapidly changing Cuban governments:

Federal Laboratories, Inc., is intricately interwoven with every one of the quickly-changing presidents seeking control of the Republic. At the same time, these merchants of death had representatives in the revolutionary councils which planned every uprising since the overthrow of the murderous Machado government. Their code knows no ethics; they sell to both sides; where there are no antagonists trouble is fomented.

Among the correspondence be-

(Continued on Page Twelve)

Behind the Scenes in Washington

By Benjamin Meiman

Our Washington Correspondent

THE beginning of this week saw a continuation of last week's stormy Senate sessions with brickbats and dead cats flying high, wide and handsome. "Hooley" Long keeps up his running attack against President Roosevelt and Postmaster-General Farley, to the delight of the circus entertainment seekers in the galleries, and prevents the Senate from voting on the work-relief bill. Big business seems fairly pleased with the stalling of the legislative engine. For the time being at least almost all the recovery and reform bills have been shelved. Eleven million unemployed, twenty-two million on relief—but the members of the highest legislative body bark and snarl at each other and play football with the work relief bill, pay

not attention to the proposed social security bills, and are only snapping in committee hearings at the NRA continuation proposition.

Senator George W. Morris admonished his colleagues on the Senate floor Monday, they should guard against changing the legislation into a "pork barrel bill."

Louisiana's Senator said: "Somebody is going to do the pork barrel work," and it ought to be Congress, not the President.

"You are going to give a candi-

New Leader Association Meets March 29th

The New Leader Association will hold a meeting Friday, March 29th, at the People's House, 7 East 15th Street, New York City, at 8:30 p. m.

date for office \$5,000,000,000," Long shouted. "With an election coming on, is it fair to give one man all of that money?"

Thus the important recovery bill, designed to give employment to three and a half million unemployed, is being treated by the Senate worse than Hugh Johnson was by Father Coughlin.

Victory for Tax-Dodgers

CRUSHING all opposition under a 302-98 vote, Democrats and Republicans united in the House last Monday to adopt the repeal of the pink-slip income tax publicity law. Advocates of secrecy, however, still have the Senate to hurdle. The publicity move originated there and sentiment for retention was described as unchanged by Chairman Harrison of the Senate Finance Committee.

The so-called Progressive Group (Continued on Page Six)



Strikers in Havana raise the Red Flag in their battle with the forces of President Mendieta during the General Strike.

Sweden's Sturdy Youth Rallies to Ranks of Democracy and Socialism

By Norman Lamming

A BOGEY which the conservative press in Sweden dangles before its readers is the "peril" of a "Red Scandinavia."

Sweden has a Social Democratic government, which, unhappily for the conservative propagandists, has been able to halve the unemployment figures this year. Social Democracy has held the reins of government in Denmark for over five years. And in Norway the recent municipal elections gave a smashing victory to the Labor Party.

Youth Movement Strong

Well might the conservative press show bitterness at the confidence reposed in Social Democracy in Sweden and its Scandinavian neighbors. But what makes the Right still more apprehensive is the strong and purposeful Youth movement standing behind the present government.

Sweden's League of Social Democratic Youth recently held its seventh triennial congress. Ten thousand young men and women marched with flying banners and flaring torches through the packed streets of Stockholm on the opening night.

Timberjacks from Norrland, miners from Bergslagen, factory workers, clerks, farm laborers,

workers of nearly every occupation marched in the long columns. Never has the Swedish capital witnessed such an assembly of organized youth. At the opening session in the Concert House, a Cabinet meeting might have been called on the platform, for nearly all the members of the government were present, led by Per Albin Hansson, the Prime Minister, and Foreign Minister Rickard Sandler, the president of the League of Nations Council.

100,000 Pledged to Socialism

No other movement in Sweden can show such a large and well-organized body of young supporters as the Social Democratic Party. Over 100,000 young men and women, gathered in nearly 2,000 local groups, are preparing for the day—not so far ahead—when they will take leading places in the State and the community. Considering that the population of Sweden is barely 6,200,000, it can claim that no other country has so strong a force of youth pledged to preserve and apply the principles of Socialism.

Its growth is at once a romance and a tribute to fine organization. In 1917, the League first came into being. At its first congress, held in that year, the modest membership of 1,000 was represented. The first five years were not specially encouraging. Every new member had to be fought for. The creation of every new group was hailed as a great achievement.

Those first five years and those

hard-won members, however, were decisive for the future of Social Democracy in Sweden. Had the Youth movement not stood firm and united, the workers who are now between thirty and forty years of age might well have been hopelessly split between the different varieties of Communist and other Left parties, which now play a minor role in Sweden's industrial and political life.

Instead of a Labor government at the present time—with the prospect of others to come—the Right might well have been firmly in the saddle, playing off the various workers' parties against each other and taking lessons in Nazism from willing teachers on the other side of the Baltic.

Organize Educational Courses

From all sides—from the Right and the extreme Left—the new movement experienced assault. The present organization is all the better for those hard knocks. It learnt that democracy cannot be a passive state, but must be a living, fighting force. And in order to fight it learnt that strong weapons were needed. So instead of dreaming of Utopias it organized educational courses in present-day problems. Instead of living on slogans it worked out handbooks to the industries in which its members are engaged.

Airy-fairy fantasy and sentimental appeal find no place in its program. Per Albin Hansson spoke no idle words when he praised the seriousness of its members to fit

THE NEW LEADER'S FIGHT FOR THE SOCIALIST PARTY

A WORD to Socialists and sympathizers who form the bulk of the readers of The New Leader:—We are reluctantly compelled to give much space to internal problems and conflicts of the party. This cannot be avoided. It would be a criminal neglect for us not to perform this service to the movement. We prefer to run nothing but educational matter, but our wishes are vetoed by the party crisis.

In the meantime we have received hundreds of letters of approval of our course, some now coming from the Pacific Coast. Resolutions of locals and party branches are also coming in. We will soon run extracts from these documents.

For a year or two the party membership has been poisoned by gossip and secret circulars. Members and former members of little Bolshevik sects have been encouraged to join the Socialist Party. This policy would wreck the party and make it another little Bolshevik sect. It would isolate us from the working class.

Every reader will want to be informed of this struggle. Those who do not are not interested in building a Socialist movement. We are. So are the great majority of our readers. So we undertake a job that every genuine Socialist organ has undertaken in the past when such issues have threatened the destruction of the movement.

themselves for the future. Education occupies by far the largest space of any section in the League's triennial report.

Encourage Studying

Since 1931, the membership of its study circles has doubled. Over 1,855 such groups are now studying subjects ranging from economics to Esperanto. Young workers are being encouraged to make use of the People's High Schools, to which the League provides four scholarships each year. Correspondence tuition is developing. Special training courses are held for unemployed members, and when the government appointed a committee in January to work out measures to combat juvenile unemployment, the League's chairman was appointed a member.

Side by side with this intensive inward education the League drives a vigorous public propaganda, both on its own account and for the party. In the parliamentary elections of 1932, and the municipal elections of 1934, its members were among the foremost in the campaign. Against Nazism's program of violence and dictatorship it fights with energy and enthusiasm.

The strength of Social Democracy and the weakness of the middle-class parties reveal themselves most in the appeal to youth. The Right is badly handicapped; its own youth association broke away in 1932, and became an independent party with a policy verging on pure Nazism. Until that schism the Conservative Youth Organization (the "National Union of Youth") was regarded as the chief opponent of the Social Democratic League and claimed 40,000 members. Certain elements in the Conservative Party had been wobbling towards the authoritarian

state, and with the Nazi revolution in Germany, the National Union of Youth decided the time had come to line up with fascism.

It was given plenty of free play. But the party beat a strategic retreat when it perceived what little response the disguised fascist policy of its bright young things received. But these had gone too far to retreat; and now the National Union of Youth is an independent party with a membership less than half of its palmy Conservative days.

Since then, the Conservative Party has created a new Youth organization. But the sterile policy of the Right has little to offer, and the new organization can count only 3,000 to 5,000 members.

Youth League Grows Rapidly

The Youth movement of the Peasant Union has now from 50,000 to 53,000 members, and in the country districts is the Social Democratic League's biggest opponent. The Liberal party's youth association has hardly more than 3,000 to 4,000 members. The two Communist parties have about 12,000 to 16,000 members in their youth sections, whilst the Syndicalists reckon about 2,000 to 3,000.

All these organizations put together, however, cannot touch the numerical strength of the Social Democratic League of Youth. That League today has as many rallying points as the whole party in 1917, and its growth is relatively more rapid than that of the party itself. These are heartening signs that Socialism and Democracy are inspiring to a greater degree than ever before the coming generation in Sweden.

When Industry Is Ripe for a Socialist Form of Society

A STRIKING sentence appears in President Roosevelt's message to Congress on utility holding companies. He declares that they have built up "a private socialism of concentrated private power" which must be abolished. The phrase

implies a contradiction and yet it is not wholly wrong.

Over two centuries capitalist industry has developed from small individual enterprises to great plants and these have been gathered into gigantic organizations. They are no longer individual; they are social. When industry passes from individualist to social production it is ripe for socialization. That is, it has reached the stage where Socialism is possible.

So when the President refers to the utilities empire as "private socialism," this can be interpreted to mean that the socialist form of production is enjoyed by capitalist owners. Its social blessings cannot be enjoyed by all so long as these masters are vested with the legal right of owning such industries. Private ownership of any social institution is really an absurdity and yet this absurdity is the basis of the whole system of capitalist production and distribution.

The President does not suggest that this "private socialism" shall be abolished. On the contrary, he wants to preserve it but eliminate some of its abuses through more regulation and elimination of the master holding companies. He says that they are "private empires within the nation." They are, but so are the corporate firms that are held by these holding companies. Each of these firms enjoy "private socialism."

Socialism, with its economic, social, political and cultural democracy and abolition of human exploitation, can be realized for all only when these industries are no longer owned by a few to extort surplus values from the working masses.

SATURDAY, MARCH 16th, 1935

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NEW LEADER

A Socialist Party Publication 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.



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The Militants Hold a Caucus



Alan Dunn
(Country of the New Yorker)

"Oh, it's all very simple. Our little group simply seize the powerhouse and the radio stations."

Those Who Damn Hearst and Condone Stalin

By John Powers

THE NEW LEADER has already devoted a great deal of space to Hearst's anti-Communist campaign, and we would not return to the subject today—there being, after all, more important matters to discuss—if not for the necessity of emphasizing an element which as Socialists we cannot pass unnoticed.

Of Hearst's campaign against the "Red peril" in the United States there can be no two opinions. He is not so stupid as to fail to perceive that the "Red peril" of which he shouts does not exist. But for the purposes of his editorial policy and the class for which he speaks he believes that if the Communist devil does not exist it is necessary to invent him.

Hearst Fears Labor

Like the capitalist class as a whole, Hearst is disturbed over the growing activation of labor in the United States. He is worried by the rising tide of working class and social consciousness. He fears the development of Socialist ideas. And, like the rest of the reactionaries, he believes that the mild, innocuous reform policies proclaimed by the Roosevelt administration must be discredited, as part of the larger purpose of destroying the radical and labor movement, by attaching the Communist label to the administration. What the administration is doing or professes to be seeking must be associated in the public mind with Soviet regimentation and dictatorship. Hence the play on two strings: Communism and the demand for a return to "rugged individualism." Stalin, Lenin, Roosevelt and socially-minded college professors, radical and not so radical, must be lumped into one "red" mass to stir up the ignorant and the vicious. The Communist label must be pasted on every reform that even remotely suggests curtailment of the power of the class for which Hearst has become the circus barker. This and nothing else is the purpose of Hearst's "Red peril" cacophony.

As a matter of fact, Hearst is thankful to Stalin for maintaining his Communist party in America, just as our impotent Communists are thankful to Hearst for the free publicity they are receiving in millions of copies of his newspapers.

A Hearst Invention

The "Red peril" in America is an invention of the Hearst press, but Communist propaganda and activity in the United States is not without its own reactionary influence. As Walter Citrine, general secretary of the British Trades Union Congress, said on his recent visit to the United States: "For each Communist created in any country, ten fascists are born."

Hearst helps the Communists, the Communists help Hearst, and both help the reaction.

A class-conscious worker governed by clear Socialist ideas has no difficulty, of course, in perceiving this simple fact, and refrains from pouring water on the mills of the friendly enemies. But not so our libera-als and parlor Bolsheviks. They prefer to help Hearst and the Communists, thereby doing a service to the reaction their "ideology."

Take, for example, their defense of Stalin's recent blood purge and their continued dithyrambs to the Communist dictatorship in Russia, as contrasted with their complaints against Hearst and protests against violations of civil liberties in this and other countries.

William H. Chamberlin, the well known correspondent, author of "Russia's Iron Age," who returned recently from a twelve

Half-Baked "Liberals" Have No Kick if They Suffer Here What They Defend There

years' sojourn in Soviet Russia, took occasion to call attention to this amusing contradiction in a letter to the New Republic of February 27.

What Bolsheviks Would Do

With his observations in Russia in mind, the truly draconic suppression of all criticism and civil liberties, Mr. Chamberlin expressed "amazement" and "lively satisfaction" at the fact that any such maneuver as Hearst is now engaged in can be "discussed and denounced in public" in this country. By way of contrast, he called attention to "what would have happened to dissident or subversive professors in the Soviet Union" if they had tried to challenge the theories upon which the Stalin dictatorship in Russia operates. As illustrations he cites a professor who would venture to question the Marxian theory of value, another who would be so rash as to consider Trotsky or Zinoviev a more faithful interpreter of Marx and Lenin than Stalin, or one who "should express, privately or publicly, the point of view that Ukraina should enjoy more autonomy in relation to Moscow."

Mr. Chamberlin then proceeded to tell, on the basis of experience, what would happen to these dissidents in Soviet Russia.

"The first phase would have been similar to the experiences of Professors Washburne, Counts and Kilpatrick" in the Hearst campaign. Mr. Chamberlin pointed out. The unfortunate Soviet professors "would have been plied with spies and provocateurs."

A Double Standard

"The sequel, however, would have been distinctly less favorable to the Russian professors," Mr. Chamberlin continued. "They would have been arrested, brought before a secret irresponsible tribunal, hector and browbeaten and finally requested to sign elaborate confessions of counter-revolutionary thoughts and activities, with the intimation that it would be worse for their families if they refused to do so. Whether they signed the 'confessions' or not would make little difference in the final disposition of their cases; they would be consigned to some bleak and inhospitable concentration camp, probably in the vicinity of the Arctic Circle."

Having thus stated in true and conservative measure how Stalin and his Communist praetorian guard treat dissident intellectuals, including those of Communist beliefs, Mr. Chamberlin ventured to make the following equally true observation and to ask some embarrassing questions. He wrote:

"Mr. Hearst cuts a ridiculous figure when he employs communist-fascist methods of espionage and intimidation, supposedly in the interests of American democracy. But some of Mr. Hearst's opponents seem to be in no better plight logically when they vitiate fully justified indignation over an attack on academic freedom in America by uncritical and unreserved praise of a system in Russia that is based on such an amount of espionage and repression that Mr. Hearst's fumbling efforts in the same direction seem mere fleabites by comparison.

"This opens up a wider question that I have long since desired to pose. What is the background for the double standard of morals that not a few American and British radicals and liberals have consciously or unconsciously set up, one for Russia, one for the rest of the world? Isn't there something fundamentally unsound, even ridiculous, in the mental processes that

lead many non-Communists to apply to Russia an ever condoning, ever mitigating, soft and mild standard of judgment, while applying to the systems of Mussolini and Hitler and also to democratic regimes a merciless severity or moral judgment that suggests Jonathan Edwards, hell fire and eternal damnation?"

Double-Entry Liberals

To prove once more the "something fundamentally unsound, even ridiculous" in the double-entry system in the morals and ideology of our "liberals," the New Republic, in the same issue, ventures to make reply to Mr. Chamberlin, a reply which confirms the growing impression that "liberals" of the type of the New Republic's editors are essentially hypocrites when they are not ignorant.

Once more we are told by the New Republic that the end justifies the means, that the Communist dictatorship in Russia seeks "noble aims" justifying the repression and suppression of free thought and conscience, that all this is merely "transitory," and that it will pass as soon as the noble experiment attains fruition and the dangers surrounding Russia from outside

disappear. As the reader will perceive, we have a long time to wait.

It is the old, threadbare argument, an argument that went over "big" with the innocent and unformed, but which is beginning to lose its potency. In fact, it is beginning to neauticate an increasing number of honest folk who in the past were inclined to make allowances, but who have now begun to perceive that Stalin's dictatorship will never end by his own free will; that he will continue to kill, outright and in ways more subtle, workers, peasants, Socialists, Communists—all who venture to doubt his wisdom and omniscience.

