

Vote the Odd Numbers

The New York primary ballots will list the candidates of the official Socialist Party in first place. Vote for every candidate next to the odd numbers—1, 3, 5 and 7.

Socialist Call

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To All Enrolled Socialist Voters

A Statement on the Primaries:

You have a difficult task, but as Socialists you must be equal to your responsibility. On April 2 you will decide the immediate future of the Socialist Party in New York State.

With two slates listed on the ballot, you must choose. We are sure that your choice will be made on the basis of which slate will be better able to build the Socialist Party.

On the one hand, you have the Old Guard ticket set forth by Louis Waldman, which backs him in the attacks he has been making on the Socialist Party. Because he was defeated in the national convention he has waged a bitter fight for two years against the Party.

On the other hand, you have the ticket supported by Norman Thomas, who today leads the Party in its most aggressive struggles.

The Old Guard has tried to make it seem that we are Communists. That is not true. We are Socialists who want the Party and its leaders to participate in a militant fight for the principles of Socialism.

We do not deny that some of the Old Guard have served Socialism in the past. But they have since lived through a period of decline, with the party growing weaker, and they have never recovered from it. As a result, some of their most respected members have even accepted political appointments from old-party politicians.

The party membership has resented it. We have been going out on the street-corners, distributing leaflets, canvassing voters, watching at the polls, only to find that our candidate, after election day, accepts a job as judge from the very politician against whom we spent our energies in campaign work.

Nor do we like the sight of the Old Guard, in the trade unions, closing their eyes to corruption. As members of the labor movement, it is the job of Socialists who want to clean up the city halls and the nation's capitol, to set our own house in order.

That is why we had to condemn the Old Guard and their policy in the trade unions. When the American Federation of Labor expelled Hyman Nemsler from the Retail Clerks on charges of corruption and dual unionism, the Old Guard permitted him to remain in the Socialist Party. When Heller of the Grocery Clerks was found guilty in his union on the most serious charges, the Old Guard refused to hold hearings before the grievance committee.

In the field of unemployed work, the Old Guard has a black record. While they should have provided leadership to the party in organizing unemployed unions, they hampered the work of the younger members who were eager to do the job. When David Lasser, without the help of the Old Guard, built a national organization of the unemployed, he had to overcome their opposition. When he led a Socialist demonstration of unemployed to City Hall, Louis Waldman criticized him in the capitalist press, saying that we Socialists do not believe in "nagging the administration."

Even in elections, the Old Guard has fallen down. They have done nothing in up-state New York to build up the party so that we might have a strong vote for governor. Waldman tried desperately to prevent the nomination of Norman Thomas for United States Senator two years ago, in spite of the fact that Thomas is the best Socialist campaigner in the country. Thomas did get the nomination in spite of Waldman and ran far ahead of the ticket.

Now Waldman is moving heaven and earth—and even the Jewish Daily Forward—to keep Thomas from running for President, and he wants the aid of the Socialist voters in

the primaries to accomplish it. Knowing that he cannot get your help, he has gone to the capitalist courts, asking them to do it.

The Old Guard refrains from attacking Roosevelt vigorously. It is notorious that when Norman Thomas made his famous radio speech criticizing Roosevelt, the Old Guard attacked Thomas for it in the New Leader.

Within the Party, the Old Guard attempted to have their way by dictatorship when they could not have it by democracy. They went so far as to try to expel from the party those who disagreed with them—comrades like Norman Thomas—but the national executive committee of the Party, the highest body between national conventions, prevented it.

For the sake of the strong Socialist Party that can be built in America, for the sake of Socialism itself, you must vote in the primaries for the candidates who are loyal to the principles of the Socialist Party of the United States and a program of militant, aggressive Socialism!

JACK ALTMAN
Exec. Secy., Socialist Party,

MURRAY BARON
Manager, Portfolio, Suitcase and Bag Makers Union

DAVID P. BERENBERG
Editor American Socialist Monthly

ANITA C. BLOCK
Lecturer

S. JOHN BLOCK
Member Charter Commission, Former State Chair, Socialist Party New York

REV. DAVID COREY
Chairman, Negro Labor Committee

FRANK CROSSWAITH
Chairman, Negro Labor Committee

WINSTON DANCIS
N. Y. State Committee, Socialist Party

MAX DELSON
Chrmn. Board of Directors, Socialist Call

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Former Socialist Assemblyman

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Former Socialist Assemblyman

ELSIE GLUCK
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MURRAY GROSS
Manager, Complaint Dept. Joint Board Dressmakers I.L.G.W.U.

ARTHUR HARCKHAM
Secy., Building Service Employees Union

C. J. HENDLEY
President Teachers Union, Local 5

JULIUS HOCHMAN
Manager, Joint Dress Board, International Ladies Garment Workers

JESSIE WALLACE HUGHAN
War Resisters League

HAIM KANTOROVITCH
Author and Noted Marxist

ISADOR LADERMAN
Manager, International Pocketbook Workers Union

HARRY W. LAIDLER
Exec. Director, League for Industrial Dem.

EDWARD LEVINSON
Labor Editor, New York Post

REV. LEON ROSSER LAND
Director, Bronx Free Fellowship

DAVID LASSER
Chairman, Workers Alliance of America

WALTER LUDWIG
Director Pioneer Youth

HYMAN MARCAL
Pres., District Council Painters, Union, No. 9

MEYER MATLIN
Business Agent International Pocket Book Workers Union

DARWIN J. MESEROLE
Socialist Candidate Supreme Court Judge

JACOB MIRSKY
Pres. Bricklayers Union, Local 37

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Author

KIRBY PAGE
Author

A. PHILLIP RANDOLPH
President, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters

BERNARD J. RILEY
Kings County Chairman for 25 years.

MEYER RUBINSOHN
Nat. Exec. Workmen's Circle

DR. LOUIS SADOFF
Primary Campaign Manager

MARK STARR
Labor Educator

HYMAN SUSSMAN
Secy. Local 19, Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union

LEWI TONKS
State Chairman, Socialist Party

BERTHA POOLE WEYL
REV. BRADFORD YOUNG

THOMAS YOUNG
Vice-pres. Bldg. Service Employees

800 WPA Workers Join Allentown Socialists; 700,000 Cut Off WPA

ALLENTOWN, Pa.—A political shake-up as a result of WPA unfairness to workers was experienced here when 800 of 2,500 striking WPA workers marched down to the court house demanding that their political registration be changed from Democratic and Republican to Socialist.

The mass movement from the old parties to the Socialist Party was the effect of injustices suffered by the workers at the hands of the authorities. The strike movement started because the officials had ordered the WPA employees to work overtime to make up for time lost on account of bad weather.

Five clerks were kept busy all day, changing the records in accordance with the demands of the workers. Asked to explain

why they wished to change their party affiliation, they explained that they were disgusted with the "high-jinks" of the old parties.

Meanwhile the strike movement is spreading throughout this area. WPA workers in seven counties, in anticipation of lay-offs, have united to fight the moves of the Administration.

Charles Sandwick, leading Socialist and unemployed organizer, is in charge of spreading the strike movement into adjacent counties.

Roosevelt Slashes Relief

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The administration is giving the axe to the unemployed again. The dreaded pink-slips, notifying WPA workers that they are laid off, are to be placed in 700,000 envelopes.

President Roosevelt has asked Congress for relief appropriations of \$1,500,000,000

for the WPA during the next year. His total relief budget is almost a billion dollars short of the sum demanded by the United States Conference of Mayors who are closest to the problem of caring for the unemployed. Let the mayors worry about relief hereafter, is the attitude of the White House.

WPA Administrator Harry L. Hopkins has sent out orders to the country, setting arbitrary figures for the indiscriminate dropping of workers from the government rolls.

By July 1, the WPA will have cut off 700,000 workers who must look to private industry or local relief agencies for aid. Stone-hearted industry remains adamant and the city governments follow the example of the federal authorities in reducing their appropriations.

In spite of protests from labor unions and unemployed organizations, the Roosevelt administration is pandering to the demands of the gentlemen who make campaign contributions and who now insist that unemployment relief funds be reduced.

From all over the country, reports of labor resistance to the lay-offs are being received. In many sections, the fight which has been based primarily against the low coolie wages is being transformed into a fight against the lay-offs.

AFL Unions Protest

NEW YORK.—WPA officials have been ordered by Administrator Hopkins to drop 40,000 workers from the rolls, 12,000 of whom must go by the end of this month. At the same time the city government has refused to increase its relief appropriations.

A conference of some twenty trade unions last week united in sending letters of protest to Hopkins and U. S. Senator Robert F. Wagner. Plans for a mass meeting in Madison Square Garden are being discussed. The Central Trades and Labor Council of this city has set up a WPA committee to combat the lay-off program. The AFL has been asked to make its protests known in Washington.

Lead Fight

At the unions' conference here, Vice-President William Finberg, of Local 802 of the American Federation of Musicians called upon the AFL unions to "take the lead

in the fight not only to prevent the lay-offs, but to bring about expansion of the WPA program to absorb all employables still idle."

A gigantic protest demonstration for Saturday, April 4, has been organized by the United Relief Committee, which includes all organizations of unemployed, WPA and Home Relief Bureau workers. The Workers Alliance of Greater New York has set up machinery to fight for reinstatement. Picket-lines and demonstrations are planned. The Workers Alliance reports success in restoring to work several discharged workers.

\$3,000,000 Short

SAN FRANCISCO.—The health of workers' families is being seriously impaired by the lowering of relief budgets, Dr. J. C. Geiger, city health officer, warned. With the refusal of federal officials to grant funds, California is facing a shortage of \$3,000,000 for relief.

Dr. Geiger pointed out a rise in infant mortality, tuberculosis and malnutrition among school children as a result of the failure to maintain living standards.

Picket Post Office

VENTURA, Cal.—The new post office building is being picketed by PWA laborers striking for union wages and the employment of men through the local Building Trades Council.

Give \$3,000,000

TRENTON, N. J.—Plans of local officials to cut off all relief were blocked when unemployed workers picketed the homes of legislators and announced that they would march on Trenton and invade the Capitol. Authorities promptly changed their minds, appropriating \$3,000,000 for relief.

The Workers Alliance is beginning a drive to stop the WPA lay-offs, which have begun at the rate of 500 to 600 a day.

Police Wagon Rises

NEW YORK.—A police wagon was rolled into a freight elevator, lifted to the tenth floor and driven down the corridor of WPA headquarters to round up ten relief workers who had come to the office of Administrator Victor I. Ruder to protest the dismissal of 50 of their fellows.

Highlights of Relief Situation

Increased suffering among 500,000 homeless from widespread floods in eleven eastern states.

President Roosevelt requests \$1,500,000,000 for relief for fiscal year 1937—only 75 percent of 1936 expenditure.

President appeals to industry for concerted re-employment drive, as—

WPA administrator Hopkins orders relief rolls cut 700,000 by July 1.

Both Roosevelt and Hopkins admit States can't shoulder relief burden, and Secretary of Labor Perkins proves industry can't, by announcing that 32,700 workers lost their jobs in February, joining 12,626,000 unemployed.

A. F. of L. bulletin points out that, with "the greatest producing mechanism in the world," America last year maintained 18,000,000 persons on a poverty basis of \$8 a week.

New Deal brought relief to 895 corporations, according to figures released by National City Bank of New York, which show 1935 profits of these companies 47 percent above 1934.

METAL STRIKERS ROUT SCABS, TAKE THEIR GUNS

TERERRO, N. M.—(FP)—Five hundred metal miners and their families, isolated from the world 15 miles up a narrow canyon, are continuing their fight against hunger, arrests and the Hearst-Wall Street controlled American Metal Co.

Seven union leaders and the wife of one of them have been arrested, and warrants are out for eight more, following an encounter between scabs and pickets.

A mine foreman, escorting strikebreakers, engaged in an argument with a picket captain, whom he shot through the ear, at the same time wounding another striker in the shoulder. The strikers then routed the scabs and took their shotguns.

Later the sheriff took the scabs through in a county car, and arrests of the strikers began. Joe Ayila, although at the time of the fight he was in Gov. Tingley's office with a union committee, was among those arrested. His wife and small child were also taken to jail.

