

Loyal Socialists Win N. Y. Primary!

STORY ON PAGE 2

Norman Thomas
ON
The New York Primaries
ON PAGE 6

Socialist Call

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PRICE FIVE CENTS

KKK BOMB WRECKS SOCIALIST OFFICE

Special to the Call

ROYAL OAK, Mich.—In the home town of Father Coughlin, radio racker, a bomb almost completely destroyed the state office of the Socialist Party of Michigan this week.

The bomb wrecked a kitchen, bathroom, meeting hall and heater room, and overturned everything in the office on the second floor. Damage was estimated at over \$300.

Observers blame the Ku Klux Klan for this violent act, and a reward of \$500 has been offered for information which will lead to the conviction of the criminals.

In 1932 the state headquarters, then in Detroit, was surrounded by a hooded mob of Klansmen and a cross was burned on the front lawn, after an automobile trailer, which was used for Socialist campaign purposes, was destroyed.

A few years ago, when Coughlin was in a tussle with Detroit bankers, a bomb exploded in his home. Little damage was done, and the mysterious circumstances of the explosion led many reliable observers to believe that it had not been set by opponents of the radio demagogue.

It has often been rumored that the Klan was out to destroy the Socialist organization for its vigorous fight against the Klan terror in Tampa, Florida, which brought death to Joseph Shoemaker, and murder indictments against 11 Klansmen.

Father Coughlin's incendiary radio speeches and private utterances against the Socialist Party have aided Klan sentiment in this area.

Draw Bartow Jury List To Try Tampa Floggers

By SIDNEY HERTZBERG

BARTOW, Fla.—The list of prospective jurors for the first of the flogging murder trials, transferred here from Tampa, has been drawn.

Judge Dewell will not make the list public, as was done in Tampa.

Prosecution attorneys are believed to have unearthed several sensational Ku Klux Klan angles that will strengthen their case. It is known that Assistant State's Attorney

(Continued on Page Three)

Left Wing Wins Socialist Primary
THOMAS LEFT WING LEADING IN SOCIALIST FIGHT
Majority of candidates to Have complete number of Elector Delegates.
Appears on Socialist R...
Thomas Group Wins Victory
Left Wing Socialists Urge Party Harmony
Thomas Credits Young Aids With Defeat of Old Guard
Left Wing Wins Victory
Socialist R...
Thomas Gets Major...
Committee and Delegates
Old Guard Defeat
Thomas, Left W...
Gets a Dou...
Leader Ne...

HEADLINES in metropolitan dailies tell the story of victory of loyal Socialists over Old Guard elements in New York. Story on Page 2.

Learners

These children of a village of Alsace, France, are too young to know anything more than by hearsay about the carnage of the World War. But here they learn from a machine-gun emplacement set up by French soldiers who were rushed to the area when Chancellor Hitler's German battalions reoccupied the Rhineland.



News From Socialist Conventions

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New York Socialists Repudiate Old Guard In Primary Victory

By SAMUAL ROMER

NEW YORK.—Overwhelming majorities for the Socialist Party against the splitting tactics of the discredited Old Guard leadership marked the primary elections here.

On the basis of unofficial but complete police reports in the city, a 5 to 1 majority for the official Socialist Party in the election of national convention delegates was obtained.

Through the rest of the state, incomplete reports indicated that those loyal to the national leadership would carry by a 2 to 1 sweep.

It was clear that formal control of the Party through committees set up by the election laws of the state will be transferred into the hands of those loyal to the principles and policies of the Socialist Party of the United States.

The primary election campaign was the most bitter yet waged in Socialist annals. Shorn of their power and prestige by the Socialist Party membership, the Old Guard forced the primary showdown in a last desperate effort to block any Socialist opposition to the Roosevelt and LaGuardia candidacies. But their move meant only that the rank-and-file Socialist voters added their verdict to

"The enrolled Socialist voters, in the final analysis, control the party."

Statement by Louis Waldman, primary night.

affirm the cause of aggressive, militant Socialist action.

Old Guard leaders went down to defeat before the "Jimmie Higginses" of the Party as the enrolled voters demonstrated once again that the Socialist Party was more than hero worship, that principled issues and not personalities were the deciding factors. Louis Waldman, spearhead of the Old Guard forces, was defeated by Isidore Fried; Julius Gerber, Old Guard secretary, bowed to Kate Barbash; and Jacob Panken, lost to Selma DeKroyft.

Old Guard "Old"

Other Old Guard figures whose leadership was repudiated by the enrolled Socialists included James Oneal, editor of the New Leader, Alex Kahn, attorney for the Jewish Daily Forward, Algernon Lee, head of the Rand School, William Karlin, and Matthew Levy, Old Guard attorney.

The verdict of the enrolled voters was regarded by political observers as a sweeping condemnation of Old Guard tactics in carrying through a primary fight for Socialist leadership and in resort-

ing to capitalist courts in an effort to keep the official Socialist Party off the ballot. As a rule, Socialist nominees for political office are elected by the party membership and the primaries themselves are formal polls which ratify these decisions.

The secession of the Old Guard from the ranks of the Socialist Party led to a primary fight, however, when they refused to give up their titular leadership as demanded by the membership. Determined to keep the enrolled voters from giving their decision, the Old Guard went before Tammany and Republican judges in an effort to rule the Socialist Party off the ballot.

Slander

Although the Socialist Party conducted a principled, constructive campaign, Old Guard leaders through the use of slander raised the fake bogies of "dictatorship," "violence" and "communism."

Old Guard leaders rebuffed offers of "peace without indemnities" from the victorious Socialist Party. After Harry W. Laidler, city chairman of the Socialist Party, extended the hope of unity in the conduct of "the most historic and effective campaign" in Socialist history, both Oneal and Waldman refused. In an article in the Jewish Daily Forward, Cahan declared:

"The difference between us is that of day and night. It is impossible that both groups shall remain in the same party."

Laidler in his statement said: "Now that the primary fight is over there is no valid reason why all who desire a strong, active, aggressive, democratic organization should not work under one roof. There are some differences in emphasis between the two groups now keeping up different headquarters and between members of the same group. But these differences do not justify two separate organizations."

"In the coming election, the Socialist Party is planning to conduct the most historic and effective campaign in its life. To do this it must close ranks, be united, forget past differences and concentrate all its energies on the fight for the abolition of poverty, unemployment and war, and for the free fellowship of free men."

Primary Results

Following are the results of the primary elections for National Convention delegates from New York City by Congressional Districts. The Socialist Party carried 20 out of 24 Congressional districts. Complete returns are not yet in from upstate.

SOCIALIST PARTY		OLD GUARD	
1. Edward Marks	50	James Oneal	12
2. George Gibbs	254	Emerich Steinberger	128
3. Herman Greenblatt	35	B. C. Vladeck	37
4. David Klein	45	Alex Kahn	20
5. Harry W. Laidler	93	Fred Shulman	58
6. Louis Sadoff	362	Wm. Feigenbaum	268
7. Isidore Fried	115	Louis Waldman	73
8. David Berenberg	385	Nathan Chanin	525
9. Kate Barbash	148	Julius Gerber	120
10. Harold Grossman	134	Minnie Weisberg	103
11. Marj. Jacobson	82	Walter Dearing	61
12. David Meyer	22	Abe Cahan	40
13. Geo. Pappastratis	36	August Claessens	26
14. Mary Fox	71	Algernon Lee	66
15. Vivian Miller	51	G. A. Gerber	16
16. Frances Thomas	99	Louis P. Goldberg	47
17. Selma DeKroyft	123	Jacob Panken	83
18. Frank Hejbal	68	Usher Solomon	61
19. Margaret Lamont	251	Simon Berlin	57
20. Walter Brown	30	Wm. Karlin	18
21. Ethel Florito	160	Isaiah Minkoff	54
22. Gus Holmstrom	54	Matthew M. Levy	52
23. Aaron Levenstein	497	Sarah Volovick	305
24. Solomon B. Marcus	357	Abe Hershkowitz	309

Loyal Socialists Control New York State Committee

The newly elected state committee of the Socialist Party of New York will be in the hands of persons loyal to the Socialist Party of the United States.

In New York City, election returns indicate the following results:

Socialist Party Committeemen	45
Old Guard Committeeman	10
Results uncertain	4
Candidates tied	3

Totals for the entire state show that 83 Socialist Party designees were elected as against 50 Old Guard candidates, with 4 in doubt and 5 districts still to be heard from.

Primary Sidelights

Hundreds of Party members crowded the Call Building primary night . . . every one eager to hear the happy returns . . . First report to come in was from Norman Thomas' own election district . . . They indicated that the wife of the Party's standard bearer had been elected a county committee-woman, and that the Socialist Party's designees were in the lead.

Cheers greeted the returns as they were announced by indefatigable Sam Verne who marked them up on a huge chart . . . Murray Baron, Hal Siegel and others hustled down to police headquarters to count the early returns . . . which indicated that Louis Waldman, Old Guard leader, had been snowed under.

On primary night this juicy morsel-issue from the tongue of Waldman:

"The Left wing has played its last card. There is no longer any basis for its existence in New York. The result is complete repudiation of Norman Thomas in his home State. He has been snowed under and will never be heard from again."

Party members who had been out all day reminding Socialists voters to go to the polls, report that many voters laid down their copies of the Jewish Daily Forward with the remark, "We read what the Forward says, but we vote Socialist." . . . For three days after the primaries, the Forward apparently lost all means of communication with the outside world . . . While all other newspapers blared forth news of the Old Guard's defeat, the Forward said, "Results still unknown."

Before the primary the Old Guard organ, New Leader, claimed 1,000 Old Guardists in Manhattan . . . Manhattan vote for the Old Guard: 426.

The Old Guard claimed that only two members of the Fourth Bronx Assembly District branch were loyal to the Socialist Party of the United States . . . But on election day loyal Socialists garnered 95 votes in this district to 59 for their opponents.

Matthew M. Levy, Old Guard lawyer who brought the court cases against the Socialist Party, was given his fee by the enrolled voters—he was defeated by Gus Holmstrom, active member of the Young Peoples Socialist League.

Two days before the primaries, enrolled voters received from the Old Guard sample ballots in envelopes on which were printed in bold, red letters: "Why Violence While We Have the Vote? Vote for DEMOCRACY Against DICTATORSHIP." The voters obeyed; they supported the candidates of the Socialist Party of the United States.

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

Unmask Attempt To Keep Voters Out of Primaries

BUFFALO.—The Old Guard has asked the New York state legislature to give it the legal right to exclude enrolled Socialists from participating in Socialist primaries.

This new move became known when Herbert M. Merrill, Old Guard state secretary, wrote to Republican Assemblyman Arthur L. Swartz, of Kenmore, thanking him for introducing the bill. Merrill is quoted by the Buffalo Evening News as having written to the Republican legislator, "I am glad to learn through our Mr. Hoffman of Buffalo that you have introduced the bill designed to put a stop to the stealing of the nominations of minor parties at the primary."

Commenting editorially on the bill, the Buffalo Evening News says that the bill was drafted by the Old Guard state committee.

The News adds:

"This measure is designed to give county committees of the Socialist party authority to institute proceedings to cancel Socialist affiliations of persons who advocate or believe in doctrines not in harmony with the accepted and traditional principles of democratic Socialism."

Interpreting the uses to which such a law may be put, the editorial continues: "It might give any faction in control of a county committee a new weapon for ousting comrades who do not accept certain tests in the gospel according to Marx."

It now appears that the Old Guard, defeated by the members of the Socialist Party, defeated by the enrolled Socialist voters, defeated in the courts in their anti-party moves, are turning to the state legislature to give them a further weapon with which to fight the Socialist Party of the United States.

'Rank and File Won Primaries,' Altman Declares

By JACK ALTMAN

The New York primary victory April 2 brought congratulations by mail and telegraph to the party workers and the rank and file.

Electoral victory came as the result of tireless effort on the part of the New York Socialists. Every single party member participated in the campaign and the results gave evidence that the rank and file of the membership is willing and able to do the work of party-building.

Long hours and sleepless nights could not stop the determined spirit of the membership. James Lipsig, who handled the technical and legal problems and almost single-handedly battled Old Guard lawyers in eight different courts, actually went without sleep for four days and then marched into court to rout Old Guard lawyer Matthew Levy.

Dr. Louis Sadoff, primary campaign manager mapped out the strategy of the campaign, and kept it on the straight course of Socialist logic and dignity.

Flash!

WASHINGTON.—Senator Benson of Minnesota will shortly introduce the Farmers and Workers Rights' Amendment (the Hillquit Bill) into the Senate. Millions of workers and farmers have already endorsed the bill, which is being pushed by the Socialist Party.

MILWAUKEE.—Striking newsmen at Hearst's Wisconsin News plant turned down a proposed settlement this week which did not grant their demand for recognition of their union—the Milwaukee Newspaper Guild.

NEW YORK.—Rose Pfeffer, one of the seven office workers on strike with factory workers against the Morgan Corporation was strangled and then arrested by a police sergeant while she was picketing.

CHICAGO.—A united labor May Day conference initiated by local Socialists drew over 500 delegates from 400 organizations, including 20 trade unions. A larger conference is expected April 19 after the matter is brought before the Chicago Federation of Labor.

WASHINGTON.—Edward Levinson, author of "I Break Strikes," has been invited to testify before a senatorial committee, headed by Senator La Follette, which is about to conduct an inquiry into the operations of private defective and strikebreaking agencies. Levinson's book, now running serially in the Call, is chiefly responsible for the inquiry.

NEW YORK.—The membership of three locals of the Brotherhood of Utility Employees has ratified almost unanimously the decision to make application to join the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, AFL. The application asks for a mixed Class B charter granting an industrial form of jurisdiction over all employees working for one company.

Union Contracts Hit Association

NEW YORK.—Death knell for the Progressive Fruit Merchants Association was sounded this week as Local 338, Retail Dairy, Grocery and Fruit Clerks Union, signed up 22 of 39 Manhattan firms where lockouts had been turned into strikes.

More Association members are expected to sign agreements with the union shortly, for their ranks have definitely been broken.

Samuel Woichok, union manager who has been leading the strike says, "Our union is determined to secure for its workers fair and decent working conditions and salaries compatible with American standards of living."

The fight came when the union refused to sign a collective agreement which would have given the association the monopoly sought.