By way of accelerating, we presume, the advent of that moment in the New Republic's fairy tale when it will no longer be necessary to kill human beings for the crime of holding opinions unpleasant to the dictatorship, the rate and scope of the killings have been progressively speeded up. Instead of killing by the scores, the Bolsheviks now kill by the hundreds, to say nothing of the countless unfortunates whose fate is never made known to the world. Instead of killing human beings by the thousands, as under Lenin and

Trotsky, they have been exiled by the million under Stalin (see Mr. Duranty's own figures on the subject).

Breeding Sycophants

All this, we are to believe, is hastening the day when it will no longer be necessary to kill, and when from the soil of despotism, the fear and sycophancy it breeds, the destruction of all independent thinking and action, from terrorism and increasing bloodletting, from the whole moral and political swamp of dictatorship, will rise the beautiful edifice of the new society.

This is the conception of Socialism the editors of the New Republic preach in cooperation with their Communist brethren.

No, gentlemen, dictatorship and despotism have their own inexorable logic. But to realize this, to perceive that by its very nature dictatorship must inevitably degenerate into dictatorship for the sake of dictatorship, as it has done in Soviet Russia and in every country where it has obtained a stranglehold upon the people, requires the capacity to think as well as intellectual honesty.

And this it too much to expect from Hearst the fascist, the degenerate Communist, or our fake liberals.



DAILY SPECIALS

FOR WEEK BEGINNING MARCH 18th

PURE CANDIES

<p style="text-align: center;">MONDAY, MARCH 18TH</p> <p>Assorted Gloss Hard Candy 40c Value—full pound 17¢</p> <p>Jersey Cream Wrapped Caramels 40c Value—full pound 19¢</p> <p>Chocolate Covered Whipped Creams 40c Value—full pound 17¢</p> <p>Chocolate Covered Raisin Clusters 40c Value—full pound 17¢</p> <p>Home Made Dundee Cake 40c Value 19¢</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">TUESDAY, MARCH 19TH</p> <p>Chocolate Covered Peppermint Patties 40c Value—full pound 19¢</p> <p>English Style Rum Toffee 50c Value—full pound 24¢</p> <p>Chocolate Covered Gloss Peanuts and Raisins 50c Value—full pound 21¢</p> <p>Broken Milk Chocolate 40c Value—full pound 17¢</p> <p>Home Made Almond Coffee Ring 30c Value 15¢</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20TH</p> <p>Cherry Coconut Cream Kisses 40c Value—full pound 17¢</p> <p>Chocolate Covered Italian Creams 40c Value—full pound 19¢</p> <p>Chocolate Covered Creamery Caramels 40c Value—full pound 19¢</p> <p>Jelly Turkish Lagoom 40c Value—full pound 17¢</p> <p>Home Made Chocolate Fudge Cake 40c Value 19¢</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">THURSDAY, MARCH 21ST</p> <p>Lemon Fruit Drops 40c Value—full pound 15¢</p> <p>Black Walnut Brittle 50c Value—full pound 24¢</p> <p>Broadway Assorted Chocolates 50c Value—full pound 19¢</p> <p>Chocolate Covered Molasses Plantations 40c Value—full pound 17¢</p> <p>Home Made Strawberry Loaf Cake 40c Value 19¢</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">FRIDAY, MARCH 22ND</p> <p>Butterscotch Wrapped Kisses 40c Value—full pound 17¢</p> <p>Assorted Cream Patties 40c Value—full pound 17¢</p> <p>Milk Chocolate Cordial Pineapple 60c Value—full pound 29¢</p> <p>Old Fashioned Vanilla Creams 40c Value—full pound 19¢</p> <p>Home Made Pecan Honey Bun 40c Value 19¢</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, MARCH 23RD and 24TH</p> <p>Chocolate Covered Thymints 50c Value—full pound</p> <p>Chocolate and Vanilla Coconut Kisses 40c Value—full pound 17¢</p> <p>Milk Chocolate Cashew Nut Clusters 60c Value—full pound 29¢</p> <p>Very Special Assorted Chocolates 70c Value—full pound 34¢</p> <p>Home Made Chocolate Angel Cake 40c Value 19¢</p>

AT THE FOUNTAINS

<p style="text-align: center;">MONDAY, MARCH 18TH</p> <p>Combination Ham and Cheese Sandwich and Coffee regular 30c 15¢</p> <p>Hot Fudge Sundae regular 15c 10¢</p> <p>Dundee Cake and Ice Cream regular 20c 10¢</p> <p>Pineapple Ice Cream Soda regular 15c 10¢</p> <p><small>FREE Cup of Coffee with any 20c purchase</small></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">TUESDAY, MARCH 19TH</p> <p>Chicken Salad Sandwich and Coffee regular 25c 15¢</p> <p>Chocolate Sundae regular 15c 10¢</p> <p>Buttered Toast with Tea or Coffee regular 20c 10¢</p> <p>Coffee Ice Cream Soda regular 15c 10¢</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20TH</p> <p>Tuna Fish Sandwich and Coffee regular 25c 15¢</p> <p>Frosted Milk Shake regular 15c 10¢</p> <p>Hot Fudge Dundee Cake regular 15c 10¢</p> <p>Chocolate Ice Cream Soda regular 15c 10¢</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">THURSDAY, MARCH 21ST</p> <p>Sliced Chicken Sandwich regular 20c 15¢</p> <p>Pineapple Sundae regular 15c 10¢</p> <p>Pie a la Mode regular 20c 10¢</p> <p>Coffee Ice Cream Soda regular 15c 10¢</p> <p><small>FREE Cup of Coffee with any 20c purchase</small></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">FRIDAY, MARCH 22ND</p> <p>Cream Cheese and Jelly Sandwich and Coffee regular 25c 15¢</p> <p>Maple Walnut Sundae regular 20c 10¢</p> <p>Buttered Toast with Tea or Coffee regular 20c 10¢</p> <p>Chocolate Ice Cream Soda regular 15c 10¢</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, MARCH 23RD and 24TH</p> <p>Virginia Ham Sandwich and Coffee regular 25c 15¢</p> <p>Caramel Sundae regular 15c 10¢</p> <p>Dundee Cake and Coffee regular 20c 10¢</p> <p>Strawberry Ice Cream Soda regular 15c 10¢</p> <p>Pint Loft Ice Cream regular 25c 1 Tin Chocolate Fudge Sauce regular 10c Both for 35c 27¢</p>

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The Workers Abroad

An International Review of the Socialist and Labor Movement of the World

Socialism in Czechoslovakia

ONE of the most difficult and dangerous positions along the European political front is that occupied by the Socialist workers of Czechoslovakia. Wedged in among a group of fascist states, Czechoslovakia is a democratic fortress surrounded by reactionary forces. But it is more than holding its own. Should German and Austrian Nazis try to carry the fascist offensive into Czechoslovakia they will meet with a reception they are not likely to forget. United on a program of democratic Socialism, the Czechoslovak workers and peasants are prepared to give battle to the fascists in a manner more effective than our German and Austrian comrades, fighting against overwhelming odds outside their control and betrayed by the Communists, were able to do.

By this we do not mean to say that the Czechoslovak workers are relying solely upon the ample physical weapons at the disposal of the democratic state in which they wield such great influence. Should it become necessary to use these weapons in defense of liberty they will know how to do it. The cardinal principle of their strategy is to strengthen the democratic state and gain control over it, to mobilize behind them the economic, political and moral forces which, in the final analysis, determine the outcome of social conflicts.

An important political contest for which the Socialists are now preparing will be the parliamentary elections soon to be held. On February 4, the central executive committee of the Socialist Party held a meeting in Prague at which the internal situation and the problems confronting the party and the government were thoroughly discussed. The present Czechoslovak government is a coalition, in which are represented all the three Socialist parties of the country (the Czechoslovak Social Democracy, the German Social Democratic Party of Czechoslovakia, representing the German section of the population, and the Populist Socialist Party).

By agreement of all the parties comprising the government the parliamentary elections are to be held in the fall. The Socialists have put forward a comprehensive program comprising further shortening of hours of labor, extension and improvement of unemployment insurance, and a program of legislation designed to facilitate in increased measure the welfare of the workers and peasants. Simultaneously voting will also take place in the provinces and communities, so that the coming election, in the light of the internal and external situation, will be perhaps the most important since the foundation of the Czechoslovak Republic sixteen years ago.

The Social Democrats, however, are confident of the results. They realize fully the difficulties they are confronting, that they will be called upon to fight on several fronts against the enemies of democracy and Socialism; but they are facing the issue boldly.

"We do not fear the battle," writes the Prague *Sozialdemokrat*. "The Fourth of November [when the German Socialists of Czechoslovakia staged their great mass demonstration near the German frontier] showed what forces are alive and at work within our party. The communal elections of last December proved that our army is unbeatable. We may lose some camp followers, people who vote for one party today and for another tomorrow, but our army is intact.

"We enter the election year of 1935 in the consciousness that we need have no fear to give an accounting of our stewardship. The whole history of the Czechoslovak Republic shows that for fifteen years the German Social Democracy has toiled for the interests of the working people, of the democratic state and of peace among the various peoples comprising the republic. In 1929 we adopted a new policy [entry into a coalition government], but we have done nothing for which we are not ready to assume responsibility."

Socialism and freedom, freedom and Socialism—the two are parts of one and the same thing. The workers and peasants of Czechoslovakia, regardless of differences of race and religion, have been taught to understand this great truth. For this truth they continue to battle, and for this truth they are ready to live and die.

While in Germany

IN free Czechoslovakia the Socialists are participating in the government. But in Nazi Germany the torture and persecution of Social Democrats continues unabated. Early in February a large group of Social Democrats from Regensburg and the Oberpfalz were tried for "treason" before the Supreme Court in Munich. They belonged to a group of 150 arrested several months ago. February 4, sixteen of them were sentenced to a total of more than 49 years at hard labor, and twenty to more than 20 years' imprisonment. On February 11, twelve others were condemned to long terms at hard labor and imprisonment.

Among those sentenced is Alphonse Beyrer of Regensburg, former deputy in the Bavarian diet. He was condemned to six months at hard labor.

The "treason" of the Social Democrats consisted in the fact that they continued to fight, in the face of grave danger, for the restoration of liberty, humanity and decency in Germany. The official indictment said that they worked in contact with the executive committee of the German Social Democratic Party now located in Prague, and that they were engaged in organizing a secret Social Democratic organization in Bavaria.

Forty other members of the German Social Democratic Party, arrested last August, are awaiting trial in Leipzig. As the correspondent of the Manchester Guardian reports, many of them have been subjected to horrible torture in Nazi prisons. Schoenfeld, former chairman of the Social Democratic Party in Leipzig, was so beaten and tortured by Nazi gangsters that he lost his mind and has been sent to an insane asylum.

Christian Ferkel, former member of the Saxon diet and leader

(Continued on Page Ten)

America Gropes for Utopia

Utopians Fight Poverty as the Enemy, and as the Cause of Slavery; Socialists Fight Slavery, the Cause of Poverty

By Julius Umansky

BEGINNING with Adam's departure from the Garden of Eden there have been recurrent dreams of an ideal life, devoid of poverty and suffering. Many social philosophers devoted considerable energy toward planning well-ordered, perfect social states, at least to approximate, if not to match the idyllic existence of our famous forefather. Necessarily, as things changed, the reappearing plans underwent some corresponding transformation.

In our modern age it should therefore not be surprising to find similar dreams of and proposals for social reorganization. While many are being circulated at least two general characteristics are outstanding; either they are Utopias in cellophane wrappers, or they are programs of practical change.

The first group would include "Looking Backward," Technocracy, Utopian Society, Share Our Wealth Society, and others which have been treated in this series of articles. To their adherents, these pictures of the perfect heaven inspire the spirit and quicken the pulse. But no matter how soul-elevating these Utopias may be, they scarcely reveal how salvation is to be wrought. In fact, these visions may even harden our people against listening to measures of practical value, and such a tendency is becoming obvious in American political life.

An American Pastime

"In the daily lives of most men and women," says Bertrand Russell, "fear plays a greater part than hope: they are more filled with the thought of the possessions that others may take from them than of the joy that they might create in their own lives and in the lives with which they come in contact. It is not so that life should be lived." We see then that a great American pastime has arisen, the search for security, that life may be lived properly; and the number of players in this game is increasing daily. Leaders have inevitably sprung up, by the grace of God, Gold and Gab, to give assurance that the game will be played according to the rules. If these players or leaders were to be asked, What is the fundamental evil in our society which they seek to abolish, a simple answer is made. "They would answer POVERTY," says G. D. H. Cole, leading British Socialist writer, "when they ought to answer SLAVERY."

Dr. Townsend, Father Coughlin, Technocracy, and to some degree Senator Long (who would limit

poverty), have given precisely that answer, and that answer is wrong. "Face to face, every day with the shameful contrast of riches and destitution, high dividends and low wages, and painfully conscious of the futility of trying to adjust the balance by means of charity, private or public, they would answer unhesitatingly," continues Cole, "that the ystand for the abolition of poverty."

Socialists will agree with the purpose but not with the remedy, because, as Cole says, "poverty is the symptom; slavery the disease. The extremes of riches and destitution follow inevitably upon the extremes of license and bondage. The many are not enslaved because they are poor, they are poor because they are enslaved."

Distinguishing Features

Yet, in the contemporary Utopias, abolition of poverty is paramount. That is one of the distinguishing features between Socialism and Utopian measures. In Utopian schemes, security is a primary demand. In Socialism, it is incidental. Security would be a characteristic of a Socialist Commonwealth, as poverty is symptomatic of a capitalist society. The reason is that the profit basis of industry in a capitalistic state which produces wage slavery, will have been entirely expunged. To eliminate the roots of this wage slavery, therefore, requires a constructive Socialist program based upon scientific principles which are applied to specific problems as these appear. A program of this character falls within the second group of plans for social reconstruction.

Manifestly, it would require far more thinking, testing and understanding to conceive and appreciate the second type than the first. Huey Long used little time in which to slap his solution together. The brilliant originality of his plan to redistribute wealth and make every man a king lured many applicants who understand clearly what Huey wants. There is nothing complicated about it. It isn't even necessary to bother about the details of getting to its realization, since it is an acceptable suggestion.

While we cannot afford to mock the faith, hope and confidence which millions have placed in the prophets of a New Deal, we must prevent the damage which will follow from the fact that so many do take these prophets seriously.

These emotional solutions solve nothing. They frustrate organized effort which might be directed to ending our difficulties. The sincerity of a Dr. Townsend, and the plausibility of Father Coughlin shunt attention away from realities. We must combat the mental paralysis which cannot recognize

that our society is changing, that it is in motion and will not remain leashed to stationary institutions.

Even where a plan serves well as a sign post to suggest the point of attack, as Technocracy does, we would still need the driving power to attain the end. We must organize for fundamental reconstruction and not clamor for superficial renovation. It is not a matter of making the most of present society, but doing the most for a Socialist society.

And the type of Socialist who could and must do this effectively is one who is so close to the real experience of the working class, that he could afford not too much time on theoretical distinctions.

(The End)

COLLAPSE OF AUSTRIA'S SOCIAL LEGISLATION

VIENNA.—The reform of Austria's social legislation, the main object of victorious reaction, is slowly taking form. Despite the unwillingness of the Schuschnigg government publicly to discuss these matters, certain facts have already become known which will further aggravate the almost unbearable economic conditions of the Austrian working masses.

Workers' contributions to the social insurance system and its various branches are to be raised 50 per cent, while benefits will be considerably reduced.

After one year of fascist rule the financial situation of the Austrian employees' insurance fund is desperate. The budgetary deficit in 1934 amounts to 33 million schillings (about \$6,500,000), and the reserves have been reduced from 60 million schillings in 1933 to 27 million in 1934. It is reliably reported that the Federal Insurance Institute, which administers the present insurance system, will be unable to pay benefits in the second half of 1935.

The "United Trade Union" organized by the fascists to woo the workers away from their former independent trade unions has also met with a similar disaster. At a meeting of the fascist carpenters' union, the president declared that the union's budgetary deficit now amounts to 300,000 schillings (\$60,000) "since almost nobody is willing to pay dues."

The Socialist Party, operating with the highest degree of efficiency, although it is illegal and therefore underground, has issued orders that no Socialist is to pay dues to a fascist union, or to any fascist-controlled organization, if at all possible to avoid such payment.



Exciting scene during the Cleaners' and Dyers' strike in Los Angeles.