Workers Fired; WPA Cuts Down On Job Bureaus

NEW YORK.—WPA workers are to get it in the neck from both sides. Cut off from the government payrolls, they turn to the National Re-employment Service, only to find it, too, is being curtailed.

All WPA workers on the staff of the New York State Employment Service are to be laid off at once. Thus, use of the agency to give discharged WPA workers an opportunity to find their way into private industry is now prevented.

The work done by staff members in the direction of contacting private employers is being nullified. What could have been a valuable public service is now reduced to the level of "boondoggling." At the very time when the employment agencies are most needed, they are cut off.

Glenn A. Bowers, director of the New York State Division of Unemployment Insurance, of which the State Employment Service is now a part, recently stated that the personnel of the public employment office would have to be increased at least six times to cope with the new situation.

EPIC Planners 'Got Trouble'

BERKELEY, Calif.—A deepening rift in EPIC ranks is indicated by a bitter attack upon Upton Sinclair by J. Stitt Wilson, who refused to follow Sinclair in a partial repudiation of President Roosevelt.

Wilson and John Packard, both former Old Guard Socialists, remain as members of a Roosevelt-instructed ticket of delegates to the Democratic Convention, while other EPICs have organized a delegation instructed to vote for Sinclair on the first ballot and for Roosevelt thereafter.

Wilson charges that Sinclair has imposed a gag rule on the EPIC News.

"Before Mr. Sinclair consented to head the EPIC slate in the main primary he exacted from the board of directors of the Poverty League a legally signed document by which they bound themselves that not a single sentence or even a word of disapproval or criticism of his policies or public activities should ever appear in the EPIC News or any of their publications."

Maurras Handed Prison Sentence For Blum Attack

PARIS.—The powerful pressure of the French masses has resulted in the conviction of Charles Maurras, French fascist-royalist, who was responsible for the attack on Leon Blum, leader of the Socialist Party.

Maurras was sentenced to four months imprisonment in addition to being fined 100 francs for having incited his followers to attack Blum.

In his paper, Action Francaise, the reactionary had listed 140 deputies, mostly Socialists and Communists, whom he scheduled for assassination. Blum was particularly singled out for attack.

The assault on the Socialist leader brought forth a tremendous protest on the part of 200,000 members of the People's Front who demonstrated in the streets of Paris.

Flash!

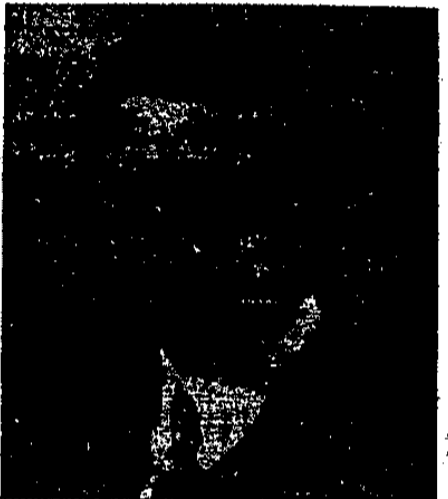
EARLE, Arkansas.—A band of masked men raided the home of Amos Williams, sharecropper, and murdered Willie Hurst before the eyes of Williams and his wife. Hurst was chief defense witness for the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union when Jim Ball, Negro, was railroaded to a seven-year prison term recently.

Results of a strike vote taken in this area by the Union show 6,118 for, and only 384 against calling a general strike within 40 days.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Ickes has refused to allow the Workers Alliance of America use of the Department of Labor auditorium for their national convention April 7-10.

NEW YORK.—Norman Thomas broadcasts over the Red Network of N. B. C. Tuesday, April 7, at 7:45 p. m., E. S. T. His topic "A Socialist View of the Constitution."

LYNCHED



Three policemen went on trial this week in the Tampa, Fla., court-house for the murder of Joseph Shoemaker, labor organizer.

MY SUGAR

Roses are red,
Violets are blue,
Sugar is sweet
And the profits are, too.

The American Sugar Refining Co. made \$4,380,790 operating profit and \$877,162 interest and income from investments, its 1935 financial statement shows.

No Dough? Keep Out, Says Gov. Joining Calif.

DENVER, Colo.—Following the example of Los Angeles police, who are patrolling California's borders to keep out American citizens with insufficient money to enjoy Golden State sunshine, Gov. Johnson of Colorado has taken another step toward the Balkanization of the U. S.

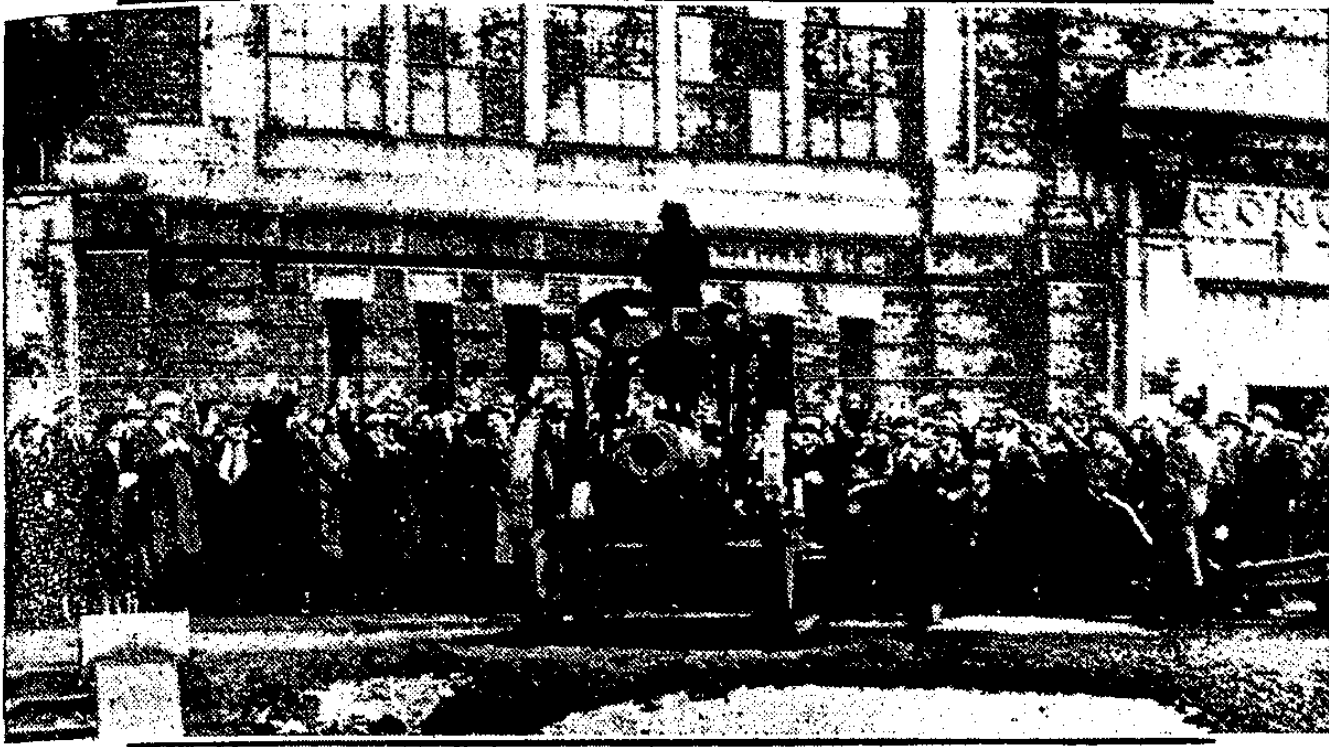
Declaring it would be an "outrage" to let New Mexico and Arizona labor participate in the coming sugar beet harvest, he threatened to call out National Guardsmen to enforce his immigration edicts at state borders. To insure beet companies their customary supply of labor at pauper wage levels, he demanded that relief rolls be purged for the season. The National Beet Workers Conference, the workers' union, is demanding \$23 an acre for 1936.

WATCH THE WRAPPER

on your copy of the Socialist Call. If the number on the lower left of this notice, or any number less than this number appears on your wrapper it means that your subscription has expired. Renew immediately.

EXPIRED! RENEW NOW!

STRIKERS USE CANNON



Courtesy Akron Beacon Journal.

Akron rubber workers, who have just won a splendid victory over the Goodyear company, put this cannon to good use. They used it as a platform for strike meetings. Leo Krzycki, John Brophy, Powers Haggood and other organizers sent in by the Committee on Industrial organization aided the union victory.

Rubber Strike Ends As Akron Workers Accept Compromise

AKRON.—The Akron Law and Order League, inaugurated by Bergoff henchmen, sent from New York last year, folded up for the second time this week when Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. strikers voted overwhelmingly to accept a compromise agreement ending the five-week-old strike.

The agreement cancels the series of lay-off notices which precipitated the strike, and provides for the return of all employes without discrimination. A maximum work week of 36 hours in the tire and tube departments and 40 hours in all other departments was accepted in place of the union's demand for a straight 30 hour week.

An important concession was gained by the strikers in the provision that hours shall be reduced to 24 per week before any lay-offs are made. Wage reductions, which formed another important demand, are to be considered after the factory is reopened. The company agreed to meet and negotiate with union committees, but the Goodyear Industrial Assembly, a company union whose removal was demanded by the union, still remains in the picture.

Victory Parade

Following the vote, strikers and sympathizers paraded 15,000 strong past the Mayflower Hotel, temporary headquarters of the company and the Law and Order League, and then marched to the strike scene, where a victory celebration was held.

The Law and Order League, a "citizens' vigilante organization, was first planned by the Bergoff agency as a new method of breaking strikes about a year ago when an industry wide rubber strike seemed inevitable. At that time the Goodyear, Goodrich and Firestone companies raised a "war chest" of \$50,000 to start the league and imported fifty high-pressure salesmen from the Bergoff agency.

"Calamity Nelse"

Former Mayor C. Nelson Sparks, renamed "Calamity Nelse" by the strikers, was selected as the "front" of the organization this year. Bill Denton, a mission preacher from the Akron slums, provided the Ku Klux Klan touch, vehemently slaying the "Godless and un-American outside agitators who were keeping the contented Goodyear workers from their jobs and spreading the cancer of Communism in the clean air of Akron." Sheriff Jim Flower, a national

guard officer and polo playing companion of the rubber barons, joined the league with appropriate ceremonies and issued deputy badges to its leaders.

Look at Our Mac

The union publicity committee, headed by McAlister Coleman, Socialist Call columnist, fought the league with a series of satirical speeches and radio plays.

When the strike was called, union membership included less than 1,000 of the 15,000 Goodyear employes, but the figure is said to have mushroomed to 8,000 since then.

Dr. Laidler Hits Roper's Seamen Mutiny Charges

NEW YORK—The New York City branch of the Socialist Party sent a vigorous protest to Secretary Roper of the Department of Commerce for bringing a charge of mutiny against sailors who struck for better conditions on the steamship California.

Dr. Harry W. Laidler, chairman of the Public Affairs Committee, declared that such a procedure, if carried to its logical conclusion, "would reduce the seamen to the status of serfs."

Meanwhile, a sympathetic strike on the liner American Trader halted its scheduled sailing for England as tension grew on New York's waterfront following protests by the crew of the S. S. California over pay fines levied for their walkout in San Pedro, Cal., harbor early in March. At the same time, loading of the California was at a halt.

Headache

Secretary of Commerce Daniel Roper's mutiny charges against the crew of the liner California show signs of developing into the season's biggest headache, not only for the commerce department but for Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins as well.

No warrants were handed the crew, nor arrests made, when the ship docked in New York after its trip from San Pedro, Cal., where the crew tied up the ship in the harbor demanding wage increases. But less than 24 hours after the docking, 40 members of the deck crew paraded into the office of Shipping Commissioner John H. Daly and demanded that their company fines of six days' pay and "decline to report" discharges be rescinded.

"Hot Ship"

Their threat was a promise to declare the California a "hot ship," on which no union seamen would sail. Boycott of the ship might be expected, it is believed, if a scab crew brought it into San Francisco harbor, where the Maritime Federation of the Pacific is strong.