Union demands are for a ten to twenty-five percent wage increase for underpaid clerks and delivery boys, a 57-hour work week and a closed shop.

Many Socialists have been active in the strike, including Oscar Hochman and Ralph Frucht, both of whom are on the union's executive board.

WATCH THE WRAPPER

on your copy of the Call. If the number lower left of this page is any number less than 56, a new wrapper appears. This wrapper means that your subscription has expired and you should renew it immediately.

56 EXPIRED RENEW NOW

1,000 Delegates Plan United May Day Parade

By AMICUS MOST

Executive Secretary United Labor May Day Committee

NEW YORK.—Over 1,000 delegates representing trade unions, fraternal, political and other organizations gathered at the Hotel Delano last Friday and enthusiastically endorsed the plans for a united May First Parade to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the workers holi-

day. Among those represented were nearly 100 trade unions, including such important organizations as Local 22, I.L.G.W.U.; District Councils 9 and 18 of the Painter's Union; Negro Labor Committee; Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Local 32B, Building Service; Joint Council Furrier's Union; and a number of locals in the textile, carpenters, plumbers, machinists, boot and shoe and other fields. All phases of the workers political movement were represented, including the Socialist and Communist Parties.

The conference elected a permanent executive committee headed by Norman Thomas, chairman; Charles S. Zimmerman, Manager, Local 22, vice-chairman; and Louis Weinstock, Manager, Painter's district council 9, secretary-treasurer. The committee was representative of every phase of the labor movement.

Socialist Support

Jack Altman, representing the Socialist Party, pledged the full force of the Party to help make this the largest May First parade New York has ever seen.

The conference approved the report of its executive secretary, who outlined plans for the parade and told of the refusal of the

police department to grant a permit for Fifth Avenue.

The conference went on record in favor of harmonious action with the committee of trade unions sponsoring a meeting at the Polo Grounds on the afternoon of May First, and selected a committee of eight to meet with the Polo Grounds arrangements committee in order to coordinate the two celebrations.

Money Needed

It was also voted to reconvene the conference on April 25. All organizations who have not already elected delegates to the conference are urged to do so.

A budget of \$4,500 was presented and approved. Collections and pledges of \$1,300 were made at the conference. The balance must be raised immediately. All organizations are urged to send in their contributions at once.

The Socialist Party has sent instructions to all branches to begin preparations for the parade. All Party members who are members of other organizations were asked to seek action by their organization in support of the conference and to make every effort to mobilize as many members of these organizations as possible.

More Red Propaganda?

"The judiciary of the United States is the subtle corps of sappers and miners constantly working to undermine the foundations of our confederated fabric."—Thomas Jefferson.

U. M. W. Supports Croppers' Union In Organization

WASHINGTON, D. C.—As a result of an investigation conducted by William J. Sneed for the United Mine Workers of America, the Journal of the Miners' union, in an article to appear April 15, calls for support of the sharecroppers' struggle for unionization. It says in part:

"In no other section of America is labor more outrageously mistreated and oppressed than in certain areas of the southern states, where those who are known as sharecroppers and tenant farmers suffer at the hands of their employers—the landlords and landowners. Conditions under which these helpless and hopeless people work and live have been a disgrace for many years.

"Now and then someone breaks through the ring of despair and brings forth the appalling facts, but little has been done to effect any improvement. And when, in 1934, these oppressed people organized a union, known as the Southern Tenant Farmers Union, as a means of effecting their own economic salvation, the landlords inaugurated a ruthless campaign of evictions and violence to workers and their families similar to that with which coal miners were forced to contend years ago in some mining fields of the country.

"According to the best obtainable information, based upon facts uncovered by those who have investigated, these brutal evictions have been imposed for no other reason than that the men joined the Southern Tenant Farmers Union.

"A convention of the union was held at Little Rock a few months ago, and International President John L. Lewis directed David Fowler, president of District 21, to attend the convention as a fraternal visitor from the United Mine Workers of America and extend to the embattled members the sympathy and encouragement of this Union."

In Alaska, Too

JUNEAU, Alaska.—First hearing under the Wagner Labor Disputes Act has opened here. Alaska-Juneau Gold Mining Company faces charges of refusal to bargain collectively with Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers' Union.

Draw Bartow Jury List To Try Tampa Floggers

(Continued from Page One)

Huntley spent two days in Orange County questioning 24 witnesses, including Fred Bass of Orlando, former head of the Klan in that country.

The appointment of two outstanding Florida attorneys to strengthen the prosecution is being asked of Governor Sholtz by labor, religious and civic groups.

(In an interview in the Socialist Call of January 18, Eugene F. Poulnot, one of the kidnap victims, placed blame for the crime on the Governor's head for a speech he made calling for Klan violence against labor organizers.—Ed.)

An addition of new counsel, according to Florida labor groups, dissatisfied with the conduct of

payment of \$5,000 in cash as chief defense counsel.

Owners Pay

While the defendants may have become moderately well-to-do by supplementing their regular salaries with \$50 flogging honorariums, they could hardly have made enough to pay these fancy legal fees. The expenses of their defense are being met by the citrus growers, cigar manufacturers and shipping interests who must maintain the Ku Klux Klan as their private police.

The heavy bail bonds which give the defendants temporary freedom were supplied by Ed Witt who owns the 100 percent non-union Hav-a-Tampa cigar factory. The anti-labor groups, by subscribing to the defense, are also working off a debt of gratitude to Pat Whitaker who, as state senator, fathered all the repressive legislation they wanted.

Hitler Elections

One of Whitaker's babies is the so-called 30 percent law which makes Florida elections as democratic as a Hitler referendum. Under this law, a party must poll at least 30 percent of the total vote in one of the two preceding elections in order to get on the ballot.

When the policemen were first indicted, an effort was made to levy a percentage of the wage of every city employe for their defense. Such a levy was enforced before the last municipal election to provide the campaign fund with which the Tampa city administration stole its re-election. This second shakedown, however, is being successfully resisted.



Eugene F. Poulnot

the state's case up to now, is essential to a vigorous prosecution.

Defense Bolstered

When the first of the trials re-opens Monday the defense will be bolstered by two additional criminal lawyers, Luke C. Johnson and E. A. Borsage, whose record of acquittals is among the highest in Florida.

Hiring of Luke Johnson in a criminal trial in Polk County constitutes the nearest thing to buying an acquittal. Johnson is reputed to have compiled a highly informative file of all the eligible jurors in the county.

Johnson is said to have demanded and received \$5,000 in cash before consenting to help acquit the 11 ex-cops and Klansmen who are indicted for the murder of Joseph Shoemaker and the kidnaping and flogging of Eugene F. Poulnot and Sam D. Rogers. Whitaker himself is also said to have received an initial

Truckman Joins Union When Kid Doesn't Know Him

COLUMBUS, Ohio.—"Mummy, here comes a man!"

From the lips of his own child, who did not recognize him when, by a rare freak, he arrived home early from work one day, William Trott, Columbus truckdriver, heard these words.

They set him to thinking. Why should he and the other drivers work 90 to 120 hours a week for \$18 to \$20, chained to the wheel so perpetually that they became strangers even to their families?

Other drivers at the Rehl Trucking Co. were having similar thoughts, and some of them applied for membership in Truck Drivers Union Local 413. When Albert Rehl, the boss, got wind of it, he discharged Trott and four others.

Cops' Fund Gets Cash For Bickford Scab-Aid

NEW YORK.—Bickford's, Inc., operator of the chain of cafeterias hearing that name, has donated \$2,000 to the Police Relief Fund out of gratitude for police work in its strike last Summer.

The check has been forwarded to Police Commissioner Valentine by S. L. Bickford, president of the corporation, and has been accepted.

"Our management committee desires at this time to acknowledge to you the splendid work of the Police Department during the labor trouble experienced by this company during the summer just past," Mr. Bickford wrote in a covering letter.

100 Workers in Strike

More than 100 employees of Bickford's commissary department struck last May when thirty-five employees were discharged because of their affiliations with the Cafeteria Workers' Union, Local 110.

During the strike Sidney E.

Cohn, counsel for the union, charged that the police were making wholesale and unjustified arrests of pickets. He said that in cases where the police were the complainants, Bickford attorneys represented them in court.

Blame for the disorder at the Madison Square demonstration of the unemployed on February 15 was laid squarely into the lap of the Police Department by the citizens' jury which has been conducting an unofficial investigation. During the disturbance David Lasser, Workers Alliance head; and others, were taken to a police station where they were held without specific charges.

The jury accused the police of "unwarranted brutality" and of "unjustified refusal" of a parade permit. It demanded that Mayor La Guardia and Commissioner Valentine repudiate "protective custody", whereby the prisoners were held without charges.

They Hate to Die In Ol' Milwaukee

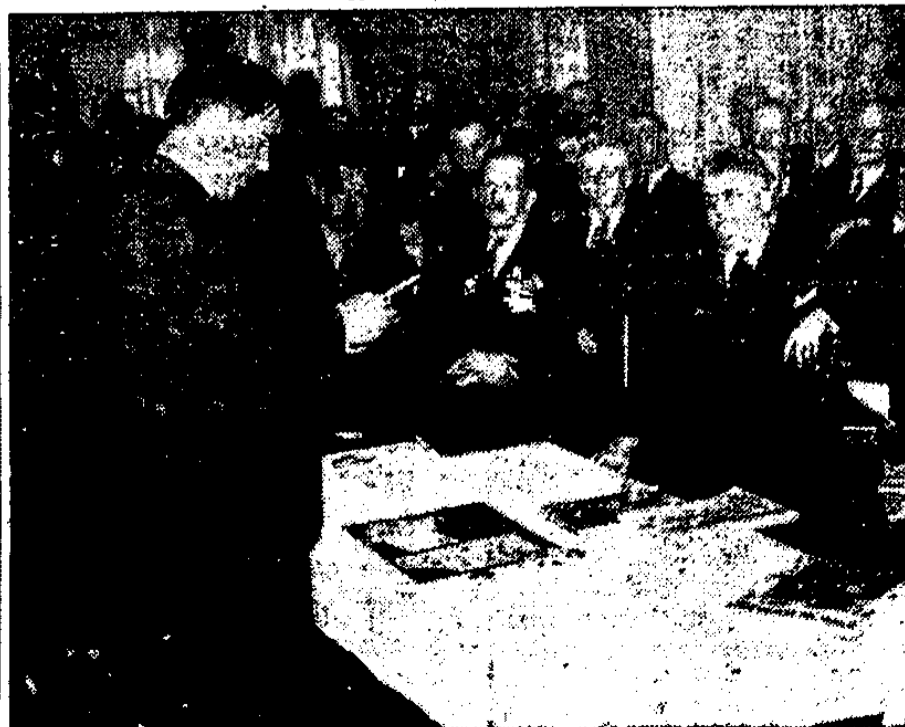
Socialist News Bureau

MILWAUKEE.—This city, whose mayor is Socialist Daniel W. Hoan, was described in the weekly health index issued by the Census Bureau as the city with the lowest mortality rate among the leading cities of the country.

With Milwaukee is coupled Akron, Ohio, which also shows the low death rate of 7.8 for every thousand population. It is interesting to note that Bridgeport, another city presided over by a Socialist mayor, has the low mortality rate of 9.6 per thousand.

The meaning of these figures becomes clearer when we travel down the row of statistics describing the general health of the population of other cities. Memphis, Tennessee, the Southern metropolis, which borders on the sharecropper regions of the south, has the largest mortality rate in the country, 23.8 deaths for every thousand people.

No Help From Wallace



Three hundred farmers from 12 eastern states paid close attention when they met in New York to hear Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace talk recently. But he had nothing to say to aid sharecroppers.

Farmers' Union Uncovers WPA 'Shirkers' Blacklist

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Compilation of a list of "undesirable" workers is being undertaken by WPA officials, representatives of the Farm Laborers' Union local 19996 affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, charge.

In a conference with Aubrey Williams, assistant WPA administrator in Washington, the union declared that it has definite information that District WPA Director George R. Swinton in Atlantic City, has started compiling a blacklist which is available to private employers.

It was pointed out that with the heavy newspaper campaign being carried on against "shirkers," private employers, on being told that the applicant's last job was on WPA, are led to believe the man was fired as an "undesirable." Union representatives also declared that blacklists of workers are readily available to Democratic machine politicians from

where they easily pass into the hands of private employers.

Foreman Admits Blacklist

In one instance Joe Norris, WPA foreman at Pensgrove, N. J., told his men that blacklists were being compiled of all WPA workers and that the records would be available to private employers upon request.

"The compilation of this blacklist is done in New Jersey by local timekeepers, foremen, engineers, and other supervisory officials," the union told Williams.

"If compilations similar to that now going on in New Jersey, are taking place throughout the country, then 700,000 workers will be blacklisted by June 1st. Such records, which in many cases are manifestly unfair and which will be used solely for discriminatory purposes, whether restricted to New Jersey or on a national scale, represent one of the most dangerous threats to labor ever to come from our government."

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That Canton Speech

No wonder a Democratic administration put Eugene Debs in jail for his speech in Canton, Ohio. Debs covered more than his anti-war beliefs on that summer afternoon in 1918. He spoke of industrial unionism:

"The industrial union is the forerunner of industrial democracy . . . When you have organized industrially you will soon learn that you can manage as well as operate industry . . . Organize industrially and make your organization complete. Then unite in the Socialist Party. Vote as you strike and strike as you vote.

"Your union and your party embrace the working class. Get your fellow-workers into the industrial union and the political party to which they rightly belong, especially this year . . ."

YES, WORKERS AND FARMERS OF AMERICA, ESPECIALLY THIS YEAR — 1936!

A Job Well Done

The last chapter in a painful episode of Party history has been written by the enrolled Socialist voters in the New York State primaries. By an overwhelming vote, they ratified the decisions of the Socialist Party membership.

It had been the hope of the Old Guard that the outside world could be deceived concerning the true character of the party and its leaders. Spreading false tales, some of them even in anonymous literature, the Waldman group called upon the enrolled voters to undo the work of the Party organization.

In the capitalist press, and even over the radio, Waldman attempted to tar the party with advocacy of violence and dictatorship. With infantile logic, he tried to frighten Socialists with a red scare.

