

Norman Thomas
 ON
Political Opportunism
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Socialist Call

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REVEAL 439 FIRMS USING SPIES

By **JOHN HERLING**
 Washington Bureau, Socialist Call

WASHINGTON. — The spectacular revelations which have been made before the La Follette subcommittee by representatives of organized labor on the industrial espionage rife throughout American industry, is now supplemented by a list of the foremost industrialists of the country employing detective agencies in the fight against the labor movement.

This list has not yet been introduced into the evidence before the committee.

The hundreds of corporations and companies which use undercover agencies in fact make an industrial map of the country, and few areas are untouched.

A partial list of 439 employers using espionage services shows every industry of the country represented.

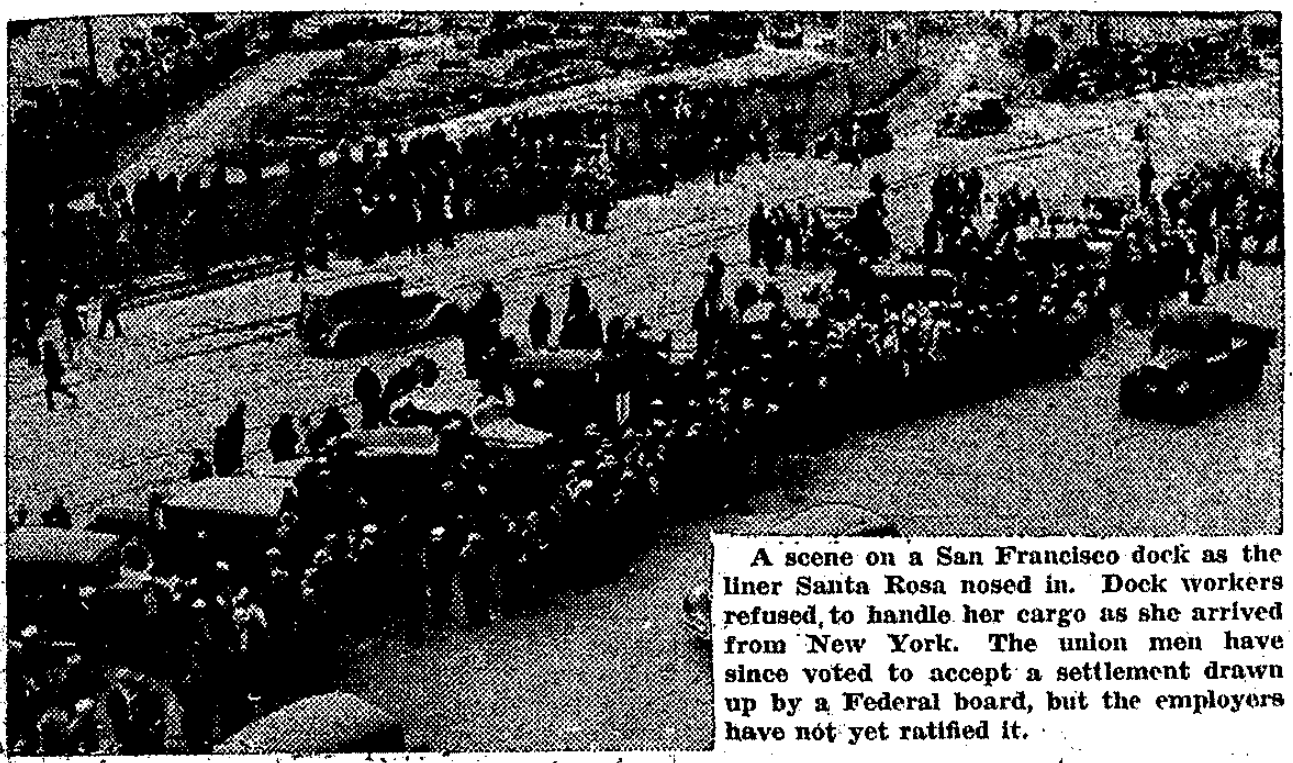
Included are 27 railroads, 28 automobile and rubber companies, 20 steamship lines and five of the nation's largest bank and trust companies.

Below is a partial list of employers' associations which employ or have employed labor spies and strikebreakers either through detective agencies or directly:

- National Manufacturers' Association
- National Metal Trades Association
- West Virginia Coal Operators Association
- Southern Textile Manufacturers' Association
- Industrial Association of San Francisco
- Philadelphia Textile Manufacturers' Association
- Children's Dress Manufacturers' Association
- Chicago Cigar Manufacturers' Association
- North Jersey Manufacturers' Association
- Merchants & Manufacturers' Foundrymen Association (Milwaukee)
- Industrial Association of Cleveland
- Fifth-East Association (N. Y. C. Landlords)
- Realty Advisory Board (N. Y. C.)
- Garment Center District Association (N. Y. C.)
- Cincinnati Metal Trades Association
- Clothing Manufacturers' Association of Cincinnati
- Industrial Council of Wool Manufacturers
- Colorado Mine Operators' Association
- New York Hotelmen's Association
- American Iron & Steel Institute
- Coal Merchants' Association (N. Y. C.)
- American Clothing Credit Association
- Radio Manufacturers' Association
- The Lighting Fixture Association (N. Y. C.)

To Make Full List Public

Next week, as one of the special features of the May Day Issue, the Call will make public the full list of American companies using spies and strikebreakers. Watch for next week's issue. See if your boss is listed.



A scene on a San Francisco dock as the liner Santa Rosa nosed in. Dock workers refused to handle her cargo as she arrived from New York. The union men have since voted to accept a settlement drawn up by a Federal board, but the employers have not yet ratified it.



A strike followed an increase in hours at the Rockwood, Tennessee, hosiery mill, and the company hired strikebreakers. Strikers did not take kindly to them and hair-pulling matches followed. Above, a striker is seen struggling in the arms of a burly deputy sheriff.

Will The United States Senate Defend Murder?

An Editorial

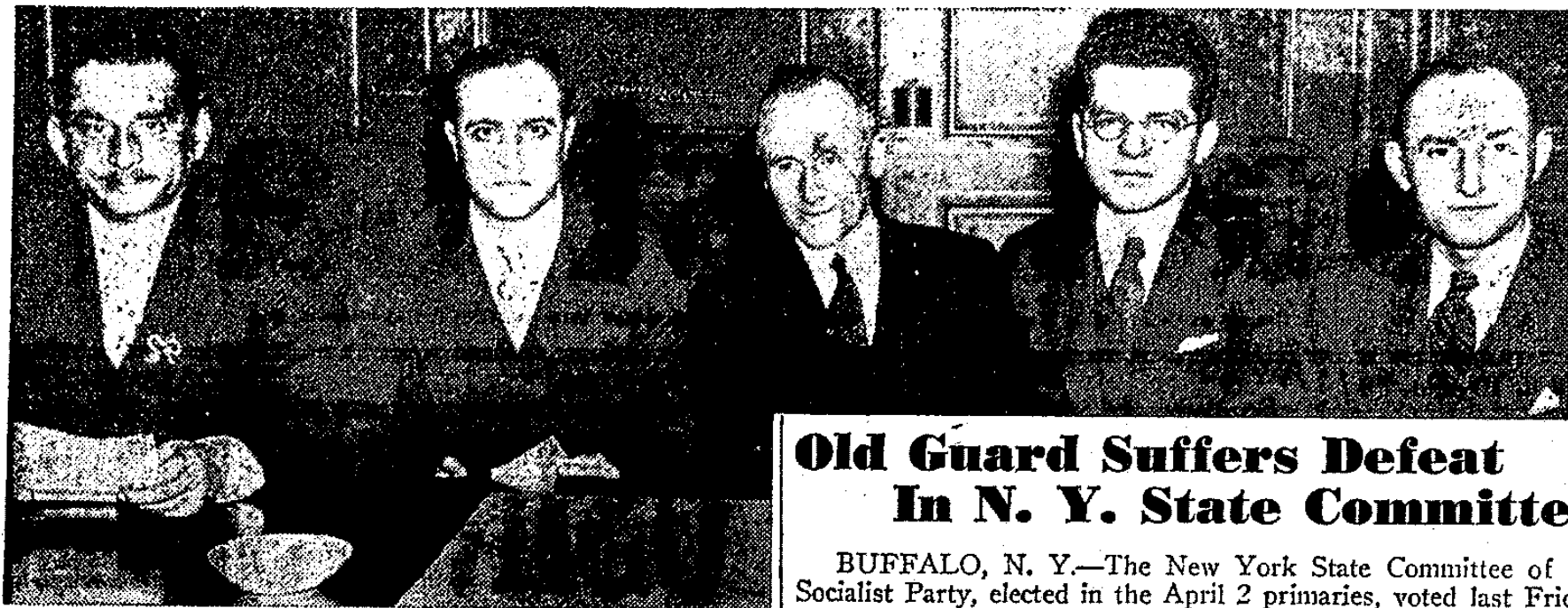
Capitalism at its rawest has been disclosed at the hearings before a sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor during the past two weeks. The nauseating activities of industrial spies, of thugs, stool pigeons and strikebreakers hired by Big Business to murder and frame union leaders has been brought to light. What will the United States Senate do about these disclosures? Do these Senators condone murder, as practised by armed strikebreakers, with the aid of state militia and city police? The investigation has only scratched the surface. Senator La Follette will shortly ask the Senate to adopt his resolution calling for an inquiry anywhere in the country into violation of civil rights and illegal

methods of strikebreaking and labor espionage. Will the Senate pass this resolution granting funds and the power of subpoena to an investigating committee? A special dispatch to the New York Post states that Republican Senators will oppose the bill only. This report says that a few tory Democrats will try to knife the bill "behind the scenes." It continues: "There is little doubt that many of them would like to kill the resolution fearing that an inquiry into intimidation of sharecroppers by Ku Klux Klan methods in the South will turn up denials of civil liberties so flagrant as to overshadow the activities of steel company guards." The United States Senate must be forced to take action.

It must vote funds for an investigation which will compile a BLACKLIST TO END BLACKLISTS. The names of the thousands of industrial spies must be made public so that American workers will no longer be blacklisted from ever again finding employment. It must vote funds for an investigation which will find out why dozens of American cities spend WORKERS' MONEY to buy tear gas and machine guns to fight those same workers if they dare strike. Workers and farmers must bring pressure upon their Senators to force passage of the La Follette bill calling for this investigation into violation of civil and labor rights. WRITE OR WIRE YOUR SENATORS—NOW!

Socialists Oust Waldman

Bosses Bring Racketeers, Thomas Says



Leaders of the New York Socialist Party at the State Committee meeting in Buffalo. They are (left to right) Samuel A. DeWitt, elected state treasurer; Max Delson, chairman of the Call's board of directors, elected to the state executive committee; Dr. Harry W. Laidler, newly elected state chairman; Frank Trager, state secretary of the Socialist Party; and Jack Altman, executive secretary of the New York City organization.

Old Guard Suffers Defeat In N. Y. State Committee

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The New York State Committee of the Socialist Party, elected in the April 2 primaries, voted last Friday to repudiate the Old Guard group for disloyalty to the Socialist Party of the United States, and elected a complete slate of officers pledged to support the national organization of the Party. Louis Waldman, Old Guard leader, was defeated by Dr. Harry W. Laidler for the state chairmanship. Waldman receiving only 42 votes to Laidler's 60.

The meeting had been suddenly called on three days' notice by Louis Waldman for Buffalo, the place most distant from the residences of a majority of the state committeemen. Under the election law, Waldman had the power to call the meeting wherever he wished, and had selected Buffalo in the hope that enough committeemen would be prevented from attending because of the great traveling expenses and the exigencies of their jobs, to leave the Old Guard in control. Waldman himself did not attend.

Delson Elected

The first vote came on the election of a temporary chairman in the absence of the outgoing chairman, had revealed that the majority of the delegates were anti-Old Guard when Max Delson, chairman of the Socialist Call's board of directors, defeated August Claessens by a vote of 55 to 43. Marion L. Severn was elected temporary secretary over Herbert Merrill.

What was expected to be a tense meeting proceeded calmly during the transaction of business. Colorful moments came only during the speeches on the election of state chairman, with Samuel A. DeWitt nominating Dr. Laidler and Max Delson, seconding the nomination in a speech indicting the administration of the Old Guard. Laidler's nomination and speech were greeted with demonstrations and ovations.

DeWitt described Dr. Laidler as "the unifying and inspiring influence in the party in these troubled times."

"We want to bring Socialism to the masses," he said. "We know of no better person to do that job than our good and valiant comrade, Harry Laidler."

Waldman was nominated by James Battistoni. August Claessens in seconding the nomination denounced the national organization of the party and its declaration of principles.

Waldman Attacked

Max Delson reviewed recent party history, stating that the "Declaration of Principles is comparable to the great St. Louis Declaration." He summarized the administration of the Waldman group as "a campaign of vilification against the Socialist Party of the United States and against such prominent Socialists as Norman Thomas," adding that it was fortunate for Socialism that the campaign had failed.

Contrasting the work of the rival groups, he said: "While Norman Thomas has been leading the party in fighting for civil liberties, invading such danger-spots as Terre Haute and Tampa, Waldman has sat back in his New York office and issued vindictive press releases."

He predicted that the new administration would restore the New York party to its rightful place as a disciplined section of the Socialist Party of the United States.

"If the Old Guard had spent its time fighting capitalism instead of communism, we would have a mighty Socialist movement in New York. Think of the money that has been spent unnecessarily—calling this meeting in Buffalo, for example—that could have been used for the constructive work of Socialism."

Laidler's Speech

In his acceptance speech following the vote, Dr. Laidler defended the Declaration of Principles, and said:

"We mean to have the Socialist Party in this state that will operate on a democratic basis and will include all who agree with its principles and are willing to cooperate in the work of achieving the ends of Socialism. Ours is not the desire to seize or maintain control of party machinery; ours is the desire to see it operate successfully for the cause we hold dear."