At the landing of the California in New York, a mass meeting was held at the pier, in which a number of members of the Young People's Socialist League participated.

Gotham seamen have recently been agitating for the west coast pay scales, about \$5 a month higher than those which prevail in the east. A recent pact signed by International Seaman's Union officials and some shipowners failed to provide the higher pay for all work classifications and deferred demands for extra pay for overtime work.

N.Y. Voters Shocked As Courts Are Asked To Block Socialists

NEW YORK—Driven to desperation by reports from canvassers that the Socialist voters are overwhelmingly anti-Old Guard, being loyal to the national organization of the party, Old Guard lawyers rushed into the capitalist courts to keep the party's candidates off the ballot.

Eight court proceedings were started throughout the City of New York. Nowhere did they accomplish their purpose of utilizing the capitalist courts to give them a victory in the primaries.

Socialist voters were shocked to discover that the Old Guard had thrown away the last trace of Socialist ethics and asked capitalist judges to decide the fate of the Socialist Party.

No Legal Basis

All of the court proceedings were brought on the same grounds. Supreme Court Justice Edward Riegelmann said concerning the objections of the Old Guard:

"These objections are so vague, indefinite, general and so lacking in specificity as to be of no aid either to the Board of Elections or to the Court. Vague objections of this character shroud the controversy in doubt and form no basis for either administrative or judicial action."

The Board of Elections had previously dismissed all the Old Guard objections. With Matthew Levy as their lawyer, they then applied for a court order against the Socialist Party and the Board of Elections to compel the striking out of the Socialist petitions. Judge Philip J. McCook of the New York Supreme Court likewise denied their request.

In the Bronx court, however, in spite of the other decisions made on the same points, Republican Judge Hofstadter granted their request partially by ordering the striking out of some of the county committeemen on the very grounds that Judges Riegelmann and McCook had held insufficient. Judge Riegelmann, in dismissing the Old Guard's cases, wrote a lengthy opinion printed in the New York Law Journal of March 21, in the case entitled, "Matter of Julius Gerber."

Board to Appeal

In the Bronx case, the Board of Elections has announced its intention to appeal Hofstadter's decision to the Appellate Division on the ground that it has no foundation in law.

During the Bronx hearing the court refused to consider the petitions and that several were on the ground that petitions were

not genuine, as in the cases of Samuel Winter, Andrew Pica, and Dora Stern. Nevertheless, the party took no steps to get court action against the Old Guard.

Unethical Conduct

Frightened by their own breach of Socialist ethics, the Old Guard is attempting to conceal their act. The New Leader declares that the cases were referred to the courts by the Board of Elections. The fact is that the Board of Elections is a defendant in the cases, the Old Guard asking for an order to compel the Board to throw out the petitions of the party.

The only hope of the Old Guard was to keep the party's candidates off the ballot by technical legalisms. Having failed in this, they are doomed to defeat in the primary election on April 2.

The court cases have been judged not only by the Supreme Court judges, but by the enrolled voters as well. They will give their decision on Primary Day, and there is no doubt but that their verdict will be a repudiation of the Old Guard.

Poor Kids

BOSTON — Following similar actions in recent years, the Massachusetts legislature has refused to ratify the child labor amendment to the U. S. constitution.

Dan Hoan Leads In Primary Race By Safe Margin

MILWAUKEE—With a margin of over 4,000 votes, Socialist Mayor Daniel W. Hoan came out first in the primaries held last week, with Sheriff Joseph J. Shinnners runner-up. They will oppose each other at the election April 7.

Mayor Hoan received 64,964 votes.

Twenty of the 27 candidates for alderman endorsed by the Farmer-Labor Progressive Federation and the Socialist Party were also nominated. Max Raskin, young and vigorous Socialist city attorney, bowled over his closest opponent by 18,180 votes.

Raskin charged corporations with forcing their employes to vote against Socialist candidates. "Private utilities and the reactionary interests are putting the squeeze on all of their employes and stockholders against the welfare of the city," he said.

Other Cities

All of the 10 Farmer-Labor Progressive incumbents on the county board, half of the present membership of that body, and two additional Federation candidates were nominated by heavy votes.

In other cities in Wisconsin many more Federation and Socialist candidates were nominated.

Socialist Mayor Marvin Baxter of West Allis is reported to have lost the nomination for mayor in the primaries by a close margin. It is believed that the official count may result in his preserving a place on the ballot for the elections.

FUTURE WAR SOLDIERS WANT BONUS PAID NOW

PRINCETON, N. J.—America's precocious college students are beating the warmakers at their own game.

The Veterans of Future Wars, first conceived here, has already begun to take root at 19 other colleges, while a companion organization, the Gold Star Mothers of Future Wars, has placed its first chapter at Vassar.

The "veterans," who predict they're going to be killed in the next gunfest, want \$1,000 bonuses—to be paid in advance—so they can enjoy themselves before, rather than after, they die. Their women's auxiliary, on the other hand, want free trips to Europe to view the sites of their future sons' graves.

"Constructive"

Several Princeton faculty members have already plunked down their 25c initiation fees and become full-fledged members of the organization.

"I approve of its big lives," declared Prof. Henry R. ...

time America thought in terms of the future as well as the past." Said another instructor: "It's a very constructive movement," while a third faculty member commented that "judging from past experience it is likely to succeed."

False Arrest—Collects \$6,000

AKRON—Elmer A. Morgan, former B. F. Goodrich Co. employe, has been awarded \$6,000 for false arrest by company police. Morgan was seized by the company police outside of the factory and taken to the Goodrich plant, where he was held for an hour. He was later shunted back and forth between city police and headquarters and the factory, and ...

Don't Miss "I Break Strikes" in the SOCIALIST CALL. Subscribe Now

Broun Arrested In Guild Strike At Hearst News

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Heywood Broun, president of the American Newspaper Guild, was arrested by state-controlled police, when he refused to leave a mass picket line he was leading, through which scabs had to scurry under police guns.

As the strike of 22 editorial workers against the \$220,000,000 Hearst empire rounded out its first month, 2,000 trade unionists, liberals and students joined the mass picket line in front of The Wisconsin News plant in one of the greatest demonstrations of Milwaukee's history.

"Let's not dodge the issue," said President William S. Broun of General Drivers, Helpers and Inside Workers Union, Local 574, of Minneapolis, to the pickets, after they marched in a five-block long parade, four abreast, through downtown Milwaukee.

William Randolph Hearst is a personal representative of Mussolini and Hitler. It is the duty of every trade unionist, wherever he may be in the United States, to picket his stronghold and back out of town and for all!

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THE FLOODS—THREE VIEWS

America has suffered many calamities in the last few years, not the greatest of which are the floods now ravaging many cities.

The ancients would have looked upon these misfortunes as visitations from the gods, offended by human misconduct. They would have reasoned after this fashion:

President Roosevelt introduced his program of crop reduction—and the terrible drought followed. The gods of abundance are angered by the godless philosophy of scarcity.

President Roosevelt ordered the discharge of unemployed workers from their relief jobs—and the country was swept by floods. The gods of work are punishing the nation for its program of idleness.

Such is the view the ancients might have taken. But our moderns look upon drought and scarcity, floods and unemployment, as parts of a heavy chain of inevitability.

There is still a third view, one which will dominate the future—That these calamities are to be planned against, that a ceaseless war must be waged for their prevention.

MEN MUST LEARN TO PLAN FOR THE FUTURE TO WITHSTAND BOTH THE STORMS OF UNTHINKING NATURE AND THE RAVAGES OF A CHAOTIC SOCIAL SYSTEM.

THE VIENNA TRIAL

The trial of the twenty-eight Socialists and two Communists in the Vienna fascist court brings to the front again the heroic character of the Austrian working-class.

No odds are considered too great by these soldiers in the cause of labor. Death by machine-gun bullets in howitzer-riddled homes held no terrors for the Austrian Socialists in the struggles of February 1934. Today, in the ceaseless fight for freedom, they show no fear of the hangman's rope or the prison cell.

FORGOTTEN AGAIN

The man in the White House still shows his teeth in the broad smile of cheerfulness.

Now President Roosevelt has bared his teeth to the unemployed.

Seven hundred thousand workers on the WPA are grimly looking ahead to a dark July 1, by which time they will be dropped from the payrolls. With their families, they number millions who now come face to face with starvation.

This is a presidential year, and Roosevelt's lay-off program is part of his plans for mending political fences. As he drives the nails into the planks, he is hammering coffins for the unemployed.

Campaign-time is high-pressure time. And the Liberty Leaguers are having their way. Relief appropriations, they insist, must be cut to the bone—even at the price of flesh and blood.

Heaven knows—and certainly the unemployed know—that Roosevelt's WPA wage-scale hewed close to the starvation line. Now the hundreds of thousands who just managed to keep their heads above water are to be pushed under.

Dollar-pressure has brought about this crime against the masses. Labor-pressure must be quick to answer.

Democratic party strategists may think they have accomplished a brilliant political maneuver in reducing relief expenses as an answer to Republican and Liberty League charges of government extravagance.

They will all find Democrats, Republican and Liberty Leaguers—that to deny the unemployed relief is the most costly extravagance imaginable.

The forgotten men are not likely to pay attention to the will remember in the fall Roosevelt's lay-off by the same

THE HEARST HORROR



More Socialist Education Needed

To the Editor:

The only way in which the Socialist cause is going to make any really important progress in this country is through education of the great mass of the people.

You are assuming too much if you think that even a small percentage of the people know what Socialism is or what it hopes to accomplish. The percentage that do know is practically infinitesimal. And the most ignorant of all on the subject are the so-called "educated" people.

An organization should be formed for the free distribution of Edward Bellamy's "Looking Backward" in the same way that the Bible is distributed by the bible societies. A slip could be enclosed in each copy of the book calling for contributions to aid in the continued distribution.

In most cases, readers would become so interested and enthusiastic that they would gladly contribute to whatever extent they can afford. The organization could be called the "Edward Bellamy Association."

Such a campaign would accomplish in a short time a great deal more than many years of pamphleteering have accomplished. Anyone receiving a free copy of this book through the mail is almost sure to read it, and in most cases those who read it will become converts to the Socialist cause.

EX-REPUBLICAN.
New York City.

To the Editor:

In reply to these Socialist Political Wind Bags—You are the Peoples best fooler anybody ever saw. Going to save the masses. The Parade will leave you at the switch. Just a lot of hot air and gab. The writer of Farmer Labor Party don't show you organizing cooperatives for the People among Trade Union. No Public Ownership Program on State Budget of

joining hands with Farmer Labor for '36 Elections. No.

Los Angeles, Cal.

UNSIGNED.

Once More— The Flag

To the Editor:

It seems cruel that we should have to waste time in discussing merits of flags. Yet I would like to see for every red flag displayed also an American flag. We owe it to ourselves—to our self-respect and to the people who watch us demonstrate.

I would therefore suggest that our good comrades adopt this procedure when they go on parade on May Day or any other time. This will not diminish one iota your revolutionary fervor. It will add strength and dignity to the cause of Socialism.

Newark, N. J.

SIMON BASS.

Sensitive Reader

To the Editor:

The concluding paragraph, page 3, of an article on the European situation in this week's Call, is an illustration of wit (?) against which I kick.

The whole world is on the brink of a terrible catastrophe. It is a brave man who can jest as he stands above the abyss which in a moment will engulf him. It is a very insensitive man who finds occasion for a wise-crack when millions of his fellow-men are on that brink. The wise-crack mentioned, I think, is an exhibition of poor taste at any time.

If the masses follow some fake messiah, let it not be said that Socialists presented no other leadership save that of a stupid old guard, on one hand, and a new smart set, on the other.

New York City.

F. D. SLOCUM.

He Wants— 16 Pages

To the Editor:

I want to sharply protest against the exclusion of an important trade union story in the Socialist Call of March 21.

When some twenty AFL affiliates meet and map out a campaign for joint action against WPA lay-offs, it seems to me that it certainly warrants a story in any labor (not to mention Socialist) paper.