The New York party members are to be congratulated on their victory—achieved against tremendous odds. They had joined battle with the mighty Goliath, the Jewish Daily Forward, a financial giant having at its fingertips a huge propagandist machine. The New York Socialists have humbled the mighty.

They had to overcome the prejudices of judges before whom the Old Guard had dragged the party issues.

In spite of all, they beat back the Old Guard in every assault. They saw the Old Guard suffer defeat after defeat—saw them beaten in the national convention, saw them beaten by the party membership in the national referendum on the Declaration of Principles, saw them beaten in their court cases, saw them beaten by the enrolled voters.

The democratic will of the Socialist Party has been sustained by the democratic will of the Socialist voters.

With the primary fight a matter of the past, the Socialist Party of New York has now called upon all Socialists—regardless of past differences—to reunite and to move forward in the war against the real enemy, capitalism.

Great tasks lie before the Party. We are now at the threshold of a presidential campaign which should be the most fruitful that Socialism has yet had in America. We can make of this campaign the foundation for the strong farmer-labor party that must be built. THERE ARE VICTORIES AHEAD!

A New Market

Says an Associated Press dispatch from Washington: "Oliver C. Harriman, New York financier, alternately smoked two seasoned pipes as he listened to lawyers argue over the 'obligations' of his mother and other society leaders for the payment of \$60,000 in cash prizes offered in the 'selection sweepstakes' of the National Conference on Legalizing Lotteries, Inc."

The wealthy Harriman family seeks to avert revolution peacefully—sponging up relief money through lotteries instead of taxation on the rich.

Some people just can't lose that Wall Street gambling instinct. They even want to make money on the penniless unemployed.

A Fink's Life



"Hey, Spike! Collect a' boys—we got some collective bargaining to do for a' boss!"

Technicalities

In Tampa, Florida, eleven klansmen, afraid to face a jury after their arrest for kidnaping three labor organizers and killing one of them, postponed the trial week after week through legal technicalities.

In Arkansas Lucky Luciano,



Luciano

big time racketeer, wanted in New York for compulsory prostitution, uses legal loopholes to dodge trial. He has had a busy week, according to his prospective calendar: Monday—extradition hearing; Tuesday—contempt hearing; Wednesday—habeas corpus hearing; Friday—fugitive warrant hearing.

Legal technicalities are so helpful to those with money. They are used to pervert justice. But to those without money there is no justice. Vincent Ferrero and Dominick Sallitto, two anti-fascists, face deportation to Italy, where they will be jailed or murdered by Mussolini. And if you have a spare dollar or quarter you might send it to the Committee for the Defense of Civil Rights in Europe, 112 East 9th St., N. Y. City, to help the fight against KKK terror.

Machines Starve Workers; Railroad Men Fight Back

By JUSTUS EBERT

As is perhaps too well known, this is an age of mass production. What is not so well known is that this is also an age of mass displacement, thanks to the technological changes continually going on in production.

Just now, the railway workers are bringing these facts to the fore. Through their brotherhoods, they are opposing railroad consolidation. Some estimate that consolidation will mean the displacement of 200,000 workers on the railroads. The railwaymen don't see why they should be slaughtered to make a profitable holiday for the robber financiers who so efficiently loot the roads. They want other jobs on the railroads, wherever possible.

Some may be inclined to regard the opposition of the railroad workers as retrogressive. But why, ask the railroad men, should progress always be at the expense

of the workers? True progress would be to their advantage. A progress that means poverty and destitution of the many for the benefit of the few is not the kind of progress that intelligent human beings want.

Besides, you can't blame the railroad workers who during the past few years of depression have been gradually separated from their means of livelihood. Nearly a million of them have lost their jobs in recent years. New locomotives, freight cars, train lengths, telegraphic switching and regulating systems are among the factors contributing to this condition. And more of it is coming.

It's a hard lesson. The question is: Will the workers eventually turn Socialist and make society the owner and operator of the machines? Judging from recent events, it's their only hope.

Fifth Avenue Parades

Poor Governor Lehman had to lift his high silk hat about 200 times in tribute to the passing flags as 24,000 marched up Fifth Avenue in an Army Day parade which glorified war. We dare the hat-lifting Governor to attend the May Day parade.

Mayor La Guardia's police head refuses to allow this parade of hundreds of thousands of workers to march up Fifth Avenue. Merchants on the swanky thoroughfare object. They were glad to back the Army Day parade, but workers—Bah!

'Comrade'

The real cause of wars in the past, as in the future, is economic in nature and avoidance of war will be successful just so far as that principle is recognized.

This Marxian utterance came from the mouth of Sir Herbert Lawrence. But he told the truth in trying to dodge the facts . . . for Sir Lawrence is chairman of the giant armaments firm of Vickers, Limited, and he had to blow war on something other than the peace which brings him his huge profits.

OUR LABOR MOVEMENT

By John Ball

Rebellious Youth Again

Old warriors in the American labor movement are having some trouble handling the young bucks. The real agedness of some of these men grown gray in the battle permits them to refer to men with half-a-hundred years behind them as mere striplings. Strangely reminiscent of some contemptuous words uttered by our own Old Guard against the "youngsters" are the words of some AFL officials against the elements connected with the Committee for Industrial Organizations.

Says the bulletin of the CIO:

"Youth and enthusiasm are characteristics of many of the most active of the newly organized workers in the mass production industries.

"These young leaders of labor are eager to learn from older and more experienced unionists, but who shall blame them if they resent frequent admonitions from some of the oldsters that 'it can't be done.'

"When older leaders hold their youth against them as if it were a crime, and criticize them for hoping to succeed by more modern and intelligent methods where their elders have failed, young and ambitious organizers may count up to a hundred to hold their tempers."

Perhaps, if our own party leaders of the last decade had borne this in mind we would today have a more virile and united party. Perhaps if some of the elements in the American Federation of Labor, who are accustomed to the traditional methods, would bear this need for flexibility in mind, they might save the American labor movement from many a tragedy.

Shipyard Workers Win

A couple of "youngsters" ready to apply industrial unionism, not only as a formula but as a fighting method, have won a significant victory in the shipyards of the west coast. In the yards of San Francisco, Oakland, and San Pedro, where some eight craft unions were acting as dogs in the manger, holding jurisdictional claims but unable to organize, the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipyard Workers of America stepped in and won a really glorious victory.

According to the report of Socialist Phil Van Gelder, secretary of the union, the Industrial Union and the International Association of Machinists, which fought side by side with it, now control 90 percent of the shipyard workers in San Francisco Bay.

Brooklyn Unions Fight Back

The conference of Brooklyn unions to fight police terror and legal repression has mapped out a campaign of militant activity. They do not intend to rest with the passage of a resolution. They are organizing open demonstrations; the first one in support of the May's strikers.

As if to prove that the charges of the conference were correct, the police were on hand to roll up a long list of arrests.

The recently won Akron rubber strike is not just another strike that was won. It was a victory won in a field where the wisecracks said to the younger, progressive elements: "It can't be done."

It has been done—and done because those who led it had daring, imagination, and a real sense of united action. First, a "sitting in" strike. Then, a "walking out" strike, followed by a dramatic and equally effective picket line 11 miles long. Then the decision of the Akron Central Labor Union to call a general strike if necessary. Industrial unionism!

While some wrinkled faces grimaced in scorn at this "melo-drama," the rubber workers carried on against one of the strongest combinations of employers in America—and won!

Radio Workers Industrialize

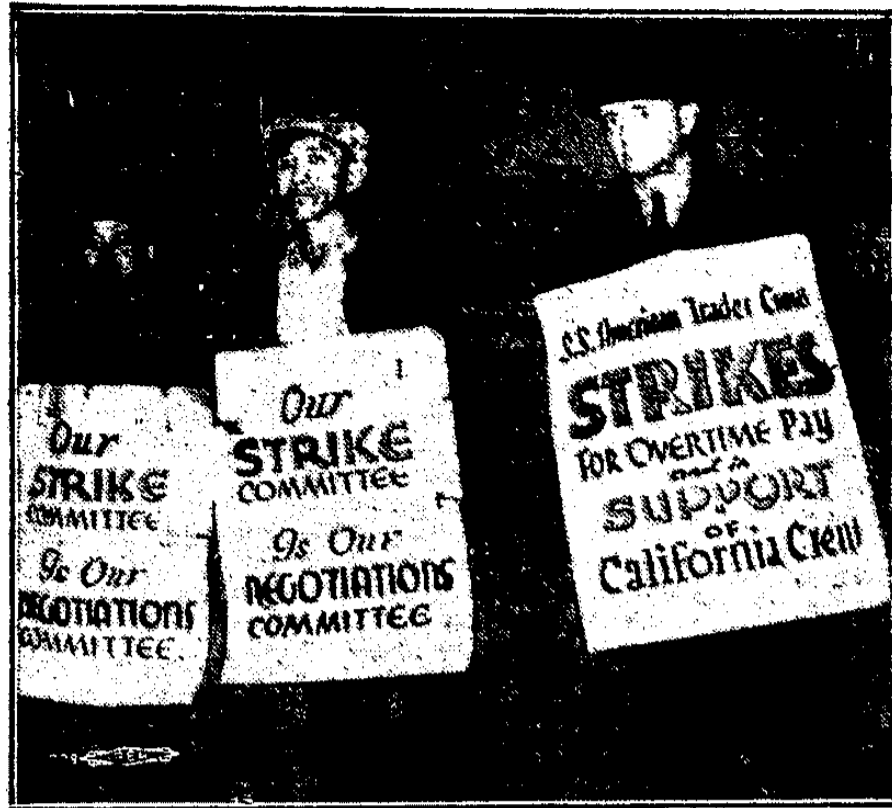
At a representative meeting of radio and allied unions held in Buffalo, it was decided to set up an organization along industrial lines with the firm resolve to affiliate as a body with the American Federation of Labor.

In face of this important step in another of the young and highly important industries of America, the Radio Factory Workers' Union of New York may be adjudged to have taken a hasty step in its decision to affiliate with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Whereas, by and large, the incorporation of young unions into older, more stable international bodies may be sound, the special situation existing today where the fate of the radio workers as a whole is in the balance, and the question of industrial unionism is a burning issue, the decision of the New York group should have been considered more adequately from the viewpoint of the progressive labor movement as a whole.

Particularly disquieting in this connection is the news that members of the New York union are getting a rough handling, involving discharge from the job before official action of properly elected committees, just because they are active in pushing a point of view different from the leadership or even the majority.

On the Waterfront



Led by members of the crew of the S. S. California, seamen on several ships in New York harbor struck for the west coast wage scale and extra pay for overtime work. Though union officials have not indorsed the walkout, pickets can be found in front of many docks.

350,000 Students to Join Huge Anti-War Rallies in Colleges

By JOE LASH

National Secretary, American Student Union

NEW YORK—350,000 has been set as the figure for the student anti-war strike scheduled for April 22nd at 11 A. M.

Preliminary reports to the American Student Union on strike preparations indicate that the figure has not been set too high.

Because of its widely representative character and the prestige it has throughout the country, the American Student Union has drawn several score student leaders into a national student strike committee of the ASU. The strike call is being issued this week.

The call points out the need for drastic action by the student population of the country in face of America's largest peace-time military budget, and the imminence of war in several parts of the world. It brings to the fore the idea that the student strike is a dress rehearsal for what students will do in an actual war crisis.

C. B. S. Broadcast

The Oxford pledge of non-support to any war declared by the U. S. government, passage of the Nye-Kvale bill to make R. O. T. C. optional, and mandatory neutrality will also be stressed in strike preparations.

Seven field organizers are scattered throughout the country doing full-time work in connection with the strike. The Columbia Broadcasting System will carry a broadcast by the American Student Union on the morning of the strike from 10:45 to 11 A. M.

Anti-War Tradition

Strike preparations have witnessed the establishment of the

broadest committees, especially on those campuses where there is a tradition of anti-war strikes. Wisconsin, Minnesota, California, Idaho, Harvard, Princeton, Yale, Ohio State, Vassar, Smith, Howard, Union, Virginia and scores of other colleges have already set up their strike committees. ASU leaders promise a bombshell for Mr. Hearst when they release an impressive list of educators unqualifiedly supporting the April 22nd walkout.

In the New York high schools the Board of Superintendents, behind a smokescreen of denunciation of "pacifistic teaching" actually conceded to the ASU the principle of peace assemblies run by the students. A letter has been sent by the ASU to 500 college presidents explaining that it is not the function of the strike to "bedevil" them. On the contrary, they are urged to support the strike which is directed against the war preparations of the U. S. government.

D. A. R. Boast

Abraham Lincoln and George Washington are discovered by a genealogist to have been descended from King Alfred and Charlemagne.

That won't keep the D. A. R. from boasting about them, though.

20 YEARS AGO in the New York Call

April 5, 1916—Reports from Chicago indicate rioting in the milk strike of dairy farmers of northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin, resulting in many bruised heads. The farmers seek a twenty per cent increase in the price from distributors.

April 6, 1916—Socialist Mayor in Milwaukee! Daniel W. Hoan, former hotel cook, and at present City Attorney, elected Mayor of Milwaukee with a plurality of 2,000 votes. Twelve Socialists were also elected to the City Council, a gain of three members. Two Socialist Aldermen were elected in Chicago.

April 6, 1916—Giant "Anti-Preparedness Committee" meeting held at Carnegie Hall in New York.

April 6, 1916—Epoch-making hearings begin before the House Committee on Labor on Meyer London's resolution for a commission to prepare a plan for the establishment of a national social insurance fund. Royal Meeker says "Unemployment conditions in the United States are worse than in Europe."

April 6, 1916—Darlington Hoopes, in letter, disagrees with Algeron Lee for attacking as un-Marxian, Comrade Arthur LeSeuer's plan for alleviating exorbitant interest rates of farmers. Hoopes says we must offer farmers help with their immediate problems, just as we have immediate demands for labor before the full realization of Socialism.

SOUND AND THE FURY

By McAlister Coleman

Now that in New York we have rid our collective chests of the primaries and the Old Guard, we can presumably settle down to a little serious Socialism.

There was a job to be done and it was well done; but it was distracting, to say the least, to see youngsters, whose main Socialist business is after all with organization and education, devoting so much time and energy to routine political matters. Of course much valuable experience was gained in the gentle art of persuading voters to exercise their Heaven-sent franchise, tallying votes etc., but let's be glad that its all over, that certain policies have now been definitely endorsed and that we can go ahead, free of the curse of factionalism and the deadly lassitude of drab reaction. Our forces can now move forward into the trenches where they have always belonged, the front line trenches fighting capitalism.