The APRA States Its Case

Revolutionary Party Is Fighting for the Liberty of the Tortured and Enslaved Peoples of the Andes

By Victor M. Berger
General Secretary, Peruvian APRA
Committee of New York

IN view of the vagueness of the news which has appeared in the American press, the Peruvian APRA Committee of New York begs to lay before the people of the United States the events which are taking place in Peru. The APRA (American Popular Revolutionary Alliance), all of whose principles are directed towards redeeming the Peruvian people from the barbarous treatment of tyrants, appeals at this time to the people of the United States because the cruel acts of the Peruvian government have reached the point of inhumanity. Strict censorship has prevented this fact being known abroad. Acts of repression have been drastically applied to the APRA Party, which has sought only the good of the people and the defense of the Constitution. These are the alleged errors of the APRA Party: The party has great influence with the people. It is a popular party and has more

than 600,000 members. It has protested against the cruelty of the government in executing six thousand members of the party. It has demanded from the government the fulfillment of its promise that the party should have liberty to spread its principles. The APRA Party has carried on a campaign for moral welfare. It has founded evening schools and cafeterias for the working class, as well as newspapers, magazines, cooperative societies, clinics, and social service groups. It has protested at the eviction from Congress and exile from the country of twenty-three of its representatives. The crime of these representatives consisted in opposing the war with Colombia which the government was planning in order to strengthen its insecure position and overcome its unpopularity. Finally, the APRA Party submits to the Constitution, respects its provisions, and demands only its enforcement by the government. How has the government responded to the demands of the

APRA Party, and to its character as a people's party, as we have shown it to be? It has responded by imprisoning without trial more than two thousand workmen and students, members of the party, including women and children. These prisoners they have kept in the most degrading conditions: they sleep on the floor and are fed once a day; tuberculosis is making alarming ravages among them. It has dictated laws such as the "Fugitive Law," the "Law of Social Protection," and the "Emergency Law," by virtue of which one may assault and kill and violate constitutional rights. These laws have already been applied. Protests by groups throughout the country have been inhumanly suppressed. It has postponed elections every time that it was thought the APRA Party might win. There have been five such postponements. The outrages of today are a continuation of those of yesterday. There is no respite for this oppressed people. Terrorism continues. We are moved to set forth the situation of the Peruvian people in all sincerity, on account of the profound suffering which they are experiencing at the present time. The members of the APRA Party are enemies of sensationalism and of malicious propaganda, and the authenticity of the above assertions can be verified by those who may be interested in having definite data.

An Odyssey of Detroit

By Franklyn E. Wolfe

It was cold, bitter cold. There were flurries of small snowflakes. They were sharp, hard driven and cut one's face. The wind howled dismally through the sparse limbs of the scrubby trees. A distant arc light shed cold, unfriendly beams; there was no warmth in them. Men tramped in circles, marking time, holding their place in the straggling but ever-growing line. These were the jobless, the disinherited. To some well-feds these were the "they won't works." They sought a day's work to buy bread, to strengthen them for standing in line another night to seek work again to buy bread to— It was half-past one. No friendly stars had shone in the deep black sky. Thermometers had read a few degrees above zero earlier. It was much colder now. One-thirty. The gates of the factory would not open until 8 o'clock. The line grew longer as men trudged in from somewhere in the darkness. Few spoke, and then only in muffled tones. It was too cold to talk. ONE man joined the line. He looked about up and down. The view was not unfamiliar to him. He had been there one morning when the scene was livelier. There had been crackling of rifles, men running. Some stumbling, falling, rising and gaining their feet and running. Some did not rise. They sprawled in grotesque fashion or lay in shapeless heaps where they had crumpled down. One had passed him, a wild look in his eyes—terror, fear—terror and death! The runner coughed and blood and foam spurted from his mouth. He, too, stumbled, fell and lay making dreadful sounds in his throat. Newspapers said it was a riot. Some had played it as a battle. He recoiled at the thought of the unfairness and enmity of the newsmen, their unfound malice. It was

not battle, it was murder by the masters. Murder by men who never get on the firing line. Newspapers said one, now in Florida on his million-dollar yacht, had just paid \$500,000 for a painting two hundred years old. A blast of wind whipped its icy hand in his face. Where were these masters now? In some southern resort, safe from the cold. A DISTANT whistle blew. Some one said it was two-thirty. Men leaned against the high, woven-wire fence. They slunk deeply as possible into upturned collars. All were poorly and some thinly clad. They swung their arms vainly trying to start blood coursing. Some had not eaten. None was more than half nourished. The huddled figures braced themselves against the wire. Some dozed, awoke with a start and a muttered curse. DAWN broke gray, cold, cheerless. There were distant sounds of stirring life. Whistles groaned coldly, far away. Eight o'clock. Men came to the gate from somewhere inside. The line stirred, moved. Men respected the place others had gained, so when one did not move the next in line growled: "Come on, you. Get going!" The figure stood still, silent, leaning against the wire. "A strong shove will wake you up." It fell awkwardly, stiffly, lay immovable. Gray eyes stared unseeing at the gray skies. Those near by stood an instant peering down. The gates were open. There was a rush and the sound of scuffling feet on the wind-swept pavement. Knees stiffened by the cold swung into an ungainly, clumping trot. Not all would get work. Hunger and cold spurred them on. THE coroner found papers in the pockets. He made the record: "John Korchak, 37, mechanic." Further down the words, "frozen to death." A doctor had muttered "hunger" and started to write "malnutrition"—but paused. The record stands "frozen." John Korchak, 37, mechanic, never saw a \$500,000 painting.

Elks Join Legion In Sponsoring Hysteria Bill

DEFEAT of a bill backed by the American Legion and the Elks to bar from state ballots political parties advocating "the overthrow by force or violence of the government" is urged by the American Civil Liberties Union in a memorandum sent to legislators in the seventeen states where the bill has already been introduced. This wave of anti-syndicalist proposals shows how careful a party of the workers must be to avoid vague bombast in framing its declarations. A vague and broad law may be easily applied to vague and bombastic statements and unnecessarily involve the movement in police persecutions that exhaust its funds and energies. The Legion-Elks bill has already been introduced in the following states: California, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Hampshire, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Vermont, Washington and West Virginia. The bill is reported to have passed both houses in Tennessee and the lower House in Indiana, the Union said. The Union condemned the bill on the following five counts: 1. The language of this proposed statute is so vague, so general, so lacking in definitions that the enforcement of the law would give the dominant political machines power to suppress all opponents. 2. The bill would invite "force and violence." By taking from the most discontented the sole legal means at their disposal to agitate for their propaganda and driving them underground, it would encourage the very violence it seeks to outlaw. 3. The bill places arbitrary powers in the hands of boards of elections, since it is they and not the courts who will decide "what is and is not sedition." 4. The bill violates the Federal Constitution, since in denying

Editor's Corner

Review of and Comment on Events Here and Abroad, Critical and Otherwise
By James Oneal

Theories and Action

THROUGHOUT the history of the Socialist movement the short cut to emancipation has often obtained a foothold. Bakunin in the First International, then the force advocates in this country in 1883 and in 1919. It is again to the front. This time it does not come from those who have spent years in acquiring knowledge of Marxism, of the history of capitalism and of the labor and Socialist movement. A few months or a year or two and these recruits are fully prepared. Who has not met the philosopher of this type? The "militant" complex is the modern type. The very name implies its poverty of thought. It defines nothing. It is common among Communists. One Bolshevik organ carries the name. The only interpretation one can give to it is "active," but one can be active for reactionary ideas and earn the title of "militant." This evasive cult had its origin some years ago in New York City and is about five years old. Its one pamphlet in 1932 showed that it was obsessed with the Russian Five-Year Plan. It opposed "unfriendly" criticism of Joe Stalin's program. Its leading pamphlet last year dropped this school-boy view, but more interesting is the fact that this pamphlet marched straight up to the problem of dictatorship and reached a deadlock. The group could not agree. A footnote tried to explain a paragraph on this issue and then a rubber stamp was used to blot out the footnote! It reminds one of the old jingle: "You can and you can't, you will and you won't; we're damned if we do and we're damned if we don't." This immaturity, confusion and uncertainty reached a climax a few months ago when a harmony committee of the party tried to work out some agreement by which the members could take up its task of agitation and organization. All questions were finally boiled down to four: (1) No united front with Communists; (2) expulsion of insurrectionists; (3) refusal of membership to Communists unless they expressly repudiate Communism; (4) policy towards trade unions. The militants took the position that these "theoretical questions be ruled out." For several years they had been raising theoretical issues and now that they had come to a head in four basic points they wanted them ruled out! Why had theoretical issues been raised in the first place if they were to be finally thrust aside? No one in the party would contend that these issues had not been a bone of contention for years and that they had created two opposing factions. The militants themselves had raised them. After urging that the theoretical issues be ruled out, they presented a long program of activities for the party. No one objects to an extended program of activities, but experience had shown that activities were impossible so long as the theoretical conflicts remained. In fact, these conflicts had passed from theory into fundamentals of principle and policy. Just at the point where they had reached this stage the militants wanted to rule them out!

The Paralysis of Activities

MOREOVER, the history of the party showed that activities were impossible without settling issues of principle and policy. All party activities have been paralyzed for many months because of basic differences of principles and policy. In fact, it must be said that the militants themselves refused to cooperate in carrying out party activities. In the City Executive Committee and the City Central Committee they engaged in obstruction precisely because of their differing theoretical views. They refused to cooperate with a Kautsky anniversary meeting; they were mostly conspicuous by their absence from the Hillquit memorial meeting; the records of the city office show that few financial contributions have come from them; many carried on a silent boycott against The New Leader. The paralysis within the City Executive Committee and City Central Committee spread out to the branches where the struggle over theory and principle was carried on in an endless battle. Educational work declined as members took up the cudgels for or against the issues that were raised. Readers will note that very little news of branch and state activities has appeared in The New Leader in the past several weeks. This is tragic evidence of the fact that where there is acute theoretical conflict activities are impossible. Moreover, theory cannot be separated from practice. If one does not correlate with the other stagnation is the result. So it was an anti-climax for the militants to propose to rule out theory and principle and offer a program of activities as a substitute for both. There is no substitute for intellectual agreement on basic essentials in theory and principle. Activities that are devoted to bringing Bolsheviks into the party and preventing the party from putting those out that have slipped in, also show a fundamental cleavage in principle that prevents work of organization and education. In short, the attempt of the militants to rule out basic conflicts of principle and concentrate on activities shows how immature they are. No movement in the world ever thought of separating principle and action by placing each in different compartments. It simply cannot be done, and party experience shows that it cannot be done. Propose all the plans of action you may, there will be no action if the conflict on fundamental principles remains. This does not mean a "monolithic" party where all think alike; it does mean agreement on basic essentials and variation of opinion on everything else. suffrage to a group of citizens, it contravenes the "equal protection of the law guaranteed in the 14th Amendment." 5. The bill is an attempt to modify the fundamental guarantees of the bill of rights in the constitutions of the various states. The right of alteration of a government that has become destructive of the best interests of those governed is clearly stated.

Michael Zametkin, Socialist Pioneer, Dies at 76

WITH the death of Michael Zametkin last week at the age of 76 another of the thinning ranks of pioneers of the Jewish Socialist and Labor movement passed away. Few, indeed, are left of the gallant band of idealists, mainly immigrants from Russia, who came to the exploited and sweated Jewish workers in the congested Ghettos of New York and other cities, brought them the inspiration of Socialism and organized them into great trade unions.



Michael Zametkin's services to the Socialist and Labor movement spanned half a century in this country, although in recent years illness had kept him largely inactive. To the very end, however, he retained his interest in the party and its activities, and in the Forward Association. He rarely missed a meeting of the Forward Association, often attending when he appeared too ill to leave his bed.

Comrade Zametkin was a native of Odessa, born in January, 1859, and as a university student was known as a brilliant mathematician. He early associated himself with the revolutionary movement, and had to leave Russia to escape the Czar's police. He came to America in the first great wave of Russian-Jewish immigration of 53 years ago.

Here he worked in a shirt factory for a while; later he was a teacher in the public night schools. He early joined the ranks of the

Jewish Socialist pioneers, and soon became known as one of the ablest and most fiery of the Socialist speakers of that period.

In addition to his lecturing in every part of the East, Comrade Zametkin was a trenchant writer and contributed to all the Jewish Socialist publications. He was one of the founders of the Jewish Daily Forward, and for a brief period was its editor. He remained associated with the staff of the Forward until his death.

The funeral Friday morning was attended by a large gathering of Comrade Zametkin's old associates. Brief addresses were delivered by Jacob Panken, Abraham Cahan, B. C. Vladeck, and Joseph Weinberg.

Behind the Scenes

(Continued from Page One)

of the House fought against the repeal of pink slips, which make public information regarding payment of taxes. As bitter as they were vocal, those who fought to retain the publicity provision took the floor one after another to denounce the repeal movement as "a plot to hide New Deal prosperity," as a "Charge of the Light Brigade of plutocrats," a "Republican measure," a device of "unprincipled demagogues" and an "untried but prejudged" law.

The conservatives responded with equally heated declarations that making public tax payments is "a violation of privacy," it's an encouragement to "snooping and meddling" and a help to criminals to make "sucker lists."

The tax publicity law was enacted after the disclosure that the Morgans and others in their class did not pay any income taxes at all in many years; that when they did pay they found ways of cheating the government of its share of the profits through all kinds of legal technicalities. The argument was that if Morgan does not pay any taxes at least let the world know it. Let the tax-dodgers be subjected to public opinion. The same Congressmen who are so dilatory in recovery or relief legislation were extremely prompt in uniting Democrats and Republicans to come to the aid of the plunder-

bund. They kiss the hand that feeds them!

The Stormy Road of the NRA
At the opening of the NRA hearing before the Senate Finance Committee, Donald R. Richberg, President Roosevelt's chief "coordinator," told the committee that he favors (which is interpreted to mean that the administration favors) abandoning all NRA attempts to regulate wages, hours and trade practices in the "service" industries. This brought a protest from Sidney Hillman of the NRA's high command.

Similarly, the American Federation of Labor protested indications given by members of the committee that they favor confining the NRA's future activities to those industries that fit within a narrow definition of interstate commerce, and that they would like to see the NRA itself abolished and its duties turned over to the Federal Trade Commission.

Hillman, who is labor's representative on the National Industrial Recovery Board and as such probably will be called to testify before the committee some time next week, said: "It is unthinkable that Congress will withdraw the only protection that the 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 underpaid, overworked and helpless workers in the 'service' trades have. Some of them as a result of the NRA are for the first time in their lives getting one day

THE DICTATORSHIP OF THE PROLETARIAT

WHAT did Marx and Engels mean by the dictatorship of the proletariat? Did they speak of it as a repudiation of democracy? What was their conception of the state form necessary for the realization of Socialism? Is the "dictatorship of the proletariat" as preached by Communists an advanced or a primitive conception? What is our road to power as defined by Marxism? How are we to apply the Marxian conception under conditions confronting us today? These and other questions of equal import are dealt with in a series of articles on the Dictatorship of the Proletariat, written by KARL KAUTSKY, greatest living exponent of Marxian thought, in a series of articles that will begin in these columns March 23.

You cannot afford to miss these articles from the pen of the clearest thinker in the international Socialist movement. You will want to clip these articles and keep them as a guide to your thinking and your work for Socialism.

of rest a week and something a little better than the coolie wages they have been paid in the past.

"I am not interpreting the Constitution. I leave that to the Supreme Court. But I have been impressed by opinions given by outstanding members of the bar that a condition of keeping millions of workers at starvation wages levels does not affect interstate commerce."

President William Green, speaking for the A. F. of L., said:

"The suggestion that industrial codes of fair practice applicable to industries engaged in purely intrastate business and to service industries be abandoned will meet with the uncompromising opposition of labor. Such a step would mean a return to indefensible long hours, minimum wages below a subsistence level and a withdrawal of the small economic protection now accorded to workers employed in these industries."

For reasons of his own, Senator Borah jumped into the fray. He said the codes were made and controlled by the big industrialists to the detriment of the "small fry" and against the best interests of the workers, and that it fosters "monopolistic rulers of big business."

To this Richberg replied: "The Senator and his associates led us into the depression and they could not lead us out. But they know the way back and if given a chance will lead us back to chaos."

We can agree with almost everything each of them says about the other. We only hope that workers will learn the necessary lesson from all this.



Why New York Branches Were Dissolved

By Julius Gerber

RUMOR has been spread over the country that Local New York suspended nine branches to secure a majority in the Central Committee. These branches were not suspended but were dissolved and the members are to be transferred to other branches (so that no one will lose membership). These branches were not deprived of representation in the Central Committee. Their delegates were seated pending action on the Executive Committee's report on the dissolution.

Why were these branches dissolved? They are the Greek Branch; Italian Branch, Manhattan; 3rd-7th A. D., Kings; 19th-20th A. D., Kings; Bay Ridge Branch; Sheepshead Bay Branch; Jewish Williamsburgh Branch, Kings; Ridgewood Branch, and Woodside Branch, Queens.

