

NEW LEADER

With Which
Is Combined

THE AMERICAN APPEAL

Founded by
Eugene V. Debs

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N. Y. C. Edition

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In Three Sections—Sec. 1

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A.F. of L. Fights Fascism

Spanish Socialists Fight On Despite Temporary Defeat

By James Oneal

THE Spanish Socialist movement and the workers in general appear to be defeated in the general strike against the Lerroux Government. Parliament met Tuesday with the Socialist and Left Deputies absent from their seats, and it is announced that courts-martial will try the few army officers who sided with the strikers. Monarchists joined with the Deputies of the Right and Centre in cheers for the republic and for the army which remained loyal to the reaction.

Many Socialists and Catalan separatists are under arrest and others have fled across the frontier. Francisco Largo Caballero, leader of the Socialist Party, narrowly escaped arrest at the home of Indelacio Prieto, former Socialist Minister and Deputy. On Wednesday Comrade Caballero was reported as still directing the fighting and that he and other Socialists had pledged to fight to the bitter end no matter what the immediate consequences might be.

The Spanish Socialists and almost the whole of the organized working class of Spain rallied to this struggle against the clerical-capitalist reaction. Their struggle was similar to the fight of the Austrian working class against fascism last February, but the armed powers in the hands of the government proved too powerful for the workers. The economic and social problems of Spain cannot be solved by the reaction, and the working class will reorganize their shattered ranks for another struggle when the ruling cliques are undermined by the contradictions of Spanish capitalism.

In the elections to Parliament last November that body revealed a swing to conservatism. The Socialists, who had 114 Deputies and were the strongest single party, now had only 61; the Socialistic Radicals, who had 55, were almost completely wiped out, electing 1; Premier Azana's Republican Action was reduced from 30 to 5, but the Radicals elected 100 members to their former 89, making Lerroux's party the strongest.

The 474 Deputies divided into three main groups—Right, Centre and Left. The Right consisted of 212 Deputies, the Centre of 158, and the Left of 104. The balance of power was held by the Centre, which was uncertain on any measures that came up, but enough of its elements worked with the Right to sabotage some of the important fruits of the revolution. The Socialists polled 1,700,000 votes; they were defeated not by the Right but by the electoral system. (See article by Melos most on another page.)

Gil Robles, leader of the Catholic reaction, became more and more a leader of the forces seeking to destroy the conquests of the working class and to restore the privileges of the Church and the old landed magnates. Increasing sections of the business elements which had turned against the monarchy and the Church now turned against the Socialist and Republican forces. Chambers of commerce, merchants, capitalists, bankers, landlords and many of the

Behind the Scenes in Washington

By Benjamin Melman

Special Correspondent

INDUSTRIALISTS and big business men are greatly encouraged by a seeming change in the Washington atmosphere in the last week or two. At first they were afraid of the reaction caused by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce issuing a questionnaire to the President and in making that questionnaire public before it reached the White House. There was strong resentment in Administration circles, so much so that retaliation was expected. Instead, they congratulated.

(Continued on Page 3-L)

Convention Flays Failure of 7-A; to Fight for 30 Hr-Week

By Staff Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO.—A deepening fight against fascism, for the thirty-hour week, attacks on the failures of the NRA and Section 7 A, and the increasing possibility of merger of the United Textile Workers with the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, Amalgamated Clothing Workers and furriers and milliners stood out as the accomplishments of this week's session of the American Federation of Labor.

The highlight of the convention was the stirring speech made by Walter M. Citrine, secretary of the British Trades Union Congress and president of the International Federation of Trade Unions, calling upon American labor to join in an aggressive worldwide fight against fascism. Every chair in the convention hall was occupied as Comrade Citrine traced the rise of Mussolini in Italy, Hitler in Germany and Dollfuss in Austria with a careful analysis of the economic and political factors

behind the development of fascism in these three countries. The speech was received with enthusiastic applause, the delegates rising as a tribute to the speaker.

Brutality and Terrorism

"From the day of Mussolini's march on Rome," he said, "the record of fascism is one of repression, brutality and terrorism. Trade unionism has been crushed and taken over by the government. The status of the worker has been reduced to that of a serf."

He stated that Italy and Germany had been brought to the verge of economic bankruptcy. "Since 1922 wages in Italy have been reduced 40 to 50 per cent and are now the lowest in Western Europe. American money is helping Mussolini to maintain his power." In Germany wages have fallen more than 10 percent in the past year.

"But for the financial help of reactionary employers fascism would not have been possible in either country," he continued.

Concessions to Bosses

"Naturally, the fascists rewarded the employers by making very great concessions to them and by an

(Continued on Page 1-L)

The Marseilles Killings

THE assassin who killed King Alexander of Yugoslavia and Foreign Minister Louis Barthou of France has set all Europe quivering with apprehension. It was a Serbian nationalist who fired the shot in Sarejevo in 1914 that started forces that led to the greatest human butchery in the history of mankind.

Alexander ruled with savage brutality through a picked Parliament of sycophants who rubber-stamped his will. The racial, national and religious rivalries set in a nation mainly devoted to agriculture made it impossible to organize any powerful Socialist and trade union movement. Yugoslav Socialism, however, did obtain a foothold in the life of the country, but the comrades have had a struggle as bitter and made sacrifices as great for

their ideals as Socialists did in the days of Russian Czarism.

Again and again the Socialist Party and the weak trade union movement of Yugoslavia have been suppressed, harassed, persecuted and their leaders driven underground or jailed. Alexander drew around him various parasites of the clerical and landed type while the dominant politics of the nation has been corrupt and graft-ridden.

Students of this rickety racketeer kingdom were not surprised when news came of the killing at Marseilles. However, the removal of Alexander does not solve any problem for the tortured masses of Yugoslavia. It will probably intensify the suffering of the masses and it certainly has created a tense situation of suspicion among the powers that fish in the troubled Balkans.

MARCHING FOR SOCIALISM AND LIBERTY IN SPAIN



This striking picture shows part of a vast demonstration of the Spanish young Socialist organizations last June, when tens of thousands defiantly marched for Socialism after their demonstration had been prohibited by the authorities.

A National Referendum for Capitalism Or Socialism; How Will You Vote?

THE question is often asked today, "How is business?" It is assumed that if business is on the upgrade all is well. The question is not asked, "How are workers faring?" Business comes first; workers second or not at all; capitalism first, labor last.

Business may be healthy and labor sick; business may reap a king's ransom of profits while labor receives a beggar's mite, and that will prove satisfactory to those who look to business as a barometer of social and economic health.

That point of view is consistent with the old slave code of the South. If cotton brought a price satisfactory to the lords of the lash, that was evidence that the "South" was "prosperous." The "South" meant the owners of land and slaves. "Prosperity" meant these same owners.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13th, 1934

Vol. XVII No. 41

NEW LEADER

A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to the Interests of the Socialist and Labor Movement.

JAMES ONEAL, Editor

WM. M. FEIGENBAUM and S. H. FRIEDMAN, Associates

Signed contributions do not necessarily represent the policy of The New Leader. On the other hand it welcomes a variety of opinions consistent with its declared purpose.



Intellectual "Freedom" in Italy

By A. N. Kruger

UNDER the impact of the Nazi insanities broadcast to the world in the last year or two, the brutalities of the older and more settled fascism of Italy have gone relatively unnoticed. *La Stampa Libera*, Italian anti-fascist daily published in New York, renders a service by publishing a series of articles on the tyranny existing in the schools and colleges of Italy, and the continued persecution of intellectuals and artists who will not truckle to Mussolini.

These articles were timed to coincide with the arrival of 350 Italian university students sent to America by the fascist government to advertise and propagate the "merits" of fascist training in a tour of American universities.

THE NEW LEADER, a Socialist Party publication, supports the struggles of the organized working class. Signed contributions do not necessarily represent the policy of The New Leader. On the other hand it welcomes a variety of opinions consistent with its declared purpose. Contributors are requested not to write on both sides of the paper and not to use lead pencil or red ink. Manuscripts that cannot be used will not be returned unless return postage is enclosed.

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The Italian universities are not scientific institutions; they are propaganda machines and police barracks. The professors must all take an oath of loyalty to the fascist regime before they are permitted to teach. In 1931 scores of professors were dismissed for refusing to take such an oath, and scores resigned rather than be so humiliated. Now only members of Mussolini's party can be professors.

The students must belong to the fascist Student Groups, where they are under the direct orders of the fascist party. The middle class youth is taught to believe in the brutal reactionary "theories" of Mussolini and to prepare to take its part in the oppression and persecution of workers, enabling Italian capitalism to continue its exploitation of the Italian masses.

Extensive military propaganda is carried on in the schools, and enrollment in the "Volunteer Militia for National Safety," though voluntary in theory, is compulsory in practice. Mussolini's latest scheme for compulsory military training from the age of eight to thirty-five is merely an enlargement of the previous schedule. The pupils, clad in uniforms, march along the corridors in perfect order and silence, and boys and girls alike have the regular movements of well-drilled soldiers.

Christian instruction is toned

It meant extra wine in the lord's cellar and the usual bacon and corn pone in the slave hut.

Substitute business for land and slaves and there is no difference. If the owner of a big steel business can sweat values out of workers, sell them, pocket a surplus for himself as loot, then "prosperity" is returning. If the steel worker continues to live in a dirty shack, if his children cannot go to school for lack of shoes and warm clothing, "prosperity" is on the way. If the miner's family remains in a pine shanty unfit for a dog kennel, "prosperity" is coming just the same if the ledger in the company's office reveals an increasing balance to divide with absentee owners.

Yes, Business is God and capitalism is its holy altar. Men, women, and children of the working class are sacrificed on that altar as much as were the victims who were killed by Aztec priests on a sacrificial stone to appease their God. Blood oozed from the heart of the Aztec peasant and profits ooze from the exploited labor power of the wage worker and the working farmer.

More business, more robbery of labor; less business, more starvation for labor. More business, larger fortunes for idle owners; less business, workers are thrown into the streets. Look at it any way you may; the cards are stacked and the dice loaded against the laboring masses.

Every two years this whole system is presented to the masses throughout the nation for a referendum vote. Another referendum vote will be taken in November. Whatever the name of the party may be, and no matter what the names of candidates are, the masses will participate in a referendum. The question put to them is this: "Do you want capitalism or do you want to abolish it?"

That's all. There are two ways to vote in favor of it. You can vote for Democrats or Republicans and that will be a vote in support of the capitalist system.

There is one way to vote against it. Vote the straight Socialist ticket in California and Michigan, in Illinois and New York, in every state of the Union. The candidate for it is against you; the candidate against it is for you—for you, your families and your class.

It is a national referendum for Capitalism or for Socialism. That is the basic issue lying beneath all the speeches, literature, platforms, publicity, radio addresses and mass meetings.

For Capitalism or for Socialism. How will YOU vote?

About the Technique of "Selling Out" Strikes

By Gertrude Weil Klein

I SHOULD like to have a debate with Mary Hilmyer on the "great textile strike sell-out." (See her article in last week's "liberal" Nation.) I probably know even less than Mary about the subject, but what's that between a couple of lady chautauqua organizers! After all, we know more than the editorial writers of the Nation and New Republic—we've both had sporadic connections with labor unions—and they were just as cock-sure and a jump ahead of Mary in cashing in on the strike publicity with "sell-out" articles.

I don't want to be unfair to the liberals of the Nation and New Republic. They may at some time have done a bit of duly publicized picketing, but that hardly places them in the same rank of experts with us.

And of course, we can't begin to compete with the Communists. They were at least three weeks ahead of any of us with the sell-out news, but then there's something positively mystical about the Communists' prescience. We're all pretty good, though, at giving valuable pointers in labor union strategy to boobs like Frank Gorman.

Not that either Mary or I or the Communists have ever been such sensational successes in our labor union activities. But we never sold out. We just gently—flopped. And Mary and I flopped in the safe shelter of large, powerful, rich unions, which could afford to and did keep organizers in the field during preliminary work anywhere from six to fifteen months before calling a strike. I don't know what Mary's alibi is for the unmitigated fiasco of the 1929-30 Fifth Avenue dressmakers' campaign—of which she was the works; I know that mine in another situation is fool-proof. But fool-proof or no, it left me chastened and humble. So chastened and

humble, in fact, that I lean over backward in my desire to believe that a strike is honestly and courageously conducted — unless there's more evidence to the contrary than some which professional critics are ready to believe.

In any event, I want to be familiar with all the factors in the situation; I want to read and hear all the evidence which might have any bearing on what happened; want to look for mitigating circumstances—sometimes there are such—before I join anybody's chorus. (Communists notwithstanding—not all non-Communist strikes are sold out, even though practically every Communist strike is a complete failure.) The textile strike, particularly, was ably conducted, brilliantly led, and I should hasten to say so.

I think this should be the attitude of all Socialists. We should extend to the leaders and organizers of the textile strike all credit for honesty, courage and ability. They deserve it. We should also consider the harm we do to the workers themselves by hasty and irresponsible condemnation.

We have a splendid opportunity of winning the confidence and respect of the organized labor movement. This week one of our leaders, B. C. Vladeck, received a standing ovation from the American Federation of Labor convention. Comrade Citrine is also an honored guest of the convention. There are many other indications of a growing understanding and trust. That why it hurts and maddens me much when people in our ranks unrealistically join the pass who cry "sell-out" without pausing to consider the plausibility or basis of their conclusions or the effect of publicizing them by speech or print. Even when it seems in judgment overwhelmingly in order we should delay our criticism. We may be wrong. It's just bare possibility.

Of course, such procrastination leaves you out of the running you're racing with the hounds make the periodicals. A week's delay and the poor hare is mangled and forgotten; your august opinion passé. But as Socialists we should forego the satisfaction of passing judgment. We can afford to wait and weigh. And we should try to be civilized in our criticism.

Reina on the Spanish Revolt In Next Week's Issue

WITH the Morris Hillquit memorial out of the way, The New Leader is going ahead with plans for future issues that, we hope, will set a new high standard for Socialist weekly journalism in this country.

The Hillquit memorial issue was more than successful. Despite the fact that an extra large edition was printed, the whole issue was quickly disposed of. Requests are still coming from every part of the world for copies.

Rockland County, up the Hudson a piece from New York City, has a live Socialist local, and a good campaign is being waged. The Rockland comrades have arranged to have an entire page in next week's issue devoted to the special issues of their county, and they will spread it in every corner of their community.

This seems like a good idea. The suggestion is passed on to other counties and state organizations.

On September 28, 1864, a remarkable meeting was held at St. Martin's Hall, London. The

International Workingmen's Association—the First International—was born. Last week the 70th anniversary of that great organization was celebrated. Next we will have an article on the historic event.

Comrade A. Reina, editor of Spanish-language labor paper, a member of the Spanish Socialist Party that is waging so gallant struggle today. He will have an article next week on the meaning of the events in Spain. It will be thrilling, inspiring and authoritative.

William E. Bohn has written an article—"After College—What? Watch for it!"

There will also be the always stimulating Editor's Corner, informative Workers Abroad, Norman Thomas' Timely Topics, Gertrude Weil Klein's welcome article the Labor Section, books review and other important features.

And don't forget the attractive 25 cent trial subscription offer. Put your friends down for the trial subs!

MR. LUDWIG LORE IS ROMANCING AGAIN

SEVERAL weeks ago we commented upon the unscrupulous attack in the New York Post upon the German Socialists in exile by Ludwig Lore, ex-Socialist and ex-Communist. Lore, it will be recalled, permitted his blind hatred of the Socialist movement to move him to broadcast the Nazi slander that Otto Wels had agreed to negotiate with Hitler for the organization of "neutral" unions in Germany. It was more than a week before Lore published a retraction of the clumsy Nazi lie.

In connection with the British Labor Party Congress, Lore again slanders the Socialist movement. He reported in his far from veracious daily column in that capitalist sheet that the British Labor Party had expelled from membership Lord Marley and Ellen Wilkinson for cooperating with a certain Communist-controlled "united front" so-called anti-fascist organization. And he followed it with a smug homily upon the wickedness of the Labor Party in rejecting "unity" with the Communists! (The facts back of the stand of the British Labor Party did not concern him.)

The facts, as Lore could readily have found out by reading the New York Times, were these: the Labor Party warned Miss Wilkinson and Lord Marley against cooperating with an organization that has been using natural hatred of fascism and anti-Semitism as a cloak for Communist propaganda against the Socialist and Labor movement. THE WERE NOT EX-

(Continued on Page Six)

The Basic Principles of the Modern Socialist Movement

By August Tyler

Value of Labor Power

THERE are many economists who talk of Marx's "Theory of Wages." There really is no special theory of wages in the works of Marx. There is a theory of value, and the case of wages is merely a special incident. Wages are merely the price or value of a commodity which is peddled by the proletarian; that commodity is his labor power.

The worker, as a rule, does not own either the land or capital with which he works. The means of production belong to a capitalist.

The capitalist who spends a hundred dollars buying a machine does not do it to hold the machine as a souvenir or to have the machine produce a hundred dollars' worth of commodities with the aid of labor. He makes his investment that he may draw profits therefrom.

Without quibbling over what is and is not capital we can fairly state that a capitalist is one who possesses means of production which are operated by wage labor for the purpose of yielding an income to their owners.

(Those who raise questions as to whether the tailor who owns his needle or little machine is a capitalist or not merely confuse the issue to no avail. He may be considered to be a self-employed capitalist or not a capitalist at all. They are few in number, becoming fewer, and do not change the major problems of capitalist production.)

The capitalist does not alone purchase machines, land, etc. He also purchases the services of the laborer. But the capitalist can not pay labor for its labor. Thus if a machine, etc., should cost \$60, and if the laborer should add \$40, and if the capitalist were to pay for labor the full \$40, nothing would be left for profits.

The capitalist, therefore, merely pays the laborer for the use of the latter's labor, or for his LABOR POWER.

LABOR POWER, then, is the commodity that the laborer sells and that the capitalist buys. Its price is called wage. Its value is also bound by the economic laws which govern all commodities.

THE VALUE OF LABOR POWER is determined by the AMOUNT OF SOCIALLY NECESSARY LABOR embodied therein.

An example: It takes a day to produce a loaf of bread. It also takes a day to produce an hour's LABOR POWER. Then, an hour's labor power is worth one loaf of bread.

But, asks one, how do we produce an hour's or day's or week's labor power? Food and nourishment create labor power. Giving birth to children creates future labor power. Thus we produce LABOR POWER by maintaining the worker at a level where he will be able to work and where he will be able to raise a new generation to replace him. This leads to a broader statement of what determines the value of labor power:

The wages of labor tend to be just sufficient to provide for the worker's subsistence and to enable him to bring up a new generation of workers to take his place as he is worn out.

Needless to state, this law can be modified by conditions. It only applies where there is free competition among employers and employees. Restriction of competition, on either side, will change things.

Moreover, the term "subsistence" in this instance means more than merely "staying alive." There are social elements as well as biologic. At a certain level of civilization or in a certain portion of society certain things may be considered as indispensable which in other levels and places are not so considered at all. "In contradistinction to the case of other commodities, there enters into the determination of the value of labor power a historical and moral element."

(Continued next week)

READING UNIONS BACK SOCIALIST CANDIDATES

READING, Pa.—Local unions and central bodies of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor in this city are repudiating the action of the policy committee of the Federation, which has endorsed the Democratic ticket throughout the state. When the communication reached the local unions, one organization after another repudiated it.