Add to Your Arsenal

Incidentally, one valuable addition to any Socialist arsenal arrives in the shape of the latest publication in the L. I. D. "New Frontiers" pamphlet series, "Putting the Constitution to Work" by Harry W. Laidler. The League for Industrial Democracy at 112 East Nineteenth Street, New York City, will send you this bear-loaded 38-page pamphlet for two bits, twenty-five cents. The argument marches magnificently towards the importance of the Workers' Rights Amendment to the Constitution. When someone snarls at you, "All right. The Constitution and the Supreme Court make peaceful socialization impossible. What are you going to do about it?" here's the answer.

Madame Perkins—Muscovite

When it gets to the point where Frances Perkins, Madame Secretary of Labor, descendant of a long line of New Englanders, has to issue official denials that her maiden name was Matilda Wutski and that she and her husband, Paul Wilson were both born in Russia, it seems as though Red-baiting antics had gone the limit. That happened last week when Miss Perkins in a letter to a friend painfully sketched her family history from the time her great, great granddaddy blew into Ipswich, Mass., in 1630. But we have no doubt that, nothing daunted, the next whispering campaign will be to the effect that Franklin D. Roosevelt is, in reality, offspring of a family of illegitimate Turks, hiding up in the White House under that fancy assumed name.

For many of her admirers, Frances Perkins has proved the most bitter of disappointments since she went to Washington. Now that her own family ox has been gored, she may have a more sympathetic attitude towards radicals with long lines of American ancestors back of them, who are appearing as bearded Muscovites in every fresh edition of the blacklists of the D. A. R.'s and Willie Hearst.

Guild Fights Hearsteria

Speaking of Willie, his anti-Red campaign is getting him a mess of fresh publicity, reminiscent of the old days when his discharged reporters and editors used to sit down and write lovely little biographical sketches of their ex-boss, called "I Worked for a Yellow So-And-So." That was before there was any Newspaper Guild to put teeth into protests against Hearsteria. All you could do was to pour out your private opinions of the Great Publisher on non-inflammable cypypaper and hope to find a publisher brave enough or sore enough at Hearst to print your piece. The third book about Hearst to come out this year will be, "Hearst, Lord of San Simeon," published by Viking Press, New York and written by Oliver Carlson and Ernest Sutherland Bates. Watch for it around the middle of the month. It should smoke.

A Story to Come

If you still have any doubts as to what the jingoism of Hearst and the Liberty League et al. (Smith) may lead to there's "M-Day, the First Day of War," by Rose M. Stein, published by Harcourt, Brace and Company. Using much of the Nye Committee testimony as a spring-board, it tells in documented detail just how we are getting set for the next war. Some of us were surprised at Walter Millis's unfavorable review in "The Nation" of April 1. There seems to be a story back of that review which has nothing to do with the merits of the book. We hope to get around to that story in the near future. In the meanwhile go and get "M-Day," which means our first day of mobilization for the next slaughter.



Norman Thomas: SOCIALISM WINNER IN PRIMARY SWEEP

April 7th will see the very important election in Milwaukee. The results will be known before this paper appears. Every Socialist, every labor man, every lover of good government in an American municipality is rooting for the victory of Mayor Hoan and the Socialist Party; of Mayor Hoan not merely because he is the ideal Mayor of any American city but also because he is a Socialist fighting for Socialism. His victory will be a victory against middle class reaction, and the strength of the opposition to him is a sign of the existence of middle class reaction.

Again, the Sales Tax

It is better, if worse comes to worst, to lose as a Mayor fighting for Socialism than to stay in office compromising Socialism. In Bridgeport Jasper McLevy is doing a magnificent job in giving good government to the city. But I hear that once again in spite of the action of the Convention of the Socialist Party in Connecticut against the sales tax, McLevy has said that, while he prefers an income tax, since he can't get it he will take a sales tax for relief purposes and recommend Socialists to vote for it. A sales tax is a denial of Socialism. It is a tax on the poor. It is an escape for the rich. It is a way of bulwarking a while longer the capitalist system. It passes off from the exploiters the responsibility of caring for the victims of exploitation. For Socialists to advocate it jeopardizes the Socialist appeal all over America. There is nothing in being Mayor and carrying on for a bankrupt capitalist civilization which justifies a sacrifice of Socialism. In the case of Bridgeport that splendid fighter, Jasper McLevy, could say in his own inimitable way to Governor Cross at Hartford and to President Roosevelt in Washington: "The unemployed of this great industrial city, victims of a misery which they did not cause, must be supported. They must be supported without taxing their brothers, who have ill paid jobs, by a sales tax." A bold line like that would win. As a matter of fact, Connecticut today hasn't got a sales tax, thanks to political maneuvering, for which Socialists are not responsible, and Bridgeport still has relief. The question is not solved, but it need not be solved by a sales tax in Connecticut or anywhere else. This is the thing we fight. We cannot fight it in New York when Mayor LaGuardia gives us a sales tax, and accept it in Bridgeport.

Reform vs. Socialism

In these days of much discussion—some of it helpful—concerning Socialism, one principle ought to be clear. There is room in the Socialist Party for people who differ about the final road toward Socialism and who differ on how fast we can walk in it. There is not room in the Socialist Party for those who differ about wanting Socialism and not some weak substitute for it. Socialism is not the sum total of reforms possible within capitalism, however valuable some of them may be. Socialism is a new social order which conquers exploitation. The disquieting thing about some of the speeches and writings and acts of our Old Guard friends is not that they belong to the right wing in respect to devotion to parliamentary tactics. I think they count too much on parliamentary tactics. That is a question that can be proved by action. The disquieting thing

All Sides Lost

This day on which I write is April 6th, anniversary of our entrance into the World War. It was a war in which all sides lost. The way to honor the brave men who perished is to resolve that never again shall we be similarly caught in the name of ideals to serve the cause of patrioters and profiteers. This is the last time I shall write from New York for a few weeks. I shall be travelling for the Party throughout the country in an effort to help build for Socialism. I know my comrades in New York will carry on as they have begun.

about our friends is the quality of their Socialism. Forward reveals it when it writes, as I was told it did, that for some years the Party had been carrying on a fight along two fronts—against the Communists without and then against the Communists within the Party. Nothing, you will notice, said about capitalism. The speakers over W.E.V.D. in behalf of the Old Guard revealed it when they talked for half an hour without saying anything as radical as a representative of the League of Women Voters might have said. Most of all, the New Leader, spokesman for the Old Guard forces revealed it when it made a hero out of William Green at a New Leader Banquet, Matthew Woll also being present. I have no quarrel with Mr. Green as a man or as president of the A. F. of L. I may differ with him on tactics. But Mr. Green does not even pretend to speak for Socialism and the burden of his New Leader speech was an attack upon the Committee for Industrial Organization to which the needle trades unions, which heretofore have had a large element of Socialism in them, have given their support.

Anti-Semitism Shoddy

With what I have been saying I think the majority of the Old Guard will agree. I think the majority of the Old Guard also will agree in condemning the tactics that a few of them adopted in the bitterness of the closing days of the campaign. I am sure that the right wing element does not stand for the introduction of charges of anti-Semitism into a campaign where there is and was no anti-Semitism. I am sure that Socialists generally did not approve of a Hearst Red scare stunt; that is to say, sending out envelopes in red saying: "Why Violence when we have the vote? Vote for Democracy against Dictatorship." I am sure the majority of the Old Guard do not approve of a slick stunt like getting lime on W.E.V.D. so late that corresponding-time could not be granted to the other side as the law itself requires. I rather suspect that these tactics in the end helped us rather than the Old Guard, just as did their tactics in going into the courts to try to keep our candidates off the Primary ballot.

A Decisive Victory

Of the Primary itself in New York I do not wish to speak except to say that it showed the enthusiasm and the intelligence of a lot of rank and file Socialists who heretofore have not been active in the Party but who did rally to a real cause. To them go our thanks for a victory more decisive than I for one had anticipated. Our Old Guard friends say they believe in democracy. Well, the verdict of democracy is in favor of the reorganized Socialist Party of New York State set up by the N.E.C. The dues paying members of the Party spoke when the majority of them signed up with the reorganized party in New York City. A majority of the locals upstate, a great majority, from the beginning went with the reorganized party. Now the enrolled voters have spoken. Surety men who have appealed to democracy and who in a campaign laid such stress on the importance of the Primary will want to heed the voice of democracy. We can assure all our old comrades that there is room and welcome for good Socialists in the Socialist Party and that in the spirit of

Ku Klux Rises

The President is coming back from his fishing trip. He will land at Florida. Will he have anything to say about the revival of the Ku Klux Klan, the epidemic of floggings, kidnappings, murder, in that state? Will he have anything to say about the attempt of Pat Whitaker, political boss of the corrupt city of Tampa, to wrap the American flag about these crimes? We do not ask the President or anyone else to pass on the guilt or innocence of particular defendants in the Tampa case. We want the defendants to get a fair trial. But the crimes for which they have been indicted were committed. They are not to be defended by decent Americans by raising false issues of red scare or of patriotism. This is an ominous sign. What is happening in Florida is a very near parallel to the rise of Fascism in Germany and the Ku Klux Klan revival is strange-ly similar to some of the early stages of the Hitler movement. I am writing this a day early because I must go to Washington to greet the very important convention of the Workers' Alliance. The organization of the unemployed is vital. It is their only escape from their present most miserable exploitation. It is our only escape from seeing the unemployed of some future time the raw material for a Fascist demagogue. Only as we can organize the unemployed in an organization with the closest contact and sympathy with organized labor and farmers can we hope to win against Fascism. More power, then, to the Workers' Alliance.

"I BREAK STRIKES"

By EDWARD LEVINSON

3. Jim Farley—Second Fink King

The Pinkerton-Thiel-Citizens Alliance war on the Western Federation of Miners came to a head in 1906 and 1907, when the detective system produced Harry Orchard. During Christmas week of 1905, Frank Steunenberg, a former governor of Idaho, opened the gate to his home and set off a bomb that tore him to shreds. Large rewards were offered for the apprehension of the man who had planted the explosives. From the Pinkerton office in Denver, McParland, now over sixty, reappeared, hoping to duplicate his triumph over the Molly Maguires. McParland set to work with vigor. He put his finger on Harry Orchard and threw him into jail. Orchard whose real name was Albert E. Horsley, had for years attached himself to Haywood and other leaders of the Federation. He now became the Pinkerton's star witness. The great Pinkerton man sat in Orchard's jail cell, spoke to him of the rewards in the hereafter, of religion and God, and convinced him that even the vilest sinner might be redeemed. McParland said that the Apostle Paul had been a mur-

derer, and King David too, but both had been cleansed. Orchard, like Paul, was blinded by the light. He turned penitent and confessed to sixteen murders—all committed at the behest of the leaders of the Western Federation of Miners. Months later the trial opened. Clarence Darrow came from Chicago and, half the time on the verge of death from mastoiditis, defended the accused union men. Big Bill Haywood was placed on trial first. When Orchard took the stand, the world looked for a furious attack on him by Darrow. But that was not his method. Darrow urged Orchard to tell his own story in his own way. The Pinkerton's witness then related a record of crime unique in history. He told of wife desertion, of sodden drunkenness, of bigamy, murders and dynamitings; of kidnaping the child of a man who had befriended him and of placing the bomb that killed Steunenberg.

As the story unfolded, always with gentle encouragement from Darrow, the jury recoiled in horror. When Orchard had finished, Darrow reminded the jurors of the man's close association with detectives of the mine owners, as had been indicated earlier in the trial. For Orchard's new-found religion, Darrow had nothing but scorn. Those who believed in his regeneration, he said, were "sickly slobbering idiots." McParland, Darrow told the jury, had "persuaded Orchard to lay his sins on Jesus, and his crimes on Bill Haywood." If, however, Orchard was now a good Christian, he would sooner be a benighted Zulu, said Darrow. Orchard, he concluded, was nothing but "a miserable, contemptible Pinkerton man."

Haywood went free, and with him Charles Moyer and George A. Pettibone, others of the indicted miners' leaders. Orchard alone was convicted and went to jail for life. The Pinkerton agency was dismayed but soon recovered. Its official historian relates that it was Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone who went to jail. Undaunted by the result of the trial, many imitators of the Pinkertons were at work in 1907. The Baldwin-Felts organization had expanded beyond the borders of West Virginia. According to a writer in Everybody's Magazine:

Originally his (W. G. Baldwin's) force consisted of a handful of ruffians sent into the Pocahontas fields to break a coal strike. Baldwin gradually extended the system until at last it reached into five different states. Some of the famous feud-fighters of West Virginia, a murderer or two out of the penitentiary, and a various assortment of undesirables are or have been Baldwin guards. Soon after 1897, Baldwin had acquired a large enough fortune to retire to his old home in Roanoke, Virginia. His partner, Thomas C. Felts, carried on. By 1907, the Baldwin-Felts men had received special notice from Governor Dawson of West Virginia who referred to their "many outrages" and their "viciousness." Many Agencies Busy The Mooney & Boland agency had thrived and was supplying detectives who posed as strikers and tried to instill violence into



STRIKERS RETURN to the attack as Jim Farley's hoodlum crew of strikebreakers drove through the streets of San Francisco in 1907. They were met with a barrage of gun-fire, bottles, bricks and gas-pipes. Fourteen strikers and finks were killed.

an otherwise dull Chicago cigar-makers' strike. The Joy Detective Agency of Cleveland was advertising in American Industries, organ of the National Association of Manufacturers: "We break strikes... We handle labor troubles... We are prepared to place secret operatives."

The Edward Smith Company of Detroit told the readers of Businessman's Magazine that its method was "superior to that of the Pinkertons used on the Union Pacific which had to give in to its men after a year."

The Cleveland Detective Agency was trying to bribe C. O. Pratt, an agent of the streetcar men's union; Pratt took their money and refused to return it unless he got a receipt and signed explanation of the deal!