Of course the editor may claim that it was more important to run a four-inch picture of King Edward VIII with the startling news that he might get married.

ELMER LAEBOVETZ.
New York City.

Correction Noted

To the Editor:

It is unfortunate that a serious error marred the recent summary in the Call of the reconstructed party's achievements. Jack Barbash and I were accredited with the organization of the Rand High School.

Actually Fred Shulman did most of the work. I assisted. Jack Barbash taught at the Rand School, but was in no way connected with the high school. Otherwise your account is correct. Our new Debs High School has sixty regularly attending students and offers eight courses. Jack Barbash is the director of the Debs High School.

LOU HAY
New York City.

Thank You, Dear Reader

To the Editor:

The last CALL was magnificent. Congratulate somebody for us.

MARY DICKSON.
Northampton, Mass.

THE ELEVATOR SETTLEMENT

By LABOR OBSERVER

Two major strikes were settled last week. One, at Akron, was a union victory, achieved through straight trade union action. The other, in New York City, was a fiasco. Why did the rubber workers succeed while the equally militant building service men failed?

A large share of blame for the service men's defeat must be borne by Mayor La Guardia, who prides himself on his liberal, "pro-labor" sympathies. The Mayor and Commissioner Valentine condoned the use of armed thugs as company guards.

With the bullying bragadocio which New Yorkers know so well, La Guardia threatened to invoke health laws in order to smash the strike. When threats of bluffing failed to intimidate the strikers, the Mayor resorted to cross-table diplomacy.

Please Everyone

A week after the inception of the strike, when the Board of Trade was shrieking for the militia, and Freddie Bellinger was predicting an elevator soviet, the Union leadership offered to give up the closed shop demand for the preferential shop and submit all other points to arbitration.

La Guardia seized upon this offer and proclaimed to press and public that the Union had offered to arbitrate everything. This was untrue, but he succeeded in cowering the strike leadership, who dared not throw the lie back in his face.

The Mayor, who attempts to please everybody, regards New York strikes as unfriendly gestures toward a "friend of labor." The newspaper attacks upon La Guardia after the taxi strike obviously scared him into his present open strikebreaking role. The New York bankers, who are La Guardia's sponsors, own a majority of New York real estate. They were the power behind the open shop attitude of the Realty Board. Fiorello, loyal to the money—and not the workers—which elected him, has become New York Strikebreaker No. 1.

The Union leadership cannot be proud of this settlement. Every Union demand was submitted to arbitration, including the almost axiomatic point—unconditional reinstatement of every striker and immediate discharge of every scab.

Failure to insist upon this basic condition provided a loophole which enabled real estate owners, instructed by Walter Gordon Merritt, union-buster de luxe, to lock out 2,000 striking service men. It is a new and extremely bad precedent which the elevator strike leaders have established. They were bludgeoned into a shameful agreement by Walter Gordon Merritt, so anti-labor that the United Mine Workers refused to meet with him in 1925.

Shackled

The Union is shackled for three years to the Curran award, won, not in this strike, but over a year ago by militant service-men who struck and stayed out until they won. It is true that something may be gained through the arbitration meetings provided for under the present settlement, but the real hope for New York service-men is in strengthening their union. When it is ready to strike again the Union must present a strong, uncompromising front to the Mayor and the Realty Advisory Board.

Anyone who witnessed the mass demonstrations staged by the strikers must admit that the spirit and discipline of the strike were superb. Public sympathy was on the side of the strikers.

After a week of strike, when the Realty Advisory Board displayed its panic in frantic half-page ads, and when many individual owners were eager to sign with the Union, the strike leadership fell down. There were no daily strike bulletins. The lack of democratic control of the strike leadership by the strikers themselves militated against more militant activity.

The very fact that the leadership was forced to spend its time in arbitration rooms and not with the strikers was in itself a subtle type of strikebreaking. It proves the old adage that strikes can only be won on the picket line—as was so well demonstrated in Akron this week.

20 YEARS AGO in the New York Call

March 22, 1916—3,000 workers of the National Biscuit Company factory in New York struck today and formed a barrier around the plant by marching two and two in an endless chain around the three blocks of the factory.

March 23, 1916—Socialist Editors, Hoegund, Oljelund and Hedon were arrested in Stockholm for treason in connection with the resolution adopted by Swedish Socialist organizations that a general strike and revolution be inaugurated if Sweden enters the war.

March 25, 1916—City College of New York will embark upon a large program of military training as a result of the Hay bill just passed with one dissent—Meyer London—which provides for military training in schools with 100 boys over 14 years of age. J. W.

Hughan of Anti-Militarist League says League will fight the proposal.

March 25, 1916—A dispatch via Copenhagen states that eighteen Socialist members of the Reichstag led by Dr. Haas, radical Socialist, withdrew after a heated debate during which Scheideman came to the defense of the Government, declaring that the Socialist Party would never desert Germany in the war. The eighteen Socialists organized a new party called "The Socialist Labor Community" and elected Haas leader.

March 27, 1916—Bouck White, minister of the "Church of the Revolution" in New York, was handed a summons in the middle of his sermon, "The Meaning of May Day," for insulting the American flag.

WHO'S LOONEY NOW?

SAN FRANCISCO—Anything goes, it seems, as state prosecuting attorneys seek to build up their case against Tom Mooney in his habeas corpus hearings before court-appointed Referee A. E. Shaw in San Francisco.

Though Shaw barred important evidence introduced by Mooney's counsel on "irrelevancy" grounds, he allowed former Assistant District Attorney Edward Cunha to make roaring denunciations of Mooney's political beliefs and shouted that Mooney wanted to go to jail because he was "mad."

Communist Defense Attorney John Fisher: "Who's looney now?"

Fool Labor Is Slogan of Imperialists

By GUS TYLER

Capitalist diplomacy is one of the most effective weapons of the ruling class in confusing, dividing and defeating the working class. Diplomacy is not only a weapon against the foreign foe but against the working class at home.

foreign foe but against the working class at home.

The last British election, conducted at a time chosen by the British capitalists around the issues of collective security against Italy, resulted in a sweeping victory for the big navy policies of England's rulers. The labor vote, which had been rising steadily, suddenly collapsed before the appeal for a "united nation." British ships in the Mediterranean were not only a weapon against Mussolini but also an electoral weapon against the British working class.

Once the British rulers won an endorsement for the policies they did an about-face in order to protect their class interests against the toilers of all lands. They did not want Mussolini to fall; that would open the way to revolution in Italy. They did not want Ethiopia to win or even hold out too long; that would encourage other colonial lands to rise. And so—almost the day after the election, England's diplomats offered Mussolini an agreement to satisfy him without endangering basic British interests. When it was shouted down, England proceeded to do the same thing by calculated delay.

For many centuries English diplomacy has shown the way. And now the French ruling class prepares to follow.

Within a month all France will go to the polls. French nationalism needs an issue to "unite the nation" behind a military program. All class differences will be pushed to the rear as the political parties of France try to elbow their way to the fore as the leaders of the attack against Germany.

At Russia's Expense

Once the election is over, the French ruling class will follow the English example. Tension will lessen; an agreement will be made.

Such an agreement must temporarily satisfy Germany without endangering France.

The anti-German talk will turn to pro-English talk. A new alliance will be concluded. But as Maxim Litvinoff has pointed out, an agreement on the basis of Hitler's proposal (to which England takes very kindly) means that "every state which signed such a pact with Germany is immobilized by her in the event of Germany attacking a third state." Stripped of diplomatic dressing, this means that Germany has a free hand against the Soviet Union. With sword unsheathed, Germany need merely await the signal from Japan to strike.

As a matter of prestige, Hitler hesitates to submit the Franco-Soviet Pact to the Hague Court. If a new settlement of the European situation is made, however, the relations of the pact to other agreements will have to be more clearly defined.

Under the present pact, France need not give aid unless the European power attacking Russia is declared an aggressor and unless the League is unable to act. It is not at all unlikely that the Hague Court will emphasize these aspects of the treaty in such a way as to give France an easy way of nullifying the treaty without officially abrogating it.

Old Tricks

The success of international diplomacy in containing the workers in order to defeat them is fully proved by the last meeting of the International Labor Council of Trade

Satisfied



Stern-faced Benito Mussolini breaks into a smile. Photographed at services in memory of soldiers killed in battle, Mussolini must be thinking of the dead men—black and white—who fertilize the Ethiopia battlefields.

Unions wherein the English delegate mimicked his country's stand of conciliation to Germany, wherein the French delegate pressed for strong action against Hitler, wherein with tragicomic effect the Belgian delegate aped his state's position even to the nicety of acting as broker between England and France.

Capitalist diplomats in the present crisis are pulling no new stunts. They stick to the old, tried methods of deluding the workers. And what was tragic in the original looks like comic burlesque, as history repeats itself again.

EDITOR'S NOTE

McAlister Coleman's column is missing this week because Mac is in Akron, where he has been doing a swell job handling publicity for the Goodyear strikers.

"The Elevator Settlement," discussed in an article on this page, is the first of a new feature which will deal with problems of the labor movement.

Caballero Sees Spanish Victory

By PIERRE VAN PAASSEN

MADRID—The desperate efforts of Spanish fascism and reactionary absentee landlordism to stave off a little longer their inevitable doom explain the persistent stories of riots and disorders.

Again and again in recent weeks, fascist groups have attacked workers' halls or attempted to assassinate Socialist leaders. But the Spanish workers do not suffer in silence. They strike back and the reactionary elements do their best to represent workers' self-defense as rowdiness.

Election Successes

This correspondent asked Francisco Largo Caballero, the Socialist and trade union leader, to what he attributed the success of the workers at the recent elections in a country which is predominantly agricultural. He answered:

"When Portela Valladares, leader of the late reactionary government, refused to confiscate and subdivide among the peasants the big aristocratic estates and the vast lands belonging to the church, and when he said: 'The peasants have to be satisfied with eating grass,' these millions of hungry, destitute and illiterate human beings flocked over to our side and formed that union with the urban proletariat which is invincible.

"When the farmers begin to realize that their interests and those of the city workers are the same and they cease pulling the chestnuts out of the fire for the agricultural trusts, the goose of fascism is cooked."

50 Unions Map Drive On Open-Shoppers

NEW YORK—Under the leadership of the Joint Council of the Knit Goods Workers Union and the Brooklyn district council of the Painters' Union, more than fifty trade unions in the Brooklyn-Queens area have joined together in a concerted drive against open shop industries.

The unions are mapping war plans against the open shop policy of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, against police brutality toward strikers, and for the organization of hitherto unorganized industries.

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"I BREAK STRIKES!"

"The Technique of Pearl L. Bergoff"

By EDWARD LEVINSON

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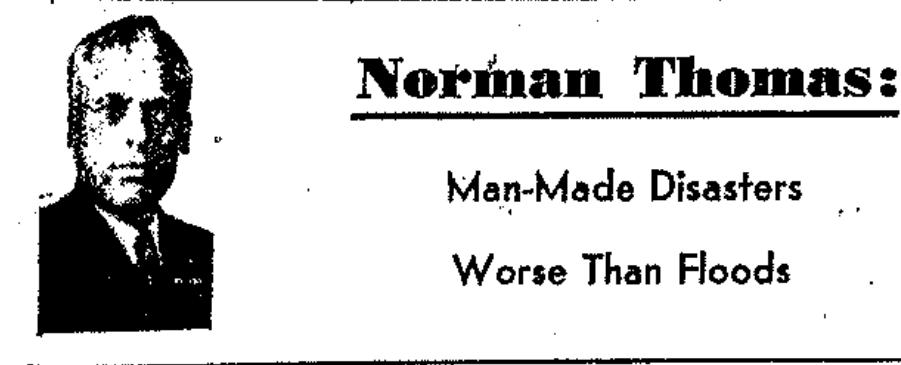
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ENCLOSED is a \$1.00. Start my subscription with the March 28th issue (starting with Eddy Levinson's, "I BREAK STRIKES")

Start me off with the April 11th issue. I've already read the first chapter

NAME PLEASE PRINT

ADDRESS



Norman Thomas: Man-Made Disasters Worse Than Floods

DUST storms and floods simultaneously in America! What a country! For these calamities we and our ancestors may have some responsibility because of the ruthless way in which we de-

Disasters But terrible as are these disasters, they are nothing as compared with the man-made disaster of unemployment. Here are some figures: Upwards of 16 million unemployed. In 1935 the U. S. Steel Corporation increased its sales by 28 per cent, its metallic tonnage by 26.2 per cent; its unemployment by only 2.5 per cent!