At the same time the Federation issues what is called the "Black News," which gives the complete record of all members of the Legislature on various measures of interest to workers that came before that body and their votes on these measures.

This record of the Federation shows that Darlington Hoopes and Lillith Wilson, Socialist members of the Legislature, have a 100% record in favor of all labor measures. Despite this record the Policy Committee endorsed the Democratic ticket throughout the state!

The Federated Trades Council of Reading and many local unions, after reading the recommendation of the Policy Committee, have endorsed the Socialist candidates. The central body also adopted a resolution protesting against the action of the Policy Committee. The resolution was sent to the Federation headquarters at Harrisburg.

Do two things. Build the Socialist Party and get subs for The New Leader to help build it.

MORRIS HILLQUIT

By Joseph Weinberg

National Chairman, Workmen's Circle

THE first anniversary of the death of our friend, comrade and teacher, Morris Hillquit, brings to my mind various reminiscences. I recall Hillquit's activities in his youthful years, when by word of mouth and pen he sought to reach the hundreds of thousands of Jewish immigrants. Even in those early



Joseph Weinberg

stages of his Socialist career he felt the importance of making it clear to the newly-arrived immigrants who perhaps nursed hopes of becoming rich and prosperous that their welfare and happiness lay in the organization of the working class, in the ideals of Socialism, in the establishment of a Socialist society.

In later years, when his outlook upon America and the world had broadened, he sought to convert to Socialism not only the immigrant workers of various nationalities but also the native American workers.

All through his life Morris Hillquit realized and appreciated the importance of the Jewish trade

unions and of the Workmen's Circle, with which organizations he was at all times affiliated. When he addressed the 31st convention of the Workmen's Circle in Washington in May, 1931, he said: "The Workmen's Circle is more than a fraternal organization. The Workmen's Circle always dreamed of a better world and was ready to fight for its views."

"Our present depression is one of the periodical crises caused by the capitalist system. If we should all remain indifferent to the social dangers, these periodical crises will appear more often and in a more severe form. There is no reason why the working masses who create all the wealth should suffer. There is no reason why the working masses should not have enough to eat at a time when the warehouses are filled with grain, or should not have anything to wear when we manufacture more clothes than we can use."

"What you have done for the last twenty-five or thirty years for the development of social progress is more than any individual branch of the labor movement could accomplish. We are not as yet through with the difficult social problems that confront us. In the future you will also have many problems to solve. You will, no doubt, continue to work for a better and finer world, where each individual will enjoy equally all the possibilities created by modern civilization."

Today, when disputes and misunderstandings arise within the Socialist Party, we all miss our comrade and leader, Morris Hillquit. His calm judgment and practical advice, his undisputed authority in Socialist theory and his solid logic were sufficient to influence even those who were in some questions of principle against him.

Let us honor the memory of our beloved Morris Hillquit by following his footsteps in spreading the Socialist ideal among the working masses with the determination and convincing arguments we inherited from him.

Thank You All, Comrades!

We wish we could print all the letters that we have received in the last week accompanied by subscriptions.

Dear Comrades:

Enclosed you will find 20 subscriptions. The New Leader is a paper which should be in the hands of every Y.P.S.L. and party member. A Socialist must always be up-to-date with facts and information. . . . If every reader of The New Leader should only get 3 yearly subscriptions at ONE dollar a year, or 20 trial subscriptions at 25 cents for three months, we would be well on the way to a DAILY SOCIALIST NEW LEADER.

NEW LEADER.

OUR HONOR LIST

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The Workers Abroad

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

By William M. Feigenbaum
(Batting for Mark Khinoy)

In Spain

THE civil war is flaming in Spain, and the situation is changing from hour to hour. It is therefore impossible to write an account of the events in that country that will not be obsolete an hour after the paper containing it is in the hands of its readers.

Certain background facts, however, can be given: When the Socialists and their republican, anti-monarchist and anti-clerical allies overthrew King Alfonso in 1931, what they had in common was hatred for monarchy and clericalism. Intellectuals who helped in that amazing revolution wanted a free democratic republic—nothing more. All wanted to be free of the galling clerical yoke. The Socialists, of course, had Socialism as their objective; with their magnificent organization and their control over the general federation of labor, they were the main factors in the success of the revolution. They felt obliged to keep their own strength down in the Constituent Cortes in order not to alienate the elements necessary to make the democratic revolution successful.

The work they did while in control of the government in combination with the other radical—although not Socialist—elements was remarkable. They destroyed the monarchy; they disestablished the once all-powerful clergy; they emancipated women; they established absolute political liberty; they secularized education. They enacted much valuable social legislation. And they declared Spain to be "A democratic republic of workers of all classes," which is the official designation of the country today.

Then the elections were held, and the interests that had been injured by the Socialist legislation worked with might and main to regain their loot. The Socialists, in spite of a heavily increased vote, lost many of their representatives. The Cortes moved to the right. The would-be fascist Popular Action party gained representation for the first time. And the lines were drawn. The Socialists announced that they would not tolerate a cabinet in which that party had representatives. Meanwhile they prepared feverishly for the coming show-down. And when three members of that party were invited to sit with Premier Alejandro Lerroux the gage was thrown down, and promptly accepted.

What the result will be will develop in the fires of civil war, and possibly revolution in the coming weeks—possibly hours. Even if they are beaten today, they are by no means through.

It may, of course, be asked why the Socialists did not hold power when it was possible for them to do so. Their answer was that they did not represent a majority of the people, and as ardent believers in democracy they were not willing to impose their rule upon an unwilling majority even when they could. Furthermore, they had given their word to withdraw from their alliance with the non-Socialist revolutionary elements and go it alone the moment their first objectives were won. Did they err in keeping their word? Time alone will tell.

The civil war means the shedding of much blood; it is possible that if the Socialists had seized and endeavored to maintain power when the elections showed they were in a minority the bloodshed would have been infinitely worse. Meanwhile, the hearts of Socialists everywhere are with their gallant and heroic Spanish comrades.

Austrian Comrades Reorganize

A FOUR-PAGE leaflet has reached the outside world from which it is learned that a secret conference of more than sixty reliable comrades has definitely reorganized the Austrian Socialist Party to meet the conditions imposed by fascist brutality, and to reconstitute the unity that existed before the tragic events of last February.

The manifesto begins: "It was with the cry of 'Long Live the Party!' that our heroes went to the gallows. Shouting 'We shall come back!' our militant workers disappeared into dungeons, concentration camps or into secret party work. Now we have kept our promise. Reborn in the revolutionary spirit the Party is here!"

The newly-constituted party is the successor and heir of the mighty Austrian Social Democracy again raising the banner which waved so proudly over the workers of Vienna during the February battles. The unity of the Union of the Revolutionary Socialists with the other groups of the party has been achieved in Vienna and is actively being brought about throughout the country.

The party gives its objective as the establishment of Socialism. An implacable fight against all forms of fascism, Nazi, Christian and monarchist; its goal is to battle for the economic and political rights of the workers, to overthrow dictatorship, and bring about the rule of the laboring masses. The newly reorganized party calls upon the Communists to join for the unity of the revolutionary struggle in a special resolution saying that not negotiations but mutual confidence and good faith between the two parties must be established for this purpose.

"We remain bound by the closest ties to the workers

THE NEW DEAL RE

By Mercer G. Evans

Professor of Economics, Emory College, Atlanta, Ga.

IN drafting the NRA codes, southern employers of labor demanded and received a considerable differential in wage standards as compared to the rest of the country. Wages had been lower in the South than elsewhere. One survey indicated that southern workers in identical jobs received ten to forty-five per cent less than northern workers.

A larger proportion of southern workers, also, were engaged in lower-wage occupations. Nearly all southern cities, for example, showed a higher percentage than other cities of workers employed in domestic service. The wages paid for

PROSPERITY NOTE!

The cost of living of wage-earners increased 1.8% from August to September, the sharpest increase since August, 1933, according to the monthly survey of the National Industrial Conference Board. This advance made living costs in September, 1934, 4% higher than in September, 1933, and 13.3% higher than in April, 1933, when the low point in the cost of living was reached, but 19.6% below the September, 1929, level.

The purchasing value of the dollar was 123.5 cents in September as compared with 125.6 cents in August, 1933, and 139.9 cents in April, 1933, and 100 cents in 1923.

Food prices rose 4.4% from August to September, considerably more than seasonally. Food prices in September were 9.2% higher than in September, 1933; 29.1% higher than at the low of April, 1933, but 27.4% lower than in September, 1929.

Rents in September were 0.9% higher than in August, 3.8% higher than in September, 1933, and 28.5% lower than in September, 1929.

in every land," they declare. "We have shown the world that neither force nor terror can break the Austrian workers. We shall show that the Austrian working class can re-unite in all its power and through this power can triumph."

In Fascist Latvia

RICKARD LINDSTROEM, Swedish member of the Executive of the Labor and Socialist International, recently published a survey of the situation in semi-fascist Latvia. He writes that besides incarceration of hundreds of Socialists in the concentration camp at Liepaja, five Social Democrats are in prison at Riga awaiting court-martial for smuggling arms and illegally possessing weapons. The five are the Speaker of the Sejm, Dr. Paul Kalnin; his son Bruno Kalnin, and Peter Ulpe, Julius Celms and A. Weskalns, all deputies. Weskalns was chairman of the trade union center and only possessed a number of truncheons to be used for the protection of labor meetings against fascist attack.

Altogether 90 old revolvers, three machine guns and twenty rifles were found. Minister Berzins says that because they were in possession of the weapons after martial law had been declared at 11 p. m. on May 15th, heavy penalties must be imposed. These weapons were obtained in 1927 and 1928 by the workers' sport federation with the permission of the government to protect themselves against raids of the Perkunkrusts, the fascist organization.

No other arms than those for which permission was given were

The Southern Workers Don't Know That Camps and Agony Are the Fate of U

this occupation are notoriously low. A recent survey in Atlanta of unemployed domestic servants, and domestic servants subsidized by relief agencies, indicated that their median wage when employed was about five dollars weekly.

This survey also indicated that the average wage of all Negro women covered by it was only five or six dollars a week. Negro men fared better; their median wage amounted to twelve or thirteen dollars a week. White women averaged about fourteen dollars weekly, and white men topped the list with average wages, when employed, in excess of twenty-four dollars a week. In nearly all of these cases, however, the wages reported were those received at their last regular job, not those now received.

The survey indicated that during the winter of 1934 nearly forty per cent of the normally employed persons of Atlanta were on relief, or among the self-sustaining unemployed. Fifty-four per cent of the Negro men were in this condition, 37% of the white men, 37% of the Negro women, and 33% of the white women.

Another survey indicated that in such rural industries as lumber production and naval stores extraction, wage and hour conditions were worse in the South than in other timber regions of the United States. The textile industries in the South are largely located in small towns and specially built rural mill villages. These industries account for the largest groups of industrial workers in the South. Before the NRA these industries paid average annual wages that were one-third less than that paid in the North, and weekly hours worked ranged from ten to twenty-five per cent greater.

In general, the codes have under-

taken to reduce the size of the wage differential, but have maintained the principle. Code wage minima for the South are generally much higher than the minima that have been paid. There is much evidence, however, especially in the textile industry of the speed-up and stretch-out to offset the wage increases that were dictated by the codes. In one case, there had been a wage-rate increase of fifteen per cent, but the production standards had been increased thirty-three per cent. This is more or less typical. The employers, as a result, are getting the same per dollar return from the workers, and the workers are getting less employment and less income than the code plans prophesied.

Wages in some cases, also, have

Under the Blue Eagle South concentration camps that wa

been levelled down toward minima. This has been achieved, usually, by round-about met

"FREEDOM" FO



THE COCK

By Adrien Gambet

THURSDAY, October 4.—Van derbilts, washing dirty linen in court over custody of child heiress (and income of \$50,000 per year), display the leisure class as patrons of the arts. . . . By strange coincidence, Alabama Supreme Court rejects appeal of two Scottsboro boys a few days after arrest of men charged with bribing state witness. . . . At Bridgeport, Pa., company "deputy sheriffs" use tear gas and guns on strikers, killing one, wounding 100. . . . Ward Line, owners of "Morro Castle," let cat out of bag, disclaiming liability for disaster, claiming it was caused by "act of God and/or public enemies." . . . Both God and the reds are useful money-saving scapegoats.

FRIDAY.—Insull charged with swindling public of \$100,000,000. There were many anonymous and involuntary donors to Chicago's new opera house, but Sam will get all the credit. . . . Bureau of Agricultural Economics predicts that drought (ably assisted by crop reduction) will cause higher prices and change of diet this winter. Most of us have known about the higher prices for weeks. . . . Republican gubernatorial candidate, Moses, makes startling discovery that Democratic record on public utilities is as bad as Republican. . . . Sunray Oil Corporation shows

net income over four same period hurting bus. Hearn's de General Joh ducted hone of the grea has ever kn

SATURD bilt, 10-ye \$48,000 of still her fo rate of \$5 gate's recor scientists m with Nazi Commissar fessors. . . Castle" vic million insu Ward Line of indemnity to limit tot

SUNDAY Yugoslav p Italians c speech to h heroes. . . quarters in employed f steps by fl them in cl . . . New Budget Dir necessary honest livin "He would

Saturday, October 13th, 1934

LABOR SECTION

A. F. of L. Deepens Fight Against Fascism; NRA Failure Condemned

(Continued from Page One)

elaborate use of State subsidies which serve to conceal the palsied economic condition of such undertaking."

The workers, however, were treated differently, said Citrine. Their wages were reduced, hours have been increased two a day, overtime pay cut, and taxation on the workers and farmers increased. Mussolini recently admitted that "prosperity had gone from Italy and was unlikely to return."

In Germany, he said, only 1 per cent of the workers are receiving \$13 a week, while over 50 per cent receive only \$4 to \$7.

He told of the financial assistance that is being supplied by the European trade union movement to the stricken trade unionists of Germany and Austria.

The battle of democracy, said Citrine, was being fought in Europe, and he pleaded for "all possible financial and material support" from the American labor movement. "I come to you for help," he said.

To Renew Boycott

William Green, president of the federation, promised that Citrine's appeal would find a hearty response from the labor movement. The boycott committee reported that the boycott has been effective and urged that at this time the convention renew "its vigorous protest to the crushing of trade unions and the enslavement of the erstwhile free workers of Germany," and that trade unionists "continue to em-



Walter M. Citrine

ploy in this fight the traditional weapon, the boycott, against the Nazi government until labor in Germany is again made free and the persecution authorized by the Nazi government of our fellowmen simply because of their race or creed shall cease."

B. Charney Vladeck, manager of the Jewish Daily Forward, sup-

plemented Mr. Citrine's remarks. Comrade Vladeck said that persecution usually starts against the Jews and is inevitably followed by persecution of the workers. He said the Jews will fight Hitler until both they and the labor unions are free. In America, though only 37 per cent of the population is Jewish, they constitute 10 per cent of the membership of the A. F. of L. and are among the most devoted of trade unionists, he said.

To Fight for 30-Hour Week

The convention adopted William Green's call for a thirty-hour week, and resolved to fight for the Black-Connery thirty-hour bill without any cut in wages. "We will mobilize all the forces of the labor movement and its sympathizers in this fight for the thirty-hour week," declared Mr. Green.

Bitter resentment at the administration's treatment of labor, hidden usually by general expression of sympathy with the avowed aims of the New Deal, broke out at the convention in the past few days. The administration was vigorously attacked for its failure to enforce the provisions of the recovery act. Clauses in the A. F. of L. executive council's report referring to the continuance of widespread unemployment and the failure to en-



B. Charney Vladeck

force Section 7-A were approved, with emphasis on governmental weakness in interpreting and enforcing Section 7-A.

John P. Frey, newly elected head of the Metal Trades Department and secretary of the resolutions committee, reported that there were still ten million unemployed in the United States today. Charles P. Howard, president of the International Typographical Union, led

in the attack on the NRA.

"The weakest link in the NRA today is the failure of the government to secure compliance with Section 7-A," he said. "It is my opinion that we have not been open enough in our criticism where failures occur. It has been said that there is some question about the constitutionality of this provision of the law. If there is, then we should find out as quickly as possible what the status is and go to Congress to get a law that will stand the test of the courts."

The printers' union head assailed the recent "majority-minority" representation interpretation of the section by Donald Richberg, NRA co-ordinator.

"I understand from this recent interpretation that after a test vote is taken to choose representatives for collective bargaining, any minority group in a plant which refrained from voting can go in and destroy the work of the representatives of the majority," Howard concluded.

"Unless the American Federation of Labor resists that interpretation, union shops cannot continue."

Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union; Harvey C. Fleming, of the Texas Petroleum Workers, and R. J. Watt, of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, supported Howard's attack. And Matthew Woll, third vice-president of the federation, counseled "the exercise

(Continued on Page 2-L)

Work of I. L. G. W. U. Among Negro Toilers Described by Crosswaith

Frank R. Crosswaith, noted Socialist and organizer for the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, is in Chicago helping to organize the union there. He writes the following article to explain the work of the union among the Negro workers.

By Frank R. Crosswaith

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union of which I am general organizer is not a new labor organization which has sprung up as a result of the President's efforts at industrial revival. Nor is it a racket as some paid pipers of certain open shop interests would have the colored people of Chicago believe. Our union has a long and interesting history. Thirty-five years of helpful, devoted and constructive service to hundreds of thousands of workers in the ladies garment industry, irrespective of racial or creedal differences has placed it in the forefront of America's organized army of workers.



F. R. Crosswaith

Beginning with the women and children in the slum-ridden sections of New York's Lower East Side, this union has succeeded in rescuing the garment worker from the horrors of the sweat-shop and from a low, debasing, social and economic level. It has enabled ladies' garment workers to hold their heads up high, to earn a decent living and to enjoy some measure of safety and protection in the industry where they work.

Among its 300,000 members are several thousand colored garment workers, mostly women, who share with their fellows equal advantages and responsibilities. It is not unusual to find in garment factories employing a majority of white workers Negro shop chair-ladies chosen for their responsible posts not because of color but rather because they were better equipped to function in such capacities. Chicago has several such shops. On many executive boards of locals affiliated with our International in New York, Chicago and elsewhere are to be found able, reliable and seasoned Negro union garment workers, jointly presiding over the destinies of their fellow trade unionists and enacting legislation for their joint economic interest and protection.

Whatever criticism Negroes may have against certain sections of organized labor—and some of these criticisms are legitimate and sound—The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has given no basis for criticism in the premise. In the city of New York are thousands of colored women whose weekly income as union garment workers quite often double and even treble the weekly wage of their non-union husbands in other fields.

Our union maintains for its members a health centre with the most modern equipment and expert medical service. Also a camp near

Forest Park, Pennsylvania, to accommodate its members during the summer months. Its educational and cultural departments are recognized everywhere as being far ahead of any other labor organizations in the United States. These agencies are established to serve the interest of all garment workers regardless of race, creed, nationality, sex or color and are so administered.

Work in Chicago

In line with our history and well established policy, I am here in Chicago to aid in organizing and strengthening the ranks of the local garment workers. Already we have succeeded in adding to our ranks the workers in several cotton goods factories. An impressive increase in wages for the workers immediately involved has been attained, and, in addition, they enjoy the protection of their union.