Whitehead's 40 Thieves It was a crowded field. The Corporations Auxiliary Company of Cleveland, dealing exclusively in spies, forged ahead. J. H. Smith, its manager, promised anything an employer desired, including "violence that will get somebody in trouble." There were also the Turner Detective Agency and the Drummond Detective Agency. H. J. Carling in the Middle West and the benign philosopher-scholar, R. J. Cochrane of Cleveland; there were Waddell, Mahon, and a novice, the Railway Audit and Inspection Com-

pany. The newspapers of his time developed this myth. Public Opinion said he carried two bullets in him, although "in inconsequential parts." The New York Herald was conservative and mentioned but one. All agreed that he was a man of rare courage. Next to Farley's bravery, the strikebreakers of today like best the report that he was a generous man. He paid a bonus of \$100, "many times more," to the hardy fink conductor who rode the first car with him. Then again, it is told, Farley's army was composed of capable, experienced men, "every one of whom had to go through a school of training in the trolley-car business." That is a complete answer to the charge that strikebreakers are a collection of adventurers, not one of whom has the skill and intelligence to hold a job in normal times. Farley himself, it was chronicled, spent two years on street railroads equipping himself for his work. The myth which finks treasure most is that which pictures Farley as a man who never broke a strike where the workers were underpaid. Two dollars a day was decreed by Farley to be a fair wage, and unless this wage was paid men had a right to strike and his offices could not be hired to fight them. Here at one fell blow fink mythology attempts to shatter the common report that professional strikebreakers are a crew of mercenaries.

What a Toothache! Farley was of the physical stature of myths. He lacked an inch of six feet. His long head was distinguished by "handle-bar" mustaches, and his eyes were piercing, cold gray. A toothache and a careless dentist, Farley has related, started him on the road to strikebreaking. He was working in a hotel near Plattsburg, New York, when the ache seized him: "The dentist must have given me too much cocaine for I awoke to find myself pursued through the woods like a wild man. I gave up my hotel and went to Brooklyn, where I joined the strikebreakers, hardly knowing what I was doing."

The Brooklyn strike was a gory one and it required Federal troops to put it down. Farley stayed with the company as a spotter, but bigger things called him. He organized a gang of men and took them to Philadelphia to break a strike. From Philadelphia he led them west and his business was on its way. He opened a detective agency in New York and by 1902 was enjoying annual retainers from street railway companies in two score cities. That gave them first call on his services. He devoted his services to railroads almost exclusively. Twenty strikes had been broken by him by 1904 and the New York Herald announced that "Farley has created a new economic force—the professional strikebreaker."

Farley is King A year before that the New York Tribune had crowned him King of the Strikebreakers. Farley engaged in trolley strikes in New York, Providence, Scranton, Richmond where the incompetence of his "trained" men was responsible for most of nineteen deaths, Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Scranton. In Chicago he broke a teamsters' strike, arming his drivers and guards with Winchester. He was arrested in Richmond—on a trumped-up charge—the admiring newspaper declared—and again in Waterbury. He climaxed his career in San Francisco in 1907 when the police joined the populace—the "unshipped mob" that so enraged General Funston in a war of the San Francisco. Farley

The Technique of Pearl L. Bergoff

body. The newspapers of his time developed this myth. Public Opinion said he carried two bullets in him, although "in inconsequential parts." The New York Herald was conservative and mentioned but one. All agreed that he was a man of rare courage. Next to Farley's bravery, the strikebreakers of today like best the report that he was a generous man. He paid a bonus of \$100, "many times more," to the hardy fink conductor who rode the first car with him. Then again, it is told, Farley's army was composed of capable, experienced men, "every one of whom had to go through a school of training in the trolley-car business." That is a complete answer to the charge that strikebreakers are a collection of adventurers, not one of whom has the skill and intelligence to hold a job in normal times. Farley himself, it was chronicled, spent two years on street railroads equipping himself for his work. The myth which finks treasure most is that which pictures Farley as a man who never broke a strike where the workers were underpaid. Two dollars a day was decreed by Farley to be a fair wage, and unless this wage was paid men had a right to strike and his offices could not be hired to fight them. Here at one fell blow fink mythology attempts to shatter the common report that professional strikebreakers are a crew of mercenaries.

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The Brooklyn strike was a gory one and it required Federal troops to put it down. Farley stayed with the company as a spotter, but bigger things called him. He organized a gang of men and took them to Philadelphia to break a strike. From Philadelphia he led them west and his business was on its way. He opened a detective agency in New York and by 1902 was enjoying annual retainers from street railway companies in two score cities. That gave them first call on his services. He devoted his services to railroads almost exclusively. Twenty strikes had been broken by him by 1904 and the New York Herald announced that "Farley has created a new economic force—the professional strikebreaker."

Farley is King A year before that the New York Tribune had crowned him King of the Strikebreakers. Farley engaged in trolley strikes in New York, Providence, Scranton, Richmond where the incompetence of his "trained" men was responsible for most of nineteen deaths, Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Scranton. In Chicago he broke a teamsters' strike, arming his drivers and guards with Winchester. He was arrested in Richmond—on a trumped-up charge—the admiring newspaper declared—and again in Waterbury. He climaxed his career in San Francisco in 1907 when the police joined the populace—the "unshipped mob" that so enraged General Funston in a war of the San Francisco. Farley

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Metropolis Flooded: NY Slums Submerge 2,000,000 People

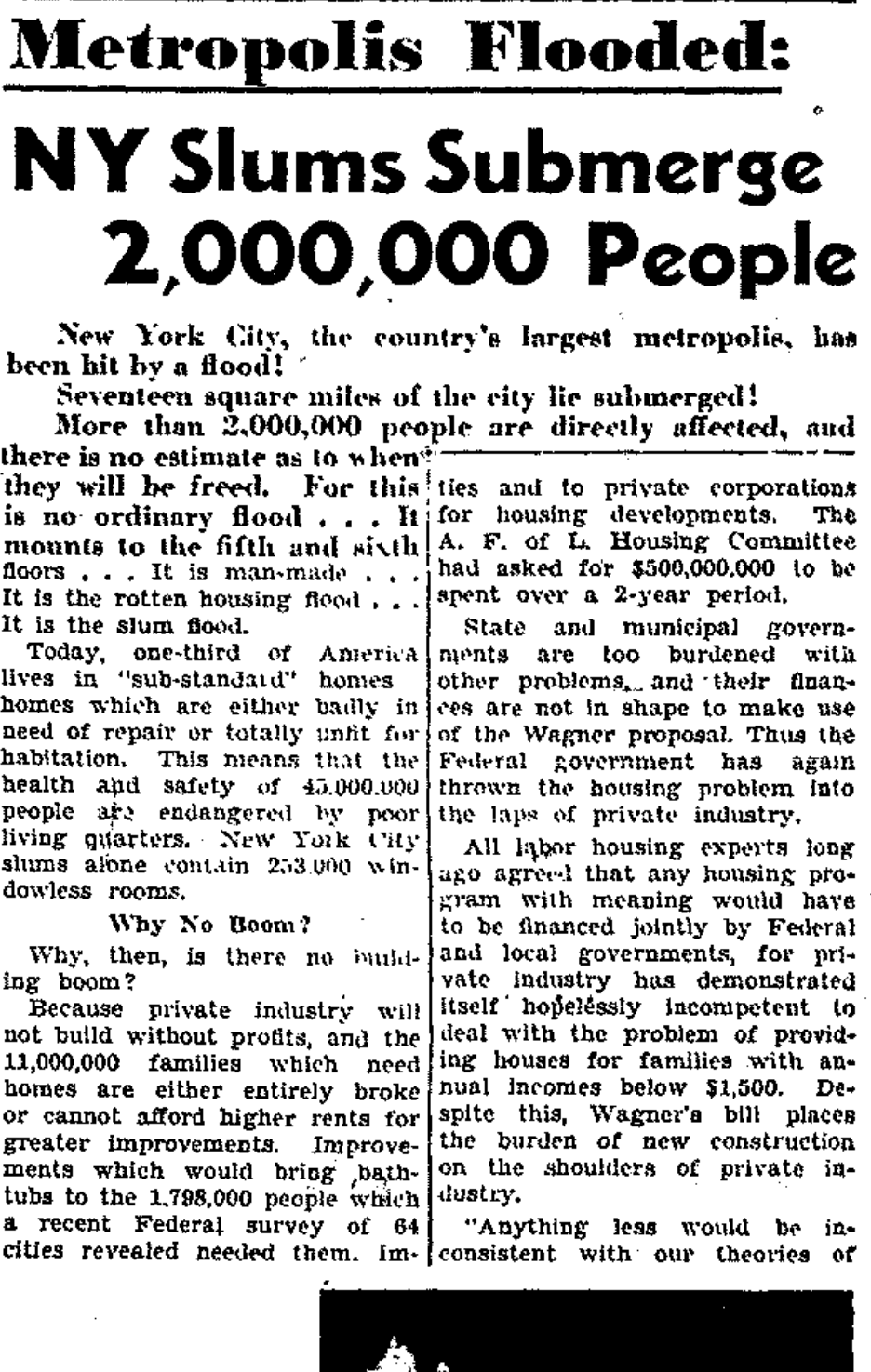
New York City, the country's largest metropolis, has been hit by a flood! Seventeen square miles of the city lie submerged! More than 2,000,000 people are directly affected, and there is no estimate as to when they will be freed. For this is no ordinary flood... It mounts to the fifth and sixth floors... It is man-made... It is the rotten housing flood... State and municipal governments are too burdened with other problems, and their finances are not in shape to make use of the Wagner proposal. Thus the Federal government has again thrown the housing problem into the laps of private industry. All labor housing experts long ago agreed that any housing program with meaning would have to be financed jointly by Federal and local governments, for private industry has demonstrated itself hopelessly incompetent to deal with the problem of providing houses for families with annual incomes below \$1,500. Despite this, Wagner's bill places the burden of new construction on the shoulders of private industry. "Anything less would be inconsistent with our theories of

ALTHOUGH Roosevelt's housing program has stalled, prospective home owners in Chicago were given a chance by the Federal Housing Authority to see models of the homes they might have IF they had money and IF the government had a real housing program, such as has been urged by the Socialist Party. Pretty models, any-

improvements which would bring in-door toilets to 1,220,000 people living in these 64 cities, to 743,000 people in New York City, and to millions throughout the country. Little Hope What, then, is the hope for the immediate future? There is little hope. During the next 10 years America will need 14,000,000 new homes, according to Catherine Bauer, able executive secretary of the Labor Housing Conference. But little will be done to bring decent low cost housing to the workers who need it, unless workers organize to win it for themselves. "Housing will not be bestowed, as it were accidentally, like manna from above," Catherine Bauer emphasizes. "If people want better houses to live in, better gardens for their children to play in, lower rents, more health and convenience, they will have to fight for them." Even with organization, it is doubtful that much can be won unless progress toward socialization of industry is made on other fronts. As Helen Alfred, secretary to the National Public Housing Conference, pointed out in a recent radio address: "It is almost superfluous to say that the housing problem is economic in origin, that it has its roots in the failure of American industry to pay a wage to its workers permitting the purchase or rental of dwelling quarters conducive to health and general welfare."

Private Construction This bill provides \$550,000,000 to be loaned over a 4-year period to state and municipal govern-

ments and to private corporations for housing developments. The A. F. of L. Housing Committee had asked for \$500,000,000 to be spent over a 2-year period. State and municipal governments are too burdened with other problems, and their finances are not in shape to make use of the Wagner proposal. Thus the Federal government has again thrown the housing problem into the laps of private industry. All labor housing experts long ago agreed that any housing program with meaning would have to be financed jointly by Federal and local governments, for private industry has demonstrated itself hopelessly incompetent to deal with the problem of providing houses for families with annual incomes below \$1,500. Despite this, Wagner's bill places the burden of new construction on the shoulders of private industry. "Anything less would be inconsistent with our theories of

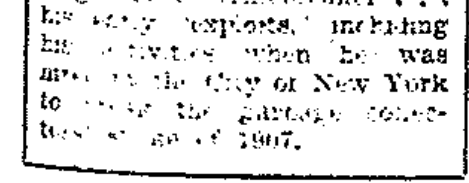


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World Socialism

CRISIS IN PEOPLE'S FRONT

By HERBERT ZAM

Is the People's Front in France breaking up? That is the question which must be asked as a result of recent developments which have provoked an internal crisis in that movement.

In carrying out the decisions of the National Conference of the French Socialist Party, Vincent Auriol, its Secretary, sent a communication to Radical Parliamentary fraction asking that a joint election program be drawn up as a condition for agreement on common candidates on the second ballot in the coming elections.

The Radicals decided not to reply to this letter. Instead, a resolution was adopted to the effect that the Radical Party should participate in the elections with its own program and candidates, without regard to the program of the People's Front. The question as to which candidate should be supported on the second ballot was left to the local organization to decide.

Radicals' Action Close to Betrayal

Considerable indignation exists in the ranks of the parties of the People's Front at this act of the Radicals, which is looked upon as close to betrayal. The Socialist Parliamentary fraction expressed its extreme dissatisfaction with this decision. It reiterated its decision to support on the second ballot only those candidates who expressed themselves in favor of a minimum program on the first ballot.

In effect, this decision means that unless the Radicals change their decision and come around to the point of view of the Socialists, they will not obtain any Socialist support on the second ballot even in those districts where their candidates were first among the parties of the People's Front.

Action Not Unexpected

This action by the Radicals is not unexpected to those who have been critically following developments in the French movement. This column pointed out some weeks ago that the position of the Radicals on the question of proportional representation meant that they were preparing to make deals with reactionary parties in numerous districts, in accordance with their traditional procedure. Their present decision simply bears out this interpretation. Thus the Radicals want to have an election alliance with the working class parties in the industrial areas and with the reactionary parties in the backward areas.

This development may easily lead to the breaking up of the People's Front, for it is the adherence of the Radicals which makes it a People's Front. Otherwise it would be a workers' front. It further demonstrates the fallacy of trying to win over the petty bourgeoisie by making constant concessions to them. The parties of the People's Front had made so many concessions to the Radicals that when the program was finally adopted, it consisted almost exclusively of these con-

cessions—it was the electoral program of the Radicals. Having obtained everything they could out of it, the Radicals are now preparing to abandon the People's Front entirely. Even if some sort of compromise is reached over the present differences, there can be no doubt that the People's Front is headed for disintegration.

