

Timely Topics

By Norman Thomas

Japan in Manchuria—Our Obligations to the Chinese
—France and Europe—Socialists and Pacifism
Federal Economy—MacDonald's Position
Public Works in N. Y. C.

THE MANCHURIAN IMBROGLIO

IF AMERICANS did not have so many troubles of their own there would be a lot of excitement over this Manchurian situation. What has happened appears to be this: Taking advantage on the one hand of attacks or alleged attacks by Chinese on



NORMAN THOMAS

ring up ambitious generals in Manchuria to start nominal secession movements.

NEED OF AMERICAN PRESSURE

IT IS probably fortunate that the episode hasn't produced a storm of cheap and dangerous anti-Japanese talk in America. After all, the American pot hasn't much to say to the Japanese kettle. Perhaps the reason our State Department is so weak is because it remembers Nicaragua.

Nevertheless there is a definite moral and financial pressure that we should exert. China has a claim on us in the Nine Power Treaty. Japan's act is an act of clear cut and ruthless militarism against which there is a good deal of sentiment in Japan itself. It is a natural consequence of the unwholesome situation in which one nation—Japan—owns and controls with military force a railroad in another nation—China. Diplomatic pressure will not at once persuade Japan to get out of Manchuria and to abandon her claims on the railroad. It may easily in the present condition of things persuade her to withdraw her troops completely from the occupation of Mukden and cease from intrigue against the Chinese government in Manchuria. It is a terrible commentary on the League of Nations and all our treaties if this much is not promptly done. Americans may yet find that the chief obstacles to world peace will arise from Manchuria rather than from some sore spot in Europe. Our government is under treaty obligation as well as under moral obligation to act diplomatically in defense of Chinese rights.

FRENCH AIMS IN EUROPE

FRANCE having reduced most of Europe to docility by the use of her gold and by the potential strength of her arms, now holds out some sort of hope to Germany of economic agreements to ease the German lot. Now it is entirely true that economic agreements may have to precede political readjustments, but two things are doubtful: (1) whether anything will really come of this new talk of economic agreement which we have heard before; and (2) if anything does come of it, whether it will not be a kind of capitalist overlordship which may minimize the danger of national war by driving the exploited workers to turn class struggle into class war. In short, not every sort of economic agreement, not every type of negotiations between nations which supposedly look toward peace is likely to gain a real and lasting peace. An agreement of capitalists to get together, ignoring the wrongs of minorities, the injustice of treaties, and the sufferings of the workers is more likely to give us new wars for old than anything else.

CAUTIOUS ADVOCATES OF PEACE

SOCIALISTS around the world have given proof of a sincere love of peace. We are and should be willing to go a long way to preserve it. Nevertheless contact with representatives of the usual peace societies in an interorganizational council on disarmament here in New York reminds me how painfully cautious, ineffective and lacking in imagination a great many of the more respectable peace societies are. They obstinately refuse to face the economic issues which stand in the way of peace and disarmament. It is our job to show that we are for peace and that we mean it; that we have a well rounded program and are not afraid to be as bold for peace as men are bold for war. We ought to make the peace lovers face the facts that if they are in earnest they have no right to support either the Democratic or Republican party which have no programs for peace. We ought to insist courteously but firmly that if we cooperate in any sort of peace meetings we shall at least have an official spokesman for our position. In other words, we have little or no hope of a Carnegie Peace Endowment type of peace. The drive for peace has to have teeth in it. I do not know a better guarantee of peace than the knowledge that the workers of the world were so organized and so led that they could make effective a general strike against war.

AGREEING WITH HOOVER

IT IS a somewhat novel experience to find oneself in agreement with President Hoover about anything. I do agree with him that one way legitimately to save money on next year's budget is to stop wasting money on naval building. When the government of the United States builds roads, electric power plants, or houses, it adds to the social wealth. When it builds fighting ships it subtracts from the national wealth by locking up money in ships, good only for purposes of destruction, the very existence of which by stirring up hate and suspicion makes war more likely.

We Socialists, however, must go beyond Hoover in making it plain that we want not merely a naval holiday but disarmament, and that we want a naval holiday not to save money for income tax payers but in order to use money effectively in the war against poverty. Not the reduction of the budget but the proper use of public funds is what matters. Each passing day makes the Five Billion Dollar Hunger Loan more important.

BRITAIN AND THE UNEMPLOYED

EVIDENTLY the unemployed in England have taken a lead from the Navy men. The Navy had a polite mutiny against wage cuts and the papers report riots in London against gold cuts. The government is probably more afraid of the Navy than of the unemployed. Governments which can keep their armed forces loyal can snap their fingers at civilians. We may be in for a new sort of government by pretorian guards as in the Roman Empire.

I do not think England has sunk so low and I have confidence in the Labor Party whose more radical program is also reported in the press. As for MacDonald, what a pitiful figure he cuts! He justified a cut in unemployment insurance on the ground of falling prices. But, of course, as the Pound goes down living prices go up. Capitalism can't save itself even with the help of a sincere but sadly misguided idealist like MacDonald.

UNNECESSARY HUMAN MISERY

THE amount of sheer hypocrisy in this talk about how much public works are doing for the unemployed is well illustrated in our New York Situation. Back in March 1930 Comptroller Berry and the Mayor told a Socialist committee that we were all wrong in saying that the city wasn't pushing public works. In September of this year the Comptroller himself admitted in an official report that there were 191 million dollars in frozen contracts, that is, contracts authorized but on which no work was proceeding. Our Mayor has been too busy studying the night life in two hemispheres to push city work. Now by figures well established in New York experience, it can be shown that 191 million dollars in public works would give employment to between 90 and 100 thousand workers or about one eighth of the unemployed in New York. Such employment would also further stimulate other business. It is not of itself the answer to the tragedy of unemployment, but it would be an enormous help. Could there be a better example of unnecessary human misery to be charged up against corrupt and inefficient politicians in America?

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The Threat of American Fascism

Capitalism Prepares To Meet The Protests Of Hungry Workers With Repression, Wage Cuts and Dictatorship

ON this page three weeks ago we broadcast a warning to the Socialists and workers of the nation regarding certain perils that face us. That warning has justification in recent events that should sober us.

Three significant events have happened since that broadcast appeared. They are (1) the sinister Swope plan for industry which would make industrial feudalism as extensive as our frontiers and give it the stamp of government approval; (2) the merciless wage slashes begun by the steel and rubber magnates and followed by other powerful corporations; (3) the suggestion for the revival of the Council of National Defense which means war rule by the President in peace time.

Three weeks ago we said on this page: "If a local situation threatens to get out of hand in some cities local dictatorships are likely to emerge. One may even forecast events beyond this stage to include large areas of the population where committees of public safety are set up by reactionaries or whole states come under the control of satraps vested with large powers."

The revival of the Council of National Defense would immediately make this arbitrary rule possible. This body was created by a clause in the Army Appropriation Act in March, 1916, thirteen months before the United States entered the World War. Its purpose was to mobilize the resources and industries "for the national security and welfare."

But this was not all. The Council was to investigate and recommend to the President and heads of executive departments "as to the location of railroads with the object of expediting the concentration of troops and supplies to the points of defense, the coordination of military, industrial and commercial purposes in the location of highways and branch lines of railroads," etc.

This aspect of the proposal made by the American Legion is ominous. It asks President Hoover to declare a national emergency and appoint such a council with war-time powers to end the "unrest, indecision and dissatisfaction" growing out of the economic crisis. Here are contained all the possibilities we forecast three weeks ago.

The suggestion came almost simultaneously with the savage drive against the wages of millions of workers all over the country. The wage slashes brought a fury of resentment by the workers affected and their spokesmen. Not only are they com-

pelled to face a reduced standard of living but purchasing power is reduced and the industrial crisis is thereby made still more acute. Our fat exploiters are blind and stupid and they could not have done better to convince the masses that they are just that and nothing more.

We may now turn to the proposal of Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric Company, made at the annual dinner of the National Electrical Manufacturers Association. He would have each industry organized into a national trade association, those engaged in interstate business to be under the supervision of a Federal supervisory body. There would be one trade association in each industry—a super-trust in each—which would be sovereign in its vast domain although gently regulated by the Federal body.

Throughout each industry the masters would constitute a medieval parliament and legislate on a variety of "welfare" measures, pensions, unemployment insurance, hiring and firing, wages, hours, and so on. To be sure, this will include mutual participation of employers and employees, but there is not the slightest suggestion that the workers are to have free organizations of their own.

The Swope proposal means the expansion of company union feudalism throughout all the leading industries of the nation! At Washington there would be a Federal body to which these feudalisms would report and be subjected to inspection and investigation from time to time. Within the shadow of this monstrous thing no labor organization could hope to get a foothold and none that now exists could hope to survive.

This is not all. Within each nationally organized feudalism would be one or two powerful and leading feudal chieftains. The little weak firms would be vassals living by sufferance within the domains of the upper group chiefs. The disguised mastery of American life that is now so apparent to those who are not blind to current economic trends would no longer be concealed. It would strut in the open as a benevolent oligarchy buttressed in Federal law. American wage workers would become tied as serfs to the oligarchy just as the serf of old was except that they would be permitted to shift from one area of their industry to another without losing the "benefits" which their feudal lords graciously bestowed upon them.

Swope adds that one possible virtue of the feudalism he proposes is that production and consumption might be "coordinated on a broader and more intelligent basis, thus tending to regular-

ize employment and thereby removing fear from the minds of the workers as to the continuity of employment."

On the contrary, the economics of capitalism will work out the same disaster under his feudalism that capitalism has already brought to the whole world. His feudalism would eliminate some waste, make capitalism still more productive, pile up still greater surpluses, and land us all in the ditch again should society recover from the present crisis. His proposal does not alter in the slightest degree the fundamentals of the capitalist system of production.

What is back of it? Swope himself gives a clue. "Organized industry" (that is, his class) "should take the lead." Why? *Rather than that democratic society should act through government.*

Could anything be plainer? He fears that with Hoover's "rugged individualism" being thoroughly discredited it is now a race between his oligarchic feudalism and democratic Socialism. The masses may rapidly turn to a Socialist movement in the next few years, acquire control of government, and use it as one democratic agency to wrest the enormous powers the owning class possesses from it.

So "organized industry" (his class) sees in a monstrous but disguised feudalism a fortress to guard against the collective democracy of Socialism. This is the poison upon which he would grow out of the soil of the old decaying capitalism.

Never in all history have we witnessed such desperation on the part of ruling classes. *They feel that they stand accused before mankind of measureless stupidity and with unctuous words they seek refuge in more oligarchy and offer their proposals in terms of benevolence.*

It is an amazing era in which we live and Socialists face graver responsibilities than in any other period of the movement. All other questions become trivial in the face of what has happened within a few weeks, and what is ahead in the next few weeks is beyond our ken.

It is Indian Summer for the capitalist system and all that goes with it. Perhaps dramatic struggles are ahead for the masses that will mean either liberation for us or a nightmare of suppression, further descent into the social pit, and possible realization of Swope's vision of a greater industrial feudalism.

Which shall it be, toilers of the United States, a democracy in industry, Socialist production for human welfare, or a dark decade or more of the dominion of those who bar the road to emancipation?

It is for us to answer!

Steel Trust Headlines

Then!

\$21.18 A SHARE NET
BY U. S. STEEL IN 1929

Company's Income Makes
New Peace-Time Record

\$108,903,332 Surplus vs. \$39,140,453 in
Previous Annual Report
(New York Times, Jan. 29, 1930)

5-Year Bonus of \$5,431,684 Paid to Grace,
Bethlehem President; Reveals Stipend at
Judge's Order
(Cleveland Plain-Dealer, August 22, 1930)

Now!

STEEL CUTS WAGES 10%
FOR 220,000 ON OCT. 1;
BETHLEHEM FOLLOWS
(New York Times, Sept. 23, 1931)

The pupil who wrote, "In Pittsburgh they
manufacture iron and steel" didn't pull a boner
after all.

Courts Kill Illinois
Prevailing Wage Law

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—(FP)—The prevailing rate of wages law, labor's lone victory in the last Illinois legislature, has been declared unconstitutional by Circuit Judge Charles G. Briggie. A final ruling will now be sought from the state supreme court. Briggie declared the law is unconstitutional because it abridges the rights of contractors to deal independently with labor on wages and working conditions.

The child of poverty . . . is an inferior in stature, in cranium, in weight, in muscular and intellectual strength . . . The downtrodden of society are also the downtrodden in school. And we call this justice.—*Marx*

Textile Workers
Fight 10% Wage Cut

LAWRENCE, Mass.—(FP)—When all the leading mills of Lawrence, Mass., famous textile center, announced a 10 per cent cut for wageworkers, effective Oct. 13, the Central Labor Union came out with a strong statement condemning the cut, and held a mass meeting for the cut, and held a mass meeting for the cut, and held a mass meeting for the cut.

As science has been international I feel that the development of science will lead ultimately to the international brotherhood of mankind.—*Sir Ernest Rutherford*

N. Y. Paper Box Union
Regains Former Power

The Paper Box Makers Union has succeeded again in unionizing the largest paper box manufacturing plants in New York City. In opposition to the many wage cuts which have been forced upon the workers by their employers recently, hundreds of workers have flocked to the Union. Isidore Yanoff, president, and George Bridgman, treasurer of the Union, are confident that the strength of the Union is sufficient to compel the paper box employers not only to re-establish a 44-hour week, but to restore the war-time wage scale, ranging from \$35.00 to \$55.00 per week for the various skilled workers employed in the paper box trade.

Treasurer Bridgman said, "The paper box industry is sick, and its sickness is directly attributed to chronic wage cuts. The manufacturers have competed at the expense of the workers to such an extent that the paper box makers now starve even while working. We are confident that the employers will not even risk a strike in face of the extraordinary strength developed by the Union during the past several weeks."

The Union held a mass meeting Tuesday evening at Webster Hall, Manhattan. The speakers were William Karlin, attorney for the Union; Joseph D. Cannon, August Claessens and Alexander Marks, General Organizer of the American Federation of Labor.

60 Protestant Leaders
Come Out for Socialism

(By a New Leader Correspondent)
BUSHKILL FALLS, Pa.—A program for socialization of the economic system and immediate aid to the unemployed was adopted by a conference of sixty Protestant leaders, religious educators and social workers from thirteen Eastern states who met here this week. The report was prepared by Rev. Frank Kingdom of the Calvary Methodist church of East Orange, N. J. It was adopted after a stirring speech by J. Stitt Wilson, former Socialist mayor of Berkeley, Calif.