The Greek Branch was organized about two years ago with about 12 members, and since then has dwindled to about four. It has not met in months, has bought no dues stamps since September, and to all practical purposes is dead except for the delegate to the City Central Committee.

The Italian Branch is in a similar position. It does not work for Socialism, its membership has dwindled to four, and it has bought no dues stamps since September. During the last campaign when the local employed an Italian speaker they did not even arrange a single meeting. What Italian meetings were held were arranged by the American branches.

The 3rd-7th A. D., Brooklyn, has been organized for about 9 months. They have not gained a member. This branch has about 10 members on their roll of whom about six are in good standing. One or two comrades are willing to work, but the branch is small, too poor even to afford a meeting place and meets in the residence of a comrade whose family furnishes most of the branch members. Whatever work is done in the territory could be done by the same comrades, and was done, when they belonged to the Downtown Branch.

The 19th-20th A. D. Branch is several years old, but has dwindled to 5 members in good standing of whom the majority belong to one family. They do not even meet in their territory but miles away. They practically carry on no activity and whatever work is done in the district could be done if these few comrades belonged to a larger, active branch where new members can be encouraged.

The Bay Ridge Branch was organized in 1932 with about 20 members, and for a while it was active and grew, but for about a year it lacked activity, dwindled to 8 members, has no meeting place and as at present constituted will not and cannot grow. There is an active branch in that district (9th A. D.) and the comrades transferred to that branch, whence most of them came, could do much better there.

The Sheepshead Bay Branch was organized about two years ago. It never made any progress, has only 6 members and even the militants in that branch agree that it has no right to exist.

The Jewish Williamsburgh Branch is composed of 8 members, and these members would be more useful if transferred to an active, large branch.

The Ridgewood Branch is quite old, has only 4 members in good

standing, had 6 the year before, and while one or two comrades are trying everything to carry on activities, worked hard, etc., they did not succeed very much, and these comrades may find more encouragement in another, larger and more active branch.

The Woodside Branch was organized about a year and a half ago. It never had a large membership, but for quite some time shared headquarters with the Sunnyside Branch. Lately the Sunnyside Branch moved to Woodside, and the two branches share headquarters. They may as well be one branch. It would increase the membership of the former Sunnyside Branch, which is losing members.

Incidentally, I brought the matter of these branches before the Executive Committee six months ago, and at that time the militants raised the cry that it meant gerrymandering, depriving them of delegates; and they are raising the same cry now.

The National Constitution empowers the N.E.C. to revoke the charter of a state when its membership drops below 75 during a period of 6 months or for failure to send reports. Surely, the City Executive should have a right to dissolve branches which decline to from 4 to 8 members, and which do not send reports to the City office, nor carry on any Socialist activity, particularly as the dissolution does not deprive members of their membership and may give them an opportunity to do active work.

But the best joke is when the militants who want these 4 to 8 member branches continued, object to the organization of new branches with 25 to 50 members, and with prospects of growing and doing some real good for the party.

Incidentally, not all the branches are militant; three at least are non-militant.

Red Falcons to Print Magazine

Marking another step forward in its efforts to build a great working class children's movement, the Red Falcons of America have announced that the Falcon Call will appear in a printed form, beginning with May Day. The last issue of the Falcon Call, although in a mimeographed form, sold several thousand copies. That issue was devoted to the heroes of the Austrian revolution.

Since its inception, the Red Falcons of America both through its organized clubs and its literature have reached thousands of children and brought them nearer the Socialist movement. The magazine will help spread the network of Falcon groups throughout the country. In order to enable the magazine to appear regularly in its printed form, the Red Falcons have published an appeal to all labor, Socialist and fraternal organizations to send May Day Greetings. For further information write to Red Falcons of America, 7 E. 15th St., N. Y.

Lecture Notes

The Department of Social Philosophy of Cooper Union announces the following lectures: March 15: Everett Dean Martin, "Republican Virtue - Montesquieu." March 17: Prof. Mortimer J. Adler, "Orthodoxy and Tolerance." March 19: Prof. Mortimer J. Adler, "Chance and Persuasion in Political Life."

The New Leader in Texas

From a letter by William Plampin, State Secretary of the Socialist Party in Texas, reporting the recent state convention:

"The delegates agreed that The New Leader should be more widely read, especially by party members. I hope the circulation will show a good increase in Texas."

FRIENDS!

The circulation of the NEW LEADER

MUST be doubled!

Get at least one more reader at \$1.00 for a whole year...

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LABOR NEWS

Big Textile Strike Looms

By Our Washington Correspondent **Roosevelt's Friend Cason Calloway Tries Same Plain and Fancy Chiseling, but the U.T.W. Is Ready for the Bosses**

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A second, and a more furious textile strike looms as an immediate possibility. The United Textile Workers have declared war to a finish on the Bedeaux system in Calloway Mills, Georgia, and give a virtual challenge to the White House to repudiate belief that Cason Calloway, head of the mills, has a pull with the President. Calloway is said to be a personal friend of Roosevelt. The Calloway strike may lead to another general textile walkout for

events seem tending that way at present. Formal complaint charging specific violations of the cotton textile code was filed by the union against the Calloway Mills, where in three Georgia communities, LaGrange, Manchester and Millstead, 3,000 union textile workers are on strike against the introduction of the stretch-out and a reduction in wages. To decide upon what next steps

to take, the United Textile Workers' executive board has been called to meet in Washington next week on Wednesday. Seventeen officials will come to Washington from all parts of the country. Calloway has refused to come to Washington, according to Vice-President Gorman, unless formally served with an official summons. To bring that about, complaint was filed today.

Fight to the Finish

Francis J. Gorman, vice-president of the United Textile Workers in charge of Washington headquarters and leader of the union's organizing campaign, makes clear that the organization intends to

defy the work assignment boards and the National Textile Labor Relations Board, created by the President, proceeding as if these boards did not exist and proceeding as if there were no executive order. It cannot be made too clear that such an executive order is exactly the equivalent of law.

Where Does Roosevelt Stand?

"There is no mistaking the signals when a mill whose head is regarded as closest of all to the White House proceeds thus in complete disregard and defiance of the White House orders which were intended to promote peace in the industry with some slight measure of justice to the workers. We do not know just how close Mr. Cason Calloway thinks he is to the White House and the New Deal program, but we know that the industry regards him as standing highly in that respect and we have every reason to believe the industry is prepared to back him on that account as the leader in a nationwide wage-smashing program.

Grievances of Workers

"It is our fixed conviction that the cotton textile industry has selected the Calloway Mills to lead a nation-wide battle to install the stretch-out system.

"The industry has picked the Southern industrialist which it believes closest to the White House and in our opinion it is up to the White House to repudiate that belief, because the Calloway Mills, in our judgment, are in open defiance of the President's own executive order, which has all the force of law and which provides specifically that there shall be no change in the work load without permission of the board.

"The Calloway Mills have ordered a change in the work load, installing the stretch-out, which is technically known as the Bedeaux system, so named after its French author. In addition, the Calloway Mills have ordered a reduction in the earnings of its employees.

"The President set up a series of tribunals to handle just such cases. There are the work assignment boards and there is the National Textile Labor Relations Board. The Calloway Mills have proceeded in utter ruthlessness to

"The United Textile Workers of America have made every effort at restraint, in order to give the new machinery every possible change to get into real operation. We know it is no easy task to educate the mill owners in a whole industry to new ways. We have offered every possible kind of co-operation. We have sought to bring about joint action with the industry for the promotion of sales of its product. We want peace and we have the strength to follow the ways of peace if employers permit us to have peace.

"But we have here, in the Calloway Mills, just such a situation as threatens the whole much-sought structure of peace. We have here a Balkan district in which the ill-considered and dictatorial act of an industrial lord may menace the peace of a national industry.

As the New Leader Goes to Press

AS The New Leader goes to press things seem to be popping everywhere. Strikes in every section of the city and of the country... It is impossible, what with this and that, to try to cover even a list of the industrial struggles, let alone do them justice... Anyway, millions of people are thoroughly awake and mad and fighting.

August Claessens, who seems to have infinite capacity to undertake almost any job in the Socialist and labor movement, reports that in his three months as Labor Secretary of the Socialist Party he has been literally thrilled by the things he has seen and done... Gus is about the best soapboxer we have, and he has spoken to more unions than most of us even suspected the existence of... He promises that he will try to write a story of his three months in his new job for next week's issue of The New Leader and he says what he has to say will be an eye-opener to many swivel-chair theoreticians...

Wherever you go you see picket lines. Dental mechanics and retail store clerks; biscuit strikers and office workers; neckwear workers and truck drivers... Conditions are pretty bad, but at least millions of workers are not taking things lying down, and that's something... Now, if a lot of people who look around them and get into touch with the realities of the struggle, and did what they should do there might not be so much silly theorizing based on pure metaphysics, and more practical work done.

AS The New Leader goes to press we learn that the Bronx Tenants' Emergency League is back of the elevator operators' strike 100 per cent, and through their counsel, Matthew M. Levy, they announce that they are prepared not to pay rent until the strike is settled... It's great to see the whole labor movement swing into action against the Roosevelt administration pauperization plan of subsistence as against prevailing wages on public works. The next logical step is independent political action... Speed the day!...

AS The New Leader goes to press we learn that a former movie star, out of luck since the talkies came in, has been arrested as a jewel thief, and in the same paper we read of the baby actors and actresses getting \$100 to \$1,000 a week... while 11,000,000 men are out of work... It's a looney world! In the same paper we read, too, that the generous Jimmie Walker, who made such a grand-stand play for sympathy when he went to California to plead for Tom Mooney, piled up hotel bills of \$2,079.07, including \$55 for a poker set, and now the hotel is trying to collect... Labor has no "friends," except itself, and the sooner all workers learn that the better...

And while we're on the subject there's the little affair of John Strachey, British dilettante Communist, held for deportation. After speaking everywhere for the Communists it is said for him that he is not advocating anything, only lecturing on theoretical questions... And we read of deportations in California's Imperial Valley, outrages in Yuma, pickets arrested here, there and everywhere, while the workers themselves are desperately trying to build up an organization and strength and influence... These things hang together, if you know the answer...

AS The New Leader goes to press we learn of the gradual strangling of the workers in Cuba (with the aid of munitions and gas on which profits are made for American manufacturers who have another line as sale of gas and bombs to industrialists to break strikes); of the slowly evolving Third Party in Congress (but the Third Party must come from the working class itself, and then it will become the Second Party and soon the First Party); we read the charges and countercharges of Coughlin, Long and Johnson... while the workers desperately need nothing but organization and the self-respect that comes only from a realization of the dignity of their own strength...

AS The New Leader goes to press the President plans to go fishing in Vincent Astor's palatial yacht off the Florida waters, while 400,000 soft-coal miners are planning to strike against intolerable conditions... The Oklahoma legislature passed a bill appropriating

(Continued on Page Eight)



Francis J. Gorman Vice-President of the United Textile Workers of America

fight to the finish to prevent operation of the Calloway Mills under the Bedeaux system, which the union calls "the stretch-out." The Calloway Mills are at LaGrange and other points in Georgia. These mills are practically closed by a strike of union workers.

Preparing for Battle

"Every resource of the union will be thrown into this battle," said Vice-President Gorman.

"We have here the most serious situation since the September strike," said Gorman. "Cason Calloway, regarded as close to the White House and as trading on White House support in his wage murdering campaign, and operating under the protection of the governor of Georgia, and his strike-breaking troops, has been picked as the leader of a national union-smashing campaign. If we have to meet that fight on the national field, we shall do it and we shall win. It is definitely up to the industry and to the Textile Labor Relations Board whether this strike is to be settled where it is or in a larger field. Our board will come here next week to meet the requirements of the situation, whatever they may be.

"The wage reductions are so severe that, for example, a spinning department rate that was 46 cents is cut to 36 cents an hour; doffers who got \$15 will get \$12.40 per week; card hands who got 37 cents will get 31; slasher tenders who got 37 cents will get 31; fixers who got 41 cents will get 32; weavers who got 45 cents will get 38; loom fixers who got from 52 to 54 cents will get from 43 to 45



Militiamen on guard at textile plants. These soldiers were sent to serve the bosses by governors elected by the workers.

Green States Labor Case For Prevailing Wages

More Than Mere Wages Are Involved, Declares Labor President in Vigorous Speech.

By William Green
President of the A. F. of L.

This is the first of a series of addresses on vital labor problems to be given over Station WEVD.

THE McCarran amendment has taken on a symbolic meaning which explains the intense legislative battle that has been waged for the prevailing rate of wages principle. To labor it stands for recovery through strengthening of normal production channels and maintaining normal standards of work and pay. The issue is a civic and social one with its roots in economic status.

We now have over ten million persons for whom industry has not supplied jobs for years. For three years our unemployed ranks have not fallen below ten millions and in 1933 rose to over thirteen millions. What shall we say to these victims of an unprecedented economic cataclysm? Shall we say to them that to the extent of our ability we as a nation shall provide public works through which you may have jobs at the customary prevailing rates of pay and so we shall stand by each other until business takes up its responsibility? Or shall we say to them, "We will give you some kind of relief work at wages less than the prevailing rate in private industry. We do not want to tempt you to refuse jobs in private industry so we pay 'relief' wages for 'relief' work."

The choice is between pulling the unemployed up to normal work and conditions or holding them down to relief status and pauperizing wages for them with the inevitable consequence of undermining wages in private industry.

Workers Approve Principle

Labor unreservedly endorses the prevailing rate principle and proposes a program of unemployment relief through public works designed to create future new wealth for the nation. Labor is fully in accord with the principle that monthly wages shall be limited to provide a reemployment for the largest possible number of wage earners. Reemployment and relief for the unemployed can be achieved on this basis without jeopardizing the wage structure in the communities where public works will be located.

The acceptance of the prevailing rate principle would not require the expenditure of billions of dollars as has been falsely alleged. Not a single dollar need be added to the appropriation in order to carry into effect the prevailing rate principle.

We know the chaos that was brought by wage cuts which began

in 1931 and 1932, when the railway cut and the steel cut led the way down to the economic wreckage of 1933. To guide us out of those depths we undertook to reduce the number of unemployed and to increase the buying power of wage earners through maximum hours and minimum wages. We have made progress and strengthened the structure of industry. It would be madness now to abandon our principles of recovery and to throw away our gains by again giving the signal for widespread wage cutting.

What is meant by the term Prevailing Wage Rate? The term refers to the hourly or daily rate of wages which prevails in similar occupations or on similar operations in any given community in the country. It is a term which has been incorporated in Federal legislation for a number of years.

Congress Accepts Principle

At present there is not an activity of the government that does not provide for the payment of the prevailing rate of wages within the meaning of the definition I have given. The payment of such wages was accepted as a basic principle by Congress in the Davis-Bacon Bill which became law in March, 1931, providing that every contract to which the United States is a party and which requires the employment of laborers and mechanics in the construction of public buildings should contain a provision that the rate of wages for all laborers and mechanics employed by a contractor or sub-contractor shall be not less than the prevailing rate of wages for work of a similar nature in the locality in which the public buildings are located.

Shortly after the National Industrial Recovery Act became effective, the Federal Board of Public Works, created under the Act, prescribed certain hourly wage rates to be paid on construction projects in established geographical zones. This board also provided that whenever the prevailing hourly rate rises above the minimum set for any district within the zone, such prevailing rate is to be paid on federal construction projects.

Applications of Rule

The Tennessee Valley Act approved May 18, 1933, also requires all contracts to contain a provision that not less than the prevailing rate of wages for work of a similar nature in a given community is to be paid to workers.

On October 30, 1933, Mr. James J. McEntee, Assistant Director of Emergency Conservation Work, issued a statement that the prevailing rate of wages is to be paid on construction work in all CCC camps.

On March 6, 1934, Administrator Harry L. Hopkins of the Federal

FOR QUINLAN APPEAL

LANCASTER, Pa. — Funds to appeal the recent conviction of Patrick L. Quinlan, convicted for activities in connection with the recent textile strike, are solicited in an appeal sent out by the Textile Workers' Defense Fund with headquarters in this city.

Pat Quinlan, veteran Socialist and textile strike organizer, was in charge of the silk workers in this region in the strike, and did remarkable work. After the settlement many of the leaders were arrested and tried; Quinlan was found guilty, and is now out on appeal.

Fund for appealing the case should be sent to William R. Brocius, Treasurer of the Defense Fund, 22 South Queen Street, Lancaster, Pa.

Emergency Relief Administration issued the following order:

"Wages will be at the prevailing rate for the occupation and the locality in which work is done, and in no case will the pay be less than will yield thirty cents per hour, provided, however, that the hours shall be limited so that the maximum weekly earnings shall not in any case exceed the amount necessary to meet budgetary requirements."

