

AT THE FRONT
by
Norman Thomas

JUL 13 1935

Socialist Call

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From all I have been able to learn so far, that Farmer-Labor Conference in Chicago on July 5 and 6, while it may have done some good educational work, did not lay the foundation for the kind of mass party we want.

The Omaha Conference, a one-man affair which was all set to nominate Huey Long for President, was the flop that it deserved to be.

In any case the Socialist Party must keep on the job. It is a condition of a good Farmer-Labor Party that a Socialist Party should be an integral part of it, continually insisting in fair and democratic fashion that there are no reforms within capitalism, immediately useful as some of them might be, which can save the situation. We must have Socialism! A Socialist Party cannot successfully commend itself to workers by toning down its message to a kind of native American radicalism. It must find better ways to express its own message.

The actual platform of the group at Chicago was rather encouraging, although from a Socialist point of view, open to criticism for what it omitted as well as for the way it said some things and the relative emphasis it put on them. Our doubts about the usefulness of that group do not concern its platform.

It is neither necessary nor desirable in creating a Farmer-Labor Party to wait for the executive counsel of the A. F. of L. to take the initiative but there must be positive evidence of vigorous support by some substantial organized farmer and labor group. Chicago showed little of that.

Cuban "Freedom"

The Cuban experience of the famous playwright Clifford Odets and his companions who were denied admission was hard on them, and it lost to the public temporarily an interesting and valuable account of what is going on in that island, yet it has done good by suddenly calling to the attention of the American people how little the revolution against the old tyrant and dictator, Machado, has done for the people.

The failure of the revolution in no small degree has been due to American financial interests backed by the American Government. When the administration consented to cancel the famous Platt Amendment, it by no means gave real liberty of action to the Cuban workers so that they could work out their own salvation in an island where fertility is matched by poverty. American public opinion should be roused to put pressure on our Government and the Cuban Government so that Odets and his friends and everybody else could get the facts on Cuba.

The NAACP

Ward Rodgers writes me an encouraging letter about the leftwards tendency in the convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People which he has been attending. He makes the point that Socialists in every community should be working with the NAACP—this for the

(Continued on Page 10)



LEO KRZYCKI
National Chairman

Greet The Party N E C

At Irving Plaza Saturday

EVERYBODY OUT! Greet the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party at the mass meeting Saturday night at Irving Plaza, Fifteenth Street and Irving Place, one block east of Union Square.

The entire committee will be present. ALL MEMBERS of the SOCIALIST PARTY and the YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIALIST LEAGUE must be present. Admission by Party or League membership card only.

All sessions of the committee will be held Saturday to Monday at the Rand School.

STORY ON PAGE 12



CLARENCE SENIOR
National Secretary

'SOAK THE POOR!'

'TAX ALL FOOD'

WALL STREET PLOTS FEDERAL SALES TAX

Workers of America! On guard.

In the sumptuous offices of Wall Street our economic masters are plotting once more—this time to foist a Federal sales tax on us and our families.

We have felt the effect of the sales tax already. Twenty-nine State legislatures have already placed their stamp of approval upon this vicious form of wage-cutting—for the sales tax makes us pay more for our bread and groceries; it makes us deny milk to our children.

But sales taxes in twenty-nine States do not satisfy these men who, because they own the factories, think they own our lives. Rather than pay even a portion of their share of government (through the inadequate income and inheritance taxes), our kind employers have decided upon a Federal sales tax. This Federal sales tax will be paid by you IN ADDITION TO THE REGULAR STATE SALES TAXES!

They say that the sales tax is a "fair tax." It is a fair tax in this respect only:

Both the wealthiest man in America and John Worker can only eat three meals a day, can

(Continued On Page 2)

Rich Tax Dodgers Plot Federal Tax On Workers' Food

(Continued from page one)

only sleep upon one bed at night, can only wear one suit of clothes at one time.

So under this "extremely fair" sales tax, both the wealthiest man in America and John Worker pay the same share of the cost of upkeep of a capitalist government that serves our masters but not us.

Not satisfied with cutting the wages of the workers, not satisfied with trying to destroy labor unions, they now plot a Federal sales tax.

Launch National Drive

Organized into a "Committee of Americans," leading plutocrats this week launched a nationwide campaign for such a tax, coupled with drastic reduction of government expenses, principally the expenditures for relief of impoverished workers and farmers. Charles H. Sabin, Jr., a founder of the Wall Street-controlled Crusaders, whose ostensible aim was repeal of prohibition, is head man in the organization. Sabin is a broker. His father was chairman of the board of the Guaranty Trust Company.

Names of America's most wealthy families have been reported as backing the new venture. Although visitors to the committees headquarters in swanky Rockefeller Center were unable to obtain definite confirmation, information gathered exclusively by the CALL indicates that the following are among the committee:

1. George Whitney, a partner in J. P. Morgan and Co. and director of twenty of America's largest corporations.
2. Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the board of directors and chief executive officer of the U. S. Steel Corp.
3. Thomas John Watson, president of the International Business Machines Corp., director of the Federal Reserve Bank.
4. Philip Knight Wrigley, president of Wm. Wrigley, Jr., Co., chewing gum makers.
5. The powerful Armour packing house interests.

Support of other millionaire tax-dodgers is now being sought by Sabin. They can become founder members for \$1,000, associate members for \$500, sustaining members for \$250, and supporting members for \$100.

Seeks Wealth Tax Cut

The group readily admits that it is out to help big business dodge its taxes. Literature issued by the committee states:

"Business will be greatly helped . . . if income taxes are reduced to their lowest possible minimum."

Despite its obvious anti-labor character, the committee seeks a million citizens "from all walks of life" to sign petitions urging adoption of its program. The aid of "friendly Congressmen" will also be enlisted.

Admits Flaws

TRENTON, N. J.—"This tax strikes at the little fellow," admitted Governor Harold G. Hoffman as opposition to his recently inaugurated state sales tax plan

grew by leaps and bounds in every part of New Jersey.

Describing the tax which he forced through the New Jersey legislature by a political deal as "inequitable and unfair," Hoffman recognized the resentment expressed by organized labor, consumers, and small merchants, but said he was "not surprised" at their protests.

While consumers in some cities continued to refuse to pay the tax and suits were started in the courts to stop the collections, petitions were circulated in Camden and vicinity seeking Hoffman's immediate impeachment.

NAACP Calls Negro Labor Join Unions

ST. LOUIS — Significant changes in the policy of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, particularly in the direction of a militant trade union and political program, marked the twenty-sixth annual conference here, attended by 2,600 persons.

Negro workers were urged to ally themselves with the organized trade union movement, both by speakers and by the official resolutions of the conference. "We urge all workers, white and black, to speed industrial as against craft unionism," the labor resolution read in part.

CRITICIZE NEW DEAL

Criticism of every phase of the New Deal program, especially as to its failure to improve the economic situation, its discrimination against Negroes in its inadequate relief and works program, and its destruction of food and crops in the face of want was voiced.

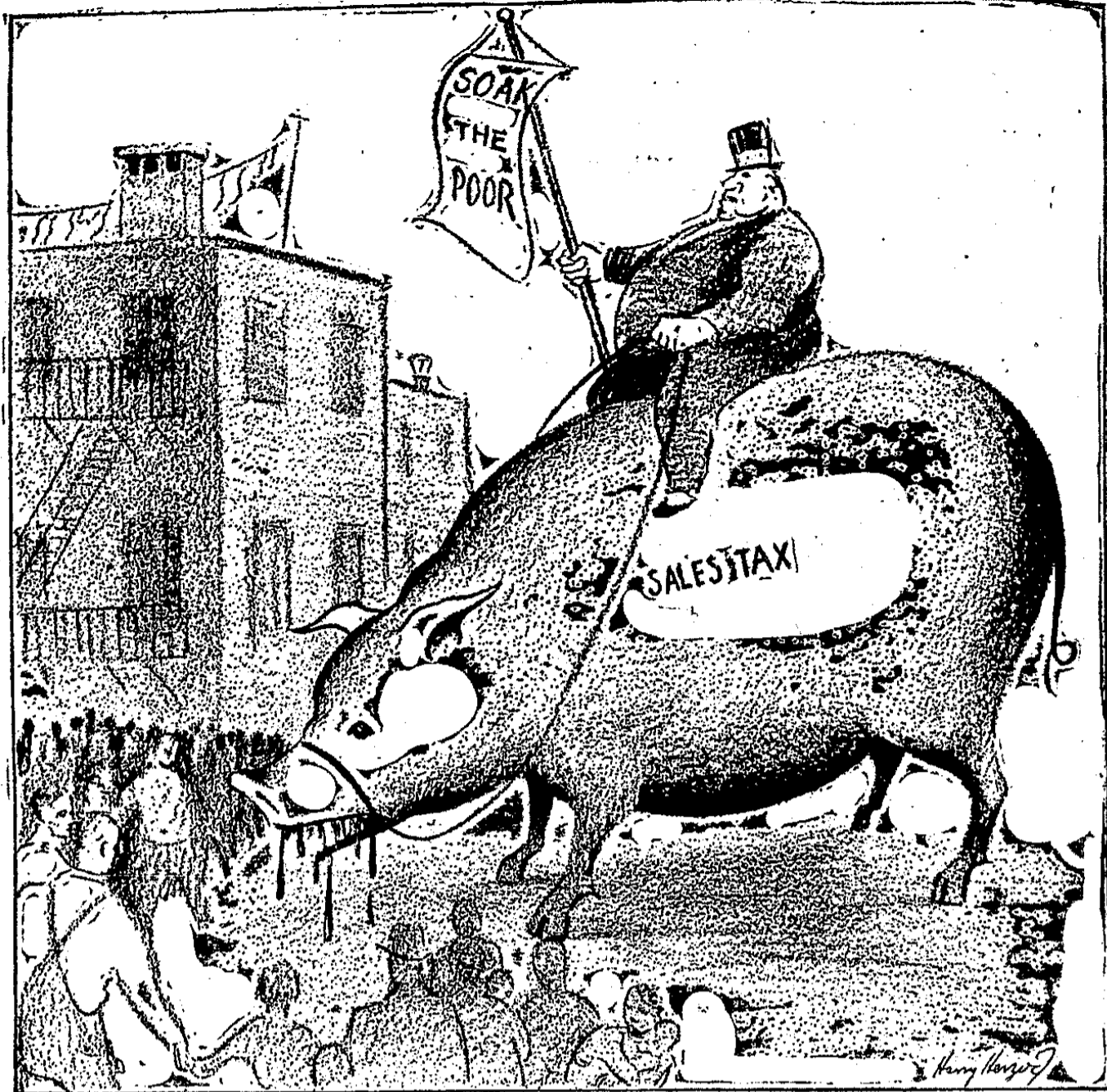
J. E. Springar, president, pledged the association to a change in program, made necessary by the new conditions confronting black and white workers alike. Plans for the coming year indicated a much broader program than hitherto.

ATTACKS ISOLATION

Urging colored workers to support the building of an independent working class party, A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, declared that only through such independent political action could labor protect its rights and gain security.

He attacked the segregationist "nation-within-a-nation" policy as "superficial, fantastic, and unfeasible." Such a nation would suffer the same troubles as now beset this country as a whole, he declared. The conference's resolutions indicate the Association's opposition to any philosophy or program of isolation.

Likewise Randolph warned the conference against the political programs of Huey Long and Father Coughlin.



By HARRY HERZOG

Lumber Mills Shut Despite Soldier-Scabs

By Staff Correspondent

SEATTLE—As the streets of Washington lumber towns resounded to the military tread of the strikebreaking National Guard, striking labor took new hope for victory when Everett employers backed down upon their announced plan to open the lumber mills with scab labor.

The strikers, out nine weeks, seek decent wages and improved working conditions. Attempts to open up at Longview and Aberdeen have been met by a solid front of the strikers.

The National Guard and the state police have frequently resorted to violence and tear gas barrages to disperse picket lines. Three thousand Aberdeen workers paraded last week to the City Hall in a tremendous protest against the use of troops against labor.

State police and National Guardsmen were sent in by the governor after the sheriff, elected pledged to labor, refused to allow his deputies to be used to break the strike. Although the sheriff has not yet found it necessary to arrest anyone in connection with the strike, hundreds of strikers and spectators have been arrested by the military and herded into bull pens.

NEW YORK—"Innocent bystanders have been arrested, women beaten, children mauled, citizens struck by gas bombs, thousands gassed . . ."

Such is the verdict on the lumber strike issued by an investigating committee of the American Civil Liberties Union, made public here. The committee was led by Paul Olson, executive secretary of the Seattle branch of the ACLU.

Strikers Teach College Boys Facts of Life

CAMDEN, N. J. — Seventy-two ERA workers and students from Temple University and the University of Pennsylvania received a fine free education in elements of the class struggle here this week. Hired by the management of the New York Shipbuilding Corp. to "interview" and intimidate shipyard strikers in their homes, the men left Philadelphia for this city by automobile, but were surprised to be met on the outskirts of Camden by cruising squadrons of strikers, previously notified of their license numbers.

The strikers took the men to union headquarters, gave them a lecture on the significance of the strike, conditions before the strike, and the importance of victory. After being given a good meal, the "investigators, much wiser and much more labor-conscious than before, then went quietly back to Philadelphia.

Since May 13

The 4,600 strikers who have been out since May 13 this week protested to the Federal Government over continued failure of the company to enter into negotiations for a settlement, although it is being paid almost fifty millions of dollars on Federal ship contracts. Union officials petitioned President Roosevelt for immediate action.

More than 500 of the strikers held a mass demonstration in front of the Camden City Hall while their leaders demanded of relief officials a 50 per cent increase in their relief allotments, ending of all discrimination against strikers and their families and revocation of a rule prohibiting relief to car owners.