The report will be pushed before conferences of all church groups all over the country by members of the group.

Socialist Party Rally

Sunday, October 11th, 2 P. M.

TOWN HALL

123 WEST 43rd STREET, NEW YORK

Speakers

NORMAN THOMAS
Candidate, Borough President

MORRIS HILLQUIT
Candidate, Justice Supreme Court

HEYWOOD BROWN
Candidate, Alderman, 9th District

JACOB PANKEN
Candidate, Justice Supreme Court, Chairman

Huge Rally For Mooney On Saturday

Many Labor Groups
Unite for Demonstration
in Union Square

THE conference to bring about the liberation of Tom Mooney held an enthusiastic meeting at Labor Temple on Thursday, Sept. 24. Three hundred delegates, representing over one hundred international and local unions, working-class political and fraternal organizations attended.

At the request of Tom Mooney, all workers organizations were invited. The delegates representing the Communist Party and the International Labor Defense were expelled by an overwhelming vote because these organizations had published a scurrilous attack upon those who issued the call, with a view of discrediting and disrupting united action in behalf of Mooney.

The conference voted to hold a rally in Union Square Saturday, October 10 at 1 p. m. Arrangements are being made for Tom Mooney to broadcast over the radio from his cell in San Quentin Prison to Union Square. An executive committee was elected to take charge of arrangements for this meeting. This committee is composed as follows: Luigi Antonini, Forest Bailey, August Burkhardt, Fania M. Cohen, Tom Connors, Frank Crosswaith, M. Fruchter, Julius Gerber, B. Gitlow, Sidney Hillman, Henry T. Hunt, A. J. Kennedy, Abraham Lefkowitz, Ludwig Lore, Charles R. Mauts, A. J. Muste, William Smith, Norman Thomas, Carlo Tresca.

Union Parades Urged
The conference urged all unions and other labor organizations to have their members assemble in full force at union halls or other convenient points. The members should then proceed in a body to Union Square with union insignia and Mooney banners. Each group should have its own marshals to maintain labor discipline. Labor organizations are urged to obtain circulars for effective distribution from Room 1002 104 Fifth Avenue, Room 601, 7 East 15th Street.

(Continued on Page 24)

Hillquit and Panken Run For Bench

14 Seats on N. Y. Supreme Court Contested by Party in 2nd District

THE nomination of Morris Hillquit and Jacob Panken for justices of the Supreme Court, 1st district, is announced by the Socialist Party. Saturday the Socialist official convention of the 2nd judicial district met at 187 Tompkins avenue, Brooklyn, and placed in nomination fourteen candidates for Supreme Court judgeships in that district.

Hillquit, the national chairman of the Socialist Party, has been an outstanding figure in the legal world of the city and in the Socialist movement of the nation for the last three decades. He is a member of the Committee of Superior Jurisdiction of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. Panken was from 1917 to 1927 Justice of the Municipal Court in Manhattan.

In nominating two of their outstanding leaders for the Supreme Court posts, the Socialists gave notice of an intention seriously to contest the election. Together with Norman Thomas campaigning for President of the Borough of Manhattan, Hillquit and Panken plan to conduct a vigorous campaign. The Socialists regard the courts as intimately tied up with social issues and will therefore not abide by the usual practice which has kept Democratic and Republican candidates for judgeships from making partisan campaigns.

The following candidates were nominated for the 2nd district: Jacob Axelrad, Morris B. Bell, Benjamin Daubin, Max H. Frank, Louis P. Goldberg, Henry Halpern, Robert Halpern, Darwin J. Meserole, Henry Rapoport, Sadie Rivkin, Solomon Sholes, Frederick Shulman, Samuel P. Ulanoff, Abraham C. Weinfield.

Socialist candidates running for city offices and the assembly in the approaching New York City election were unanimously endorsed by the executive committee of the League for Independent Political Action headed by Dr. John Dewey, at its September meeting. Alex McKeown, candidate for mayor of Philadelphia on the ticket of the Independent Labor Party, was also endorsed. William A. Anderson, Farmer-Labor mayor of Minneapolis and a charter member of the League was elected to the League's national committee.

Butler's Moral Collapse; Questions By Thomas

Head of Columbia Puts Stamp of Approval on Koenig and Carrington

A SCATHING attack on the N. Y. Republican organization is made by Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for president of the Borough of Manhattan, in a letter sent to President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University.

At the opening of Columbia University you made a notable address about midterms in high office," Thomas wrote Butler. "The following night, according to the press, you were the principal speaker at the Republican organization meeting at which Sam Koenig was unanimously re-elected County leader and Mr. Edward Carrington was endorsed as candidate for Borough President and leader in a crusade against Tammany."

"Do you not know or have you overlooked in the multitude of your interests some of the facts about the 'political midterms,' the crusaders for righteousness whom you have endorsed? For instance, do you not know that:

Koenig and Carrington
"Sam Koenig holds office solely because he is the ally of Tammany Hall and lives and supports his organization on such federal patronage as he can get plus the patronage that falls under our non-partisan system from the rich Tammany table to a nice obliging official opposition? Why else is Sam Koenig's brother a Judge? And why did Democratic leaders in the recent special session of the Legislature openly praise Koenig and his methods in contrast to Judge Seabury?"

"Mr. Edward Carrington, your leader in this campaign, knows his way about so well in New York politics that he hired Judge Olive's law firm in condemnation proceedings involving a pier used by the Hudson River Night Line. None of his other activities, political and personal, as recorded in the files of the daily press, suggests that he is of gigantic stature as a Tiger hunter or that his denunciation of Tammany as 'public enemy number one' is anything more than political sound and fury signifying nothing."

"Do you know that:
"Your party, not only in New York County but throughout the greater city, has always got together with the Democratic machine to defeat Socialists, that nominal Republican election officials are always in on the annual processes by which Tammany steals votes, and that at the present time there is a great deal on to divide up unnecessary new judicial posts between the boys of both parties."

A Moral Breakdown

"In the district of which Harry C. Perry, chief clerk of the City Court, was until recently leader, the district now in the limelight

because of an unpunished murder in Perry's club-house, your party, that is to say, Sam Koenig's, is particularly weak and corrupt, a kind of political kept woman for the Tammany Hall organization. A comparatively honest Republican candidate for Judge in that district on one election day openly told me he did not have money enough to keep his own boys in line."

"If you do not know these things, the voters do. Is it any wonder that they prefer the Tiger to the Jackal? What constructive program has your party under its peerless leaders to offer in the matter of unemployment, slum clearance, milk supply, or any of the great legalized rackets of a system which exploits the poor more sorely than the illegal rackets which for political purposes your party denounces?"

"You are not a Socialist and I do not expect you to endorse municipal Socialism. But ought you not at least to have some constructive substitutes other than endorsement of Koenig and Carrington? In your role of philosopher and critic of human affairs, what do you think of the moral and intellectual breakdown of a system so complete that in the name of good government we are treated to a spectacle of the President of Columbia University giving countenance to the Republican machine of New York County?"

Hartford Socialists Enter Local Fight

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

HARTFORD, Conn.—Assurance that the Socialist party of Hartford will enter the city election in November was made Sunday at a rally held under the auspices of the state committee of the party in the Workmen's Educational Center.

Candidates for the Socialist ticket will be nominated at a convention within a few days.

Jasper McLevy, Socialist candidate for Mayor of Bridgeport, charged the Republican and Democratic parties with fostering graft and political corruption, denounced Hartford's system of taxation and held up the City of Milwaukee as a shining example of Socialist government, in an address at the rally.

Frederick Cederholm, Socialist candidate for city clerk in Bridgeport, related how in Tacoma, Wash., homes are being built without chimneys. He explained that no chimneys were necessary because electricity, generated in a city-owned plant, was so cheap that it was used for heating purposes as well as for every other household use.

Arnold E. Freese, Socialist candidate for Mayor of Norwalk, was among the speakers.

Both landlordism and capitalism measure a nation's greatness by its square miles of territory, and a man's by his bank balance.—Mary Patricia Willocks.

Communists In Penn. Fight Party Rallies

Big Increase in Socialist Registration in Many Counties

By ARTHUR G. McDOWELL

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Reports coming to the state office of the Socialist party of disruption of Socialist meetings by Communist forces definitely establish the existence of a campaign of the "Comicals" to align working class groups against each other in bitter warfare if the body of class-conscious workers cannot be persuaded to accept the leadership of the Communist party.

The first hint of an organized campaign occurred in Pittsburgh at the historical Boggs and Buhl corner at Federal and South Diamond streets, where the Saturday meetings of the Socialist party are a tradition uninterrupted save by sporadic police interference for a period of 17 years. Rival meetings have been staged on the same corner at the same time over a period of weeks, including a meeting staged by the Socialist party for the Mooney hearse and its driver Byrd Kelo.

September 13 an attempt was deliberately made to break up the Socialist meeting. The police took advantage of the situation to arrest both the Socialist and the Communist speakers. Both were released on bail simultaneously. The Socialist meeting was so understaffed that the arrest of the speaker disrupted the meeting. When the Socialist speaker returned to the scene the Communist speaker was declaring that police had released the arrested Communist but released the Socialist and making a sobbing appeal to the crowd to contribute bail on this totally false plea. Both arrestees were released the next morning.

September 20 the Communists pursued the same tactics, this time without police interference.

Trouble in Norristown
Attempt by the Socialist party to get the police department to issue permits either for different corners or for different times have been unavailing. The strike-breaking superintendent of Pittsburgh police, Peter P. Walsh, who boasted he broke the 1919 steel strike in his district, evidently realizes the advantage to his masters of the Communist disruption campaign.

September 23, the Communist tactics took a new turn when a Y. P. S. L. meeting at 46th and Butler streets, was crippled by Communist representatives organizing a gang of about 20 youngsters to try to drown out the speakers with organized cheering and hooting, and disrupt the meeting by running through it. The Socialist party of Pennsylvania has consistently opposed the use of any considerable amount of space in the working class press to describe quarrels between radical groups and still opposes such use but feels it necessary to warn Socialist groups everywhere of what may now be expected from the frenzy of this particular group.

Norristown, Pa., where a branch was very recently organized, reports invasion of their public meetings by Philadelphia Communists.

Party Registration Up
The origin of this offensive may lie in the sense of insecurity of the present American Communist party bureaucracy which in each case of a major struggle under Communist leadership has failed to reap any substantial gain after the spectacular period of the struggle was over. In Pennsylvania coal counties where the National Miners Union (which has now given away to the Community party almost entirely) has recently led a tremendous strike there has been a sharp increase in Socialist registration. In Westmoreland County the gain was from around 300 to well over a thousand. In Washington County a similar proportion of gain at least was made although the actual figures are lacking as yet. Reports from the hard coal section represented by Mount Carmel record a gain as high as 700 per cent. Philadelphia's report to the state office for the first two days of registration showed more than triple gain. Although in many places the lack of Socialist organization will lead to the exploitation of the workers' political revolt by old party politicians, there will be a large workers' protest vote this autumn and it will be a Socialist vote.

Not even the unprincipled attack of a more or less chronically insane faction of the radical labor movement should detract Socialist attention from the task of mobilizing the workers' revolt, spreading its organization and disciplining its movement. The state executive committee of the Socialist party of Pennsylvania will devote a portion of its time at its October 4 meeting at Pittsburgh to a consideration of infraction of party rules and principally by individuals and organization units and the nature of the stringent disciplinary action to be taken against such.

The Wealth of the land Comes from the forge and the smithy and mine; From hammer and chisel, and wheel and band; And the thinking brain and the skillful hand.—Sam Koenig.

McLevy Wages Strong Fight In Bridgeport

Large Meetings Greet Socialist Mayoral Candidate — Old Parties Worried

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Jasper McLevy, winding up the sixth week of his eighth campaign for the Mayoralty of Bridgeport, is speaking two and three nights weekly to steadily increasing crowds. No fewer than 500 men and women have greeted him at each of the nearly 20 open air meetings of his present campaign, and reports in newspaper offices this week indicated that politicians of the double machine were actually worried over the swelling tide of McLevy supporters.

McLevy has been hammering with all his old vigor at a corrupt city government which admittedly is on its last legs, and his campaign has been so aggressive that the leading newspapers here have given his speeches exceptionally good space on the front pages. Fully 20 columns have been devoted in six weeks to his campaign.

That there are many who are ready to follow the Socialist banner is indicated in the number of the so-called better middle class attending his meetings, especially representatives of the younger voters. Some new members have been added by the Bridgeport branch of the party, and there has been evidenced a keen hunger for Socialist literature. Fred Cederholm, former Socialist member of the Common Council, and now candidate for city clerk on the ticket headed by McLevy, accompanies McLevy at his meetings. He has devoted most of his time to a vivid presentation of national industrial and economic conditions, while McLevy has directed his energies almost wholly at the local situation.

Bridgeport is graft-ridden, indebted to the hilt; mismanagement and general incompetency in office at the hands of both the present administration and those of the past has brought the city to the very brink of disaster. It is this condition which makes the present campaign a hopeful one for the Socialist party in Bridgeport.

Besides McLevy and Cederholm, the Socialist ticket for the November election includes Peter Brewster, business agent of the local painters union, for town clerk, and Richard Schulze, a veteran in the labor movement, for city treasurer. Besides, there are twelve candidates for the Board of Aldermen, candidates for the Board of Education, selectman and city sheriffs, and fourteen candidates for Justices of the Peace.

Phila. Socialists Press Campaign as Distress Mounts Up

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

PHILADELPHIA.—With the beginning of cold weather unemployment distress is spreading rapidly in all of Philadelphia. The unemployed who have been sleeping in the parks and around City Hall are still shivering there because they have no place to go. So far the relief agencies have made no plans to care for them this winter.

Many people were fooled when the announcement was made last week that ten million dollars would be raised this winter for unemployment relief. Closer examination showed that actually a joint drive would be made by The Welfare Federation, The Jewish Welfare Federation, and the Emergency Unemployment Relief Committee. Last year the Welfare Federation raised three million dollars, the Jewish Federation two, and the Emergency Committee four. Therefore the drive is really for five million and not ten. Just how far five million dollars will go in relieving the distress of three hundred thousand unemployed and their dependents no one can answer.

In the meantime the Republican politicians (the Democratic Party here is Vire controlled and does not count in any election) are raising their voices about reduction of tax rates and offering not a single word about unemployment relief. The small home owners may be fooled but the workers are not. In many areas, particularly the Northeast textile section, the Socialist party campaign is attracting so much attention that the police are using every possible petty means to bother meetings. Several election divisions show from twenty to twenty-five registered Socialist, something unheard of in Philadelphia before. At all meetings people are desperately asking the question, "What can we do about it?" and in every case are given the clear cut Socialist answer that the abolition of capitalism and the creation of a working class republic is the only answer.