It is also my intention to effect organization of the colored garment workers in the shops of Mr. B. Sopkins. Because these workers are colored is no legitimate reason why they should not receive the same protection as white and colored garment workers in other shops receive. In fact they need this immediate protection of the union more than the others. For history shows that under the guise of benevolence and philanthropy, Negro labor has been literally bled white by scheming employers who make the race believe that a great favor has been conferred upon us when we are employed, and thus, in return for this favor, we must work harder and longer for less wages than any other group.

Socialists, Held For Injunction Violations, Freed

DECLARING that the injunction issued against Local 306 of the Movie Operators Union, affiliated with the A. F. of L., does not bind persons other than members of the union, Magistrate Kross dismissed charges of criminal contempt against Herman Woskow, Socialist candidate for Senator in the 22nd Senatorial District. Woskow was arrested for violation of the injunction after he had delivered a speech near the Ritz. He was defended by Charles Solomon, Socialist candidate for Governor.

Following Woskow's arrest but before determination of his case two other Socialist Party members were arrested on similar charges. They were David Atkins and Sam Steinsaltz. Both were also discharged.

In dismissing the complaint in all cases, Judge Kross stated that the injunction was not binding, so far as the criminal courts were concerned, on members of the Socialist Party who had not been shown to be "working in collusion" with the union.

The Socialist Party is continuing its fight on the injunction. Though the union has been enjoined from doing various acts, Socialists are daily speaking at mass meetings and pointing out that the employees in the theatres involved are mem-

(Continued on Page 4L)

N.Y. Labor Plans Huge Anti-Nazi Meeting Oct. 24

A HUGE mass meeting against Nazism and Fascism sponsored by the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York will be held in Mecca Temple on Wednesday, October 24, at 5 p.m.

Walter M. Citrine, president of the International Federation of Trade Unions and secretary of the British Trade Union Congress, who made such an inspiring appeal at the convention of the A. F. of L. in San Francisco, will make the main address at the Mecca Temple meeting.

Other speakers of the evening will be George Meany, president of the New York State Federation of Labor; B. Charney Vladeck, manager of the Jewish Daily Forward, and Joseph P. Ryan, president of the Central Trades and Labor Council, who will preside as chairman. William Green, A. F. of L. president, may also address the meeting.

Citrine is also speaking at North Side, Pittsburgh, on Friday, Oct. 19, at the North Side Carnegie Hall, where he will discuss the conditions of labor and minority groups under fascist governments. The meeting is sponsored by the Central Labor Union and the Socialist Party. Sarah Limbach, state secretary of the Socialist Party of Pennsylvania, is on the arrangements committee.

A. F. of L. Convention Takes Forward Steps

(Continued from Page 1-L)

of political power to control the trouble at its source."

A report of the education committee for an unremitting fight on child labor was unanimously approved. The report urges all labor organizations and all members of labor unions to unite in the effort to obtain ratification of the child-labor amendment by a sufficient number of state legislatures during the year to guarantee its incorporation into the Federal Constitution. Fourteen states ratified the amendment during 1933.

Francis Gorman, vice-president of the United Textile Workers, stated that the union now has more than 300,000 members in a field employing about 1,000,000 and expects to have all textile workers in the union within a year.

He pictured the possibilities that lie in a unity of action binding all unions in the textile and apparel field and it seems clear that such a grouping in a federation department may result before this convention ends.

"We have before us in this field the prospect of three million union members," Gorman declared. "Such a group would include the International Ladies Garment Workers, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the United Textile Workers, the Boot and Shoe Workers, Glove Workers United Garment Workers, Necktie Makers, Hat and Cap Makers, Millinery Workers and all other trades that work on textiles, clothing or other articles that are worn on heads, feet and intermediate points.

"Whether all the unions in the field would join us is not yet known, but it is known that sufficient number favor such a project to practically insure its establishment, either as a department or as an alliance for organizing and other activities."

Speaking of the recent general strike and its aftermath, Gorman said, "The day the strike was terminated we sent out Instruction No. 1 to start the organizing campaign. That campaign is under way. It will go on and the more resources we have the faster it will go on. That campaign is a campaign for all organized labor, because in the great textile area we shall build labor union strength in the other occupations just as fast as the textile workers organize."

Faced Reactionary Combination

"In our strike we were faced with the whole great combination of reactionary forces. Across the battle lines we faced our own employers, the great banking interests, the power trust, the steel trust, the National Association of Manufacturers and the United States Chamber of Commerce."

"But organized labor has just begun to advance its lines, has just begun to mark out its path for tomorrow, has just begun to fill up its regiments for the orderly and constructive task of participating in the making of the terms and conditions under which labor will give service and for participation in the democratic practices in industry which must and will be developed if democracy is to continue in any sphere. We have just begun, and I know we shall not turn back."

The fact that Comrade Citrine was invited to address the convention and that the United States has joined the International Labor Office was taken as a sign that the A. F. of L. might consider joining the International Federation of Trade Unions.

David Dubinsky's motion to demand that the NRA outlaw company unions was passed, as was also a resolution against lynching and for ship safeguards to prevent tragedies like that of the

Morro Castle.

A decision that may result in powerful building trades unions splitting from the A. F. of L. came Wednesday when the convention upheld its executive council in declaring null and void the action of the convention of the building trades department in refusing to allow reaffiliation of the carpenters, electrical workers and bricklayers. On a roll call vote, representatives of the strongest unions of the federation backed William Green, president, in his demand that the three "rebel" unions be allowed to reaffiliate.

The executive council had ordered that the building trades compose their differences within forty-five days after the convention. Another meeting should be held this year to elect the department's officers. The vote was Yes, 19,398, and No, 3,826. Besides the disputed unions, which control nearly 3,600 votes, the following unions voted for allowing re-affiliation: Int'l Ladies Garment Workers, with 1,500 votes; United Mine Workers, with 3,000; Musicians, with 1,000; Teamsters, 955; Railway Clerks, 660, and Amalgamated Clothing Workers with 833 votes.

Most of the opposition came from other building trades unions, including structural iron workers, elevator constructors, metal sheet workers, molders, painters and decorators, plasterers, plumbers and steamfitters, as well as railroad telegraphers and typographical unions.

At first, the convention referred back to the council last year's decision granting jurisdiction over the teamsters, engineers and firemen in the International Union of Brewery Workers to the respective craft unions, compelling the brewery workers to relinquish these members. The vote was 15,558 for and 9,305 against, taken after Daniel J. Tobin, president of the teamsters, was booed for declaring that "we have 135,000 members without taking in the rubbish that has come into some other organizations in the last year." The word "rubbish" was taken as a slap at the International Ladies Garment Workers, United Textile Workers and United Mine Workers, which have made tremendous gains in the past year.

The issue of industrial unionism versus craft unionism was thus left hanging in the air, with the possibility that the executive council might reach some compromise decision.

The convention condemned the policy of inflation, saying that "Organized labor must be forever opposed to inflation as no group suffers more from it than the wage-earners, whose purchasing power is destroyed."

On Monday, Joseph Schlossberg had other delegates from the Amalgamated Clothing Workers visited Tom Mooney in prison.

SOCIALIST MEMBERS OF UNIONS TO MEET

The labor committee of the Socialist Party has issued a call to all party members who are also members of trade unions to attend a meeting on Saturday, October 13, at 2 p.m., in Room 508 of the People's House, 7 East 15th Street, New York City.

The purpose of the meeting is to discuss ways and means of how best to support the Socialist Party campaign. The service and cooperation which the Socialist Party of New York has given the unions in all their struggles should enable our comrades in labor unions to make converts for our cause. It depends on the trade unionists in the party to utilize the situation and take the fullest advantage of it for the party.

GREEN HAILS WORLD LABOR COOPERATION



William Green, president of the A. F. of L. (left) shown presenting the gold medal of the Federation's 55th annual convention to John Stokes, fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress. British, Continental and American workers must unite against "the approaching war," Green said, hailing the probability of cooperation among world's labor unionists in the fight against war.

Labor "Cruelly Disillusioned" on Section Seven A

SAN FRANCISCO.—The assertion of the American Federation of Labor Executive Council that labor had been "cruelly disillusioned" in regard to Section 7-A of the National Industrial Recovery Act was approved by the convention here.

The executive council was directed to use its full influence to obtain official outlawry of company unions. It also was instructed by the convention to obtain such modification or interpretation of the Recovery Act and especially of Section 7-A as to make impossible "official misinterpretations" of the act.

The council charged in its report that workers in great numbers, convinced they were protected in their right of organization by Section 7-A, had joined unions, only to be discharged because they had accepted at its face value the promises contained in the law.

PARTY SUPPORTING PHARMACISTS' STRIKE

THE pharmacists' strike in the Bronx is progressing slowly but surely. The Pharmacists Union of Greater New York announces that numerous stores have already signed contracts with the union and that those which have not are being picketed.

The labor committee of the Socialist Party is cooperating with the pharmacists and speakers from street corner platforms urge their audiences to patronize only union drug stores. Members who want to volunteer as pickets should report to strike headquarters at 4177 3rd Avenue, near Tremont Ave. (Tremont 3-1846). Benjamin M. Barish is president of the union.

Unemployed to Run Symposium

Local 19 Condemns Tactics Of Communist Relief Bodies

The Workers Unemployed Union Local 19 is running a symposium on unemployment at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman Street, Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 19, at 8:30 p.m. Speakers will be the candidates for assembly in the 23rd A. D. Brooklyn—G. Thomas Lore, Democrat; Charles Ant, Republican; Joseph Gilbert, Communist; and Jack Altman, Socialist. Ben Gutchin will be chairman. Admission is ten cents.

The following resolution referring to the tactics employed by Communist relief organizations, speaks for itself:

"We, the members of the Workers Unemployed Union, Local 19, Brownsville, condemn the actions of those members and sympathizers of the Unemployed Council and the Relief Workers League who disrupted our mass meeting on Wednesday night, September 19, 1934.

"Our important task is not to combat other unemployed organizations but to apply all our power and pressure against those who oppress us. But we are also resolved to defend our meetings from those who in the name of the united front proceeded to break up our demonstration. We recognize that united action is of vital importance in the present relief crisis, but this can only come about when there is a spirit of friendship existing between the organizations. Actions like the above do not create this spirit.

"We hereby resolve not to participate in any more joint action until we, the members of the Workers Unemployed Union, feel that this united action can take place for the mutual benefit of both organizations.

"It is further resolved that this resolution be presented to the Brownsville locals of the Unem-

Building Service Employees May Go on Strike

Cloak Joint Board Warns Bosses Unionists Won't Ride Scab-Manned Elevators

A GENERAL strike of building service employees in 500 buildings in the garment and fur zones looms as a possibility as representatives of the Building Service Employees' International Union Local No. 32, of the A. F. of L., and of realty interests confer on union demands.

The union asks a 40 hour week instead of the present 48 to 72; a \$30 minimum wage instead of \$15; union recognition, and elimination of the "stretchout."

Isidore Nagler, general manager of the Cloak Joint Board, I.L.G.W.U., has sent a warning to the cloak bosses to use their influence with landlords to avert a strike, lest production suffer by union workers' refusal to ride in elevators manned by scabs.

"We have received information that the union contemplates calling a strike of elevator operators, porters and building maintenance employees in the garment zone in the very near future," Nagler wrote to the heads of three cloak manufacturers' associations.

"We recognize that such a strike would have a vital effect upon the production in the factories of your members, which would naturally affect the workers who are members of our union."

"It is important that you understand that while our members may not be directly involved in this strike, nevertheless they are sufficiently union-minded, and it is my belief that a considerable portion of them will not ride in elevators manned by non-union labor."

"It has, therefore, occurred to us that, through this advance notice to you, you can advise the members of your association of the possibility of this strike, so that they may in turn communicate with their landlords and inform them of the effect which such action would have upon production in their factories. This might result in bringing about an adjustment between the parties concerned and avoid unnecessary inconvenience for your members and our workers, as well."

James J. Bambrick, union president, has protested to Mayor La Guardia and to Police Commissioner Valentine against police interrogating union members as to whether they are going out on strike, asking for their names and addresses.

"Inasmuch as 500 buildings of these two districts are manned by elevator operators, starters, porters, watchmen, maintenance men, all members of our union, the dangerous and manifestly unfair impression left by this highhanded act should be publicly corrected immediately," he declared.

Knit Goods Workers' Local Chartered in San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO.—A knit-goods workers' local has been formed here and chartered as Local 191 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. The local will be part of the San Francisco Joint Board, which also includes dress and cloak locals. Samuel White is in charge of the Joint Board. Vice-President Israel Feinberg of the I.L.G.W.U. is in charge of Pacific Coast activities.

The local will be part of the San Francisco Joint Board, which also includes dress and cloak locals. Samuel White is in charge of the Joint Board. Vice-President Israel Feinberg of the I.L.G.W.U. is in charge of Pacific Coast activities.

Vote the Ticket Straight!

Solomon Flays Nazi Attempt to Inject Anti-Semitism

LOCAL Nazis gathered last Saturday night at Madison Square Garden under the sign of the wastika and the United German Societies of Greater New York to celebrate "German Day." A vicious barrage of demagoguery and anti-Semitism was climaxed by the speech of Louis Zahne, chairman of the German-American Voters' League, in a bald appeal to anti-Semitism in which he said:

"It was a strange coincidence that out of all the millions of people in New York State the parties should pick such a slate for Governor. We have one man who is already Governor and the Republicans have chosen a Moses. The Socialists have put up a man named Solomon. In the Congressional districts the entire Old Testament is running for office."

All three gubernatorial candidates were vigorously booed by the misled audience, while the name of that intellectual giant, former Mayor John F. Hylan, was cheered as a possible candidate for Governor acceptable to the Nazis.

Charles Solomon immediately issued a statement to the press denouncing this demagoguery and calling upon Governor Lehman and Robert Moses to denounce and repudiate it. So far Lehman and Moses have deemed it politically inadvisable to speak up.

The depths of the depravity to which the minds of those poisoned by Nazism have fallen is shocking enough to those who had always respected and admired the German contributions to civilization; what is even more shocking is the fact that there was no outcry of protest against the naked Nazi appeal for organized anti-Semitism from any source except the Socialist Party.

It is to be assumed that even the conservative leaders of the two old parties resent the appeal to race hatred; it is, however, shocking that apparently for fear of losing valuable political support neither Governor Lehman nor Commissioner Robert Moses has followed the manly and courageous stand of Charles Solomon in specifically denouncing the injection of this organized Nazi anti-Semitism into American politics and repudiating all support from such sources. Governor Lehman, of course, would not ask his friend and co-worker Bob Wagner to go with him into Arkville and denounce anti-Semitism there; and the anti-Semitic Ku Kluxery that still flourishes in Bob Moses' own Suffolk County and in other parts of the state where Moses expects to get a big vote would not respond enthusiastically to a denunciation of Moses of organized anti-Semitism.

And so, in addition to standing for Socialism and for the workers it has fallen to Charlie Solomon's lot to uphold, in addition, the ideals of clean and honorable American political decency! The Nazi rally opened with the reading of a telegram from President Roosevelt praising the "German spirit." Fittingly enough Roosevelt's picture hung high on the walls of the Garden between

VOTE IT STRAIGHT!

Don't vote only for Solomon or Thomas or Laidler, or for one or another of the local candidates.

VOTE IT STRAIGHT!

The world is going to pieces. Revolutions shake one country after another. The bread-lines lengthen. Prices are going up—they are being "stabilized" by Federal action. Wages are standing still. Every attempt even to meet the rising cost of living is treated almost as an insurrection.

VOTE IT STRAIGHT!

The great civilization that we have known is tottering. We cannot feed those who have made the world. The future rises up black and forbidding to those who will come after us.

There is no lack of material wealth. But those who make it are starving, or are in the agonizing uncertainty that often is worse than starvation itself.

There must be a real New Deal. The world is upside down. It must be set right side up.

VOTE FOR IT!

★ ★ ★ ★

A ballot is more effective than a bullet. A vote

is more destructive to things that should be destroyed than machine guns—IF PROPERLY USED.

USE YOUR BALLOTS WHILE YOU STILL HAVE THEM!

★ ★ ★ ★

Solomon stands for a new social order.

Thomas stands for Socialism rather than chaos. Laidler stands for a city for the workers.

The whole ticket stands for a new, a sane, a better world, a world fit for human beings to live in.

VOTE IT STRAIGHT!

★ ★ ★ ★

You want to strike a blow at unemployment. You want to strike a blow at poverty. You want to strike a blow at child labor. You want to strike a blow at the manifold evils and corruptions and foulnesses that go with capitalism.

STRIKE IT BETWEEN THE EYES!

Strike the blow HARD!

Strike it so that it reels! Follow it up with ORGANIZATION!

VOTE YOUR CONVICTIONS!

VOTE THE TICKET STRAIGHT!

RECEPTION TO ALL WOMEN CANDIDATES

The Women's Committee of the Socialist Party will give a reception to the thirteen women running for office on the party's ticket, Friday, Oct. 12th, at the Rand School Studio, at 8 p. m.

The candidates to be honored are Rachel Panken, Jessie Wallace Hughson and Layle Lane for Congress; Jane P. Morgan for the State Senate; Agnes Martucci, Margaret P. Gillen, Florence Gold, Dorothy E. Pfaff, Martha Hohmann, Alma Cross-waith and Julius Primoff for Assembly, and Marion Severn and Bella Waldman for the judicial bench.

SPANISH SOCIALISTS TO HOLD RALLY SUNDAY

The Spanish Socialist Group of New York (*Agrupacion Socialista Espanola*), has called a mass meeting to express solidarity with their heroic comrades fighting for liberty in Spain and to protest against fascism in Spain and everywhere else.

The meeting will be held Sunday, October 14, at the Stuyvesant Casino, 140 Second Avenue, at 2 p. m. There will be speakers in English and Spanish.

Among the speakers will be Luis Ruiz, T. M. Lacalle, T. Castilla, Anthony Reina, August Claessens and Dr. Siegfried Lipschitz.

An overflow crowd of Spanish-speaking workers and others is expected.

GUTTERSNIPE!

SO they're guttersnipes for protesting against a welcome to representatives of Mussolini! So it's bad manners for decent, self-respecting students, sons of working class fathers and mothers, to refuse to join in a gaudy welcome to the boys whose highest form of argument is to burst into cheers of *Viva Il Duce!*

So be it. When Doctor Frederick B. Robinson, Ph. D., LL. D., President of the College of the City of New York, snarled "Guttersnipes!" at the outraged youths who could not stomach the spectacle of an official college welcome to fascist students he characterized not the students he was insulting but himself. And those in whose graces he stands.

There has been nothing so heartening as the unanimous chorus of execration that has greeted this delegation of fascist students since they came to America and had to be guarded even on ship board lest they be contaminated by some of the freedom their patron saint has so ruthlessly destroyed in Italy. Not, it is to be understood, that there is any prejudice against the Italian lads who know no better. But there is prejudice against and hatred for the system of which they are representatives; for the foul fascism that has strangled intellectual liberty and integrity no less than the liberty of human beings to be self-respecting men and women.

It is understood that these boys are not here to study American education; they have come, as General Italo Balbo came a year ago, and as Dino Grandi came a few years ago, and as every Italian

ambassador and consul-general has come since 1922 as propagandists for Mussolini and for the peculiarly vile and murderous fascism of which he is the shining spokesman.