In his testimony before the Senate Committee on Appropriations a few days ago Mr. Hopkins stated: "We now pay the prevailing hourly rate of wages." This testimony brings out a significant fact—that in all the work which is being done under the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, the prevailing wage is being paid.

A Vicious Attack

This order gives full recognition to the prevailing wage principle which has been closely adhered to by Congress and the government at every step taken to build up the national recovery program. This principle which has been impressed by every agency of the federal government concerned with the payment of wages has been and must remain fundamental. Its repudiation at this time would mean the destruction of the very cornerstone of recovery.

The unfairness of this attack on Labor is doubly objectionable due to the fact that almost half of this appropriation will be used for buying materials. Does the government so much as suggest that materials shall be paid for at less than the prevailing prices? Not at all. But Labor is asked to agree to less than a subsistence wage.

The country is aroused over this issue. Protests have come from nearly all walks in life. The National Farmers' Union filed an emphatic protest (printed in another column of this issue).

Every clerk, mechanic, office worker, laborer, has a stake in this issue. Your pay envelopes constitutes the major part of the national income. Upon you rests the defense of foundations of national prosperity.

Waldman Fights for Jobless Insurance in Albany

Faces Bainbridge Colby in Exciting Legislature Hearing on Byrne-Killgrew Bill.

FACING a former Secretary of State of the United States who appeared for the Industrial Conference of New York representing all the big manufacturers of the state, Louis Waldman, State Chairman of the Socialist Party, electrified a gathering that jammed every corner of the Assembly Chamber in Albany with a stirring plea for the enactment of an unemployment insurance law.

The occasion was the hearing before the joint Assembly and Senate Committee on Labor on the Byrne-Killgrew bill providing a system of unemployment insurance. The bill is backed by organized labor in the state, and the whole labor movement was represented by spokesmen at the hearing.

The principal spokesman of the employers who sought to block a favorable report on the bill was Bainbridge Colby, once Secretary of State.

Waldman-Colby Debate

The hearing developed into a virtual debate between Colby and Waldman, who appeared for a number of unions in addition to the Socialist Party. An amusing sidelight was the fact that a spokesman of the Communist party joined the employers in opposing the bill.

Waldman made it clear that the bill is far from perfect and that many of its features are inadequate. The waiting period for benefits is too long, and the three per cent contributions should at least be doubled. "But we join labor in support of the bill," Waldman declared, "because its principle is sound and the bill is capable of quick changes."

Bainbridge Colby's appearance was something in the nature of a surprise, the employers' trump card in facing the workers with a big shot lawyer and statesman. Before the packed chamber, filled with representatives of various labor organizations and of employers he impressively asked for five hours in which to present his case. An agreement was reached in which each side got two hours.

Mr. Colby is an impressive man, a remarkable speaker and fully aware of his dignity as a former Secretary of State. His appeal for an unfavorable report on the bill was based on four counts:

1. That the bill is a deterrent to recovery because what he called the "dignity of business" must be preserved and safeguarded from the interference of compulsory legislation. 2. That the State should not act until after Federal legislation has been enacted. "It is foolish and childish," the great statesman said, for New York to feel that it must be a leader in "legis-

lation of destruction." 3. That the bill was not drafted by competent experts; 4. That the bill involves such perplexities that we cannot proceed to enact legislation without proper experience.

Comrade Waldman faced the committee, the massed industrialists and the vast audience with a smashing reply to the four arguments of "the distinguished ex-Secretary of State who was willing to lend his eloquence to the cause of the industrialists." He lashed out at the arrogance of those who speak of the "dignity of business" without once speaking or thinking of the dignity of labor or human dignity.

"All business seeks," he declared, "is to be a going concern," and he pleaded with the legislators to consider the labor of human beings on at least as high a plane as employers consider their machinery. Employers, said Waldman, pay interest on the bonds with which machinery was bought even though that machinery might be standing idle.

The vast chamber rang with cheers as Waldman made the plea for human welfare.

The remainder of Colby's arguments were as easily disposed of, and then Waldman turned to a consideration of the positive merits of the bill, after asserting that it is far from perfect.

Provisions of Bill

The bill covers all employes in establishments employing four or more persons, except non-manuals earning more than \$50 a week. To be eligible for benefits the worker must have been employed 90 days in the preceding year or 130 days in the next preceding two years. Benefits are to begin two years after contributions begin. They are to be 50 per cent of wages from \$5 to \$15 per week. All contributions are to be made by employes, up to 3 per cent of payrolls.

Industry, said Waldman, has failed to provide for the worker. Unemployment, he declared, is a casualty of modern industry, and workers are victims of a system over which they have no control. "Industry must bear the cost of unemployment," he declared, as the chamber rang with applause, "as industry cares for machinery." The principle of payment of the benefits is identical with the principle of the payment of compensation; it is not a charity but a need.

America, declared Waldman, is 30 years behind the rest of the world in such legislation.

Among the other speakers on behalf of the bill were George Meany, President of the State Federation of Labor; Abraham Epstein; Howard W. Cullman and Justine Wise Tulin.

As the New Leader Goes to Press

(Continued from Page Seven)

\$10,000 to fight an epidemic of babies, the legislators being so dumb that they couldn't even tell a typographical error in the bill before them; it took new legislation to change it back to babies. . . . Milwaukee is found to be America's safest city. . . . Well, it has had 21 years of Socialist mayors in the last 25 years. . . .

A Negro sings a hymn as a rope is placed about his neck in the latest Mississippi lynching, and a pretty young girl of 20 asked for the privilege of springing the trap when a Negro convict is hanged; she wanted the thrill of feeling how it felt to kill a man. . . . There's a lot of educating to be done before we can call ourselves civilized. . . .

Protests properly organized killed the idiotic Numan "loyalty" bill in Albany, but organized employer pressure may yet kill the unemployment insurance bill there. . . . Every day reasons are piled mountains high for the workers to enter politics for themselves. . . . Troops sent to break a strike in South Dakota, and several towns placed under martial law by a governor elected by workers' votes. . . .

Details of use of troops by Governor Talmadge (Huey's pal) are piling up on this desk. . . . Details are important, but even more important is the fact that THAT GOVERNOR, TOO, WAS ELECTED BY VOTES OF THE WORKERS.



Dental Workers Strike For Union Conditions

SIXTY dental laboratories signed up with the union in the first three days of the general strike of dental technicians in the metropolitan area started March 11th under the leadership of the Dental Technicians' Equity, an organization comprising all but a scattered few of the craft.

Negotiations are now in progress with the Dental Laboratory Owners of the metropolitan area, with a favorable agreement in sight, according to union officials. The associated Dental Laboratories continues its refusal to negotiate.

This strike was given enthusiastic support Sunday night at a meeting in Irving Plaza Hall, New York City, attended by the 1,100 members of the union, which includes in its territory Greater New York, Westchester, Brooklyn, Long Island, Newark, Jersey City, etc.

The 764 dental laboratories in the metropolitan area are being picketed by the strikers. These laboratories are divided as follows: Manhattan, 315; Brooklyn, 215; Bronx, 84; Westchester, 25; Long Island, 59; New Jersey, 66.

The strike was called because of the refusal of the dental laboratory owners to negotiate with the union on the terms of a new closed-shop contract to take the place of the former closed-shop agreement, which terminates today. The employers have been represented by ex-Judge Harry Gordon, formerly campaign manager for Mayor John F. Hylan, and a notorious open-shop exponent.

The union asks for a thirty-hour week in place of the present forty-hour standard and an increase of wages in the various classifications that would bring the average earnings to \$35 weekly, as opposed to the present average of \$22. Union officials also contend that the thirty-four week would give work to a greater number of men, stating that about half of the union membership is unemployed at present.

Improvement of health conditions is also demanded by the Dental Technicians' Equity. The D.T.E. demands the installation of acid fumigators, suction machines, and ventilating facilities, as well as the transfer of laboratories from basements, back-rooms of private residences, and garages.

A health warning to the public was issued by Henry Posner, manager of the union: "The health of the people of the metropolitan area is endangered through inferior dental work produced in scab shops operating with unskilled labor. The safest course is to refrain from such purchases until the strike is settled."

Exploited Sharecroppers To Speak in Harlem

THE Harlem Labor Committee opened a drive to aid the exploited Southern sharecroppers at a conference at the 137th Street Branch Harlem Y.W.C.A. to raise funds and secure clothing for the starving and dispossessed members of the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union of Arkansas.

At the conference there were represented the Pullman Porters' Union, Building Service, 32-B Harlem Council, Dining Car Em-

ployees' Union, Local 22, ILGWU Harlem Section, Workers' Unemployed Union, Tenants' League, Communist Party (Opposition), Union Mechanics' Association, Socialist Party of the 19th-21st A.D., Interdenominational Alliance of Harlem, and the Abyssinian Baptist and St. Phillips P.E. Churches.

Frank R. Crosswaith, chairman of the Harlem Labor Committee, the convening body, opened the conference. Crosswaith, and Noah C. A. Walter, Jr., representing the Socialist Party, described the heroic struggle being waged by the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union to smash the plantation owners' reign of terror against sharecroppers, and its courageous fight to improve the working conditions of Negro and white tenant farmers throughout Arkansas.

Following the stirring and eloquent appeal of the chairman, the conference unanimously voted for the establishment of a Harlem Emergency Committee for the Support of the Arkansas Sharecroppers. The conference further voted to arrange for a theatre party and benefit dance to raise funds, establish a women's auxiliary committee to collect clothing, and the staging of a huge mass meeting in Harlem at which E. B. McKinney, the 62-year old Negro vice-president of the STFU and Ed. Pickering and Walter Moskop, white sharecroppers who recently came to New York City, may speak.

A second meeting of the Joint Committee will be held this week at the 137th Street Harlem YWCA to complete and perfect plans.

Frank R. Crosswaith, well known Negro Socialist leader, and general organizer of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, was elected chairman of the Emergency Joint Committee.

Dental Mechanics on Strike



FARMERS JOIN LABOR IN PREVAILING WAGE STAND

Joint Statement by E. H. Everson, president, and E. E. Kennedy, secretary, National Farmers' Union.

THE Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America (The National Farmers' Union), most powerful nationwide organization of farmers in America, supports the McCarran amendment to the Administration's Work Relief program, according to a statement issued by its two authorized legislative representatives in Washington, D. C.—E. H. Everson, president of the union, and Edward E. Kennedy, national secretary.

"The Administration's proposal to pay prevailing rates of interest to the money changers and prevailing prices to manufacturers for material and to pay less than prevailing wages to labor out of the \$4,880,000,000 proposed Work Relief program appropriations is as indefensible as it is for the government through the AAA to require farmers to produce food and fibre for less than cost of production prices.

"Both are destructive of American standards of living.

"Both will continue to deadlock recovery.

"The interests of farmers and laborers are inseparable. The American farmer, receiving cost of production prices for his products, is the best potential customer of labor, and the laborer, who receives a 'living wage,' is the best potential customer of the farmers. When farmers receive less than cost of production prices, labor is penalized with unemployment and low wages, because the home market for its products and services is destroyed. When labor receives less than a living wage or is un-

employed, the home market for agriculture is destroyed and the farmers are penalized with low "So-called 'parity prices' to the farmers and \$50 a month to labor are both in exactly the same category of 'subsistence wages.'

Both proposals provide for inadequate 'wages.'

"The National Farmers' Union is opposed to reducing in any manner the standard of living of either farmers or laborers in America. The National Farmers' Union is for the McCarran amendment to the Administration's Work Relief program. The National Farmers' Union is for the payment of prevailing wages on public works."

PATERSON AND PASSAIC UNIONS ARE IN POLITICS

INDEPENDENT political action in New Jersey is gaining ground with the organization of labor parties by the trade unions in Passaic and Paterson, according to a recent statement in the Printers' Voice, organ of the Paterson Typograph-

ical Union.

In Paterson, a call issued by Dyers' Local, 1733, for a series of meetings to launch a labor party has received enthusiastic response.

The Labor League of Passaic, a new organization comprising some forty local unions and workers' fraternal organizations, has adopted a program for the May municipal election. Candidates selected by the League to carry its banners in the elections include John F. Kelly, Irving Fisher and George Taylor.

Kelly is president of the Passaic Building Trades Council, and his work in organizing hitherto unorganized workers into local unions affiliated with the A.F. of L. is well-known. Fisher by his work before the bar on behalf of union members has gained widespread support. He is a member of the Socialist Party. George Taylor has a record of thirty years of organization work for the unions in the community, and was for many years president of the local Trades and Labor Council.

The platform calls for more adequate relief measures, including public works at union rates, anti-eviction legislation, and representation of the unemployed on the relief bureaus; housing and slum clearance work with a municipal housing agency, and a moratorium on foreclosures and tax sales of small homes; municipal gas and electric plant; better schools and progressive methods; municipally-owned hospital and health insurance; abolition of the injunction in labor disputes.

Union Workers Get Pittance on Land While Mules Are Well Fed

A True Tale of a Strike and Its Aftermath, Together With a Moral

Hopewell, Va.

By Dan Killinger

LAST April the employees of the Tubize Chatillon Co. organized as Local 2170, United Textile Workers. The company at the same time formed a company union. But faith in NRA by the workers resulted in defeat for the company union. U.T.W. union affiliation, when discovered, resulted in discharges, gradually totalling 500. The company corporation attorney was also NRA General Counsel. When code authorities were notified of wholesale union discrimination, ten men of the 500 discharged were ordered re-instated. The NRA General Counsel forgot his generalship and advised the company to ignore NRA code rulings as unconstitutional.

A strike resulted. The entire working force struck. Company officials made statements that the mill would close definitely.

Months passed. The strike was called off on the advice of code officials, leading the workers to believe that by calling the strike off a settlement by and according to

code authority would result.

The "settlement" to date is that a small knitting department is again operating, re-employing slightly over 300 men and women.

One thousand men and women are still unemployed because the production departments are still closed. Plant officials are making statements they never will open regardless of NRA. The knitting department is operating by using material supplied from another mill operated by the same company in Rome, Ga.

These textile workers, after months on F.E.R.U. relief which permitted them to earn from \$2 to \$4 per week, are now promised by the city officials a relief plan. A large acreage of land will be mapped out in 5 acre plots. These unemployed strikers will be paid 25c per hour for building houses thereon and 25c per hour for farming the land. They can buy these plots and have 35 years to complete purchase.

A big barn will house sufficient

mules to supply each plot-farmer with the use of a mule two days per week to work the land. These mules will be well housed and well fed and properly cared for, receiving veterinary attention and other care when needed. They will have a steady job. They will not be permitted to overwork, as they are government property.

But the human toilers are expected in this way to earn 75 per cent of their living expenses and the other 25 per cent, the city fathers hope they can earn by jobs, picked up in the city from time to time.

The mules will be kept sick and fat and healthy, their security guaranteed. The human worker can try to keep a family fed, clothed, educated and healthy on an income of \$10—per week—if relief funds can stand the strain exerted by this miserable income; also providing the weather is always favorable for work and sickness does not interfere.

Which would you rather be—the man or the mule?

Stop These Party Wreckers!

COMRADES of the Socialist Party:

You will be shocked at another provocative act of the National Executive Committee. Two states are out of the party and the N.E.C. now plans disruption of another state. Oregon comrades withdrew in disgust. Indiana was illegally suspended, and now there is civil war among the Socialists of that state. The N.E.C. now considers the revocation of the charter of the strongest organization in the country, New York State!

A motion has been made by Albert Sprague Coolidge of Massachusetts that the New York State Executive Committee be "ordered" to appear at the Buffalo meeting of the N.E.C., March 23-24, to "show cause why the New York charter should not be revoked and the state reorganized."

Usually under "bogus democracy" a precise complaint is submitted against an accused person in which each act is enumerated. The prosecution is then required to prove the accusations.

The N.E.C. reverses this process. The State Executive Committee is told to "show cause" why the state charter should not be revoked! The state is required to prove itself innocent instead of the N.E.C. pressing accusations to prove that the state organization has violated principles and policies of the party!

This is insufferable insolence, a violation of democracy, and a burlesque reign of terror which began with the raid on the Indiana organization. It is a deliberate attempt to deliver the state organization to an alliance of militants and Communists over the heads of a big majority of the party members in New York State.

The only grievances cited in the Coolidge motion are two. It is claimed that the state organization failed to "support the principles and obey the orders of the Na-

Party Wreckers Doing Their Job in New Jersey!

THE burlesque reign of terror by the militant-Communist alliance in the Socialist Party has taken the form of revoking charters. The N.E.C. has taken this course in Indiana and is considering it in New York State.