Men who would cover the earth with missionaries, sent forth to disturb the ancestral faiths of other people, have proved the most sensitive to any attacks directed against their own.—Thomas Scott.

Defer not till tomorrow to be wise; Tomorrow's sun to thee may never rise.—Congreve.

Historians are privileged liars who lend their pen to popular beliefs.—Belen.

Brooklyn Socialist Forum Lists Brilliant Speakers

Fish to Debate Solomon — Broun and Gold to Clash — Opening Nov. 8th

SUNDAY evening, November 8,

there will begin a series of lectures, symposiums and debates at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on important social and economic questions of the day. This forum will be held every Sunday evening by the Kings County Socialist Party. This is the most ambitious forum program undertaken in recent years by the Socialist Party.

On November 8th, Charles Solomon, well-known Socialist attorney, will debate Representative Hamilton Fish, Jr., of anti-Communism fame, on the question: "Is Capitalism Worth Saving?" Mr. Fish thinks that it is, even after the experience of the past two years.

On December 13th, Michael Gold, Editor of the New Masses, will debate Heywood Broun on "Can Socialism Be Brought About Through the Democratic Process?" Broun has very decided views in the affirmative. This intellectual combat between these two famous literary men, one a Communist, the other a Socialist, ought to be a real treat.

On November 15, there will be a symposium on Russia. The participants will be Matthew Woll, Vice-President of the American Feder-

ation of Labor, who will present the views of the official labor movement on the Soviet experiment; George Counts, professor of Education at Teachers' College, Columbia University, author of "The New Education in Soviet Russia;" Norman Thomas, well-known American Socialist; and H. V. Kaltenborn, editor of the Brooklyn Daily Eagle, well-known radio speaker on foreign affairs.

In succeeding forums, Leroy Bowman, professor at Columbia; Morris Hillquit, well-known Socialist leader; Vladimir Karapetoff, professor of electrical engineering at Cornell University, and a Socialist; Alexander Woolcott, well-known liberal dramatic critic on "Forgotten Utopia;" Louis Waldman, Socialist candidate for Governor; B. C. Viadeck, business manager of the Jewish Daily Forward, and very well-known Socialist thinker; Henry Neuman, leader of the Brooklyn Ethical Culture Group; John Dewey, great American philosopher and educator, will appear. Their topics will be announced in subsequent issues of the New Leader.

Tickets are now being sold in books of ten. Prices range from \$2.50, \$3.75 and \$7.50 per book. Individual tickets will sell for 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1.00. The books can be obtained by applying to either the Brooklyn Academy of Music, Lafayette avenue near Flatbush, or at the Socialist Party office, 7 East 15th Street. All seats are reserved.

Rand School Humming With Eager Student Body

THE interest attendant on the remarkably successful opening of the Rand School is mounting steadily. Each new course adds to the number of students flocking to the School and to the enthusiasm which characterizes the student body.

The climax of the opening weeks will be the first of a series of Socialist debates under the joint auspices of the Rand School and the Educational Committee of the Party, which takes place on Friday evening, Sept. 2nd at 8:30 in the School auditorium. Morris Hillquit and B. Charney Viadeck will debate the question: "Is the Present Task of the Socialist Party to Promote a 'Third Party Movement?' Only Party members will be admitted."

This will be followed by five other debates on vital Socialist problems. On October 16th Leonard Bright and James Oneal will discuss the socialist attitude toward the trade unions. Other problems which will be discussed will be whether the economic policy of Soviet Russia is producing Socialism, the Socialist attitude toward taking part in bourgeois governments, whether democracy is an essential element of Socialism, and whether Marxism is the philosophy of Socialism.

Two interesting courses on literature will begin in the near future. On October 6th the first meeting of the class in the study of revolutionary poetry will be given by Sam De Witt, the well-known columnist of the New Leader. The first lecture will be on: Poetry: Its Uses and Enjoyment. On October 9th Laurence Rogin, head of the New Leader Book Review department, will open his course in Book Reviews. This course will concern itself with significant new works on Economic and Social subjects. The first session will be devoted to Norman Thomas's much discussed "America's Way Out." The students in this class will keep abreast of the best that is being published on social problems.

The first of the popular lecture courses will begin on October 8th. This is a course of six lectures on: The American Theatre: Its Present and Future. The first lecture will be by that extremely clever and popular writer, Alexander Woolcott. He will be followed by Kenneth Macgowan, J. Brooks Atkinson, Anita Block. Heywood Broun will deliver two lectures in this course.

One announcement the School Staff makes with peculiar pleasure. The Course in the Principles of Socialism, given by David Berenberg, has proved so popular that it has been necessary to form a new section to take care of the overflow. "We have been so fortunate as to secure as teacher for this new class, Mr. Abraham Shipilacoff. The new class will meet on Thursday evenings at seven.

The School wishes its friends to understand that, though it has a record-breaking registration, new students are constantly entering the classes and there is still room for those who for some reason have failed to enter. There is a heartening concentration on the serious courses. Labor Problems, Economics and Socialism. But as rapidly as the classes become too large they will be divided. So all are welcome and the assurance is given all who come will be properly provided for.

The School is happy to announce the fact that it is again sponsoring the Saturday night dances which are to be held in the Debs Auditorium beginning Saturday October 17th at 9 o'clock. The School will have a number of well known hosts and hostesses and hopes to revive the spirit which prevailed when the School opened.

Socialists of Detroit Open New Quarters

Senior and Vacirca Are Among the Guests — Unions to Share the Building

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

DETROIT.—A fine Socialist headquarters was dedicated here Sunday evening. The party has leased a three-story house, renovated and furnished it with volunteer help, and has launched an educational and organizational campaign to keep it busy every night. It is at 69 Erskine street, and visitors are invited.

The lower floor was crowded and people were standing around the walls and sitting all the way up the stairs. Vincenzo Vacirca, former Italian member of parliament; Clarence Senior, national secretary; Harold Kelo, of the national headquarters staff, and George Smerkin, of the Ypsela, Hallen Bell, state chairman; Axel Lyndal, state secretary, and John D. Taylor, chairman of the local were the speakers.

Enthusiasm was manifested frequently and a stern determination to build a strong and militant Socialist movement was displayed. Over a dozen applications were received. The L. I. D. chapter has an office in the building, and several unions will meet there.

Brookwood Begins 11th Year

KATONAH, N. Y. — (FP) — Brookwood Labor College has begun its 11th year here with 39 students from 19 industries. Four are miners who took part in the recent strike of the West Virginia Mine Workers Union. Tess Huff, Federated Press correspondent from Harlan, Ky., is also a student. Six are from foreign countries—two each from England and Norway, one from Germany and British Honduras. The others are drawn from 12 states, including California, Washington, Colorado, Illinois and Ohio. Printers, textile workers, clothing workers, machinists, waitresses, and steel workers are settling down to study economics, labor history, public speaking, trade union organization methods, journalism and psychology. The faculty includes A. J. Muste, Josephine Colby, David J. Saposs, Helen G. Norton, Tom Tippett, Mark Starr, Katherine Polak and Clara Cook.

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KARLIN ON WMCA TUESDAY

On Tuesday evening, October 6th, 1937, over station WMCA, under the auspices of the Central Union Label Council of Greater New York, William Karlin, attorney for the Window Cleaners Protective Union, Local No. 2 of the Building Service Employees International Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, will talk on "What Unionism Has Done

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IN THE DEBS SPECIAL EDITION

"Eugene V. Debs has been dead for four years and everybody now says he was a good man. He was no better and no worse when he served a sentence at 'Ailanta."

Thus HEYWOOD BROUN, the greatest of American journalists, begins his article for the SPECIAL DEBS ISSUE of The New Leader to be published October 17th.

Two Unpublished Debs Letters

Received by James Oneal in the last years of Debs' life will appear for the first time in this DEBS SPECIAL

Debs in Pictures by Art Young and Clive Weed

Two of the nation's greatest artists will contribute eloquent tributes.

And other features by McAlister Coleman, biographer of Debs; Morris Hillquit, James Oneal, and Norman Thomas.

Every Socialist and admirer of 'Gene Debs must buy a bundle of the Debs special. Order now. Special rates: \$10 for 500 copies; \$5 for 250 copies; \$1 for 50 copies; 50 cents for 25 copies. Order today! Use this blank. Orders must be received by October 14th.

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The Wealth of the land Comes from the forge and the smithy and mine; From hammer and chisel, and wheel and band; And the thinking brain and the skillful hand.—Sam Koenig.

Defer not till tomorrow to be wise; Tomorrow's sun to thee may never rise.—Congreve.

Historians are privileged liars who lend their pen to popular beliefs.—Belen.

Socialist Unionists to Meet Sunday

Conference at the Rand School Will Discuss Party Policies and Activities

THE conference of Socialist Party members and trade unionists called by the party's Committee on Labor will hold two sessions on Sunday, Oct. 4th, the first at 10 a. m. and the second at 2 p. m. in the Rand School Auditorium, 7 East 15th street, New York City. Party members are invited.

The conference will discuss the following:

1.—Ways and means of carrying on effective campaigns among the workers to bring them and their organizations in closer relations to the party.

2.—How to cooperate with the unions and be helpful in all of their struggles.

3.—How to carry the message of Socialism and trade unionism to the unorganized workers.

The most important discussion is expected on the question: (a) Whether the Committee on Labor shall have the power to call conferences of party members of their respective unions for the purpose of unified action on matters involving Socialist policies and (b) whether the Committee on Labor shall have the power to issue statements and take action in the name of the Party relating to labor problems.

These questions, in view of the latest occurrences in the Amalgamated and other unions, are vital problems for the Party.

While only members belonging to unions will participate in the discussion, all party members are invited.

Special invitations to participate in the discussion were extended to Morris Hillquit, Norman Thomas, Louis Waldman, Jacob Panken, Al-gernon Lee, James Oneal, B. Charney Vladeck, Abraham Shipiloff and Charles Solomon.

Approve Socialist Plea For State Relief

MILWAUKEE.—With but one dissenting vote the common council approved a resolution by Alderman Paul Gauer, Socialist, urging the coming special session of the state legislature to make provisions for state aid for the relief of the unemployment situation and for the enactment of unemployment insurance legislation.

The dissenting vote came from Ald. William I. Greene, non-partisan representative from the gold coast district.

Gauer's resolution asks that the state appropriate funds, to be raised by increased income taxes on the higher income, to aid local communities in the state to give emergency work to the unemployed and also that the legislature adopt unemployment insurance legislation in line with the demands of organized labor.

Swiss Socialists Discuss World Crisis

The congress of the Swiss Socialists met in Bern September 12 and 13. Robert Grimm reported on the failure of world capitalism, the dictatorship of finance capital in world politics, and the extension of the economic crisis to Switzerland. He closed with a call to fight for a victory of the Socialist idea at the national council elections on October 25.

The next item was old age and widows' and orphans' insurance and this was dealt with by August Huggler, the secretary of the party. Ernst Reinhard gave a report on "Cartel questions" which dealt in particular with the importance of the movement towards combination in Switzerland and with the failure of the "captains of industry."

Grimm reported on the Vienna Congress of the International. In his speech he emphasized the historic importance of the five-year plan in Soviet Russia, but energetically opposed the Communist united front manoeuvre.

Friedrich Adler brought greetings to the congress on behalf of the L. S. I. He dealt with the difficult situation of the international labor movement, and in particular with the events in Great Britain, and, complementarily to Grimm's remarks on the united front referred to the new election manoeuvre of the Communists in France.

The resolution of the national council emphasizes the danger facing the working class and the need of a fight for Socialism. As transition measures it demands state control of monopolies and of finance capital, state post office savings banks, public utility boards, taxation of directors' fees and excess profits, introduction of the 40-hour week, improvement of unemployment insurance and relief work; it demands that the sums hitherto utilized for military purposes should be devoted to social services and calls upon the working class to strengthen Social-Democratic representation in Parliament at the national council elections.

The bold idealism of today may seem more common sense tomorrow.—B. G. Wolfe.

Cause and Cure of Depressions

NEWS of a 10 per cent wage reduction brings new cheer to Wall Street, and stocks start soaring. No greater evidence is needed that our industrial "system" is hog wild.

The reason for the present depression; in fact, the chief reason for all of the thirteen major depressions in the last 80 years, shown in the chart above, is simply that wages are too low. For example, during the last period of "prosperity," dividends of corporations increased 91 per cent, while wages increased only 19 per cent. As a result, the millions who work for a living were unable to buy back the goods they made, the thousands who own for a living were unable to make a profit by producing more goods, and a new depression came.

That is the inevitable history of "business cycles" under capitalism. In the "Parable of the Water Tank" (which may be obtained from the Socialist Party of America, 2653 Washington boulevard, Chicago), Edward Bellamy pictures the industrial system as a thirsty land, where the capitalists say to the people:

"For every bucket of water that you bring to us, that we may pour into the tank, which is the Market, behold! we will give you a penny, but for every bucket that we shall draw forth to give to you, you shall give us two pennies."

And after many days, Bellamy continues, the water tank overflowed at the top, because for every bucket people poured in they would receive wages enough to buy back only half a bucket. And the capitalists said to the people:

"Sit down and be patient, for you shall bring us no more water till the tank is empty." But these wise people finally tired of becoming thirsty every so often, and decided to own their own water tank, and pay themselves the full value of their work.

And the sooner the people of every country follow their example, the sooner we shall have an end to recurrent depressions that are the inevitable result of the capitalist "system."

Party Asks Socialists to Give Up Efforts To Form Dual Union in the Clothing Industry

Hillman and Sponsors of New Organization State Their Positions

THE Socialist Party's standing Committee on Labor, together with the chairman and secretary of the City Executive Committee, met last Saturday to consider the existing situation in the men's clothing industry in New York City. Several older party members invited for the purpose gave information on various points. The following statement was authorized by the committee:

"In response to the suggestion made by the Socialist Party, President Hillman has declared that the general officers of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America are ready and willing to submit to a committee of the labor movement, the evidence upon which the general executive board acted in removing officers of Cutters Local No. 4, with the understanding that the accused officers and those who stand with them may submit any evidence or arguments in defense for consideration by such committee. This gives us hope that a solution may be found for the difficulties that have arisen in the New York market of the clothing trade.