"In line with these purposes, we see the Socialist Party of New York as an integral section of the Socialist Party of the United States, following the leadership of its national organization in meeting the problems of the workers in shop, mine, factory and field."

"We pledge ourselves to the task of building a strong organization such as we have not yet seen in New York. No corner of our territory will be neglected by reason of a mechanical devotion to old geographic loyalties. We will organize in all sections of the state, mindful of the great responsibility that rests upon those who would unite the workers and farmers in a movement that can win security and peace."

Seeks Unity

Laidler pleaded for unity of all Socialists on the basis of party democracy and discipline, but Claessens replied, "No speech by Laidler has healed the breach."

Vacancies occasioned by tie votes were filled by the committee. In the case of one contestant in a tie, who it was charged had voted for a Republican, the matter of filling the vacancy with some other person was referred to the incoming state executive committee, on motion by Samuel A. DeWitt.

The following are the new officers of the State Committee: Harry W. Laidler, chairman; Samuel A. DeWitt, treasurer; Lewi Tonks, secretary. The executive committee consists of Herman L. Hahn, Leo M. Brushingham, Warren Atkinson, Coleman B. Cheney, Albert Tully, Edward Marks, Max Delson and Jack Altman.

Resolutions of loyalty to the Socialist Party of the United States were adopted and national convention delegates were urged to present the name of Norman Thomas as the party's candidate for the presidency.

Socialist Call Boosters See Red, Start War on Demon Deficit

Red is a good color. The staff of the Socialist Call likes red—except for the business manager. He thinks we use too much red ink in our bookkeeping.

Of course, that's natural. Every labor paper winds up the year in the red. But it's always a problem to work out of it. And that, dear reader, is where you come in.

The Call is budgeted on the basis of a \$10,000 a year deficit. You've got to wipe it out—with your donations, with your subscriptions, with your collections of funds. Your job is to erase the zeros on that figure, working from right to left—always work to the left! When the deficit's down to \$1, we'll throw away our bottle of red ink.

Nightmares

In addition to getting rid of the fiscal deficit, you want a 16-page Call. There are weeks when the editors try to stop the tide of human events. We have nightmares in which we address the Muse of History in the following words: "Please slow up a little. You're moving too fast. You're making too much happen. We haven't enough room in 12 pages to tell all that we want to." And then, the nightmare changes to a dream and we see pictures of a 16-page Call.

It's up to you, dear reader. We won't get rid of the deficit and we won't acquire a 16-pager from big business. Advertising the public utilities and big business interests—which is an open form of bribery, so far as the capitalist press is concerned—is not the policy of the Call. We rely on the support of workers—Socialists and their sympathizers. If you count yourself as one of the loyal army of Socialists, if you are a friend of the labor movement, then—

Send in your contribution to the Call. Hit that terror of a deficit a good proletarian whack with a donation as large as you can make it. If you have a collection list for the Call's \$7,500 drive, keep your pencil sharp and get it filled in. If you haven't a list, write the business office of the Call and demand an apology for having been ignored. Get to work on your fellow-workers, your associates in your various organizations.

Get Going

Send in subscriptions. We never get bored by a continuous stream of subscriptions pouring in. Remember that every new reader is a new recruit in the Socialist army. Pile up the subs and build not only the Call, but the Socialist Party of the United States.

Arrange affairs for the Call.

Branches can dance away the deficit. Make happiness pay. Run parties for the Call, and let the proceeds be part of your donation.

It pays to organize, too. Get your branch divided into squads to go out and canvass for subscriptions. Get to know the workers and voters in your neighborhood. Get their subs and you can have a Socialist messenger visiting their homes 52 times a year. And you don't have to walk.

The campaign is over on June 15. Your quotas should be filled by that date. Get to work on that deficit of \$10,000. Start erasing those zeros, from right to left. And wind up with a 16-page Call, with every page a fighting message of Socialism. With the drive campaign over, you will be able to begin the presidential campaign with your batteries of heavy artillery ready to start blasting at the strongholds of American capitalism.

Jobless Revolt Predicted by AFL, Unless—

WASHINGTON, (FP)—"American workmen will not submit forever to enforced idleness and public support," the American Federation of Labor declares in its monthly survey of business in which it points out that production and profits have boomed during the past months, but the number of unemployed still remains above the 12,000,000 mark.

"The present is no time for temporizing," the survey declares. "Either we must make the transition from government support to private employment by increasing wages, shortening hours, and putting the unemployed to work or we keep a standing workless army seething with discontent because of the injustice done them in denying jobs at decent pay. Already the unemployed are organizing and recent demonstrations show that American workmen will not submit forever to forced idleness and public support."

For capacity production and an adequate living for all, industry must raise production of automobiles by 2,000,000, clothing by 500,000,000 outer garments, houses by 600,000 new homes.

"It is unthinkable that the American people have not among them the intelligence, experience, and technical training to use their industrial equipment, put the unemployed to work and create the goods and services they need," according to the A. F. of L.

NEW YORK — Racketeering practices and dictatorial control, where they exist in labor unions, are an alien element taken over from capitalist methods in America, Norman Thomas declared recently.

Such practices, Thomas said, are being wiped out as the membership of the unions arise to do the job.

The Socialist leader, who made his remarks before leaving for a long transcontinental speaking tour, made specific reference to the "work which has been begun by progressive groups in many unions, notably within the Building Service Employees' Union and the Taxi Chauffeurs' Union."

Declares Unnecessary

In face of an incipient movement in building service trades for dissatisfied workers to organize an independent union, the statement of Thomas came as a timely reminder, pointing a constructive program for building a democratic organization in the industry without resorting to dual unionism. Strengthening of the progressive groups in unions now handicapped by dictatorial practices would make democratic control possible and competing unions unnecessary.

In his statement, Thomas declared, "Racketeering is not of itself born of the labor movement. It is something taken over under the peculiar economic and political conditions in America from the capitalist system, but something which is fatal to the healthy life of unions."

Arbitrary Constitutions

The most arbitrary element in the labor world, he said, is "the trust of the unions themselves on the part of the workers."

"Much or rather most of this distrust is unwarranted. Much is due to the propaganda of the employing interests."

"But unfortunately there is some basis for some mistrust in the extraordinary arbitrary constitutions of some unions."

Flays Courts



Emil Rieve, president of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, who denounced the Supreme Court at the convention of his union this week for "making a monkey out of the institution of democracy."

WATCH THE WRAPPER

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

58 EXPIRED! RENEW NOW!

N. Y. May 1 Marchers Win 5th Ave. Permit

NEW YORK—The greatest May Day demonstration that New York has ever seen will take place next Friday when hundreds of thousands of workers will parade through the streets in the morning and participate in the afternoon in the Polo Grounds rally, arranged by the International Ladies Garment Workers Union and other trade unions.

Efforts on the part of the merchants associations to keep the workers off Fifth Avenue failed when pressure by labor organizations brought about a reversal this week of the police commissioner's original decision forbidding a parade on New York's famous thoroughfare.

Among the large trade union organizations participating in the United May Day parade are Locals 22, 155, 132, 38 and 117 of the International Ladies Garment Workers; Locals 164, 505 and 509 of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers; Local 338 of the Grocery Clerks; the Joint Board of Boot and Shoe Workers, Local 306 of the Movie Operators, Local 1 of the Jewelry Workers, and others, including five locals of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

In connection with the celebration, a New York weekly had published a story that the Socialist Party would not be permitted to participate in the Polo Grounds meeting. That this is not true was made plain by Jack Altman, executive secretary of Local New York who released a letter addressed to him by Morris Feinstein, secretary of the Trade Union May Day Committee.

Thomas to Speak
The letter contains the decisions of the sponsors of the Polo

Grounds meeting, "that all organizations that were a part of our last year's May Day Demonstration at Central Park, be accepted for participation in this year's demonstration" but "that only trade union representatives compose the Arrangements Committee for the demonstration." The letter closes by welcoming participation on the part of the Socialist Party in conformity with the rules of the Committee. In accordance with the wishes of the Trade Union Committee, no speeches will be delivered at Union Square, the only addresses of the day being those in the Polo Grounds, where Norman Thomas will be one of the speakers.

Organizations participating in the parade will assemble at nine o'clock in Washington Square, west of Waverly Place, and Seventh Avenue. They will march north to 30th Street along Seventh Avenue and will then turn down 30th Street to Fifth Avenue, down Fifth to Broadway, winding up at Union Square. Garment workers will assemble on 35th, 36th, and 37th Streets, west of Eighth Avenue. They will join the line of march at 30th Street, after moving down Eighth Avenue.

The Polo Grounds celebration will begin at 1 o'clock with games and athletic events. The speeches are expected to start at about 3 o'clock.

NEW JERSEY JOBLESS FIGHT RELIEF STOPPAGE

TRENTON, N. J.—New Jersey jobless this week began to organize their machinery for bringing 25,000 of their number to the state capital in a hunger march occasioned by the complete stoppage of relief.

Powell Johnson, executive secretary of the Workers Alliance, swung his organization promptly into the fight against the starvation moves of Governor Hoffman and Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City.

David Lasser, national chairman of the Workers Alliance, addressed a joint session of the New Jersey House and the Senate, demanding that relief appropriations be made and that their source be other than the pockets of the poor.

He warned the legislators that they were "sitting on a volcano" and insisted that prompt action be taken.

"We're sick of being fooled, of being led on by false promises, of being made political tools," Lasser said. "Tens of thousands of persons are prepared to march on this Capitol and to stay here until you do something for them."

Refusal of the state officials to vote relief appropriations occasioned the revolt of the unemployed. Though funds are available, the Workers Alliance charges, the government is playing politics with a view to bringing back the sales tax.

Pass Luxury Taxes!
In a special statement to the Call, Johnson said:

"The funds are in the State Treasury or in the banks at the disposal of the State, and the Governor has authority to divert two millions of dollars for relief.

"By not taking such action, the stage is being set for the return of the general sales tax which takes from the poor and allows the rich to escape. When the heat is turned on the legislators by the aroused citizens, they will rush for cover, and then the sales tax will blossom forth in all its glory."

The unemployed insist on the

SUICIDE

ELIZABETH, N. J.—Max A. Schultz, 51, former newspaperman, committed suicide here and left a note deploring an "economic system which puts men past 50 on the scrap heap."

Schultz died of carbon monoxide in the garage at his home. In his last note he said, "I have no wish to continue on relief."

Schultz related in the note how his suicide was caused by the failure of capitalism under Hoover and Roosevelt.

"In 1930 I lost my position due to failure of Hoover prosperity to arrive," Schultz wrote. "There is no hope that I can get a position in the not too far future and I have no wish to go again on relief."

"Our economic system which places a man willing to work on the scrap heap after he passes the age of fifty is no inducement to go on."

passage of luxury taxes to provide funds for jobless relief. Efforts to force through such taxes in the legislature have thus far failed.

Members of the Workers Alliance are picketing the State House, carrying placards which read: "Baby Food, Not Baby Politics"; "Action, Not Politics"; "We Don't Want Hoffman's Sales Tax."

With 270,000 relief clients affected by the shutting off of relief Trenton is expecting a tremendous demonstration of the unemployed as soon as the arrangements of the Workers Alliance are completed.

Defender



Frank P. Walsh, Tom Mooney's lawyer, in the hearings that are revealing the tissue of lies and falsehoods used to frame the labor leader. Even at this late date, his accusers still thunder that "Mooney belonged to the Socialist Party" and believed in dynamiting.

N. Y. Unions Ask 1 Day's Freedom For Tom Mooney

NEW YORK.—Will Tom Mooney, now in San Francisco in a renewed effort to win his freedom, fly here to lead the United Labor May Day Parade?

The answer is up to Frank F. Merriam, reactionary governor of California.

The May Day committee wired Merriam this week renewing the offer of last year to post a million dollar bond to allow Mooney temporary freedom to come east to celebrate the workers' international holiday.

Concerning the offer, Amicus Most, executive secretary of the May Day committee, said:

"Last year, the offer was made and refused. Considering the fact that the evidence presented during the last few months in the course of Mooney's new hearing again demonstrates that he was the victim of one of the foulest frame-ups in history, I can see no reason why the request should be refused now.

"Our offer is not an idle gesture. May I point out that the organizations which are part of this Committee are in a financial position to back this offer up."

YOU'RE OUT



Governor Hoffman of New Jersey opens the baseball season in Newark. The sales tax Governor sure can throw it. He just threw 270,000 unemployed workers off relief.

Elevator Men Win \$2 Wage Boost

WASHINGTON.—Forty thousand New York City building service employees will win wage increases of \$2 a week as a result of the award announced by Arbitrator Ferdinand H. Silcox.

Silcox upheld the principle of the "living wage" and the responsibility of industry to pay "reasonable minimum wages." The wage boost brings monthly wages for elevator operators to a range of \$78-\$88.

James J. Bambrick, president of the Building Service Employees' Union Local 32 B, was cited at the arbitration, which was attended by the minimum wage department of the union in its first case of the kind.

'Red Herring' Used By Florida Floggers To Defend Atrocity

By SIDNEY HERTZBERG

BARTOW, Fla.—A rather humble and somewhat dilapidated mimeograph machine with two important parts missing became the sinister weapon with which "our Anglo-Saxon civilization" was to be destroyed when Pat Whitaker, chief counsel for the defense in the Tampa kidnapping murder trials, definitely revealed last week that he would use the cry of communism to justify the acts of the seven former Tampa policemen now on trial for the false arrest and kidnapping of Eugene F. Poulnot, Chairman of the Florida Workers Alliance.

The particular segment of civilization that Whitaker is striving to preserve is usually guarded by the Ku Klux Klan, an organization of torturers and executioners that exercises its civilizing influence on barbarians who try to organize exploited citrus workers, phosphate miners, longshoremen or unemployed.