Jobless Fight Scab Relief; Poll on Strike

Resentment is rising against Roosevelt's Work Relief Program, among the workers and unemployed of the country, according to David Lasser, chairman of the Workers' Alliance of America, who has just returned from a 4,000-mile trip through 17 states east of the Mississippi, in which he addressed 50,000 organized unemployed.

Take Strike Vote

This news is of particular importance in view of the poll being conducted at the present time by the Alliance in which the National Executive Board is asking for power to call a general strike if necessary to fight the scab Roosevelt wage on relief projects and to assist A. F. of L. unions, particularly in the building trades, in event of strikes.

"Wherever I went," said Lasser. "I found relief conditions varying with the strength of unemployed organizations. Where the jobless are organized, relief conditions are naturally better. Labor leaders, too, are ready to fight coolie wages. Many have expressed the sentiment, 'We won't work under the new Works Relief setup. We'll picket the job.'"

There is evident a growing cooperation between the unemployed and the trade unions. The Iowa and Maryland state federations of labor have invited the unemployed to send fraternal delegates to their conventions. In addition, the secretaries of the state federations in Indiana and Ohio will address conventions of the organized unemployed. Many state federations have endorsed the Workers' Alliance, which is now organizing in 22 states.

'Red'-Baiting Lands Hearst In Hot Water

NEW YORK—William Randolph Hearst will be forced to pay La Stampa Libera, Italian labor daily, the sum of \$300,000, if a libel suit brought by the latter paper is successful.

La Stampa Libera, only Italian labor daily in the United States, has brought suit against Hearst's New York Evening Journal, as a result of a front-page story in the Journal of November 22, 1934. "Anarchist Link in \$2,000,000 Counterfeit Plot," screamed the headline. Below was a story attempting to tie up the Italian daily with a gang of counterfeiters, caught in a building which, it was claimed, formerly housed La Stampa Libera. The yarn clearly implied that the paper itself was engaged in counterfeit work.

The Hearst sheet also accused the newspaper of being connected with the anarchist movement and of being intimately acquainted with bombs, terrorism and infernal machines. Hearst also falsely identified one of the captured counterfeiters as a former editor of La Stampa Libera.

Emphatically denying the Hearst allegations, which it terms "false, improper, scandalous, and defamatory," La Stampa Libera, in a formal complaint served upon the Hearst Company, charges that the entire story was merely another example of the venom Hearst has been heaping upon radicals, liberals, and progressives, in his nation-wide "red scare" campaign.

The Italian daily is being represented in its legal fight against Hearst by Matthew M. Levy, New York Socialist and labor lawyer.

Call Negro Labor Confab In Harlem

NEW YORK—To further the cause of AFL organization among Negro labor, the Harlem Labor Committee, representing 250,000 members of New York unionists, is preparing for a Negro Labor Conference for Saturday, July 20, at the Renaissance Casino, 7th Avenue and 138th Street.

The conference call states in part:

"If labor is to protect its standards on all fronts and advance to new victories, it must make concerted effort without delay to remove conditions which have too long permitted anti-union employers to use the Negro as a pawn to thwart the progress of trade unionism."

The conference call has been endorsed by many leading union leaders, including A. Philip Randolph of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, Julius Hochman of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union and James J. Bambrick of the Building Service Employees Union.

Frank Crosswaith, prominent Socialist, will preside; Noah C. A. Walter, Jr., Harlem Labor Committee secretary, 2005 Seventh Avenue, is in charge of arrangements.

PASS THE AMENDMENT

Only five States have passed unemployment insurance bills in the first half of 1935 out of the 32 States which proposed such legislation. New York, California, Utah, Washington and New Hampshire are the States.

Labor Leader



Frank Crosswaith, prominent Socialist, who will preside at the Negro Labor Conference in Harlem this week. Story on this page.

Pacific Labor Joins Protest Against Exile

By SAMUEL S. WHITE

SAN FRANCISCO — Socialists joined in a mass protest against the deportation of two alleged anarchists to Italy, which will mean certain death at the hands of Fascist butchers. Clarence Rust, prominent labor attorney, spoke for the Party.

The men involved in the case are Vincent Ferrero and Dominick Sallitto. Alleged to be anarchists, the only charge against them is that they permitted MAN, an anarchist publication, to use their restaurant for a mail address. The American Civil Liberties Union is fighting the case, and has succeeded twice in holding up deportation of the men.

Ferrero has lived in San Francisco 30 years and Sallitto has lived in this country 15 years. The latter is the father of a three-year-old American born child, who will be left homeless if Sallitto is deported.

Among the group who participated in the protest along with the Socialist Party, were the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, American Civil Liberties Union, Industrial Workers of the World, International Group, Non-Partisan Labor Defense, Proletarian Party, Tom Mooney Molders' Defense Committee, and the Workers' Party. The Communist Party, although asked to join, did not participate.

Teachers Demand Academic Freedom

DENVER—Although school superintendents passed "wishy-washy" resolutions on the question of academic freedom several months ago at Atlantic City, classroom teachers would have none of such lukewarm action. At their convention in Denver the teachers voted to fight for academic freedom and appointed a committee to investigate and assist teachers fired for violation of this principle. The committee is also empowered to combat legislation limiting freedom of teaching.

Prof. John K. Norton, of Teachers College told the convention that the future support of education will come from "the rank and file of common men who earn their bread," and that they could expect nothing from the vested interests. Their path, he declared, is alongside that of organized labor.

DELANO, Cal.—An Agricultural Workers' Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, has been organized at Delano.

HONOR LABOR MARTYRS



Some of the thousands of San Francisco workers who marched with silent tread in respectful memory of their comrades who were murdered by police and militia during the historic San Francisco general strike last year. Frisco maritime unions called a one-day stoppage in memory of the occasion.

Hoosier Jobless Meet July 13-14

INDIANAPOLIS — The first State Convention of the Indiana Unemployed Union, state affiliate of the Workers Alliance of America, will be held at Columbus, Indiana, July 13-14th. Delegates from more than fifty locals will attend.

The IUU, which was started in December, 1934, at Montezuma, with one local, has since expanded throughout the entire state, a well-organized, working union.

The key-note address will be delivered by Paul Rasmussen, national secretary of the WAA. Joseph Coldwell, Rhode Island labor leader, Mary Donovan, organizer for the United Textile Workers, and Tim McCormick, national organizer of the Workers Alliance, will speak at a mass meeting, Saturday night, July 13. Secretary Adolph J. Fritz, of the Indiana State Federation of Labor, is expected to address the convention.

Worker Athletes Meet October 5, 6

NEW YORK — The Workers Sport League is planning its first Metropolitan District track and field meet in "Victory Field" (Forest Park) Queens, N. Y. on October 5th and 6th. Interested clubs may prepare for the following events: mass calisthenics, soccer, wrestling, all track and field events, and variations of regular standard games.

All communications should be addressed to Fritz Geyer, 5936 Seventieth Ave., Ridgewood, Queens, N. Y., for entry blanks and other information.

Kn Kluxers Help Anti-Union Drive

HAVERSTRAW, N.Y.—With the open support of the local Chamber of Commerce and the Ku Klux Klan, the Hirsam Knit Sportswear, Inc. became the spear-head of a vigorous anti-union drive here this week.

Terrorism and violence hung as a threat over the village as Ku Kluxers and employers armed hundreds of townspeople with clubs and brickbats to attack any union members who might attempt to work at the Hirsam plant, in accordance with a closed shop agreement between the firm and Local 155 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. Although the firm had attempted to avoid its contract by moving here, a court order issued on Monday, confirmed the agreement as binding on the employer.

Local mill-owners are united in defense of wage rates as low as \$8 a week for a 40-hour week and against the union scale of \$15 to \$49 minimum rates for a 36-hour week. Ku Kluxers prepared a fiery cross to be burned when unionists attempted to work.

With the situation continuing tense, union officials in New York marked time awaiting the restoration of order in the village, and declared that they would not send any unionists to work in the face of the prevailing terrorism.

UNIONISTS RAP ROTC

CHICAGO—At the suggestion of Socialist delegates, the Chicago Federation of Labor has gone on record in opposition to the proposed extension of military training through the ROTC in Chicago schools.

LABOR IN ACTION

By JOHN HERLING

New Hampshire textile workers, striking against wage reductions of the Cocheco Woolen Manufacturing Company in East Rochester, New Hampshire, have been forbidden to "picket, parade, saunter, loiter, congregate in large numbers" by an injunction handed down by the State Superior Court against Vice-President Horace A. Riviere of the United Textile Workers of America.

Twenty-eight oil workers of the Chalmette Petroleum Company's refinery lost their jobs the day after they organized a union affiliated with the A. F. of L. The New Orleans Central Trades and Labor Council is ready to fight this action against the oil company, which "won't have a union man on the place." The new union officers were among those fired.

Arizona miners have won a victory against the Big Jim and Mossback mines by gaining a dollar a day increase in the eve of a threatened strike. At the Oatman mines plans for a walkout are proceeding. The mine workers with their 100 per cent victory have pledged support of their fellow workers in Oatman and Bisbee.

Workers of the Haddon Craftsmen Printshop in Camden, New Jersey, members of the International Typographical Union are conferring with executives of the American Mercury whose staff has been on strike for many weeks. The printing workers say that they have to handle Mercury copy while office workers are on strike—"violating the principles of unionism."

The drive of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers for organization in Richmond, Virginia, headed by Charles Webber, has resulted in the firing of four workers at the Friedman-Harry Marks Clothing Company. They attended an organization meeting in a local church. Webber warned company officials to reinstate the men. "The Amalgamated Clothing Workers are in Richmond to stay," he declared.

The strike of union pressmen and bookbinders against Ginn & Co., text book publishers, in Cambridge, Mass., entered its twelfth week with the militant spirit of the strikers unabated. The company refuses to recognize them in collective bargaining.

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for

PICTURES

The CALL, America's outstanding picture paper for Socialism and Labor, will pay \$1.00 apiece for suitable photographs of the class struggle. All photographs not used will be returned.

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Much Ado About Nothing

We can't get very excited about the much-publicized "third party" conference recently held in Chicago.

Even someone with a faulty memory can recall too many instances when those two generals without an army, Alfred Bingham and Howard Y. Williams, waxed enthusiastic and scribbled off page after page of press releases about the new third party that would bring the millenium.

The program is described by one observer as "a fantastic effort to bribe various classes by economic sins of omission and commission in platform manipulation." It is in the main a bad rehash of Upton Sinclair's Epic plan (which was nothing more than a gigantic public works project), Huey Long's "share-the-wealth" panaceas, and single taxism, buttressed by nice, vague phrases about "production for use."

The fact that a motion to include the words "farmer-labor" in the proposed name was rejected is significant of the general direction in which the conference went. They want no political war fought class against class; they want a third party which some seekers after glory would lead.

Socialists have oft expressed their willingness to co-operate and become part of a genuine Labor Party. But a genuine Labor Party is not a heterogenous collection of individuals; it is a federated party based primarily upon trade unions, farm groups and workers' political elements.

Chicago was much ado about nothing.

Another "Victory" For Labor

At last, the Wagner Bill is passed!

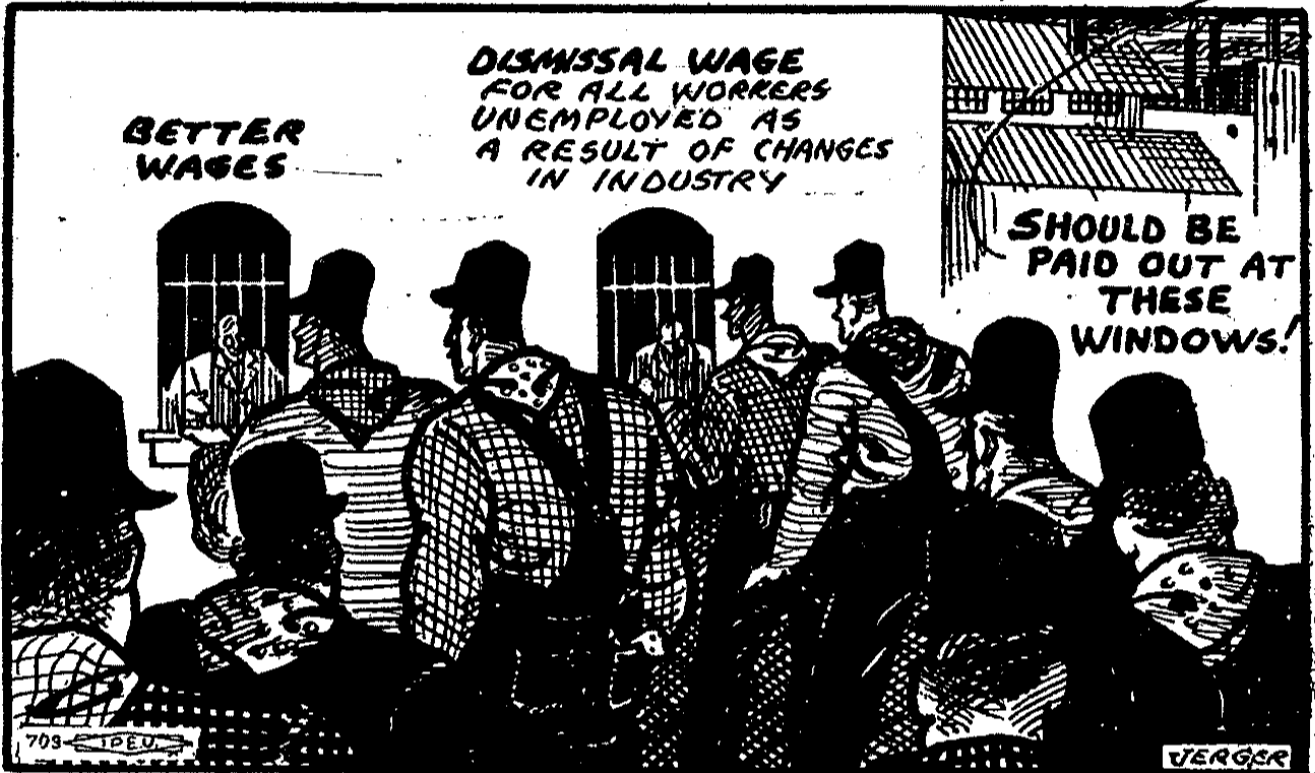
A bill, intended at the very first to outlaw company unionism, has been so amended and reamended by the legislative houses as to have lost almost entirely its original intent and purpose. It would be a mistake, however, to believe that the bill has been distorted beyond further distortion. In the strong, supple hands of the Supreme Court it will assume new twists and contours and perhaps be strangled in the agonies of mad legalistic gyrations.