Concessions of Limited Character

Does this mean that the working class organizations cannot, under certain conditions collaborate with organizations of the middle class? Not at all. It simply means that collaboration on the lines of the People's Front should be shunned. In any alliance with non-proletarian elements, the hegemony must always be in the hands of the proletariat. Concessions made to the petty bourgeoisie must be limited in character, not in conflict with the interests of the workers and aimed at developing the petty bourgeois masses toward a Socialist point of view.

Alliances with such powerful movements as the Radical Party, which is by no means entirely petty bourgeois, or even dominated by the petty bourgeois, must be extremely temporary, and instead of making constant concessions to them, they must be under constant pressure from the proletariat, so as to push their following in a revolutionary direction.

Shtime Marches On!

The Socialist "Shtime" is growing more mature as the Jewish spokesman of revolutionary socialism with every issue. The April number is rich in material and deserves the widest possible circulation. Among the articles included are:

1. "Power of Forward Shattered," an editorial on the results of the primaries.
2. "What the Forward Failed to Say."
3. Articles by Kantorovitch on "Norman Thomas and the Day" and "The Trotskyites and the Socialist Party."
4. "The Peoples Front and Proletarian Unity" by Kaplan.
5. "On the Polish Pogroms" by Feinerman.
6. "The Farband and its membership Campaign" by Sobotko.
7. "A Review of the Trade Unions" (monthly feature).
8. "A Wonderful Gift (The attitude of the communists towards Socialists in Russia and abroad)."
9. "International Review" (monthly feature).
10. Review of the party activities.

The management of the Socialist "Shtime" requests all branch organizers to pay promptly for all copies of the last issue. Funds are needed. All financial contributions will be greatly appreciated.

Mooney Praises Debs Pamphlet

SAN FRANCISCO. — Tom Mooney took time out from his hearing in which he hopes to gain his freedom after spending almost 20 years in jail on a framed-up charge for his labor activities, to write to Clarence Senior, national secretary of the Socialist Party.

"I have your pamphlet, 'The Heritage of Debs,'" Mooney wrote, "and I am mighty grateful to you for it. I have read it, and I think it should receive the widest possible circulation amongst the working class. It would inspire anyone to a real

consciousness of the part that every worker should play in the fight for his own freedom and the freedom of his class."

"The Heritage of Debs—The Fight Against War," which was sent to Mooney upon his request, contains Debs' famous Canton speech, his speech to the jury, a biography of Debs, and the historic position of the Socialist Party against war. It is published by the Socialist Party, U. S. A., 549 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill., at 10 cents a copy or 15 for \$1.00.

Bank-Head?



Congressman William B. Bankhead, of Alabama, says: "Fact is, ladies and gentlemen, my tenants are a lot better off than I am." His tenants are Alabama sharecroppers!

Jewish Branches Ask Support of Workmen's Circle

NEW YORK.—A highly significant conference of Workmen's Circle branches in New York was held last Sunday, April 5, at the Irving Plaza Hall, called by the Central Bureau of the Jewish Branches of the party for the purpose of rallying this powerful Jewish fraternal organization with a glorious Socialist tradition, to the support of the Party. Over 60 branches responded with 150 delegates. Many other branches sent observers, some of whom came from nearby cities.

The Old Guard through some of its spokesmen who are in the leadership of the Workmen's Circle, have tried to create the impression that it controls this powerful organization. Chanin, the educational director of the Circle and Guskin, its president, signed the infamous letter of the Old Guard to the enrolled voters in the recent primary contest.

The national executive of the Circle sent representatives to the New Leader Dinner. These and similar acts were intended to harness the Workmen's Circle to the Old Guard, behind the backs of the membership of the organization. The conference Sunday, unanimously adopted a resolution condemning the officials responsible for such acts and favoring support of the official Socialist Party of the United States in line with traditional policy of the Circle.

A resolution in support of the "Socialistische Shtime," recognizing it as the only Jewish publication in this country speaking in the name of the S.P. was also adopted unanimously.

Comrade Fein presided over the conference, and the speakers included Sobotko, for the Central Bureau, Feinermann, who is a member of the national executive committee of the Workmen's Circle, Jack Altman, secretary of the New York Local and Norman Thomas.

Back Anti-Lynch Bill

WASHINGTON. The Socialist Party has added its voice to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and scores of other organizations in demanding that the Costigan-Wagner anti-lynching bill be brought out of committee and placed on the floor of the Senate and the House of Representatives. Conservative congressmen are trying to kill the bill in committee. A. Philip Randolph, National President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, to rally the support of the A. F. of L. behind the bill.

The 16-Page Call Drive

From Frank McCallister comes word that Florida has jumped its quota a thousand percent to 250 subs and \$100 in cash . . . the comrades down in Florida have a big job on their hands . . . they're out to make impossible another Shoemaker case in the state and they figure the Call an effective weapon in the fight . . . good work.

And from Stanley Most comes a complaint that California's sub quota could and should be made 3,000 instead of 500 . . . okay with us . . . but show us some action . . . this means about 250 subs a week from now until the end of the drive . . . and that's a lot of subs.

John Newton Thurber's swell piece of publicity mentioned last week continues to pull subs from the big industrial centers of Ohio . . . another big batch from Akron . . . and ones and twos and threes from all over the State.

Which is all very well . . . but not enough . . . a lot of states and districts are falling down on the job . . . there is no reason for this . . . the quotas are quite small . . . a few active comrades putting in a few hours a week pushing the Call will produce results . . . but don't sit back and expect the other person to do it . . . he may have the same ideas and we'll be left holding the bag.

A word about collection lists . . . go after donations . . . no matter how small . . . you'd be surprised how fast they'll mount up . . . and we sure do need the money if we are to have a sixteen page Call for the campaign.

And a word about affairs for the Call drive . . . the California locals have planned a series of Thomas meetings which should garner quite a lot of subs and cash . . . complete details on another page of this week's Call . . . and the Greenwich Village Branch in New York City has planned a "Spring Cruise" for Saturday evening, April 11th . . . proceeds of which will go to the Call.

Industrial Unions Boost Crop Value

SOUTH ST. PAUL, Minn.—Farmers have a stake in the craft-industrial union issue and should understand the situation, says the Farmers Union Herald. It points out editorially that farmers have much to gain from industrial organization of the unorganized millions of workers in mass-production industries.

"Farmers cannot sell commodities to idle and busted working men," says the editorial, "nor may farmers sell commodities at prices which mean a living income for themselves to low and underpaid wage workers."

"We must have mass organizations of both workers and farmers for self and mutual protection."

After expiating the difference between craft and industrial unions, the farmers' paper points out that the evolution of industry has brought it about that "the industrial union has become a necessary weapon of defense on the part of great masses of the workers."

The paper expresses the hope that out of organization of the unorganized workers will come a stronger cooperative movement.

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Illinois Names Miner To Run for Governor

PEORIA, Ill.—The Socialist Party of Illinois, in an enthusiastic and colorful convention that gave promise of a revitalized and aggressive Socialist Party in the state, nominated John Fisher, coal miner of Gillespie, Illinois, as Party candidate for Governor.

It expressed its approval of the disciplinary steps taken by the national executive committee against disloyal Party elements in New York. The convention recommended that Norman Thomas be the Party's candidate for president and that Leo Krzycki be the candidate for vice-president. Other candidates on the ticket are for U. S. Senator, Arthur G. McDowell; for Lieutenant Governor, Joseph Goldman of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Secretary of State, H. A. Crawford, Jacksonville; for State Treasurer, Ben Williger, Elmhurst; Auditor of Public Accounts, A. Udovic, Oglesby; Attorney General, Meyer Myer of Chicago; and for Congressmen-at-large, Ina White of Chicago and Nate Egnor of Decatur.

Mass Meeting
The convention opened Saturday morning, April 4, following a preliminary session on methods of political campaigning and a mass meeting addressed by Maynard Krueger, Clarence Senior and John Fisher of Gillespie. More branches were represented than at the 1935 convention.

Laski Speaks

NEW YORK.—Harold J. Laski, prominent British Socialist and professor of economics at the University of London, will address the membership of the Socialist Party on Tuesday, April 14, at 5 p. m. He will speak on the internal situation in the British Labor Party. Professor Laski is one of the most prominent political economists living today and is author of the "State in Theory and Practice." The meeting will take place in the Call Building, 21 East 17th Street, New York City.

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- BOOKS** source material, statistical abstracts, and any other printed matter that might be useful to the Labor Research Front.
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there being 44 delegates and 10 alternates seated from 42 of the 72 branches in the state now on the active list. Many branches unable to send delegates sent their greetings.

The convention adopted vigorous resolutions on war, trade unions and the question of united front, and outlined a position on labor party which the State Executive Committee was instructed to formulate and adopt.

Simultaneously with the state convention, a labor party conference of Illinois trade unions was being held on the floor below. This trade union Labor Party Conference exchanged fraternal delegates and speakers with the Socialist Party Convention.

The convention adjourned with the slogan of Comrade John Fisher's acceptance for Governor: "There can be no good government for labor except a workers' government."

Members of the State Executive Committee are Maynard Krueger, Chairman, John Parshall of Evanston, Ina White and Anton Garden of Chicago, Ed Adams of Downers Grove, Joe Brinocar of Springfield, Charles Rossio of DuQuoin, Howard Day of Peoria, Benjamin Williger, of Elmhurst, and John Fisher of Gillespie.

Tennessee Runs Mrs. K. Stockton For State Head

By JACK FEIS

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Mrs. Kate Stockton, of Allardt, was nominated for governor of Tennessee by the Socialist state convention, held here March 28-29.

Mrs. Stockton has been active in the Socialist Party in Tennessee for the past thirty years, and along with her husband Joe Kelley Stockton, has been instrumental in building the strong Socialist movement in Fentress County.

The Convention was attended by fifty delegates from all parts of the State.

The platform adopted calls for abolition of the poll tax, revision of the State Constitution, relief appropriations based on minimum standards of decency. It demands the basic Socialist program of complete socialization.

Back Thomas

Bernard Borah was elected delegate to the National Convention and was instructed to vote for Norman Thomas as the Party's standard bearer. He was also instructed to vote for Powers Haggood on the first ballot for vice-president. George Lambert was elected as alternate.

Resolutions were adopted calling on the Tennessee Federation of Labor to support a labor party, endorsing industrial unionism and the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union.

Howard Kester, organizer for the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union was nominated for United States Senator. Various locals will later select candidates for the state legislature. It is expected that Joe Kelley Stockton will be the first Socialist representative in the Tennessee legislature.

The new State Executive Committee is as follows: Bernard Borah, Knoxville, State Chairman; Joe Kelley Stockton, Lynn Hall, Allardt; Howard Kester, Howard Hettaker and Dr. D. C. McCord, Nashville; Blaine Treadway, Memphis; John Ray Lockton and Chas. Lee Peasack, Laurel, Pratts, Knoxville; selected State Secretary.

Censured



Dr. Hugo Eckener, burly commander of the new German airship, Von Hindenberg, whose name was ordered by Nazi officials dropped from any publicity in connection with the airship after his refusal to assist Hitler in the recent German plebiscite.

"I'm a technician, not a politician," said Eckener.

Young Socialist Executive Meets

DETROIT.—The quarterly meeting of the national executive committee of the Young People's Socialist League will be held in Detroit from April 10 to 12 at the People's House, 3946 Trumbull Ave.

Problems which the members of the committee will discuss are a campaign in behalf of the American Youth Act, plans for youth work in the presidential campaign, the fight against war and fascism, and the student strike on April 22. Reports of activities will be made from various parts of the country.

Thomas Meetings For Colorado

DENVER.—Norman Thomas' schedule in Colorado has been practically completed. It is as follows:

April 13, 4 p. m. Macky Auditorium, University of Colorado, Boulder. Subject: "After the New Deal—What?"

April 13, 8 p. m. Municipal Auditorium, Denver. Subject: "After the New Deal—What?"

April 14, 4 p. m. Perkins Hall, Colorado College, Colorado Springs. Subject: "Can America Go Fascist?"

April 14, 8 p. m. Memorial Hall, City Auditorium, Pueblo. Subject: "After the New Deal—What?"

All the above meetings are open to the public.

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Ohio Socialists Head State Slate With John Taylor

AKRON, O.—Thirty-four delegates from locals in Ohio, assembled in their state convention April 3-4, by an overwhelming vote endorsed the action of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party in the New York situation and condemned the disruptive elements who refused to abide by the decision.

The Ohio Socialist Party agreed to accept its quota of subs and contributions for the Socialist Call, which is its official organ. Wilmer Tate, chairman of the Central Labor Union of Akron, who spoke in favor of independent political action, said to the Ohio Socialists:

"You are the men who stand in front. It is you who must guide the millions in the organized labor movement." Referring to the Toledo labor ticket, he continued: "We want to cooperate with Toledo and with every labor group for a labor party. We ask you, with more political experience than we have had, to help us." Clarence Senior, national secretary of the Party, brought greetings from the Illinois state convention.

Saturday night found 150 persons at the convention banquet which rose and cheered when returns from the New York primary elections were announced. Hal Siegel, business manager of the Call, addressed the gathering.

Action on resolutions concerning the matter of a farmer-labor party was referred to the national convention. John C. Taylor, member of the Toledo school board, elected on a labor ticket, was nominated as the party's candidate for governor. Robert Dullea, of Cleveland was nominated for lieutenant-governor.

The following were elected to the new state committee: Dullea of Cleveland, Howe of Akron, Jones of Green County, McKesson of Willoughby, Meagley of Toledo, Morgan of Green County, Thurber of Cleveland, Tuttle of Columbus, Raymond of Cincinnati.

Maine OK's Call

AUGUSTA, Me.—The Socialist Party of Maine, at its regular state convention, voted to make the Socialist Call its official organ.

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COMING EVENTS



Thursday, April 9
Mass Youth Rally Against War to be held at P. S. 219, Clarkson and E. 91st St., Brooklyn, 8 p. m. Speakers: Harry W. Laidler, Phil Heller, Selma Sax, Ben Itzkowitz, and Joseph P. Lash.

Friday, April 10
Robert Le Rene on "What Next For the Unemployed?" at 333 Sheffield Ave., Brooklyn, auspices 2 A. D. E. N. Y., at 8:30 p. m.

Saturday, April 11
Spring Cruise Dance at Village Branch Headquarters, 107 Macdougall St.