"In approaching this situation the Socialist Party is moved by a desire to maintain the integrity of the labor movement, and the welfare of the tens of thousands of workers in the trade and those depending upon them. We are not proposing to set up an outside court to decide questions in the union. We are urging all concerned to find a way of settling the existing difficulties without creating a violent schism which, whatever its final outcome, would inevitably cause terrible loss and suffering for the whole rank and file in the industry.

"We deplore the announced intention of the cutters' group which stands with the accused officers to proceed to the organization of 'an opposition union, and we especially regret the fact that some members of our Party are among the signers of the call for such action. We most emphatically urge those who are responsible for this call to desist from action on these lines until the proposed impartial committee shall have had an opportunity to use its good offices. To insist on fighting the thing out 'in the market' without having made every effort for peaceable adjustment is to take a very grave responsibility. We hope that reason will prevail."

Hillman's Position

I am asked what would be the attitude of the Amalgamated should the "expelled officers" of Local 4 ask that the charges against them be examined by "impartial people connected with the labor movement." The Amalgamated would have no hesitancy in showing any group of responsible people connected with the labor movement the proofs that we have in our possession of the misappropriation and misapplication of funds by certain ex-officials of Local 4. Neither would the Amalgamated have any hesitancy in showing definite evidence of the manner in which certain ex-officials of Local 4 allowed scabbing to take place in total disregard of their duty as union men and offered manufacturers cheaper prices to send their work out of town to non-union shops. In this connection I wish to state that while the issue between the ex-officials of the Cutters' Local 4 and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America has been clearly drawn by the General Executive Board of the Amalgamated, from the very day these ex-officials were summoned to appear before the General Executive Board, there has been a continuous attempt by these ex-officials to draw a red herring across the trail through seeking to excuse their non-appearance before the G.E.B. after several opportunities had been given them to make such an appearance.

The ex-officials and their apologists tried to create the impression that they could not get a fair trial before the G.E.B. Such an excuse in view of the character, the long experience, and the reputation of the members of the G.E.B. was absurd on its face. Only after the ex-officials of Local 4 found that their tactics in refusing to appear before the G.E.B. were not going to work to their advantage, did they begin to draw this red herring across the trail of their misdoings. When the sub-committee of the G.E.B. after five days of waiting, made its report recommending that Orlofsky and Machlin be removed from office and suspended from the Amalgamated, the spokesman on the G.E.B. of the suspended officials, A. Beckerman, suggested that the officials of Local 4 call a meeting, and have submitted to it the decision of the G.E.B. To this I replied that "every opportunity has been given to them to suggest a procedure. For some reason they choose to act differently. They could have come here and said, 'We want a committee of our local union to investigate these charges, or we want an outside committee.' They did not do so. On the contrary, they adopted a very definite policy of 'we don't want to be tried.'"

In addition to this, I said: "Definite evidence of scabbing, evidence of negotiation with the manufacturers where some of the workers were told to disregard the union and move out of town, can be produced. If these people want a union to racketeer, and to put the people's money into their own pockets, then let them go and form their own organization. That's where they belong. I am sure that the majority of the cutters do not want such a union. I am positively sure that the cutters want a real union and not racketeering."

The developments that have since taken place in the Cutters' Union show beyond the shadow of a doubt that the majority of the cutters do want a real union, and neither a scab nor a racketeering agency. An overwhelming majority of the membership of Local 4 have to this date put themselves on record as being opposed to the maladministration of these ex-officials. And the court in a sweeping decision has upheld the actions of the General Executive Board.

Notwithstanding this, however, the Amalgamated would be glad at any time to show, as I have stated, to any responsible group of persons connected with the labor movement the proofs which the Amalgamated holds of the manner in which the ex-officials have mis-used the funds of the organization which trusted them and what is of just as much importance, have through their control of the affairs of Local 4 allowed garments to go out to scab shops.

SIDNEY HILLMAN, General-President.

The Opposition View

Officials of the newly-formed national labor organization, the International Clothing Workers' Union, have noted with approval the request of the Socialist Party for an impartial inquiry by an outside labor committee into the charges against former officials of Cutters' Local No. 4, who are now high in the council of the new national organization.

These officials, because they have always felt a grave responsibility to the general labor movement and to the working masses, are glad of this proposed opportunity to vindicate themselves before an impartial committee which would be unwilling to "hang" them in advance and which will be ready to examine all the evidence upon which the charges made by the General Executive Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America are based. The former officials of the Cutters' Union sought as early as last August such an opportunity to appear before an impartial committee. Such an opportunity was denied them up to the present by the dictatorial and arbitrary tactics of Sidney Hillman, President of the A. C. W. of A. and

comes only with the formation of a new national union, in which all elements shocked and disappointed with Mr. Hillman's czaristic rule have united for the purpose of securing and maintaining high standards of labor.

To insure a fair and impartial examination of all the evidence, the former officials of Cutters' Local 4 must insist upon the following, basic provisions:

1.—That the members of the labor committee are mutually acceptable to both the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and the International Clothing Workers' Union.

2.—That the labor committee shall not be confined to a single report but shall investigate all financial reports of the Cutters' Union since 1920 including the financial report of the lock-out of that year.

3.—That the labor committee shall examine the organization expense account of the N. Y. Joint Board during the entire like period.

We insist on these provisions in order that the labor committee may be enabled to compare the last financial report with preceding financial reports under the management of Philip Orlofsky and also his predecessors, all of which reports were approved by Hillman and the General Office.

We insist on the examination of the financial reports of the N. Y. Joint Board because of the fact that the Cutters' Union and the N. Y. Joint Board share in the cost of organization work and an examination of either organization would be incomplete without an examination of the other.

Established to-day as an independent international organization, and not desiring reinstatement within the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, we issue this statement solely because we desire to vindicate certain of our officers in the eyes of the labor movement and feel that the Labor movement is entitled to full knowledge of the facts that led to the forcible seizure of the offices of the Cutters' Union and the subsequent formation of the International Clothing Workers Union.

Tom Mooney Rally To Be Held Saturday

(Continued from Page One)
(Open day and evenings; first floor, 128 East 16th street open day and evenings. It was decided that the Mooney pamphlet is to be sold exclusively at the mass meeting. For this purpose volunteers are solicited.

It was also decided to arrange a collection for the Tom Mooney Molders' Defense Fund in the audience on October 10. Collectors are solicited with proper credentials from your organization. Volunteers for the sale of the Mooney pamphlets and for the collection are asked to report on Saturday, October 10 before 12 noon at the Second Avenue Labor Temple, 242 East 14th street.

On Monday, October 5 at 7:30 p. m., there will be a meeting of the marshalls representing each organization at the same location, 242 East 14th street in order to distribute leaflets and final instructions.

Unions and other cooperating organizations are urged to make as liberal contributions as possible to pay the expense of this monster demonstration. If there is a surplus it will go to the Mooney Molders' Defense Fund. Money, which is urgently needed, should be sent to Room 1002, 104 Fifth avenue, (make checks payable to Byrd Kelso, Tom Mooney Molders' Defense Fund).

The marked enthusiasm displayed at this conference indicated a determination on the part of the workers of our city to do everything possible to bring about the release of our martyred fellow workers. Make this demonstration so powerful that the cry, "Release Tom Mooney," will be heard not only in California, but by our fellow workers the world over.

The future epic of the world rests not with those near dead, but with those that are alive, and those that are coming into life.—Carlyle.

British Labor Votes to Drop MacDonald

Party Draws Up Platform for Possible General Election

BRITISH Labor is lining up for the struggle against the National government. King George has urged MacDonald to avoid an election and to keep the National Cabinet in office. On Tuesday the executive of the Labor party decided to expel MacDonald and the few Labor members of Parliament who are supporting his government.

On Tuesday the executive also adopted an election platform. It opens with a demand that the banking system should be brought under public control and recommends that an international conference be held to consider financial problems and a policy to make the world's resources available for peoples who are "starving in the midst of plenty." The remaining sections of the platform are as follows:

Platform Assails Tariffs
The conference declares the attempt to bolster up capitalism by a general system of tariffs would artificially increase the cost of living, enrich private interests at the expense of the community and further prejudice international cooperation. While tariffs would permanently injure the shipping and export trades, they would not be effective in reducing unemployment, promoting industrial efficiency or adjusting the balance of trade.

First, the most important basic industries, such as power transport, iron and steel, should be reorganized as public utilities. They should be converted into public services and conducted in the national interest, with such control of prices as may be necessary to enable British industry to compete in the world markets. Whenever necessary import boards will be created with wide powers either of regulation or purchase as may be appropriate. To assist in organization of the export trade, export boards in conjunction with each of the principal industries will be created.

The conference, deploring the present tragic position of the coal industry, which involves large numbers of mine workers continued unemployment and low wages arising from competition with other forms of fuel, trade depressions and the absence of effective control of the production and price of coal and adequate safeguards for the health and safety of mine workers, reaffirms its demands for complete unification of the industry under public ownership and control.

Arms Called Source of Danger
The conference reaffirms its belief that the present expenditure for armaments by the nations of the world is a danger to the peace and security of peoples and represents a wasteful, unproductive use of a large part of the world's resources. It welcomes the opportunity afforded by the world disarmament conference in February to deal effectively with the question and urges the country to put forward at the conference proposals for drastic and effective reduction in the numbers and equipment of all armed forces and in military, naval and air expenditure.

The conference holds that land should be under public ownership and control and a much fuller use made of the land for the production and provision of employment under good conditions.

The conference reaffirms the long-established principle of the Labor party that proper provision for the unemployed is a social duty and should be treated as a national responsibility. It protests the recent reduction of the rates for unemployment benefit and the introduction of new tests and poor law machinery into the administration of unemployment insurance.

The conference condemns the method of balancing the budget by means of the cuts provided in the economy act and pledges itself to the maintenance and development of the social services, particularly education, schemes for pensions and insurance, and calls upon the next Labor government to restore as rapidly as the urgent claims of the unemployed and the depressed sections of the community will permit, the remuneration of teachers and other public servants affected by the act.

Wibaut Resigns From Amsterdam Council

F. M. Wibaut, the veteran leader of the Dutch Social-Democratic party and one of its representatives on the executive of the L. S. I., resigned from his office on the Amsterdam municipal council at the end of August, on account of his advanced age. On this occasion Wibaut was honored in an unusual manner by the population of Amsterdam and by the workers in particular. The celebrations began with a ceremony within the municipal council itself.

On August 29 the workers of Amsterdam, in a procession which lasted four hours, marched past Wibaut's office at the Town Hall. De Miranda spoke on behalf of the Amsterdam branch of the Social-Democratic party and emphasized the fact that this spontaneous demonstration showed not only the love and esteem in which Wibaut is held by the workers of Amsterdam but was also an expression of their confidence in his municipal policy and in his model practical work for the community.

French Communists Answered by Faure

Pending elections in the cantons of France have induced the French Communists to raise the old tactic of the "united front" with the Socialists which Paul Faure considers in the "Populaire," the Paris Socialist daily. He declares that the Communist documents "bear witness to the same blindness and the same treachery as one finds in

the whole of the Bolshevik literature since the early days of the schism. Nothing has been changed: neither the form nor the aim of the manoeuvre.

"We were not taken in by this at a time when Communism represented a real force. We shall not be any the more deceived today when it is becoming more and more evident that this force hardly exists any longer anywhere.

"Who does not remember Comrade Treint's birds which are to be plucked," this bold captain who has completely disappeared from the scene like so many others? Disappeared like Zinovieff who defended the united front in the following words:

"Whoever has failed to realize that by means of this policy we shall bury the second and the two-and-a-half international, has failed to realize what it means."

"But it was Treint who was plucked and Zinovieff who was interred!"

Fascists, Communists Gain in Hamburg

Communists and Hitler's Fascists both gained in the elections to the Hamburg Diet, Germany, last Sunday and the Socialists lost some seats. The Fascists captured 43 of the 160 seats, placing them on an even basis with the Socialists whose number of seats declined from 60 to 46. The Communists obtained 35 seats against the 25 they had held. The election following an acute stage of the economic crisis reflects the desperation of many of the voters.

The Fascists polled 202,465 votes as against 144,684 in the 1930 Reichstag election and 14,760 in the 1928 House of Burgesses election, while the Communists polled 168,618 votes as against 135,279 in 1930 and about 114,000 in 1928.

The losses were sustained chiefly by the Socialists and the People's party. The Socialists polled 214,509 votes, compared with 240,984 in 1930 and about 247,000 in 1928, and the People's party 36,920 against 69,145 last year.

Hillquit Grets Bracke On 70th Birthday

The celebration of the seventieth birthday of Alexandre M. Bracke, Socialist member of the French Chamber of Deputies, was the occasion of a cablegram to Comrade Bracke by Morris Hillquit, chairman of the Socialist party.

Bracke is a disciple of Jules Guesde, the leading French Marxist in the nineteenth century, and has been a member of the Chamber since 1912, and as an author was awarded the Jules Janien prize by the French Academy. Comrade Hillquit's cable was sent to "Populaire," the Paris Socialist daily, and is as follows:

"Please convey to our beloved Comrade Bracke the hearty congratulations of the American Socialists on the seventieth anniversary of his birthday. May he continue for many years to come to give to the Socialist movement of France and of the world the benefit of his clear mind, eloquent voice and unswerving loyalty to our great cause and may he forever remain young and active and happy."

Labor Unrest Grows Through Hungary

The economic crisis and the breakdown of state finances in Hungary are discrediting the reactionary ten-year dictatorial regime. A decade ago the political rights of the workers were restricted and the Socialists have carried on with tremendous difficulties. Premier Karolyi preys already bled white and the road to bankruptcy is open. The government is also trying to obtain loans in other countries but the bankers are afraid that the dictatorship may collapse.

Unrest has spread throughout Hungary and Emanuel Buchinger of Budapest, writes in the Labor and Socialist International press service that "there is no section of society whatever which is not of the opinion that without a rapid change of system catastrophe is bound to come."

B'sville Labor Lyceum Anniversary Attracts Very Wide Interest

Saturday, the 10th of October, all the past and present radicals of Brownsville will have a reunion, at the Banquet and Concert arranged by the Labor Lyceum on its 20th anniversary.

Many unions, Workmen Circle branches and party organizations and also many friends have already made reservations. Those that have been invited, are asked to please not delay, but send in their reservations at once. Price is \$2.25 per plate.

Write or telephone to the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman street, Brooklyn. Tel. Dickens 2-3237.

The little achieved is soon forgotten by him who looks before him and sees how much still remains to be done.—Goethe.