Since the Supreme Court decision on the NRA, the rewrite man in Congress made one major change in the bill; namely, in the preamble. In this new preamble, the writer, hoping to sneak the bill under the interstate barrier, placed entire emphasis upon the industrial peace preserving character of the bill. This preamble was written for the courts; the courts may take it seriously.

And if they do, the Wagner Bill, not primarily through the machinery it constructs, but through the interpretation necessarily imposed upon it by the courts may very well turn out to be another Clayton Act, theoretically written for labor and practically working against labor.

Or perhaps the Court will throw the bill out altogether. And who knows but what this may be for the best!

One Lesson The Bosses Won't Learn



The Outlook For A Labor Party

A NEW PARTY

To the Editor:

The writer has been a Socialist for over thirty years. And there is absolutely no question but what the Socialist proposed cooperative commonwealth will in time be adopted by the people, or our civilization is destined to pass away and all that we have gained will be lost to civilization.

However, it is encouraging to know that many of the leaders among the farmers, industrial workers and miners are seriously thinking of organizing a new political party. In the event a strong movement was started with a view to organizing a new party, the Socialists and what we stand for would give us quite an advantage, if we undertook to cooperate with the new movement.

I am confident that the main planks of our platform would be adopted by the new party, and in this event there would be en-

The letters appearing in this column do not necessarily express the point of view of the SOCIALIST CALL. This column is intended to present a cross-section of the opinions of Socialists and sympathizers.

couraging prospects that the new party could win the next elections, and greatly speed up a socialistic commonwealth system of government.

In view of the Supreme Court's recent decisions, and the failures of the present administration to accomplish naything worthwhile, except to circulate billions of dollars to relieve the serious unemployment conditions, two-thirds of the money never reaches the worthy unemployed; these facts would of themselves justify a movement for a new political party.

G. H. DUTHIE,
Clarksburg, W. Va.

THE MIDDLE CLASS

To the Editor:

It will do the cause of democratic Socialism little good to address itself—to the groups comprising the lower middle class on the merits of Socialism and the happiness that would be theirs if they only stopped chasing rain-bows in the capitalist camps.

These people will have to be reached by the practical road. Unless we succeed in finding the balance between the proletarian and the working-owner interests and harmonize their struggles for a better day, all our convincingly sounding theories will, I think, remain sterile of results.

Admittedly, a search in that direction would be a departure from accepted and time-honored socialist tactics. Some among us may even think of a ready quotation from Socialist scripture to condemn any such move.

If we are serious in our desire to prevent fascism from making headway we must go about our job of befriending the men and women tortured and ridiculed by a dying system.

Nothing could turn the tide to Socialism better than the inclusion into our immediate platforms planks which would lighten the burden of the harassed lower middle classes — if enacted into law. A realistic view of economic panorama will help to track down those very elements which would tie to our chariot the masses adjacent to labor, which elements would also be acceptable to labor.

JAY STEIN,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Join the Socialist Party

For information fill out the blank and send it to the Socialist Party, 549 Randolph Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Name

Address

City..... State.....

TURN TO THE LEFT

By S. A. De Witt

For Those Who Walk With Beauty

This must be their province,
However else it seem,
Pain in the fluttering pennons,
And hunger with the dream.

Rags in the purple throne room,
Song with the scourging rods,
Pride beyond kings and ladies,
Love beyond the gods.

Beauty and love, and beauty,
However they may seem,
But always pain for the seeking,
And hunger for the dream.

This is the season of discontent from the liberal legions.

The recent third party conference gave prickly heat symptoms that would not be denied. The latest rash is 100% native, excludes the communists, and includes every tassel on the bughouse fringe from Utopianism down to Huey's "divvy-up-the-swig."

You will excuse the foregoing hodge-podge of metaphor and hyperbole, but a serious reading of the whole affair would leave a stronger mind than mine in chaos.

One thing however is clear: Socialism is tabu. It mustn't even be mentioned. For after all, Socialism is of foreign extraction, and as they reason it, only a purely native product can hope to find a market here among the electorate. Here we recapture the ancient bellyache about changing our name and fooling the American voter into accepting our program by wrapping it up in non-transparent cellophane.

"Production for use" instead of "production for profit" sounds splendid until you find that it is all Epic. It only means the unemployed. How about the thirty million workers who still keep the dividends paid and the interest and rents flowing liquidly into the pockets of the owners?

Forgets Lightning

It's the old tale of stealing our thunder, but taking great pains to leave our lightning alone.

Sorry for all you who have returned to Armageddon, and stand embattled for a New Deal with the same old crooked deck of cards. It is NO GO again. And it will continue to be NO GO until you decide to go along with the inevitable, the actual co-operative commonwealth in which rent, profit and interest are utterly rooted out, and all things needed for all of us are made, distributed and used, each according to his need and from each according to his ability. This must come, or hell. The decision will not wait for long.

More tragic than the pathetic ineffectiveness of the new third party move, is the utter lack of response from organized labor on that score. With the AFL behind any kind of political move for a new shuffle of the cards, importance might easily result.

But the old line leadership keeps itself barnacled to the side rail of inaction.

Status quo is status quo, leave well enough is well enough, and jobs are jobs, especially with the depression still going strong. The situation is becoming well nigh hopeless, since the leadership is growing older, the membership is scared stiff by the three to one job ratio on the employment scale, and mentally the leadership and the rank and file remains 99% capitalist from the chin up.

A labor movement that refuses to recognize the class struggle and cannot see a goal beyond the immediate hour and wage problem, is worse than no labor movement at all. It continues to be a stumbling block to its own progress and a wall of reaction to the unorganized masses in their sporadic surges toward self-liberation.

The approach toward this problem on the part of Socialists decides the life or death of effective political and industrial organization.

More axiomatic than ever is the exhortation to the laboring masses to liberate themselves from capitalist exploitation. The Capitalists and their middle class hirelings certainly will never free the enslaved workers, and thereby commit economic hari-kari out of a mere sweetness of soul or goodness of heart.

Labor and Socialism. This and this only must be immediate and the ultimate.

APPEAL TO LEAGUE



Some of the subjects of the King of Ethiopia who appealed in vain to the capitalistic League of Nations for help against Mussolini's war plans. Story on this page.

LEAGUE STERILE AS POWERS PLOT RAPE OF ETHIOPIA

By V. SHARP

The invasion of Ethiopia by Italy, which Mussolini has promised for September or October, is now a settled matter. Ethiopia cannot look for help to any of the imperialist powers, who always shed (crocodile) tears when a big nation threatens a small one. Ethiopia will have to depend upon its own army and upon the sympathy of the toilers of the world. Far from helping Ethiopia, we may expect a mad scramble on the part of France, England, Germany and even Japan, to help Italy. The process of imperialist realignment is on. What if Ethiopia does have to be sacrificed to line up Italy? After all, Ethiopia is no better than Manchuria!

The rearming of Germany took place with the connivance of England. Nevertheless, England hypocritically joined in the Stresa declaration which warned against any future violation of the Versailles Treaty. Hardly had this declaration been filed, however, when England signed its naval treaty with Germany, not only in violation of the Versailles Treaty but also in defiance of the Stresa declaration. When Italy first began to provoke Ethiopia, England tried to curb her, not because of love for the people of Ethiopia, but because of imperialist designs of her own. Now that it has become clear that Italy will be neither bullied nor bribed, England is quite ready to throw her Ethiopia in order to keep her in line.

Imperialist Diplomacy

John Bull's traditional post-war policy aimed at balancing off one power against the other, not permitting any one to become too powerful, so that Britain's hegemony should be safe. In the light of this policy the Anglo-German naval treaty was no surprise. But to those who lived in a world of illusion, and saw in the Franco-Soviet military pact a piece of "brilliant diplomacy" and a "guar-

antee against war," the naval treaty was undoubtedly a profound shock. The naval treaty was England's answer to the Pact. This is how imperialist diplomacy is played, and whoever enters it must play the game.

England's latest effort to "settle" the Ethiopian issue proved a boomerang. England proposed to let Italy take a substantial slice of Ethiopia, and to compensate Ethiopia with a strip of British Somaliland and the port of Zeila as an outlet to the sea, a new railroad to be built from the latter to Addis Ababa. This would eliminate Ethiopia's dependence upon the French port of Jibuti and the connecting French-controlled railroad.

Plan Rejected

But this philanthropic proposal was so transparent, that it not only was rejected by Italy as insufficient, but served to arouse France, already stirred up by the naval treaty. As a result, France, although not very friendly to Italy because of their rivalry in the Balkans, veered about to the side of Italy to outmaneuver England. But England saw its mistake, and is also moving toward at least passive support of Italy. The rape of Ethiopia seems destined to become a unanimous affair.

The Soviet Union finds itself in a very unhappy predicament. The first definite act of its new found partner is complicity in an assault—not upon Hitler, but upon little Ethiopia. Thus, the "brilliant diplomacy" of the Soviet Union has landed it, not in the camp of the oppressed nations, where it should be, but in the camp of the oppressors, where it surely does not belong.

Unsuccessful Diplomacy

Indeed, the foreign diplomacy of the Soviet Union, since its entry into the League of Nations, has been anything but successful. The League was hailed by the

AGITATOR

By McAlister Coleman

It was a dark place to which he went
Along a snow-strewn street,
And there was nothing in the dark,
Louder than his heart's beat.
The men were waiting there for him
Under a flickering light.
He must find words to rally them
Back to the bitter fight.

Now, not enough to talk of pay,
Of hours and the like,
Now the job was to hold the ranks
Firm for a show-down strike.
At first he faltered, knowing well
The odds they had to face,
The horsemen riding through the dawn,
Machine guns set in place.

Then through the smoke-hung hall there came
Two men to stand by him,
One, the young Mitchell, like a priest
Black-garbed and taut and grim;
The other, Debs, whose gentle hands
Held the red torch that shone
With all the fierce, rebellious glare
Of battles lost and won.

So then his heart was lifted up
And then the hot words came
That rolled like drums among the men,
That touched them with a flame,
A crimson flame unquenchable—
Though they go out to die
Who have that flame within their breasts
Have won the victory.

It was a small place in which he spoke,
But wings were in its air,
And it loomed large against the sky
When free men held their heads on high,
And Justice thundered there.

"We shall lie down pleasantly dreaming that the people of Missouri are on the verge of making their State free, and we shall awake to the reality instead that the Supreme Court has made Illinois a slave state. To meet and overthrow the power of that dynasty is the work now before all those who would prevent that consummation."

So far as I can learn no Republican spokesman grassrooting around the tomb of Abraham Lincoln, has seen fit to quote this memorable passage from Lincoln's "House Divided" speech, delivered in Springfield, Ill., on June 17th, 1858, a year after the notorious Dred Scott decision. So important did Lincoln consider his denunciation of the Supreme Court as a "dynasty" that he wrote the speech out, an unusual act for him.

A dynasty it was in those days, recognized as such by freedom-loving men under the leadership of Lincoln and a dynasty it is today, rendering by its decisions the chances for genuine freedom null and void. There is work indeed for those who would destroy the Nine Man dynasty that rules in Washington in 1935.

Soviet Union foreign experts, Litvinov and Radek as an "instrument for peace" (Radek even found "dialectical changes" in the League to justify this analysis) yet the League is more impotent and hopeless than ever in its history, and is on the verge of disruption. The Franco-Soviet pact was to have "isolated" Hitler, but it only had the effect of giving Germany unexpected help from England. All the prestige which the Soviet Union had accumulated because it kept out of imperialist entanglements is rapidly being lost since it landed with both feet in their midst.

These continual shifts, alignments and realignments mean only one thing—the next war is already being prepared. While the imperialists are preparing, the workers must also prepare. They must prepare with powerful organizations, with solidarity, and with determination to fight, not for the imperialists and against workers, but against the imperialists and for the workers.

World Socialism

COMMUNO-CHAUVINISM

By HERBERT ZAM

The Communist International and all its individual sections, are being rapidly pushed toward social-chauvinism, or more correctly speaking, toward communo-chauvinism; by the present foreign policy of the Soviet Union. The Stalin-Laval communique was neither a mere diplomatic gesture, nor an incidental statement; that is now crystal-clear. It represented a definitely new policy of the Soviet Union, and a definitely new line of the Communist International. And the two are necessarily linked together. Only supine apologists for Stalin, like the Lovestoneites, can continue to maintain the fiction of the "duality" of his policy and criticize the Stalin-Laval statement, not for its false content, but for the fact that it was Stalin who signed it. If only Stalin had kept quiet and let Litvinov do the talking! Stalin himself, and his henchmen, militantly repudiate the idea of "dualism."

When the Soviet Union signed the Kellogg Pact, the revolutionists did not have to fall in love with it. It was a gesture for peace by the Soviet Union. The Franco-Soviet Alliance is a gesture for war. It is active not passive. And it requires more than mere words to carry out—it requires armies: not Red Armies, but bourgeois armies, commanded by militarists and chauvinists. As the New York Communist Freiheit declares, "What would be the use of a military alliance unless France is strong militarily?" A military alliance therefore requires that those who support it shall work to maintain the necessary military strength to make it effective. This is what the Communists have done. This is the meaning of the statement by the Czechoslovak Communist deputy Sverma:

"If the army of Czechoslovakia will consistently fight against German imperialism, the Czechoslovak Communists will support this fight and agitate for the army. . . ."