The Klan was performing this function last November 30 when police raided a home in Tampa, arrested six men who were writing the by-laws of the Modern Democrats, a new progressive political coalition, and mercilessly flogged three of them. Joseph Shoemaker died of the flogging.

KKK On Trial
Through the combined efforts of labor, Socialist, religious and civil liberties organizations, this brutal power has been challenged; and now, for the first time in the history of Florida, the Ku Klux Klan is standing trial.

Defense Attorney Whitaker has revived a sedition law passed 70 years ago during reconstruction days which makes it a felony to incite an insurrection. On the basis of this statute, he intends to establish that the advocacy of communism is a felony.

He will then try to prove that the Modern Democrats were Communists and that the police therefore had a right to arrest them. With the arrests justified and with Poulnot painted as a red seeking to destroy the home, the church and white supremacy, Whitaker can rely on the normal prejudices of the jury to take care of the kidnaping indictment.

Jensen Testifies
Whitaker used this approach with Charles E. Jensen, State Secretary of the Socialist Party of Florida and first witness for the prosecution. Jensen, one of the six arrested in the raid, told a damaging story which could not be altered in the slightest detail by Whitaker's tricky cross-examination.

The defense attorney then began a series of questions about the mimeograph machine Jensen had used to run off copies of the program of the Modern Democrats. It developed that Jensen had loaned the machine to your correspondent, the present writer, who is covering the trial for The Nation, the Milwaukee Leader and a group of labor papers. From then on, Sidney Hertzberg became the defendant.

New CIO Affiliate

WASHINGTON, (FP)—After a meeting here, the Committee for Industrial Organization announced that the Federation of Flat Glass Workers of America, an AFL affiliate, has become a member of the committee.

Glenn W. McCabe, president of the union, presented the request of the union for alliance with the committee and announced that his union of 14,000 intends to branch out along industrial union lines into a field of over 100,000 workers.

In its long-cherished field the glass workers have approximately 90 per cent of the workers organized. McCabe said.

Hertzberg "On Trial"
Whitaker claimed to have mysterious evidence that this writer was in reality the correspondent for the Daily Worker, that he was a Communist; that he might be cranking out secret instructions on the mimeograph machine for an armed uprising. Jensen, he was sure, must be a Communist because he had loaned his mimeograph to such a person.

Despite the fact that Judge Robert T. Dewell sustained the state's constant objections, Whitaker again and again came back to the mimeograph machine and what your correspondent was doing with it.

"If Mr. Hertzberg is on trial here, let's arraign him, plead him not guilty and try him now," State Attorney J. Rex Farrow suggested.

Finally, Jensen was given a chance to deny categorically that this writer was a correspondent for the Daily Worker and Whitaker stopped his play-acting. His insinuations, however, probably had their effect on the jury.

Flash!



Dr. Samuel J. Rogers, one of the three victims of the Tampa flogging of Nov. 30, 1935, testified in the trial of seven policemen, accused of the crime. Rogers told the six-men jury of how defendant C. W. Carlisle, whom he had known for five years, surrendered him to the band of floggers after his release from police headquarters.

On the witness stand, Rogers was asked how many blows he received from the floggers.

"It's impossible for anybody to count under such circumstances," Rogers said. "I'd estimate forty or fifty. A heavy coarse belt or water hose was used by one and something like a chain by the other."

"Then they tarred my back from ribs to the bend of my knees, I was turned over on my back and tar and feathers put on from my chest to my knees. They twisted me back on my face again and rubbed feathers in that tar, dragged me to one side and told me to lie still."

He heard but could not see the flogging of Shoemaker and Poulnot and this evidence was admitted by the court over the objections of the defense.

SAVE . . . Friday night, May 15, for the Rebel Arts Annual Ball and Show at Webster Hall.

THE SOCIALIST CALL


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An Important Meeting

With the meeting of the official state committee of the New York Socialist Party, a long struggle has come to an end. A group of persons who had lost control in the national party organization had waged a desperate fight to keep control of the organization in their state in order to use it as a weapon against the national party.

Defeated by the democratic processes of the party, that group had gone outside with a plea to the enrolled Socialist voters to give them legal control. Every trick of bourgeois politics was invoked—court actions, red scares, charges of anti-Semitism—but to no avail. The Socialist voters rendered their verdict against those who had shown disloyalty to the Socialist Party.

Only one trick remained in the bag. Under the law, the outgoing state chairman had the power to call the meeting. He announced it for the most remote section of the state, so far as the majority of the committeemen were concerned, on three days notice. It was his hope that sufficient delegates would be absent to permit the minority to take control.

In uncomfortable buses, and even by hitch-hiking, the delegates traveled, some of them spending as much as forty-two hours on the road. Some even left sickbeds in order to protect the Party against the political jugglers.

The state committeemen met in Buffalo. By defeating Louis Waldman for state chairman and by electing Dr. Harry W. Laidler, they put an end to the warfare that had been raging in New York.

By electing Dr. Laidler, they accomplished more than the negative act of defeating party enemies. They brought honor to the party by selecting as its spokesman in the state one who is known for his scholarship and his brilliance in presenting the philosophy of the Socialist movement. Under his leadership, the Party can turn again to its basic task—the fight against capitalism, the building of Socialism.

Congratulations, New York Socialists!

Capitalist Enterprise

The State of New York has bought the Storm King Mountain from the estate of Rudolph Pagenstecher. Details as to the price paid were not released, but it was believed to be a substantial sum.

Commenting on the transfer, one of the local residents said, "Old Man Pagenstecher worked pretty hard building that mountain."

"Constitutional"

The New York Court of Appeals, passing on the unemployment insurance law of that state, has ruled by a vote of 5 to 2 that it is constitutional. Three men decide the destinies of the more than a million-and-a-half unemployed in New York.

It happens that they have temporarily decided in the interests of the jobless by sanctioning the inadequate unemployment insurance legislation that has been enacted. The decision, which was made possible by the bare margin of three votes, does not safeguard the future of such legislation in the federal courts or in the tribunals of other states.

This ruling of the Court of Appeals, though favorable, again raises the question of judicial power. Labor cannot tolerate a state of affairs where the question of legal merit is decided, not on the basis of whether the law is good, but whether it conforms to the hoary phrases of an ancient document.

The Constitution is being used today as the shield of entrenched wealth. The judges who have assumed the right to nullify social welfare legislation in its name are the rear guard of reaction who are brought forward when the other troops are routed by labor.

From day to day the fight against constitutional reaction and judicial dictatorship grows. Support for the Farmer and Workers Rights Amendment, which has been introduced both in the House of Representatives and in the Senate, is increasing.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS MUST CARRY ON IN THE FIGHT.

It's a Long, Long Trail



Signs of a Socialist Spring-Time

To the Editor:

It is difficult to realize that the Call has been in existence only a year, so profound has been its influence and so important the events it has helped shape as well as chronicle.

In the perspective of later years, I think it will be seen that the past twelve-month period has been the most decisive year in the history of the Socialist Party. During this period there has been the consolidation of the healthiest and most vital sections of the party behind a program and leadership, realistic, confident, and firmly rooted in the American labor movement. It has been a trying period, but the Call has been able to evoke a loyalty and integrity capable of mastering the most difficult obstacles.

Here in Wisconsin the green blades of grass are pushing through the dead, brown grass of yesteryear; possibly it is Springtime, too, for the Socialist Party, and the Call has been its harbinger.

May the Call outlive its editors, and may their lives be long and unswerving in their revolutionary goal.
PAUL PORTER
Kenosha, Wis.

Among The Best

To the Editor:

In my opinion the Call and the Challenge are the two best Socialist and labor papers that I have yet read. Keep up the good work.
FORREST L. GOOD
Reading, Pa.

Turning Their Backs

To the Editor:

It is regrettable indeed that after they are nursed, fed and weaned and then supposedly grown to manhood, our labor leaders find it convenient to free themselves from their allegiance

to a cause which they claim still to believe in; and yet turn their backs on those who made it possible for them to be put in the high position of power.

However, I hope that the young comrades will evaluate these failures and disappointments in their proper perspective and more than ever devote all their strength and ability to instill in the rank and file the understanding and conviction of the Socialist philosophy. Do not waste time on these leaders. Plead with the workers only.
SIMON BASS
Newark, N. J.

Impatient For Labor Party

To the Editor:

Let's back a national Farmer-Labor Party in 1936. I believe there is strong union support for it (already expressed by votes and resolutions), and there will be more union support if we pitch in and help. (May I say that I am secretary of the local Trades and Labor Council and district organizer of the AFL?)

I believe we can swing Montana organized labor for a 1936 ticket. The Farmers Union will follow labor if the leadership is decisive. The same situation

seems to exist so far as I can learn in thirty or thirty-five states at a conservative estimate. There may be others among the ones I have no information on. In Montana, the sentiment in the unions may not crystallize unless Socialists take the lead. The same thing is probably true of other states. Let's get busy for a national Farmer-Labor ticket.

RONALD VENNE
Glasgow, Mont.

The Answer—A 16-Page Call.

To the Editor:

I bought your paper today, expecting to find some news about the Philadelphia strike of Wanamaker's delivery men, which has been kept out of the local papers.

Don't tell me the Call is "kept" too!
POTENTIAL MEMBER
Camden, N. J.

Contented Subscriber

To the Editor:

Glad you did not discontinue my subscription. I just simply neglected to send in my renewal. Keep up the good work.
Reading, Pa. ALBERT RAPP

SPECIAL MAY DAY EDITION

With Feature Articles on the Labor And Socialist Movement

May Day is close . . . has your branch sent in its greetings to the Labor and Socialist Movement through the Call?

How many copies of the Call will you need for May Day? . . . We must have your bundle orders by April 27 at the latest.

The Call expects a parade of the branches in the May Day edition.

ACT NOW!

OUR LABOR MOVEMENT

By John Ball

"If . . . unorganized workers . . . wish to become organized and want a different form of organization than they could secure through affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, there is nothing under the sun to stop them from creating such an organization. They have a legal right to do so . . ."

In the old days, about two years ago, these words might have been spoken by a communist giving full expression to the unhappy theory of dual unionism. But today (how extremes do meet!) it is Brother Green speaking for The New Leader. A new found "dual unionist!"

And should there, alack! be something "under the sun to stop" unions from exercising their "legal right" to be shut out of the AFL, Brother Green puts things aright by lifting the charters of such organizations foolish enough to be wed to the AFL without benefit of "craftism."

Federal Labor Union 18,529 (General Electric Employees of Fort Wayne, Indiana) is today without a charter, for having participated in the Buffalo Convention of the United Electrical and Radio Workers of America, one of whose first acts was to apply for an international charter from the AFL. The radio locals will have to exercise their "legal right" to be locked out of the AFL.

"Sold As a Load of Cattle"

I don't exactly know what the craft unionists hold against Fort Wayne, but they have decided to carry on quite an extensive correspondence with the Federal Unions there. Secretary Morrison has informed Local 19,750 (Horton Manufacturing Company of Fort Wayne) that:

If any of your members are now working for the Horton manufacturing company and are employed as machine tool operators, bench hands and assemblers, they come under the jurisdiction of the International Association of Machinists, and if they refuse to be transferred that they be dropped from membership."

Fortunately Brother Morrison does not invoke "legal rights" since the men, "legally," have the "right to join a union of their own choosing." And since Brother Morrison cannot call to his aid even Green's lawyer argument, his edict is based neither on capitalist law nor labor ethics. Even if the crafts are so narrowly technical, in this case, as to tear apart a healthy union just to get their jurisdictional claims, aren't they a bit ashamed to wait for the weak, new federal unions to do the organizing and only then discover that men under their jurisdiction work in the plant?

The workers meanwhile do not like this business of being "sold on the market . . . as is a load of cattle; which in reality is nothing short of direct killing."

"Fighting 667"

For about six months now, the warehouse men employed in the St. Louis branch of the Kroger Stores' Warehouse, organized into Local 667 of the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association have been waging a militant fight, that has won the admiration and support of large bodies of organized labor in the Middle West.

The warehousemen, with the aid of large bodies of organized labor, are organizing a boycott of the Kroger stores! But while 667 organizes this basic weapon of retail service employees, the store clerks, in a separate local of the same international, are calmly passing scab goods over the counter of a picketed store. Kroger has been wise enough to tie this tangle, inherent in craft unionism, into a knot to choke the warehousemen. And the store is employing the hands of the International Secretary Treasurer C. C. Coulter, to pull the strings.

Fearing difficulties with existing agreements, Coulter has decided to end the Kroger strike at any cost. He ordered the strikers back to work with the threat that if they refused he would issue union cards to those who would return, and have them fill the places of the strikers. When the members of 667 refused this offer for "legal scabbery," their charter was revoked!

The plight of the Kroger strikers reveals in one bright spot the evils of craftism, bureaucratism and class collaboration. It would be easier to tell if these policies of the International leadership are reflective of the membership if the RCIPA held conventions more than once every half-century!

Building Service Workers

Local 32 of the Building Service Employee's Union, comprising the Superintendents of Manhattan, has, by a majority vote decided to withdraw from the International union. Overshadowing this unfortunate withdrawal, which will weaken the forces of progressivism inside the BSEIU, are the open charges of incompetence, dictatorship and abuse directed by the Local against the International officers. In an attempt to justify their severing relations from the International, Local 32 wrote a Declaration of Independence consisting of a paraphrase of America's severance of ties with Great Britain. Tyranny is the keynote! We feel that the labor movement, as a whole, must pay serious attention to these charges. They were openly made.

Thanks Red-Baiter



Mrs. James Roosevelt, the President's mother, paid homage to Admiral Stirling (left) and General Nolan at a testimonial dinner tendered them upon their retirement from active service. Mrs. Roosevelt presented Admiral Stirling with a ship model—perhaps in thanks for his vicious red-baiting activities.