Motor car production .46% Industrial power production .23% Factory wages .19% Factory employment .16%

Layoff Program In face of this, the Administration is arbitrarily reducing the number of WPA workers and relief; it has no real housing program; its relief is shot through with politics. And the best the Republican critics can suggest is to reduce relief still lower!

Hearst Again Hearst went to new depths of vulgarity and calumny in his full page illustrated editorial in the New York American attacking Mayor LaGuardia as a red. Such an attack from such a source is a compliment. LaGuardia is no real red; his constructive program has been disappointing even to some of his friends. But Hearst's attack only marks Hearst once more as a reckless enemy of all that is decent and fair. By the way, what politics makes Elliot Roosevelt take Hearst's dirty pay as vice-president in Texas of Hearst's new radio chain?

A Protest I have sent the following letter to the editors of the Daily Worker: Before I left New York for a long speaking trip I gladly promised to speak at a meeting in support of the heroic Vermont quarry men. I said that I should be delighted to appear on a platform in their behalf with any speakers acceptable to them. I intend to carry out this promise on March 26th, but I want to make a protest against the apparent effort to give to this meeting in behalf of strikers a political significance in relation to the united front which it was never intended to have. Such methods do not make easier joint action in a common cause.

Happy Birthday Related congratulations to the Socialist Call on its first birthday. It has greatly served the party. It can't fill the whole field—there's the Socialist Monthly to help it. Students take notice. But the Call deserves our thanks. Let's give it a present of a fine victory for the real Socialist Party of America at the New York primaries on April 2nd. We want the support of every enrolled Socialist.

Acquitted At least I'm no longer out on parole. The charge against me for disorderly conduct in connection with picketing May's store in Brooklyn was dismissed in Magistrate's Court. It should have been. But then so should the case against dozens of others who were fined or even sent to jail. Such differences make an anarchist as well as an ass out of the law. In my case, for the sake of the other pickets, we may sue the policeman for false arrest. Something more than that, though, is going to be necessary to get justice for workers in darkest Brooklyn.

Sharecroppers I have to thank the broadcasting companies of America very largely for the fact that I and other speakers no longer have to explain what a sharecropper is

"I BREAK STRIKES" The Technique of Pearl L. Bergoff

By EDWARD LEVINSON

I. Best in the Profession P. L. Bergoff really deserved more respect, and usually he got it. Here was the King of the Strikebreakers, the self-announced but nevertheless unchallenged leader in his trade, subjected to the open scorn of his own army.

The whole proceeding was beyond the King's understanding. True, he had had numerous rebellions in the ranks. But his men had never had the nerve to call the courts of justice to their defense.

The trouble started in Georgia during the textile strike of the summer of 1934. It was not Bergoff's fault that matters had gone wrong. His men knew well that short strikes were not to his liking.

No sooner had his one hundred and fifty guards landed in Porterdale, equipped with clubs, tear gas, hand grenades, revolvers and sufficient rounds of cartridges, than the governor ordered them out of the state. It was hard on the men to be treated with such small consideration, but it was a heavy blow to Bergoff as well.

When newspaper reporters, attracted by an effort of the rebels to smash up the Bergoff office on Columbus Circle, came to him, Bergoff told of the reigning powers in Georgia in no equivocal terms.

"Why, Governor Talmadge practically gyped me out of a hundred thousand dollars," Bergoff roared. "And he offended my men. They were all ready to go to work and we would have had that strike cleaned up in no time. Then he sends the militia in."

"Always somebody trying to play politics. Governor Talmadge runs my men out and gets a cheer from the strikers. Then he calls the militia in and fixes himself up with the manufacturers."

"Governor Talmadge certainly did me dirt," Bergoff concluded his statement for the press, "but you can say that a hundred thousand dollars don't make any difference. You can say that everything is O. K. financially with P. L. Bergoff. We didn't lose any money."

Forty Sue Perhaps it was the mention of money that stirred the ousted strikebreakers to such churchish disregard of their harassed leader. Whatever the reason, more than forty of them banded together, found a willing lawyer and filed suit for wages withheld.

Their plea to the Municipal Court of the City of New York was that, General Bergoff—none would go so far as to deny him his eminence—had hired them at \$5 a day, that he had told them to sit in the sun in Central Park and await his call, and that he had then shipped them to an "unknown destination" which they soon found to be strike-ridden Georgia, from which point they had been summarily reshipped to New York. The sitting in the park, the forty-eight hours of continuous service for the Bibb Manufacturing Company and the unhappy trip home had consumed twelve and a half working days. As simple arithmetic could show, they were entitled to \$62.50 each.

Duty? This member of the Rhode Island state constabulary is a hard-boiled individual. He probably saw strike duty before camera caught him during 1934 textile strike "protecting" mill owners' property in Saylesville. Riot during which this photo and the one above on the right were snapped, was reported to have been unprovoked by mill guards.

Indignified Trial The trial was an undignified affair from the start. As Bergoff, almost hidden from view by five burly bodyguards, had passed through the corridors into the courtroom, he had heard himself reviled.

"Slimy bastard," one of the rebels, a full match for any of the bodyguards, had called him. "Gowann, you big punk!" the general roared.

"Red Demon," my another rebel had chimed in, taking a cherished newspaper-bestowed title in vain.

Shifty Men George P. Shirley, who announced with a touch of hauteur that he had worked on the elevator operators' strike too, but not for Bergoff, replaced Borak and added nothing new to the testimony. Others of the rebels took the stand. Shifty, queer men, in various stages of depression, Thomas Kaney insisted he was an ironworker temporarily unemployed.

THE AUTHOR Edward Levinson, author of this first complete and authentic picture of strikebreaking in America, is now labor editor of the New York Post. "Eddie" is on the board of directors of the Socialist Call, and edited "America For All," Socialist Party campaign organ in the 1932 presidential election.

"Bergoff was signing up men," Bergoff had hired him and told him to await further word in the park. The entrapment, accompanied by a riot call for the police and the smashing of heavy plate glass, had taken place in the dead of night from Pennsylvania Station. Bergoff was there and he had commissioned his officers. These were Captain (Phoney Lou) Cohen, Captain Sam Clark, Captain (Two-Gun) Jim O'Donnell and Captain William (Red) Casey. William Stern, better known as Kid Steine, had been made a lieutenant.

Cattle Slocum, about fifty, described himself as a salesman who had worked for Bergoff on other strike assignments than the abortive one in Georgia. He surrendered the witness stand to Harry Borak, twenty-two years his junior, a swarthy, heavily-accented Bronxite whose gray spats cried out in protest against his shiny, unpressed and frayed blue serge suit. Borak's voice rose to a wall-shaking, machine-like rumble when he was crossed. Captain Cohen had told him to take his \$22.50 and be satisfied with it. He complained that he and his companions had to travel like cattle and were given cold sandwiches to break up twenty-four-hour journeys in day coaches. Leo Rosette, Bergoff lawyer, suddenly changed the subject.

Sluggers Bergoff's witnesses testified with belligerent assurance. Recruiter Red Casey, described as "Bergoff's chief slugger," declined the distinction but admitted his job in Porterdale had been to act as personal guard for the head of the company. Casey's thin face, marked by a healed knife slash, and his wiry slimmness were contrasts to the beefy men who followed him.

Captain Phoney Lou Cohen followed Captain Sam Clark in the witness chair. They were huge men, Phoney Lou an inch or two less than six feet tall, Sam a little over.

Both Clark and Phoney Lou laughed to scorn the idea that the strikebreakers were entitled to be paid for three shifts while in Georgia, or that they had been promised \$5 a day for sitting in Central Park. They gave testimony of a contract signed by the men at Pennsylvania Station in which no mention was made of pay for waiting time. The contract was produced. In small, crowded type it said that pay started when an employee "goes on duty," and that there was to be no pay for traveling time. Twelve positive rules of conduct while in Bergoff service were set down and notice was given that in accepting these terms the

employees waive all rights to recover for personal hurt or injuries, or damage to property or clothing, received while in the employ of the Bergoff Service Bureau.

Gunman William (Limey Bill) Holder eased the tension a bit when he took the stand. He had spent twenty-five years in Bergoff's service. The General would never cheat anybody. He was a bit too old for strikebreaking work, Holder admitted, but Bergoff had selected him from among a large crowd "just for old times' sake."

And then Benjamin Mann, testy and terse, had his say. The judge raised himself from his chair and pierced down at Mann's right side. "Have you a gun on you?" the court asked.

"Sure."

"And why do you come into this court with a gun?"

"I was expecting to go to work this morning."

Judge Winter, though sophisticated by years of experience with New York politics and wayward men, was fascinated.

"What do you work at?" he asked.

"I work on strike jobs."

room in the dusk of the winter day in 1934 was not the "Red Demon" of the newspapers, nor the General in the ranks. Nor was he the Strikebreaker King, who, getting down to brass tacks, was giving manufacturer or railroad manager a straight-from-the-shoulder talk of how he would put the fear of hell into those goddam strikers and smash their lousy strike in no time. The Bergoff who took the stand had elements of all these, and, at moments, complete lapses into the more familiar roles.

This Bergoff was a man out to the quick that his services to the nation could be doubted by such a scoury crew as had taken the stand against him; a man hurt by being held up to public scorn after a lifetime of usefulness.

"I've served American industry, north, south, east and west. I've

"Pearl L. Bergoff, take the stand."

The "best in the profession" uncrossed his short legs and swaggered to the raised seat near the judge's bench.

Pearl Bergoff was a short man, five feet four and built in a solid chunk. He bulged slightly at the waistline. He was now in his fifty-ninth year, though he begged, shyly, to be excused from telling his age.

His hair had been a heavy, wavy crop of red—whence had come the inspiration for the "Red Demon" title—but now it was faded and thin, yet enough to cover a large skull. Pale brown eyes over marked pouches, and a stub of a nose speckled with freckles that did not stand out too prominently on a ruddy skin . . . a nervous mouth that puckered and pouted when it was silent and formed into a sneer when it was talking in a cocksure manner. On occasion he wore glasses with brown tortoise-shell frames but discarded them freely and frequently. His taste ran to dark but not somber clothes, blue shirts and light black derby. His spats were clean and gray, not like those of his followers. Short, stubby hands, with a marriage band on one finger and a quarter of an inch of white diamond on another, kept pace in their nervousness with his mouth. A nervous tic that jerked at the right side of his drooping mouth every few seconds was his most distinguishing feature.

The P. L. Bergoff who took the stand in Judge Winter's court

When W. D. Anderson came to his office to hire him to break the strike of his textile workers, Bergoff had said, "God bless him, here's a client," he testified.

"In the history of my campaigns I've never cheated a man out of a penny. I'm the best known possibly of any strikebreaker in the country," Bergoff concluded.

When after the general pro-

Three Frightened Men



"Strikebreakers in uniform" is what strikers call the militia-men shown above. It's a toss up who is more frightened—the striker or the two youthful militia-men who are leading him away. These two "strikebreakers in uniform" didn't exactly expect this assignment when they enrolled in the Rhode Island state militia. This scene was taken during the 1934 textile strike, when Bergoff sent his men against workers in Georgia.

Judge Winter gave the decision to the rebels, he did not doubt for a moment Bergoff's pre-eminence as a strikebreaker. Rather, he underscored Pearl L. Bergoff as "the active genius of this profession," and, accordingly, held him responsible with his son Earl for payment of the wages due the rebels. The contract produced in evidence the court held not binding. It had been signed in a hectic atmosphere under the eyes of the police and in the "masterful presence of Captains Bergoff, Casey and Cohen, as exhibited on the trial of this action." Under the circumstances, said he court, "it is difficult to conceive of this herd individually pausing to decipher and negotiate the involved terms of the so-called contract."