But this pact drives its supporters even further, not only into the camp of militarism, but straight into the camp of jingoism, of rabid patriotism. Let us listen to Thorez, the Secretary of the French Communist Party and the authoritative spokesman on this question:

"The dangers which menace the Soviet Union are grave . . . if under these conditions, a war against the Soviet Union broke out and if for any interests whatsoever, an imperialist state should find itself on the side of the Soviet Union, the war is not a war between two imperialist camps, for it would be monstrous to consider as imperialist the camp in which the land of socialism, the land of the working class, finds itself."

What is monstrous, from a revolutionary point of view, is Thorez's statement. Even if France, England and the United States are in one camp with the S. U., they still remain imperialists; they make war for imperialist motives; they will settle the war in an imperialist manner. Thorez talks about future combinations, but very conveniently forgets that such a possibility as he speaks of already existed. After the Bolshevik revolution in November, 1917, the Soviet Union found itself in the same camp with France, England and Japan. Did Lenin declare that due to the Soviet Union it was no longer an imperialist camp. Did he adopt Kerensky's policy of "revolution-

ary defensism." On the contrary, Lenin and the Bolsheviks had no illusions about the "democratic" allies, and hastened to pull out of their camp. History has amply demonstrated the correctness of Lenin's policy on this question. The policy of Stalin-Thorez is a direct descendent of Kerensky and a direct repudiation of Lenin.

The Communists, of course, cannot ignore the striking parallel between their present policy, and that of the social patriots in 1914. They try to discover differences.

"Now we are face to face with two factors which change the situation as compared with 1914," declares Thorez, "on the one hand, the existence of the Soviet Union, the fatherland of socialism, and on the other one, the ravages of fascism in central Europe."

Would France in the next war, be fighting for the Soviet Union; for democracy as against fascism? Nonsense! A fascist France would be equally hostile to Germany, perhaps more so. Would the Soviet Union be justified in making alliances with it for that reason?

Jacques Duclos, the Communist whip in the French parliament goes even further. An imperialist power he maintains, on the side of the Soviet Union "objectively serves the cause of peace, which is the same as the cause of the working class power; it objectively serves the cause of the proletariat. . . ."

Aside from the striking resemblance between this and Wilson's "war to end war," the question naturally arises: if an imperialist power "objectively serves the cause of peace, the cause of the proletariat," what should the proletariat do in such a case, Duclos does not answer, but Thorez answers plainly and categorically.

"The question has been asked me: In a war started by Hitler against the U. S. S. R. would you apply your slogan: Transformation of the imperialist war into a civil war,

"Not at all." Because in such a war it is not a question of an imperialist war, between two imperialist lands. It is a matter of a war against the Soviet Union.

With this policy the last justification for the existence of the Communist International has disappeared. Through all the years of failure, of disruption, of stupidity, the apologists for the C. I. could still point to a solitary flag waving in the swamp: "The C. I. will never capitulate to patriotism in the next war. We must keep it for that purpose." Now this flag is deeply embedded in that swamp. A cycle has been completed. The Communist International struggled out of the swamp of social chauvinism in 1914-1919, only to sink into a swamp of its own creation in 1935—the swamp of communo-chauvinism.

This is all the more reason for the revolutionary socialists here and in other countries to continue their efforts for a truly revolutionary policy, based only on the interests of the proletariat and independent of all diplomatic maneuvers. Revolutionary Socialism can be successful only if it avoids the snare of patriotism and works consistently along the lines of the slogan "The enemy is at home."

Spain -- A Political Chessboard

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following article by a well-known Socialist has escaped the strict Spanish censorship and is presented to our readers through the courtesy of the NoFrontier News Service.

Spain is a chessboard. On the Right sits Jose Maria Gil Robles, actual present ruler of the country, lay Jesuit leader of the Dedistas (which include all reactionaries with the exception of the Fascists and Monarchists), and Minister of War. At the Left, Azana. Azana, the first premier of the second republic, is considered by many the leading statesman living today.

The fact that Azana is a neo-Socialist (he is not a party member) is not that he is by tradition an idealist, a reformer, a utopian. It is merely because he has reasoned the facts out, that he believes monarchism, Spanish Catholicism, militarism and capitalism have outlived their usefulness.

But the actual moves made on the board are not made by Gil Robles. His catspaw is Alejandro Lerroux, Prime Minister and titular leader of the Right Centrists. Looking over the shoulders of Gil Robles is Rivera the Second, would-be Fascist potentate.

Over Azana's shoulders peer those Socialists who happen not to be in prison. The Anarchists are watchfully waiting from a little distance. The Communists seek always to upset the board for deviltry, and manage to complicate matters with the entire Left paying the penalty.

Fireworks Due

Every day brings new moves, new complications, new guesses, new hopes, and new fears, depending on the side of the struggle one favors.

For the time being we are all kept guessing. Guessing makes

one nervous. And nervousness brings on the fireworks.

The Rights had weakened themselves by internal quarrels during the eight years' dictatorship ending in 1931. The Left then grew strong by compromise. The result was that the monarchy fell. Jose Maria Gil Robles (with the unctious then of a fanatic) broke down the feuds among the Rightists and welded them together into one strong party called the CEDA. That and the votes of the women, controlled by the confessional, brought the Right into power.

Double-Crosses Aids

Now that the Monarchists and the Fascists have helped Gil Robles to be ruler in all but name, Gil Robles, who hopes for the presidency or for a dictatorship for himself, has deserted them. Of course dirty work is not carried on here by hired gangsters as sometimes in the U. S. A. They have here the Guardias de Asalto — shock police—to do that. So while Don Jose Maria is taking holy communion in his chapel Don Alejandro is ordering the police to break workers' heads.

Meanwhile the Communists, taking advantage of the liberality of the Minister of the Interior, as-

sault a few Fascists in one place and a few Rightists in another, murdering two young men at the end of meetings. The Communists, as usual will try to give the bag to the Socialists to hold. The Right press and politicians also blame the Socialists although they know it is Communists who do the deeds. Why? Because they fear the numerical strength of the Socialists, their intellectual leaders, and their organization. The Communists are too small to be a threat against the Right.

Practical Censorship

The Right, fearing the liberalism of the Minister of the Interior, forced through a law in the Cortes (with Socialists voluntarily still remaining away) by which the price of daily papers was increased from 10 to 15 centimos. If the Minister allows the suspended Socialist, Anarchist, and Communist papers to reappear, the workers can again be reached by propaganda. But if newspapers are made abnormally high in price, the working man will be unable to buy them, and yet absolute press censorship is technically avoided. There is going on, thus, a mild boycott of dailies by workers and Left Centrists generally.

The Rights, in an effort to draw attention away from the internal conditions of poverty, imprisonments, police brutality, and the increase of monks, beggars, soldiers and prostitutes in the streets, is rehashing the old question of Gibraltar and Tangier. "Spain for the Spaniards" is the cry. With this superpatriotic emotion an attempt is under way to consolidate national feeling against imperialistic England.

Fascist Marches

Gil Robles is astutely reorganizing the army in such a way as to win it for himself. The October revolution showed how frail was human nature, when boys from Marxist homes, who were serving as soldiers, went into the streets to shoot down their fathers and brothers, all because they were given a chicken dinner and a small raise in pay—for one day only. One sees pictures of Gil Robles marching here and parading there, with bands and flags.

The Anarchists and the Fascists are both lying low. Those two worthy enemies have at least this much in common—the liquidation of parliamentary government. Their common objective is like that of the common eagerness of Communists and Monarchists to liquidate the Socialist movement.

High hopes have been aroused in the Left forces, however, by a mass meeting at Valencia, third city of Spain and Queen of the Mediterranean, at which Azana spoke. No one can be sure of the figures for attendance, but it is generally conceded to have been the largest assembly ever held in Spanish history. In vain did Lerroux and several other politicians scatter over the country to detract from Azana's popularity. Those of us who could not go to Valencia hung about the radios. Foreigners and Spaniards deserted the museums, shrines, etc., to rush to restaurants to hear Azana.

Azana, the veteran war-horse, free from prison, has made his come-back.

The Socialists are still strong, prisons notwithstanding, but it will take time for the Socialists again to rally their forces. Meantime, despite the machinations of the Jesuits, the brutal gangsterism of Lerroux, and the non-cooperation of the Anarchists, when Azana is back to lead, the whole country is electrified to action.

Cleveland Chosen For '36 Olympiad

By JOHN NEWTON THURBER

CLEVELAND—The next international Workers' Sport Olympiad will be held at Cleveland on July 4, 1936, according to an announcement made at the tenth annual outdoor gymnastic exhibition of the DTJ, Czecho-Slovak Socialist Gymnastic Union, at Taborville, near here.

Charles Marx, in charge of the Taborville exhibition, declared that this will be the first time that the Olympiad has been held on this side of the Atlantic. More than 1,000 spectators witnessing the gymnastic demonstrations greeted the announcement with enthusiasm.

Czechs Send Team

A full team of labor gymnasts will come from Czecho-Slovakia for the Olympiad, accompanied by Dr. Franz Soukup, Socialist President of the Czecho-Slovakian Senate; Joseph Martinek, formerly editor of the American Labor News, Cleveland Bohemian Socialist weekly, and now active in party work in Prague; and other leaders of the working-class movement in Czecho-Slovakia.

Teams are also expected from Finland, Belgium, France, England and other European nations, as well as from various parts of the United States. The affair is expected to be an outstanding working class demonstration. The committee in charge hopes that such American Socialist leaders as Norman Thomas and Mayor Daniel W. Hoan can be induced to attend.

Janik Reports Plans

As a part of the Taborville pro-

gram, Ladi Janik, who recently returned from Czecho-Slovakia, reported on the recent Workers' Olympiad held there and reported on groups planning to attend the Olympiad next year. Other speakers included Joseph Shalnik, chairman of the DTJ.; Mrs. Anna Rehor, of Chicago, national chairman of the Czecho-Slovak Rationalist Federation; William Hosik, director of the German Workers' Gymnastic and Sports Alliance of Pittsburgh; Henry Huefner, secretary of the Cleveland section of the newly formed Workers' Gymnastic and Sports Alliance of America; John Newton Thurber, secretary of the Socialist Party of Cuyahoga County; and Robert D. Dullea, state secretary of the Socialist Party of Ohio and candidate for Mayor of Cleveland on the Socialist ticket.

More than 300 gymnasts participated in this year's exhibition. Calisthenics, marching, dances and apparatus work were included in the program, which was presented by members of the DTJ and by teams of German gymnasts from Cleveland, Detroit and Pittsburgh. The performances of the Detroit team, under the direction of Karl Markus, recently expelled from Germany because of working-class political activity, were especially well received.

More than 100 correspondents in all parts of the country are on the lookout for live labor news that YOU may keep informed through the CALL.

By MURRAY PLAYNER

I had intended to write about the 5,000,000 youth of marriageable age who are denied the normal process of marriage because of the depression. But the July heat seems to have a certain effect on me. I feel inclined to lay off the gloomy side of the picture, and try to cheer you up, instead.

So instead of telling you of the woes of the millions of youth who must go without the little cottage, little garden and the little baby, I shall present for your enjoyment the following description of the privileged youth, to whom depression is just another word, as it appeared in one of the leading newspapers:

STEEL HEIRESS WED TO 57-PICKLE HEIR

The gloom that settled over Manhattan yesterday afternoon didn't discourage the country-wide assortment of elegants who assembled at St. Bartholemew's for the marriage of Joan Diehl and Henry John Heinz, 2d, the 57-varietal pickle heir. She wore a simple gown made on medieval lines, with long, tight sleeves. The bride discarded conventional orange blossoms as a cap fastener for a halo arrangement of shiny silver kid. The effect was quite regal, particularly with her long flowing tulle veil trailing far behind her satin train. Joan's papa, steel magnate, escorted his daughter to the flower-banked altar.

Darlings of Fortune

Both Joan and her youthful bridegroom are darlings of fortune. Joan's father is nearly as important to steel as Henry's forbears are to pickles. While they lived in Manhattan, Mr. Diehl was vice president of the U. S. Steel Corporation, than which there is no mightier. At the moment he heads the Columbia Steel Corporation. The bridegroom's father, Howard Heinz, now heads the giant Pittsburgh industry, which holds its own as the largest pickling and preserving corporation in the world.

Since 1932, Henry has been groomed in his father's business as the potential Pickle King. A large reception followed the ceremony at the River Club. The newlyweds sailed on the Normandie.

Youth Convention Fights For Negro

DETROIT.—The American Youth Congress, which met here last week-end, added deeds to words by quick picket action. One of their number, a Negro delegate, was refused service at a corner soda fountain, and then told that the price for him would be double the usual price. An argument ensued which culminated in the arrival of a policeman, who pushed the protesting delegate out of the store.

News of the event was relayed to the 2,000 delegates at a dance near by and the congress immediately took action. Four abreast, they formed a mass picket line, which brought thousands of spectators and the police riot squad to the scene. However, they continued to march, shouting and singing.

The store was forced to close, and the Congress, following the Detroit example, in their protest against Negro discrimination, instituted legal proceedings against the owner.

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YPSL PLANS YOUTH DRIVE

National Youth Confab Issues Call To Action

By MELOS MOST
Call Youth Editor

DETROIT.—The Second American Youth Congress closed its three-day session here with high hopes that the task of winning over the great national youth organizations of every shade of opinion into a nation-wide union of youth may be accomplished in the near future, even though it may not have been accomplished at the Congress itself.

Among the outstanding achievements of the Congress were a "Declaration of the Rights of Youth," the setting up of a National Council which shall have as its main task the enlistment of support from organizations like the Y's and the Christian youth movements, and resolutions on several of the burning issues of the day.