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Debate
MORRIS HILLQUIT vs. **B. C. VLADICK**
"Is it the Present Task of the Socialist Party to Promote a Third Party Movement?"
FRIDAY, OCT. 2, 1931, 8:30 P.M.
Debs Auditorium Party Members Only Admission 25c

The American Theatre

First Lecture
ALEXANDER WOOLLCOTT
Thursday, Oct. 8, 8:30 P.M. Adm. 50c
"Dostoyevsky—The Enemy of Western Civilization"—ELIAS L. TARTAK
Monday, October 6, 8:30 P.M.
"Poetry—Its Uses and Enjoyment"—SAMUEL A. DOWITT
Tuesday, October 6, 8:30 P.M.
"Absolutism and Relativism in Ethics"—FELIX COHEN
Wednesday, October 7, 7 P.M.
"New Foundations of Marriage and Family Life"—SIDNEY E. GOLDSTEIN
Thursday, October 8, 8:30 P.M.
"Book Reviews"
First Session, Friday, Oct. 9, 8:30 P.M.
Write, call or phone for details for other courses in Socialism, Economics, Labor Problems, History, etc.
SPECIAL SATURDAY NIGHT DANCES
The Rand School is happy to announce that it is again sponsoring the dances to be held in the Debs Auditorium.
First Dance, Saturday, October 11, 9 P.M.
and hopes to welcome party members and other friends. Special Admission fees to Party Members.

8 P. M.—JOHN HAYNES HOLMES
New Meeting at Temple Beth-El, Fifth Avenue and 70th Street
8 P. M.—JOHN HAYNES HOLMES
"WHAT HAS HAPPENED IN GERMANY?"
11 A. M.—JAMES WATERMAN WISE—"If I Were A Christian I Would Be A Reply to John Haynes Holmes"
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HEYWOOD BROWN
"It Seems To Me"
Sunday Afternoon, Oct. 11th, at 4:30 P.M.
ELIAS TARTAK speaks on "DOSTOYEVSKY"

Labor Temple
14th Street and Second Avenue
Sunday, Oct. 4th
5 P. M.—DR. G. F. BECK
"Pitfalls of Popularization"
7:30 Stanley A. Day—Organ recital
8 P. M.—Labor Temple Forum
Addresses by
Dr. G. F. Beck
Charles Schaefer
Edmund B. Chaffee

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AZURE MASONIC TEMPLE
1501 Boston Road, Near E. 175th St.
Sunday Evening, October 4th, 1931
8 P. M.—JOHN ROSSER LARD on—"Spiritual Resources for Courageous Living"
9 P. M.—PAUL BLANCHARD on—"What's Wrong With New York?"
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Hillquit and Panken Run For Bench

14 Seats on N. Y. Supreme Court Contested by Party in 2nd District

THE nomination of Morris Hillquit and Jacob Panken for justices of the Supreme Court, 1st district, is announced by the Socialist Party. Saturday the Socialist official convention of the 2nd judicial district met at 187 Tompkins avenue, Brooklyn, and placed in nomination fourteen candidates for Supreme Court judgeships in that district.

Hillquit, the national chairman of the Socialist Party, has been an outstanding figure in the legal world of the city and in the Socialist movement of the nation for the last three decades. He is a member of the Committee of Superior Jurisdiction of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. Panken was from 1917 to 1927 Justice of the Municipal Court in Manhattan.

In nominating two of their outstanding leaders for the Supreme Court posts, the Socialists gave notice of an intention seriously to contest the election. Together with Norman Thomas campaigning for President of the Borough of Manhattan, Hillquit and Panken plan to conduct a vigorous campaign. The Socialists regard the courts as intimately tied up with social issues and will therefore not abide by the usual practice which has kept Democratic and Republican candidates for judgeships from making partisan campaigns.

The following candidates were nominated for the 2nd district:

Jacob Axelrad, Morris B. Bell, Benjamin Daubin, Max H. Frank, Louis P. Goldberg, Henry Halpern, Robert Halpern, Darwin J. Meserole, Henry Rapoport, Sadie Rivkin, Solomon Sholes, Frederick Shulman, Samuel P. Ulanoff, Abraham C. Weinfeld.

Dewey League Backs Socialists Running in New York and Phila.

Socialist candidates running for city offices and the assembly in the approaching New York City election were unanimously endorsed by the executive committee of the League for Independent Political Action headed by Dr. John Dewey, at its September meeting. Alex McKeown, candidate for mayor of Philadelphia on the ticket of the Independent Labor Party, was also endorsed. William A. Anderson, Farmer-Labor mayor of Minneapolis and a charter member of the League was elected to the League's national committee.

Butler's Moral Collapse; Questions By Thomas

Head of Columbia Puts Stamp of Approval on Koenig and Carrington

A SCATHING attack on the N. Y. Republican organization is made by Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for president of the Borough of Manhattan, in a letter sent to President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University.

At the opening of Columbia University you made a notable address about midterms in high office," Thomas wrote Butler. "The following night, according to the press, you were the principal speaker at the Republican organization meeting at which Sam Koenig was unanimously re-elected County leader and Mr. Edward Carrington was endorsed as candidate for Borough President and leader in a crusade against Tammany."

"Do you not know or have you overlooked in the multitude of your interests some of the facts about the 'political midterms' the crusaders for righteousness whom you have endorsed? For instance, do you not know that:

Koenig and Carrington

"Sam Koenig holds office solely because he is the ally of Tammany Hall and lives and supports his organization on such federal patronage as he can get plus the patronage that falls under his non-partisan system from the rich Tammany table to a nice obliging official opposition? Why else is Sam Koenig's brother a Judge? And why did Democratic leaders in the recent special session of the Legislature openly praise Koenig and his methods in contrast to Judge Seabury?

"Mr. Edward Carrington, your leader in this campaign, knows his way about so well in New York politics that he hired Judge Olney's law firm in condemnation proceedings involving a pier used by the Hudson River Night Line. None of his other activities, political and personal, as recorded in the files of the daily press, suggests that he is of gigantic stature as a Tiger hunter or that his denunciation of Tammany as 'public enemy number one' is anything more than political sound and fury signifying nothing.

"Do you know that: 'Your party, not only in New York County but throughout the greater city, has always got together with the Democratic machine to defeat Socialists, that nominal Republican election officials are always in on the annual processes by which Tammany steals votes, and that at the present time there is a great deal on to divide up unnecessary new judicial posts between the boys of both parties.

A Moral Breakdown
"In the district of which Harry C. Perry, chief clerk of the City Court, was until recently leader, the district now in the limelight

because of an unpunished murder in Perry's club-house, your party, that is to say, Sam Koenig's, is particularly weak and corrupt, a kind of political kept woman for the Tammany Hall organization. A comparatively honest Republican candidate for Judge in that district on one election day openly told me he did not have money enough to keep his own boys in line.

"If you do not know these things, the voters do. Is it any wonder that they prefer the Tiger to the Jackal? What constructive program has your party under its peerless leaders to offer in the matter of unemployment, slum clearance, milk supply, or any of the great legalized rackets of a system which exploits the poor more sorely than the illegal rackets which for political purposes your party denounces?

"You are not a Socialist and I do not expect you to endorse municipal Socialism. But ought you not at least to have some constructive substitutes other than endorsement of Koenig and Carrington? In your role of philosopher and critic of human affairs, what do you think of the moral and intellectual breakdown of a system so complete that in the name of good government we are treated to a spectacle of the President of Columbia University giving countenance to the Republican machine of New York County?"

Hartford Socialists Enter Local Fight

(By a New Leader Correspondent)
HARTFORD, Conn.—Assurance that the Socialist party of Hartford will enter the city election in November was made Sunday at a rally held under the auspices of the state committee of the party in the Workmen's Educational Center.

Candidates for the Socialist ticket will be nominated at a convention within a few days.

Jasper McLevy, Socialist candidate for Mayor of Bridgeport, charged the Republican and Democratic parties with fostering graft and political corruption, denounced Hartford's system of taxation and held up the City of Milwaukee as a shining example of Socialist government, in an address at the rally.

Frederick Cederholm, Socialist candidate for city clerk in Bridgeport, related how in Tacoma, Wash., homes are being built without chimneys. He explained that no chimneys were necessary because electricity, generated in a city-owned plant, was so cheap that it was used for heating purposes as well as for every other household use.

Arnold E. Freese, Socialist candidate for Mayor of Norwalk, was among the speakers.

Both landlordism and capitalism measure a nation's greatness by its square miles of territory, and a man's by his bank balance.—Mary Patricia Willocks.

Communists In Penn. Fight Party Rallies

Big Increase in Socialist Registration in Many Counties

By ARTHUR G. McDOWELL

(New Leader Correspondent)
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Reports coming to the state office of the Socialist party of disruption of Socialist meetings by Communist forces definitely establishes the existence of a campaign of the "Comicals" to align working class groups against each other in bitter warfare if the body of class-conscious workers cannot be persuaded to accept the leadership of the Communist party.

The first hint of an organized campaign occurred in Pittsburgh at the historical Boggs and Buhl corner at Federal and South Diamond streets, where the Saturday meetings of the Socialist party are a tradition uninterrupted save by sporadic police interference for a period of 17 years. Rival meetings have been staged on the same corner at the same time over a period of weeks, including a meeting staged by the Socialist party for the Mooney hearse and its driver Byrd Kelso.

September 13 an attempt was deliberately made to break up the Socialist meeting. The police took advantage of the situation to arrest both the Socialist and the Communist speakers. Both were released on bail simultaneously. The Socialist meeting was so understaffed that the arrest of the speaker disrupted the meeting. When the Socialist speaker returned to the scene the Communist speaker was declaring that police had held the arrested Communist but released the Socialist and making a sobbing appeal to the crowd to contribute bail on this totally false plea. Both arrestees were released the next morning.

September 20 the Communists pursued the same tactics, this time without police interference.

Trouble in Norristown

Attempt by the Socialist party to get the police department to issue permits either for different corners or for different times have been unavailing. The strike-breaking superintendent of Pittsburgh police, Peter F. Walsh, who boasted he broke the 1919 steel strike in his district, evidently realizes the advantage to his masters of the Communist disruption campaign.

September 23, the Communist tactics took a new turn when a Y. P. S. L. meeting at 46th and Butler streets, was crippled by Communist representatives organizing a gang of about 20 youngsters to try to drown out the speakers with organized cheering and hooting, and disrupt the meeting by running through it. The Socialist party of Pennsylvania has consistently opposed the use of any considerable amount of space in the working class press to describe quarrels between radical groups and still opposes such use but feels it necessary to warn Socialist groups everywhere of what may now be expected from the frenzy of this particular group.

Norristown, Pa., where a branch was very recently organized, reports invasion of their public meetings by Philadelphia Communists.

Party Registration Up

The origin of this offensive may lie in the sense of insecurity of the present American Communist party bureaucracy which in each case of a major struggle under Communist leadership has failed to reap any substantial gain after the spectacular period of the struggle was over. In Pennsylvania coal counties where the National Miners Union (which has now given away to the Community party almost entirely) has recently led a tremendous strike there has been a sharp increase in Socialist registration. In Westmoreland County the gain was from around 300 to well over a thousand. In Washington County a similar proportion of gain at least was made although the actual figures are lacking as yet. Reports from the hard coal section represented by Mount Carmel record a gain of as high as 700 per cent. Philadelphia's report to the state office for the first two days of registration showed more than triple gain. Although in many places the lack of Socialist organization will lead to the exploitation of the workers' political revolt by old party politicians, there will be a large workers' protest vote this autumn and it will be a Socialist vote.

Not even the unprincipled attack of a more or less chronically insane faction of the radical labor movement should detract Socialist attention from the task of mobilizing the workers' revolt, spreading its organization and disciplining its movement. The state executive committee of the Socialist party of Pennsylvania will devote a portion of its time at its October 4 meeting at Pittsburgh to a consideration of infraction of party rules and principally by individuals and organization units and the nature of the stringent disciplinary action to be taken against such.

The wealth of the land Comes from the forge and the smithy and mine; From hammer and chisel, and wheel and band; And the thinking brain and the skillful hand.—Dr. Walter Smith.

McLevy Wages Strong Fight In Bridgeport

Large Meetings Greet Socialist Mayoral Candidate—Old Parties Worried

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Jasper McLevy, winding up the sixth week of his eighth campaign for the Mayorality of Bridgeport, is speaking two and three nights weekly to steadily increasing crowds. No fewer than 500 men and women have greeted him at each of the nearly 20 open air meetings of his present campaign, and reports in newspaper offices this week indicated that politicians of the double machine were actually worried over the swelling tide of McLevy supporters.

McLevy has been hammering with all his old vigor at a corrupt city government which admittedly is on its last legs, and his campaign has been so aggressive that the leading newspapers here have given his speeches exceptionally good space on the front pages. Fully 20 columns have been devoted in six weeks to his campaign.

That there are many who are ready to follow the Socialist banner is indicated in the number of the so-called better middle class attending his meetings, especially representatives of the younger voters. Some new members have been added by the Bridgeport branch of the party, and there has been evidenced a keen hunger for Socialist literature. Fred Cederholm, former Socialist member of the Common Council, and now candidate for city clerk on the ticket headed by McLevy, accompanies McLevy at his meetings. He has devoted most of his time to a vivid presentation of national industrial and economic conditions, while McLevy has directed his energies almost wholly at the local situation.

Bridgeport is graft-ridden, indebted to the hilt; mismanagement and general incompetency in office at the hands of both the present administration and those of the past has brought the city to the very brink of disaster. It is in this condition which makes the present campaign a hopeful one for the Socialist party in Bridgeport.

Besides McLevy and Cederholm, the Socialist ticket for the November election includes Peter Brewster, business agent of the local painters union, for town clerk, and Richard Schulze, a veteran in the labor movement, for city treasurer. Besides, there are twelve candidates for the Board of Aldermen, candidates for the Board of Education, selectman and city sheriffs, and fourteen candidates for Justices of the Peace.

Phila. Socialists Press Campaign as Distress Mounts Up

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

PHILADELPHIA.—With the beginning of cold weather unemployment distress is spreading rapidly in all of Philadelphia. The unemployed who have been sleeping in the parks and around City Hall are still shivering there because they have no place to go. So far the relief agencies have made no plans to care for them this winter.

Many people were fooled when the announcement was made last week that ten million dollars would be raised this winter for unemployment relief. Closer examination showed that actually a joint drive would be made by The Welfare Federation, The Jewish Welfare Federation, and the Emergency Unemployment Relief Committee. Last year the Welfare Federation raised three million dollars, the Jewish Federation two, and the Emergency Committee four. Therefore the drive is really for five million and not ten. Just how far five million dollars will go in relieving the distress of three hundred thousand unemployed and their dependents no one can answer.