There was balm for Bergoff in other sections of the decision: The court granted that he had "climbed to national eminence" in his field. He enjoyed recognition from the ranks: "Among the floating population of New York City . . . composed of the flotsam and jetsam of the city culled from the barrooms of West Forty-second Street, the Mills Hotel and the

park benches . . . Pearl L. Bergoff was affectionately known as "The Old Man."

And he enjoyed recognition for his service to industry. The court referred to "his fame as a leader in Industrial Service . . . his masterly activities on behalf of large corporations."

Bergoff clipped that part of the decision from the newspapers and filed it under "references."

Union Style You call a meeting of your friends and neighbors and organize a club, a collective bargaining consumers club, which is a roundabout way of saying a consumers union. You elect your business agent, only you call them purchasing agents, and they go to your neighborhood stores and collectively bargain for you. They tell the storekeeper you will buy from him if he gives the consumers union or club a rebate on all purchases. This rebate when

obtained is distributed to the members in proportion to their patronage. If the storekeeper doesn't agree, you strike against him, by transferring your patronage to the storekeeper who will enter into such an agreement.

Most storekeepers are only too happy to enter into an agreement. To them it means a loyal, increased patronage. The resulting increased turnover makes up for the diminution of the rate of his profits. Your consumers union not only gets you lower prices this way, but it improves "working conditions" such as ruling out adulterated foods, shoddy materials, fakes and frauds. A research committee hunts these out and insists that your "associated merchant" remedy them. It does more. Scab goods soon disappear from shelves and the store itself becomes unionized under the pressure of the club.

By the savings obtained the club is able to carry on cooperative educational work and to set up a reserve with which some day to buy out the "associated merchant" and convert his store into a real consumers cooperative. The storekeeper can become the manager of the cooperative, and he finds a place and security in a new system. I have heard of such clubs which within a few short months have worked out contracts for milk, laundry, gasoline and auto repairs, tailoring, groceries, baked goods and drugs, which not the members a saving of more than ten per cent of their purchases.

Cooperative Distributors has ironed out all the wrinkles in this plan and their staff of organizers will gladly assist any working group who want to apply the principles of trade unionism to their consumer needs.

Don't miss the second installment next week

Industrialists Buy Gas For Labor War

By John Herling

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The industrialists of America are preparing for war against the labor movement. In steel, in coal, in packing, in agriculture, the drive to organize the unorganized workers, has resulted in a decision on the part of the owners of industry to reply with tear and sickening gas grenades and guns.

According to evidence now available to members of the United States Senate, big business will be aided by officials of 200 cities, towns and counties throughout the United States.

The national administration has already signified its position by calling for an addition of 5,000 men to the National Guard, and an increased appropriation of over \$3,000,000 for the purchase of strike-breaking equipment.

From California to Massachusetts, chiefs of police and sheriffs have been busily storing up ammunition and tear gas to use on striking workers.

The Federal Laboratories, Inc., of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, largest gas manufacturers in the country, declares to the head of the Hunter Arms Company, of Fulton, New York, that "the National Guard have asked us to be prepared for the emergency, and 500 riot guns are asked for."

In ordering a shipment of .38's from Smith & Wesson for the Weirton Steel Company of Weirton, West Virginia, the revolvers are to be sent roundabout "on account of their employees be not familiar with what they are doing."

Sheriff Helps The Cudahy Packing Company ordered clips for machine-guns which were to be sent directly to

the sheriff of Washington County, Wisconsin. Among customers of Federal Laboratories are Carnegie Steel, H. C. Frick Coke, Alabama Fuel and Iron, Gulf State Steel, Southern Natural Gas, Tennessee Coal and Iron, Illinois Steel, and F. I. duPont de Nemours.

"The expectation of industrial trouble" is always the occasion for these purchases. In Washington, D. C., the capital itself, thousands of dollars worth of torpedoes and gas grenades have been bought by District officials.

In Little Rock, Arkansas, sharecropper territory, state police bought a large shipment of tear gas.

Plenty of Gas The Federal Laboratories head declares "when trouble strikes they will be able to give them plenty of gas," and "the large corporations demand almost instant service on firearms as well as our equipment (gas)."

To Bethlehem Steel Company he says: "Some authorities feel that the tendency to strike has been broken; others feel that a truce only has been declared. To be reasonably well prepared as are most of the large steel and coal corporations throughout this territory is just good business."

Significance is attached to the quantity of orders coming from sheriffs of rural counties in the midwestern and southwestern states; Minnesota, Nebraska, Texas, Arkansas, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Michigan, Iowa and Missouri.

Consumers' Cooperation By BENJAMIN WOLF

UNION TACTICS USED BY COOPERATIVE GROUPS

The American farmer has the jump on the American worker when it comes to learning to cooperate. The double drain on the purchasing power of farming communities which came from the impost of profit business on both the marketing of farm produce and the purchase of farmers' supplies is being successfully met because the lesson farmers learned through cooperative marketing is being applied to their consumer needs.

The American worker, however, has not made a similar application. He has learned that cooperation with his fellow workers in trade unions is a great help in his struggle. It gets him more for his labor just as the cooperative marketing association gets a farmer more for his produce. But he hasn't learned to cooperate with his fellow workers to stop the drain on his purchasing power as a consumer. He would do wisely to follow the lead of his farm comrades and apply the lesson of trade unionism to his consumer needs.

The application has been worked out by Cooperative Distributors, 30 Irving Place, New York City. Their plan, though new to cooperative circles, will be quickly recognized by anyone familiar with trade unionism.

Union Style You call a meeting of your friends and neighbors and organize a club, a collective bargaining consumers club, which is a roundabout way of saying a consumers union. You elect your business agent, only you call them purchasing agents, and they go to your neighborhood stores and collectively bargain for you. They tell the storekeeper you will buy from him if he gives the consumers union or club a rebate on all purchases. This rebate when

World Socialism

THE LONDON LABOR CONFERENCE

By HERBERT ZAM

Nothing could have been more appropriate than the conference of the representatives of the International Labor movement to meet the danger of war which was made sharper by Hitler's military occupation of the Rhineland. And nothing could be more inappropriate than what came out of the conference. For at a time when labor had to show not only its international solidarity, but its complete independence of the capitalist war maneuvers, the conference demonstrated how the policy of supporting capitalist sanctions had destroyed the independent position of labor and made extremely difficult, if not impossible, any unanimity in the ranks of labor.

Dangerous Game

All that it was possible for the various representatives to agree upon was a ringing denunciation of the Hitler war preparations. (What about the war preparations of all other capitalist countries? Is it not a dangerous game which plays into the hands of the imperialist rivals of the fascist countries to give the workers the impression that they are for peace?) When the question of sanctions was touched, there was an immediate division. The French representatives were for demanding the application of sanctions against Germany, but the British were opposed. What is important is that their opposition was not based on refusal to be associated with capitalist policies, but was entirely a result of the specific policies of their own government.

Sir Walter Citrine, who was a veritable firebrand in demanding sanctions against Italy, was just as fiery in opposing sanctions against Germany. What has happened to the theory that the British Labor Party compelled the British government to vote sanctions against Italy because it was an aggressor? Is Hitler any the

makes it possible for the capitalist press to report:

"Labor leaders of fifteen European countries proved at their conference here today that, although they are Socialists and internationalists on the surface, most of them are also patriots and nationalists under the skin."

Under the circumstances, nothing else could issue from this conference than what came out. The workers are asked to rely upon the League of Nations and its machinery, upon "collective security," upon pacts and counter-pacts—in short, upon all of the methods of capitalist diplomacy which historically have been the means for preparing war, not for preserving peace. The only item which can be at all welcomed is the declaration of the need for defending the Soviet Union against an imperialist aggressor, but this is tempered, because with it is also the declaration that "all must rally to the support of any state attacked by an aggressor." What interests have the workers in rushing into a war between two capitalist countries?

Meeting at a time when world capitalism has so obviously broken down, when unemployment has become a permanent phenomenon, when the only way capitalism has out of the crisis is fascism and war, the conference did not see fit to call upon the workers for a renewed struggle against the capitalist system and for Socialism. It did not see fit to call for international labor unity against capitalism and against war.

A Real Program

Aside from the differences already noted, it is evident that

less an aggressor? Has not the League of Nations already condemned Germany as a treaty violator?

The British government opposes sanctions against Germany because its imperialist interests have in the past dictated limited support to Germany in the restoration of its military power so as to balance the growing power of France. The British government favored sanctions against Italy because its own imperialist interests in the Mediterranean and East Africa were challenged by Italy's invasion of Ethiopia. Is it a pure accident that the policies of Citrine coincide so exactly with the policies of the British Tory government? Once again we see how an imperialist government has been able to maneuver so cleverly that it could make the labor movement believe that the policies of the government were labor policies rather than imperialist policies.

Skin Deep

It was indeed a sad spectacle to see the labor representatives of the various countries line up in a manner similar to their capitalist governments. It is this which

there were other differences at the conference. One delegate voted against and several abstained in the final vote on the declaration which was adopted.

The sentiment for a genuine proletarian policy in the struggle against the war danger is developing. Until recently, the American Socialist Party was one of the few which opposed reliance upon the League of Nations and upon capitalist sanctions as a means of preventing war. The recent events in the field of international relations have shown how correct this position is. The London International Labor Conference shows further, perhaps in a negative way, the dangers inherent in a policy of close association with the actions of capitalist governments. For such association inevitably leads to defense of the policies of the individual capitalist countries and therefore to support of those governments in war.

If the labor movement permits itself to drift this way, it will wake up when it is already too late, as in 1914. The fight against war is impossible without a militant fight, by the workers of each country, against the capitalist class of their own country.

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"Mutual Aid is the only kind that's any good! Give aid today, you may need aid tomorrow—you never know which end of the see-saw you'll be on!"—Art Young.

Sixteen years ago the League was founded bringing together radicals and liberals of all shades of opinion, for mutual helpfulness. The League's aim is to assist those in need who have in some small degree contributed to human progress. From a baker's dozen it has grown to a league of more than 700, with members from Maine to California. Every radical, liberal, or sympathizer, should be a member. If you are not active, assist those who are! Stand in a united front against need!

"From Each According to His Ability" . . . "To Each According to His Need"

- Send a check for \$5 or more and you're a member!
- Deposit any sum, large or small, in our Loan Fund. Your money will draw no interest, but it will do splendid work. Your loan is returnable on demand . . . when banks were crashing, no one lost a dollar deposited in the League Loan Fund.
- Tell us about any job that is open, we'll fill it!
- We maintain a regular employment service, without fees of any kind.
- We lend to members, without interest or collateral, sums up to \$100 for one year.
- Every transaction through the League is scrupulously confidential.
- League parties and dances furnish social contacts with worthwhile people.

For further information, address Adelaide Schalkind, Executive Secretary, or send check to Leroy Peterson, Treasurer, League for Mutual Aid, 104 Fifth Ave., N.Y.C.

JOIN THE LEAGUE!
You'll be in good company. Here's a partial list of our prominent Members:

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ADELAIDE SCHALKIND Executive Secretary
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Harry Wainwright
Cable Winchell

The 16-Page Call Drive

NEW YORK—FLASH!

"County Convention Local Cleveland votes greetings to Socialist Call's First Anniversary Dinner and accepts quota 400 subs, \$100 to make Call sixteen page paper. We feel Call will be most effective instrument for Socialism during coming campaign. Local invites all to Cleveland National Convention."

This is only one of many. From Maine to California, from every state in the union where there are Call Builders, from locals and branches and individuals have come acceptances of quotas, pledges of support, letters and telegrams promising to go over the top on the drive.

With the drive only two days old, we have only 9,846 to go on the subs and about \$6,500 to go on the \$7,500 cash we need to put the sixteen page Call across. District A, New York City, Westchester and Long Island came across with \$1,000 in cash and pledges at the First Anniversary Dinner, and a number of small contributions have come in from scattered localities.

Big Push

But we'd like to feel that these are only the few scattered opening shots. The big push must come only after the branches meet and plan affairs and sub-getting campaigns for their localities.