1,280 Delegates

The Congress was attended by 1,280 official delegates representing 846 organizations with a total membership of 1,350,000 in twenty-six states, half a million of which were represented by the New York State Youth Committee against Child Labor. This was, however, less than had been expected, for the conservative organizations mostly preferred to send unofficial observers in one way or another.

The delegates, more than half of whom were minors, and all of whom were under thirty, adopted resolutions criticizing the Roosevelt regime and the National Youth Administration; endorsing April 12 as the date for an annual student anti-war strike and May 30 as a day of youth demonstrations for peace and freedom; declaring the American Federation of Labor "the all-inclusive labor organization which we should support"; protesting against Italian imperialism in Ethiopia; pledging to work for the freedom of Mooney and Billings, Ward Rodgers, Angelo Herndon, and the Scottsboro boys; declaring a boycott of Hearst's newspapers and Metro-tone clips; and protesting the disciplining of Marion Briggs, by the Pittsburgh Young Women's Christian Association for her work in the Congress.

Progressive delegates at the Congress were stunned when a Socialist-introduced resolution embodying the Oxford pledge "not to support the United States Government in any war which it may undertake," was opposed by the Communists and their sympathizers.

Oxford Pledge

Cyril Gerber, representative of the National Student League, spoke against it on the ground that it would isolate the Congress from the masses of youth.

He was answered by Al Hamilton, national chairman of the National Union of Methodist Youth, who declared that every church youth group in the country had endorsed the Oxford pledge and

(Continued on page twelve)

16 TEETH



John D. Rockefeller celebrated his 96th birthday with uncounted millions, another Standard Oil graft scandal in California—and 16 teeth. Something to look forward to.

Pittsburgh To Be Host To Young Socialists' National Convention

PITTSBURGH—Election of a

new national executive committee and adoption of comprehensive plans for organizing America's youth behind the Socialist program will feature the eighth national convention of the Young People's Socialist League to be held here July 19, 20, and 21.

Preliminary estimates by the convention arrangements committee place the crowd of Socialist youth who will gather here for the meeting at close to 400. Delegates, alternates, and visitors will start

arriving from thirty eight states during the coming week.

Among those who are expected to attend will be several carloads of fraternal delegates from the Canadian Cooperative Commonwealth Youth Movement.

Plan League Building

Friday's sessions will be devoted entirely to organization conferences for training and discussion on effective means of building local league circles. On Friday evening a mass youth rally will be held with Clarence Senior, national secretary of the Socialist Party, and prominent members of the YPSL as speakers.

Saturday morning will mark the opening of the convention proper. Following the adoption of rules, and the seating of delegates, the convention will elect committees and hear reports of the national membership drive just concluded and of the growth of the organization during the past two years. A convention social will be a Saturday night feature.

"West Point" of Labor-Student Movement Opens In New York

NEW YORK—"The West Point of the radical student movement," otherwise known as the Summer Training School of the Student League for Industrial Democracy, opened its second annual session here with 22 picked students from all over the country.

The school was organized to give a "comprehensive grounding in the theory of the labor and Socialist movement and six weeks practical laboratory experience in trade union and unemployed work." The course covers everything from how to put out a leaflet and run a street meeting to union and strike organization work.

Students are selected on the basis of ability, interest, and previous accomplishments. Those

chosen this year come from Kentucky, California, Massachusetts, Ohio, Nebraska, Connecticut, Illinois, Michigan, Washington state, Oregon, New York, Wyoming, and the District of Columbia. They include three college editors, a member of a State legislature, and many union, campus, and Socialist Party organizers.

Among the lecturers at the school are Joseph Schlossberg, secretary of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, Dr. Joel Seidman, acting head of Brookwood Labor College, Norman Thomas and Harry Laidler, executive directors of the League for Industrial Democracy, Rhetold Niebuhr, of the Union Theological Seminary, Roger Baldwin and Arthur Garfield Hayes, of the American Civil Liberties Union, and George Streater, prominent Negro labor leader.

8-Page Challenge Greets Convention

CHICAGO — Triumphantly full with hundreds of greetings from Socialists, young and old, in all parts of the country, the special July national convention issue of *The Challenge*, official national organ of the Young People's Socialist League, appeared here this week in an eight-page format.

Featuring the YPSL's national drive for the Hillquit Workers' Rights Amendment, its vigorous opposition to the Roosevelt youth administration's low wage program, mobilization for the Second American Youth Congress, and countless other activities on the political, industrial, cultural and educational fronts, the issue pictures young Socialist pre-convention activity at a new high.

Special articles in this month's *Challenge* include a survey of the nation-wide exploitation of child labor, by Murray Playner; a humorous study of the origins of the Constitution, by Oscar Ameringer; and articles by August Tyler, Douglas MacGregor, and Jack Karr on recent developments of interest to young workers. Walter Storey, national educational director of the YPSL, contributes an outline of the educational problems facing the league.

'Brother' Braddock!

NEW YORK.—James J. Braddock, heavyweight champion of the world, not only packs a mean wallop, but he also packs a good union card.

Braddock is a member of the International Longshoremen's Association. When the I. L. A. met in convention here this week, it proudly presented "Brother" Braddock with a gold union traveling card.

'Red Nights' And 'Noons' Mark YPSL Drive For Hillquit Bill

NEW YORK—Launching a vigorous drive in behalf of the Hillquit Workers' Rights Amendment, the Greater New York Federation of the Young People's Socialist League prepared to hold its first "red night" in the East Bronx, July 12. The "red night" is the first of a series of scores of street meetings to be concentrated in special districts during the summer months.

"Red Noons"

Rallying all New York young Socialists to their new plan of action, the management committee of the YPSL also announced preparations for "red noons," similar to the "red nights," in which hundreds of YPSL members in uniform will descend upon important industrial districts during the lunch hour and with meetings, songs, and literature will attempt to unite the mass of workers behind the Hillquit bill. The garment district will be the first point of concentration.

Linked with the drive for con-

stitutional revision will be an active campaign against Hearst publications and newsreels. One of the YPSL slogans is "Hearst opposes workers' rights! Fight Hearst! Pass the Workers' Rights Amendment."

Print Pamphlet

In connection with the campaign, youth conferences, mass meetings, and parades will be held in every locality in cooperation with Socialist Party branches, trade unions, and church and liberal groups to aid in the building of mass support. A special pamphlet on the Hillquit amendment, now in preparation, will be supplemented by thousands of stickers and posters.

YPSL and Socialist Party members are urged by the management committee to report at the Bronx Labor Center, 809 Westchester Avenue at 7:30 for the July 12 "red night," and to the office of the YPSL, 21 East 17th Street, at 11:30 for the July 16 "red night."

TRUE STORIES FROM LIFE

By THE BYSTANDER

WHAT PRICE WORK?

Out of work and hungry, his feet weighed down with centuries of tramping of streets, Mike Jones dragged his weary body along, seeing no one, turning his head only occasionally to throw a listless glance into a restaurant window, more from habit than in the hope of finding a banner.

As he turned the corner he almost passed up a banner in his preoccupation, but his trained eye brought him up short. He looked closely; yes, it was a "Cook Wanted" banner at that.

He raced around to the back of the building, all his weariness forgotten, the weights dropped from his feet, the ache gone from his limbs, eyes keen now, alert.

"Yeah, I need a good cook, y'had experience," a man with watery eyes and discolored, puffed features was asking him.

"Sure, I've worked in some of the best hotels in town."

In Another House

"Well, I guess you'll do all right, it's in another house we need a cook, over on Randolph."

"Oke, give me a slip."

With his heart pounding, Mike raced up the street, dodging in and out of the crowd that seemed to be constantly swirling into his path.

Breathlessly arrived at his location, he did not notice in his excitement the lone, sad looking youth, pacing up and down in front of the place, with a sandwich sign. In that moment, had he seen him, he would hardly have realized what it was that the sign announced, so great his excitement, so eager was he to get work and food.

"So they sent you from Madison Street," a hollow-eyed, cadaverous individual was asking him. "Y'notice the bird out in front?"

"Huh?" was all he got from Mike.

"We're having a little labor trouble—it ain't really nothing—we ain't had any trouble really—a few of the boys have quit—strike, they call it—want more dough—we're paying as good as any one in town. Y'wanta work?"

Mike had heard but little of all this, and understood less, his mind was too busy with the pleasant odors from the kitchen—but at the words "Y'wanta work?" he seemed to awake, and nodding, followed the man to the kitchen, where he was turned over to the chef.

The Kitchen Helper

Mike packed away a meal, the like of which he could hardly remember, and climbed downstairs to don his linen.

He found the kitchen helper peeling potatoes in the gloom of a 20-watt bulb. He spoke pleasantly. "You're the new second, eh?"

"I guess so," said Mike, pushing his fist into the starched sleeve of a white jacket, to open it. "What happened to the guy they had?" "Oh, he said he couldn't stand 'Scabbin'," he almost wept, "God 'What's that?" queried Mike, "Scabbin'?"

"Yeh, dere's been a strike here for mor'n a week, didn't you see de boy picketin' out front?"

"No, I didn't," replied Mike blankly. He turned and walked to the rear, toward the wash bowl, gleaming white in the semi-darkness.

His heart had fallen, he felt very weary again, suddenly. "Oh,

Christ, just my luck," he muttered, scabbing no more, so he left." damn it, I gotta have a job—what's a man gonna do—damn it all—"

He sat down on a box to ponder, pounding his fist on his knee, torn between his lifelong hatred for a scab and a terrible desire for this job, any job, the only thing that even looked like a job in months.

"Hey, there, new fella, the chef says to come on up, you ain't got all day," a voice called down the stairs.

Mike got up with a start and slowly climbed up stairs.

He went to work, mechanically filling orders, as the waiters shoved them through the little window, listening to the chef's instructions.

Picket Remains

About one o'clock there was a slight lull in the business, and Mike stood, leaning against the steam table, looking out through the dining room and out the front window. The picket was out there, walking up and down, and Mike watched him. He had come a little closer now, and he was looking in the window. Mike could see his face now. He wondered if he was the cook on whose job he was scabbing now.

"Scabbing." The word stung. He thought he could hear that face, looking in the window, out there, saying it, the eyes looking it. Some one scraped a knife back there somewhere, and he thought it sounded like "Scab." The exhaust fan whined, and it, too, was calling him "Scabber, Scabber—"

He jerked himself away from the side. "Oh well, hell," he said, "I got the wrinkles out of my belly, anyway," and started down stairs for his hat and coat.

He left by the back door, so he wouldn't have to pass the picket out in front.

WIN RECOGNITION

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Winning union recognition, workers at the National Carbon Company voted to return to work after a five weeks' strike. One thousand, two hundred people were involved.

Twice-Told Tales

AGITATORS ALL

By BRUNO FISCHER

The cop gripped his nightstick tighter and listened for seditious utterances.

The speaker on the platform was saying that there was unemployment. What that seditious? The cop wasn't sure. The cop waited impatiently.

He'd better watch himself, that young fella on the platform. The chief had given orders that no agitators were to be permitted to knock the Constitution and the Government. "Not," he had said for publication, "while I'm commissioner of this fair city and while my men can swing a nightstick."

The cop sudden straightened up. The young man on the platform was reading from a sheet of paper. The cop listened intently.

"—whenever any form of government becomes destructive

The status of the Wheeler-Rayburn utility holding company bill is changing from day to day. Since the rebuke handed Roosevelt by the House in the vote eliminating the so-called "death clause," it is even more of a political matter than before. For now the prestige of the administration is bound up with the fate of the measure.

Even before the recent twist of events, the Wheeler-Rayburn bill was not simply an economic issue. It is a good illustration of the naivete of thinking that an essentially technical problem can be solved "scientifically" without reference to class interests and the political situation.

There are three primary economic issues involved. The first is, whether the abuses connected with public utilities can be eliminated simply by the elimination of holding companies. Secondly, whether the bill aims primarily at the reorganization of the utility empires or nets into geographically and economically integrated units. Thirdly, whether private utilities can be publicly controlled.

Not Real Issue

The views of the proponents of the bill are so confused on these fundamental issues that authority

seven-year inquiry into the entire industry, reads in part:

"The abuses enumerated are so commonly associated with the activities of public utility holding companies and have been so persistent and wide-spread that they necessitate legislation to control and eliminate the holding company as an artificial corporate device inherently injurious to investors, consumers and the general public."

Yet as recently as last week Rayburn, who introduced the bill in the House, simplified the problem as that of ridding the industry of a few "bad" individuals.

The view of Roosevelt and Wheeler is that the evils revealed by the utility inquiry are the result of a corporate device, and that by eliminating this economically-useless device of exploitation the evils will disappear.

Strictly political considerations to one side, this is the technical and scientific and economic basis of their appeal for the passage of the bill in its original form, now emasculated by the House.

Superficial

Such a conclusion indicates a very superficial reading of the Commission's thorough-going in-

state character. Recent newspaper releases indicate that such huge systems are the "approved" type of holding company in the eyes of the administration.

Already we have had abundant experience in the United States to prove that public utilities, completely within a state and subject to state regulation, cannot effectively be regulated by the states. For one thing the lobbying power of utilities is too great to permit the passage of legislation that might effectively control the utilities. Even more shameful is the utilities' influence in the selection of utility commission members and in the performance of their duties.

No Effective Regulation

Regulation by state governmental commission is out of the question.

Effective regulation by the federal government likewise is out of the question because of Congress' lack of authority to deal with the problem except as it affects interstate commerce.

If the Federal Trade Commission's "indictment of a system of business" is to be realistically met, there will have to be a basic

Prepared By Labor Research Front

is given the statement that dissolution or reorganization of utility holding companies has never been the main issue; that the main purpose is to exploit the political possibilities of the popular feeling against Insullism and against that power baron's acquittal.