All the World's a Stooge!

or

Alf. M. Landon Is Better Than None at All

By ALTON LEVY

I need a man I can support, cried William Randolph Hearst,

A man who won't make statements unless I've okayed them first;

I need a man like Coolidge,—a non-committal guy, A husband true, a father sweet with twinkles in his eye;

A frugal soul whose record shows his money wisely spent,

A simple stooge whom I can boom as our next president.

I've scanned the scene with careful eye to find this special type,

I've interviewed all applicants and think the time is ripe

To tell the world my quest is through—I've found the very man,

A patriot, a friend of mine, a real American!

He really is much nicer than the papers have reported,

And what is better still, he thinks all reds should be deported.

His record is a spotless one with never a thing to smudge it,

And mark these words, my candidate will balance up our budget.

He'll cut out reckless spending for he knows such things alarm me,

In fact his one expense will be our navy and our army.

There's just one thing about him that impels me to conjecture,

He loves his wife and lives with her . . . I must give him a lecture.

But rally 'round all voters, the lowly and the high,

And vote for Alf. M. Landon, a truly peachy guy,

A vote for Alf. M. Landon is a vote well cast, you know,

It will mean you don't want progress,—that you want the status-quo.

20 YEARS AGO in the New York Call

April 19, 1916—Ten thousand striking unskilled subway workers in New York City won their sixteen-day fight for higher wages and the closed shop.

April 20, 1916—National Guards arrived at Hastings on the Hudson after an eventful journey during which union trolley men refused to carry them further than Yonkers because they were on their way to break a strike of the National Conduit and Cable workers in Hastings. While the officers fumed, trolley men calmly cut off the power and sat down in their trolleys. The New York Central, private cars and buses had to be commandeered. Not a soldier arrived by trolley.

April 22, 1916—West Allis, Wisconsin, has its first Socialist Mayor as David Love is inaugurated.

April 24, 1916—Pittsburgh strike-bound with 36 strikes now in progress. 18,000 employees of Westinghouse and 24,000 of the Pittsburgh Coal Company go out. There are 120,000 workers out in the City . . . Settlement signed in Washington wins 10 per cent increase in pay for 230,000 U. S. Steel workers, making about \$2.43 for a ten and twelve hour day.

April 26, 1916—Arrest of Alice G. Masaryk, daughter of Thomas G. Masaryk, for treason in Vienna, stirs American women who remember her as a Chicago settlement worker and friend of Jane Addams and Julia Lathrop. Women's groups send protests to Austria.

ORIENTAL DRIBBLE

By McAlister Coleman

George E. Sokolsky in a "Requiem for the Socialist Party," on the editorial page of the New York Herald Tribune last week, says that in the coming election all the workers and "pinks" will follow John L. Lewis into the Roosevelt camp and that we poor Socialist "ghosts" will follow Norman Thomas into oblivion.

Well, Comrade Ghosts, while Mr. Sokolsky is fairly well known as a commentator on Oriental affairs and this week has another piece in which he pooh-poohs the idea that strikebreakers are being employed by big industries. I'm here to say that his requiem chant is pretty sour. To begin with he hasn't even his fundamentals right. He calls Louis Waldman, "Morris" Waldman, his analysis of the membership of the Socialist Party is ludicrous in the extreme, his prophecies of our immediate demise come at a time when a revived Socialism is everywhere on the march again.

One of Sokolsky's complaints is that Socialist leaders today are not as "colorful" as Eugene Victor Debs. There's an astute criticism for you. Presumably the Oriental expert would have us go back to the pre-war days of the Red Special, the pioneer agitational era when Jack London and Upton Sinclair and the rest were announcing the immediate coming of the second American Revolution.

Programs or Pageantry

But even to satisfy the keen Sokolsky eye for color, the clock isn't turned back in that fashion. If today we go in more for the hard day by day work of organization along political and economic lines, if our analysis of the present system is not mere denunciation but rather an attempt to grapple with its grim realities, it may be that we are substituting programs for pageantry and thereby sacrificing some of the theatrical aspects of the early Socialism. Which does not by any means call for volunteer requiems from the anti-labor Herald Tribune. In truth it's remarkable how much space is being devoted to the dying Socialists, every turn of their party affairs, every statement of their colorless leaders by both The Herald Tribune and The Times. Surely so much good printer's ink would not be poured upon a corpse.

Stick to your Oriental stuff, Mr. Sokolsky. You can get away with murder there. Very few folks hereabouts can check you up and you can color your copy to your heart's content when you write about the quaint customs of the Japanese.

Are You Horse-Minded?

Homeless unemployed were just getting to sleep on their benches in Central Park in New York the other morning when they were aroused by the sounds of bugles, and horses' hooves on the bridle paths. Eighty booted and spurred sassidy lads and lassies had been sitting up all night to inaugurate a "revival of the old-fashioned English breakfast ride." Such old-fashioned English breakfasters as Milton Solomon, Morris Goodman, Harold Shapiro and Benjamin Lowenstein came gallumping merrily along in what they described as an effort to "democratize the bridle-path and make everyone horse-minded."

In an exclusive interview given to the Socialist Call, Joe Higgins, 28, out-of-work stevedore, said:

"That bunch sure got me horse-minded. My buddy Oscar, here on the next bench, and me is going in for this early morning riding. Of course, we ain't got no horses, but that great Democrat Al Smith who is Principal Night Keeper of the Zoo might lend us a couple of his goats. That is, if Franklin D. Roosevelt hasn't got them all. Which, judging from Al's Liberty League speech I should say he has.

"Anyhow a brisk canter on the bridle-path ought to give us both a healthy appetite for breakfast, something we haven't had for several years. Naturally we'll have to spruce up a bit for I see they are giving prizes to the best-groomed riders. I'm sleeping on my extra pair of overalls now, so they will be good and pressed. And speaking of horses—"

But at this point we terminated the interview to prepare ourselves to be master of ceremonies at the party of the League for Industrial Democracy at a performance of "Triple-A Plowed Under," the Federal Theatre's hit, at the Biltmore Theatre, New York this Friday, April 24th.

A Master of Ceremonies

It takes plenty of preparation to be a M. of C., mainly in the line of voice culture. All you have to do to get attention is to holler louder than the combined hollers in the audience. For the psychology of radical crowds is to commence shrill conversations at the first appearance of the master and to keep them at the same level throughout the unfortunate wretch's attempts at light humor. Ironic indeed is the use of the word "master" in this connection, but at any rate the show is swell and we'll look for you there, even if we must wear out our tonsils getting your attention.

KINDERGARTEN CLASS



Mussolini is drilling these youngsters for the war which he and other imperialists are preparing. Italian children are being taught how to protect themselves against such poison gas attacks as Benito let loose on helpless Ethiopians.

Workers Beware!

1914 Allies Prepare New War In Secret

By GUS TYLER

The whole post war system of "peace" arrangements through capitalist diplomacy is being blown to smithereens as the shattering of Versailles and Locarno is being echoed in the crumbling of St. Germain, Lausanne, the five-power naval agreement. The Vesuvius of capitalist competition has blown off its paper cap of imperialist treaties.

Although Hitler's reoccupation of the Rhineland gets front page publicity, Austria's violation of St. Germain through a national draft, Turkey's abrogating Lausanne through arming the Dardanelles, Athens' insistence upon arming its outlying islands are events of equal significance with Germany's action. All these moves represent the necessary actions of the expansionist powers, who were punished after the world war.

Old Alliances Reform While the defeated nations move to rearm, the victor nations prepare to resist.

Belgium, England and France have met in secret, represented by their military staffs. They represent the backbone of the old Allies. Now they meet to work out collective war plans.

Six weeks ago we predicted that in the present situation France "will play not primarily to punish Germany, but to get a firm alliance with England. For seventeen years France has been yearning for a marriage with Great Britain. Now it sees a chance to rush through a shot gun marriage by threatening withdrawal from the League, military sanctions and war in Europe."

Workers Awake! The meeting of military staffs is just such a Franco-British alliance. It is a stronger and firmer alliance than any published treaties that may follow. The governments may announce that it was just to defend Belgium; they may later deny any political import to these military conversations; they may draw up pompous pacts of a broad nature, even seeming to contradict these military agreements.

The workers dare not be deceived by this nonsense. These military conversations are just a repetition of those secret alliances of the pre-1914 period. Potentially enemy countries don't trade military secrets. Such military conversations must be sure, in advance, that they will stand by one another. The efficient working out of war plans is only

possible on the basis that there is previous agreement among the three countries that they will cooperate. These conversations are just those secret agreements that post-war democracies are not supposed to tolerate. 1914 repeats itself in more ways than one!

Working Class—Beware Capitalist peace, like capitalist war, is motivated by the desire to extend the victor's sphere of exploitation. Every capitalist peace is a pax romana born of war and giving birth to new wars. It is just as fatal for the working class to become integrated into the "peace" machinery of capitalism embodied in capitalist treaties, as it is for the working class to become assimilated in the capitalist war plans.

It is for that reason that the working class dare not put any faith in the later French proposal for a new Treaty of Versailles. It is another attempt by France to hold on to the spoils of the last war under the guise of "stabilizing" peace. If France is really serious about "stabilizing" peace today then its paper plan ought to be turned into a giant fool's cap for the head of French diplomacy.

From the pax romana shall spring a war. It must. And when it does, it must not find the workers siding with one set of capitalists against workers siding with another set of capitalists. It must find the workers, free from the intrigues of capitalist diplomacy, standing united in all lands, against international capitalism and its war-making treaties.

85 to Fight Guild TERRE HAUTE, Ind. Organizer Bill Davy of the American Newspaper Guild came into Gene Debs' home town to organize the editorial workers of the Tribune-Star. The publisher immediately dished out a \$5 a week raise to the reporters and copy readers and sub-editors. He said he wouldn't forbid joining the Guild but he'd rather not see anyone do. Two men joined just the same.

"I BREAK STRIKES"

The Technique of Pearl L. Bergoff

By EDWARD LEVINSON

5. The Bergoff Army

BY 1909 the Bergoff army had become a fairly regularized host. The Red Demon has divided his warriors into several classifications, indicating the variety of services he is prepared to offer, and the specialists who are available for their execution. He has enumerated these specialists in a prospectus designed for the eyes of business executives. The current edition of this document describes five categories of experts:

Strike Prevention Department This department is composed of men possessing natural leadership qualifications. Men of intelligence, courage, and great persuasive powers to counteract the evil influence of strike agitators and the radical element.

Undercover Department Our undercover department is composed of carefully selected male and female mechanics and workpeople. They furnish accurate information of the movements and contemplated actions of their fellow employees. Forewarned is forearmed.

Protection Department This department is composed of big disciplined men with military or police experience, for the protection of life and property.

Investigation Department Our investigation department is international in scope and embraces all branches. The personnel is composed of male and female operatives of the highest calibre.

Within the profession less formal descriptions are used. The Openshop Department deals in finks, the bottom of the scale in strikebreaking. Above them are the guards, armed and unarmed, who make up the protection department. In keeping with their elevated positions, they are known as "nobles." Between the finks and the nobles are the "boots" who constitute the personnel of the Strike Prevention and Undercover departments.

Clasping about for a word to express adequately their loathing of the professional strikebreakers, the Industrial Workers of the World and, soon after, other trade unionists, selected "fink" as the proper description. The term was borrowed from the criminal world where fink, as a verb, means to turn informer, to betray, to squeal. A second interpretation defines a fink as "a criminal who is dissatisfied with his loot." The inspiration of the I. W. W. came from the verb, and gave to it a new meaning—one who betrays his fellow workers by scabbing for money.

Professional strikebreakers have accepted the designation of finks with little concern for its implications. They have kept the word alive, although the labor movement, largely bereft of the imagination which the "wobblies" brought it, has almost forgotten it. When "racket" began to mean something more than a political

British Leader



Herbert Morrison, prominent British Socialist, who arrived in the United States last week to lecture on Socialism. He is expected to be the next Labor prime minister of England.

venturers eager for the free-booting of the strikebreaker armies, or criminal types—from petty thieves to murderers—to whom the confusion of a strike offers easy opportunities for looting.

Government census figures do not give any inkling of the number of available nobles and finks. The largest number of professional strikebreakers ever gathered together was the 115,000 men organized by the railroads in 1916 when the Brotherhoods threatened to strike for an eight-hour day. That the army of available strikebreakers rises proportionately to the number of unemployed in the nation is a fallacious theory. Want may urge jobless men to accept work as strikebreakers, but the fink must endure a moral barrier before which most unemployed workers will balk.

The reservoir of nobles is also an unknown quantity. Only one thing may be stated with certainty: there are at least as many potential nobles as there are gangsters. From 1906 to 1922, the first period of Bergoff's strikebreaking, most of his nobles came from the reigning New York gangs. The main sources from which Bergoff filled his ranks of nobles were Monk Eastman's followers in the first years of his business; the gangs of Johnny Spanish and Chick Trigger from 1909 to 1912; and after that, the henchmen of Jack Sirocco, Jimmy Kelly, and a number of lesser lights.

Finks obtained under pressure of time include many of the "one-time finks." One-time finks are a bewildered lot, soon disillusioned. Some will accept their fate in silence; others will flare up and make trouble. The experienced finks are clanish. Among themselves they talk freely, and most frequently their topic of conversation deals with some piece of thievery. The prospects of loot are uppermost in their minds, though they know that the company which retains them makes every effort to remove, nail down or padlock, anything of value that may be movable.

Some Ambition! The highest ambition of every experienced fink is to become a stool pigeon, but more immediately he is concerned with what

Belgian Warpled Protest



Belgian war veterans, many of them while Belgium, along with other European powers, prepares for another war which will make more armless and helpless men.

he can get out of a strike in addition to his stipend of \$2.50 a day in wages.