They have been brought up since their babyhood in the atmosphere of rattling sabres and senseless oratory; they know nothing of the intellectual liberty for which Giordano Bruno gave his life and towards which Garibaldi and Mazzini, Turati and Matteotti strove, that liberty to which a young revolutionist named Benito Mussolini once dedicated his life until the soul died within him and he sold his manhood for money and power...

The shame is not theirs; the shame is Robinson's, who received the high honor of his present well-paid post at the hands of what is still—no thanks to the likes of him!—a democratic community. The shame is official America's that receives and honors and fetes these representatives of the system that has strangled liberty and idealism by the brutal throttling of freedom that is the shameful lot of all Italians today.

All honor to the students at CCNY and NYU; at Columbia and at Princeton and at all the other colleges where learning is not yet bound to the political fortunes of thugs and assassins, for their courageous battle to show these Italian lads that America has not yet accepted the castor oil bottle and the blackjack as substitutes for the library and the laboratory! All honor to the brave lads and girls who go forth on Friday, Columbus Day, to battle the authorities to show these fascist dupes at Columbus Circle and at the Yankee Stadium that the spirit of Matteotti is

not yet dead in America. All honor especially to the young Socialist students who are leading the fight in the universities and colleges—and in some cases, as at C.C.N.Y., are being mauled by fascist-minded athletes.

Let Robinson shriek "Guttersnipes!" at the boys who hold aloft the torch of idealism; let Robinson go to Italy and receive an honorary degree from the blood-stained hands of Mussolini in the smoking ruins of the once great seats of learning; let him go on to Berlin and receive more honors at the hands of Hitler and Göring; let him go to Austria and lay a wreath on the dishonored grave of Dollfuss, the assassin of women and children—let him do as he pleases.

But so long as the spirit that filled those brave American youths lives liberty is safe.

GUTTERSNIPE? Then so be it! They accept the title with thanks, knowing from whence it came. But they fling back into the teeth of this umbrella-castor-oil-bottle "educator" the epithet FASCIST! And let him dare deny that he has earned it!

Karl Kautsky Will Be Honored on Tuesday

IN honor of the 80th birthday of Karl Johann Kautsky a meeting will be held on Tuesday, October 16, in the Debs Auditorium of the People's House, 7 East 15th Street, by the Socialist Party.

There will be a brilliant program of music and addresses. Alexander Olschansky, composer-pianist; Jan Peerce, radio tenor, and the Workmen's Circle Chorus, under the direction of Lazar Weiner, will contribute their talent. Bela Low, chairman of the Educational Committee of the Socialist Party, will be chairman of the meeting. The speakers will include Algernon Lee, president of the Rand School; Abraham Cahan, an old friend of Kautsky; Dr. Sergius Ingeman and Siegfried Jungnitsch, editor of the *Neue Volkszeitung*. Between 10 and 10:30 the program will be broadcast over WEVD.

Karl Kautsky was born October 16, 1854, in Prague, Czechoslovakia. He is best known as the founder and editor of the *Neue Zeit*, 1883—1917. He was Secretary of State in the German Foreign Office in the first revolutionary government of 1919, and was chairman of the commission which worked out the program of the unified German party after the war. Kautsky has written books, pamphlets and articles on Socialism and in the field of social science. He is one of the greatest Socialist scholars and theoreticians since Marx and Engels passed away. A list of his writings would alone fill pages. And he is still active at his home in Vienna.

Sadoff On "Russia After Three Years"

Comrade Louis Sadoff, who has recently returned from an extensive trip through Russia, will speak of his observations at a meeting sponsored by the Upper West Side Branch, 100 West 72 St., Saturday evening, October 20. Dr. Sadoff, who visited Russia three years ago, came to conclusions of special interest to Socialists after his second visit there.

The proceeds are for the campaign.

Brownsville Labor Lyceum Celebrates Reopening

Brownsville Socialists, trade unionists and other friends of the Brownsville Labor Lyceum will gather Saturday night, Oct. 13, to celebrate the reopening of the beautiful and newly decorated main ballroom with a dance and concert.

The concert has been arranged by Nathan Ciganeri, who will also provide the evening's music with his orchestra. Tickets are on sale at the office of the Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman St., Brooklyn.

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AND THEN HE SAILED FOR ITALY

George J. Ryan, president of the New York Board of Education, thinks that no one should have the right to teach in the public schools who is not "loyal" to whatever it is that Mr. Ryan thinks they should be loyal to.

And having unburdened himself of those highly enlightened sentiments, Mr. Ryan, accompanied by Mr. Greenberg, just elected Associate Superintendent of Schools, took ship for a visit abroad to study the school systems of other countries. He sailed on an Italian ship and he will "study" the school system of Mussolini's Italy, where he will, no doubt, be quite at home.

Women's Committee Activities

The Women's Committee announces the following activities for the forthcoming week:

Sat., Oct. 13—Joint meeting of executive and central committees, at Labor Temple, 14th St. and 2nd Ave., Room 39; 2 p. m.

Outdoor meeting, 10th St. and 2nd Ave., 9 p. m. Julia Primoff and Esther Friedman.

Neighborhood meetings, addressed by Mrs. Primoff:

Monday, Oct. 15—Mrs. Finkelman, 3832 Lyme Ave., Sea Gate.

Tues., Oct. 16—Beth Sholem People's Temple, Benson Ave. and Bay Parkway.

Wed., Oct. 17—Mrs. Davis, 1672—64th St., Brooklyn, 2 p. m.

Thurs., Oct. 18—Mrs. Singerman, 23 Collins Place, Brooklyn.

Wed., Oct. 17—10 Hegeman Avenue, 2 p. m., Esther Friedman; Mrs. Stern, 2161 71st St., Estelle Abramson.

Thurs., Oct. 18—Amalgamated Headquarters, 3441 Jerome Ave.

Party Notes

Organization and Propaganda Committee meeting next Monday, in Room 508, People's House.

MANHATTAN

11th A.D. Meeting Tuesday, Oct. 16, at home of Carl Fichandler, 310 W. 106 St. Chelsea Branch. Monday, Oct. 15, at 8:30 p.m., at 433 W. 21st St.

Village Branch. Dance Saturday, Oct. 13, at 201 Sullivan St. David Lasser speaks for Young People's Group Sunday, Oct. 14, at 8:30 p.m.

BROOKLYN

6th A. D., Bronx, Lower, will meet at 1137 Ward Ave. on Tuesday, Oct. 16. Abe Kruger will speak on "Capitalism and Journalism."

Membership and enrolled voters' meeting Monday eve., Oct. 15, at new headquarters of the 8th, 3441 Jerome Ave. Speakers: Samuel Orr, George Steinhardt, Gus Tyler, Irving Knobloch, Alfred Belskin and others.

BROOKLYN

5-17th A. D., Kings, 310 Summer Ave., Dr. Sadoff on "Russia After 3 Years."

QUEENS

Woodside Branch, 4915 43rd St. First

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HALL MEETINGS in New York City

Friday, Oct. 12

1113 Brighton Beach Avenue, B'klyn. — Wm. M. Feigenbaum, August Claessens, Morris Waldman, Harold Siegel. 840 Sutter Ave., B'klyn.—Chas. Solomon, Louis P. Goldberg, Harry Rappaport.

Sunday, Oct. 14

2:30 p. m.—1538 Madison Ave., Cassidy, Herling, Switkes, Youngstein.

2:00 p. m.—Spanish Socialist meeting, Stuyvesant Casino, 2nd and 8th Sts. LaCalle, Reina, Ruiz, Claessens, Siegfried Lipschitz.

Monday, Oct. 15

9:00 p. m.—United Hebrew Trades, 175 East B'way. Harry W. Laidler, Claessens, Breslaw.

Wednesday, Oct. 17

Saratoga Mansion, 351 Saratoga Ave., B'klyn.—Jacob Panken, Chanin, Friedman, Sadoff, Altman.

Friday, Oct. 19

DeWitt Clinton High School, Moshulu P'kway and Sedgewick Ave., Bronx. — Charles Solomon, Norman Thomas, Harry W. Laidler, Louis Waldman, Sam Orr.

Elsmere Hall, 284 East 170th St.—Charles Solomon, Norman Thomas, Harry W. Laidler, Karlin, Umansky.

P. S. 19, Keap and South 3rd Sts., B'klyn. — Alex Kahn, Bradford Young, Henry Jager, and others.

P. S. 181, East 34th Street, B'klyn.—Jacob Axelrad, Roger Cornell, Gold, Cohen, Goldman.

Saturday, Oct. 20

3:00 p. m.—Rand School Lunch-
eon, 7 East 15th St. Charles Solomon, Norman Thomas, Harry W. Laidler, Louis Waldman.

8:30 p. m.—Commodore Hotel, 127th St. and Blvd., Rockaway Beach. Norman Thomas, Samuel DeWitt, and others.

18th A. D., Br. 2, Banquet, 844 Utica Ave., B'klyn.—Charles Solomon, Harry W. Laidler, Axelrad, Cornell, Cohen, Claessens.

8:30 p. m.—2nd A. D., Kings County—Jewish Br., Banquet, 219 Sackman St., B'klyn. Charles Solomon, Wm. Karlin, Claessens.

social affair of the fall on Saturday eve., Oct. 13. Entertainment and refreshments. Regular meetings second and fourth Wednesdays.

Sunnyside Branch has arranged its first social event for Saturday, Oct. 20. Dinner will be held at Green Tree Inn, Skillman Ave., bet. 45th and 46th St. Tickets from Naomi Dean or Alexandria Khinoy, or at headquarters, 4915 43rd St., Sunnyside.

"Babushka"

A memorial meeting for the late Katherine Breshkovskaya will be held October 14 at the Rand School, 7 East 15th Street. Dr. S. Ingberman will be the chairman. Speakers will include Algernon Lee, Abraham Cahan, Joseph Shaplan, H. Kalashnikov, J. Viliatzer, I. Bas-kin and N. Chanin.

All to whom the ideals of the dead leader are dear are asked to come. There is no admission charge.

The Socialist Campaign in East New York

The public in East New York is very much aware this year of the existence of the Socialist Party. A large and attractive sign of all the candidates hangs above the headquarters of the 22nd A. D., 864 Sutter Avenue, on the main street and in the heart of the district.

In addition, a staff of speakers under the direction of Samuel Block, candidate for the Assembly, hold frequent and enthusiastic outdoor meetings over the entire district. Among the speakers who devote much of their time and energy are Bertha Love, local organizer of the Yipsels, Clara Klayman, Sam Frost and George Barch.

Good use is being made of the prominent and conspicuous location of the meeting rooms. Indoor rallies are held Friday evenings and the party's candidates reach a larger and more attentive audience. Both William Karlin and Dr. Harry Laidler have already spoken and have been well received. On these occasions the local candidates have taken the opportunity to state the meaning of Socialism and the issues of the present campaign. The candidates are Meyer Singer for the State Senate and Theodore Shapiro for Congress.

The official opening of the campaign was held Saturday evening, October 6, and was marked by a dinner at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum.

Brownsville Candidates to Be Honored at Dinner

The Brownsville Socialist candidates—Samuel H. Friedman, Dr. Louis Sadoff, Jack Altman and Maurice Miller—will be honored at a dinner at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman St., Brooklyn, Sunday, October 21.

Many sections of the movement, trade unions, Workmen's Circle branches and other fraternal organizations will be represented by their most active members. August Claessens will be toastmaster.

Reservations may be made at the office of the Labor Lyceum or through Minnie Weisberg, 10 Hegeman Ave., Brooklyn.

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Banquet to Honor

Alexander Kahn, Oct. 21

Alexander Kahn, Socialist candidate for Congress in the 7th District, will be the guest of honor at a banquet Sunday, October 21, at Knapp Mansion, 544 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn.

Comrade Kahn, who is waging a strong campaign in the district that includes the 1st, the 4th and the 14th A. D., will be the principal speaker, and Louis Waldman will be toastmaster. Abraham Cahan, editor of the Jewish Daily Forward, will be the principal guest speaker.

Reservations must be in by Oct. 16, and should be made through Jacob Dubno, 387 South 4th St., Brooklyn.

Red Night in Coney Island

Coney Island will witness two huge Socialist rallies this Friday night, October 12. At one end of Coney Island, at 32nd Street and Mermaid Avenue, an outdoor mass meeting will start at 8 p.m., and at the other end, at Brighton Beach, the Brighton Beach Branch will hold a huge Campaign Rally at its headquarters, 1113 Brighton Beach Avenue.

August Claessens, candidate for Congressman-at-large, will speak at both meetings, together with William M. Feigenbaum, candidate for State Senator. Other speakers at the outdoor meeting will be William Karlin, candidate for Attorney-General, and Hyman Nemser. Sam Levine will be chairman. Speakers at the Brighton rally will include Morris Waldman, candidate for Assembly, 2nd A. D., and Al Meyer. Harold Siegel is chairman.

Do two things, build the Socialist Party and get subs for The New Leader to help build it.

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Get Married Early and Often at Bronx Barn Dance

A barn dance will be held Saturday evening, Oct. 20, in the main hall of the Bronx Labor Center, 809 Westchester Ave., near the Prospect Ave. subway station. The hall will be converted into a barn.

Marriages and divorces will be the order of the evening. The two most married girls will receive suitable prizes, and a famous village parson will be on hand to perform the marriages. A suitable jail and concentration camp will be built to take care of law-breakers. The hick-sheriffs will be George I. Steinhardt and Sol Marcus. The "justices" of peace will be Matthew Levy and Al Belskin, dressed in their village judicial robes. Mrs. Volovick and Mrs. Jaffe will milk the cows, but there is no report yet as to who will be the cows. With plenty of marriages and divorces, a snappy time is promised to all.

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TUCKERS, STITCHERS and PLEATERS' UNION, Local 66, I.L.G.W.U., 7 East 15th St. Phone ALgonquin 4-3657-3658. Executive Board meets every Tuesday night in the office of the Union. Z. L. Freedman, President; Leon Hattab, Manager; I. A. Barkinsky, Sec'y-Treas.

CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA,
New York Joint board, 31 West 15th St., New York, N. Y. Phone Tompkins Square 6-5400. L. Hollender, J. Catalano, Managers; Abraham Miller, Secretary-Treasurer.

HAT MAKERS UNION, Local No. 1,
Tel. Orchard 4-9860.—Regular meetings every 1st and 3rd Saturday. Executive Board meets every Monday. All meetings are held at 133 Second Ave., New York City.

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Local No. 10, I.L.G.W.U., Office, 60 West 35th St.; Phone, WIs. 7-8011. Executive Board meets every Thursday at the office of the Union, Joe Abramowitz, Pres.; Sigmond Perlmutter, Mgr.; Sec'y; Louis Stolberg, Asst. Mgr.; Maurice W. Jacobs, Sec'y to Exec. Board; Nathan Superstein, Chairman of Exec. Board.

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Local 21, Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union. Downtown office, 640 Broadway; phone, Spring 7-4548; uptown office, 30 W. 37th St.; phone, WIsconsin 7-1270. Executive Board meets every Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock. Manager, N. Spector; Secretary-Treas., Alex. Rose; Organizers, L. H. Goldberg, A. Mendelowitz, M. Goodman, Lucy Oppenheim; Chairman of Executive Board, Morris Rosenblatt; Secretary of Executive Board, Saul Hodoss.

NECKWEAR MAKERS' UNION, Local
11016, A. F. of L., 7 East 15th St. Phone, ALgonquin 4-7082. Joint Executive Board meets every Tuesday night at 7:30. Board meets every Tuesday night at 8:00 in the office. Ed Gottesman, Secretary-Treasurer.

NEW YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 6,
Office and headquarters, 24 West 16th St., N. Y. Meets every 3rd Sunday of month at Stuyvesant High School, 15th St., East of 2nd Ave. Phone, Tompkins Sq. 6-7470. Leon H. House, M. President; James E. Redmond, Vice-President; James J. McGrath, Secretary-Treasurer; Samuel J. O'Brien, James P. Redmond and James J. Buckley, Organizers.

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"The First Legion"—Religion In The World To-Day

Big Miracle

"THE FIRST LEGION." By Emmett Lavery. At the 46th St.

"Small Miracle," that ironic glimpse of God's workings in daily life, in "The First Legion" finds solemn counterblast of God's bounty to true believers. The entire action, within the House of St. Gregory, an American monastery, is a vivid and splendid picture of faith and the divine works. The doubting Thomas, even, cannot withstand the cure of the infantile paralysis; and even non-Catholics among the audience cannot fail to be impressed by the dignity and sincerity with which the story moves to its climax of conviction. The all-male cast includes Bert Lytell, Charles Coburn, Pedro de Cordoba, Whitford Kane, young Frankie Thomas (of last season's "Wednesday's Child") and others whose collective names insure an excellent performance—which an enthusiastic audience lengthily cheered.

Pudovkin's Latest Film "Deserter" Opens at Cameo

Pudovkin's newest production, "Deserter," opens today at the Cameo Theatre, the story of a shipyard worker in Germany, a striker who fights for the proletariat in his own country, braving the storm-troops, slipping in the blood of his comrades, determined and fearless. It becomes his duty to go as a delegate to the Soviet Union on the ship that he has helped build. When his comrades return to Germany, he alone remains. Soon he realizes that he has turned coward and deserter, that his place is in Germany where the work is yet undone, where the proletariat's struggle is yet to be fought. He returns to Germany and faces once more the forces of Nazism and destruction. The role of the "deserter" is taken by Boris Livanov. Others in the cast are Chistyakov, Kavargin and Alschenko. Both Livanov and Chistyakov are of the Moscow Art Theatre.

"Between Two Worlds" Due at Belasco—"Judgment Day" to Move Monday

Due to the scarcity of theatres equipped with stages sufficiently large to accommodate the elaborate setting of "Between Two Worlds," Elmer Rice will bring this new play into the Belasco Theatre, opening it on Thursday evening, Oct. 25. "Judgment Day," its present occupant, which has aroused so much enthusiasm and popularity among audiences, will be moved to another house next Monday evening. This will enable Mr. Rice to set up the shipboard scenery of "Between Two Worlds," and conduct early rehearsals for the play in its own setting.

Janet Gaynor and Lew Ayres On Albee Screen

Janet Gaynor and Lew Ayres, erstwhile screen sweethearts of "State Fair," have been reunited in "Servants' Entrance" playing currently at the RKO Albee.

In the new vaudeville show Venita Gould, Charlie Hill and Lora Hoffman in "Baby Grand Larceny" clown, gab and sing; and those terpsichoreans, Gwen Stone and Bob Vernon, divide top honors.

Yiddish Musical Continues

Originally scheduled for a month's stay as the week-end attraction at the Brooklyn Hopkinson Theatre, "The Candy Kid," Yiddish musical comedy in which Julius Nathenson is starred in the title role, will be held over indefinitely at that playhouse.