Most of the discussion of the Wheeler-Rayburn bill has in fact centered on the question whether the holding company structure shall go. The fear of those who lobbied the House into eliminating the "death" clause was it imperiled their twelve-billion dollar investment in utility holding companies. The hope of the New Dealers was that by removing the infested holding company nest we will get rid of the pestilence.

That hope is dead since the House twice rebuffed Roosevelt and killed the death-clause urged by the President.

The cry that the chicanery uncovered was the work of a select few "bad" individuals cannot be raised. For the original bill, designed to correct the evils exposed in the Federal Trade Commission's

investigation of the utility industry. For the practices described in these reports are not peculiar to the utility industry alone. The corrupt practices were merely advanced forms of similar business methods used in less developed industries and corporate structures.

Rather ironic it is that the only one to publicly announce the true significance of the Commission's utility investigation is the "chief defender of the utility holding company, Wendell L. Wilkie, president of the Commonwealth and Southern Corporation, a leading utility holding company.

In his testimony before the House Interstate Commerce Committee, he called the investigation an "indictment of an era rather than a single industry." And he went into details.

Mr. Wilkie bewailed the fact that of all the practitioners of corporate business for private profit, his own industry has been singled out to answer for sins common to all private enterprise.

The reason is simply that public utilities represent the most advanced stage of capitalistic industry. Even according to orthodox capitalist economics, utilities should be subject to complete regulation because, by virtue of their monopolistic character, competition does not serve as their "regulator."

No Elimination

Certain economists see the chief virtue of the bill not in its provision for the elimination of holding companies, but rather in its aim to reorganize the various utilities into economically-integrated groupings. If a holding company's property is contiguous, and thus can be defended on economic grounds, it is to remain untouched.

The Securities and Exchange Commission is to decide whether a utility system falls into this category, and this is the first major loop-hole through which utility lawyers can push their corporate clients. The fact remains that many of the evils exposed by the Federal Trade Commission's investigation can and do occur in integrated systems just as well as in unintegrated groups.

In New York State there is the Niagara Hudson Power Corporation, which wouldn't be touched because of its essentially intra-

change in the system of business. For Bonbright and Means in their study of the utility holding companies speak of a by-gone possibility when they write:

"The only hope for those people who fear the development of public ownership throughout the United States lies in the possibility of subjecting the utility holding company to effective social control."

The whole history of the attempt to regulate public utilities in this country belies the possibility.

If the financial sabotage of our natural resources to the detriment of investor and consumer is to be halted, private profit must cease to be the dominant force in the utility industry. To meet the demands and requirements of the public the utilities must be operated on the principle of production for use, and that cannot be done under private ownership where profit is necessarily the first object. "Economic investigation" under private ownership is not enough.

If the Federal Trade Commission's charges are to be effectively answered, private ownership of utilities must be replaced by social ownership.

'Far Too Much!' Cry Hash Bosses To \$8.64 Wages

NEW YORK—When the Government Hotel and Restaurant Wage Board voted to set minimum wages of New York food workers at eighteen cents an hour, the three employer members of the Board raised their palms in holy horror and shouted, "Too Much!" They filed dissenting reports.

Industrial Commissioner Elmer F. Andrews, in defending the "high wages" authorized, pointed out that for a 48-hour week, the minimums would work out as follows:

- Waitresses (18c an hour)—\$8.64.
- Countermen (27c an hour)—\$12.96.
- Hotel workers (30c an hour)—\$14.40.
- Resident workers—\$10.

Problems Of Revolutionary Socialism

By Haim Kantorovitch

Democracy As A Right-Winger Sees It

The right wing Socialists' or as they prefer to call themselves, the "democratic-socialists" view on democracy has been best expressed in an article by Comrade William E. Bohn. After decades of silence Comrade Bohn no longer could endure the "smart revolutionists" who had learned all of their wisdom from European sources. He decided once for all to set 'em right.

"The trouble with these smart revolutionists is that they don't know what our democracy really is! In our country power is actually in the hands of the people." And what—do the people do with the power that is actually in their hands? "And the people use it as skilled publicists teach them to use it," is Comrade Bohn's answer.

It is therefore not a matter of changing the form of the state, of securing power for the people. It is only a matter of reeducating or changing the "publicists" and having them teach the people how, in a wiser way, to use the power they actually possess.

"Real" Road to Power

Comrade Bohn's article, (The Road to Power in America, New Leader, April 13, 1935) is a polemic against the "smart professional revolutionists," who he imagines want "to make" a revolution in America. The article was written in order to make clear to Socialists what the real road to power is, and, of course, what Socialists are to do about it.

The real road to power, then, turns out to be a change of "publicists" who will teach the people how to use their power.

All this talk about "publicists" is of course far from clear. Who are these publicists? Does Comrade Bohn mean the press, the radio, the priest, the rabbi, the professional politician? There is no doubt that they influence the masses in favor of capitalism. But what is the Socialist Party to do about it?

"The purpose of the party" Comrade Bohn explains, "is to influence the inhabitants of this territory toward the Socialist way of living, the cooperative, democratic way." Perhaps there are people who understand what Comrade Bohn means. I confess my ignorance. The only thing that is clear in the article is that "every revolution, every fracas that looked like a revolution, has been a curse to the thinkers of the next generation."

Our duty, it seems, is to save the "thinkers of the next generation" from this curse. We can do it by understanding that "power is actually in the hands of the people" and by teaching the "inhabitants of this territory" the Socialist way of living. Remember, it must be the Socialist way of living" not, the Christian way of living." now it is the Socialist way.

Hopelessness of Reformism

What is the source of this confusion? Elsewhere (American Socialist Quarterly, Vol. 3, No. 1) I termed this kind of Socialism "The Socialism of the Hopeless." This unlimited belief in democracy, and the confusion of ideas following, are the result of the hopelessness of reformism on the

one hand, and the belief in the strength of capitalism which cannot be overcome by the workers. Comrade Bohn states this very clearly.

"Our shouting about the downfall of capitalism is like the beating of tomtoms by a medicine man. The various features of the system which we call capitalist are very old and flexible."

They can always adapt themselves to new situations. All of the talk about the decline of capitalism sounds like so much nonsense to Comrade Bohn. He views the decline of capitalism not from the larger economic and technological point of view, but from the point of view of the corner grocery store. As long as that store can pay its bills on time it is not declining.

All That Matters

"Despite the tremendous strain of the present depression, the credit of the American government, and of the central financial and industrial institutions of this country is secure for an indefinite period."

This is all that matters. Capitalism can pay its bills. It is true it can no longer pay its bills to the millions of workers and farmers and white collar slaves; it can no longer assure the millions even the meager prosperity and security on which it prided itself in the past. And it is true that the condition of the masses grows from bad to worse, that no means of reemploying the unemployed has yet been found and that their number is growing.

But, if you have a "good check," any bank will cash it for you. If the government owes you money, you'll be sure to get it. And to Comrade Bohn this is sufficient! that capitalism is not declining!

There are of course better, more learned, and more persuasive rep-

resentatives of neo-social democracy than Comrade Bohn. He however has the advantage of being more naively frank than any of the others. In reality, all neo-social democrats hold the views of Comrade Bohn, only they are not so frank and outspoken as he is.

The real difference between the right and left wing Socialists is that the former base their tactics on the belief that capitalism is secure in its rule, while the latter believe that capitalism has definitely entered a stage of decline.

Democracy In Time Of Crisis

When the right wing Socialists extol the virtues of existing democracy, and never tire of telling us how important democracy and civil liberties are for the working class, they simply waste time, ink and energy. Every Socialist, no matter how left how revolutionary, recognizes the importance of civil liberties for the class struggle. Realizing the class character of ex-

This is the second of a series of four articles on Problems of Revolutionary Socialism by Haim Kantorovitch, written specially for the CALL. Kantorovitch, an editor of the American Socialist Quarterly, is one of the leading theoreticians in the international Socialist movement. The third article will appear next week.—Ed.

isting democracy, knowing all of its defects, every Socialist, nevertheless, is ready to fight against its enemies to the right.

The fight against fascism, now paramount in the Socialist move-

ment, is naturally a fight for the maintenance of democracy and civil liberties. Should any danger to democracy and civil liberties arise, the revolutionary Socialist would be in the front lines for their defense. The revolutionary Socialist has always fought bitterly against the anti-democratic agitation of the communists, which they by the way are now slowly abandoning.

A clear Marxian analysis of the tendencies of declining capitalism clearly shows that the working class is more and more becoming the sole defender of democracy and civil liberties, while declining capitalism tends to become more and more fascist. The widespread belief that capitalism and democracy always go together has been thoroughly disproved. Capitalism holds on to democracy as long as democracy serves its purposes, and discards it as soon as democracy becomes dangerous.

Strikes and Democracy

Historical experience has shown that democracy is adopted only to normal, and peaceful times. It cannot survive any deep going crisis. In time of crisis democracy always gives place to some form of dictatorship. During the war democracy was virtually abolished, as it is virtually abolished wherever there is a good strike. Let us for example take a report of conditions in Harlan, Kentucky, during a coal miners strike. A committee appointed by Governor Lafoon found that:

"There exists a virtual reign of terror . . . financed in general by a group of coal mine operators in collusion with certain public officials. The victims of the reign of terror are coal miners and their families."

Harlan is part of the United States, where a special body of nine old lawyers zealously guard

Democracy During A Capitalistic Crisis

its democracy. What Governor Lafoon's committee found in Harlan, other committees have found in other places. But in the majority of cases there were neither committees nor reports. What happened to democracy in Harlan? It was not abolished. It was simply "laid aside" until the crisis was over.

This of course was a local crisis. Is there any good reason to believe that no such reign of terror will break out in time of a national crisis, when, instead of a group of miners asking for higher wages, the proletariat as a class will demand the nationalization of industries? Have not the experience of Germany, of Italy, of Austria, and the growth of the fascist movement everywhere shown beyond any doubt what the answer of capitalism will be when really menaced by Socialism?

Laski On Democracy

After a long and thorough analysis of the tendencies of contemporary economic and political life, Prof. Harold J. Laski comes to this conclusion:

"When the political democracy seeks to transfer that ownership, (i.e. the ownership of the means of production—H. K.) to the community, the capitalist class will, if it can, use the state power to surpass democratic institution."

The words, "if it can," can have only one meaning: whether or not the masses will be ready to fight for democracy with undemocratic means, if necessary, because the democratic road would be blocked.

We do not belong to the alarmists in our movement who see the shadows of fascism unavoidably covering all capitalist countries. When the communist movement began labeling anyone with whom it disagreed or anything of didn't like as fascist, we bitterly criticized it. We believe that it is not only silly but, positively harmful to declare the NRA, the Wagner Bill, the Guffey Bill and other such liberal reform measures are fascist.

Dangerous Tendencies

Such a misuse of the word "fascist" defeats its own purpose. Instead of frightening the masses, all the communists gained by their "scare screams" was that the average worker said to himself: Well, if this is fascism, let us have more of it!

It is as dangerous, because just as unrealistic, to see fascism in anything we don't like, as it is to lull the masses to sleep in a false sense of security that America is not Germany, etc. Both, the anti-democratic propaganda of the communists, as well as the nothing-but-democracy propaganda, must be repudiated in the light of the revolutionary experiences of the post-war years.

Democracy is the most valuable and the most important weapon of the working class in its fight for a new society. But, in itself, it is not enough to guarantee success.

(Continued Next Week)

Socialism and the Home

By S. B. M.

The ghost of an old bogey has returned to haunt the good ladies of the Northern States Uplift League. Once more they are warned that "Socialism will destroy the Home" and the warning is wrapped in a veiled threat of nationalization of their somewhat faded charms. The learned Lester H. Dinwodie—a bachelor, by the way—hysterically advises them—

"These socialist would destroy that greatest, most beautiful, most sacred of all blessings—the American home."

You know the rest of the speech; or if you don't, ask any old timer. The Coughlins of 20 years ago used to dish that stuff out three times a day, including Sundays and legal holidays.

After the warning about the home comes a hint of free love and an invocation to die for dear old capitalism, starvation and the Star-Spangled Banner; and don't forget large families—the girls to be the stenographers, chorines and maidservants to the upper classes and the boys to be their chauffeurs, laborers, coaldiggers—and soldiers.

A Real Menace

The good ladies of the Uplift League need not trouble themselves to look for spooks under the

bed. There is a menace to the home—not only the American home—but all homes—and the name of that menace is not Socialism but Capitalism!

What is a home? Socialists like to think of a home as a place of comfort and beauty, a place for happiness and rest, a place where men and women may live in decency and comfort and give their children a healthy environment; and when the socialists of Vienna built those beautiful garden homes for workers—it was the capitalists who turned shellfire against them.

We do not want to destroy the home—we want to build homes—beautiful homes to replace the rat traps in which capitalism breeds its workers. And perhaps the Uplifters will be interested in knowing what capitalism is doing to the home. . . .

The United States Government report prepared by Dr. Edith Elmer Wood shows that the death rate for children is 98 per thousand in the working class districts as against 44 per thousand in the silk-stockings districts.

Capitalist Tenements

The New York Association for Improving the Conditions of the Poor reports that "three out of four babies in the tenement

population have rickets from lack of sunshine and from faulty diet."

Tenement House Commissioner Langdon W. Post, of New York, states that in his city 81 men, women and children burned to death in slum fire-traps last year.

The U. S. government report shows that in Chicago the delinquency rate among children in the sum area is 26% a year as against 0.09 per cent in the best residential districts.

"A considerable part of the money and effort spent on our public schools," writes Dr. Wood, "is wasted when applied to children from sub-standard homes in the slum area, because their bad environment has warped them, in many cases irreparably, before they reach school."

We could go on—we could tell of the countless homes destroyed by unemployment — of families thrown into the street, of girls selling their flesh for a night's lodging, of men sleeping in parks, of husbands and wives grown bitter and sullen under the constant torture of poverty — of orphans and widows created by capitalist wars. But why go on? Mr. Dinwodie wouldn't understand; after all, "there is none so blind as he who will not see."