New Jersey has become a refugee camp of the Communists who cannot join the party in New York, and now Hudson County, which includes Jersey City, has been summoned by the State Committee to "show cause" why its charter should not be revoked. The language is similar to the language used by the N.E.C. against New York State.

Hudson County members have for years worked for The New Leader. Their charter is to be revoked because they decline to work to turn the state monthly. The New View, published in Camden, into a weekly! There is no case like this in the history of the party.

The Revolutionary Policy insurrectionists are a big influence in New Jersey. Hudson County Socialists have felt the fist of the insurrectionists, and the same action is likely to be taken against Socialists of Mercer County, which includes the city of Trenton. Recently a call for support of The New View in that city brought only four members. A meeting is called for March 15th, and it is expected that the charter of Mercer County will be revoked!

The Detroit Declaration was to bring thousands of new members to the Socialist Party. Instead, the membership is at a standstill, the Socialist vote in the militant states has been slashed in half, and now members are being thrown out while Bolsheviks are invited in!

national Executive Committee." So the states are ordered to support the "principles" of the N.E.C. What are those principles, gentlemen? Where and when did you adopt them? Will you please let humble party members in on your secret?

The Holy Synod solemnly declares that New York also failed to "obey the orders" of the N.E.C. Never has such language been used before by a party executive. It is the language of a Tammany boss. Members and organizations are expected to "obey orders." What do the party members think of this, anyway?

The one definite item cited is that the state organization has not obeyed the "order" of the N.E.C. to admit "qualified members" to the party. This is another novelty. Never before has a N.E.C. presumed to force any individual into the party against the judgment of the state or local organization concerned. The party Constitution gives the N.E.C. no such power.

The majority in the present N.E.C. has no idea of meeting acute problems and disputes except by use of the clenched fist. It has no comprehension of the comradely ethics that should prompt the actions of members vested with important responsibilities.

At the request of two Communists and of a Democrat who is now heading a strikebreaking organization, it "ordered" a county charter restored which the Indiana State Executive Committee had recalled. The Indiana S.E.C. had spent four months trying to get those holding the charter to comply with the state and national Constitutions. The N.E.C. acted without any authority in the national Constitution and even without an investigation.

It followed this usurpation with a ruthless "emergency" suspension of the Indiana charter without a hearing, on the ground that by such summary action it would gain a tactical advantage in the capi-

Two Falsehoods Nailed

OLD HOMER remarked that false rumor flies like a bird, and slow plodding truth can never catch up with her. He knew what he was talking about. Just what he described is happening in our party ranks today.

Letters received from readers in other states inform us that a story is being circulated to the effect that the New York State Executive Committee has forbidden party members in this state to speak in support of the Detroit declaration, under penalty of expulsion. It ought not to be necessary for us to say that this story is false, and so completely without any shadow of likeness to truth that it must have been deliberately invented.

Another canard is being sent out broadcast from Massachusetts, with the aid of the National office, alleging that "the Socialist Party of New York, at the instigation of the State Committee, has amended the state constitution to make the regular New York State primary of the New York State party, which in effect deprives the party membership of the sole right to nominate candidates." (The wording is confused and ungrammatical, but we are not responsible for that.) This statement likewise is absolutely without foundation in fact. In New York, as in other states, the primaries are regulated by law, not by actions of any party committee. Ever since this law was enacted our nominations have been made by the primaries. There is no other way for a party having legal standing to make nominations. The party organization has taken no action whatever which could possibly be construed into an attempt to do what the Massachusetts rumor factory alleges.

talist courts. Its faction in Indiana has promptly gone to the courts for an injunction against the regular organization.

It has claimed jurisdiction over members, locals, and branches, although no national Constitution ever granted this power to any N.E.C.

It sidestepped the issue of "united front," but at the same time "invited" Communist elements to join the party. In issuing this "invitation" it reversed a fifteen-year policy of the party, a power that belongs only to members in a convention or a referendum.

By the subterfuge of an "investigation" of insurrectionists it has sought to postpone action against them while these dangerous elements are used as allies of its disruptive activities.

By these policies it has helped to colonize the party with open Communists, Communist spies, and insurrectionists, which in turn opens the way to police spies and provocateurs of the Pinkerton type.

Its policies since the Detroit convention have brought party activities almost to a standstill. It has sown the seeds of civil war among the party members.

Its wrecking actions must be repudiated. It stands indicted before the party membership because of its ruthless, undemocratic, incompetent, and dictatorial actions, which have brought a paralysis of party activities and which now threaten the very existence of the Socialist Party.

PARTY NOTES

Washington

Seattle. Helen Lunday, branch secretary, and her husband, Homer, have left on a hitch-hiking trip of the United States. Comrade Helen Lunday wishes to study general conditions of the country, hoping that upon her return she may be of more use and help to the Socialist Party.

Vancouver. Lectures are held each Sunday night in Moose Hall, 501 1/2 Main St., in connection with local meetings. Among the speakers in the recent past and the near future are Tom Burns, W. R. Richardson, Clifford B. Ellis, Rev. Rodney D. Sneyd, and Kelly Lot.

Michigan

Following is the Socialist ticket: Justices of the Supreme Court, Wm. Kennitz and S. W. Schkaven; Regents of the University, Walter G. Bergman and Francis King; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Arthur E. Larson; Member of the State Board of Education, Walter H. Allmendrar; Members of the State Board of Agriculture, Naktien Burnette and Sergus Kennedy; County Commissioner of Schools, Meta Risenman.

Comrade Loren Walters is running for County Auditor (Wayne County).

Y.P.S.E. Organizer Ethel Schachner is making a "wrecking" visit in Detroit, Michigan both Yipsel and Red Falcon work.

Detroit. The Wayne County Local will sponsor its annual Paris Commune Ball Friday, March 22, at McCollister Hall, Forest and Cass Aves. This ball is held each year to commemorate the efforts of the French workers to set up their own revolutionary government in Paris in 1871. The Workers Choir and the Rebel Arts Dance Group will furnish a program, to be followed by an evening of dancing.

New Jersey

Hudson County. The local has filed a protest with the State Committee against its action in objecting to the proposed tour (since canceled) of the National office of George H. Goebel, veteran Socialist, under national party auspices.

New York

State Executive Committee meets Sunday, March 17, at 7 East 15th St., 11 a.m. United Socialist Drive. State Secretary Merrill urges locals to push the United Socialist Drive. Constructive work for Socialism must go on with increasing intensity.

Elmira. The local has elected Ray D. Hill as financial secretary. Organizer William C. Perry was recently chosen 2nd vice-president of the Elmira central labor body.

Poughkeepsie. The local held a very successful card party recently and cleared a substantial sum which was applied to its quota of the United Socialist Drive.

Rochester. There was a large increase in the number of enrolled Socialists in Monroe County last year, and a thorough canvass will be made for new members.

Buffalo. The North Councilmanic district branch has been created by merger of the former Riverside and North Delaware branches. It meets the first and third Wednesdays at 2756 Delaware Ave. Officers are: Organizers, Bertha Friedman; Assistant Organizer, George Beech; Secretary, Belle Friedman; Treasurer, Merle Friedman; Literature Agent, Alice Burchill; Delegate to Executive Committee of Local, Hazel V. Bowers; Chairman of Program Committee, Mae Anderson. Paul Porter, national labor secretary, will speak for the branch Wednesday, March 21. On Wednesday, March 27, a card party and social will be held at 18 Villa Ave.

Pittsburgh Thomas Meeting a Hint To Socialist Locals Everywhere

THE Pittsburgh Socialists are planning what is expected to be the greatest mass meeting and rally for Socialism ever held in that city in non-campaign time when Norman Thomas speaks Thursday, April 4th, at the Schenley High School, Center Avenue and Bigelow Boulevard.

Every purchaser of a ticket for the meeting automatically becomes a subscriber to The New Leader.

Those who are already subscribers will have the opportunity to place some other person, promising material for Socialist education, upon the mailing list of The New Leader.

Those purchasing 25¢ tickets will get The New Leader for three months. Those purchasing 50¢ tickets will get The New Leader for six months. Those purchasing dollar tickets will get The New Leader for a year.

Those who sell 10 yearly sub-admission cards WILL RECEIVE AS A BONUS A FREE COPY OF NORMAN THOMAS' BOOK, "HUMAN EXPLOITATION."

Locals and branches in any part of the country alert and enterprising enough to follow the example of the Pittsburgh Socialists can do a fine job of propaganda for Socialism, and can make a substantial profit for their own party work. The New Leader will be glad to cooperate and offer the services of nationally-known speakers for meetings of that kind. Write The New Leader, 7 East 15th Street, New York City, at once.

TEXAS HOLDS FINE PARTY CONVENTION

WACO, Texas.—A fine state convention, recording an excellent progress during 1934, was held here by the Socialist Party last week. The convention was under the chairmanship of State Chairman A. F. Van Blon, and reports were heard from State Organizer E. M. Lane, State Chairman Van Blon, and State Secretary Plampin.

Resolutions were adopted calling for the cooperation of the party with organized workers and farmers looking toward the formation of a mass party of producers; expressing solidarity with the workers in a number of strikes, and protesting against the threatened deportation of Dr. John Greenberg of Waco.

Plampin and Lane were re-elected by acclamation state secretary and state organizer, and the following were elected to the State Executive Committee: W. B. Starr, chairman; Harry Plampin, Octavia Edwards, P. Lorentz Peterson, J. W. Hembree, Paul Pierce and Thomas B. Burns.

Socialist Polls Record Vote in Methuen, Mass.

METHUEN, Mass.—Daniel F. Downey, Socialist, polled a record vote in the recent election for

Selectman, running second to the winner. The vote was 1,815 for Downey, to 5,954 for the winner and 1,051 for the third man.

At the same time Downey was elected Town Meeting member, polling 470 votes, running fifth in a field of 25. The ten highest were elected.

The Socialists distributed 3,500 copies of the local platform, in addition to much other literature. Last year the Socialists polled 279 and 414 votes for the two vacancies filled at that time.

Methuen is a city of about 22,000 population close to Lawrence, the great woolen textile center.

Abramowitsch Farewell

A farewell banquet will be given to Comrade Raphael Abramowitsch, distinguished Russian Socialist and member of the Executive of the Labor and Socialist International on the eve of his return to Europe. Comrade Abramowitsch is in this country on a lecture tour for the Educational Department of the Workmen's Circle.

The entire Labor and Socialist movement will be represented.

The dinner will be held March 22nd at Beethoven Hall, Fifth St., near the Bowery, New York City, and reservations are \$1.50. Reservations can be made through The New Leader, 7 East 15th St., N. Y. C.

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Cuban Workers Slain to Profit Americans

(Continued from Page One)

tween Mr. Young and President Machado is a letter urging upon the dictator the purchase of certain armaments. This was just before the successful insurrection of Mendieta and Menocal, which gave rise to the Cespedes government, immediate successor to Machado. Here is part of it:

Dear Gerardo

Honorable Gerardo Machado: Several times in the past we have addressed communication to you about the use of Federal tear gas weapons in suppressing the revolts which are occurring with greater frequency in the Republic of Cuba . . . see enclosed folder. . . . They represent the most modern equipment . . . for troops that engage in skirmishes with rioting mobs and with revolting soldiers.

The use of the more familiar methods of police in combating mob disturbances only antagonizes the revolters more and more and gains for them popular sympathy which is exactly what the administration is trying to avoid. . . . IN THE UNITED STATES THIS POLICY OF USING TEAR GAS IN MOB DISTURBANCES IS NOW GENERALLY RECOGNIZED AS PROPER AND EFFICIENT. [Our emphasis. Editor.]

A few months later Mr. Young, who now admitted being "a great admirer of Mendieta," the latest of the murderers of Cuban workers, wrote to the present president, Mendieta had no official position in the then Cespedes government but was considered the next presidential choice. This letter is significant for what it infers:

Col. Carlos Mendieta, c/o S.S. Morro Castle, New York City.

My dear Colonel!—I am sorry I cannot get to see you personally and say good-bye. . . I JUST WANTED TO EXPRESS OUR CONGRATULATIONS TO YOU AND YOUR ASSOCIATES ON THE MARVELOUS OUTCOME IN CUBA. We, of course, regret that such a price of human life was paid, but it could have been much worse.

After matters adjust themselves and your own position is established in the new government, I BELIEVE I CAN BE OF SERVICE TO CUBA IN ESTABLISHING A MEANS OF NATIONAL SAFETY AGAINST FURTHER UPRISINGS.

Please give my regards to Dr. Gomez and your associates and our assurance that we are most happy to see you return under the conditions you are able to do this.

Very sincerely yours,
Federal Laboratories.

Although Mr. Young had played ball with both sides, he disclosed that he was well satisfied to be with the "ins." Witness his jubilation in a letter January, 1934:

But Now That Mendieta Is in Power . . .

His Excellency Carlos Mendieta, President of Cuba,

Presidential Palace, Havana.

My dear Sir:—It was with great pleasure that I read of your acceptance of the Presidency of the Republic of Cuba, and I believe it is in order to congratulate the people of Cuba in having a man of your sympathies and experience to direct them at such a critical time.

I wish to pledge to your support the staff and resources of the Federal Laboratories to assist you in bringing and maintaining order in Cuba.

By the Editor

WITH this issue we run the first of what will be a continuous feature each week by Algernon Lee, president of the Rand School of Social Science. Comrade Lee has long been recognized as one of the leading scholars of the Socialist movement of this country. He has also for three decades been known to leading Socialists abroad, having attended many international Socialist Congresses as a delegate of the Socialist Party.

Comrade Lee is a pioneer in workers' education, having been connected with the Rand School of Social Science since it was founded in 1906. He is a Marxian scholar and has been an important figure in practically every national convention of the party since 1900. Under his direction many party members have been trained for important party work and members of trade unions have been fitted for effective service for their organizations.

Despite his onerous duties in the Rand School, Comrade Lee has undertaken this work for The New Leader. We are glad that his keen mind has been enlisted in the service of The New Leader and we are sure that our readers will appreciate his work.

With sincere personal regards and best wishes for a successful administration,

I am, very truly yours,

It is these personal letters to the possible buyers of machinery of destruction, aided by bribery, family relationships and the blandishments of loose women, which creates such intimate ties in this traffic in death. A star salesman wrote: "We are certainly in one hell of a business where a fellow has to wish for trouble so as to make a living, the only consolation being, however, that if we do not get the business, someone else will. It would be a terrible state of affairs for my conscience to start bothering me now."

As recently as last July, Mr. Young was engaged in the organization of a national police force for Mendieta. The Cuban government has already bought over \$400,000 worth of equipment with more to follow. Included are gas hand grenades, gas riot guns, gas billies, Thompson submachine guns and bombs of all types.

While it specializes in Cuban and South American trade, the Federal Laboratories also spreads its tentacles into every section of the United States. It sends out congratulatory letters at intervals to its agents. The last one stated that they had reached a new sales record, and that they appreciated it. "We know it has taken a lot of hard work to get this business, but it has paid dividends. With conditions of unrest as they are today . . . you have a real opportunity before you if you will only get back of this thing and push the Federal program."

During recent months of renewed labor troubles in various sections of the United States, industrialists met the situation in this manner:

Gas for Strikers

San Francisco, scene of the great general strike, purchased Federal tear gas to the extent of \$30,000; Toledo used up about \$10,000 worth in subduing striking workers last winter; Pittsburgh purchased over \$75,000 worth of gas to hold in readiness for labor disputes, and Youngstown, Ohio, another steel spot, spent over \$25,000.

Big capital is prepared. They have found from experience that it is cheaper to stock up in instruments of death before the strike than to spend dollars in wages to employees seeking a decent standard of living. All the products made by the Federal Laboratories,

Not Fascism, But Lack of Thinking Is the Danger

By Algernon Lee

ACCORDING to one of the leading official papers of Soviet Russia the popularity of Huey Long and Father Coughlin proves that "the fascist danger is assuming concrete form in the United States." No doubt many American observers share that view. I do not.



Algernon Lee

I do not believe that there is any specific danger of fascism in the United States. Long and Coughlin are but two more in a long list of demagogues, who have commanded the attention of the American people, one after another, but have seldom played any decisive role in American public life. People listen to them because they give vigorous vocal expression to a widespread feeling of discontent and resentment. Besides this, they appeal to the sporting interest of the American people, who love to applaud a fight without necessarily wishing to mix in.

When I say that I do not see any present danger of fascism in the United States, I am using the word fascism in a strict sense, I mean the sort of thing which we have seen triumphing in Italy and in Germany. We do not have in this country the feeling of frustrated nationalism, which is a leading feature of European fascism. What is more important, we do not have a condition where large masses of the people are armed or able to get hold of arms. Under existing conditions in the United States, an armed insurrection of ignorantly discontented masses would not have the least possibility of success.