In the meantime the Republican politicians (the Democratic Party here is Vire controlled and does not count in any election) are raising their voices about reduction of tax rates and offering not a single word about unemployment relief. The small home owners may be fooled but the workers are not. In many areas, particularly the Northeast textile section, the Socialist party campaign is attracting so much attention that the police are using every possible petty means to disrupt meetings. Several election divisions show from twenty to twenty-five registered Socialists, something unheard of in Philadelphia before. At all meetings people are desperately asking the question, "What can we do about it?" and in every case answer that the abolition of capitalism and the creation of a working class republic is the only answer.

Men who would cover the earth with missionaries, sent forth to disturb the ancestral faiths of other people, have proved the most sensitive to any attacks directed against their own.—Thomas Scott.

Defer not till tomorrow to be wise; Tomorrow's sun to thee may never rise.—Congreve.

Historians are privileged liars who lend their pen to popular beliefs.—Larkin.

Brooklyn Socialist Forum Lists Brilliant Speakers

Fish to Debate Solomon—Broun and Gold to Clash—Opening Nov. 8th

SUNDAY evening, November 8,

there will begin a series of lectures, symposiums and debates at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on important social and economic questions of the day. This forum will be held every Sunday evening by the Kings County Socialist Party. This is the most ambitious forum program undertaken in recent years by the Socialist Party.

On November 8th, Charles Solomon, well-known Socialist attorney, will debate Representative Hamilton Fish, Jr., of anti-Communism fame, on the question: "Is Capitalism Worth Saving?" Mr. Fish thinks that it is, even after the experience of the past two years.

On December 13th, Michael Gold, Editor of the New Masses, will debate Heywood Broun on: "Can Socialism Be Brought About Through the Democratic Process?"

Broun has very decided views in the affirmative. This intellectual combat between these two famous literary men, one a Communist, the other a Socialist, ought to be a real treat.

On November 15, there will be a symposium on Russia. The participants will be Matthew Woll, Vice-President of the American Feder-

ation of Labor, who will present the views of the official labor movement on the Soviet experiment; George Counts, professor of Education at Teachers' College, Columbia University, author of "The New Education in Soviet Russia;" Norman Thomas, well-known American Socialist; and H. V. Kaltenborn, editor of the Brooklyn Daily Eagle, well-known radio speaker on foreign affairs.

In succeeding forums, Leroy Bowman, professor at Columbia; Morris Hillquit, well-known Socialist leader; Vladimir Karapetoff, professor of electrical engineering at Cornell University, and a Socialist; Alexander Woolcott, well-known liberal dramatic critic on "Forgotten Utopias;" Louis Waldman, Socialist candidate for Governor; E. C. Viadeck, business manager of the Jewish Daily Forward, and very well-known Socialist thinker; Henry Neuman, leader of the Brooklyn Ethical Culture Group; John Dewey, great American philosopher and educator, will appear. Their topics will be announced in subsequent issues of the New Leader.

Tickets are now being sold in books of ten. Prices range from \$2.50, \$3.75 and \$7.50 per book. Individual tickets will sell for 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1.00. The books can be obtained by applying to either the Brooklyn Academy of Music, Lafayette avenue near Flatbush, or at the Socialist Party office, 7 East 15th Street. All seats are reserved.

Rand School Humming With Eager Student Body

THE interest attendant on the opening of the Rand School is mounting steadily. Each new course adds to the number of students flocking to the school and to the enthusiasm which characterizes the student-body.

The climax of the opening weeks will be the first of a series of Socialist debates under the joint auspices of the Rand School and the Educational Committee of the Party, which takes place on Friday evening, Sept. 2nd at 8:30 in the school auditorium. Morris Hillquit and B. Charney Viadeck will debate the question: Is it the Present Task of the Socialist Party to Promote a Third Party Movement? Only Party members will be admitted.

This will be followed by five other debates on vital Socialist problems. On October 16th Leonard Bright and James Oneal will discuss the socialist attitude toward the trade unions. Other problems which will be discussed will be whether the economic policy of Soviet Russia is producing Socialism, the Socialist attitude toward taking part in bourgeois governments, whether democracy is an essential element of Socialism, and whether Marxism is the philosophy of Socialism.

Two interesting courses on literature will begin in the near future. On October 6th the first meeting of the class in the study of revolutionary poetry will be given by Sam De Witt, the well-known columnist of the New Leader. The first lecture will be on: Poetry: Its Uses and Enjoyment. On October 9th Laurence Rogin, head of the New Leader Book Review department, will open his course in Book Reviews. This course will concern itself with significant new works on Economic and Social subjects. The first session will be devoted to Norman Thomas's much discussed "America's Way Out." The students in this class will keep abreast of the best that is being published on social problems.

The first of the popular lecture courses will begin on October 8th. This is a course of six lectures on: The American Theatre: Its Present and Future. The first lecture will be by that extremely clever and popular writer, Alexander Woolcott. He will be followed by Kenneth Macgowan, J. Brooks Atkinson, Anita Block, Heywood Broun will deliver two lectures in this course.

One announcement the School Staff makes with peculiar pleasure. The Course in the Principles of Socialism, given by David Ben-Gurion, has proved so popular that it has been necessary to form a new section to take care of the overflow. "We have been so fortunate as to secure as teacher for this new class, Mr. Abraham Stuppeloff. The new class will meet on Thursday evenings at seven.

The School wishes its friends to understand that, though it has a record-breaking registration, new students are constantly entering the classes and there is still room for those who for some reason have failed to enter. There is a heartening concentration on the serious courses. Labor Problems, Economics and Socialism. But as rapidly as the classes become too large they will be divided. So all are welcome and the assurance is given all who come will be properly provided for.

The School is happy to announce the fact that it is again sponsoring the Saturday night dances which are to be held in the Debs Auditorium beginning Saturday October 17th at 9 o'clock. The School will have a number of well known hosts and hostesses and hopes to revive the spirit which prevailed when the School opened.

Socialists of Detroit Open New Quarters

Senior and Vacirca Are Among the Guests—Unions to Share the Building

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

DETROIT.—A fine Socialist headquarters was dedicated here Sunday evening. The party has leased a three-story house, renovated and furnished it with volunteer help, and has launched an educational and organizational campaign to keep it busy every night. It is at 69 Erskine street, and visitors are invited.

The lower floor was crowded and people were standing around the walls and sitting all the way up the stairs. Vincenzo Vacirca, former Italian member of parliament; Clarence Senior, national secretary; Harold Kelso, of the national headquarters staff, and George Smerkin, of the Ypsela, Haller Bell, state chairman; Axel Lodal, state secretary, and John D. Taylor, chairman of the local were the speakers.

Enthusiasm was manifested frequently and a stern determination to build a strong and militant Socialist movement was displayed. Over a dozen applications were received. The L. I. D. chapter has an office in the building, and several unions will meet there.

Brookwood Begins 11th Year

KATONAH, N. Y.—(FP)—Brookwood Labor College has begun its 11th year here with 39 students from 19 industries. Four are miners who took part in the recent strike of the West Virginia Mine Workers Union. Tess Huff, Federated Press correspondent from Harlan, Ky., is also a student. Six are from foreign countries—two each from England and Norway, one from Germany and British Honduras. The others are drawn from 12 states, including California, Washington, Colorado, Illinois and Ohio. Printers, textile workers, clothing workers, machinists, waitresses, and steel workers are setting down to study economics, labor history, public speaking, trade union organization methods, journalism and psychology. The faculty includes A. J. Muste, Josephine Colby, David J. Saposs, Helen G. Norton, Tom Tippet, Mark Starr, Katherine Polak and Clara Cook.

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Socialist Unionists to Meet Sunday

Conference at the Rand School Will Discuss Party Policies and Activities

THE conference of Socialist Party members and trade unionists called by the party's Committee on Labor will hold two sessions on Sunday, Oct. 4th, the first at 10 a. m. and the second at 2 p. m. in the Rand School Auditorium, 7 East 15th street, New York City. Party members are invited.

The conference will discuss the following:

- 1.—Ways and means of carrying on effective campaigns among the workers to bring them and their organizations in closer relations to the party.
- 2.—How to cooperate with the unions and be helpful in all of their struggles.
- 3.—How to carry the message of Socialism and trade unionism to the unorganized workers.

The most important discussion is expected on the question: (a) Whether the Committee on Labor shall have the power to call conferences of party members of their respective unions for the purpose of unified action on matters involving Socialist policies and (b) whether the Committee on Labor shall have the power to issue statements and take action in the name of the Party relating to labor problems.

These questions, in view of the latest occurrences in the Amalgamated and other unions, are vital problems for the Party.

While only members belonging to unions will participate in the discussion, all party members are invited.

Special invitations to participate in the discussion were extended to Morris Hillquit, Norman Thomas, Louis Waldman, Jacob Panken, Algoner Lee, James O'Neal, B. Charney Vladeck, Abraham Shipiloff and Charles Solomon.

Approve Socialist Plea For State Relief

MILWAUKEE.—With but one dissenting vote the common council approved a resolution by Alderman Paul Gauer, Socialist, urging the coming special session of the state legislature to make provisions for state aid for the relief of the unemployment situation and for the enactment of unemployment insurance legislation.

The dissenting vote came from Ald. William I. Greene, non-partisan representative from the gold coast district.

Gauer's resolution asks that the state appropriate funds, to be raised by increased income taxes on the higher income, to aid local communities in the state to give emergency work to the unemployed and also that the legislature adopt unemployment insurance legislation in line with the demands of organized labor.

Swiss Socialists Discuss World Crisis

The congress of the Swiss Socialists met in Bern September 12 and 13. Robert Grimm reported on the failure of world capitalism, the dictatorship of finance capital in world politics, and the extension of the economic crisis to Switzerland.

He closed with a call to fight for a victory of the Socialist idea at the national council elections on October 25.

The next item was old age and widows' and orphans' insurance and this was dealt with by August Hugger, the secretary of the party. Ernst Reinhard gave a report on "Cartel questions" which dealt in particular with the importance of the movement towards combination in Switzerland and with the failure of the "captains of industry."

Grimm reported on the Vienna Congress of the International. In his speech he emphasized the historic importance of the five-year plan in Soviet Russia, but energetically opposed the Communist united front manoeuvre.

Friedrich Adler brought greetings to the congress on behalf of the L. S. I. He dealt with the difficult situation of the international labor movement, and in particular with the events in Great Britain, and, complimentary to Grimm's remarks on the united front referred to the new election manoeuvre of the Communists in France.

The resolution of the national council emphasizes the danger facing the working class and the need of a fight for Socialism. As transition measures it demands state control of monopolies and of finance capital, state post office savings banks, public utility boards, taxation of directors' fees and excess profits, introduction of the 40-hour week, improvement of unemployment insurance and relief work; it demands that the sums heretofore utilized for military purposes should be devoted to social services and calls upon the working class to strengthen Social-Democratic representation in Parliament at the national council elections.

The bold idealism of today may seem more common sense tomorrow. —E. G. Wells.

Cause and Cure of Depressions

NEWS of a 10 per cent wage reduction brings new cheer to Wall Street, and stocks start soaring. No greater evidence is needed that our industrial "system" is hog wild.

The reason for the present depression; in fact, the chief reason for all of the thirteen major depressions in the last 80 years, shown in the chart above, is simply that wages are too low. For example, during the last period of "prosperity," dividends of corporations increased 91 per cent, while wages increased only 19 per cent. As a result, the millions who work for a living were unable to buy back the goods they made, and a new depression came.

That is the inevitable history of "business cycles" under capitalism. In the "Parable of the Water Tank" (which may be obtained from the Socialist Party of America, 2653 Washington boulevard, Chicago), Edward Bellamy pictures the industrial system as a thirsty land, where the capitalists say to the people:

"For every bucket of water that you bring to us, that we may pour into the tank, which is the Market, behold! we will give you a penny, but for every bucket that we shall draw forth to give to you, you shall give us two pennies."

And after many days, Bellamy continues, the water tank overflowed at the top, because for every bucket people poured in they would receive wages enough to buy back only half a bucket. And the capitalists said to the people:

"Sit down and be patient, for you shall bring us no more water till the tank is empty." But these wise people finally tired of becoming thirsty every so often, and decided to own their own water tank, and pay themselves the full value of their work.

And the sooner the people of every country follow their example, the sooner we shall have an end to recurrent depressions that are the inevitable result of the capitalist "system."

Party Asks Socialists to Give Up Efforts To Form Dual Union in the Clothing Industry

Hillman and Sponsors of New Organization State Their Positions

THE Socialist Party's standing Committee on Labor, together with the chairman and secretary of the City Executive Committee, met last Saturday to consider the existing situation in the men's clothing industry in New York City. Several older party members invited for the purpose gave information on various points. The following statement was authorized by the committee:

"In response to the suggestion made by the Socialist Party, President Hillman has declared that the general officers of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America are ready and willing to submit to a committee of the labor movement, the evidence upon which the general executive board acted in removing officers of Cutters Local No. 4, with the understanding that the accused officers and those who stand with them may submit any evidence or arguments in defense for consideration by such committee. This gives us hope that a solution may be found for the difficulties that have arisen in the New York market of the clothing trade.

"In approaching this situation the Socialist Party is moved by a desire to maintain the integrity of the labor movement, and the welfare of the tens of thousands of workers in the trade and those depending upon them. We are not proposing to set up an outside court to decide questions in the union. We are urging all concerned to find a way of settling the existing difficulties without creating a violent schism which, whatever its final outcome, would inevitably cause terrible loss and suffering for the whole rank and file in the industry.

"We deplore the announced intention of the cutters' group which stands with the accused officers to proceed to the organization of 'an opposition union,' and we especially regret the fact that some members of our Party are among the signers of the call for such action. We most emphatically urge those who are responsible for this call to desist from action on these lines until the proposed impartial committee shall have had an opportunity to use its good offices. To insist on fighting the thing out 'in the market' without having made every effort for peaceable adjustment is to take a very grave responsibility. We hope that reason will prevail."