Party Activity

Western Tour

Roy Burt, the Socialist Party's most itinerant national organizer, is making an extensive tour to the west coast during the summer months. Four Socialist summer schools, several important party conferences and innumerable speaking engagements are included on Burt's busy schedule.

Burt is spending most of the second week of July speaking for the Party's organization in Kansas. Cherryvale, Wichita, Yates Center and other points are included in his itinerary. From July 11 to July 17 he will be in Nebraska with speaking engagements tentatively arranged according to the following schedule: July 11, Omaha; July 12, 13 and 14, Lincoln (Socialist Party Conference); July 15, Grand Island; July 16, Kearney; July 17, Grant.

From Nebraska Burt goes to the Party's western states summer school to be held at Pine, Colo., July 21-28, to serve on the school's teaching staff. He is scheduled to be in Cheyenne, Wyo., on July 29, in Salt Lake City, Utah on July 31 and in Ogden, Utah, on August 1. He will spend practically all of the balance of the month of August in California.

Connecticut

The Socialist Party Locals of North Haven and Hamden will hold a joint picnic Sunday, July 21, at the Castiglioni farm on Skiff Street, North Haven.

The picnic is planned to raise the Local's quota for the National Fund Drive. Arnold E. Freese, State Secretary, and Celia D. Rostow, Secretary of the Third District Committee will address the meeting. Games, refreshments and prizes will supplement an interesting program.

Illinois

The Cook County Executive Committee of the Socialist Party has called a general membership meeting of all Party members in Cook County for Wednesday, July 31, at 8 p. m., at the Workmen's Circle Lyceum, Ogden and Kedzie Avenues. The subject of the general membership meeting will be the present situation in the Socialist Party, and announced speakers will include A. D. Gertler, Secretary of the Forward Association in Chicago, Meyer Halushka, and Maynard C. Krueger.

Street meetings are in progress weekly in five different sections of Chicago and plans are rapidly going forward for the County Picnic at Pilsen Park, Saturday, August 24.

A downtown trade union branch of the party has been formed, which will begin regular meetings in the Millinery Workers Hall, Friday, July 12. Over 6,000 copies of the leaflet entitled "An Open Letter to Long and Coughlin" by Norman Thomas have been distributed in Cook County as part of the July program which in Cook County is devoted especially to Party press and literature development. More than 50 subscriptions to Party papers were purchased through the County Office in the first week of this July press campaign.

Massachusetts

STATE COMMITTEE—The first meeting of the newly elected SEC was held Sunday, July 7 at the state office in Boston. To answer an inquiry of the Northampton local it was decided to ask the NEC how far we can go in the state in starting a Farmer-Labor party, under what terms we can cooperate with one that may be started by other groups, and how

far locals can go in cooperating with local Farmer-Labor parties that may be started.

Joseph Bearak was chosen by the committee to attend the coming NEC meeting to oppose the suspending or expelling of the New York state organization and to appeal for unity in the party and to offer help to achieve unity.

Plans were made for a State Picnic to be held at Saima Park, Fitchburg, on the 13th or 25th, the date dependent on not conflicting with another Socialist picnic.

A State Labor Committee consisting of the following was elected: Max Hamlin, John D. Connors, Sylvester McBride, Benj. Grossman, Michael Flaherty, Leslie Richards, Tom Conroy, Harold Faulkner and Joe Massidda. The committee was instructed to meet before the coming Springfield convention of the A. F. of L. to consider questions coming before it.

The following comrades were elected to a sub-committee on organization: Joseph Bearak, Leslie Richards, Max Hamlin, Kenneth Polman and Epstein.

Leon Arkin, Joseph Bearak, and John Suominen were elected to the finance committee whose duty it shall be to raise funds and interview applicants for assistant secretary.

A committee to push the Labor Chest for the Liberation of Workers of Europe was elected consisting of the following comrades: Leon Arkin, Thomas Nicholson and Max Hamlin.

A four week speaking tour for Lena Morrow Lewis was planned.

WESTERN CONFEDERATION of Socialists locals are planning to hold a picnic on July 21 at Northampton.

BOSTON'S third annual Fourth of July picnic held at the Grape Arbor, Walpole, was a success. Comrade John D. Connors, vice-president of the New Bedford CLU was the speaker of the day. Comrade Kenneth W. Porter read some of his own poems. Beside a short program the day was spent in swimming, boating, dancing and comradeship.

NEW BEDFORD is holding weekly open-air meetings after the baseball game every Tuesday night at Brook Lawn Park.

CAMBRIDGE is holding open air meetings every Thursday night at Central Square.

Michigan

The Wayne County (Detroit) Federation of Socialist Women plans to open its second annual Socialist Women's Summer School on July 22. The program of the school is to be twofold; educational and recreational. The entire cost of the session which will close July 26, will be eight dollars for Socialists and members of the Workmen's Circle, and ten dollars for others, plus the registration fee.

Reservations should be sent to Meta Elsemann, 1735 Glynn Court, Detroit, Mich., or call Townsend 7-2369 for further particulars.

New York

Among the candidates on the Socialist ticket in Westchester County are Joseph Calafaati of New Rochelle for sheriff, Elsie Gerber of Yonkers for Comptroller and John H. Ford of Scarsdale, for Commissioner of Public Welfare.

At The Front

By Norman Thomas

Continued from Page One

sake of both organizations. It is sounder policy than to try to form a new organization among our colored fellow citizens. Our general Socialist position on the race question is admirable. It needs, in some communities to be more vigorously and consistently illustrated by action by Socialists.

Renfrew Jailed

According to the latest reports J. Walter Renfrew, a Socialist and organizer of the American Workers' Union (an organization of the unemployed) from St. Louis is still in jail at Morganfield, Kentucky, for no other reason than his vigorous support of the right of the unemployed to decent relief. A letter to me describes the terrible conditions in that part of KeKentucky.

J. Clark Waldron is chairman of a committee in St. Louis which is trying to raise bail for Renfrew and to take care of his trial which will be held on September 12. Emphatically they deserve the support they seek. Waldron's address is 5633 Julian Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

The unfortunate controversy between the AWU and the Workers' Alliance, a controversy which should be promptly ended, in no way reflects upon the importance of this case or the appeal for Renfrew.

Pullman Porters

Letters and papers on my desk bring an assorted lot of labor news, good and bad. First, the good: Congratulations to the Brotherhood of Pullman Porters on their really notable victory in being recognized by the Railway Mediation Board as spokesmen for the porters. This is the result of the overwhelming victory of the union in an election. It is immense of encouraging significance.

By contrast it is a shocking thing that the white collar workers of the Beth Moses Hospital, an agency carried on under the charitable offices of the Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities, should have been so summarily dealt with simply because they made elementary demands through their organization on the directors of the hospital. They deserve the support that Socialist and other organizations are giving them in Brooklyn.

Hearst On July 4

William Randolph Hearst chose the Fourth of July to dishonor the spirit of the Declaration of Inde-

The July 'Shtime'

The July issue of the Jewish organ of the Debs Club, called the "Socialistische Shtime" has just made its appearance. This, the third issue, impresses the reader with its Socialist spirit and understanding.

The sixteen full-sized pages contain a discussion of the NRA, a keen article on the same subject by the distinguished Marxian writer, Haim Kantorovitch; an article by Gus Tyler on "The Government, the Supreme Court and the Workers"; a discussion of the united front by "A Social Democrat," and "Little Notes About Big Things," by A. Rothspan.

Copies of the Jewish Socialist monthly may be obtained by writing to H. Soboiko, secretary of the Debs Club, 560 Beck Street, Bronx, N. Y., or at the office of the CALL—A. L.

pendence by publishing in all his papers a declaration against crime and communism signed among others, by some of the most notorious enemies of labor in the country. One of his bright young men somehow or other roped Wm. Green of the A. F. of L. into this bad company. I should make it my guess that he did not know who his companions would be.

As a matter of fact, if Mr. Hearst's sense equalled his Fascist troublemaking purpose, he would know that he is overplaying his hand. The vehemence of his attack on taxation coming from a man of his riches is understood even by the man in the street.

When he couples crime with Communism, even workers still foolish enough to read the Hearst press are likely to react. There is a case and a good case against Communism in America but it is not a case which William Randolph Hearst knows how to make or is in a position to make.

CALENDAR

Saturday, July 13

Mass meeting and reception to Socialized NEC members, Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 15th Street, 8 P. M. Admission by party or YPSL membership card only.

Parade and mass meeting to demonstrate with the Women's Conference against the High Cost of Living. Meet at 3:30 P. M. at Pennsylvania and Sutter Aves., and march to Hopkinson and Pitkin.

Sunday, July 14

Brownsville Yipsels and their neighbors of the district will hold a get-together at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman St., in a Sendoff Social tendered to the delegates of Circle Two, Sr., Kings. A program of merit plus refreshments. Admission ten cents.

Beer party and dance at the air-cooled Washington Heights Labor Center, 423 W. 156th St., at Amsterdam Ave. The party is being given under the auspices of YPSL Circle 2, Sr., Manhattan. High spot of the evening will be an amateur contest. Admission 10 cents.

Saturday, July 20

The Industrial Workers of the World will commemorate their thirtieth anniversary with a supper at 7:30 P. M., at the I. W. W. Hall, 94 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C. Noted speakers. Admission 50 cents.

Sunday, July 21

Outing of Bronx and Downtown sections of Progressive Group of Dressmakers at Tibbets Brook Park, Bronx. An interesting program. Admission is free and all dressmakers are invited.

Take the Lexington Avenue—241st Street subway and stop at 238th Street. From there, busses will run to the park—the picnic is in Field No. 11.



Strike A Blow!

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Books

Coughlin

"Father Coughlin—Promise or Menace," by Henry Jager. Published by Henry Jager, 646 West 125th Street, New York City. 32 pages. Ten cents.

Wherever street meetings are held in the United States, Henry Jager is well-known. If ever there was a speaker who mounted a soapbox to display a mastery of mob-psychology in spreading Socialist propaganda, it is Henry Jager.

He now brings to his large audience a pamphlet that he has written on Father Coughlin. In reality, it is a discussion of Socialism built up in timely fashion around the priestly radio demagogue. Jager explains his use of Father Coughlin as his text with the following:

"Some time ago I read a story of an interesting incident in an opera house. The cast was bad, and the musicians—worse. The ardent music lovers in the gallery became restless and were in bad mood. A fight started and one of the spectators was about to be thrown down, when his neighbor shouted, 'Hey, there, don't waste him; throw him at the musicians.'"

Jager decided to follow the advice of the opera lover. He certainly does not waste the reverend.

He begins by clearing the garden of the weeds of prejudice, using Coughlin who is Irish to show the folly of hating the foreignborn. He calls for free speech for the cleric—and then demands it for the atheist, the carpenter, the Socialist. "Who fears discussion but cowards? Who fears ideas but those that are afraid of light?"

But after giving the devil and the priest their due, he goes for the philosophy represented by Coughlin. Taking up the sixteen points of the National Union for Social Justice, he rips the Father to shreds. He pictures Coughlin driving the money-changers out of the temple, "shouting through the microphone to his hearers, 'Send telegrams, and letters, call up your congressman and senators and by all means petition Jesus that in driving the money changers out of the temple he should not forget to leave the silver money changers alone, for I am for silver and profit.'"

Using Coughlin as his target, Jager does a splendid job of attacking the idea of profit in industry. The veteran Socialist propagandist, with sly simplicity, explains the operations of capitalism and its depressions.

The pamphlet is well-documented, citing Coughlin's notorious record as an enemy of the American Federation of Labor. It is to be regretted that Jager's pamphlet went to press before the appearance of Herman Wolf's remarkable series of articles on Coughlin published recently in the CALL. As the pamphlet is undoubtedly destined for many editions, it is to be hoped that the author will make use of the information revealed by the CALL.

Labor

Introduction to American Trade Unionism by Elsie Gluck. Affiliated Schools for Workers. 35 cents.

A long felt need for a short but comprehensive introduction to the history and organizational problems of the labor movement has been met, in part at least, by the recent publication by the Affiliated Schools in this pamphlet by Elsie Gluck, educational director of the New York Women's Trade Union League.

The author makes no attempt to give a complete history of the labor movement but concentrates on brief historical sketches of the leading unions in the AFL. Her method is one of explaining the organizational history and problems of specific unions such as the coal miners, textile and garment unions, rather than a chronological series of events.

Much of the misunderstanding on the part of intellectuals outside the labor movement arises from their seeing the A. F. of L. as a centralized unit with one philosophy, one form of organization, and one approach to political and economic questions. By her analysis of the various unions, each with a different set of problems with which to cope, and a different organizational form and philosophy, Miss Gluck clearly demonstrates that there is not one AFL but there are a number of international unions, some built on a craft basis, others on an industrial basis, some progressive, and others conservative, all bound together in a loose confederation.

Except for several factual inaccuracies such as a lack of distinction between the philosophy of the IWW in 1912 and in 1920 and a minor reference to Socialist-Communist difference of theory, the pamphlet can be recommended to every SP local or YPSL circle as a useful text for the training of new members in the problems of American labor. The pamphlet, which contains an introduction by David Saposs and a valuable appendix, can be secured from the publishers at 302 E. 35th St.

M AXWELL HURWITZ.

In these arid days, when propaganda literature is so scarce, Jager has rendered a service.

A. L.

CALL Builders

Few of us have not met the man who can only be described as the "complete fusser." This gentleman has slowly convinced himself that the proper fulfillment of his destiny depends absolutely on about 50,000 different things. And he attaches a supreme and quite fatal importance to all 50,000 of them.

He begins to be fussy when he wakes up and stops being fussy only when he finally falls asleep. His entire day is spent fussing about every detail of his existence . . . everything must be just so or else he is miserable.