In the Theatre Union's Success "Stevedore"



Here are two members of the cast of "Stevedore" which the Theatre Union has brought back to the Civic Repertory Theatre for a limited engagement

Josephine Hutchinson in Film Debut Opposite Dick Powell in "Happiness Ahead" at the Strand

First National presented Josephine Hutchinson, one of the Civic Repertory Theatre's brightest stars, in "Happiness Ahead," her first talking picture, at the Strand Theatre last Wednesday night. Miss Hutchinson appears opposite Dick Powell in "Happiness Ahead," which is scheduled for a fortnight's run at the Strand. The picture concerns an heiress who decides to enjoy the life of the other half and leaves her palatial homestead to fraternize with people who work for their living. Her subsequent double life is made the basis for the dramatic comedy plot, with music, of "Happiness Ahead." A large cast assists Miss Hutchinson and Powell in the film. Among the more prominent players are Frank McHugh, John Halliday, Dorothy Dare, Allen Jenkins, Ruth Donnelly, Marjorie Gatenon, Russell Hicks, Mary Treen, and Mary Forbes. Mervyn LeRoy directed.

Bijou Theatre Turns Cinema

The Bijou Theatre is currently showing exclusively Cartoon Features, Mickey Mouse, Silly Symphonies, Popp Eye, Betty Boop, etc., continually from 10 o'clock to midnight. Cartoon Exhibitors, Inc., have leased the Theatre.

Roxy Holds "Peck's Bad Boy"

"Peck's Bad Boy" starring Jackie Cooper, is being held over for a second week at the Roxy Theatre. The stage revue starring Irving Kaufman, radio's "Lazy Dan," as well as the Technicolor short subject, "La Cucaracha" are also held over for a second week.

ON THE CAPITOL SCREEN

3rd WEEK!

Norma SHEARER
Fredric MARCH
Chas. LAUGHTON
in **"The Barretts of Wimpole Street"**

—ON STAGE—
EDDIE GARR
GOMEZ & WINONA

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New Series of Film Revivals

The Film and Photo League will present its second subscription series of film revivals to the New School for Social Research, 66 W. 12th Street, beginning Oct. 13. Ten famous film masterpieces will be shown in the series, including the best work of Eisenstein, Lang, Pabst, Epstein and Pudovkin.

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Repertory for Third and Final Month will be announced Tuesday
Wed. Mat. 8:30 to \$2.20.—Sat. Mat. \$1.10 to \$2.75.—Evs. \$1.10 to \$3.30 incl. tax.
Evs. 8:15; Mats. 2:15

MARTIN BECK THEATRE
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Art Troupe to Add Schnitzler Play to Repertory

With "The Verdict," Sophia Levitina's drama of the Russian internal strife in 1917, said to be definitely established as a hit at the Yiddish Folks Theatre, Joseph Buloff, director of the New York Art Troupe, is now considering additional plays for the company's mid-week repertory. The first on the tentative schedule of productions to supplement "The Verdict's" week-end run is Arthur Schnitzler's "Dr. Bernardi," while "Sixty Thousand Heroes," by Benjamin Ressler and untitled scripts by Peretz Hirshbein and H. Leivick are also being considered for repertory presentation in the immediate future.

vick are also being considered for repertory presentation in the immediate future.

Fox Brooklyn Holds for 3rd Week "One Night of Love"

Starting today, Grace Moore in "One Night of Love" enters its third week as the feature film at the Fox Brooklyn Theatre. Zac Freedman's stage presentation "House Party" is also being held over for a third week. The Poet Prince will sing a new program of songs. Others on the bill are Henny Youngman, master of ceremonies, Charles B. Stein and his orchestra, DeMay, Moore and Martin, and the Bill Powers Girls.

Not since "JOURNEY'S END" or "THE LAST MILE" HAS NEW YORK SEEN ANYTHING LIKE

"The FIRST LEGION"

with Charles Coburn, William Ingersoll, Pedro de Cordoba, Whitford Kane, John Littel, Harland Tucker, Thomas Findlay, Harold Moulton, Philip Wood, Frankie Thomas, and Bert Lytell

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Mary Philips - Walter Abel - Cecelia Loftus

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City Realism Brings "Spring Song" To Harvest

The Week on the Stage

By Joseph T. Shipley

Spring Passes

"SPRING SONG." By Bella and Samuel Spewack. At Morosco.

A tragedy of New York's East Side, growing naturally from push-cart to parlor, moving simply yet with a sense that such things are, takes life in "Spring Song." Francine Larrimore gives a touching pathos to the role of Florrie Solomon, a well-meaning but weak ghetto girl whose misadventure with her sister's boy friend wrecks the family and wiles her to her death. Her mother is realized, with winning naturalness, by Helen Zelinskaya, in her first English role. (She has performed in six other languages.) Sam Mann as Dr. Schneider is another of the effective company, that by their work, in the sets of Jo Mielziner, lend realism to this effective telling of a frequent story of slum life. Death does not always provide a way out; and to kill Florrie after she has destroyed her mother's and her sister's happiness is perhaps the playwrights' easiest way out, rather than the best. But "natural" is the term that recurs with thoughts of "Spring Song"; and in its field it ploughs for a good harvest.

The Theatre Armed

"STEVEDORE." By Paul Peters and George Sklar. At the Civic Repertory.

Renewed after the summer, "Stevedore" brings back to the

theatre one of its strongest dramatic presentations of a vital aspect of the workers' struggle, and the need for solidarity. Set in the South of these United States, it of course shows how the brunt of all difficulties falls upon the Negro. Falsely blamed in a hue and cry over a white trollop's gallivanting the search for a non-existent Negro assaulter is easily converted into an attack upon the labor organizers, upon what the bosses call the "trouble-maker." We have already, in these columns, pictured the aligning of forces and carried the struggle to its effective culmination. It remains to be said that the fall presentation seems as forceful and as vital as ever, and gives the theatregoer a chance to enjoy himself, to stimulate his mind, and to serve the cause of a genuine workers' drama.

Life's Little Ironies

"SMALL MIRACLE." By Norman Krasna. At the Golden.

An exciting melodrama that grows casually out of ordinary lives, through which runs a stream of many concerns of daily doing, while all the time a quiet irony quickens the movement with humor or draws it tense to tragedy:—such a play is rare in the theatre. Such a play is "Small Miracle." Set in the lounge of the "43rd Street Theatre," while a musical play is in progress upstairs,

"Merry Widow" Reopens the Astor Theatre



Above you see Jeanette MacDonald, Maurice Chevalier and dancers in the waltz number of Ernst Lubitsch's much discussed production of "The Merry Widow"

gunman and coatroom boy, usher a girl and society woman are swirled in a story of life and its tangles and troubles, and Death the great unraveler. The scene in which the killer, on his way to be hanged, tells the officer who has taught him what kind of graduation present to give the officer's little girl, is of a national pathos; and the deftness of the little touches—the girl who dashes for the ladies' room; the man who's been sent to the theatre to keep him out of the

way while his wife is having a baby; the college chums, one of whom has since married what the other mistake for his mother; the old couple that goes to theatre once a year—makes even the exciting story seem more real. Well played, with Joseph Sprin—Calleja excellent as the very human murderer, and Ilka Chase delightful as usual in evening dress, "Small Miracle" is one of the genuine gifts of the early season to the intelligent playgoer.

ALL THIS WEEK

"Chu Chin Chow"

with ANNA MAY WONG

RKO Vaudeville

HAROLD STERN & ORCHESTRA

DAVE VINE

PALACE B'way & 47 St.

2nd BIG WEEK!

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IRVING KAUFMAN

(Radio's Famous LAZY DAN)

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with EDWARD EVERETT HARTON

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3rd SMASH WEEK!

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"The COUNT of MONTE CRISTO"

with ROBERT DONAT ELISSA LANDI

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BRUCKNER: Symphony No. 9

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Thurs. at 8:45; Fri. Aft. at 2:30

Sat. Evg. at 8:45; Sun. Aft. at 3:00

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HAYDN—SCHUBERT—STRAVINSKY

ARTHUR JUDSON, Mgr. (Stenographer)

3rd RECORD-BREAKING WEEK!

FOX B'KLYN GRACE MOORE in "ONE NIGHT of LOVE"

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"SERVANT'S ENTRANCE"

RKO Vaudeville

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ROY SMECK

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THEATRE PARTIES

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

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Workers in Saar Basin Unite To Block Hitler's Advance

Socialists, Communists and Catholics in Anti-Fascist Front

THE workers of the Saar Territory are holding an outpost in the battle against reaction. On January 13, 1935, a referendum is to be taken among the inhabitants of the territory to decide whether it is to be returned to Germany, handed over to France, or left as it has been since 1919, under the government of a commission acting on behalf of the League of Nations.

Until the advent of the Third Reich in Germany the result of the referendum provided for in the Versailles Treaty was not in doubt. The population of the Saar territory would have pronounced almost unanimously for a return to Germany. When the Brown Terror began, however, there was a revolution of feeling. Each time one of the buildings belonging to the labor movement was raided, and at every fresh attack on the rights of the German workers, a wave of indignation seized the workers in the territory.

Truth Kept From Workers

Of the 828,000 Saarlanders, four-fifths are employees or manual workers and their families. For this reason the Nazis use every subterfuge to prevent the truth about occurrences in Germany from becoming known in the Saar. All the bourgeois newspapers have been brought into line. The German radio stations broadcast programs intended for the special consumption of the inhabitants of the territory. At Treves and Kaiserslautern, on the frontier, stations of the German secret police have been set up, and anti-fascist Saarland workers are constantly being kidnapped and dragged over the frontier by Nazi bands.

Disappointed at the results of its propaganda, the Saarland Nazi party is employing terrorist methods to intimidate anti-fascist workers. Blacklists are drawn up, and opponents are told that in 1935 they will be hanged. There have been bomb attacks on labor leaders and against buildings in which the workers meet, and anti-fascist officers of the police, which is under the control of a British nominee of the League of Nations, have been fired at. All those known to belong to regular trade unions, or to sell Socialist papers, are threatened. A big manufacturer, Roehling, forces the 6,000 workers employed at his works to greet each other with the Nazi salute during working hours.

All bourgeois political parties have been dissolved and were incorporated on March 1st in the "German Front," under the leadership of this same Roehling and other Nazis. The "yellow" unions, and some of the clerical unions, have also joined this "German Front."

Labor Fighting Fascism

But the efforts of the anti-fascist workers are beginning to take effect, and the opposition of their members has been so great that the leaders of the clerical miners' and metal workers' unions have not dared to go over to the fascist camp.

Nazi terrorism was intensified when the Council of the League of Nations, in June last, fixed the date of the referendum. They have been able to exercise their terrorist methods with comparative freedom. There are Nazis everywhere among the municipal au-

Not in the Saar Basin—In the U. S.!



These Pennsylvania state police came into Bridgeport, Pennsylvania, after a 23-year-old textile worker had been shot to death by strikebreaking deputy sheriffs. Not a striker, the slain man was merely watching a picket line.

thorities—mayors, district councils, police and administration of justice, and even among the officials of the governing commission.

Finally, however, a Saarland Anti-Fascist Front was constituted, and Socialist workers are being once more looked up in the factories and at the unemployment exchanges and enrolled for the fight against terrorism, irrespective of whether they carry the Soviet star of the Communists or

the three arrows of the Social Democrats.

The will to unity is impressively strong. On June 25, when the representatives of the Saarbrücken Workers' Sport Association returned from a sports meeting in Belgium, more than 10,000 anti-fascist workers ((Saarbrücken has only 130,000 inhabitants) met them at the station. And there would have been more but for the fact that many were working and

others were afraid to come for fear of losing their jobs. A party of municipal workers which the procession met on its way clenched their fists and shouted: "If only we could come, too!" "Freiheit! . . . Rotfront! . . . Freiheit! . . . Rotfront!" resounded all along the route taken by the procession. Socialists marched shoulder to shoulder with Communists. All felt that over and above their fratricidal quarrel they had one common aim,

Nazis Using Money and Terrorism to Swing 1935 Referendum

one firm determination, one great aspiration—the achievement of Socialism! (From a report in *Deutsche Freiheit*.)

Parties in Joint Action

The Social Democratic and Communist parties have decided "... in the determination to cause this united front to grow into an irresistible flood of anti-fascist struggle, to carry on jointly the fight against the return of the Saar territory to Hitler's Germany; and in case of a referendum to fight for the maintenance of the present regime as comparatively favorable for the workers, and for autonomy and self-determination for the population of the Saar territory.

"Both parties declare that notwithstanding their determination to restore the unity of action of the Social Democratic and Communist workers, they still maintain their respective principles and views with regard to aims and tactics, as well as their organizational independence.

"Both parties call upon their members to take part in joint action, joint demonstrations and joint meetings against fascism and for the liberation of all anti-fascist prisoners, with a view to defeating Hitler in the Saar territory. Long live the united fighting front of the workers!"

The Anti-Fascist Front does not stand alone. A newly founded Roman Catholic daily paper has also taken up the fight "against brown paganism."

Hitler Spending Money

The struggle for the Saar territory has become a question of prestige for Hitler's Germany. Endeavors are being made at enormous expense, and with terrorist means almost without parallel, to force a decision in her favor in the referendum.

The realities of the Third Empire, however, are having a sobering effect. The destruction of the trade unions and the almost unlimited dictatorial powers which have been given to German employers is pleasing enough to the big manufacturers in the Saar territory, but it is frightening even those workers who have remained indifferent up to now. No amount of propaganda can hide the facts of forced labor for young people, the serfdom of women, the hunger wages of the workers and the misery of the unemployed in the Third Reich, and the torture hells which are used as concentration camps. And in addition every Saarlander fears that if the territory is returned to Germany, the all-powerful industry of the Ruhr basin will force the competing mines and steel works of the Saar to close down, thus giving a permanent character to the unemployment which has been caused by the economic depression.

Courageous anti-fascist workers are traveling day in and day out to the farthest corners of the Saar territory carrying on propaganda and enlightening the population. They risk social and economic boycott, the loss of the means of living, denunciation and deprivation of their freedom. But they are not afraid of terrorism. The anti-fascist united front is determined to inflict a defeat upon Hitler; the workers of the Saarland are determined to destroy fascism in their territory, and thus usher in a new phase of the fight for a Socialist Germany.

Behind the Scenes in Washington

By Benjamin Meiman

(Continued from Page One)

late themselves on a decided change to the right since the President's "fireside talk."

Donald Richberg, the new mouthpiece of administrative action, reflects the change more than anybody else. He talks about "extremists" in the ranks of labor and capital; he re-affirms constitutional rights, says collective bargaining is a principle and not a formula, and leaves room for individual bargaining agreements.

Also, Secretary Perkins tells the American Federation of Labor that the government favors voluntary mediation and not compulsory arbitration. She explains the President's truce plan as a move depending wholly on volition, not on coercion. Then, too, price fixing and price control are given the gate by Mr. Richberg himself.

Richberg clarified the aims of the administration in a speech before the National Press Club. He declared that some of the unfair trade practices which industry sought to correct through codes of fair competition might have to be turned back to "good old competition." As a general theory, he said, both price and production control were of doubtful value and they would be abandoned as rapidly as was consistent with the functioning of individual codes. As Mr. Richberg is the director of the government's new "policy committee," his remarks were regarded in Washington as significant.

Small wonder big business is jubilant!

Of course, their joy may be a little premature. There may be some politics in that new tone of voice. But there is a change in the Washington atmosphere—a change towards the right.

LAST Monday the Supreme Court ordered brought to it the records in lower tribunals of three

cases involving New Deal legislation.

One of the cases grew out of the resolution passed by Congress abrogating the so-called gold clauses in private and public contracts. Although the sum directly involved in this case is only \$15.60, on its determination will depend whether railroads, mortgage companies and other institutions with gold bonds outstanding and even the Treasury will have to pay out billions of dollars as a result of the gold devaluation act.

The other two New Deal cases attack the validity of the oil section of the National Recovery Act. In addition to challenging the constitutionality of that part of the law, both cases contend that Presidential orders limiting production of oil in the East Texas fields are confiscatory and hence invalid.

Norman C. Norman was the appellant who succeeded in getting the court's ear in protest against the stoppage of gold payments. He said its literal interpretation affected "billions upon billions" of bondholders' dollars.

Mr. Norman holds a \$1,000 B. & O. 4½% gold bond, payable semi-annually. On February 1st he presented an interest coupon calling for \$22.50 in gold. Instead he was tendered \$22.50 in currency. Mr. Norman refused this amount, contending that if he was to be paid in currency he should have \$38.10, the amount he said was equivalent to \$22.50 of gold at that time. Litigation in the lower courts resulted adversely for Mr. Nor-

man, who brought it to the Supreme Court for review.

President Holds NRA Conference

WHILE the court was announcing its decision to pass upon the constitutionality of two vital sections of the recovery law, President Roosevelt was discussing at the White House the future of the National Recovery Administration with the new board. In that first talk with the National Industrial Recovery Board was covered a wide range of subjects, including such immediate problems as price fixing, production control and code enforcement.

The Executive was represented as especially interested in the matter of enforcement, indicating that he was not satisfied with the degree of compliance that has been achieved with present machinery.

Price Fixing Discussed

As they emerged from the White House headed by their chairman, S. Clay Williams, the board members said they had given the President a comprehensive account of their findings in a week's intensive study of the situation they inherited from General Johnson. They described the talk as concerned chiefly with administrative matters rather than policy, but admitted that the question of price fixing and production control had been discussed briefly.

Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, is a member on the National Industrial Recovery Board. As one representing labor he has his work cut out for him. The other members are two hard-boiled employers and two wishy-washy-pink-progressive professors. Hillman is a hard fighter and knows what he wants. It will be a fight worth watching.



Borden Drivers' Local Wins Victory Over Company Union

THE Milk Wagon Drivers and Dairy Employees' Union of Westchester County, Local No. 338 (A. F. of L.), through Thomas F. Murphy, its secretary-treasurer, claimed a victory today "for genuine unionism over company unionism" when it made public the result of a vote taken recently among members of the Borden's Employees' Mutual Aid Association in Westchester County providing for a "representative plan," under which five representatives of Borden's Farm Products Co.'s employees in the metropolitan area would be elected by the men and paid by the company.

The vote in Westchester County, said Mr. Murphy, was 117 in favor and 168 against the plan, which was also defeated by Borden's employees over the entire metropolitan district. The vote in the larger district was 4,295 against and 1,969 for.

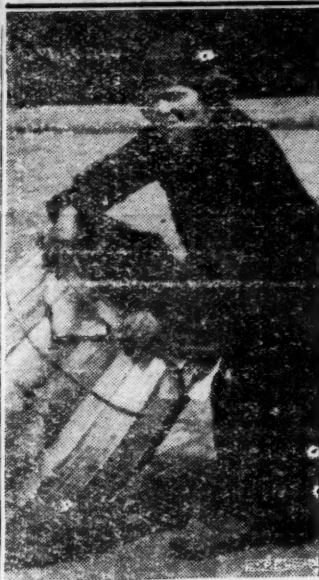
Paying tribute to the "common sense of Westchester milkmen," Mr. Murphy declared that the union had not carried on a campaign against the proposal, feeling confident that the judgment of the men would be against a plan for

the election of employee representatives who were to be paid by the company. He explained that most Borden employees are members of the Borden's Employees' Mutual Aid Association, to which they contribute and receive payments in the event of illness or accident. "But," he added, "the majority of the men are opposed to the company's 'employee representation plan' and are members of Local No. 338."

"Viewing the result of this vote," he added, "the Borden company is bound to realize that the men wish to be represented through a legitimate union. And, I believe, it will find no other alternative than to recognize Local No. 338 if harmonious relations between the firm and its employees are to exist."