Hillman's Position

I am asked what would be the attitude of the Amalgamated should the "expelled officers" of Local 4 ask that the charges against them be examined by "impartial" people connected with the labor movement? The Amalgamated would have no hesitancy in showing any group of responsible people connected with the labor movement the proofs that we have in our possession of the misappropriation and misapplication of funds by certain ex-officials of Local 4. Neither would the Amalgamated have any hesitancy in showing definite evidence of the manner in which certain ex-officials of Local 4 allowed scabbing to take place in total disregard of their duty as union men and offered manufacturers cheaper prices to send their work out of town to non-union shops. In this connection I wish to state that while the issue between the ex-officials of the Cutters' Local 4 and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America has been clearly drawn by the General Executive Board of the Amalgamated, from the very day these ex-officials were summoned to appear before the General Executive Board, there has been a continuous attempt by these ex-officials to draw a red herring across the trail through seeking to excuse their non-appearance before the G.E.B. after several opportunities had been given them to make such an appearance.

The ex-officials and their apologists tried to create the impression that they could not get a

fair trial before the G.E.B. Such an excuse in view of the character, the long experience, and the reputation of the members of the G.E.B. was absurd on its face.

Only after the ex-officials of Local 4 found that their tactics in refusing to appear before the G.E.B. were not going to work to their advantage, did they begin to draw this red herring across the trail of their misdoings. When the sub-committee of the G.E.B. after five days of waiting, made its report recommending that Orlowsky and Machlin be removed from office and suspended from the Amalgamated, the spokesman on the G.E.B. of the suspended officials, A. Beckerman, suggested that the officials of Local 4 call a meeting, and have submitted to it the decision of the G.E.B. To this I replied that "every opportunity has been given to them to suggest a procedure. For some reason they choose to act differently. They could have come here and said, 'We want a committee of our local union to investigate these charges, or we want an outside committee.' They did not do so. On the contrary, they adopted a very definite policy of 'we don't want to be tried.'"

Charges Scabbing

In addition to this, I said: "Definite evidence of scabbing, evidence of negotiation with the manufacturers where some of these were told to disregard the union and move out of town, can be produced. If these people want a union to racketeer, and to put the people's money into their own pockets, then let them go and form their own organization. That's where they belong. I am sure that the majority of the cutters do not want such a union. I am positively sure that the cutters want a real union and not racketeering."

The developments that have since taken place in the Cutters' Union show beyond the shadow of a doubt that the majority of the cutters do want a real union, and neither a scab nor a racketeering agency. An overwhelming majority of the membership of Local 4 have to this date put themselves on record as being opposed to the maladministration of these ex-officials. And the court in a sweeping decision has upheld the actions of the General Executive Board.

Notwithstanding this, however, the Amalgamated would be glad at any time to show, as I have stated, to any responsible group of persons connected with the labor movement the proofs which the Amalgamated holds of the manner in which the ex-officials have mis-used the funds of the organization which trusted them and what is of just as much importance, have through their control of the affairs of Local 4 allowed garments to go out to scab shops.

SIDNEY HILLMAN, General-President.

The Opposition View

Officials of the newly-formed national labor organization, the International Clothing Workers' Union, have noted with approval the request of the Socialist Party for an impartial inquiry by an outside labor committee into the charges against former officials of Cutters' Local No. 4, who are now high in the council of the new national organization.

These officials, because they have always felt a grave responsibility to the general labor movement and to the working masses, are glad of this proposed opportunity to vindicate themselves before an impartial committee which would be unwilling to "hang" them in advance and which will be ready to examine all the evidence upon which the charges made by the General Executive Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America are based.

The former officials of the Cutters' Union sought as early as last August such an opportunity to appear before an impartial committee. Such an opportunity was denied them up to the present by the dictatorial and arbitrary tactics of Sidney Hillman, President of the A. C. W. of A. and

comes only with the formation of a new national union, in which all elements shocked and disappointed with Mr. Hillman's czaristic rule have united for the purpose of securing and maintaining high standards of labor.

To insure a fair and impartial examination of all the evidence, the former officials of Cutters' Local 4 must insist upon the following, basic provisions:

- 1.—That the members of the labor committee be mutually acceptable to both the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and the International Clothing Workers' Union.
- 2.—That the labor committee shall not be confined to a single report but shall investigate all financial reports of the Cutters' Union since 1920 including the financial report of the lock-out of that year.
- 3.—That the labor committee shall examine the organization expense account of the N. Y. Joint Board during the entire like period.

We insist on these provisions in order that the labor committee may be enabled to compare the last financial report with preceding financial reports under the management of Philip Orlowsky and also his predecessors, all of which reports were approved by Hillman and the General Office.

We insist on the examination of the financial reports of the N. Y. Joint Board because of the fact that the Cutters' Union and the N. Y. Joint Board share in the cost of organization work and an examination of either organization would be incomplete without an examination of the other.

Established to-day as an independent international organization, and not desiring reinstatement within the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, we issue this statement solely because we desire to vindicate certain of our officers in the eyes of the labor movement and feel that the Labor movement is entitled to full knowledge of the facts that led to the forcible seizure of the offices of the Cutters' Union and the subsequent formation of the International Clothing Workers Union.

Tom Mooney Rally To Be Held Saturday

(Continued from Page One)
(Open day and evenings): first floor, 128 East 16th street open day and evenings. It was decided that the Mooney pamphlet is to be sold exclusively at the mass meeting. For this purpose volunteers are solicited.

It was also decided to arrange a collection for the Tom Mooney Molders' Defense Fund in the audience on October 10. Collectors are solicited with proper credentials from your organization. Volunteers for the sale of the Mooney pamphlets and for the collection are asked to report on Saturday, October 10 before 12 noon at the Second Avenue Labor Temple, 242 East 14th street.

On Monday, October 5 at 7:30 p. m. there will be a meeting of the marshalls representing each organization at the same location, 242 East 14th street in order to distribute leaflets and final instructions.

Unions and other cooperating organizations are urged to make as liberal contributions as possible to pay the expense of this monster demonstration. If there is a surplus it will go to the Mooney Molders' Defense Fund. Money which is urgently needed, should be sent to Room 1002, 104 Fifth avenue, (make checks payable to Byrd Kelso, Tom Mooney Molders' Defense Fund).

The marked enthusiasm displayed at this conference indicated a determination on the part of the workers of our city to do everything possible to bring about the release of our martyred fellow workers. Make this demonstration as powerful that the cry, "Release Tom Mooney," will be heard not only in California, but by our fellow workers the world over.

The future epic of the world rests not with those near dead, but with those that are alive, and those that are coming into life.—Carlyle.

British Labor Votes to Drop MacDonald

Party Draws Up Platform for Possible General Election

BRITISH Labor is lining up for the struggle against the National government. King George has urged MacDonald to avoid an election and to keep the National Cabinet in office. On Tuesday the executive of the Labor party decided to expel MacDonald and the few Labor members of Parliament who are supporting his government.

On Tuesday the executive also adopted an election platform. It opens with a demand that the banking system should be brought under public control and recommends that an international conference be held to consider financial problems and a policy to make the world's resources available for peoples who are "starving in the midst of plenty." The remaining sections of the platform are as follows:

Platform Assails Tariffs

The conference declares the attempt to bolster up capitalism by a general system of tariffs would artificially increase the cost of living, enrich private interests at the expense of the community and further prejudice international cooperation. While tariffs would permanently injure the shipping and export trades, they would not be effective in reducing unemployment, promoting industrial efficiency or adjusting the balance of trade.

First, the most important basic industries, such as power transport, iron and steel, should be reorganized as public utilities. They should be converted into public services and conducted in the national interest with such control of prices as may be necessary to enable British industry to compete in the world markets. Wherever necessary import boards will be created with wide powers either of regulation or purchase as may be appropriate. To assist in organization of the export trade, export boards in connection with each of the principal industries will be created.

The conference, deploring the present tragic position of the coal industry, which involves large numbers of mine workers, continued unemployment and low wages arising from competition with other forms of fuel, trade depressions and the absence of effective control of the production and price of coal and adequate safeguards for the health and safety of mine workers, reaffirms its demands for complete unification of the industry under public ownership and control.

Arms Called Source of Danger

The conference reaffirms its belief that the present expenditure for armaments by the nations of the world is a danger to the peace and security of peoples and represents a wasteful, unproductive use of a large part of the world's resources. It welcomes the opportunity afforded by the world disarmament conference in February to deal effectively with the question and urges the country to put forward at the conference its policy for drastic and far-reaching reductions in the numbers and equipment of all armed forces and military, naval and air expenditure.

The conference holds that land should be under public ownership and control and a much fuller use made of the land for the production and provision of employment under good conditions.

The conference reaffirms the long-established principle of the Labor party that proper provision for the unemployed is a social duty and should be treated as a national responsibility. It protests the recent reduction of the rates for unemployment benefit and the introduction of poor law tests and poor law machinery into the administration of unemployment insurance.

The conference condemns the method of balancing the budget by means of the cuts provided in the economy act and pledges itself to the maintenance and development of the social services, particularly education, housing, public health and the various schemes for pensions and insurance, and calls upon the next Labor government to restore as rapidly as possible the claims of the unemployed and other depressed sections of the community will permit, the remuneration of teachers and other public servants affected by the act.

Wibaut Resigns From Amsterdam Council

F. M. Wibaut, the veteran leader of the Dutch Social-Democratic party and one of its representatives on the executive of the L. S. I., resigned from his office on the Amsterdam municipal council at the end of August, on account of his advanced age. On this occasion Wibaut was honored in an unusual manner by the population of Amsterdam and by the workers in particular. The celebrations began with a ceremony within the municipal council itself.

On August 29 the workers of Amsterdam, in a procession which lasted four hours, marched past Wibaut's office at the Town Hall. De Miranda spoke on behalf of the Amsterdam branch of the Social-Democratic party and emphasized the fact that this spontaneous demonstration showed not only the love and esteem in which Wibaut is held by the workers of Amsterdam but was also an expression of their confidence in his municipal policy and in his model practical work for the community.

French Communists Answered by Faure

Pending elections in the cantons of France have induced the French Communists to raise the old tactic of the "united front" with the Socialists which Paul Faure considers the "Popular Front." He declares that the Communist documents "bear witness to the same blindness and the same treachery as one finds in

the whole of the Bolshevik literature since the early days of the schism. Nothing has been changed: neither the form nor the aim of the manoeuvre.

"We were not taken in by this at a time when Communism represented a real force. We shall not be any the more deceived today when it is becoming more and more evident that this force hardly exists any longer anywhere.

"Who does not remember Comrade Treint's 'the birds which are to be plucked,' this bold captain who has completely disappeared from the scene like so many others? Disappeared like Zinovieff who defended the united front in the following words:

"Whoever has failed to realize that by means of this policy we shall bury the second and the two-and-a-half International, has failed to realize what it means."

"But it was Treint who was plucked and Zinovieff who was injured!"

Fascists, Communists Gain in Hamburg

Communists and Hitler's Fascists both gained in the elections to the Hamburg Diet, Germany, last Sunday and the Socialists lost some seats. The Fascists captured 43 of the 160 seats, placing them on an even basis with the Socialists whose number of seats declined from 60 to 46. The Communists obtained 35 seats against the 25 they had held. The election following an acute stage of the economic crisis reflects the desperation of many of the voters.

The Fascists polled 202,465 votes as against 144,684 in the 1930 Reichstag election and 14,760 in the 1928 House of Burgesses election, while the Communists polled 168,618 votes as against 135,279 in 1930 and about 114,000 in 1928.

The losses were sustained chiefly by the Socialists and the People's party. The Socialists polled 214,509 votes, compared with 240,984 in 1930 and about 247,000 in 1928, and the People's party 36,920 against 69,145 last year.

Hillquit Greeted Bracke On 70th Birthday

The celebration of the seventieth birthday of Alexandre M. Bracke, Socialist member of the French Chamber of Deputies, was the occasion of a cablegram to Comrade Bracke by Morris Hillquit, chairman of the Socialist party.

Bracke is a disciple of Jules Guesde, the leading French Marxist in the nineteenth century, and has been a member of the Chamber since 1912, and as an author was awarded the Jules Janin prize by the French Academy. Comrade Hillquit's cable was sent to "Populaire," the Paris Socialist daily, and is as follows:

"Please convey to our beloved Comrade Bracke the hearty congratulations of the American Socialists on the seventieth anniversary of his birthday. May he continue for many years to come to give to the Socialist movement of France and of the world the benefit of his clear mind, eloquent voice and unwavering loyalty to our great cause and may he forever remain young and active and happy."

Nevin Bus Lines Through Hungary

The economic crisis and the breakdown of state finances in Hungary are discrediting the reactionary ten-year dictatorship regime. A decade ago the political rights of the workers were restricted and the Socialists have carried on with tremendous difficulties. Premier Karolyi proposes new taxation but the masses are already black and white and the road to bankruptcy is open. The government is also trying to obtain loans in other countries but the bankers are afraid that the dictatorship may collapse.

Unrest has spread throughout Hungary and Emanuel Buchinger of Budapest, writes in the Labor and Socialist International press service that "there is no section of society whatever which is not of the opinion that without a rapid change of system catastrophe is bound to come."

B'sville Labor Lyceum Anniversary Attracts Very Wide Interest

Saturday, the 10th of October, all the past and present radicals of Brownsville will have a reunion, at the Banquet and Concert arranged by the Labor Lyceum on its 20th anniversary.

Many unions, Workmen Circle branches and party organizations and also many friends have already made reservations. Those that have been invited, are asked to please not delay, but send in their reservations at once. Price is \$2.25 per plate.

Write or telephone to the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman street, Brooklyn. Tel. Dickens 2-3237.

The little achieved is soon forgotten by him who looks before him and sees how much still remains to be done.—Goethe.

THE advertiser expects your patronage. Show him that it pays to advertise in THE NEW LEADER.

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FRIDAY, OCT. 2, 1931, 8:30 P.M. Party Members Only Admission 25c

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"SHOUTS AND MURMURS" Thursday, Oct. 8, 8:30 P.M. Adm. 50c.

"Dostoyevsky—The Enemy of Western Civilization"—ELIAS L. TARTAK Monday, October 5, 8:30 P.M.

"Poetry—Its Uses and Enjoyment"—SAMUEL A. DEWITT Tuesday, October 6, 8:30 P.M.

"Absolutism and Relativism in Ethics"—FELIX COHEN Wednesday, October 7, 7 P.M.

"New Foundations of Marriage and Family Life"—SIDNEY E. GOLDSTEIN Thursday, October 8, 8:30 P.M.

"Book Reviews" LAWRENCE ROGIN

First Session, Friday, Oct. 9, 8:30 P.M.

Write, call or phone for details for other courses in Socialism, Economics, Labor Problems, History, etc.

SPECIAL SATURDAY NIGHT DANCES

The Rand School is happy to announce that it is again sponsoring the dances to be held in the Debs Auditorium.

First Dance, Saturday, October 17, 9 P. M.

and hopes to welcome party members and other friends. Special Admission fees to Party Members.