Help Us Fuss

But all in all we don't exactly mind it. We only wish that we had some help in helping us fuss about the 50,000 subs. Or rather the 47439 subs . . . 2561 having come in during the past three weeks. True enough that we've distributed sub cards to a few hundred Call agents and boosters, but that isn't quite enough. If each reader of the CALL would make it his or her business to get four two-month trial subs at twenty-five cents each or the same number of six-month subs we'd have our 42439 subs in no time and the circulation department would stop fussing and the staff go back to a more placid existence.

Which would be a little too much to hope for. For when we do get the 42439 we'd probably start fussing to make the CALL a daily and our miserable existence would continue.

We promised a few figures and names this week but we've been so busy with a lot of other work that we can only list a few of the leading sub-getters. Here goes:

John Thurber of Cleveland leads with a total of 52 and more coming in a day. Comrade Thurber seems to have set himself a quota of two a day and he's running ahead.

Phil Manne of the Upper West Side Branch in New York City holds second place with 22.

Harry Silverman, Bronx, N. Y. Yipsel took fifty sub cards along on a hitchhiking tour of the country and he's already reading sent back ten.

Newman Jeffry, down in Lebanon, Pa., has also sent in 24.

Henry Johnson up in Stratford, Conn., took a first batch of ten and returned eight.

Sam De Witt, CALL columnist has already returned 14 cards and Sol Perrin, of the Bronx, is touring the country and sends in 12 from hither and thither.

Max Nelson is responsible for a total of 23 and up in Boston, Alfred Baker Lewis has garnered a total of 33 subs. Comrade Lewis is already responsible for the largest single batch of subs received by the CALL, sending in a hundred and five in one batch a few months ago, and promises to eclipse his former record. It's a fairly close race between Thurber and Lewis, but a bunch of CALL Boosters are coming up fast and next week's column may show a few changes.

Maurice Goldsmith of Detroit, has sent in a bunch of full year subs . . . we don't know exactly how many . . . but almost every one from the Detroit area has come in through Maurice . . . besides which he's distributing a hundred copies a week through his branch and organizing the Detroit Call Association to boost the Socialist CALL.

Harry Johnson of Stratford increases his bundle order for July and promises a further Socialist Summer School at Ashtabula, Ohio, orders a weekly bundle for a classroom use. And Camden, N. J., triples its letter increase for August . . . and the order.

The mailman just brought in another batch of two and six-month sub cards and five yearly from Comrade C. T. Todd of Oxnard, Cal., with a promise of more to come. And an increase in the bundle order for Pottstown, Pa., with a check to cover the cost of their bundle for the next month. Which is a good hint on which to end this column.

Theatre of Revolt

Labor Drama Group

By BILL SHULMAN

It was pretty hard to get the attention of Abe Dobkin, director of the Labor Drama Group for even a moment, even though the rehearsal of a short 15-minute sketch was still being discussed and dissected from all angles by various participating young men and women of the group.

Finally, after repeated interrogations, this reviewer weaned out the following facts:

The Labor Drama Group began as an activity of the cultural committee of the Bronx YPSL groups, later taking on non-YPSLs as well. All persons sympathetic to the labor and Socialist movement, who believe they have dramatic ability, are eligible. The Group is looking for "plays to reach the broad masses, which they will understand."

In answer to a general questionnaire submitted to them, the Labor Drama players say, "There should be some sort of organization, by which the best plays of each group would be shifted back and forth across the country, at no cost, except for necessary expenses, to the other organizations. There should be some sort of League which would facilitate not only the selection of plays, but al-

This is the third of a series of articles on different labor drama groups existing throughout the country. Contributions will be welcome.

so to exchange experiences, and thereby help one another."

At present, an anti-war play is in rehearsal, which will be ready by September. All peace organizations may book this play in advance.

From all sides, it looks as if this small squad of actors will be a determining factor in the new Labor Theatre, which is most certainly rising, and rising fast.

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Going To The Theatre?

Why not consult the Call's special THEATRE BUREAU for expert advice on matters pertaining to the theatre. Choice seats obtained.

Our BUREAU also arranges parties for current attractions. This service is FREE to Call readers.

Get in Touch With The Theatre Bureau c/o SOCIALIST CALL 21 East 17th St. New York City or phone GRamercy 5-8779



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BOOK NOTICES

The United States and Neutrality by Quincy Wright, 29 pp., 25c. A factual pamphlet on American policy of "neutrality" in war time.

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Socialist Leaders To Act On Drive For Hillquit Bill

NEW YORK.—Intensification of the drive for the Hillquit amendment, strengthening of the party's work with organized labor and action on the New York situation will be the principal items on the agenda of the Socialist national executive committee when it meets here this weekend, July 13-15. The meeting is considered one of the most important national committee meetings held in many years.

The matter of the New York State party situation will especially attract attention of Socialists throughout the nation. The right wing group in New York recently refused to recognize the legality of a special committee of inquiry appointed by the NEC and refused to appear before the committee when it met here several weeks ago.

The sub-committee's report will be presented and acted upon at the NEC's sessions.

Meet at Rand School

In order to provide for the large number of Socialists from various parts of the country who are expected to attend, the Debs Auditorium at the Rand School, 7 East 15th Street, has been obtained for the committee's sessions.

The Bronx and Queens County organizations of the party are acting as hosts to the NEC, and a special committee of sponsors, made up of prominent New York Socialists, is co-operating with official party organizations in making necessary arrangements. Headquarters of the arrangements committee are with the American Socialist Quarterly at 21 East 17th Street.

All members of the NEC will be present and will speak briefly at a mass meeting to be held at Irving Plaza, Irving Place

Worsted Workers Issue Strike Call

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The walk-out several weeks ago of 3,000 Uxbridge Worsted Company workers, has expanded into a strike threat which now includes 110,000 woolen and worsted workers in eastern states. A deadline was set at a meeting of the United Textile Workers of America by which mills must increase the wage scale if strikes are to be averted. July 22 is the date set by the delegates from 129 locals in New England, New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

and 15th Street, Saturday evening, July 13 at 8. Admission will be by party-card only!

Members of the NEC are Leo Krzycki, Wisconsin, chairman; Devere Allen, Connecticut; Albert Sprague Coolidge, Massachusetts; Franz Daniel, Pennsylvania; James D. Graham, Montana; Powers Haggood, Indiana; Daniel W. Hoan, Wisconsin; Darlington Hoopes, Pennsylvania; Maynard Krueger, Illinois; James Oneal, New York; Norman Thomas, New York, and Clarence Senior, executive secretary.

Loser



Harry Bridges, militant leader of San Francisco, who led an unsuccessful battle against President John Ryan of the International Longshoremen's Association at the recent ILA convention.

AYC Delegates Prepare Youth Rights Manifesto

(Continued from Page 7)

that it was taken by all the students who participated in the last student strike against war.

A compromise was reached by having those delegates who favored the Oxford pledge rise and take the pledge on the floor of the Congress.

Labor youth leaders intimated that the Communist opposition to an unequivocal stand against international war was the result of the recent Franco-Soviet military alliance.

The action of the Congress obtained considerable publicity in the capitalist press, the Detroit News carrying a full-page streamer declaring "Anti-War Pledge Rejected By Youth Congress."

There was some debate also on

the structure of the Congress, between a proposal to have only a provisional national committee until a completely representative executive could be established, and a compromise motion brought in by the presiding committee to have a permanent national council which would have as its main duty the task of adding to itself the large national youth organizations. The compromise was supported by the Young People's Socialist League for the sake of unity, and was finally adopted.

Endorse Hillquit Bill

Resolutions passed by the various discussion groups included unanimous endorsement of the Hillquit Workers' Rights Amendment by the industrial group, support of the Lundeen Unemployment Insurance Bill by the unemployed group, and opposition to the National Youth Administration by the students. In the section on peace and freedom the unanimity which had marked previous Congress endorsements of the Soviet peace policy was destroyed when the Socialist and labor elements attacked the Franco-Soviet military alliance.

Forty-four of a national council of fifty were elected at the close of the Congress Sunday night, including representatives of political organizations such as the Young People's Socialist League, the Farmer-Labor Party, the Young Epics, and the Young Communist League, the two radical student organizations, fraternal youth organizations, and local church groups, labor unions, and city trades councils.

Meeting directly after the adjournment, the new national council elected officers to carry on its work, and set up a resident bureau consisting of those members living in New York. Waldo McNutt was elected chairman in a three-cornered race, with Joe Lash of the Student League for Industrial Democracy and several others, refusing the election to be recorded as unanimous.

Rev. Gordon McWhirter, of the Unitarian School for Ministers was elected vice-chairman for the West Coast, and Edward Strong, of Mount Olivet Baptist Church, one of the largest Negro churches in the country, was elected vice-chairman for the Mid-West, while the choice of a vice-chairman for the South will be left to the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union.

arrested theme on the charge that they looked "suspicious." The 1,500 gathered for the meeting followed to the police station, but their protestations were greeted with gas bombs resulting in serious injury to several.

Continue Fight for Amendment

Ohio — Tennessee — Illinois — Minnesota—add workers' groups in these states to those endorsing the Hillquit Workers' Rights Amendment to the U. S. Constitution.

The St. Paul, Minnesota, Trades and Labor Assembly, in backing the amendment, called on the A. F. of L. to approve it.

The Lake County Central Labor Union, with headquarters in Willoughby, Ohio, has approved the Hillquit Bill and is pushing an active campaign for it in The Solid Front, official county labor paper.

The Chicago Federation of Labor, representing unionists in one of the country's best organized cities, unanimously adopted a resolution favoring the bill. The Federation referred the amendment to the A. F. of L. executive council, which will discuss proposed constitutional amendments at its next session.

At its recent meeting in Memphis, Tenn., the executive council of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union gave its support to the bill.

The Hillquit Amendment will abolish child labor, provide for minimum rates of pay, make possible genuine social insurance and pave the way for government ownership and management of national resources; public utilities, banking and manufacturing establishments.

Socialists Active

CHICAGO.—Statewide conferences of labor, farmer, fraternal and unemployed groups to back the Workers' Rights Amendment are being called in Maryland and Connecticut and a city-wide confab in Los Angeles.

Socialists in Connecticut lead

the way in preparations for bringing support to the bill. Bridgeport, New Haven and Wilton have set

CALL readers are urged to introduce resolutions in their trade unions and fraternal organizations endorsing the Hillquit "Workers' Rights Amendment" to the Constitution. The amendment reads:

ARTICLE XXII, Section 1. The Congress shall have power to establish uniform laws throughout the United States to regulate, limit and prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years of age; to limit the work time and establish minimum compensation of wage earners; to provide for the relief of aged, invalid, sick and unemployed wage earners and employes in the form of periodical grants, pensions, benefits, compensation or indemnities from the public treasury, from contributions of employers, wage earners and employes, or from one or more such sources; to establish and take over natural resources, properties and enterprises in manufacturing, mining, commerce, transportation, banking, public utilities and other business to be owned and operated by the Government of the United States of agencies thereof for the benefit of the people, and generally for the social and economic welfare of the workers, farmers and consumers.

Section 2. The power of the several states to enact social welfare legislation is unimpaired by this article, but no such legislation shall abridge or conflict with any Act of Congress under this Article.

up special machinery to work on the mass organization and the State Executive Committee has laid plans for an intensive statewide campaign.

Leo Krzycki, national chairman Socialist Party, urges all workers' and farmers' groups to press the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives for a favorable report on the Amendment, known as H. J. Res. 327. Chairman of the Judiciary Committee is Representative Hatton W. Summers of Texas, and organizations should write or wire him requesting a favorable report and a public hearing.

Joseph Schlossberg, general secretary Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; Francis J. Gorman, vice-president United Textile Workers, and Emil Rieve, president Hosiery Workers Union, are among prominent labor men who are supporting the Amendment.

STOPS UNIONISTS

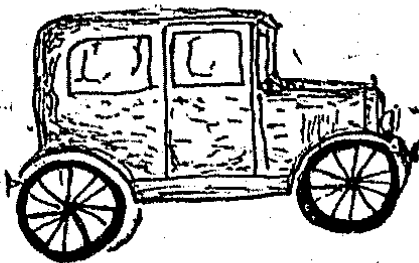
FOSTORIA, Ohio. — George (Little Caesar) Cameron, Mayor of Fostoria, has just perpetrated one of the most outrageous exhibitions of official lawlessness ever witnessed in Ohio.

With flagrant disregard of statute or constitution he blocked all the main highways leading into Fostoria in an attempt to prevent two speakers from Cleveland, officers of the Dry Battery Workers' Union, from addressing Fostoria unionists.

When the Mayor discovered that the two had slipped out of his hands, his officers (business man deputized for the gala evening)

OUR OBSOLETE CONSTITUTION

1 So up to the minute is the United States in industrial methods, in finding new ways to make things more cheaply and more quickly, that new machines and new methods are out-of-date almost as soon as they're put in use. What was good enough last year is not good enough today.



2 But no such year-by-year improvements are made in the way we run our government. Our Model-T Constitution, now nearly 150 years old, was never even giving a good overhauling. And the few gadgets added to it, in the form of constitutional amendments, haven't proved very good.

3 The Constitution gives the states the right to do a great many things; it forbids the national government to do anything except a very few things. This made little difference in 1789. For the 13 states were almost different countries. Only in a few matters, such as defense, did they need to cooperate.



4 Today the United States is one big country—not 13 small countries. Railroads and trucks cross the country with freight; the auto, telephone, telegraph and radio bring the whole country close together for business purposes. Raw goods come from all parts of the nation. Finished goods are then shipped in every direction.

5 The men who wrote the Constitution saw that business would grow. Rich, they already had business and land in many states. So they wanted uniform laws to protect their property and inter-state business. But they gave Congress little power to correct the social evils of business which, aided by this Constitution, grew so fast.



By CHARLES STEWART and SIGMUND ROTHSCHILD