Bergoff finks have stolen everything from plumbing fixtures to \$50,000 worth of furs. In the express strike of 1910 four of them made off with the furs; at McKees Rocks they stole one another's old clothes; during the New York transit strike of 1916 some of the nobles placed the food from the commissaries, and peddled it to the neighborhood grocers; in the Brooklyn Rapid Transit strike of 1920 the finks pilfered cheap army blankets.

On one occasion when they were sent to sea in some coastwise steamer they pocketed every tin dining utensil; during the elevator operators' strike of 1931 they stole the piping from the abandoned Babies' Hospital, where Bergoff had quartered them pending a call to actual duty.

Xmas Dinner The dishonesty of the fink never has such free play as in trolley strikes. A strike on the street-car lines is, in the language of the fink, "a Christmas dinner." Trolley strikes mean loot with the approval of the owners. A trolley car to a fink crew is a letter of marque to steal the fares, shortchange the customers, and operate the car on whichever street pays best.

When a strike becomes less effective, and the company makes efforts to collect its fares, the finks will desert in droves. During the strike which Bergoff broke for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company in 1920, the company conceived the novel idea of selling tickets for rides before one boarded the car, thus leaving the finks with nothing to collect but pieces of paper. Immediately the finks went on strike, and for an hour on a hot Sunday afternoon no cars were moved from the Coney Island depot. The finks won their strike.

It would be a mistake to assume that the loot belongs to the finks alone. The Bergoff captains and lieutenants are not sentimental men, nor are they in the business because of their devotion to law and order or to the principles of the open shop.

The finks are herded together, virtual prisoners in their barracks. Sometimes, if the discipline

of the barracks weighs heavily upon him, an insistent fink will be given the alternative of walking out into the hands of infuriated strikers. Finks may not venture out for cigarettes, drinks or amusements of any kind. To fill their needs, the captains step forward.

Loaded Dice For a pastime they provide gambling. Bring ten finks together and a pair of dice will automatically begin to roll. The dice are provided by one of the nobles acting as a "stooge" for the captain. They are usually loaded. Where they are not phony, an agent of the captain who is an adept at substituting a loaded die for a good one will take part in the game.

When the finks number five and six hundred in a car barn or factory loft, three or four games will flourish at once and continue through the night. A car barn with five hundred finks in it is worth from \$500 to \$1,000 a day, Bergoff has estimated. Frequently the agency will share in the proceeds.

Next to the crap game, the most lucrative of the concessions is that which goes to the "crumb boss." The crumb boss decides that the fink needs somebody to look after his cot, his blanket and his pillow, when pillows are provided. He will guarantee the hard-pressed fink a place to rest his head, upon payment of twenty-five or fifty cents a day. He will always manage to have ten or fifteen cots fewer than are needed so that the danger of sleeping on the floor is made a real one.

No Escape A fink may sometimes avoid the crap game, but he cannot escape the crumb boss. Nor can he escape the nobles who have been assigned the overlordship of the messroom and the sphere of influence centering about the kitchen. Each takes his fee. Another potentate stands up a cigarette and cigar set on the premises and, by virtue of his monopoly, charges twice the normal price of his commodity. The concession to sell liquor always goes to the noble whom the captain has designated to run the cigar counter for him.

When a strike drags on for a week or two, some of the finks, particularly the one-timers, will begin to feel the need for a new suit of underwear or a change of socks. On all these there is a stiff tariff. Then there is the coat and baggage checkroom concessions, and always "Shylocking" between pay-offs. A fink will pay from twenty to fifty per cent for a small, short-time advance on his pay.

Retailed Prostitute The ingenuity of the captains is inexhaustible, and every strike produces new "shakedowns." In all this the one-time finks and the immigrants are, of course, the easier prey for the captains and their lieutenants among the nobles. But on the whole, the experienced finks, too, bow before their fate.

During the Wilkes-Barre car strike of 1915 and 1916, one of the longest and most profitable of the many Bergoff campaigns, some of the overseers hired a prostitute by the day and then retailed her to the finks.

The Wilkes-Barre strike illustrated one of the difficulties that accompany the concession system. When a strike did not require too great a number of strikebreakers, Bergoff could draw his captains, lieutenants and nobles from among the forces of a single gang. With the necessity for hiring several hundred men or three gangs from New York

and still others from Chicago would be called in. Then the competition for the right to despoil the finks became keen. Fights and brawls were frequent, dividing the barracks into constantly warring groups. Guns and knives would be brought into play, and nobles would slash each other in a manner usually reserved for strikers.

Wilkes-Barre saw murder in the car barns in 1915, as did New York City a year later. Both encounters started with disputes over division of the "crap game" proceeds. Operation of the Wilkes-Barre crap game concession was given to Edward Hewitt, alias Eddie Dineen, Eddie, a strapping giant, brooked no interference with his appointed task.

Remove the Body One morning Dineen requested the Wilkes-Barre Hospital to remove the body of George Haskins from the barracks. Haskins, a fink from New York, had died of pneumonia, according to Dineen. The hospital, having no interest in the corpse of a fink, notified the coroner, whereupon it was found that Haskins' chest had been caved in. Severe internal abdominal injuries were discovered—signs completely unrelated to death by pneumonia.

Investigation revealed that Haskins had been badly beaten the night before his death when he had protested, with foolhardy bravery, against losing his money in a crooked crap game.

The coroner ordered an inquest, but by this time no fink or noble could be found who had witnessed the fight. Reluctantly, the Wilkes-Barre authorities had to release Dineen from custody. A year later the New York Transit Commission heard new tales of Dineen's brutality.

Whether from a sense of thoroughness or in a moment of charity that even the hardest of strikebreakers may occasionally permit himself, Dineen took up a collection among the Wilkes-Barre finks to pay for the burial of Haskins. Each of three hundred finks was assessed five dollars which should have provided an unusually fine funeral for a fink.

Next Week: The Bergoff Killers.

On Both Sides Of the Fence



No nest for pigeons is the Yorktown, the Navy's biggest plane carrier recently christened by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, shown here with a nice Easter gift on her face. The pigeon above, who seems sort of lizzy, doesn't know what to make of the word PEACE written on his wings. On April 22, the President's wife launched a two year anti-war campaign by releasing 1,000 pigeons to carry the message of peace to cities throughout the country.

Launching warships one day and peace pigeons the next is all in the day's work for the Roosevelt. Washington was declaring that the Yorktown may come steaming into port in 1934 with all the pigeons aboard shot dead.

Resolution On United Front

The following resolution on United Front was submitted for discussion at the recent Socialist Call conference in New York City. This resolution is printed to help focus attention on problems which will come up for discussion at the forthcoming Socialist Party convention in Cleveland. Party members are urged to contribute to the discussion, which will continue in these columns until the convention opens on May 23.

The Socialist Party favors united action of all labor organizations, political, economic and fraternal, as an essential means for improving their economic conditions and winning workers' rights. Such united action must be based upon a program of specific demands acceptable to all the participating organizations. The function of the united front is to solidify labor's fighting forces and thereby to further its struggle. As such, it must, in the period of struggle for power, be a primary tactic.

The question of the united front is not one that involves Socialists and communists exclusively. The united front is, first of all, an effort to involve great masses in a common action. It must, therefore, focus its attention upon the basic and broad institutions of labor struggle, embracing great masses, primarily, the trade unions. A united front of communists and Socialists, unsupported by any substantial section of organized labor, would tend to isolate these political groups from labor rather than unify them with labor.

Certain forces immediately operative create pressing issues of such direct import to large masses as to be the bases for successful united front action. Such issues arising from the economic crisis, a political reawakening of labor, the formation of the Committee for Industrial Organization and the growing war menace force to the fore a desire for united action in terms of meeting the problems of unemployment, of building a labor party, of advancing the principles of progressive unionism, of enlarging the student movement, of defending civil rights.

In such movements; it is the duty of the Socialist not merely to participate but to take a leading part and the role of initiator. Since the basic principle of the united front is its inclusiveness on the basis of the minimum program, the Socialist Party will favor the inclusion of the communists wherever they are willing to accept the policies and tactics of the united front body.

The Socialist Party can not accept the concept of permanent exclusion of any working class organization from a broad united front.

While the Socialist Party holds to the inclusive nature of the united front on principle and will therefore seek through democratic channels to broaden such a front, the Socialist Party will, in a disciplined manner, abide by the decision of the majority of the component bodies with whom it enters a united front so long as the programmatic basis of the united front remains acceptable.

At the present time, in the United States, there is no reason for the setting up of a general united front pact between the Socialist and Communist Parties along the lines of the French united front. But should future developments both inside and outside the movement necessitate such a move, we do not bind ourselves beforehand to reject it on principle.

Certain changes in the line of

the Communist International at the Seventh Congress make more possible, in certain fields, increasingly successful joint actions. This applies to trade union unity, arising from the Communist Party's abandonment of the theory of dual unionism; to the fight against fascism; to the fight for workers' rights, arising from rejection of the notion that there is no difference between bourgeois democracy and fascism. In general more fruitful results can be derived from the communist rejection of the "united front from below."

On other fields such a United Front has become even more difficult. The Communist Party's attitude to war, coalition governments, makes any joint action on these questions possible only when they are in harmony with the program of revolutionary Socialism.

Procedure In order to avoid chaos, and to promote uniformity of action in the Party, the following shall be the procedure in United Front activities:

(a) On local or state questions, the respective bodies shall decide for themselves whether to have a united front and what its nature shall be. Locals must obtain the consent of the State Committees.

(b) On national questions, including war and fascism, and national legislation, only the National Executive Committee shall have the right to decide.

(c) There shall be no joint election ticket with any other political organization on a state, local, or district scale without permission of the National Executive Committee.

(d) The National Executive Committee shall have the power to decide the attitude of the Socialist Party toward the American League Against War and Fascism, Negro Congress and similar organizations.

(e) All united front actions shall be subject to review by the National Executive Committee. In fields where special organizations are required, such as unemployed, student, labor defense, etc., the policy of the Socialist Party shall be for the setting up of a single, united, inclusive, non-partisan organization. The united front is only a means of moving large masses of workers in a specific situation and therefore it cannot replace a revolutionary Socialist Party. Nor can the Socialist Party liquidate its organization or activities into a united front. The Socialist Party must continue its independent existence and activity, broaden its influence inside the united front, recruit new members, and continue to work for its complete program both inside and outside the limits of the united front.

Be Sure to Get the Special May Day Issue of the Call

- NEXT WEEK Among Other Outstanding Features: WILL STEEL BE ORGANIZED? SHARECROPPERS FIGHT TERROR S. O. S.—SAVE OUR SCHOOLS, By Mark Starr A LIST OF THE 439 CORPORATIONS WHICH EMPLOY SPIES AND STRIKEBREAKERS A REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL UNION FIGHT IN THE AFL DURING THE PAST YEAR

World Socialism

WHAT NEXT IN SPAIN?

By HERBERT ZAM

REPUBLICANISM cannot solve the Spanish problem. This is made evident every day by tremendous unrest among the workers and peasants, the general strike against fascism in Madrid and other places, the seizure of land by the peasantry and the growing gap between liberal republicanism as represented by Azana and the organized workers led by the Socialist Party and the trade unions.

When Azana became premier, some people thought that the road had been opened to a long period of "peaceful" development in Spain on a bourgeois republican basis. In truth, however, the Azana government was only a stopgap, set up because of the even balance in the relation of forces between the proletarian revolutionary elements and the liberal bourgeoisie and petty bourgeoisie.

The present efforts of the Azana government to develop a permanent basis for power inevitably drives it to the right and leads to the sharpening of the struggle between Republicanism and Socialism. It is therefore not accidental that the press reports on Azana's last speech in the Cortes: "He was applauded by the right, but the Socialists were demonstratively silent."

This breach has become almost unbridgeable since Azana postponed the municipal elections, which were to have been held April 12. It was the reactionaries who had demanded this postponement.

It was clear that after the parliamentary victory, with the revolutionary energy of the masses unleashed, an even greater victory would be scored in the municipal elections. It was further clear that the Azana party, which had profited most by the "peoples' front" electoral bloc because the proletarian forces had underestimated their own power, would not emerge so strong from the municipal elections. Thus present developments point to a rapid break of the "peoples' front" and a rapprochement between Azana and the reactionaries around Gil Robles.

Azana Forced To the Right

This, of course, is not a surprising development. The Spanish revolution started out as a bourgeois revolution, and attained its first objective in the setting up of the bourgeois republic. But under present circumstances, when decaying and declining capitalism makes it impossible for the bourgeoisie to play a progressive role, even as against feudal remnants, while the sharp economic crisis, which causes the main anger of the workers to be directed not against the feudalists, but against the capitalists, any permanent or durable alliance between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie is out of the question, except with the proletariat as the servant of the bourgeoisie.

The latter is what Azana wants, and the failure of the proletariat to bow to Azana drives him into the arms of Gil Robles. This is also clear to the reactionaries, who have begun to woo Azana assiduously. A very keen capitalist reporter as early as Feb. 29 sent a dispatch to his Chicago paper as the first of a series. The rest were never printed, because undoubtedly they were too "hot." In this article, the reporter interviews a Catholic priest, a man of influence in reactionary circles, and quotes him as follows:

"Wait a few weeks and you will see, Azana will have to take sides with us against the Red Mob. His troubles are going to come from the left,

not the right. We have always opposed him because he is against the church, but this time he has got off to a good start and we see that we are going to have to count on him for protection, just as he is going to find that he is going to have to count on us for support."

This estimate has proven entirely correct in the few weeks since it was made. The Spanish revolution, as a bourgeois revolution, had the support of at least the liberal capitalists. Now that it threatens to follow the historic road of transformation into a proletarian revolution, the liberal capitalists become reactionary and turn against it.