Although, said Mr. Murphy, this company had not yet discriminated against its employees for joining the union, he declared he had evidence which he planned to present before the Regional Labor Board of the NRA that the Dellwood Dairy Co., one of the smaller milk distributors in Westchester County, had threatened to discharge any of its employees who joined the union.

Making A "Living"



This woman has found an unusual method of existing through the depression. Here, for example, she is rolling away a barrel-full of sand from the Wallabout Market in New York City. After rolling the barrel two blocks, she dumped the sand, cleaned out the barrel, took it back and sold it. Thus she earned a nickel.—(F.P.-PICTURE)

Socialist Organizers for Shoe Union Wage Spirited Campaign

SPENCER, Mass.—Against great odds—which include a company controlled police force, anti-union business men, and the workers' fears—Socialist organizers for the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union are carrying on a spirited fight to win the election for collective bargaining representation being held next week in the Kleven Shoe Shop.

Powers Hapgood, member of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, and Welden Caie were sent to jail for ten days on charge of violating an injunction. Mrs. Mary Donovan Hapgood and Bill Adam, Socialists and organizers for the union, spoke at the factory gate from the rumble seat of a car until the executive committee of the company union they are fighting started an egg-throwing riot. Tomatoes and eggs were thrown from an upstairs window, the foreman of the treeing room leaning out of the window and yelling over and over, "Hit the sons of..."

Mary Donovan and Bill Adam

picked up rocks and chased about ten of the egg throwers into the company office. Then they went back to the car with their hair and clothing egg-spattered and spoke again. Mary was greeted with applause by the workers, who forgot their fear of the spies and the bosses and crowded around the car. They had had demonstrated to them the kind of representation they could expect from the company union and the kind they could expect from the union.

A few days later, Alfred Baker Lewis, Socialist candidate for Governor, spoke at the factory gate and was allowed to speak until he mentioned the shoe company; he was then stopped and arrested. Mary Donovan sprang upon the platform and started to speak; she was arrested. Bill Adam started to speak and was also arrested. All three were found guilty of assembling and refusing to move when requested by an officer.

Eight special officers are now stationed at the factory gate.

Labor Scores Treatment of Seitz

A vigorous protest against the Austrian fascists' treatment of Dr. Karl Seitz, former Socialist burgomaster of Vienna, who was dragged from his sick-bed in a sanatorium and returned to jail, has been sent by the Labor Conference to Combat Hitlerism to the Austrian General Consul. Part of the letter follows:

"We are reliably informed that Dr. Karl Seitz, the venerable burgomaster of Vienna and the idol of the Austrian working masses, will be returned to jail in the event of his and his family's inability to raise sufficient funds for his proper physical care in a private sanatorium."

"The Labor Conference to Combat Hitlerism protests solemnly against these methods which are of

a truly medieval and brutal character. We request you to inform your government of our protest. We expect the Austrian government to bear in mind its responsibilities before mankind and humanity. We also protest against the shameful persecutions to which the organized workers of Austria and their leaders are exposed. Let the Austrian government be aware that organized labor in America closely follows the events in Austria and that it will hold the rulers of the suppressed Austrian people responsible for all that may befall the staunch fighters of Austrian labor and Socialism."

LABOR CONFERENCE TO COMBAT HITLERISM

(Signed) Bela Low, Secretary."

4000 Painters on Strike in Brooklyn

THREE to four thousand painters are on strike in Brooklyn in order to enforce in that borough conditions won by District Council No. 9 for its members in the last general painters' strike. Members of Local 860 of the Brotherhood of Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators are determined to bring out the six thousand painters in Brooklyn and to resist every attempt of the painting contractors to chisel on wages and hours.

A mass meeting of striking painters will be held Friday night at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, to be addressed by union leaders and by the Labor Editor of THE NEW LEADER who is Socialist candidate for Congress in the district. All factions in the union are combined to wage a successful strike.

a luncheon forum here. He warned employers of their "terrible blunder" in opposing organization.

"If the present economic system is to be reconstructed on the theory that capital and labor are partners, labor will not be content until its partnership becomes a real one and not merely one in theory," Lewis said.

"To oppose such a movement is, to paraphrase an old saying, not only a crime against labor, it is a social blunder which may lead to the toppling over of our whole economic edifice."

Hebrew Butchers Prepare for Strike

The Hebrew Butcher Workers' Union is preparing to call a strike soon against the chain store proprietors in the field. Registration of the entire membership will take place at the office of the union, 231 East 14th Street, on Sunday, October 14, from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.

The officials of the union report that the independent store keepers, and the chief fight will be will readily renew their agreement centered against the chain store proprietors. It is in these shops that the union has a considerable number of grievances.

Socialists, Held for Violation Of Injunctions, Freed

(Continued from Page 1-L)

bers of a company union, the so-called Allied Union, which was organized solely to prevent the bona fide union from getting control. Though Socialist speakers may be harassed by the police and dragged for days through the courts, they intend to keep up the fight until it is won.

The case of 62 textile strikers and of Samuel H. Friedman, Socialist candidate for Congress in the 10th District, arrested for mass violation of an anti-picketing injunction in Bay Ridge, was dismissed upon agreement between the attorney, since the strike was over. A similar case against Comrade Friedman for violation of a Passaic anti-picket injunction (with Eli Keller, of the silk union) has been postponed.

Silk Workers Want To Strike Again

THE plea of the American Federation of Silk Workers for sanction by the A. F. of L. of another general silk strike against discrimination will be presented to the San Francisco convention this week. Eli Keller, general manager of the union in Paterson, has received a wire from President Green to that effect.

Meanwhile representatives of the U. S. Department of Labor and the National Textile Relations Board are investigating the charge of discrimination and wage reduction. Many manufacturers are being questioned. Denying discrimination, the silk bosses say they are "compelled" to cut wages.

Keller and William Smith, chairman of the joint executive board

of the same organization, dispatched a telegram to Francis J. Gorman, vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America, and President William Green, seeking the approval and the support of the convention in San Francisco for the calling of the walk-out.

Keller wired Roosevelt asking his aid in combating discrimination by employers against several hundred former strikers in the broad-silk industry here. Negotiations for a new contract between employing silk dyers and delegates of the American Federation of Silk and Rayon Dyers and Finishers locals here are in a deadlock as the employers refuse to agree to the closed shop.

Picketing Celluloid Strikers Held

NINE strikers were arrested Wednesday night in a mass picketing demonstration to put a stop to Long Island City police discrimination and terrorism in the celluloid workers' strike there. Joseph Glass, of the Socialist Lawyers' Association and counsel for the Celluloid, Catalin and Galalith Workers' Union, will defend the picketers in the First District Magistrate's Court, Long Island City, on Oct. 31, according to Meyer Levitt, organizer for the union and strike leader.

Levitt and Glass are both out on bail themselves as a result of being arrested for "trespass" at the instigation of Louis Pagano, owner of the Associated Celluloid Novelties Co., 9-20-38th Avenue, against which the strike is being vigorously waged. The two had entered the shop in order to have the owner arrested for storing and holding celluloid without the necessary fire department permit. Pagano then turned around and had his accusers arrested. Their case comes up Oct. 24, and Charles Solomon will probably be their attorney.

The police have been particularly ruthless in trying to frighten pickets and break the strike, as the plant owner has considerable political influence. In fact, company thugs are usually obtained from local Democratic headquarters, it is said, and police are allowing them to do anything they please. The

mass picketing was decided upon to bring the case to a head as soon as possible.

Leader of Onion Strike Released; Help Still Needed

YELLOW SPRINGS, O.—Jerry Raymond, militant organizer for the Agricultural Workers' Union in the Hardin County (Ohio) onion fields, has just been released from the jail at Kenton.

Jerry's "crime" consisted in falling against one of the fascist authorities when he was stunned from a blow with a black-jack. This was stretched into a case of "resisting an officer of the law." The sentence he was to serve was ninety days and \$75 to be "worked" out at a dollar a day. Through the able efforts of Monroe Sweetland, Student L.I.D. organizer and Socialist, Comrade Raymond was released after having served eighty days, sixty-seven of which were spent in solitary confinement.

J. Hamilton Hoge (hog to you and me), the presiding judge and just incidentally president of the First National Bank at Kenton, and his lieutenant, Wilbur Mitchell, sheriff, were the official fascists who railroaded Raymond. A member of Socialists have been beaten up and arrested in this strike, and the party is collecting funds for gallant onion-weeders.

REBEL ARTS ACTIVITIES—ELECTION SUNDAY NIGHT

REBEL Arts will hold its annual general membership meeting and election of officers Sunday night, Oct. 14, at headquarters, 22 East-22nd St.

The Class in Radio Theory and Practice announces that it will take no registration after the next two sessions (Tuesday at 8:30). The Drama Group, to be divided into a studio and a production, will close its books the end of the month (Wednesdays at 8:30 under Nadja Abeles). The Dance Groups (under Frances Leber) are going full swing Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays, from 6:30 to 8:30. Men's Dance Group, Tuesdays at 8:30. Registration being accepted for children's dance group for Saturdays at 2 (date to be announced). The Chorus keeps packing 'em in—a few places left (Wednesdays at 7 under Ada Rifkin).

The Life Class opened Thursday (Jack Cohen) had its first session Thursday night at 27 West 15th St.

Labor Must Fight For Itself, NRA Director Warns

RICHMOND, Va.—Addressing a union mass meeting of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, A. G. McKnight, national director of enforcement in the NRA, astonished his hearers by saying that, "If labor is going to get its rightful share in this world, it can only be by the right to bargain collectively through representatives of its own choosing."

"No government action can ever give or guarantee to labor as much as labor can get for itself through collective bargaining under responsible, unselfish and intelligent leadership."

He urged workers to "organize and resolutely and unswervingly to fight for this objective—that the product of labor belongs to the producer."

LEWIS WARNS BLUNDER MAY LEAD TO FULL OF ECONOMIC EDIFICE

SAN FRANCISCO.—If the present capitalist system survives, full organization of free labor, with free right to enter into collective agreements with employers, is bound to come sooner or later. John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, declared at

HITCHES THE SOUTH

There's an NRA; Starvation, Concentration
Fortunate Workers Under the Blue Eagle

SOUTHERN LABOR



By John Rogers of Rebel Arts
While workers were herded into
made glad the heart of Hitler

as by further sub-dividing the
or processes and paying lower
for the more specialized jobs,

WEDNESDAY

half of 1934
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The NRA is
President of
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es quotes ex-
glas: "It is
to make an
," and adds:
ether he ex-

TUESDAY.—Important papers
"missing" in Insull trial. . . Penn-

and by laying
off employees
and rehiring
them for new
jobs at lower
rates of pay.
Evidence of
displacement
of workers by
new machine
techniques,
however, has
been lacking.

Labor organ-
ization in the
South has al-
ways been re-
latively weak,
except in a
few highly
skilled trades.
Even in 1920
the state of
Georgia, for
example, could
muster only
26,000 union-
ists, including
railway clerks
and municipal
employees, out
of an indus-
trial wage-
earning popu-
lation of about
300,000. In
1928 there
were only 20-
000 unionists
in this state,
and the figure
for 1932 must
have been a
mere fraction
of that num-
ber.

The New
Deal gave im-
petus to labor
organization in
the South. Unionists in
Georgia are
now claiming a
total state
membership of nearly 100,000; this
is, perhaps, double the actual fig-
ure. The greatest increase, at any
rate, has been in the textile in-
dustry.

The spirit of organization is
most alive among the unskilled and
semi-skilled workers. The reorgani-
zation of the longshoremen's unions
in southern ports, and of coal and
iron ore miners and of the Alabama
steel workers, illustrate the restive
spirit of the lower paid groups of
workers. Fear of loss of jobs,
realization of the inadequate pro-
tection offered by the NRA com-
pliance division and the regional
labor boards, has, however, pre-
vented realization of this evident
desire for organization. The high
initiation fees and dues require-
ments of many of the unions, and
the lack of coordination among the
craft organizations, also tend to
retard organization.

In some parts of the South there
are active Unemployed Leagues
and unaffiliated labor unions in-
cluding all crafts and industries.
These groups have been effective
in protesting harsh relief condi-
tions and in discouraging strike-
breaking against A. F. of L. unions.
In Mississippi, relief standards in
some industrial centers provide
only nine dollars monthly for fami-
lies of six; there was evidence of
some political abuse in the relief
system, and of an intolerant atti-
tude on the part of some relief
workers. Some of them were heard
to express the attitude that the
unemployed workers should be
grateful to them for what they
were getting in the way of relief.

The organizations of the unem-
ployed have been directed, chiefly,
against this sort of situation.

Many of these unemployed
leaguers are shut out of the A. F.
of L. unions by the high dues re-
quirements. Others, however, are
suspicious of the sincerity of the
A. F. of L. national and local
leaders and of the effectiveness of
the A. F. of L. type of organiza-
tion. Some of the A. F. of L.
leaders in the South, also, are be-
ginning to show signs of dis-
tinctly progressive leadership, and
of discontent among themselves
with the status quo of A. F. of L.
leadership and structural organi-
zation.

Southern labor is very poorly
protected by state legislation.
No southern state has a mini-
mum wage law; only two have
old age pension laws. The only
four states in the Union without
workmen's compensation laws
are in the South. Child labor re-
strictions are very lenient on
employers, and few states have
made any provision for adequate

WEDNESDAY.—Italian fascist
students, on "goodwill" tour of
American universities, meet with
protests at Princeton and C.C.N.Y.
Dr. Robinson, reactionary head
of C.C.N.Y., with customary ac-
ademic elegance, denounces pro-
testers as "guttersnipes." . . .
Harry Sinclair, of Teapot Oil
fame, waging one of his frequent
fights for reduction of his taxes.
... New York State Attorney-
General, investigating power com-
panies, restrained by court from
"prying into" personal finances of
head of Niagara Hudson. . . Elec-
tric industry wants to increase
work week from 36 to 40 hours.

enforcement of their laws. There
are almost no restrictions for the
protection of women workers,
and there are practically no
factory laws or provisions for
factory inspection.

It is in these regards that the
New Deal has been most significant
in the South. It has provided,
through national action, employ-
ment exchanges, codes regulating
working conditions, restrictions on
child and woman labor, limitations
upon hours of work, and wage rate
minima in excess of previous mini-
mum rates paid. If the NRA should
suddenly go out of existence, it
would probably take the southern
states a quarter century to achieve
equivalent standards of labor legis-
lation.

In the South, no state has taken
any action to improve living con-
ditions for workers. There are no
housing codes of any significance,
and nothing has been done to pro-
vide low-cost decent housing for
urban or rural workers. The Fed-
eral government's housing activi-
ties in Atlanta, at Norris, at the
Cumberland Homesteads, and in
the Texas rural rehabilitation
project have not secured strong
local support, and have had to
overcome many obstacles placed in
the way by local property owners,
real estate promoters, and others.

Similarly, the South is backward
with regard to public health activi-
ties, socialized and preventive
medicine, etc. "Charity" hospitals
had been the limit of the South's
provisions for low-paid workers in
need of health protection and
medical treatment.

Educational standards are low.
In the Atlanta survey referred to
above, the Negro men had, on an
average, somewhat less than a
fourth grade education. Negro
women averaged about five grades.
White men averaged about six or
seven grades, and white women
about eight grades. These people,
it will be remembered, included
about forty per cent of the occu-
pationally engaged population of
the City of Atlanta.

The decadence of cotton cul-
ture in the Southeast has had a
blighting effect upon agricultural
(Continued on Page Six)

HOW IT ALL STARTED

From "Who Started This Regi-
mentation," by John T. Flynn,
in Scribner's Magazine.

THERE has been no national
planning. The NRA is an
excellent example. A few men,
mostly lawyers and business
men, sat about for a few meeks,
circulating around with a host
of conflicting objectives, compro-
mising, quarrelling and finally
producing a bill which had no
plan but which passed on the
job of planning to the President.

He discharged that function
by naming an ex-cavalry officer
and man-Friday of a Wall
Street operator as supreme
planner and turning him loose
upon society and its economic
problems much as we might have
unleashed a bunch of lawyers on
a mysterious epidemic, a group
of doctors on our banking col-
lapse, a herd of economists on
a great engineering mystery,
and a collection of engineers on
the recasting of the civil code.
Groups of employers were sum-
moned to the Capital and told
to plan for their industries,
which they did as might be ex-
pected. The pathetic crisis of
the circus was the parades of
simple-minded workers and busi-
ness men marching behind brass
bands in demonstrations against
the depression. They might as
well have been parading against
amoebic dysentery.

Editor's Corner

Review of and Comment on
Events Here and Abroad,
Critical and Otherwise

A "Revolutionary" Resolution

WE are glad to give space to a militant resolution
adopted by unanimous vote by the Tompkins County
local of the Socialist Party in New York state. The reso-
lution follows:

"Whereas, the Socialist Party is encumbered with op-
portunistic immediate demands, the purpose of which is
to make capitalism more tolerable by combatting its
effects; and,

"Whereas, these non-essential impediments cause re-
tardation of our movement by keeping many people from
joining, who would otherwise espouse the main issue,
THE COOPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH.

"Therefore, be it resolved: that it is the sense of the
members of Local Tompkins County, in regular meeting
assembled, that we regard every person as a Socialist
who favors the abolition of capitalism and the substitu-
tion of Socialism in an orderly manner, regardless of his
or her attitude toward any other subject. Be it further

"Resolved, that we do not favor alliances with peace
societies, labor unions, etc.; but that these should be
placed in the same category with prohibition, religion,
etc., toward which we collectively take a neutral attitude,
but individually are left free to do as we choose. Be it
further

"Resolved, that we cherish, defend and encourage what
has already been achieved, regardless of by whom or by
what method; such as cooperative and publicly owned
enterprises in capitalist countries, as well as the Soviet
Union where the profit motive has been practically elimi-
nated."

This resolution is a compound of middle class ideology
and a utopian "revolutionary" complex. It assumes that
there are large masses of workers who want to vote for
the cooperative commonwealth and nothing else and that
the reason why they do not come to us in droves is be-
cause our party platforms contain measures for the im-
mediate and pressing needs of these masses. That is, it
assumes that these masses are not interested in their press-
ing immediate needs. They assume that the workers want
to jump into a Socialist society and by our policy we are
preventing them from making this leap.

If that were true, the Socialist Labor Party would be
growing by leaps and bounds as that party for thirty
years has followed this policy. Our Detroit convention
also adopted a Congressional platform of this type.
Therefore, we should get an enormous increase in the
Socialist Party vote wherever this Congressional platform
is distributed. We advise the Tompkins County Local to
put a copy of this platform in the hands of every voter
in the county and then watch the result. The comrades
have a good opportunity to test their theory. Go to it.
Then report the results to The New Leader. We shall
be glad to report an enormous increase in the county vote.

The little bourgeois class has no interest in immediate
measures that will provide jobs for jobless, tax the cap-
italist class for unemployment insurance and care of
workers in sickness and old age; protecting working class
families against fire hazards in tenement hells; destroy-
ing the injunction oligarchy, outlawing yellow dog con-
tracts and so on. Living in their nice homes, not com-
pelled to sell their labor power to the capitalist exploiters
for a living, the bourgeois radical can afford to assume
a "revolutionary" pose. But the working class must fight
day by day and inch by inch for bread, clothing and a
shelter for their families. The rejection of the struggle
for life here and now is reactionary, not revolutionary.