Collection lists and sub blanks have been sent to all local chairmen. It is up to them to actually put the drive across. The material we've sent out does the Socialist Call no good if it lies forgotten in some pigeonhole or drawer. Make use of it.

We've prepared lists of all expired subs in each city... comrades who really want to do some effective work on this drive are urged to write in for the list of their particular locality.

How is your local planning to raise its quota? Have you any ideas we can incorporate into a bi-weekly bulletin going out to all active Call builders? If you know of any way of raising money pass it along. Other branches may be able to use it.

Texas Socialists Loyal to Party

WACO, Tex. — In what old-timers declare was the best attended and most representative convention since the World War, the Socialist Party of Texas, meeting at Waco, reaffirmed its support of the Detroit Declaration of Principles.

It pledged its full support to the National Executive Committee of the party and commended its handling of the New York situation.

The convention endorsed the Call.

George Clifton Edwards and Carl Brannin were nominated as delegates to the national convention, and Warren Henderson and A. F. Von Blon as alternates. The nominations may be made. The names are to be submitted to a state referendum in which other delegates were pledged to support Norman Thomas as the party's presidential standard-bearer.

Joe Jewell of Waco was elected state secretary in place of William Plampin, Old Guard supporter. The following were chosen as the state executive committee: H. D. Pouncey, of Waco; Paul Pierce, of Childress; G. W. Chandler, of Dallas; J. W. Hembree, of Smithville; Octavia Edwards, of Dallas; Phil Nickerson, of Fort Worth; and P. L. Peterson, of Houston. E. M. Lane, of Dallas, was re-appointed state organizer.

Workmen's Circle

NEW YORK — Representatives of all Workmen's Circles branches have been invited by the Central Bureau of Jewish Socialist Branches to attend a conference on Sunday, April 5, at Irving Plaza, at 1 o'clock. Speakers will include Norman Thomas, Frank R. Crosswaith, N. Finerman and Henry Sobotko.

The gathering will discuss various problems confronting the Socialist and labor movements.

In last weeks advertisement of Samuel J. Welsh, optometrist we gave the wrong address. He is located at new and larger quarters at 314 W. 42nd St. and is better prepared to give his usual satisfactory and economical service as our members are prepared to attest.

Socialists Pushing Ahead in New York

By FRANK N. TRAGER
New York State Secretary

NEW YORK—Constructive Socialist activity continues in New York as the Primary Campaign goes into the last stretch. Norman Thomas will wind up a series of up-state and Long Island meetings by speaking over the radio in Schenectady and Olean in between addresses at five meetings in those two cities of growing Socialist strength.

Edward Marks, member of the State Executive Committee, has just returned from a week of educational and propaganda meetings sponsored by Locals Syracuse, Geneva, and Auburn. State Chairman Lewi Tonks goes to Local Utica on the 27th, while Prof. Coleman Cheney, member of the Public Affairs Committee, will visit Local Glens Falls.

Locals in Mt. Vernon and Yonkers have just held two very successful meetings for Meta Berger and State Treasurer Samuel A. DeWitt. Organizer Bruno Rantane will complete his state-wide tour by several weeks of intensive activity which has already begun under the jurisdiction of Locals Buffalo and Niagara.

State Exec. Meets

At a meeting of the State Executive Committee on March 22, plans were formulated for the State Convention to be held on April 18th and 19th in New York City.

The Committee also announced that Ruth Chapman of Local New

'Critical Loyalty' Is View On USSR

NEW YORK—Before an audience that packed Webster Hall last Wednesday, in spite of a heavy rain-storm, Reinhold Niebuhr, Meta Berger and Joseph Breslaw discussed the subject, "Labor Looks at the U. S. S. R."

Niebuhr opened the symposium by describing the Socialist position on Russia as one of "critical loyalty."

"We can applaud and be loyal to the Soviet Union," he said, "but we do not have to consider it a Holy Land too sacred for criticism. Nor, like the Trotskyites, do we have to condemn whatever is happening in Russia as treason to Marxism. We Social-

ists can afford to be objective."

Joseph Breslaw, a vice-president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, described his personal experiences in a recent visit to Russia, giving a trade unionist's reactions. Referring to the dangers of capitalist attack on the Soviet Union, he called for its defense by workers throughout the world.

The union leader was followed by Meta Berger, wife of the late Socialist congressman, Victor L. Berger, who declared that she and her husband had imagined a Socialist society and that in Russia she had actually seen its foundations laid. "My hat's off to the people in Russia," she said.

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A BOOKCASE or wardrobe—china closet suitable for use as a bookcase for the Labor Office.

BOOKS—modern, up-to-date books on children's recreational work, etc. suitable for Falcon Guides, etc. such as: Bush—Leadership in Group Work; Smith—Games and Recreational Methods, etc. Also books on general magazines, L. RECREATION, etc.

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Call Dinner Gala Affair

NEW YORK.—More than 500 friends of the Socialist Call gathered at the Central Plaza Sunday night to celebrate the first anniversary of America's liveliest radical weekly.

Telegrams poured in from leaders of the labor and Socialist movement all over the country wishing the Call success in its second year.

From the labor front in Akron came word from Leo Krzycki, national chairman of the party, and from Powers Haggood, member of the National Executive Committee.

"My activity in the field convinces me that the Call is indispensable in building a powerful Socialist Party," wired Krzycki. "The Call is a fit symbol of a militant party. Its growth will be the growth of revolutionary Socialism," wired Haggood.

From Julius Hochman, one of the scheduled speakers, who was unable to attend because of illness, came announcement of his support of Thomas and the other loyal Socialists in the coming primary fight in New York.

John L. Lewis, who had been asked to speak, but was unable to do so because of a previous engagement, sent a message wishing success to the Call.

Thomas Speaks
Heading the list of speakers was Norman Thomas, who declared that America will not see a strong labor party this year.

"There is little chance for the growth of a farmer-labor party between now and elections," said Thomas, "because many will still support the oscillating politician, Franklin D. Roosevelt. Their error will rank with the major error of 1916, when people voted for Wilson because he kept us out of war."

Tucker P. Smith, head of Brookwood Labor College, who spoke first, declared that the tactics of the Liberty League will keep the mass of Americans voting for Roosevelt in the fall.

"But Roosevelt will only be winning their votes," he said. "The New Deal has failed in their hearts and hopes, but they don't want to return to Hooverism."

Other Speakers
Franz Daniel, southern organizer for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, pointed out the great

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A. Y. Joint Action Committee for the Social Institute

Dry Goods Clerks Win Long Strike

NEW YORK.—The Retail Dry Goods Union won its second victory in strikes called after the organizational campaign in the 13th Avenue section of Brooklyn, when the nineteen week strike at the J. Rothstein Department Store was concluded.

The victorious clerks returned to work Monday morning, having won the following demands: A two year working contract, a 10 per cent increase in salary, closed shop, with all hiring through the union, overtime pay, summer vacation with pay, and a reduction in hours. All scabs who were employed during the course of the strike were fired.

The entire retail dry goods industry, both employers and employees, have anxiously awaited the outcome of this strike. The results will mean the rapid unionization of retail dry goods firms in Greater New York.

support the Call has been to those working in the field.

A. Phillip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Pullman Porters, hailed the Call "as a lusty and vigorous force in the cause of labor."

Other speakers included Art Young, famed radical cartoonist, and J. B. S. Hardman, editor of the Advance, organ of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. Murray Baron, manager of the Suitcase, Bag and Portfolio Workers Union, was toastmaster.

Messages were read from Maynard Krueger, member of the National Executive Committee, who declared: "In one year you have built a most powerful Socialist weapon in the Call," and from Clarence Senior, national secretary

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THE
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MODERN MONTHLY
46 Morton St., NYC.

Statement of Julius Hochman

NEW YORK.—Julius Hochman, general manager of the Dressmakers' Joint Board and Vice President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, announced his support of Norman Thomas and Local New York in the Socialist Party controversy at the first annual dinner of the Socialist Call.

Though unable to attend because of illness, Hochman sent the following message:

"For some time now I have been looking forward to the Socialist Call dinner as the occasion at which I would have the opportunity to express my opinion of recent developments in the Socialist Party.

"Long before the decision of the National Executive Committee at its Philadelphia meeting I had made it clear that I would align myself with Norman Thomas in the party controversy. In doing this, however, I acted not on the basis of theory and program, although those are of the utmost importance, but rather because of my conviction that only among the younger elements in the party could be found the spirit of idealism without which no Socialist Party can live.

"There is much that I would like to have said tonight. Particularly, I wanted to speak of the necessity of formulating a clear and realistic policy to meet the many problems which will confront us in the immediate future. I was anxious to present my own views on matters of policy;—views which differ sharply on a number of important issues from those held by many comrades.

"Unfortunately, it is impossible for me to be present with you tonight and I shall therefore have to wait for another opportunity.

"For the present, permit me to wish you the best of success in the coming primaries and in building the Socialist Call and the Socialist Party."

of the party, urging the Call to "lead on in the fight for Socialism."

The Rebel Arts Chorus was acclaimed as it sang Socialist songs.

The Road for
Revolutionary
Socialists
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Leader of the Revolutionary Youth
of Paris.
Introduction by
LEON TROTSKY
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Kantorovitch Evening

A special Haim Kantorovitch Evening has been arranged by a group of Jewish Socialists in honor of the famous Marxist writer and lecturer.

The evening will be devoted to a lecture and concert, with well-known speakers and artists participating. A large crowd is expected to greet Kantorovitch. Leaders of the Socialist movement will be present.

The lecture and concert will take place on Friday evening, March 27, at 8 o'clock, in the Young Circle League Center, 22 E. 15th Street, New York City. The admission is 50 cents.

Tenants Acquitted

NEW YORK.—The March 14 Call was in error when it reported that thirty-five tenants of 112 East 19th Street were all found guilty of disorderly conduct when they assisted building service strikers in picketing. The fact is that 27 of the tenant-pickets were acquitted. Socialist Lawyer Abraham Abramowitz defended them.

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Anti-Fascist Play for Theatre Party

"BITTER STREAM" HITS MUSSOLINI'S FASCISM

By MARTHA DREIBLATT

For one reason or another, the theatre tends to lag behind world events—one of the reasons, perhaps, is that it takes time for a writer to assimilate the significance of events behind the headlines in order to present them in a creative piece of work.

Thus, though Fascism has occupied a large portion of the front pages of our newspapers, there have been a scant half-dozen plays shown in this country dealing with this central issue of life today, or even with the highly dramatic material of the conflicts that arise under Fascist rule.

The Theatre Union's production of "Bitter Stream," the play by Victor Wolfson based on the novel, "Fontamara," by Ignazio Silone, which opens Monday evening, March 30th, at the Civic Repertory Theatre—and will be seen before that date by those who attend the preview performances given under the auspices of the Socialist Party, March 26-27-28—adds to this number and is the first play about Fascist Italy to be shown on the American stage.

It is also the first of the anti-Fascist plays whose main theme is the fate of the masses of the people, of the workers and farmers, under Fascism; showing what it means in their daily living, and their struggles to find a way out.

Previous Plays

Of the others, in almost every instance Nazi Germany, the fate of the intellectual, and the Jewish question particularly, have been the background of, and provided the material for, the stories they told. One of the earliest of the anti-Fascist plays shown here, for example, was "The Shattered Lamp," depicting the plight of the German Jewish intellectual married to a Gentile wife.

"Dr. Mamlock," by Friederich Wolf, which has not yet been produced in New York, also deals with the problem of the Jewish intellectual in the early days of Hitler Germany. "Blood On the Moon," by Claire and Paul Sifton, also not yet produced in New York, has a similar theme, and so did "Races," the Bruckner play which the Theatre Guild several times tried out-of-town, before deciding against bringing it to Broadway.

"Till the Day I Die," the tragedy of a Communist Party member under Nazism, and "Judgment Day," the material of which was taken from the Dimitroff case, but which concentrated on exposing the machinations of Hitler's government rather than on the class Dimitroff represented, complete the list.

"Bitter Stream"

One might add also the just-opened "Idiot's Delight," the action of which takes place in an Alpine resort on the eve of the next World War, and which shows the

impact of Fascism on the tourist abroad.