Government Form of Usurpation

If violent reaction comes in this country it may be something just as bad as fascism, but it will be different. It will take the form of usurpation of dictatorial powers by the government itself, which may be made possible through the lack of intelligent self-confidence in the minds of the American people.

Americans used to be very self-confident in an individualistic way. Individualistic effort no longer has much chance of success in these days of large-scale organization of the principal industries. Unfortunately, while the large-scale organization is developed in business enterprise, the masses of our people have not learned how to organize effectively for democratic purposes. Perhaps the root of the trouble is that they are not in the habit of thinking things out thoroughly. They are always looking for short cuts. They think it more practical to try one thing after another in the hope that they may hit on the right one. Mary Pickford knows her public when she asks: "Why Not Try God?" No harm done. If it turns out to be a bad bet, we can try Buddhism, or Pink Pills, or the Louisiana Kingfish. We used to have a popular song with the refrain: "We don't know where we're going, but we're on our way . . ." That is the weak side of American life.

Father Coughlin is very effective on the line of demagogic attack. So far there is not the slightest

hint of anything constructive in his talks. He is always against something or someone, but no one knows what he is for. I don't believe he knows. In one sense Huey Long does know what he is for—he is for the political advancement of Huey Long. He has no thought-out program to offer to his followers, but he is ready to promise them the moon.

The pity of it is that President Roosevelt, different as he is, in some respects, from Long and Coughlin, is no nearer to having a thought-out program than either of them. He came into office with a tremendous majority back of him at a moment when our whole population, from the big capitalist down to the ruined farmers and unemployed workmen, were scared stiff and were willing to give full power to the new President. He had a Congress that would eat out of his hand. Of confidence in his own good luck President Roosevelt had more than enough. Cheerfully forgetting everything he had said during the campaign, he jumped in to see what he could do on the spur of the moment. The whole huge mass of legislation that we call the New Deal is ostensibly due to him. In fact, it is a patch-work made up of suggestions which he has picked up from all quarters, and which simply do not fit together. There must be food and clothing for all, so we must have increased production. But the farmers want higher prices for their produce; let's pay them for destroying their crops. The debtor needs relief; let's cut down the purchasing power of the dollar. But this shakes confidence and discourages investment; let's guarantee profits by legalized price-fixing and stimulate business by lending government money right and left. High prices hurt the sale of products; let's increase the people's purchasing power by employing millions on public works. But cutting down the army of the unemployed may boost wage rates, which will diminish employers' profits; to avoid that, let's pay the workers only \$50.00 a month. And so on to the end of the chapter, each bright idea contradicting another.

Labor Is the Hope of Future

President Roosevelt probably wishes to use only democratic and humane methods. But if in consequence of the aimlessly mixed policies he is following, economic conditions become worse to the extent as to rouse opposition among capitalists on one side and the suffering masses on the other, he may be tempted to try a sort of Presidential Dictatorship. And if he does, it will be arbitrary and cruel and destructive, as all dictatorships are. That, in my opinion, is a much more present danger than any fascism led by a Long or a Coughlin.

The one bright spot in the picture as I see it—and that spot is getting bigger and brighter—is the development of the American labor movement, both in numerical strength and in constructive intelligence and sense of responsibility. The progress that has been made in this direction within the last few years is just as striking as the lack of constructive intelligence in Washington, Detroit and Louisiana.

If our Socialist Party will once and for all quit flirting with the silly idea of revolutionary dictatorship, quit depending upon personal leaders, and make the sense of solidarity with Organized Labor its guiding principle, it can even now make up for the opportunities it has missed and add enormously to the strength of a constructive democratic movement of and for the masses.

Inc., are "guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction"—to factory, mine and mill owners, not to the workers.

See the Catalogue

An ornate, tastefully engraved catalogue of the munitions firm is devoted entirely to labor troubles. Here is a graphic scene from the West Virginia coal strike, streets full of gas; another page intrigues the imagination with a picture of crowds being dispersed by gun-propelled gas bombs; its sub-title is: "Against the California Communists." Next is shown the bombing of Weirton, W. Va., during the steel strike. Pittsburgh's disturbance was also caught by some enterprising photographer. A few pages further on one is delighted by a uniformed officer guarding the Capitol at Washington against "a mass rush" while hunger strikers were there. Milk strikes in New York, coal strikes in West Virginia, riots in Los Angeles, radical demonstrations throughout the West, and an entire page devoted to a small town, Ambridge, Pa., captioned "End of a Stubborn Strike," are depicted to secure the business of the Department of Justice, the National Guard, large-scale manufacturers, and agencies

supplying deputy sheriffs. A special brand of phosphorus bomb receives this high praise: "Casualties are produced by the particles hurled in all directions, burns from which are very painful and long healing."

Mr. Young testified at hearings at Washington that he tried to impress upon public officials in Pennsylvania that they should spend money for the purchase of tear gas equipment, even when they cannot afford to pay salaries.

Interlocking Directorates

In this business there are the usual interlocking directorates. More than one man is a director of a bank, a mill or a mine, and a munitions company. Closely linked with the Federal Laboratories through mutual directors is the Railway Audit and Supply Co. of Pennsylvania, which arranges for the supply of undercover spies for employers in strike troubles, through a "Central Industrial Service." Practically all private detective agencies will furnish operatives for the exclusive purpose of discovering the thoughts, plans and aims of employees, with special emphasis on radicals and labor organizers. To secure the services of these "eyes, ears, and noses" the

management of the corporation needs merely to communicate his needs to the Railway Audits and Inspection Co. An elaborate spy system will be set up immediately.

The Pinks Appear

The Thiel Agency, the William J. Burns International Detective Agency, or the infamous Pinkerton's National Detective Agency stand ready to furnish informers. The labor spy is regarded even by the company employing him as one of the lowest forms of human life. His chief task is to keep his eyes and ears open and his mouth shut, except when it is necessary to act as a provocateur. These agencies will for a stipulated remuneration attempt to bribe labor leaders or weaken the union in any way possible. Robert Beattit, vice-president of the Stationary Firemen's International Union and secretary of the Pittsburgh Central Labor Union, was shown to be a spy for the Railway Audit and Inspection Co.

The dealers in death will tarry in their drive for munition sales if they can make some gains from these byproducts. They are strong links forged around the working people by a ruthless drive for profits of a predatory capitalism.

A School System for the Benefit of All the People

By Herman Kobbe

A SCHOOL system which aims at the greatest happiness of the greatest number will recognize a double duty to every child. First, the school will seek to develop the individual, mentally and physically so as to make out of him what nature intended him to be. But, secondly, the school will prepare this same individual for a place in a highly artificial and mechanical human variety. The reader will sense immediately the contradiction and the difficulties of this double duty.

The more artificial the state of society the less likely that a perfectly "natural" individual will fit into it socially or economically. And therefore a compromise has to be made. The school cannot allow the child to grow up perfectly natural and un-tamed, nor can it reasonably ignore the nature of the child and merely try to make him over into a cog for the social machine. But—and this is the main point for every radical to understand and to keep as the keystone of our philosophy of education—the nature of the child cannot be changed! The social system can. This is the crux of the whole situation.

The child is the product of an evolution which begins with the beginnings of life on earth, and his nature is pre-determined by a complex of inherited characters—by the chemistry of his body, his brain, his nerves, his glands—and he is what he is and can be nothing else. But human society—the environment of the child—is determined largely by human will. We can make the environment better, or allow it to become worse, and the only way to get rid of the contradiction between the needs of the individual, and the necessity for fitting him into a place in an artificial society is by making the rules and regulations and the form of the society as human and natural as possible.

The public schools have no right to prepare their charges for an in-human society (such as it exists today), without making an effort at the same time to reform the environment itself. The school must not only educate the child to his social duties; it must at the same time educate the community to understand its duty to the child. That duty is to abolish industrial abuses, economic inequalities, class privileges and war—in short, to give to all; adults as well as children, the conscious desire to re-shape human society in a way that will harmonize it with the unchangeable bodily and mental health—needs of man—and of the young.

If I were Commissioner of Education in a Socialist city I would organize an evening course for the interested citizens in general (to which all parents would also be invited), and in that course we would study ways and means of humanizing all social-economic relationships. We would study the biological and psychic needs of the child, and how best to re-organize the community life in order to fit those needs. In the measure that this work of social reform through adult education gains ground, it

will become more feasible to bring up the children in a natural and healthy way, simply because a natural and healthy individual will then be more likely to find a place in the social-economic structure.

The only kinds of human society in which men and women can expect to be happy are either a perfectly primitive form, or in the case of a highly complex society, one which is consciously adapted to the needs of the individual. The mighty potential agency for bringing about this conscious adaptation is ready-to-hand for us to use: the public school.

The child must be brought up to be himself.

The adult community must be re-educated to prepare a suitable place for such a child.

STRIKERS MAY PICKET EVEN IF SCABS LOSE CHANCE TO MARRY

THE matrimonial expectations of girl scabs are not bright, according to testimony given by Betty Friedman, salesgirl at Blondel's Shop at 10 East 14th Street, before Supreme Court Judge Chas. B. McLaughlin in an application for a temporary injunction restraining the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, Local 107, from picketing the shop.

This unique argument of Miss Friedman, who is president of the Stella Bromberg and Blondell shops, Inc., Employees' Association, a company union, was supported by a statement of Pearl Serper, a fellow scab, in which she said:

"The constant presence of picketing and the cry of strike is hard to explain away. As a natural result my social contacts have dwindled and even where there had been close friendship before the attitude of my acquaintances have cooled toward me. Opportunities to meet people socially are denied me. The likelihood of meeting men and women of my social set has been diminished. It, of course, follows that meeting eligible young men, whom possibly might become interested in me as a lifetime companion, is more difficult."

The plea of the girls, which followed directly upon Judge Cotillo's decision restraining this same Local 107 from picketing on the ground that scab people lose their charm by belonging to a union, fell on deaf ears. Judge McLaughlin maintained that the defendants had the right of peaceful picketing regardless of the complaints of the girls.

Newark Food Clerks Call Organization Meeting

Local 975 of the Retail Food Clerks' Union, Jersey City, Newark and vicinity, announces that it is going to start a great organization drive with a mass meeting on Wednesday evening, March 20th.

This meeting, which will start things with a bang, will be held in the Produce Workers' Union Hall, 231 Miller Street, Newark, at 9 P. M.

It is hoped that all comrades and sympathizers will attend and help this union with their full support.

"Workers Stink"

By Gertrude Weil Klein

"THE workers stink"; that's what Cliff Odets used to say a couple of years ago when he hung around Greenwich Village, and today he's the leading playwright of the revolution.

The Group Theatre, Inc., which made something of a name for itself hereabouts with its Broadway success, "Men in White," is interested in promoting "revolutionary drama." Revolutionary drama, according to this group, is apotheosized in Clifford Odets' "Waiting for Lefty," which is put on to the wild acclaim of the self-appointed Bolshevik interpreters of the working class.

Have you seen "Waiting for Lefty," or read it? It is, in the first place, a pretty bad piece of theatrical hokum, full of manufactured coincidences and trick situations. Its bad men are all old-line labor leaders, synonymous with gangsters, racketeers and crooks. The good ones are not workers at all for the most part, but doctors and teachers and other professionals who turned to taxi-driving (it's a play about the taxi strike, if you haven't seen it) in their dire need. The regular, ordinary taxi-drivers are a pretty low, ignorant lot.

In other words, although Cliff Odets has gotten religion since the days when he hung around Greenwich Village, he still believes the workers stink. (Unless they are Communists. Then, I suppose, they just smell.) That was what Odets used to say was the matter with the workers; they were all right but they stank.

Most of the members of the Group Theatre may be innocents; I don't know. I know they all work with the New Theatre, which is a Communist outfit. Maybe they really think the great labor movement, which does not subscribe to Communist doctrines, is a gangrenous, filthy body, which must be ridiculed and exorcized. Maybe they believe that Odets is an authority on the "workers," and that the picture he presents in "Waiting for Lefty" is a true picture of the working class. If so, why should they appeal to these sinks of corruption for support? I hope the labor movement gives the Group Theatre and its "revolutionary drama," "Waiting for Lefty," the swift kick in the pants it deserves.

Rand School Concert

The Annual Concert of the Rand School of Social Science at the Metropolitan Opera House Sunday evening, March 24th, at 8:30, has every prospect of being the usual brilliant success. The Women's Committee of the Rand School is conducting this concert under the leadership of Mrs. Mathilde Lehman, Chairman, and Mrs. Ida B. Karlin, Co-Chairman. The stars will be Lily Pons, Nino Martini, Gladys Swarthout, Richard Bonelli, Emanuel List. These will be assisted by additional artists of the Metropolitan staff and the full orchestra.

A substantial part of the success of the concert is guaranteed by the active work of the Trade Union Committee, whose chairman is Merris Feinstein.

The canvassing of the Joint Boards and Committees, under the leadership of Merris Feinstein, is being carried on by Mrs. Bertha H. Mailly and Celia Rotter, and the unions are responding with sympathetic encouragement.



G. W. Klein

The American Federation of Labor Endorses N.B.C. Strike

By A. F. of L. News Service

Wholehearted support of the fight of union workers in New York City and Philadelphia to secure union wages and work conditions in the plants of the National Biscuit Company in those cities was urged by Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, in a letter to the affiliated bodies.

"Early in January, five unions in plants of the National Biscuit Company went out on strike in protest against the labor policies of the company," Morrison said. "Two of the unions on strike are federal labor unions affiliated directly with the American Federation of Labor; three are local unions of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America."

LABOR JOINS PROTEST AGAINST LEDGER INJUNCTION

Labor forces in New York will rally to protest the use of the injunction in labor disputes at a meeting Sunday, March 24th, at 3 p. m., at St. Nicholas Palace, 66th Street and Broadway, under the auspices of the American Newspaper Guild and a host of labor unions and professional groups.

The meeting is a direct reply to the drastic injunction granted by Chancellor Maja Berry on behalf of the trustees of Newark Ledger against the Newspaper Guild. The Roosevelt policies with regard to labor, particularly his throwing out the National Labor Relations Board in favor of the employer controlled Newspaper Industrial Board in the Jennings case, will also come in for an airing.

Labor representatives scheduled to speak at the meeting include: Francis J. Gorman, United Textile Workers; William Spang of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers; George S. Counts of Teachers College; Matthew Smith of the Mechanics' Educational Association; Jonathan Eddy, National Secretary of the American Newspaper Guild. Heywood Brown will act as chairman.

Conference for the Promotion of a Labor Defense

A conference of delegates representing many locals and Joint Boards of a large number of Trade Unions as well as many Socialist and Labor fraternal organizations, will meet this Friday evening, Mar. 15th, at 8:00 p. m., in the auditorium of the I.L.G.W.U., 3 West 16th St., N. Y. C.

At this conference, the basis will be laid for a permanent organization of a labor defense to effectively help in all cases of persecution and prosecution of persons active in labor organizations and to aid the struggles of workers in strikes. Prominent men in the Labor movement will be among the list of speakers and in attendance as delegates.

"Federal Labor Union No. 18660 of Philadelphia, and Inside Bakery Workers' Union No. 19585 of New York had an agreement with the National Biscuit Company, made under date of July 9, 1934, that wage rates would be equalized. Employees doing the same work were, in many cases, receiving very different rates to pay. Up to January 8, 1935, the Philadelphia union had been unable to secure the wage adjustments provided for in their agreement. At that time, when the strike began, it was clear that the company was using every means to delay or evade the adjustment.

"The unions on strike have for more than eight weeks put up a splendid fight. They should have the help and the support of the entire organized labor movement. The National Biscuit Company has a plant in your city. Every union in your community should be informed of the struggle union men and women are carrying on against the National Biscuit Company. To bring this about, please give as wide publicity as possible in your meetings to this strike."

N.B.C. Strikers "Shocked" at New York City

THE National Biscuit Company strikers are shocked at the professed "mentality" of the New York City administration in declining to permit them a tag-day to raise money for strike relief, says Peter Christman, chairman of the strike committee.

The city refused them the permit because, the Commissioner of Public Welfare said, it did not want "to take sides."

Christman has written the following to Mayor LaGuardia:

"The three thousand workers of the National Biscuit Company of New York City have been locked out by the company for more than nine weeks. In trying to break the Inside Bakery Workers' Union, which involves six thousand National Biscuit Workers on the eastern coast, the company is violating the wishes of President Roosevelt as expressed in Clause 7-A.

"On March 12th, the strike committee appealed to the Commissioner of Public Welfare for a permit to collect funds on the city streets—to raise money for food. This was refused. The explanation being that the present city administration had no desire to take sides in this fight between National Biscuit Company and its workers.