Monday, April 13
Max Nelson on "Problems Facing National Convention of S.P." at 33-04 73rd Ave., Astoria, L. I., auspices As or a Branch, at 8:30 p. m.

Tuesday, April 14
Herbert Zam on "Socialism and War" at 333 Sheffield Ave., Brooklyn auspices 2nd A. D. E. N. Y., at 8:30 p. m. Miriam Shibus on "Labor Party" at 1401 Jerome Ave., Bronx, auspices Lower 8 A. D. at 8:30 p. m. Theodore Shapiro on "Art and the New Social Order" at 219 Sackman St., Brooklyn, auspices 23 A. D., at 8:30 p. m. Robert La Rene will lead discussion at 1022 E. 178th St., Bronx, auspices 7 A. D., at 8:30 p. m. Sam Baron on "Socialists and the AFL" at 1971 86th St., Brooklyn, auspices Bensonhurst Branch, at 8:30 p. m.

Wednesday, April 15
Herbert Zam on "International Socialism in the Crisis" at 1069 Kings Highway Brooklyn, auspices Midwood Branch at 8:30 p. m.

Friday, April 17
Walter Ludwig on "Education for a New Social Order" at 892 Prospect Ave., Bronx, auspices East Bx Labor Forum at 8:30 p. m.

Sunday, April 12
Joseph G. Glass, attorney, will speak on "The Constitution—Aid or Hindrance to Social Progress" at the Village Forum, 107 Macdougall Street, at 8:30 p. m.

Consolation

Liddell Hart, British military authority and critic, hints in a New York Times article that it's doubtful if any nation will win the next war. That should be a consolation to the millions who'll die testing out his theories.

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Yanqui Imperialism Rules A Continent

By GUS TYLER

The foreign policy of the Roosevelt regime, which goes under the homespun title of the "good neighbor" policy, is one of the slickest pieces of imperialist diplomacy ever undertaken by the American empire. In its broad outlines it is a repetition of the British policy of placing the colonial domains on a footing of legal equality while guaranteeing the basic economic interests of the imperial homeland. More specifically it is a policy of making South and Central America a happy hunting ground for American interests, an economic preserve, which will be closed to invasions on the part of imperial competitors.

The Monroe Doctrine

Resentment against the Monroe Doctrine as the embodiment of Yanqui imperialism has long been a problem for the United States. This general problem becomes a matter of immediate concern when war clouds begin to gather over Europe. The United States army and navy are not particularly anxious to have rebellious neighbors in the Western Hemisphere while actively engaged, perhaps in a military sense, in European politics.

The State Department has, of late, been trying to change the outward appearance of the Monroe Doctrine, while retaining its inner content. Assistant Secretary of State Sumner Welles, suggested on February 4th, that "a general misconception of the Monroe Doctrine, due in no small part to the erroneous interpretation of that doctrine advanced by many of our citizens occupying high official positions," was prevalent.

The clear up this "misconception," the Monroe Doctrine will most likely be placed on the agenda of the special Pan-American Conference called by President Roosevelt. Writing in *Current History*, Hubert Herring remarks that "were the doctrine transformed from a unilateral declaration interpreted and backed by the United States alone, into a multilateral declaration, committing all the American countries to unified resistance against aggression from abroad, relations between the two Americas might be further improved."

This voluntary sort of pact for "unified resistance against aggression from abroad" means, under present circumstances, an open field for American capital. It means that the armies of the South and Central American countries will not be turned against the "Yanquis" but against the enemies of America.

Militarism in Philippines

This policy is particularly clear in relation to the Philippine Islands. There has always been the danger that Japan might appeal, in the event of a Pacific war against the United States, to the American-owned islands to rise "for freedom." Such a possible move has been forestalled by the United States. With an approaching Pacific conflict, America has given the Philippines sufficient freedom to make it a bulwark against Japan. Now America can offer its aid to an island, economically dominated by United States interests, in order to protect the Philippines against Japan. And to make sure that things will work out so, General

Douglas MacArthur is busy raising and training, under his discipline, a native Philippine army.

Some of the Filipinos, especially the Manosans, resent this military duty. But MacArthur, like a loving papa, insists upon it, "for the good of the Filipinos themselves," of course.

Paraguay and Brazil

The archives of the future will have much to reveal concerning the activities of our State Department in the recent semi-Fascist and Fascist dictatorships set up in Brazil and Paraguay.

Brazil is practically a colony of the United States and England. The U. S. has some half billion dollars invested there. It seems that part of the good neighbor policy is to see to it that such countries set up firm governments, with moral and immoral support of America, to rule with an iron hand and to carry through a consistent pro-imperialist American policy.

This has been the policy of Getulio Vargas, brutal dictator of Brazil. It also promises to be the policy of Rafael Franco, hastily recognized Fascist dictator of Paraguay.

Getulio Vargas, whose first important political act was the unconstitutional, unpopular ratification of a commercial agreement with the United States which was entirely in favor of American capital, was rewarded by John L. Merrill, President of the Pan-American Society, with the medal of the organization. Mr. Merrill is quoted as saying that the "hope for peace, especially in the Western Hemisphere, lay in a spirit of give-and-take among nations."

It seems that this is the soul of the "good neighbor" policy: America takes and the smaller nations of our hemisphere give.

The League for Mutual Aid Helps Class War Victims

NEW YORK.—The League for Mutual Aid is opening its seventh years of services to class war victims with a membership drive. Organized after the war for the purpose of aiding conscientious objectors, victims of the espionage act and of the anti-racial raids the depression has now put new burdens on the League.

Besides making loans to the needy, it has maintained an employment service for those who have lost their jobs as a result of imprisonment in labor struggles. Today, the League has a \$15,000 revolving fund and grants an average of 200 loans a year. No interest is ever charged, and no borrower is ever dunned.

The list of those who have been aided by the League reads like an honor roll of the American labor movement.

Despite the League's effectiveness, its membership is much too small. There are only 750 members, in the whole country. With the number of class-struggle victims increasing daily, it is important that the League's membership be increased in order that it might be better equipped to withstand the reactionary offensive against labor.

Adelaide Schulkind is executive secretary of the League for Mutual Aid. Checks covering membership (\$5 per year) or deposits in the revolving fund should be addressed to Leroy Peterson, treasurer, 104 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Note

In a special New York primary edition of the Call, a statement addressed to enrolled voters gave the impression that it carried a list of names as signers. Actually, the names were those of persons who had endorsed the primary candidates of the Socialist Party.

"Tarola" Won't Cure Your Itchy Scalp

WASHINGTON—(FP)—Twenty producers of medicinal remedies, health foods, cosmetics, confections, ink, women's wear, jewelry and other products were found "misrepresenting" their goods in advertising by the Federal Trade Commission and ordered to change their ads.

A number of firms were found to be selling medicinal products or health foods, at least one of which is dangerous to use, which fall far short of the claims made for them.

All Fakes

"Tarola," sold by Paul's, Inc., of Minneapolis, will not cure itchy scalp, stop the hair from falling or cure dandruff.

Lewyn Drug, Inc., of Hollywood, Calif., advertised a remedy which would safely, quickly, and dependably end certain women's ailments. Medical advice to the Federal Trade Commission is that the remedy is not only useless but dangerous to use.

"Thymo-Foot Cream," sold by Clark-Wright, Inc., of Boston, will not eliminate all foot troubles nor give complete comfort in cases of aching, painful, itching or swollen feet. Neither will "Linolil," sold by Sutton Laboratories, Inc., of Chapel Hill, advertised to cure

eczema and all other skin infections of the feet.

A gentleman named Yogi Kahn, of Chicago, who trades as Yogi Brothers, and sells cosmetics, incense, and other articles has agreed to stop advertising that any of his products are in any way connected with the Orient.

"Linene" garments sold by the LaMode Garment Co., of Chicago, contain no linen.

The Troy Blanket Mills of Troy, N. H., and their agency, L. C. Chase and Co., of Sanford, Me., sell "all-wool" blankets with cotton in them.

M. Burton and Co., of Chicago, sell "gold" jewelry which is not gold.

City sell Dr. Benedict's, Dr. Cush-Sobel Brothers of New York man's, and Dr. Bell's shoes, although none of them were designed by doctors or are in any way therapeutic.

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

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Consumers' Cooperation

By BENJAMIN WOLF

Working Class Consumers Lose Either Way In Anti-Chain Store Legislation

The attention of the consumers movement has been focused upon the anti-chain store legislation now before Congress in the Robinson-Patman Bill. Sponsors of the bill hope to save the independent storekeepers who have been waging a losing fight against extinction at the hands of the chain store. By abolishing price discrimination for all retailers, large and small, such legislation aims at overcoming the economic handicap under which the small storekeeper is burdened.

Now that Socialists are taking up arms in defense of the working class consumer it seems to me that our duty is to point out the hopelessness and viciousness of such legislation.

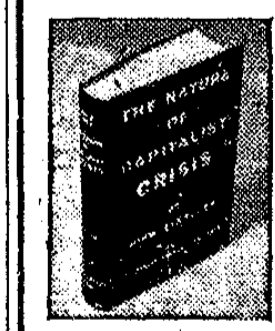
Thomas Correct

If, on the one hand, this bill should be passed, effective enforcement may be impossible. Ingenious capitalists will undoubtedly find a way to circumvent the restrictions. There are other ways of obtaining price concessions than by rebates, discounts and "advertising" allowances. One need only make a cursory investigation of the graft in big business to be impressed with the cunning of big business executives. But assuming effective enforcement is possible, what can the working class consumer expect except a general increase in living costs?

Norman Thomas is correct in pointing out that such legislation is a subsidy of small storekeepers by consumers. Even Representative Patman, co-sponsor of the bill, admitted this week before the International Association of Sales Executives that "lowest prices to consumers . . . was not in the interest of the country."

We, as Socialists, must choose not between the chain store and the independent, but between the independent and the working class consumer. And in accepting this choice, we must not be misled by any sympathy for the pathetic plight of the independent into a "lesser evil" policy. Our duty is clear. We must rally to the defense of our comrades, the working class consumers.

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BOOKS, by Bruno Fischer

'Freedom Farewell' Is Novel of Ancient Rome

In "Freedom, Farewell!" (Macmillan, \$2.50), Phyllis Bentley leaves the industrial England of her novel, "Inheritance," and writes of Julius Caesar, the man who began his political career as a militant democrat and ended by smashing the patrician democracy and making himself dictator. No wonder Mussolini has made Caesar his hero!

The chief criticism of this novel is that it does not probe more deeply into the underlying forces which undermined the patrician democracy. While it is true that personally ambitious individuals played an important role, they were not wholly or even largely responsible. Miss Bentley points out the political corruption rampant at the time, but fails to emphasize the fact that the immense wealth of the soft and dissolute

ruling class did not reach the classes below. Despair aided dictatorship then as now.

Catiline's revolt is misunderstood. Catiline and many of his leading followers were undoubtedly blackguards; but the broad base of his support came from the disinherited classes who wanted a share of Rome's opulence. This Miss Bentley muffs entirely.

The Spartacus rebellion is given only a couple of lines and not even by name, although it was certainly one of the most important events in the period.

At the same time, it's the kind of book I had difficulty putting down once I had begun reading it, but maybe that's because I'm a push-over for historical novels. —B. F.

RUM-COLORED ROMANCE MOVIE NEWSMAN MYTH

POWER OF THE PRESS, a play by Richard Rohman, produced in part at The New Theatre Night Benefit for the American Newspaper Guild, at The Civic Repertory Theatre, New York, April 5th.

Dick Rohman has been around city rooms long enough to lay at rest the movie inspired conception of the life of a working newspaperman as one of rum-colored romance. From the two scenes from his play presented at the Guild Benefit last Sunday, we should say that we would very much enjoy seeing the whole works as a regular performance.

These men and women who in Rohman's play organize a Guild strike know what it means to work long hours at low wages for the glory of God and William Randolph Hearst. They talk real talk, right out in meeting and if at the end of the show anyone is in doubt as to the status of the newspaperman unprotected by a union he should go have his head looked into.

With needed cuts and a bit swifter-paced direction, "Power of the Press" should be welcomed as a member of good standing in the world of labor drama.

The difficult part of Howard Brown, head of the striking Guildsmen, was played with skill and an appropriately unpressed suit by William Sanders. Other first rate performances were given by Norman Lloyd, Louis J. Latzer and Monty Ash.

The other show at the Sunday night benefit was Alfred Kreymer's "America, America," familiar by now to Civic Reporters, and always stirring.

Too bad Heywood wasn't there in the flesh, but he had Guild

business in Milwaukee and Carl Randau of the World-Telegram had to do the battling as master of ceremonies. As one who has had long experience in his role, this reviewer salutes Brother Randau.—McA.C.

Hochman Warns Against Supporting Roosevelt

KATONAH, N. Y.—Expectation that the struggle within the American Federation of Labor over the issue of industrial unionism will lead to a realignment of labor's political forces and the formation of an independent labor party was expressed by Julius Hochman, general manager of the New York Dressmakers' Joint Board in a graduation speech to 33 worker-students from Brookwood, America's oldest and best known resident labor school.

Bitter Stream



Scene from Bitter Stream, now playing at the Civic Repertory Theatre in New York. The play is being produced by the Theatre Union and depicts the life of workers and farmers under Italian Fascist rule.

BEST HOLLYWOOD EFFORT RESULTS IN "THESE THREE"

THESE THREE, adapted by Lillian Hellman from her play, "The Children's Hour," directed by William Wyler, a Samuel Goldwyn production. At the Rivell.

I am told that Hollywood once more knuckled under to the dictates of the Hays "what's good enough for me isn't good enough for you" censorship when "The Children's Hour," the exciting Broadway play, was adapted for the screen. I am further told that the entire basis of the play, which Lillian Hellman adapted from old Scotch court records, has been changed to add normal love interest and a happy ending.

It was not my fortune to see the stage play. But be the above as it may, I can only testify that "These Three," as it emerges on the screen, is an absorbing dramatic tragedy of damage wrought and three lives ruined through the venomous lies of a spoiled brat. "These Three" is one of those strange products of Hollywood—a picture that compensates for so much of the trash we usually see on the screen, a picture ably acted, superbly directed and oriented toward the adult intelligence.

Young Vixen

Miss Hellman has done a perfect job in adapting the play to the Hays office and yet keeping it the same poignant story of how two young normal school graduates begin a private school for children.