No Partial Revolutions

But while historically the process of transformation of bourgeois into proletarian revolution has already begun, it still lacks one of the essential elements for even initial success—a revolutionary party that can place itself at the head of the masses and lead them to successful struggle. The Socialist Party is today really two parties. One, led by Prieto and Besteiro, is satisfied with the bourgeois republic, conceives of the proletariat as a "constructive opposition" in a long process of capitalist development, wants a permanent alliance with the liberal bourgeoisie and is opposed to any extra-parliamentary actions.

The other, led by Caballero, Bueno and other revolutionists, looks upon the present as only the initial stage of the revolution and desires to proceed to the struggle for the Socialist Republic. But while this tendency has an obvious majority of the Socialists in the country, it is not yet free to act independently. This situation will undoubtedly be clarified at the Congress of the Party, to be held in June,—in Asturias, very appropriately. Something of what the revolutionary Socialists have in mind was indicated by the reporter referred to above:

"Unless they are outwitted and outmaneuvered, the Marxists are not going to waste ammunition on any more partial revolutions. They are going to hold their fire until they are reasonably sure of achieving their aim in one big push—Bolshevism in Spain."

And that they have no illusions either about the role of the capitalists or about the means to be used was indicated by a question the reporter asked a leading Socialist:

"Do you hope to achieve this revolution of yours without violence —?"

And in the words of the reporter:

"The only answer was a contemptuous snort . . ."

No Illusions On Communists

Nor do the revolutionary Socialists have many illusions about the new line of the communists. They are in a united front with the communists, as well as with the syndicalists and other working class groups, because they realize the value of unity, even with smaller groups, in awakening the class consciousness and will to struggle of the masses. But they do not intend to be diverted from their main goal by

Spanish Socialists Prepare



Thousands of Socialists crowd a Madrid bull ring to hear reports from their leaders.

Fascist enemies of the Spanish workers found themselves repulsed as a result of a string of general strikes which compelled government action against the reactionaries.

Rightist forces are being jailed as a result of their plotting against the Spanish masses. Street fighting is taking place throughout the country.

Consumers' Cooperation

By BENJAMIN WOLF

How the Cooperative Movement Began

(In response to numerous requests for a Socialist exposition of the history and principles of consumers cooperation, this column will hereafter carry from time to time such discussion. It is suggested that if this material be clipped and saved the reader will be rewarded in time with a fairly extensive survey of the cooperative movement from a Socialist viewpoint. At the same time, I shall be glad also to answer any questions put to me concerning the movement.)

When the cooperative movement began it did not know where it was going. It did not know that it would develop into a consumers cooperative movement. Nor that the consumers cooperative movement could be a powerful weapon for revolutionary working class activity.

The cooperative movement was a by-product of the paradise 28 weavers of Rochdale, England, planned for themselves back in 1844. They set themselves six major objectives when they drew up their charter of association. All six failed of realization. One project, however, in refusing to travel the road planned for it, because it contained a fundamentally sound idea, developed into the consumers cooperative movement we know today.

1844 Bleak Year

1844 was a bleak year for the weavers. Records of that year reveal that one-fifth of the families of Rochdale slept without blankets. This is significant be-

cause woolen blankets were Rochdale's major industry. Workers more than 90 years ago found themselves unable to afford even one of the blankets they daily produced. Their hours were long, their work arduous and their pay at, or below, the subsistence level. Were this not miserable enough a prospect, there was always the growing number of unemployed, an unsuccessful strike just ended, the threat of being displaced by the new-fangled machines. Child labor was the rule of the day rather than the exception.

That was an era of emigration. Stories filtered back of riches and fortunes wrung from the virgin soil of the colonies, of diamonds in South Africa and gold in Canada. To poverty stricken Rochdale, emigration was a financial impossibility. It took the 28 weavers a year of starvation to save a pound each for the capital to start a "home" colony. Some of them, Chartists and Christian Socialists, remembered the dream of Robert Owen and Dr. William King.

"Let the workers own the factories!"

Bought a Store

If only they could own the factories, the weavers thought, they could build an Eden right in the center of barren and dreary England. But \$140 wouldn't buy a factory. They bought a store instead. With this beginning and their united efforts they could bring about their heritage of justice, and equity. Organizing for this purpose, they called themselves by the imposing title of "The Equitable Society of Rochdale Pioneers."

It cannot be said, as do some romancers in the movement, that they planned with soundness and great foresight, or that having surveyed the field they knew the right road to follow, or the goal to seek. To them, cooperation was a desire born of necessity. It is not for what they desired that we honor them, but for how they went about attaining it. It is their technique rather than their ideal upon which the consumers cooperative movement was built. It fell to them to prove that the united effort of workers through democratic, equitable and just methods could successfully bear fruit. Their historic mission was to provide the formula for such successful activity.

Whether or not, Caballero will become the Lenin of Spain is unimportant. What is important is that there is a powerful movement in Spain which is determined that Spain shall become the second workers' republic in the world.

Party Activity

California

LOS ANGELES.—The state office announced the election of the following persons as delegates to the party's national convention: Milen Dempster, Glen Trimble, Clarence Rust, Gardner Wells, Mike Shannon, Joseph Plecarpo and Seldon Osborn. The alternates are (in order of election) Ward Rodgers, Crary Trimble, E. D. Patterson, Willie Goldberg, E. E. Porter, George R. Kirkpatrick and Ralph Zanchi.

Florida

TAMPA.—Several interesting meetings have been held here, with Sidney Hertzberg of New York, Frank McAlister and the Rev. Metcalf as speakers. The flogging trials are holding public attention.

Idaho

BOISE.—Norman Thomas will deliver four speeches in southern Idaho, beginning in Boise and Twin Falls, on Sunday, April 26. On the afternoon of April 27, he will speak in Idaho Falls, and in the evening in Pocatello. The University of Idaho refused to have Thomas speak in the Social Problems lecture course.

Illinois

CHICAGO.—Retiring state chairman Arthur G. McDowell reports that Illinois is better prepared for the 1936 presidential campaign than it was for the last one. In 1932, Illinois had 479 members paying dues, less than 32 locals, only two of which were English branches outside of Chicago, with no organizers in the field, with total organizational contacts limited to five counties. In 1936 Illinois will enter the campaign with 1100 members, 72 branches, 38 downstate, five of which are language branches, with organizational contacts in 49 counties, and two organizers in the field.

Maine

AUBURN.—Frank H. Maxfield, veteran Socialist, was nominated for governor by the state convention. Mrs. Helen Knudsen was nominated for United States Senator. The convention was the best attended in recent years.

West Virginia

CHARLESTON.—The state convention of the West Virginia Socialist Party will be held in Fairmont, April 25-6, according to the state office. A mass meeting is planned for Saturday evening, April 25. John Monarch and other prominent out-of-state Socialists will be among the speakers.

New York Socialists Meet, Petition NEC for Charter

BUFFALO.—The New York State convention of the Socialist Party, suddenly moved here from New York City because of the state committee meeting, petitioned the national executive committee to restore the charter of the New York organization. It took steps to rebuild the party on a unified basis.

Organization work was continued, Bruno Rantane being kept in the field. State secretary Frank Trager was instructed to tour the state between now and the June convention. The \$5,000 fund drive and the Party Stamp Sale were formally launched by the convention. Ruth Chapman of Westchester is in charge as drive director. Branches and locals were instructed to co-operate with the Young People's Socialist League. Organization proposals for upstate locals were greeted with enthusiasm by the delegates.

The state committee appointed by the national executive committee was re-elected, to function until the June convention, on motion by Albert Tully, of Oneida. A special committee on constitution was selected, its report to be circulated among party branches

and locals for discussion prior to the convention in June.

By unanimous vote, the delegates approved the action of the local state committee in urging the nomination of Norman Thomas for the presidency and pledged itself to build the party as a unified, disciplined section of the national organization.

The Call was made the official organ of the New York State organization by a unanimous vote.

The national executive committee was urged to grant full and uninterrupted membership rights to members who had neglected to register with the special supervisory committee under the NEC decision, on application to and with the permission of the local in which such persons had held cards.

Hochman, Thomas, Altman Will Speak at May 1 Dinner

NEW YORK.—The May Day Dinner of the New York Socialist Party, which will celebrate the international labor holiday and the recent Socialist primary victory, will hear Norman Thomas, Julius Hochman and Jack Altman as the principal speakers. Samuel A. DeWitt will be the toastmaster.

The banquet will be followed by dancing and entertainment and will include a novel feature in that a program of party activity will be presented as the main course. Quotas will be assigned to all branches.

All party members are expected to be present. Those unable to attend the dinner should be in the hall at 9:30 p. m. to hear the program. Jack Altman, the executive secretary, has notified the branches that at that time, the party membership meeting will be opened—for discussion of party activities as well as entertainment.

Rebel Arts will perform with songs and dramatic presentations.

The Manhattan Odd Fellows Hall, 105 East 106th Street will be the scene of the Dinner and Dance. One dollar per plate will be the price, but the doors will be thrown open at 9:30 p. m. for the evening's program, with party membership cards serving as admission tickets.

Pea Pickers Win

STOCKTON, Calif.—Socialists were active in the two-day victorious strike of pea-pickers in Tracy, near here. The strike was a spontaneous walkout of unorganized workers who demanded a rate of 30 cents a hamper instead of 20 cents, and recognition of their union. Socialists collected food and helped organize the strike machinery.

Co-operation

NEW YORK. The Y.P.S.L. Co-Op House, established two years ago as a home for a number of comrades who are devoting their entire time to work in various phases of the Socialist and Labor movements is badly in need of furniture. The comrades living at the Co-Op are paying just enough rent to meet the operating expenses of the house and consequently there is no money for necessary furniture and furnishings.

If any Call reader has any furniture or furnishings they intend to dispose of... chairs, bookcases, rugs, carpets, desks, tables, curtains, dishes, linens, books etc., they can do a good service to a number of active comrades by donating such items to the Co-Op.

A card to either Molly Yard at the American Student Union, 112 East 19th or Michael C. A. Arcone, at the Call office will bring someone for anything you may have.



COMING EVENTS

Thursday, April 23

Local Branch on "United Front" at 707 Astor Pl. Bronx, auspices Upper 6 A. D. Branch, at 8:30 p. m. Frank Trager on "United Front" at 262 Cypress Avenue, Bronx, auspices 1 A. D. Branch, at 8:30 p. m.

Friday, April 24

Sam DeWitt, Phil Heller, Hal Siegel, Aaron Levenstein, Ben Gutlow in anti-war rally at Savor Mansion, 6322-20th Avenue, Bklyn, auspices Bensonhurst Socialist Party and YPSL, at 8:30 p. m. Frank Trager on "United Front" at 108 Marey Avenue, Bklyn, auspices 4-14 A. D. at 8:30 p. m.

Saturday, April 25

Social and Dance of Circle 3 Sr. Kings, YPSL, at 2037 71st Street, Brooklyn. Entertainment and refreshments. Admission free.

Party of Circle 10 Sr. Kings, YPSL, at 108 Marey Avenue, Brooklyn. Refreshments.

Social and Dance of 2 A. D. Branch, at 1401 Jerome Avenue, Rebel Arts entertainment. Admission 25 cents.

Snapshots Evening, exhibit of funny and serious snapshots, of 21st A. D. Branch, at 966 Rogers Avenue, Brooklyn. Dancing and refreshments. Admission 25 cents.

Little Bohemian Social at 187 Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn, auspices Circle 6 Srs., proceeds for YPSL national fund drive. Admission 25 cents.

Sunday, April 26

Herbert Zam on "Imperialism, Socialism and War" at 4209 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, auspices Boro Park Branch, at 8:30 p. m.

Monday, April 27

Vincenzo Vaciera on "Fascism in Italy" at 167 Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn, auspices 6 A. D. Branch, at 8:30 p. m.

Anti-fascist meeting with prominent speakers in English and Italian at 33-04 30th Avenue, Astoria, L. I., auspices Astoria Branch, at 8:30 p. m.

Theodore Shapiro on "Socialist Attitude Towards the Labor Party" at 333 Sheffield Avenue, Brooklyn, auspices 2 A. D. at 8:30 p. m.

Phil Heller on "Socialists and War" at 1401 Jerome Avenue, Bronx, auspices Lower 8 A. D., at 8:30 p. m.

Frank Trager on "Socialist Action and Discipline" at 1140 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, auspices 18 A. D. Branch 1, at 8:30 p. m.

Party and entertainment of Morning-side Heights Branch, at 600 West 125th Street, Room 20, at 8:15 p. m.

Wednesday, April 29

Sam Baron on "Issues at the AFL Convention" at 1609 Kings Highway, Brooklyn, auspices Midwood Branch, at 8:30 p. m.

Gus Tyler and Herbert Zam at anti-war rally at 187 Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn, auspices Circle 6 Srs., YPSL, at 8:30 p. m.

Hudson County CLU Backs Margon Strike

BAYONNE, N. J.—The strike of machinists and office workers against the Margon Corporation in New York was endorsed by the Central Labor Union of Hudson County this week after Sam Baron, vice president of the Bookkeepers, Stenographers and Accountants Union, and James Lustig, representing District 15 of the International Association of Machinists, told of efforts of the strike-bound plant to move its factory here.

The Regional Labor Board, on the basis of the Wagner labor relations act, is proceeding against the company.

On April 22 a mass meeting held here, was addressed by leaders of unions in Hudson County.

Morris Kaufman, 43, organizer for Philadelphia Local 52 of the Suitcase, Bag and Portfolio Makers Union, died Tuesday morning.

Brother Kaufman was a prominent trade unionist, who had led many brilliant and dramatic strikes. He was very close to the Socialist movement, and his untimely death is mourned by all fighters for a new and better world.

Get Your May 1st Union Made Signs



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"Challenge" Becomes Fortnightly Organ

DETROIT. The national executive committee of the Young People's Socialist League, meeting here last week, considered many of the vital problems affecting the youth of America as well as organizational problems of the YPSL.

A decision to make the Challenge, official League organ, a fortnightly was unanimously adopted. The Challenge has just started its fourth year. Last year it became a twelve-page paper after having been a four-pager. The first issue of the new Challenge will appear in May.