"This bias shown by the present city administration comes as an enlightening shock to the three thousand workers who supported the administration. In refusing this permit, it is unavoidably clear to the workers to which side the present city administration is sympathetic. By thwarting the collection of funds for the kitchen of the strikers and their dependents, the present city administration definitely aids the National Biscuit Company in its attempts to break the union."

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OPPOSITE KRESGE'S

"Petticoat Fever" Warms the Frozen North

The Week on the Stage

By Joseph T. Shipley

AVIATION BRIDE

"PETTICOAT FEVER." By Mark Reed. At the Ritz.

Down from the air on to the Labrador snow come Sir James Teuton and his fiancée. And there on the ground waits Dascom Dinsmore, in a lonely radio station, 90 miles from the nearest natives, 100 from the nearest white, and two years from sight of a pretty white woman. And Ethel (Doris Dalton) is both beautiful and blessed with the gift of humor, so that Dascom's joy in the sight of her does not startle her as it does Sir James. Nor can the arrival of Dascom's damsel, only two years late (that's a mere four days in Arctic land!) disturb the new romance. Yet the course of true love not even snow can smooth; and the absurd but amusing vicissitudes of this quick loving couple (with the flavor of Dennis King's competent ways and winning voice) help make this impudently unreal and madcap farce one of the season's delights.

Good Dancing

"THE AMERICAN BALLET." Under George Balanchine. At the Adelphi.

Assisted by Paul Haakon's deft grace and Tamara Gava's vivid beauty, but with an excellent group of young talents of its own, The American Ballet is showing effective work. Its first group, a well proportioned offering, began with an excellent series of classical reminiscences; ended with a Modern surge of spiritual yearning, that seemed a bit incoherent in choreography yet touched with beauty; and put between an excellent comic ballet of a football hero and his admirers, "Alma Mater." This group is showing valid accomplishment, and should thrive.

POETS' THRIVING

"THE BARRETT'S OF WIMPOLE STREET" by Rudolph Besier. Presented by and with Katharine Cornell at the Martin Beck.

What is there to say of Katharine Cornell's return? As Elizabeth Barrett, she graces the stage—one of our sweetest series of love letters come to life; a story every cultured man and woman has loved and grown through. Perhaps, on the second seeing, Brian Aherne is a bit more dashing than even a romantic poet would have been: Browning was not quite the young Gautier; but, on the other hand, Father Barrett seems to have been toned down, his cruelty as somber but more real. And Katharine Cornell remains a great actress, giving a moving performance in a vivid play.

MUSIC

PHILHARMONIC SYMPHONY

TOSCANINI, Conductor
AT CARNEGIE HALL
This Afternoon at 2:00
Soloist: VLADIMIR HOROWITZ, Pianist
BRAHMS CYCLE—IV

JANSSEN,

Thurs. Eve. at 8:15 Fri. Att. at 2:30
Assisting Artists:
PHILHARMONIC STRING QUARTET

Saturday Evening at 8:15
Handel, Dublin Ky. Schumann, Beethoven
Arthur Schnabel, M. (Theater)

Double Feature at Brooklyn Strand

"All the King's Horses," musical film romance, and "Car 99," a story of the devil dogs of the highways... the radio patrol, comprise the Double Feature Bill at the Brooklyn Strand Theatre.

Walter Connelly



Who essays the title role in "The Bishop Mishchaves," the new comedy which John Golden is presenting at the Cort Theatre.

"Let's Live Tonight" Opens at the Roxy

"Let's Live Tonight," the new Columbia picture starring Lilian Harvey and Tullio Carminati and directed by Victor Schertzinger opens today at the Roxy Theatre

MUSIC HALL
SHOW PLACE OF THE NATION
Held Over 2nd Week!
IRENE DUNNE
FRED ASTAIRE
GINGER ROGERS in
"Roberta"
ON STAGE —
"Cavalcade of Color,"
Leonidoff's revue,
Ravels "Bolero" by Symphony Orchestra.
Popular Price
First Mezz. Reserved Phone CO 5-6535

HELD OVER! SECOND WEEK
Clark Gable
Constance Bennett
in Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
'AFTER OFFICE HOURS'
— IN PERSON —
BEN BERNIE
and All the Lads!
— EXTRA —
THE MARCH OF TIME
No. 2 in This New Series

CHARLES BOYER
in
"LILIAM"
French Film Masterpiece
CAMEO THEATRE, 42nd Street East of Broadway

In Brooklyn Premiere at the Fox



Jean Arthur and Edward G. Robinson have the principal role in "The Whole Town's Talking" at the Fox

SAMUEL GOLDWYN presents
Gary COOPER
Anna STEN
in
"THE WEDDING NIGHT"
with
RALPH BELLAMY
HELEN VINSON
SIEGFRIED RUMANN
Directed by King Vidor
Released through United Artists
RIVOLI B'way 49th St.

LILIAN HARVEY
TULLIO CARMINATI
in
"LET'S LIVE TONIGHT"
★ PLUS STAGE SHOW ★
COOKIE BOWERS
FOUR CASTING PEARLS
GAE FOSTER GIRLS - Freddy Mack
ROXY ANY DAY!
25c to 2 P. M.
35c to 7 P. M.
16th Ave & 50th St ANY SEAT!
SHOW FALL OF THE NATION

ALL THIS WEEK
"SWEET MUSIC"
with
Rudy VALLEE
Ann DVORAK
ON THE STAGE
THREE X SISTERS
JOHNNY BURKE
BOB RIPA
and other RKO Acts
PALACE B'way & 47 St.

CHARLES BOYER
in
CHAPAYEV
"THE RED COMMANDER"
Greatest of All Soviet Films
(English Dialogue Titles)
ACME Thea. 14th Street & UNION SQUARE

Janet Gaynor in "One More Spring" on Albee Screen

"One More Spring," the RKO Albee screen attraction with Janet Gaynor and Warner Baxter, is described as having its roots deep in earth and its branches far in the clouds of romance. On the stage Anatole Friedland presents "Anatole's Affairs," a new revue with a company of twenty-five. Featured are Charlie Nelson; Harry and Frank Seamon, late of Ed Wynn's "Laugh Parade;" Jean Baydell, and Miss Irmanette, "The Dancing Violinist."

Tashamira to Offer New Lyric Dance

When Tashamira, colorful dancer Theatre on Sunday evening, March 31st, she will present among her ten numbers a new lyric dance entitled "Poem of the Mountains," to the symphonic poem, "Poema de las Montañas," by the Basque composer, Emiliano de Zubeldia. On the evening of the recital the composer will accompany Tashamira when she dances "Poem of the Mountains" and will be assisted at the second piano by Mirra Alhambra

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"★ ★ ★ 1/2 ★" — News
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in Columbia's Sensational Picture
"THE WHOLE TOWN'S TALKING"
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The USUAL BIG FOX STAGE SHOW!
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★ ★ ★ ★ — NEWS
JOIN THE LAUGH PARADE AT THE PARAMOUNT!...
"RUGGLES OF RED GAP"
A Paramount Picture
NEW YORK PARAMOUNT TIMES SQUARE

ALL THIS WEEK
Janet GAYNOR
Warner BAXTER
in
"ONE MORE SPRING"
— RKO VAUDEVILLE —
ANATOL'S AFFAIRS
A Musical Extravaganza and other RKO Acts
ALBEE Albee Squar. BROOKLYN

THEATRE PARTIES
Party Branches and sympathetic organizations are requested when planning theatre parties to do so through the Theatrical Department of THE NEW LEADER Phone Algonquin 4-4622 or write to Bernard Feinman, Manager New Leader Theatrical Department, 7 East 15th Street, New York.

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ALL NEW—ALL DIFFERENT—with DICK POWELL—ADOLPHE MENJOU—GLORIA STUART—ALICE BRADY—300 GORGEOUS GIRLS—Broadway & 47th St.—to 1

"Black Pit"—Theatre Union's New Offering--at Civic Rep.

"Black Pit," Theatre Union's 4th Production, Due Wednesday at Civic Repertory

"Black Pit," by Albert Meltz, co-author of "Merry-Go-Round" and "Peace on Earth," is the Theatre Union's fourth production, and will open Wednesday evening, March 20th, at the Civic Repertory Theatre. The play was directed by Irving Gordon and the settings are by Tom Adrian Cracraft. In the cast are Alan Baxter, Millicent Green, Martin Wolfson, Hoster Sondergaard, Clyde Franklin, Howard da Silva, Harold Johnsrud, George Tobias, Royal C. Stout, Vincent Sherman, Frances Bavier, Alice Brooks, Helen Waren, Tony Ross, Nennie Edwards, Elliott Fisher and Sidney Packer.

Florence Robinson of 'Personal Appearance' Moves From Union Square to Times Square and Makes Good

Via subway, one can travel from Fourteen Street to Times Square in a little over five minutes. But it took Florence Robinson four years to make the trip, via the stage. She plays the part of the movie-struck youngster in "Personal Appearance," and is earning her first professional salary, and if what the critics say means anything, she is probably on Broadway to stay.

Four years ago Florence Robinson was working as typist for an insurance company on Union Square. She was a good typist but visions of footlights and stage entrances kept dancing before her eyes; they had begun doing that when she was a very little girl and people used to urge her mother to "make Florence act." At nineteen, she was still "acting" at home, but not for the benefit of her mother's company.

Eva LeGallienne announced that she would take a limited group of talented young amateurs and give them free stage training at the Civic Repertory Theatre on 14th Street, where her company was playing. Hundreds answered the call, and among them was Florence Robinson, who applied one lunch hour.

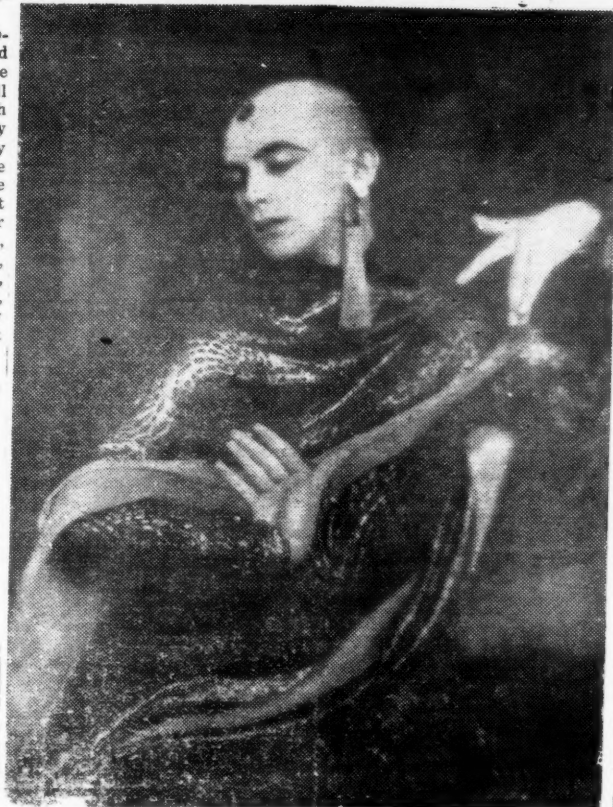
"I must have had an awful nerve," she laughs today, "because I did a scene for Miss LeGallienne from 'Peter Pan,' and that is her favorite part. I don't know which made the greatest impression—my nerve or my acting. I was accepted and given a small money scholarship when I explained that I could not possibly give up my job. I stayed there two years. Whenever the company played 'Peter Pan' it was my duty to test the flying apparatus used by Miss LeGallienne: it was the same apparatus that had given wings to Maude Adams. At first I was terrified when I flew from the stage to the topmost balcony, but soon it got to be fun."

Upon leaving the Civic Repertory Theatre, Miss Robinson decided to tackle Broadway, feeling no fear whatever of its hard-boiled managers.

"Elmer Rice selected her as the understudy in his play 'We, the People.' The play ran only six weeks, and months later she found another understudy job with 'The Milky Way.' It was there she first met Gladys George who plays the lead in 'Personal Appearance.' But this job, too, was short lived."

Eventually Miss Robinson drifted into the office of Brack Pemberton and succeeded in reading for him

CLARK AND McCULLOUGH



Who appear in the Eddie Dowling star-studded revue, "Thumbs Up," at the St. James Theatre.

the part she now plays. Forty other girls, many of them with experience, also read the part—but it was Florence Robinson who got it. And now she runs Gladys George a close second when it comes to getting laughs. Her future with the theatre will be interesting to watch, especially since Mr. Pemberton insists that "basically Miss Robinson is a great tragedienne."

"THE THUNDERBOLT OF BROADWAY," LITERARY DIGEST HERMAN SHULMIN presents

The Children's Hour

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MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE WEST 39th STREET
Evenings 8:30—50c to \$3. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:40—50c to \$2

Opens WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 20th—Seats Now

THEATRE UNION'S New Production

BLACK PIT

By Albert MALTZ

THE PLAY ABOUT A STOOL PIGEON

CIVIC REPERTORY THEATRE, 14th Street & 6th Avenue
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3 MEN ON A HORSE
PLAYHOUSE 48th St. E. of B'way
Eve 8:45 Mats Wed. & Sat. 2:45

Bijou Theatre Continues Successful Policy of Micky Mouse and Shorts

The Bijou Theatre has been for some time a picture house which has the distinction of presenting an exclusive unique program of cartoons and comedies. Opening with this policy six months ago, it has been progressively successful until today its mailing list for its weekly program announcements run into the thousands and its patrons come from all the five boroughs of the city, even from across the Hudson.

The management has developed a few show angles which are interesting. For example—few single children are brought—it is nearly always a party made up of neighborhood children that come in groups. Another unique feature is the offer of the theatre to mothers who want an afternoon off shopping. They bring their children and leave them to be called for after their shopping is over.

The program is changed every Wednesday and includes a special feature such as Shirley Temple in "War Babies" or one of the Charlie Chaplin favorites.

At Broadway Trans-Lux

The short subject program at the Trans-Lux Theatre, Broadway at 49th Street, for the week of March 16th includes "Henry's Splash," a comedy in which Henry Armetta is the unwilling victim of a visit to Newport; "Ladies That Play," in which Phil Spitalny's musical queens give their rendition of Ravel's "Bolero" and other masterpieces, and an exceptional full-color cartoon "Babes at Sea." One-half hour of all the latest newsreel news of the world completes their program.

Cooper-Sten at Rivoli

Gary Cooper and Anna Sten, playing together for the first time, open at the Rivoli Theatre today, in Samuel Goldwyn's latest production "The Wedding Night." Cooper, fresh from his triumph in "The Lives of a Bengal Lancer" is playing a sophisticated American novelist in "The Wedding Night" while Anna Sten will be seen as a modern American girl for the first time since she started her screen career.

★★★★ (4 Stars)—DAILY NEWS

"A play you can see again and again."—EVE. JOURNAL

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5th YEAR

44th ST. THEATRE, West of Broadway
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Entire Orch. \$2.20, Mezzanine \$1.65-\$1.10, Balc. 55c (Tax incl.)

THE GROUP THEATRE PRESENTS

A NEW HIT BY THE AUTHOR OF "WAITING FOR LEFTY"

"AWAKE and SING!"

by CLIFFORD ODETS

at the

BELASCO THEATRE, 44th STREET, East of Broadway
BRYANT 9-5100
Evenings at 8:40 Matinees Thursday and Saturday

GILBERT MILLER & LESLIE HOWARD in association with ARTHUR HOPKINS present

LESLIE HOWARD in THE PETRIFIED FOREST

by ROBERT SHERWOOD

BROADHURST THEATRE, W. 44th St. L.A.C. 4-1515, Eves. 8:45
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:45

THE THEATRE GUILD presents

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ELISABETH BERGNER in ESCAPE ME NEVER

By MARGARET KENNEDY

SHUBERT THEATRE 14th STREET, West of Broadway
Matinees Thursday & Saturday

★★★—"The happiest romance of the current theatre season. The best I can wish you is that you will have as good a time as I had."—Doris Mantle, News

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well known author of "The Jazz Singer"

with CONSTANCE CUMMINGS, NICHOLAS HANNEN
IRENE PURCELL

PLYMOUTH THEATRE, 45th St. West of Broadway
Eves. 8:40—Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:40

MAX GORDON presents

The Musical Hit!

Production conceived and directed by HASSARD SHORT

"THE GREAT WALTZ"

Book by Moss Hart - Music by Johann Strauss - Dances by Albertina Rasch

The CENTER THEATRE, 6th Ave. & 49th St.—Evenings at 8:30,
55c to \$3.30—Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30,
50c Orchestra Seats Every Night at \$2.20

"CAR 99" • "ALL THE KINGS' HORSES" • B'KLYN STRAND

with FRED MacMURRAY—A Glorious Screen Musical—with CARL BRISSON—MARY ELLIS—ALWAYS 2 HITS—Fulton & Rockwell—25c to 6 p. m. Weekdays