Although Miriam Hopkins is in

love with a young doctor, Joel McCrea, who is affianced to Merle Oberon, she accepts her fate philosophically and life would move forward quietly were it not for Mary Tilford, a young vixen whose lies could only be a product of a pathological juvenile imagination.

To save herself from punishment, Mary (played by Bonita Granville) concocts out of whole cloth a tale of a love affair between Mr. McCrea and Miss Hopkins which means the ruin of the private lives of the three principals.

For the first time in many months, subtlety replaces the obvious direction. The action is splendid in carrying with it the tragic story of loyalty and friendship, of distrust and slander. The five children cast in the picture do an excellent job of portraying their hopes and fears—child psychology that rings true. "These Three" is not a picture to be missed; it must rank with the best Hollywood has produced in the decade.—SR.

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

Dubrovsky Film Is Cameo Feature

DUBROVSKY, based on the novel by Alexander Pushkin, directed by Ivanovsky and produced by Lenfilm.

Vladimir Andreyev Dubrovsky, a lieutenant in the Czar's army, returns home from Moscow to discover his father, an impoverished nobleman, dying, and the last remnants of the family's past glory stolen through legal trickery by Kiril Petrovitch Troyekurov. Gathering around him his loyal serfs, Dubrovsky becomes an outlaw chieftain and, very much like Robin Hood, he leads his band in raids on the large landowners.

As evidenced from the plot, "Dubrovsky" is quite an extraordinary Russian film. So different it is in its total lack of obvious revolutionary propaganda, in its wellknit plot, in its exploitation of individual heroism that for the moment the audience can well wonder its purpose.

For in his loyalty to the romantic tradition of the novel, Ivanovsky has directed a picture of peasant life that tells a powerful story of suffering. And perhaps because there has been no attempt to prostitute Pushkin's romanticism to the newer mode of objectivism, "Dubrovsky" carries the audience with it in its portrayal of Russia's Robin Hood.—S.R.

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California Socialists Act on Epic Plan of Production for Use

BAKERSFIELD, Calif.—At the state executive committee meeting of the Socialist Party of California, held here March 28 and 29, a number of important matters were acted upon, among them the Epic initiative petition on Production for Use.

This petition for an amendment to the California State Constitution, submitted to the electorate at the instigation of the left-wing Epics, is a detailed plan for setting up a form of industrial democracy within the present administrative government, but entirely independent from it. The petition establishes the machinery for production for use for all industries in the state, these industries to be controlled democratically. It provides further for educational and cultural units (supported by the industries of the state) for the purpose of giving education in the theory and practice of socialized industry.

A resolution was passed by the SEC that the Party actively support the circulation of these petitions (subject to the decision of the National Executive Committee), fully recognizing the possibility of "inculcating a naive trust in democratic processes," of "enhancing the prestige of the Epics," or of "losing our own identity."

With Provisions

Maintaining that "these drawbacks can be valid only for a party which lacks either intelligence, education, or energy," and that our Party "can act with sufficient intelligence and energy to take real advantage of whatever situation may arise," the SEC endorsed the proposed Production for Use Amendment, with the following provisions: That one or two comrades who thoroughly understand the Marxian theory of the State shall tour from local to local, so that the State shall be covered, speaking before red card meetings on the plan and its relations to the State; that the subject shall be similarly covered in a mimeographed pamphlet and distributed to all members; that we call together groups of Socialist sympathizers in homes, not to S. P. meetings, but to get them to work on petitions under the supervision of the S. P.; that we strive for at least one party member in each precinct; and see that the label, "Socialistic" (not "Socialist") sticks; and that we carry out the above in an organized and disciplined manner. The Executive Sub-Committee of the SEC is empowered to act subject to the decision of the National Executive Committee of the Party.

Unemployed Work

The report of the chairman of the Unemployed Sub-Committee of the Labor Committee, calling for the setting up of unemployed committees in locals and branches, each group to delegate a member to serve on the state Unemployed Committee under E. D. Patterson, was accepted.

In connection with the report of the Farm Workers' Sub-Committee of the SEC, submitted by Julius B. Nathan, Chairman, the SEC authorized the Labor Committee to issue a call, in cooperation with all possible bona fide labor and farm organizations, to a conference of all organizations directly or indirectly interested in farm labor, for the purpose of discussing the problems that confront the farm workers and small farmers. The conference should be called for the early part of May and at some point in the San Joaquin valley, either Stockton or Modesto.

The SEC voted to accept the offer of Comrade Most to donate 25c to the Socialist Party of California on each \$1 yearly subscription to the Socialist Call secured by Party members.

Workers Alliance Established on A Firm Footing

LOS ANGELES.—Facing the most serious relief crisis of all those under the "new deal" for the forgotten men, the Workers Alliance of California, after many delays and setbacks, has established itself on a firm footing.

Growth has been very rapid in the past two months due to some very hard work on the part of a few Socialists. Berkeley has built a powerful unemployed organization mainly through the efforts of Socialist George Graydon. He reports that members are signing up at the rate of "one hundred a day." They are ready to send for a charter in the Workers Alliance.

The Oakland local of the Alliance is organizing everyone in sight.

The Stockton Alliance, oldest local in the State, has built a solid, well organized group. It has spread out and organized two more locals in the county,—one at Escalon and one at Manteca. A group was organized recently at Modesto in a neighboring county, by two former members of the Stockton Local.

San Francisco is in the first stages of organization.

Jack London's Daughter Joins California Party

Among twenty-five new applicants to Local East Bay (Berkeley and Oakland, California) favorably passed upon by the State Executive Committee at its recent meeting, was Joan London, daughter of Jack London, author of the "Iron Heel" and co-founder of the League for Industrial Democracy.

Joan London is herself a writer, and a member of the Professional Workers' Union. Her answer to the question on the information blank "Why are you joining the Socialist Party" was "To help build a mass working-class, revolutionary organization!"

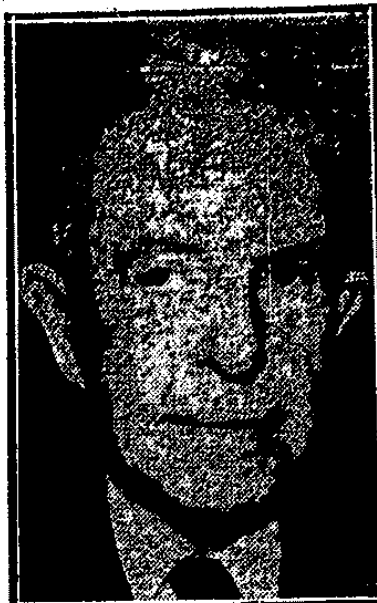
Minimum Term Sought For 8 'Syndicalists'

SACRAMENTO.—Members of Congress and prominent public leaders throughout the country are lining up behind trade unions and labor officials in a nation-wide campaign by the National Sacramento Appeal Committee to win a minimum sentence for the Sacramento "criminal syndicalism" defendants.

Support has been enlisted by Herbert Solow, Secretary of the N.S.A.C., from Senators LaFollette, Wisconsin, and Benson, Minnesota; and Representatives Caroline O'Day and Vito Marcantonio, New York; William Lenke and Usher Burdick, North Dakota; M. A. Zioncheck and M. F. Smith, Washington; B. N. Scott and John H. Hoepfel, California; Maury Maverick, Texas; Ernest Lundeen, Minnesota; and Amlie, Wisconsin.

The eight defendants were given indeterminate sentences when convicted a year ago, and the State Board of Prison Terms will meet in the coming week to fix determinate sentence. This may be anywhere from one to 14 years. A minimum sentence would

Dissension



Internal dissension over policies in the Townsend old-age pension organization is reported as reason for resignation from the organization of Representative John S. McGroarty of California.

Norman Mini, in Jail Cell, Joins Socialist Party

Prisoner 57606 in San Quentin State penitentiary plans to join the Socialist Party!

Norman Mini, convicted by a Hearst-driven, Hearst-minded court of "Criminal Syndicalism" for organizing agricultural and cannery workers, has asked to, and probably by the time this story appears in the Call, will have joined the Socialist Party.

Since Mini's jailers will not allow him to fill out an application card, the California state executive committee has authorized a committee to visit grim San Quentin and secure verbal authority for filling out the red card.

Norman Mini, the "outside agitator," is a native of Sacramento and an ex-West Point cadet.

"Golden Justice"

Mini is the youngest of the eight victims of California "justice," convicted, according to the N. Y. Times of Jan. 20, 1935, for leading strikes and being "responsible for raised wages and improved living conditions" among the exploited migratory workers of the San Joaquin Valley.

The trial, as Hearst blared in his yellow press, was a "national issue." It marked the launching of a campaign outside the state to harness California's vicious criminal syndicalism laws onto the rest of the country, and within California for "vigilante" terror against every progressive and radical idea or leader.

free the defendants almost immediately. Six international unions, either by resolution or the action of their officials in signing petitions, are supporting the demand for a minimum term. State federations of labor including Delaware, Kansas and Michigan, and over 25 city central labor bodies including San Francisco, Spokane, New Haven, Toledo, Camden, New Bedford, and Vancouver have adopted resolutions, along with scores of local and federal unions.

Petitions signed by prominent public officials, educators, bankers, editors and labor leaders have been sent to the Board from half a dozen cities where the Sacramento Appeal Committee has active sub-committees at work

Thomas-Sinclair Will Debate Before 10,500

LOS ANGELES.—The Branches of Local Los Angeles have been busily engaged during the past month in preparing for the debate that is to take place between Norman Thomas and Upton Sinclair on April 18th at Los Angeles' largest auditorium, the Olympic, which seats 10,500 people.

Negotiations are now going on in preparation for a big celebration on May Day in cooperation with local Trade Unions, Workmen's Circle branches, and Poale Zion organizations.

Literature and Call sales in Los Angeles have shown a steady rise. George Fisher, member of Branch Central, has sold an average number of 25 copies of Norman Thomas' "Is the New Deal Socialism" every week since the pamphlet was issued.

Youth Forum

The Los Angeles Young People's Socialist League has organized a Labor Youth Forum which, if present plans go through, will meet fortnightly. Prominent labor leaders and noted educators have promised to speak.

The Student division of the Los Angeles Y. P. S. L. Circle is hard at work preparing to issue a magazine to be distributed at the schools and colleges of the city. The first number will appear just before the student strike April 22, and will feature an article by Nancy Bedford-Jones, former Yipsel student at the University of California at Los Angeles.

Polish Activities

The Polish Branch of Local Los Angeles has organized a broad and representative committee with delegates from nearly all the Polish clubs and organizations in the city for the purpose of launching a vigorous campaign for the Worker's Rights Amendment.

Among the organizations cooperating with the Polish Branch are Pulaski Democratic Club, Polish Worker's Ass'n, Polish National Alliance, Worker's Fund Aid Association and others.

Petitions to California Congressmen and Senators asking that they support the Worker's Rights Amendment, the Lundeen Bill, and the Marcantonio Relief and Works Project Standards Act, have been issued by this committee, and are being given wide circulation in Los Angeles.

'Committee of One'

OXNARD.—Although Oxnard Local is rather remote from other Party locals in the State, it is nevertheless one of the most active of Party organizations. The forthcoming local elections in Ventura County, in which Oxnard is situated, will find a Socialist candidate for County Supervisor in the field.

Each member of Oxnard local considers himself a "committee of one" to see to it that literature is distributed widespread throughout this important agricultural community.

One Day's Pay

FRESNO.—Fresno Local, having recovered from the arduous duties of housing the recent State Convention of the Party, has plunged into arrangements for a mass meeting for Norman Thomas on April 19th.

The Fresnoites have also begun a "One day's Pay" drive with which to finance the coming campaign, and have an active committee at work on unemployed organization.

Berkeley Trailer

BERKELEY.—A weekly forum beginning on April 1 is being arranged by the Berkeley Branch. They are concentrating on reaching non-Socialists for this forum. The Berkeley members are now building a trailer with which to advertise all their activities, and which will be used extensively in the coming campaign.

Stockton Debate

STOCKTON.—Norman Thomas will debate Thomas J. Crawford,

editor of the Turlock Tribune, prominent Townsendite and Epic leader, on Monday, April 20.

Governor Merriam and Sheridan Downer, Townsendite and former Epic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor had previously declined to debate Thomas.

Stockton Socialists are active at present in the Workers Alliance in an effort to maintain relief. They are also active in local trade unions, one member of the Stockton Local being an instructor at the Stockton Labor College, which was organized under the auspices of the Central Labor Council.

Thomas in Frisco

SAN FRANCISCO.—Norman Thomas is scheduled to speak here on April 21.

Calif. Recruiting Drive to Start With May First

LOS ANGELES.—May First, International Worker's Holiday, will be celebrated in California not only with the traditional mass meetings and parades, but also by the official launching of a membership drive.

This drive, as outlined by Glen Trimble, state secretary, and accepted by the state executive committee, is to be of a type new to California.

In his report to the S.E.C. Trimble said, "The drive must draw into the Party effective workers for Socialism. It must be conducted not so much for quantity of members on paper, but for quality of members doing active Socialist work."

Preparatory to the recruiting of new members will be an intensive campaign to activate the present members in the fields in which they can best do their work.

Work in Own Field

The farmer members of the Party will concentrate their work in the State Grange Organization, seeking to increase Socialist influence and prestige there.

Unemployed members of the Party will be urged to direct all their efforts toward strengthening the unemployed unions and giving them Socialist guidance.

Trade union members will seek to get their unions to endorse the Workers' Rights Amendment as one means of securing increased Socialist influence.

With growing Socialist influence in the economic and fraternal organizations of the workers, as well as in organizations which are of a progressive or anti-capitalist nature, recruiting into the Party cannot help but be an easier job.

Registered Socialists

Members recruited into the Party will immediately be given "Jimmy Higgins" work as a test of their sincerity and devotion to Socialism. When they have proved their worth and are sufficiently developed in Socialist theory, they will be assigned to work in their own fields so that they may carry on in the work of increasing Socialist influence throughout California.

As a part of this drive a vigorous campaign to contact all the registered Socialists in the State will be instituted. House and neighborhood meetings for Socialist voters will be held in every part of California for the purpose of getting the cooperation of registered Socialists in the forthcoming campaign and of adding the names of as many as will become active to the Party membership roster.