Another section of the resolution is against any alli-
ances with labor unions and these unions are placed in
the same category with prohibition and religion. The
members of the local, therefore, declare that they take a
neutral attitude toward the unions and are "left free to
do as we choose."

This also is a reactionary little bourgeois position wear-
ing a "revolutionary" mask. Assume that the transpor-
tation service of Ithaca is tied up by the organized work-
ers. These Socialists will take a neutral attitude. They
are not interested in the struggle of the workers against
the exploiters! But they will either ride in the cars or
not ride in them. If they ride, they will support the ex-
ploiter; if they do not ride, they will help the workers.
It is impossible to be neutral in the class struggle. Both
action and inaction serve either one side or the other in
such struggles.

In the attempt to be super-revolutionary, the local only
becomes an ally of futile utopianism. He who deserts
the working class in all its struggles deserts the Socialist
movement itself.

Spanish Socialist Strength

By Melos Most

THERE is a false impression in this country that the decrease in Left representation in the Spanish Cortes after the elections last November was caused by a lack of popular support for the Socialist and Left parties. This is an appropriate moment to reveal the facts.

Spanish electoral law is such that the party receiving a plurality of votes in a given district obtains the overwhelming majority of delegates to the Cortes. It is common knowledge and experience in Spain that it was not only by bribery and puppet-electioneering, but also by means of widespread terrorism, ballot stealing, and false tabulations that this plurality was engineered for the Right in exactly those districts where they would receive the greatest number of seats.

There were two additional factors in the so-called Left "defeat." First of all, the right parties forgot their supposed differences and threw all their voting strength to one ticket. The Socialists, as the party of labor, naturally refused to follow suit by uniting with the Left capitalist (liberal) parties, and joined only with the Esquerista Party of Catalonia, and, in a

few weak districts, with the Left Republicans. Second, the anarcho-syndicalists, influencing perhaps half a million voters, sabotaged the fight by boycotting the elections.

But even if we ignore the dirty election work of the reactionaries, and the anarchist abstentions, an examination of the official figures makes it clear that the popular mandate was for a Left, not a Right government. The full details, never before published here, are as follows:

Left Parties		
	Vote	Seats
Socialist	1,672,472	61
Socialist-Esquerist (joint ticket)	462,495	22
Socialist-Left Republican (jointly)	316,492	0
Left Republican (without Socialists)	398,137	0
Independent Radical Socialist	168,168	2
Communist	179,170	1
Orga	112,751	1
Left Independent	100,244	6
Republican Action	51,688	5
Radical Socialist	38,843	1
Left Communist	16,427	0
Independent Federal	3,789	0
Total Left Parties	3,520,676	104
Center Parties		
Radical	806,340	100
Catalonian Liga	340,146	25
Basque Nationalist	188,542	12
Conservative Republican	16,146	21
Total Center Parties	1,351,174	158
Right Parties		
Popular Action, Agrarian, Nationalist, Spanish Revolution, Conservative, Independent, Progressive, Liberal Democratic (Joint ticket)		
Total Right Coalition	3,345,504	212
Total All Parties	8,217,345	427

The classification of parties into Left, Center and Right is not arbitrary, but was that used by the Spanish Socialist Party itself at the time of the elections.

Campaign Rally in New Brunswick

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J. — A campaign rally will be held here Thursday night, October 18, at the Workmen's Circle Labor Lyceum, 53 New Street, to ratify the local Socialist ticket.

Comrades Kahn, Thompson, Mardim and Schlegel of the local ticket will speak and the main address will be delivered by William M. Feigenbaum of New York, -associate editor of The New Leader.

Do two things, build the Socialist Party and get subs for The New Leader to help build it.

'We Want Jasper!' School Kids Cry

By Abraham Knepler

BRIDGEPORT.—The past week has been full of events in Bridgeport which have shown the vast chasm that lies between the old political parties and the Socialist Party.

Recommendation that a referendum vote on the civil service and merit system be held at the November elections was formally made at Monday night's meeting of the Board of Aldermen. The civil service commission appointed by Mayor McLevy some time ago has completed its report and its recommendations are to be submitted to the people for their approval on November 7.

As predicted last week, Mayor McLevy's veto of the 37-week school year has not been upheld. The Board of Education this week decided in favor of a 37-week term over the protests of Jack C. Bergen, lone Socialist on the Board of Education, and Mayor McLevy, who favored 40 weeks. If the school board did not vote for the 37-week schedule the tax board, controlling the city's finances, stood ready to do so, overriding the mayor's veto.

The Socialist administration's insistence on a periodic audit of all city departments, and an investigation into the past conduct of the departments has resulted in disclosure of corruption and mismanagement in several departments already. Criminal action is being taken against the ex-business manager of the Board of Education and ten other former officials who are implicated in shady deals in connection with Board of Education transactions. One of those concerned is a member of the present Board of Education who voted for the 37-week school year in the interests of "economy."

If nothing else, the numerous strikes occurring under the "New Deal" have been teaching the youth of Bridgeport the value of organization, and the value of the strike as a weapon for collective bargaining. No, the minimum wage is not the issue, although sweatshop conditions might be involved indirectly. Rumors of a "sell-out" to bosses on the part of strike leaders are as yet unfounded. The question of shorter hours is the vital issue at stake. The strikers are even willing to forego official recognition of their union if the shorter hours pro-

The California Jitters

By R. W. Henderson

BAKERSFIELD, Cal.—This political campaign is the most amusing thing that ever happened. With the exception of the real Socialists, most everybody has the big jitters. The conservatives are telling us over the radio and through the newspapers that the day after Sinclair is elected everybody who can raise the price of a railroad ticket is going to leave the state, and everybody who can't raise the price is going to climb into a box car and come into the state. In private conversation, "intelligent" business men will tell you the same thing.

On the other side, the EPIC people are about as regardful of economic facts as an old-fashioned revival meeting. It is unmitigated heresy to ask them how they are going to get the money to rent or buy the land and factories to put the unemployed to work without raising taxes. It is the rankest blasphemy to ask them to consider the impossibility of maintaining an independent economic system for those who are now employed without buying from other states those necessary industrial materials, such as iron products, which cannot be produced in California and exchanging, directly or indirectly, therefore things which this new

system will produce. Those of socialist inclinations who are supporting Sinclair will tell you that President Roosevelt is a disciple of Marx. The old-line Democrats who are staying with their party will assure you that Upton Sinclair is really no radical and that he will perpetuate the profit system. Mr. Sinclair manages to agree with all of his followers—and the campaign goes merrily on.

Now, of course, the truth is that in the end the election of Sinclair will save the conservatives a lot of trouble and, in time, utterly disappoint his followers. When he is elected the tax-payers will say to him: "You promised to take the unemployed off our backs, and we will not let you have any more money to support them." He will go out and rent some poor land and some antiquated factories, since he will have no money to rent or buy anything else, and he will put the unemployed on this land and in these factories, if they will go, and help them to work out some kind of miserable barter system. In time we will return to normalcy, and it will be heralded abroad that Socialism has been tried in California and failed.

In the meantime, the Socialist Party will maintain its sanity and sense of reality.

CHICAGO UNIONS BACK LABOR COLLEGE

By Meyer Halushka

Over 150 representatives of trade union locals met at a dinner at the Tower Town Club, Sept. 28, to honor Miss Lillian Hirstein, director of the Chicago

vision is carried out. And the strikers—who are they? High school students!

"We want Jasper," was the rhythmic chorus in which several hundred students from two high schools joined as they sought to gain entrance to City Hall to lay their grievances before Mayor McLevy on the second day of the strike. The principals of the high schools had failed to give the students any satisfaction in their demands for a change in the school hours, from a two-session school day to a continuous half-day school session. Having no jurisdiction in the matter, the Mayor advised the students to see the superintendent of schools.

Labor College summer session and to launch the fall term. Included were members of the Socialist Party and of the Poale Zion Zeire Zion (Jewish Socialist Labor Party). Joseph M. Jacobs was toastmaster. After talks by Roy E. Burt and Miss Hirstein about \$400 was raised as an initial fund to finance the project.

Class registration is now open at the college office Room, 1002, 20 W. Jackson Blvd. Public Speaking; History of the Trade Union Movement; Marxian Economics; Introductory Science, U. S. History and Labor Journalism are some of the subjects offered. Among the instructors will be Maynard Krueger, Sarraine Lowe, Ernest Erber, Robert Asrer and Meyer Halushka.

Work is in full swing for the large demonstration and mass meeting for Dr. Julius Deutch, Nov. 21, at Orchestra Hall. The entire labor movement is participating to make the event the greatest Socialist and labor gathering in the history of the city.

The Labor Committee of Local Cook County has elected Hyman Schneid of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers chairman and Samuel Laderman of the Pocketbook Workers secretary. Socialist leagues, composed of members of the Amalgamated, the carpenters and the printers, are in process of formation.

The Education Committee is again offering a Socialist Chautauqua to party branches and labor groups. The series this year will be on the general theme: "Labor Marches Forward." The individual lectures in the series will be: 1. Strikes that have made history. 2. No More Wars. 3. Workers' Democracy vs. Industrial tyranny. 4. Labor's Quest for Unity. 5. The Commonwealth Plan—A Socialist program for economic reconstruction. 6. New Currents of Socialist Thought.

Bright Defies Ban on Socialist Speeches

TARRYTOWN, N. Y. — Tarrytown officials who wrote that they would allow the party to hold campaign rallies but would not allow speeches "on the merits of Socialism," were forced to back down when Leonard Bright, Socialist candidate for Congress, announced he would ignore the ban. Interviewed by reporters who read Bright's statement to him, the Mayor blamed his secretary for misinterpreting instructions. A successful open-air meeting was held.

Harry Kavesh of the Socialist Lawyers' Association furnished legal advice.

Hall meetings in Port Chester and White Plains, addressed by Charles Solomon, Norman Thomas and other leading candidates, were well attended. Mount Vernon will hear the state candidates at Debs Hall on Sunday, Oct. 21, and New Rochelle and Yonkers on Oct. 31.

Open-air meeting are being held in Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, Yonkers, White Plains, Tarrytown, Tuckahoe, Port Chester and also Harrison.

LORE'S ROMANCE

(Continued from Page Three)

PELLED AND THERE WAS NO SUGGESTION OF THEIR EXPULSION FROM THE LABOR PARTY.

But the facts did not deter Lore from peddling Communist falsehoods whose sole object is to demoralize the Socialist movement.

Now comes a humorous interlude from another publication. The Christian Century, a religious publication that has inherited the mailing list of the World Tomorrow, has been carrying considerable matter supposed to appeal to its new Socialist clientele. In an editorial in its issue of October 10th we read that the rank and file of the Austrian workers are quite all right, and that "Neither has the encouragement given since by the emigrated leaders in Britain to joint Nazi-Socialist action met with any response."

This will be news to Bauer, Deutsch—and to Schuschnigg. But not to the Communists and their willing and unwilling allies.

The moral? BUILD AND SUPPORT YOUR OWN PRESS!!

The New Deal Reaches the South

(Continued from Page Five) labor standards. Farm laborers during the past two years have been glad to receive fifty cents a day, when they could get it, for work from sun-up to sun-down. This situation has influenced urban labor conditions by offering a continuous reserve of unskilled rural labor for urban occupations.

It was against the competition of this situation that the codes provided urban labor's greatest protection. Labor unions, as typified in the great textile strike, are attempting to strengthen the barrier.

The results of the AAA have, so far, been practically nil as far as raising rural wages is concerned. In Georgia, Governor Tallmadge has steadily opposed the "high" wage standards of the New Deal, publicly on the ground that they constitute discrimination against the lower paid agricultural workers. Over the opposition of organized labor leaders, Tallmadge has been swept back into office by the voters of the state.

White collar workers constitute, in the South, about one-third of the total urban labor force. There is no social sentiment among them, and no unionization; instead, there is usually a high degree of hostility towards unions and friendliness

for the bosses in their contests with organized wage-earners. On the other hand, long-unemployed white collar workers, and those who are dependent on commissions, such as salesmen, canvassers, milk, laundry, bakery and other route men, because of their insecurity, are beginning to show distinct signs of unrest and greater sympathy with labor organization.

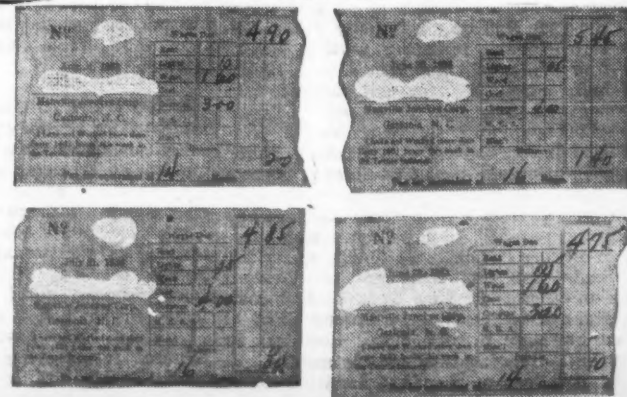
A number of southern rank and file unionists, and a growing number of southern union leaders, are, apparently, beginning to believe that the workers' movement cannot make much more progress without independent political action to support and sustain their economic program. They appear to be realizing that a continuation of the present politico-economic system is a permanent barrier to the attainment of universally high standards of living for wage-earning workers. Several New Deal agencies are now looked upon with distrust by most of the unionists. While there appears to remain a peculiar faith in the leader at Hyde Park, the sincerity of many of his subordinate agencies is being questioned.

Events at Toledo, Milwaukee, Minneapolis and San Francisco emphasized the necessity of having friends at the city halls, court houses and state capitals when strike activities are neces-

sary. The textile strike brought this realization home in the South, and if more sheriffs, police chiefs and governors openly take part in strike-breaking activities, it is quite likely that a new degree and a new quality of political action will appear among the labor unionists in the near future.

It is more likely, however, that the pattern will be progressive or farmer-laborite than Socialist or Communist.

Good Times Are Here



Some typical payrolls in the South, now that the New Deal is here

New Orleans Socialists Eject Huey Worshipers

NEW ORLEANS.—Partisans of Huey Long were invited to "get out and stay out" of the Socialist Party here when the party held a housewarming meeting at its new headquarters, 308 Chartres Street.

The invitation was served personally by Richard Whitten, a student at Tulane university, executive secretary, upon two women who got up in meeting and said that they were for Long. They were Mrs. M. O. Craton and Mrs. Oneida K. Patterson, who said that she would die for the Senator.

"Why this little demagogue is the most dangerous person for the working class in America today," said Whitten. "He is attempting to fool American workers like Mussolini fooled Italy, like Hitler fooled the Germans. He brays about his bridges and his school books, as if every civilized place on earth didn't have free school books. But if he was sincerely for the workers, why are not the workers of Louisiana better off than workers elsewhere? Why are one-third of Louisiana workers on relief? Why did his Legislature ruthlessly cut 15,000 unemployed off relief? Why did his police arrest four Socialists who merely tried to present a petition at Baton Rouge? Why is he supported by the contributions of millionaires? We cannot have persons in this party who are for somebody else."

McLevy and Vladeck At Phila. Banquet

PHILADELPHIA.—Jasper McLevy, Socialist Mayor of Bridgeport, and B. C. Vladeck, Business Manager of the Jewish Daily Forward, will be the speakers at the testimonial and campaign banquet tendered in honor of James H. Maurer and Dr. Jesse H. Holmes, Friday, October 19, at the Broad and Girard Aves. Reservations must be made in advance.

Comrade Rosario Rotolo of Brooklyn has completed a successful week in Philadelphia, speaking at a series of outdoor meetings in Italian. Contacts have been made with groups of Italian workers throughout the city.

On Monday evening, October 8, Gertrude Weil Klein of The New Leader spoke before the Women's Committee of Local Philadelphia. The women were very much impressed with her splendid address. Plans are being made to conduct regular monthly educational meetings.

A number of large indoor political rallies have been arranged. On Sunday evening, October 21, Comrades Jesse H. Holmes, Candidate for Governor, Nathan Chanan and James Oneal, Editor of The New Leader, will speak at the Arch Street Theatre. On Tuesday, October 23, Jesse H. Holmes will speak at a mass meeting at the Arcade Hill, 5039 Baltimore Ave. The fourth issue of the "Socialist Campaigner" is out and the branches will distribute them from house to house.

Expelled for Defying Party Rules

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The Rev. Ralph W. Compere of West Allis was expelled from the Socialist Party because of his membership in united front Communist organizations. Compere is a newcomer in the party, having joined it about two years ago. He was warned repeatedly by the party organization to cease defying the party, but in the past six months he joined three Communist "innocent clubs."

Compere threatens to appeal to the National Executive Committee for reinstatement in the party. It is reported that Compere and a few others will make a drive for the right of individual Socialists to join united front activities with the Communists.

The party organization holds that this course is inconsistent with a disciplined organization.

KAPLAN HEADS PARTY TICKET IN MINNESOTA

By Leo Vernon,
Acting State Secretary

MINNEAPOLIS.—The Socialist Party in Minnesota has filed petitions for the nomination of three candidates, Morris Kaplan of Bemidji for United States Senator, Oscar F. Hawkins of Minneapolis for Clerk of Supreme Court, and George Riedel of Minneapolis for Congressman from the Fifth District.

For Kaplan and Hawkins, signatures of 200 voters who had not voted in the primaries were required. Nearly 2,700 were filed.

Filing of these petitions will place the candidates on the ballot in the November election with the Socialist label. If Hawkins, on the state ticket, receives at least 5% of the total vote, the Socialist Party will be recognized as a legal political organization.

This is certain to be a bitter and hard-fought campaign. The Republicans and Democrats are planning fusion while the Farmer-Laborites are threatened with a split because of the failure of their candidates to support the platform.

Montreal Yipsels Honor Fred Henderson

MONTREAL.—A social was given by the YPSL when Comrade Fred Henderson of the British Labor movement arrived here. Comrade Henderson was met at the boat by a delegation of comrades and escorted to the social. His short talk was very much appreciated.

COLORADO CAMPAIGN By Paul S. McCormick State Secretary, Socialist Party of Colorado

DENVER.—The state campaign is moving along rapidly. State headquarters have been established at 1021 Seventeenth Street, and are open every day.

Carle Whitehead, state chairman and candidate for Congress in the First District, broadcasts over KVOD every Tuesday from 7:30 to 7:45, and from 7:45 to 8 on November 5th.

The party workers, canvassers, speakers and district workers say they have never had so good a response as now.

Two new locals were chartered in September, 25 comrades signing

Where Charles Solomon Norman Thomas Speak

Saturday, Oct. 13—Oneida, N. Y.; Odd Fellows' Hall. Chas. Solomon.

Sunday, Oct. 14—3 p. m. Hannibal. Norman Thomas and Charles Solomon.

7:30 p. m., Weedsport; 1st Methodist Episcopal Church. Norman Thomas and Charles Solomon.

Monday, Oct. 15—Norman Thomas, Syracuse. Noon at Remington Typewriter factory.

8 p. m.—Lincoln Auditorium, Central High School, Syracuse.

Charles Solomon—8 p. m. City Hall, Auburn.

Tuesday, Oct. 16—Chas. Solomon and Norman Thomas. Convention Hall, Rochester, N. Y.

Wednesday, Oct. 17—Charles Solomon, Buffalo, Orioles Hall.