"Bitter Stream" has for its locale Italy in the first decade of Fascist rule, and its people are the men and women of Fontamara, whose farmers own tiny plots of sterile earth, and who must therefore hire out as day-laborers in the fertile miles of fields owned by absentee landlords in order to eke out a living.

The relevancy of its story to conditions today is brought out by the following quotation from a news report published about six weeks ago in the New York Post, which almost duplicates the basic plot of the play.

According to a report in the *Observatore Romano*, the dispatch in the Post read, a congress of Italian peasants has just repeated its demand for the division of Italy's large landed estates among the poor peasantry. As was to be expected, their appeal fell on deaf ears.

Edmondo Rossoni, Italy's Minister of Agriculture, was interviewed on the subject not long ago by a correspondent of the *New Statesman and Nation*, a London weekly. Signor Rossoni was the first organizer of the Fascist trade unions. When Mussolini, in April, 1920, declared that "the land is for those who use it," Rossoni expressed enthusiastic approval.

Fascists Aid Landlords

The *Statesman's* correspondent asked him, "Why not take care of your surplus population by a system of remedial farm legislation instead of trying to conquer Abyssinia?"

"We cannot deprive our landlords of their property," was the answer. "As for the war against Ethiopia—its economical aspects are far less important than its moral and political objectives."

"But," the correspondent objected, "what is there to stop you from taking this land for your poor farmers? You are a dictatorship. If you can send your people to war where they will lose their lives for the greater good, why not deprive the absentee landlord of his land for the same reason?" "To which Signor Rossoni replied, "We are Fascists, not Socialists!"

In presenting "Bitter Stream," the Theatre Union believes that it is producing a play which, through the terms of a human, moving story, mirrors the basic pattern of Fascism, and helps in understanding Italy today and the struggles of all workers and farmers under Fascist rule.

Alfred Lunt and Lynne Fontanne



Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne now appearing in "Idiot's Delight" at the Shubert.

Mae West Goes 'Salvation Way'

KLONDIKE ANNIE, starring Mae West, based upon a play by Miss West and a story by Marion Morgan and George B. Dowell, directed by Raul Walsh and produced by William LeBaron. At the Paramount.

We know that the scribes who conduct movie post-mortems in the daily papers have shouted to the skies the end of the historical epoch famous as "The Conquest of the West." But, in the interest of factual accuracy, it is a pleasure to report that the last frontier is not yet in sight. For in "Klondike Annie," except for those fortunately few moments when Mae takes religion seriously, the buxom lass is her own unsubtle self and offers a pleasant circus to substitute for so little bread.

Mae, as the "San Francisco Doll," stabs her Chinese lover in the back and escapes to Alaska, where, to hide from the police, she assumes the role of Sister Annie, a holy-rolling missionary. In Nome, she makes a damn fool out of Victor McLaglen (—not a difficult task) and falls in love with Phillip Reed, the cop who was looking for the "Doll" on a murder charge. When Mae notes signs of hesitancy on the part of Reed in fulfilling his duty, she suddenly decides to return to San Francisco and give herself up.

In any case, and most emphatically, this picture is Not For Children, particularly the final shot when Mae, on the way back to San Francisco, decides to travel the road to repentance in comfort.—SR.

"BURY THE DEAD"—BEST ANTI-WAR PLAY SEEN

"BURY THE DEAD" a play by Irwin Shaw, first produced by the "Let Freedom Ring Co." at the 46th St. Theatre. Now scheduled for production within three weeks by a group not yet announced.

Set in the "second year of the war that will begin tomorrow," this new play by Irwin Shaw is a bitter, caustic indictment of all wars fought in a cause not one's own. Witty, ingenuous and merciful, the playwright intensifies the bleak horror of the grave, open beneath the barbed wire fence, by his warm portrayals, his swift-moving dialogue, and his acid hate.

Wisely directed, timed with precision, and admirably staged, the action opens with the burial of six dead soldiers by their comrades, who dig the long grave in the orchestra pit while the corpses lie still and ominous on the stage. The men are tired. They are digging this grave on overtime, and they have no heart for the mumbo-jumbo of six feet under for the stinking bodies.

They know that the next bombardment will tear even a well-dug grave to pieces.

The tension is great as the bodies are lifted from stage to pit; and the tension grows as the bodies lie in the open ditch while the rabbi and minister go through their antics. Suddenly there is a groan, and quietly, terribly, the dead soldiers rise.

The play ends with the dead men advancing out of the grave, side by side with the soldiers.

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Money Is Poured Into Primaries To Fight Party

The leading figures in the fight against the Socialist Party in the primaries are Louis Waldman and Abraham Cahan, of the Jewish Daily Forward. They are spending thousands of dollars, supplied by the Forward, in order to defeat the official party candidates.

At one time, the Forward supported the Socialist Party, but when it lost the power to control the policies of the Party, it proceeded to organize the present fight. Dollars that could have been used to support a Socialist fight against reaction are now being used to support a reactionary fight against Socialism.

Members of the Socialist Party have long been ashamed of the conservative, and often anti-Socialist, character of the Forward. While calling itself Socialist, the Forward has continually attacked Soviet Russia. While Socialists disagree with many things in the Soviet Union and criticize them, they do not join in capitalist attacks on Russia, like those of the American fascist Hearst. Yet the Forward has done this.

Cahan, its editor, even allowed one of his writers, Harry Lang, to give a series of articles to the Hearst yellow press as ammunition in its reactionary campaign. The effect was to soil the good name of the Socialist movement. This disgusting spectacle on the part of the Forward was followed by a refusal, on the part of the Old Guard, Waldman-Cahan group to expel Lang from the Socialist Party.

Time after time the Forward has done such things. It is now repeating its record of un-Socialist, untruthful journalism by slandering Norman Thomas and those most active in the Socialist movement.

Socialist voters will do well to watch any material about the primaries that comes from such sources.

Hammering Home a Nail— Scab Ads in the Forward

On March 21, the New Leader, in a statement signed by B. C. Vladeck, the Forward's business manager, denied our assertion that the Forward accepts non-union advertising. Vladeck was so vehement that, in the vocabulary of the New Leader, he was deemed to be "nailing" our statement as a lie.

But here's a nail for somebody's hammer!

On Friday, March 20, 1936, the Forward, on page 5, carries a lengthy story in praise of the activities of a COMPANY UNION.

The advertisement is written up as a news story, but it is marked advt. with the symbol required by the Post Office, namely, an asterisk and parenthesis.

It carries a two-column head: "M. H. Rankin Benevolent Association, Inc., of the famous Brooklyn Rankin Dairy Company, presents its annual ball and review of extraordinary colorfulness." Proudly, the announcement states that the company union has 500 employees as its membership, with the "Hon. President Henry Rankin" as its head.

Not only does the advertisement on its face bear all the earmarks of a company union, but it has been so labeled by the Milk Wagon Drivers Union, Local 584, of the A. F. L., which is now engaged in a bitter struggle with New York dairies in an effort to smash company unionism of this kind.

This is not the first time the Forward has lent its space to anti-union purposes. Party members recall the serious aggravation caused by the Forward's printing scab advertisements during the threatened auto strike last year.

Last week, the Forward carried a Borden's advertisement, while the milk drivers are fighting Borden's company union.

Now, the Forward is printing the paid advertisements of a company union, and uses such money to finance the Old Guard's fight to keep the Socialist Party's candidates off the ballot in the coming primaries.

He Tries Again

Unable to convince Socialists, Waldman tried to have his way by appealing to the capitalist courts. Unsuccessful as a Socialist, Waldman is hardly more likely to be successful as a lawyer in the case.

Who Is Norman Thomas?

Socialists are not interested in men but in principles. Unable to make a fight on principle, those who are now attacking the Socialist Party are trying to blacken the character of men like Norman Thomas.

It will do little good, for the voters know who Norman Thomas is and what he represents. The Old Guard is trying to make it seem as if Thomas is the leader of a band of Communists, armed insurrectionists, underground conspirators and advocates of violence. This is the sort of nonsense that Hearst spreads; the Old Guard should be ashamed to use it.

Leads Labor

What is the truth about Norman Thomas?

No cause is too humble to gain the support of the man who has been twice presidential candidate on the Socialist ticket. You have seen him in strike halls, on the picket line, and on the street-corner soap-box.

His opponents—the Waldmans, Solomons and Pankens—no longer participate in such activities.

Thomas has led nation-wide struggles against fascist violations of civil liberties. Fighting for the rights of southern sharecroppers who are trying to unionize, he faced armed thugs in reactionary places like Arkansas. In Terre Haute, the home of Gene Debs, he defied military rule in order to aid the cause of striking workers.

Dubinsky's Tribute

David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, said to the last convention of his organization:

"Comrade Thomas, although the leader of the Socialist Party and not directly connected with our trade movement, may be found in each and every strike on the picket lines and in the hall meetings. We found him when we could not raise money to supply food, sandwiches, or literature for our strikers. We found him championing every battle for free speech, for free assemblage. Wherever the workers are being oppressed you will always hear the protesting voice of the leader of the Socialist movement, Norman Thomas."

ENROLLED SOCIALISTS!

ATTEND THESE MEETINGS!

ON APRIL 2, the enrolled voters will determine the future of the Socialist Party of New York State. They will decide whether it shall be a young-spirited, aggressive party fighting for Socialism, or a small group seeking political favors.

THE SOCIALIST VOTERS will have to choose in the primaries between the active Socialists led by Norman Thomas and the group led by Louis Waldman. In whose hands will the future of Socialism be safer?

ONLY INFORMED PERSONS can understand the issues and decide wisely in the interest of the Socialist movement. Attend the enrolled voters' meetings where leading Socialists will tell the amazing story of what has happened in the movement.

HEAR THESE SPEAKERS:

NORMAN THOMAS

Dr. Harry W. Laidler
Chairman Socialist Party, Local NY.

Frank Crosswaith
Organizer, ILGU

Prof. Reinhold Niebuhr
Union Theological Seminary

Mark Starr
Leader in Workers Education

Thomas Young
Vice Pres. Building Service Union

C. J. Hendley
President, Teachers Union

Murray Baron
Manager, Suitcase, Bag & Portfolio Union

Sherwood Eddy
Prominent Lecturer and Writer

Kirby Page
Leader in Peace Movement

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THURSDAY, March 26 Village Branch Branch Headquarters 107 McDougal St.	Jewish 3rd and 8th A. D. Dewitt Clinton High Moshulu Pkwy. and Sedgwick Ave.	FRIDAY, March 27 6th A. D. Branch Headquarters 167 Tompkins Ave.
FRIDAY, March 27 Lower East Side Place to be announced	FRIDAY, March 27 2nd A. D. Branch Headquarters 1401 Jerome Ave. Corn. 170th St.	MONDAY, March 30 Downtown Kings Branch Headquarters 42 Smith St.
Yorkville and 12th A. D. Central Opera House 67th St. and 3rd Ave.	TUESDAY, March 31 Lower 6th A. D. and Jewish 2 Workmen's Circle Hall 1638 E. 172nd St.	TUESDAY, March 31 East Flatbush Branch Headquarters 863 Saratoga Ave.
MONDAY, March 30 Washington Heights Branch Headquarters 423 W. 156th St.	WEDNESDAY, April 1 3rd, 4th, 5th, A. D. and Jewish 1 Hollywood Gardens 896 Prospect Ave.	Staten Island FRIDAY, March 27 North Shore Storks Nest 192 Bay St. Thompkinsville
TUESDAY, March 31 Morningside Heights 600 W. 125th St. Room 20	Upper 6th A. D. Place to be announced	Queens MONDAY, March 30 Astoria Branch Headquarters 30-04 30th Ave.
17th, 18th, 20th A. D. Branch Headquarters 143 E. 103rd St.	SUNDAY, MARCH 29 7th A. D. 791 Elsmere Pl. 2:00 P. M.	TUESDAY, March 31 Flushing Branch Headquarters 138-18 35th Ave.
		Far Rockaway 81-12 Rockaway Beach Boulevard