Special attention was paid to the fight for the American Youth Act, and League machinery was set in motion to intensify agitation in its behalf.

Plans were made for young Socialist activity in the coming individual activity in the coming presidential campaign. Reports submitted to the NEC from all over the country indicated that strong sentiment existed among young people for Socialist political action on the basis of which organization can be accomplished. The young Socialists will organize student groups on the campuses besides organizations of young workers to support the Socialist ticket.

In connection with the meeting, Ben Fischer, national secretary,

delivered a radio address on "Youth and the Labor Movement," over Station WJBK under the auspices of the Detroit and Wayne County Federation of Labor. The central theme of the speech was the necessity of an alliance of youth and labor as opposed to an alliance between youth and government such as the National Youth Administration is attempting to promote. He attacked the NYA as dangerous to the labor movement.

Red Falcons Will March

NEW YORK. The Red Falcons will march in the children's section of the May Day parade. Children of Socialist Party members are asked to march with the Falcons. Those who expect to march may prepare a uniform similar to that of the Falcons by wearing blue shirts and red ties. As this section will start after school hours, the children will not have to absent themselves from school.

The Falcons will run a May Day party on Sunday afternoon, May 3, at Rebel Arts, 44 East 21st Street. The admission fee is five cents. There will be movies, games, refreshments, and singing. All children are invited.

Erber Hits FDR For Youth Talk

CHICAGO. In a statement issued immediately after President Roosevelt addressed the young Democrats at Baltimore, Ernest Erber, national chairman of the Young People's Socialist League, said: "Its significance did not lay in what he said or failed to say about the youth problem. Its significance lay in the fact that the highest political official of the nation recognized the existence of the youth problem and gave his views about it."

"Until recently the existence of a special youth problem was spoken of only in the ranks of the left wing groups, chiefly by the Young People's Socialist League. The 'Challenge of Youth,' young Socialist organ, clarified our view of the problem in an editorial article last December when it said:

"The day has arrived when one generation too many appears on the scene, a generation which cannot sell itself into wage slavery, a generation which cannot do what the lowest insect, plant or microscopic creature can do, it cannot feed itself."

Erber then pointed out how inadequate were the present provisions for youth under the National Youth Administration and how important it is to pass the American Youth Act now before Congress. No mention of this bill was made by the President.

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MODERN MONTHLY PRESENTS FEATURES

With a bright three-color cover, a larger format, more legible type, a lower price (fifteen cents) and a greater emphasis on literary subject-matter, the April issue introduces you to a new Modern Monthly.

American letters is here represented by two of its greatest figures—Max Eastman and William Ellery Leonard. In burnished prose and with his usual mastery, Eastman lays bare the anatomy of irony. He succeeds in proving the apparent paradox that Ring Lardner achieves his effects by exaggerating his understatements while P. G. Wodehouse gets his by understating his exaggerations!

Leonard, who is a member of the Socialist Party, contributes four poems whose rare literary grace atones for anything they may lack in proletarian content. An exciting and well-written story by Benjamin Appel, a review of "Bitter Stream" by Nina Melville, and V. F. Calverton's review of Wagenknecht's "Mark Twain" complete the literary side of the publication.

On the political side, the issue is no less noteworthy. An editorial on the Spanish crisis shows that Spain may well be the next country to start building a Socialist society if the dominant revolutionary elements in the Socialist Party drive straight ahead. Another editorial hails the success of American revolutionary socialism in the recent New York primaries.

Sidney Hook demolishes Ludwig Lore's arguments for sanctions in a vigorous debate. Thomas Young, Socialist vice-president of the Building Service Employees Union, and Jack Schuler discuss the recent elevator strike in New York.

In the twilight zone between politics and letters, Ernest Sutherland Bates and Oliver Carlson brand Hearst as "Public Menace Number 1." They support their charge with much interesting material.

The magazine has a notable function to serve in reaching thousands who shy away from party organs. With its new policy and reduced price, it can reach them. Socialists should feel a sense of responsibility toward the Modern Monthly because of the splendid work that it can do and should lend their efforts toward giving it a wider circulation.

United Fruit Controls The Banana Empire

Consider the humble banana. It seems hardly important enough to give rise to a gigantic imperialist trust which virtually owns Central America.

Yet the United Fruit Company, through its exploitation of the "green gold"—banana—seats and unseats the governments of Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Panama, Jamaica, and Honduras, operates the "Great White Fleet" of more than a hundred vessels which monopolize all traffic to and from Central America, owns 1,768 miles of railroad, hundreds of miles of tramway, forty-two radio stations, telephone and telegraph service.

The story of this imperialist colossus is told in "The Banana Empire," by Charles David Kepner, Jr., and Jay Soothill (Vanguard, \$2.00). It is the latest of a series of "Studies in American Imperialism," edited by Harry Elmer Barnes. Dr. Barnes contributes an introduction to this volume.

Before the United Fruit Company could completely dominate Central America and the banana trade, it had to wage bitter struggles against competitors. It jockeyed governments and revolutions, and had the aid of American diplomacy when necessary. Today it stands supreme, with only one power threatening it.

And that power is organized labor, as the authors point out. Labor, needless to say, is sweated

and exploited by the company. But labor has fought back and is fighting back; and it is the author's contention that it is organized labor which is likely to offer the company the most effective resistance —B.F.

Morgan Still Rules, Rockefeller Second

In "Rulers of America" (International, \$2.50), Anna Rochester has written a fact book of American finance capital. A tremendous amount of research has gone into it, making it a necessity for any good library.

The power of Morgan, Miss Rochester finds, is greater than that of any other capitalist in the country. The Rockefeller family and the Mellon family, and possibly the Ford family, are richer than the Morgan family; but their actual power, their control of America, is not as great. The Rockefeller interests come second in power and the Mellon interests third.

Detailed studies are made of the rise of finance capital, how it rules industry and controls government. Separate chapters are devoted to a number of important industries, such as oil, copper, steel, railroads, chemicals, and so forth.

Valuable as "Rulers of America" is as a fact book, its value would be considerably greater from the casual reader's point of view if it were not so heavily and sometimes clumsily written.

—B. F.

FDR's Aide Fans Klan Sentiment In Florida Talk

WASHINGTON.—Charging into an atmosphere tense with hate inspired by the Ku Klux Klan, the American Legion, and other embryo fascist groups, Harry H. Woodring, assistant secretary of War, piled fuel on the flames of intolerance and bigotry.

Speaking at the convention of the Florida department of the American Legion at Sarasota, Fla., a few miles from Bartow, Fla., where 11 Tampa policemen and Klansmen are on trial for the kidnapping of labor organizers, Woodring hurled the race issue in the face of the Legionnaires.

"Mr. Woodring's speech was a militaristic, jingoistic assault on church, labor, pacifist and student groups of the nation," declares the National Affairs Committee of the Socialist Party. "Woodring described the 8,000 clergymen who declared their unqualified opposition to war as 'traitors' and a 'disgrace to their manhood.'"

"What is President Roosevelt going to do about Woodring?" the Committee asks. "What is he going to do about the scurrilous, though carefully prepared assault by his Assistant Secretary of War on civil liberties on church, student and labor groups, whose support he so ardently woos?"

Tune In

SPOKANE, Wash.—Norman Thomas will speak over Station KFPY, Spokane, at 2:15 p. m., Saturday, April 25. This station can be heard in most of Idaho, the eastern half of Washington, and Oregon, and the western part of Montana.

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER

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SOCIALIST CALL

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Pocketbook Workers' Convention Opens

NEW YORK.—The convention of the International Pocketbook Workers Union opened here this week. The convention will adopt an International constitution, elect a general executive board and officers, and adopt resolutions on all important problems facing the pocketbook workers throughout the country.

Speak Up

NEW YORK.—With the open air street meeting season starting soon, the Call Institute began its public speaking class on Wednesday, April 15, with Theodore Shapiro and Joseph Glass as instructors.

Party members are urged to register and get themselves in trim for the presidential campaign.

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THE FIGHT for May, 1936. Thirty-two 10 3/4 x 13 1/2-inch pages. Five colors. Illustrations, cartoons, photographs. Departments, including Books, Movies, Radio, Wall Street. Here's a glimpse into the contents:

PASSED WITH HONOR Sylvia Townsend Warner
A psychological story of Wilfred, an English boy who joined the Fascist ranks, and then . . .

FRICK'S MILLIONS Keith Sward
A steel baron who willed to a museum his forty million dollar art collection, and to the people of Pennsylvania a shrine of company towns, union wrecking, spy systems, low wages and machine guns.

BURNING FUSES Pierre van Paassen
An American foreign correspondent who covers the Ethiopian front and is now in Europe writes about the war . . . Mussolini . . . Rhineland . . . Soviet Union

AS LABOR GOES Heywood Brown
The popular columnist and president of the American Newspaper Guild talks over the radio on the dangers of Fascism to the Trade Union movement and American liberties.

THE NAZI INFERIORITY COMPLEX Dr. George A. Coe
Why this show of superiority on the part of Hitler towards all so-called non-Aryans . . . the author examines the Fascist mind and also explains why the people of the United States "have the good fortune not to be able to call themselves a race."

HAYMARKET Leslie Rende
The 30's saw the rise of American industry and with it the American trade union movement. The work day was twelve and thirteen hours long. Labor began to move. Chicago was the center of the eight-hour day movement. Then . . . Haymarket.

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VAUDEVILLE REVIVED IN "SHO-WINDOW"

A BROADWAY SHO-WINDOW (Revival—Vaudeville), presented by Gus Edwards at the Broadway Theatre, 33rd Street and Broadway.

These past years the return of vaudeville has been a topic of much speculation. The discussion, which began with the advent of the "talkies," has centered mainly around the value of two-dimensional entertainment versus that of the flesh. Your reporter took his stand with those of the "fleshy" persuasion. The possibility of extemporaneous effect, which the films lacked, was one of the things which caused us to take this stand. And certainly, vaudeville, with its far-flung network and diversified programs, gathered up and developed some of the country's greatest talent. If for no other reason than this, Mr. Edwards deserves commendation. For, in his present efforts to revive the "two-a-day" show he has assembled a group of youngsters from whom talent fairly oozes.

Three only unknown, heretofore, these youthful performers brought the house down with their startling work. There is no doubt that most of them will go a long way. Of course Ed Lowry, Armida, Mark Plant, and some of the other seasoned entertainers contribute no little to the value of the show. And it is value, with the seats running at two-bits to 99c. But it was the youngsters with their freshness and pep who stole the show. For pure entertainment the SHO-WINDOW ranks high.

in hollywood

By JOHN R. CHAPLIN

HOLLYWOOD, (FP) — No recommendation for Warner Bros. is the fact that William Randolph Hearst is so delighted with their service that he has renewed for several years to come the agreement between them and his Cosmopolitan Productions. . . . Paramount's "The Sign of the Cross" is a Nazi-ish Jan Kiepura has turned into a flop unparalleled since the same studio's experience with Nazi Dorothea Wieck. Give Us This Night, with the Hitler-admiring Polish tenor, is being withdrawn from most theaters it is playing, for lack of attendance. At Los Angeles' Paramount, it hit a new low mark. . . . Rene Clair's next for Korda in London will be titled Bicycle Built for Two. . . .

As previously stated, Gary Cooper will probably sign with Samuel Goldwyn late this month, instead of renewing his Paramount deal. If so, his first film will be an all-talking, all-color version of The Winning of Barbara Worth, in which he got his first break on the screen. . . . Projectionists are duly alarmed at word received from Holland that a Dutch inventor has perfected an automatic projection machine. If practical, this invention will throw thousands out of work the world over. . . . Hollywood rumor is that Joseph P. Kennedy, movie executive once connected with First National and now heading recapitalization of RCA, will be next secretary of the treasury, if F. D. R. is re-elected in the fall. . . .

DIETRICH'S "DESIRE" DELIGHTS

DESIRE, starring Marlene Dietrich and Gary Cooper, directed by Frank Borzage and produced by Ernst Lubitsch. At the Paramount.

"Desire" is one of those pictures that make the screen, if not a worthwhile feast, at least a delightful dessert to sate a sensitive palate. It is an enjoyable comedy of a love-affair between a beautiful jewel-thief, Marlene Dietrich, and an American automotive engineer travelling in Spain on a vacation.

Coincidence, in that delightful Continental fashion a la Molnar, is the hub around which this comedy revolves. Because Miss Dietrich has just completed a cleverly-executed 2,000,000 franc robbery of a pearl necklace, she is afraid of police complications. At one point, when the bloodhounds of the law seem dangerously near, she slips the evidence, in the form of the necklace, into the side pocket of Mr. Cooper's coat. Miss Dietrich, however, does not find it as simple to get the necklace back as it was to get rid of it. The chase is then on.

Miss Dietrich's colleagues in the business of crime do not act very grateful when they notice the growing affection between their beautiful ward and this bourgeois from the States, especially since the former, determined not to offend the Hon. Will Hays, determines to leave the Elysian fields of sin. They threaten her, but she refuses to play ball. Then Mr. Cooper shows these European crooks the traditional American courage and, vanquishing them single-handedly, promotes a state pardon for his love by returning the necklace. A happy ending is achieved by virtue of a marriage ceremony.