Norman Thomas—Auburn; noon; Factory meetings—evening, Fulton St. School, Auburn.

Thursday, Oct. 18—Norman Thomas—Genava, Masonic Temple, 8:00 p. m.

Charles Solomon—in Olean or Jamestown.

Friday, Oct. 19—Charles Solomon and Norman Thomas in Bronx.

SOLOMON AND THOMAS IN BIG TOUR UPSTATE

UP-STATE NEW YORK will receive the full blast of the Socialist campaign next week when Charles Solomon, candidate for Governor, and Norman Thomas, candidate for U. S. Senate, join in an intensive speaking tour of the State.

The paths of the two Socialist spokesmen will cross on Sunday, Oct. 14, in Hannibal and Weedsport and again the following Tuesday in Rochester. Gigantic mass rallies are being arranged in these cities, where both candidates will speak.

Comrade Solomon leaves New York City Saturday morning after a week of intensive campaigning in the city. Comrade Thomas, who has been speaking up-state for the past week, will make a flying trip into New York City on Saturday so that he and Mrs. Thomas can register. He will leave the city again immediately.

Last Monday morning Comrade Thomas was to have addressed the student assembly of the State Teachers College at Buffalo. The date was cancelled by Dr. Harry W. Rockwell, president of the college, on the grounds that he did not know that Thomas was a candidate for public office.

Comrade Thomas commented on the incident as follows:

"It was they who urged the lectures and not I. They knew I was campaigning, but got cold feet because I criticized the Republican and Democratic parties and were afraid it would hurt them at Albany. It was dull and stupid of them not to think of it in time."

Comrade Thomas spoke instead at the Fredonia Normal School. His appearances throughout the State have been greeted by large crowds anxious to hear the Socialist message.

Lena Morrow Lewis, veteran California campaigner, will also speak up-state next week. She will be in Binghamton Oct. 12, 13 and 14; in and around Utica Oct. 15, 16 and 17, and in Rochester Oct. 18 and 19.

The detailed schedules of Comrades Thomas and Solomon appear in another column.

the charter application for Longmont. The other local was organized in Byers.

Colorado comrades are mourning the passing of Comrade Harold O. Phillips, son of a former Socialist candidate for governor of Kansas. Harold Phillips helped organize the local in Garden Homes. The coffin was covered with red flowers, with the word "Comrade" in red.

Party Progress

Connecticut

Devere Allen, candidate for U. S. Senator, has called upon his Democratic and Republican opponents to meet him in debate under neutral auspices. "The voters of Connecticut have a right to weigh not merely the claims put forward by the candidates individually," Allen says, "but to evaluate the candidates and their political principles through the effective contrasts and discussion afforded by joint debate."

Ten broadcasts have been arranged by the party during the last eight days of the campaign.

Florida

A modification of Paul Porter's Commonwealth Plan has been published by the Socialist party as its official state platform. Arrangements are being made to print and distribute 100,000 copies.

Idaho

Filing a state ticket for the first time in several years, D. P. Donahue, state secretary, has issued a brief statement saying that the Socialist party "be grudging every cent paid for an unjust fee," which he branded as a tax upon the common man's privilege of voting for his won convictions.

Joe Brinocar has been elected state secretary for the Illinois party. The state headquarters will remain at 526 E. Adams St., Springfield.

Illinois

A "dimes against millions" campaign has been started by the state organization in Ohio. Special collection boxes bearing this slogan have been prepared and will be distributed to all party branches. Proceeds will be used to flood the state with leaflets, placards, and stickers protesting the stringent Ohio election laws which virtually disfranchise supporters of minority parties.

Michigan

Arthur Kent, Wayne County Organizer, is touring the Upper Peninsula. He states he expects to organize locals at Marquette, Marquette, and Ishpeming. Comrades Larsen and Monarch are also on speaking tours.

New York State

Chautauque County. A local has been organized at Lakewood and a charter applied for.

Sullivan County. A conference called by Barnett Wolff at Monticello last Mon-

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Pennsylvania

R. W. Tillotson, 2711 Cascade St., Erie, Pa., offers to supply Socialist organizations with multigraphed forms, announcements and similar material at an especially low price. He has complete multigraph equipment to handle small printing jobs.

Continuing their active political campaign, Socialists of Pennsylvania are distributing more leaflets and routing more speakers than at any time for several years. Orders for 45,000 copies of the party's special campaign leaflet have already been received by the state office. Among the speakers recently heard are still touring are Jesse H. Holmes, James H. Maurer, Birch Wilson, Franz Daniel and James Oneal.

West Virginia

A Debs memorial program will be broadcast from station WMMN, Fairmont, W. Va., the evening of Oct. 20.

Michigan

Arthur Kent, Wayne County Organizer, is touring the Upper Peninsula. He states he expects to organize locals at Marquette, Marquette, and Ishpeming. Comrades Larsen and Monarch are also on speaking tours.

Battle Creek. Local comrades have protested to the city commission the denial of the right to vote on a charter amendment. Only old party supporters were given the right. Although acknowledging this procedure irregular the commission has taken no action. Local Kent County has filed a full slate of candidates.

Bay County. A county convention nominated Ward Clark, County Clerk; John Wilson, Treasurer; Wm. Creeley, Sheriff; F. A. Halstead, Coroner; Merrill Hibber, Surveyor; Walter Schultz, Drain Commissioner; Adolph Schrader and Mrs. Clara Grieschke, State Representatives.

Oakland County. W. H. Allmendinger is the standard bearer in the 17th Congressional District. For State Senator, Theodore Cunningham. For Sheriff, Milton McEachern; Clerk, Paul Oldenberg, Jr.; Treasurer, T. L. Bonar; Drain Commissioner, Victor Baker; O. C. Finch and Viola Enos, State Representatives.

Wayne County. Fred Henderson will speak at Northern High School, Sunday, Oct. 21. A dinner is to be given in his honor later in the evening at 225 E. Forest Ave., Detroit.

Branch 1. Comrades are asked to note correction. P. T. Rathbone will lecture on Modern Art, Saturday, Oct. 20, not Oct. 13, as previously stated.

New York State
Chautauque County. A local has been organized at Lakewood and a charter applied for.

Sullivan County. A conference called by Barnett Wolff at Monticello last Mon-

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day evening resulted in a number of men and women signing a charter application for a county local. State Secretary Merrill and William E. Duffy were present.

State Constitution. Amendments to the Party State Constitution, proposed by the Convention committee on Constitution and concurred in by the State Committee, will be submitted to referendum in the near future. Action on the State Constitution was deferred while the National Referendum was pending.

Schenectady. Fred Henderson spoke to an audience of more than 500 on the "Economics of a World of Plenty." Sixty copies of the "Case for Socialism" were sold and many people were disappointed because we had no more copies. Tonight Comrade Henderson is addressing the Electrical Industry Employees' Union on "British Trade Unions and the Labor Party."

A branch of the Socialist Party has been established in the Mount Pleasant district of Schenectady and other branches will be organized shortly.

Buffalo. Local Buffalo will hold a campaign rally Wednesday evening, Oct. 17th, at the Orioles Hall, 558 Genesee St. The chief speaker will be Charles Solomon, candidate for Governor. William J. Sample, candidate for State Senator, 50th District, will also speak. Charles H. Roth, County Chairman and candidate for County Auditor, will preside.

The New Leader Book Corner

Hoover Redivivus

By Adrien Gambet

THE CHALLENGE TO LIBERTY.
By Herbert Hoover. New York:
Charles Scribner's Sons. 1934.
212 pages. \$1.75.

ONLY the name of its author has prevented this book from sinking speedily and silently into the oblivion its contents merit. As the opening gun in the campaign of one capitalist politician against another it has, however, won attention wholly undeserved by its contents. With all its pretentious title it appeals not to the mind of the student but to the passions of the voter. The technique of Mr. Hoover's appeal consists in an invocation of the emotional value of certain words which he shrewdly appraises as tribal fetishes of the American people. Thus "liberty," "liberalism," "the American System," "patriotism," and "God" are tossed about quite recklessly without the brake of much-needed definition. If the result is a fine maze of ambiguities and contradictions the fact will pass unnoticed by the majority of the customers, already prepared for the worst by the hair-raising disclosures of Dr. Wirt who will here find their worst suspicions confirmed.

Due to Mr. Hoover's wretchedly inadequate historical background and perspective, his book, as an essay on political philosophy, can hold no interest for the Socialist student—the average Yipsel could do better—but it presents a psychological portrait of one of the greatest human tragedies since King Canute. In fact, Hoover's is sadder than that of the man who bade the tide withdraw. With a few hours of patience Canute would have had his way, but the flow of history has long since left Mr. Hoover behind, peering anxiously after it for a return which will never come. He appears in these pages not only as the advocate of an outworn philosophy but as a man unused to abstract thinking and philosophical concepts. Thus liberty is defined a "far more than the independence of a nation. It is not a catalogue of political 'rights.' Liberty is a thing of the spirit to be free to worship, to think, to hold opinions." Liberalism (yes, Mr. Hoover is a liberal!) is the philosophy that God bestowed this liberty on every individual, and from this philosophy we have evolved the "American System." With such definitions as a corner-stone, is it any wonder if Mr. Hoover's structure is a little shaky? His philosophy is, of course, laissez-faire, despite his disavowal of the name—in fact, he sticks to pure 18th century rationalism without the least concession to changed surroundings. But when he states that this philosophy was a native American product as contrasted with the "foreign philosophies" of Socialism, Communism, fascism, and Naziism (Mr.

Hoover doesn't tell us the difference between the last two), the only conclusion possible is that Mr. Hoover simply doesn't know what he is talking about.

The main thesis of the book is that the good old American System needs only a good shot of American "ideals" to make it work on all occasions. But then the author proceeds to show us that with the coming of the depression the ideals simply weren't there. We are then treated to a glimpse of the Jeremiah of Madison Square Garden who two years ago foresaw grass growing in the streets, now telling up about the millions of autos still running about, the millions of children still in schools and the millions of people going to churches! I assure you, the book is full of just such contradictions as these. Socialism is an abomination because it looks only at material things. So to prove the success of the "American System" Mr. Hoover cites a long list of material achievements. These, incidentally, are supposed to prove that his philosophy is not laissez-faire. But it is safe to assume that men of his views have always opposed any social legislation as firmly as Hoover opposes establishment of maximum hours and minimum wages and the limitation of child labor under NRA, and that any social legislation passed in America was carried only by the opposition of supporters of the American System.

Having stated that he will describe other philosophies of government and society from "the definitions of proponents," Mr. Hoover proceeds to dish out ideas of Socialism drawn from Comrades Tugwell, Munroe and Stryker and, as they don't go far enough, he adds—probably from the fertile mind of Comrade Hoover—the statement that "the open objective of Socialism is equality in income." This is, of course, either downright dishonesty or downright stupidity. Having noted on one page the decline of real wages in Italy, he states on the next one: "Apparently the economic condition of many of the people of Italy has been improved." We are treated to a picture of the signer of the Smoot-Hawley tariff bill denouncing economic nationalism, and of the man who appointed Alexander Legge head of the Farm Board to buy grain criticising the government for buying and selling commodities.

Mr. Hoover bitterly complains of new meanings given such terms as "capitalism," "laissez-faire" and "rugged individualism," but it has apparently never occurred to him that this represents a genuine shift in attitude on the part of the people—a reorientation towards new conditions. If this book does nothing else, at least it displays to us the political and historical illiteracy which this country is willing to tolerate in the White House.

THE SPANISH REVOLUTION

(Continued from Page One)

and Andalusia. The Anarcho-Syndicalists went on strike; telegraph and telephone lines were cut; railroads were torn up and churches were attacked, but government forces gained the upper hand. The Anarcho-Syndicalists acted independently of the Socialists who did not join the strike. There were charges that the monarchist reaction deliberately instigated the strikers in order to strike back at the workers before they were properly prepared.

As a result of these economic struggles which flared up from month to month, there was a manifest swinging to the Right throughout the country. The League of Catholic Youth was organized as an auxiliary to the Catholic Action while Parliament continued its

reactionary work. In April there were street fights in many cities between workers and reactionary groups, while Gil Robles declared that time was not far distant when the Catholic Action would be ready to take over the government.

The Samper Cabinet, which had been formed in April, gave way last week to another one headed again by Lerroux which included three members of the Catholic Action. The Socialists and many of the Republicans decided that it was time to act and they called a general strike throughout Spain. Socialists and other left wing organizations are acting together.

A number of correspondents agree that the Socialists had counted on a part of the army going over to the revolt, but so far it appears that there have been few deser-

By Norman Thomas

TIMELY TOPICS

A Poor-Farm

IF you want an example of the effect of absentee ownership under capitalism on a large scale, consider the case of the upper peninsula of Michigan. It is beautiful country, a sportsman's paradise, once enormously rich in timber, copper and iron. Yet not merely some of our Socialist comrades but one of the chief directors of relief told me that the upper peninsula bade fair to become a glorified poor farm with from 40% to 80% of the people on relief or in desperate need of relief before the end of the winter and no satisfactory work projects in sight. Most of the wealth of the peninsula has been taken away by absentee owners. First the timber barons devastated the primeval forest with no thought of scientific reforestation. Then the iron and copper mine owners, most of whom live



Norman Thomas

in Boston and New York, in Cleveland, Buffalo and Detroit, took their toll. Timber is slowly growing up again. A vigorous demand may yet open the iron mines.

The fate of the deep copper mines, in the face of South African and South American competition, is more doubtful. Meanwhile upper Michigan is like an orange squeezed dry by its absentee owners. I found, however, considerable awakening among the school teachers and I met some fine Socialist comrades who report that Comrade Larsen, our candidate for Governor, is making an excellent campaign.

Beauty and Poverty

MICHIGAN is beautiful but I do not know any state with more beauty than New York. It is a joy to be alive on some of these radiant days with the hills aflame with color. It is a tragedy that amid such beauty and such natural fertility there is such bitter unemployment, poverty, and fear.

Socialists in Buffalo, Dunkirk, Jamestown, Salamanca and, above all, in Olean, are putting on a good campaign, not merely for this election but for building the party. The plan of district organization is thoroughly justifying itself, and Comrade Smith, in the tri-county area of Chautauque, Allegany, and Cattaraugus, is doing an intelligent and aggressive piece of organizing. This is con-

tions. All of the post-war revolutions in Europe have shown that where the police and army remained loyal to the old government the workers have been defeated. The Spanish Socialists appreciate the hazards they face in the present struggle but, like their Austrian comrades, they evidently decided that the hour had come when the "revolutionary right to revolution" should be invoked rather than submit to being crushed by reaction.

The fear the reactionary Right has for the Socialists is evident by the confiscation of the Madrid Socialist daily, *El Socialista*, a number of times beginning last July. Practically the whole issues of July 19, 20 and 21 were confiscated and the matrices were destroyed. In 79 cases out of 80 the editors appealed to the courts and the judge gave the decision to the editors, but the government continued its arbitrary course.

Plans Ready For New House at Unity

William E. Lescaze of New York, Philadelphia and London has been chosen as architect for the construction of a new main building and cottages at Unity House, the summer recreation place of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in Pike County, Pa., which was destroyed by fire on August 21, 1934, according to a report of Isidor Nagler, Chairman of the Unity House Committee.

The tentative plans anticipate the enlargement of the House which is the largest summer resort in the Pocono Mountains, entertaining

servative Republican territory but there is no reason why what Comrades Cooper, White, Dollard, and the rest are doing in Olean cannot be done elsewhere.

A Fine Campaign

THE hard work of local comrades and the good service of our travelling sound-truck are helping to let up-state New York know that there is a Socialist campaign and a Socialist Party. But for some free advertising I am indebted to President Rockwell of the Buffalo State Teachers' College. He approached the Buffalo Socialists concerning the possibility of getting me to speak at this time. With considerable difficulty I rearranged my schedule so as to return to Buffalo for this particular engagement. Then President Rockwell got cold feet and cancelled the date, giving the extraordinary excuse that he didn't know until he read a newspaper account of my campaign speech in Buffalo that I was running for the Senate and that if he had known it he wouldn't have invited me!

Actually, of course, the President was afraid of what might happen at Albany. To the credit of the Fredonia Normal School, its administration did not share this fear. Not only did I speak there but I addressed the high school assemblies in Olean and Salamanca.

The Alger Report

ONE can maintain that perfect impartiality as between Governor Lehman and Robert Moses which ought to characterize all Socialists and yet believe that Mr. Moses is right in his stinging criticism of the Alger Report on the Guaranteed Mortgage Certificates racket. The testimony brought out before Mr. Alger warranted stronger conclusions on the subject of this gigantic capitalist steal. It should be remarked, however, that the worst sinners were not the weak and incompetent state superintendent of insurance but the financiers, most of whom are comrades of Mr. Moses in the Republican Party.

Welcome to Henderson

THIS driving and speaking is too strenuous business to provide much time for writing. I do not want to close these brief paragraphs without welcoming Fred Henderson again to America and without expressing the regret that we all feel at the illness of our distinguished Danish comrade and visitor, Paul Hansen. We Americans look forward to the winter with eager anticipation of the visits of these comrades, of Julius Deutsch, and of others who shall come later. We also are delighted at Walter Citrine's visit to the A. F. of L.

Notable Audience Pays Tribute To Memory of Morris Hillquit

A BEAUTIFUL tribute to the memory of Morris Hillquit was paid by the New York Socialist and labor movement at a meeting last Sunday at Town Hall. The occasion was the first anniversary of the death of the late Socialist and labor leader, and more than 1,500 people showed by their presence that to them Morris Hillquit is an ever-present force in their lives. The meeting was dignified and reverent, but by no means solemn. The speakers spoke of Comrade Hillquit's great services to his cause, of his noble character, and of his marvelous intellect. They spoke of him as a memory that will live forever.

A feature of the afternoon's exercises was the unveiling by Chairman Algernon Lee of the remarkable bronze bust of Hillquit by the eminent Russian sculptor Sergei Konenkov. The sculptor

thousands of its trade union members each summer as well as hundreds of others.

The plans are also intended to provide facilities for conventions, sports tournaments and similar activities. The committee intends to place these facilities at the disposal of other organizations as well as the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. Actual work on the building will begin within a week or two.

was in the audience, and when Comrade Lee lifted the red banner adorned with three arrows that covered it there were calls for him to rise, but he modestly remained in his seat.

Another feature of the meeting was the first public appearance of the Rebel Arts chorus directed by Ada Rifkin, men and women who sang revolutionary songs with spirit and in fine voice.

The meeting was opened with two selections by the notable ensemble, the Compinsky Trio, who were warmly applauded.

Comrade Lee announced that next spring a grove at Camp Tamiment will be dedicated as the Morris Hillquit Memorial Grove, where under the trees lectures and conferences will be held in the spirit of the beautiful soul of the man whose name it will bear.

The speakers delivered eloquent and deeply moving addresses, each taking up a phase of Hillquit's work. The speakers included James O'neal, Abraham Cahan, Julius Hochman, vice-president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; Sol Polikoff of the United Hebrew Trades; Harry W. Laidler, Jacob Panken, Lena Morrow Lewis, Louis Waldman, Joseph Weinberg, president of the Workmen's Circle, and Charles Solomon.

During the entire meeting uniformed members of the Socialist Guards stood at attention with red flags.