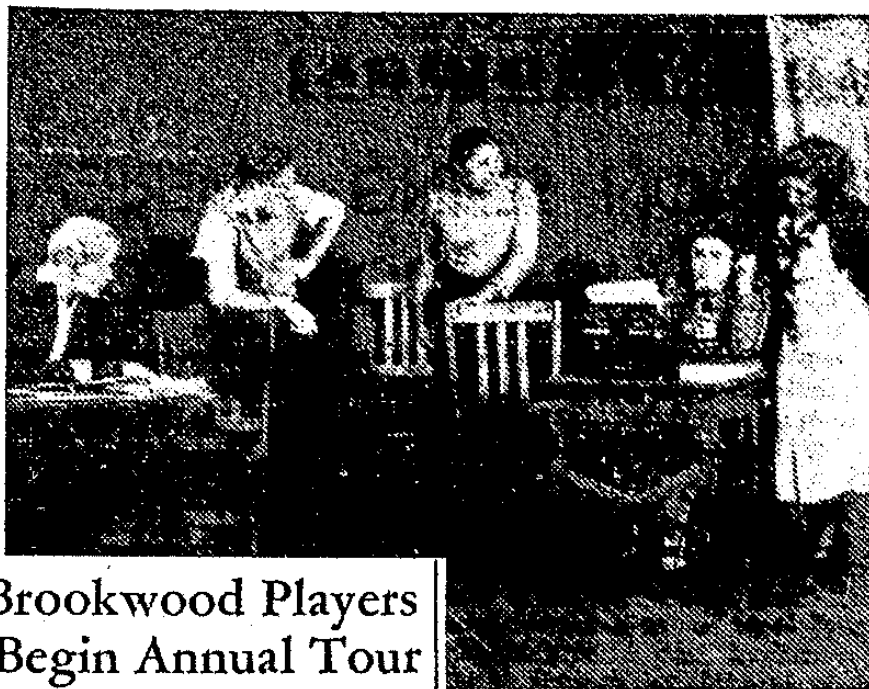
The dialogue is sprightly and above average. Both Miss Dietrich and Mr. Cooper achieve splendid characterizations in their roles while their support is quite substantial. The picture is a pleasant excuse to while away some otherwise useless hours.—S. R.

No Relief

The rugged individualists of Shanghai don't believe in relief, either.

Last year, 29,145 corpses of homeless people who died of hunger, tuberculosis and the like, were picked up on the streets.

Labor Players in Action



Brookwood Players Begin Annual Tour

KATONAH, N. Y.—Having finished their resident school work, the 35 students at Brookwood, America's best known resident labor school, have left school for perhaps the most interesting part of the year,—presentation of their labor chautauqua to workers' groups in the East, South and Midwest.

Divided into three troupes, the labor college students have started the fifth annual tour of the Brookwood Labor Players, and will present their program of labor plays, skits and songs to 150 trade union and other workers' audiences of more than 40,000.

This will be the longest and best prepared tour that the Players have made. Each year the response to their program is growing, as the idea of mixing education with entertainment has spread in the labor movement.

The program to be presented will include plays dealing with such current labor problems as war, unemployment, the company union, and industrial unionism. Traveling by bus and auto, each group carries its own scenery and other stage props, so that the program can be presented in union halls as well as on elaborate stages.

The plays are written by the students themselves, often out of their own experiences in the labor movement, and produced as part of the regular school work.

L. I. D. Benefit

NEW YORK.—"Triple A Plowed Under," the WPA hit put on under the direction of the "Living Newspaper" is a play worth seeing—and you should see it Friday night, April 24, at the Biltmore, when it will be played for the benefit of the New York chapter of the League for Industrial Democracy.

At the theatre that night a drawing will be made to pick the winner of two tickets for all next season's Theatre Guild Plays.

Get your chances now, and buy your tickets for the show. Both may be obtained from the L.I.D., 112 E. 19th Street. Ticket prices range from 25c to \$1.25.

Penzance Pirates Delight Audience

NEW YORK.—A modest plaque on a building located at 45 East 20th Street bears one of the precious memorials in America to the genius of Sir Arthur Sullivan. It reads simply: "On this site Sir Arthur Sullivan composed 'The Pirates of Penzance' during 1879."

And while not altogether true, Sullivan did hastily complete the score of this operetta on the very spot. Both he and Gilbert had come to America at the time for a short season of "H.M.S. Pinafore" and devoted considerable of their spare hours to putting the finishing touches on "The Pirates of Penzance."

How much of the Pirates was actually written in the United States remains clouded in mystery. There is no doubt but that the collaborators brought with them an incomplete operetta when they landed in New York harbor. It is even claimed that the second act was written before work on the first was begun and that the opening act was written here.

Ever an American favorite, S. M. Chartock is presenting "Pirates of Penzance" at the Majestic Theatre for a week's engagement commencing Monday evening, April 20.

A tense scene in a union headquarters during one of the plays to be presented during the present tour of the Brookwood Labor Players, students at America's oldest non-factional resident labor school.

Big businessmen, bankers, civic leaders and executives of charity organizations in New York City decided at a meeting in the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co. that poverty has not been liquidated.

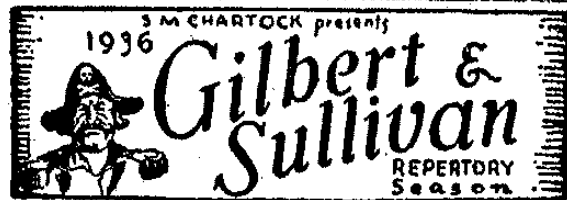
We wonder how they found out.

"A real play and a good show. New high for Theatre Union. Gives you an idea of what it's like to be an Italian peasant ground under the GREATEST HEEL OF THEM ALL."

—Benchley, The New Yorker.

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Norman Thomas:

THOUGHTS ON SEEING AMERICA; OPPORTUNISM CANNOT SUCCEED

THIS is an encouraging trip. We are certainly going into this campaign with better organization and more experienced workers than in 1932. California is coming back after the Epic storm, and the Arizona party after its trouble. I had an audience of 2,000 people in Phoenix, last night.

There will be a lot of rank and filers who won't follow the leaders in their support of Roosevelt. The Republicans are down and out with the masses, and the Communists, I think, are losing, not gaining, strength by their farmer-labor party tactics. And everywhere is unemployment, insufficient relief, not too well administered, insecurity and fear.

Opportunism—Right and Left

Here in California, as always, things are boiling. There's a good drive on against the anti-syndicalist laws under which the prison board has fixed cruel sentences on the Sacramento defendants. The Epic plan is now being run by Sinclair like a one man party and is disintegrating.

Those stalwart Old Guard Socialists, John Packard and Stitt Wilson who didn't like the Declaration of Principles and who went over to Sinclair, are now on the regular McAdoo Democratic slate for delegates to the Democratic Convention, pledged to Roosevelt on the first ballot—the Sinclairites are for him on the second, if it gets that far! I wonder how much other Old Guard company they'll find?

Our comrades tell me that the Communist Party in California which has a record of real activity in the labor field has gone opportunist with a vengeance. In the name of a farmer-labor ticket the Communists are making a hodge-podge platform of planks agreeable to everyone from Townsends to Epics (each group presenting its favorite) and then they are asking all candidates on any ticket: "Do you accept these planks?" Those who do are the farmer-labor ticket! That's class collaboration on the worst scale I've heard of from any supposedly Marxist party.

When you come to think of it Earl Browder's own platform for the farmer-labor party he wants to build isn't much better. He adds together a lot of reforms,

suggests that the government run bankrupt or closed factories at union wages, and calls it a platform.

Now we want a Socialist government to take over going industries, not merely or chiefly those that have failed. To put a capitalist state under a farmer-labor government into a higgledy-piggledy business of running closed factories under the profit system in competition with private capitalist enterprises invites failure. It's no way to set up planned production for use of all, not for private profit. Its failure will invite fascist or capitalist reaction.

Anyway, it isn't the business of Socialists, nor I should think of Communists, to write in advance a farmer-labor platform. We may have to take a platform from a real farmer-labor party a little less than we should like, but it's our job now to stress Socialism and so educate for the future.

A Platform For Socialists

Speaking for myself I hope our Socialist platform will be short and will stress Socialism as the only cure for poverty, war, fascism, exploitation. Then in subordinate place, so plain that even Al Smith can't accuse anyone, who acts only on a few or our immediate demands, of being a real Socialist, we should urge the Farmers' and Workers' Rights Amendment, neutrality legislation, the Frazier-Lundeen bill, or its equivalent, a genuine housing program and a few things of that sort as immediate necessities. But it's Socialism we must explain, illustrate and fight for. We'll get a response, never fear.

Bills, similar to the one which various groups in California want to initiate, setting up a state authority with power to go into business can be useful. They must be carefully drawn. And if they should pass we must remember that it will mean a fight to win the whole industrial system, not to duplicate it. Any attempt at the latter will fail. We want to plan for a well rounded system in order to get abundance for all.

Newspapers And the News

It's interesting in travelling to see what the newspapers consider news. The trials of the men in-

dicted for the Tampa flogging and murder in Bartow aren't news. We know it is and must rally to help the National Tampa Committee at 112 East 19th Street, New York City.

It's also interesting to see how interviewers leave out the really important things I say in answer to their questions, and quote, or sometimes misquote, what they and their editors want. If you want to know what I or any other Socialist says on important subjects read it in the Socialist Call or some other Socialist paper which fights for the Party.

Benson Broaches Workers' Rights Drive in Senate

WASHINGTON.—The Workers' and Farmers' Rights Amendment to the United States Constitution has been introduced in the Senate as Resolution 249 by Elmer Benson, Progressive senator from Minnesota. Congressman Marcantonio introduced the Amendment in the House of Representatives in the early part of the present congressional session.

The amendment gives Congress the right to legislate for the national welfare including specific clauses on child labor, minimum wages and maximum hours, collective bargaining, old age pensions, unemployment insurance, the marketing and processing of agricultural products, and public ownership.

"No piece of social legislation is safe from the trembling hands of the nine old men who sit on the Supreme Court bench eagerly awaiting their chance to tear such legislation to pieces," Leo Krzycki, chairman of the Associated Committees, declared. "Every congressman should be flooded with letters from individuals and organizations demanding passage of this amendment."

The amendment has the support of labor, progressive, church, youth, women and farmer organizations representing over 3,000,000 people. All these organizations are affiliated with the Associated Committees for the Workers' and Farmers' Rights Amendment, Moxley Bldg., Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.



What Price Peace?

On April 22, half a million American students showed that patriotism meant more to them than lifting their hands in such rituals as shown above. They participated in the Student Strike Against War, and showed that they mean to save the country from the horrors of international conflict.

500,000 Students In Huge Peace Strike

NEW YORK.—More than 500,000 students in hundreds of schools and colleges throughout the country left their classrooms at the stroke of eleven Wednesday morning for a nationwide strike against war.

The demonstrations extending from Maine to California, were more than twice the size of last year's walkout. The students were supported by the Socialist Party and the Young People's Socialist League.

Simultaneous with the action of American students, sympathy demonstrations for peace took place in France, Spain, Belgium, Puerto Rico and other countries.

F. Stuart Hughes, Amherst College junior and grandson of Chief Justice Hughes, spoke at the anti-war demonstration on the Amherst campus. Hughes is editor of the college paper.

Fifteen minutes before the strike, Drew Pearson, nationally known newspaper columnist, delivered a broadcast from Washington hailing the student action and comparing the student peace movement today with the campus in 1917, when he was an undergraduate.

On the eve of the demonstration, Joseph P. Lash, executive secretary of the American Student Union, said:

"Today one-half million students march out of their classrooms, gather on campuses all over the nation, and shout an imperious 'Halt!' to the hysterical drive toward war."

Socialist Support

Clarence Senior, national secretary of the Socialist Party, joined Ben Fischer, national secretary of the Young People's Socialist League, in a statement supporting the student strike against war.

Their statement said:

"We call upon students to leave their classrooms and gather to discuss the war-ridden situation in the world; to think seriously of

what they will do when and if war does come; to make this student strike a dress rehearsal of the action students will take if they are called upon to shoulder arms and become the cannon fodder for the next war.

Proud of Record

"Our elders went through a war which was allegedly fought for democracy and for permanent peace. The Socialist Party of this country stood out as the largest organization which opposed that war. Not only did it oppose war during peace but during war it conducted a courageous campaign against the war and for Socialism. We young Socialists take pride in pointing to the record of our party.

"The Young People's Socialist League and the Socialist Party declare that they will oppose every step toward war and that when war comes, in the tradition of 1917, they will once more carry on a tireless and uncompromising fight in opposition to the war.

"Students can hope to stop war only by uniting with a determined working class, because the workers have it in their interest to oppose war and the roots of war—the system of imperialism, the search for markets, raw materials, fields for capital investment.

"Students can hope to end war only by doing away with the economic system which not only leaves us without jobs and security but which leads inevitably towards war and reaction. Let the student strike be a forerunner of a powerful link between the masses of youth and the working class. Fight for a Socialist world!"

Jim Farley Won't Help Labor

We are glad to reprint the following excerpts from an editorial in the American Leader, Socialist weekly, published in Milwaukee.—The Editors.

The Road to a Farmer-Labor Party

The announcement last week of a non-partisan labor league to aid in the re-election of President Roosevelt is not in our opinion a healthy thing for the best interest of the labor movement.

* * *

For the life of us we can't understand why anyone can get hot and bothered about the genial gentleman in the White House.

And even if his record were personally 100 per cent, what about his party? The Democratic governors of several states, notably Indiana and Georgia, have used their troops to suppress the efforts of workers to better their conditions.

You can't separate Roosevelt from his supporters. You can't separate him from the wealthy families like the Astors who finance his campaign.

* * *

Some will argue that the new league is really

laying the foundation for a farmer-labor party in the 1940 election. Such a tendency we naturally hail.

But we don't see how support of Roosevelt is going to help that movement. Do the labor leaders think for one moment that Jim Farley will spend the period from 1936 to 1940 in building a farmer-labor party machine?

Hardly. Jim will be very busy strengthening his already smooth running, ultra-powerful Democratic machine.

* * *

There is just one way this fall that the move for a national farmer-labor party can be strengthened.

And that is by piling up a high vote for the Socialist candidates for president and vice-president.

Let the workers and farmers show for once that they are really aroused and you will be amazed how quickly a powerful farmer-labor party can be built.

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