8 P. M.—JOHN HAYNES HOLMES

Now Meeting at Temple Beth-El, Fifth Avenue and 70th Street

8 P. M.—JOHN HAYNES HOLMES

"WHAT HAS HAPPENED IN GERMANY?"

11 A. M.—JAMES WATERMAN WISE—"If I Were A Christian"

ADMISSION FREE A Reply to John Haynes Holmes ALL WELCOME

A Clearing House of Opinion THE GROUP

Meets at Auditorium, 150 West 85th St.

Sunday Evening, Oct. 6th, at 8:00 P.M.

DR. WOLF ADLER

HEYMANN BROWN

will speak on "It Seems To Me"

Sunday Afternoon, Oct. 11th, at 4:30 P.M.

ELIAS TARTAK speaks on "DOSTOYEVSKY"

Labor Temple

14th Street and Second Avenue

Sunday, Oct. 4th

5 P. M.—DR. G. F. BECK

"Pitfalls of Popularization"

7:30 Stanley A. Day—Organ recital

8 P. M.—Labor Temple Forum

Addresses by

Dr. G. F. Beck

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"A Devil's Brew"

A DEVIL'S brew is preparing in Harlan County and other coal fields unless—

Thus Louis Stark, easily one of the most competent labor reporters of our acquaintance, in the conservative New York Times. Stark is writing a series of articles on his observations made within the month on the civil war that now rages through Harlan. He says, "Change Harlan County to Hazards, Alabama or Tennessee, and the general features of 'King Coal'—a very sick monarch indeed—will remain clear and visible."

Stark writes of miners' children begging of strangers on the roads, many of these kids without enough clothes to get to nearby schools, and others going to school without food.

Yesterday I talked with an investigator who has been through the little steel towns and coal camps of Pennsylvania, and who tells me that in Western Pennsylvania the workers have already reached the starvation point.

These wars and rumors of war, the bitter cry of these children, the thought of men being driven to wages of nine and ten dollars a week under the lash of hunger, or in thousands of instances driven away from work altogether, come at a time when the great United States Steel Corporation, protected by the high walls of a tariff, announces a ten per cent cut in the wages of its workers.

Here indeed is a grim underscoring of the class struggle, as ruthless a challenge to everything we Socialists hold dear as has ever been flung into our faces.

Aside from all humanitarian considerations, aside from any standpoint of human decency, what does a ten per cent cut in the wages of steel workers mean in the terms of dollars and cents? The cut means that 270,000 steel workers and their dependents have been robbed of more than \$25,000,000, the "estimated savings" which will accrue to the company. It means that men who have labored in the steel mills at killing pace in boom times in order to pile up huge reserves for the holders of steel stocks, must now work at the pitiful scale of \$20.25 a week. That, whereas before they worked seven days on eleven and even twelve-hour shifts, now they are lucky to have \$9.50 in their envelopes for three days work. In boom times, steel workers are geared to a tempo just this side of human endurance; and in slack times they are paid wages that barely keep body and soul together.

At the same time that these cuts are being put into effect, dividends are being paid out of the huge reserves piled up before 1929. From 1923 to 1930, the United States Steel Corporation has paid regularly a dividend of seven per cent, with a forty per cent stock dividend in 1928, and an extra dividend of one per cent in 1929. These dividends were paid on common stock which at the beginning was practically all water. E. G. Grace, the President of the Bethlehem Steel, has also announced a ten per cent wage cut, received in bonuses in 1929 \$1,624,000, and in 1930, a panic year, \$1,016,000.

The steel cuts were the signals to every other corporation to go and do likewise, to break their promises made with such unlikeliness at the beginning of the present crisis to President Hoover, to regard as scraps of paper all their pious pledges to maintain American standards of living.

And what a challenge these cuts constitute to everyone who calls himself or herself Socialist. And what are we doing to meet this challenge? It's fighting time now, and unless we take our places in the vanguard and fight for our own people in their darkest hour, all our labors of the past, all our sacrifices, our campaigns, our speeches, have been in vain. The call comes up from steel towns and coal camps in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois—"Come over and help us."

We must somehow find the money and the men for aggressive Socialist action on these embattled fronts. We must have money to set up relief stations, money for organizers, money for the printing of a vast propaganda which will show the way out to these, our people. In my opinion, the party should immediately send into Pennsylvania, where the break is liable to come first, as many experienced, energetic and courageous workers as it can possibly afford. These men and women prepared to make extraordinary sacrifices, should be about their Socialist business at once. Already the Communists are swarming through the fields. We cannot again afford to lag behind. It must not again be said of the Socialist party that it fumbled so patent an opportunity. Organizers sent into Pennsylvania now would have for their first job the immediate expansion of such relief as we are already giving. The Emergency Committee for Strikers' Relief, headed by Norman Thomas, has done a magnificent job. The comrades in and about Philadelphia and Pittsburgh have labored mightily, as I have already pointed out in this column; but the whole strength of the party has not yet swung into line behind a national drive for desperately needed relief among the real proletarians of this country. We must follow up the work of those in the field with work in every branch of the party, for the prompt raising of generous funds. And once this is done wholeheartedly and with the old-time militant fire, our men and women on the front line can begin the building anew of Socialist organizations throughout the country's basic industry.

We can stand again upon a proletarian base and take our manful part in the desperate struggle that is already here. I realize the difficulties in the heartbreaking task of raising money in times like these; I know the necessity for maintaining such activities as we are already engaged in. But I know also that great numbers of us have not yet reached the full conception of what it means to be a Socialist in 1931.

I am busted, you folks are busted, we're all busted together, white collar, flannel shirt, and overall. We have responsibilities which we are hard pressed to meet. We have personal obligations that harass us day and night. All this I grant, but still—there must ring in the ears of us that cry from workless men who are "petering out" under one's very eyes as the Pennsylvania investigator put it. It's fighting time now, Comrades! The backs of our people are against the wall. Where do you stand?

McAlister Coleman.

When I take into consideration the agony of civilized life, the failures, the anxieties, the tears, the withered hopes, the bitter realities, the hunger, the crime, the humiliation, the shame, I am almost forced to say that cannibalism, after all, is the most merciful form in which men have lived upon his fellow-man.—Ingersoll.

There's something wrong in a government where those who do the most have the least. There is something wrong when honesty wears a rag and rascality a robe; when the loving, the tender, eat a crust while the beastly and infamous sit at banquets.—Robert G. Ingersoll.

Hoover's director of unemployment relief declares that what the jobless want and should have is work. Now how did he discover that?

Scanning the New Books

Edited by LAWRENCE ROGIN

A Stockbroker Looks At Soviet Russia

An Invigorating Study

By Jules J. Umansky

THE subject of Soviet Russia is very easily susceptible to extreme treatment; either the ordinary observer is violently for, or enthusiastically against it. Relief, however, is afforded through a Wall Street man's efforts. Albert Muldavin in The Red Fog Lifts (D. Appleton & Co. \$2), presents a pleasantly informal account of his observations in the Soviet state, which are immeasurably enhanced by his knowledge of the Russian language. The author succeeds in maintaining a conscious balance, (to avoid partiality for one or the other attitude toward the Bolshevik government), through the inclusion of varying opinions and reactions of all kinds of persons, from administration to street cleaners. As a case in point, one business executive for the U. S. S. R. replied to a question: "I will not deny that there are cases where some petty official will, as in Czar days, accept a bribe of ten rubles or someone in higher rank eight thousand . . . yet you know how many of our leaders have died, exhausted from overwork, overstrain, even from starvation. You must know that in the past twelve or fifteen years most of us have not had a breathing spell. I myself should not be in Moscow at this time of the year. I have trouble with my heart. I may drop at any moment."

A clerk in a butter and egg export office spoke differently: " . . . It makes me disgusted to see so many million sets of eggs and tons of butter leaving the country when they are scarce here. My mother has to stand in line for them and I make up export invoices for millions of eggs."

Much has been written about these breadlines in the New Russia, but the explanation has not received adequate consideration. The author challenged a Soviet professor by inquiring declaratively if the Soviet were not paying her obligations with the sweat and labor of her undernourished people. "Yes, with the sweat and labor of our people—but not with their blood. How else did you expect us to pay for it?"

A Russian economist added that "Russia's exports would have to continue on a very large scale, as long as foreign credit was denied."

Mr. Muldavin indicates that official Russia actually encourages "sama, kritika" (self-criticism), possibly to test the vitality of the party. Nonetheless the government is well aware of the fact that "the trouble with educating the peasant is that he often becomes a better critic than a Communist," and although he will howl, he will still stand by the government. His complaints are answered with tractors, with electric plants, with the construction of those factories that will give him in a few years the products he wants in exchange for his labor.

The author's response to what he saw and heard in Russia is only rarely noted. To let him talk: " . . . I realize for the first time the great tragedy of these people who are giving up their lives for a cause—good or bad—not only with the intoxicated enthusiasm of soldiers on the battlefield, but with unceasing daily labor. Why should they be giving their lives for the building of an unknown Promised Land? Like Moses, these men labored and suffered to lead their people out of the slavery of serfdom, out of a wilderness of poverty and famine. Like Moses, many of these leaders and workers would never enter the Promised Land with their followers."

Complaint has been registered frequently because of the high prices of necessities by tourists especially. However, "under a Socialist economy," continued the same economist, "the government aims to fix prices based on scientific principles, with due consideration for protecting the standard of living of the producer and consumer, without permitting one or the other to take advantage of the situation."

Perhaps it is a bit trying to find that one's criticism is counted in every instance, and the result is usually such a question as: "Don't Communists ever change their ideas? Will you be eternally right?" The answer follows: "The Communist party is a living organism. It cannot stay put. As new conditions arise we know we have to meet them. Old men step out, young men step in, etc. But we will insist that the solution of the world's economic difficulties lies in the adoption of the principles of Socialism."

Mr. Muldavin concludes that Russia is not a menace but a warning—"a warning to Europe with its political intrigues and national prejudices—to self-centered Americans who live in the fool's paradise of unquestioning traditions. She is a warning to the entire world that many of its long cherished principles must today

stand the crucial test of economic change."

Man of Steel

THERE will be no Soviet bands playing hymns of welcome at the Moscow railway station for Isaac Don Levine the next time he shows up in Russia, for his "Stalin" (Cosmopolitan Book Corp., \$3.50) is a full-length portrait of a hard-boiled political boss who might just as easily be pounding a desk in Tammany Hall's new headquarters as in his office at the Political Bureau of the Kremlin. Levine, despite his very obvious dislike for the man born in the Caucasus under the name of Joseph Djugashvili, has studied this man with the most evident fascination and regards him as "a political boss, a rigorous master, a paternalistic hierarch . . . a new type of dictator in a primordial, pre-adamite world."

Like so many writers on the Russia of today, Levine employs the grand style. He ejaculates: "The Land of Courage . . . The Land of Fear . . . The Caucasus. A gigantic mountain knot, where Europe and Asia are inextricable; the milling crossroads of the world, where East meets West, where South meets North, where all boundaries merge, all ages converge—

"This is the cradle of Stalin." At times this style irritates the reader. Particularly unfortunate in my opinion is the last chapter, wherein Mr. Levine describes a vision which he imagines Stalin to have had, in the course of which the dictator talks to Robespierre, Karl Marx, Lenin and Ivan the Terrible. To us it seems a little cheap and melodramatic to end a carefully documented biography on such a note of fantasy. That blatant faked, Ossendowski, has recently published a biography of Lenin which is mostly all dreams, and we have too much respect for Levine's integrity to enjoy his mystical essay. However, his analysis of the origins of Bolshevism, in the second chapter, is the most valuable contribution to the study of this perplexed subject that we have come upon for some time, always with the proviso that one accepts Levine's premise that

Bolshevism must bring with it "a framework of centralized authority" that was more inhibited with fear, with the idea of power, than the absolutism which had nourished it so long. It is, of course, one of the most hotly debated premises which a man of intelligence can hold these days, but all credit must go to Levine for his courage in stating it so bluntly. Whatever your personal opinion of the Russian experiment, "Stalin" will stir you up as the steely tones of the man himself stir his world.

McALISTER COLEMAN.

Religion in The Dock

IN THESE days when the inventor, chemist and technicians are performing "miracles," it is difficult to believe that there are people who still believe the legends of revealed religion. Yet a glance at the press containing summaries of the sermons preached in the churches indicates that the gods and theology play a larger part in the world than some of us are willing to admit. It is these deities and the old fashioned religion that "was good enough for my father and is good enough for me," that William Floyd subjects to a searching and witty examination in "Our Gods On Trial" (Arbitrator Press, \$2). The procedure the author employs is that used in a modern court of law. The gods of the pagans, biblical characters, fundamentalists, modernists, Buddha, Satan and Jehovah, these and others take the stand in the Court of the Universe, Judge Verity presiding.

The Gods On Trial is not a cheap diatribe. There is not the smugness that crops up in the arguments of the village atheist. The trial proceeds with a fairness quite the opposite of the kind the theologians would stage; indeed, the kind they have staged from time immemorial. The summing up of the Evolutionist is an eloquent one in which he undertakes to prove that present day religion fails to meet the needs of modern man. For those who delight in a devastating attack on superstition, Our Gods On Trial will more than fill the bill. Harry Elmer Barnes writes the introduction.

BEN BLUMBERG.

The Chatterbox

MY ordeal of conflict against odds is two-fold. And my chances for falling into despair at times doubled. To stand nightly and shout against the traffic into ears almost stone-deaf as an agitator for Socialism is one phase of my troubles. To interest a jazz-twitching, sex-slobbering, chewing-gum cuddling age in the joys and uses of poetry is the other.

And when on October 6th, at 8:30 P.M. I venture forth at the Rand School on a fledgling on its august faculty to hold forth on "The Uses and Enjoyment of Poetry," and the next evening spend the welkin over Jamaica, Long Island with a Jeremiah against Capitalism, I shall not have given myself much chance for respite or reflection. But such is the reward of all those who keep tempo with the age that gives and receives its learning on the run.

Yet in both of these tasks, there is deadly earnestness. And in both there is great need for accomplishment. Given a race that could glow and beat itself to imaginative glory in a poem, the teaching of Socialism would take hold like infectious fever.

And vice-versa, under Socialism poetry would garland the leisure of humanity. The Golden Age of Greece had an audience for the immortal classics and their creators in a race of people who lived, worked and rested rationally. True, it was a civilization whose drudgery was done by human slaves, slaves out of Asiatic conquests, alien slaves.

To-day with machinery and a sane distribution of human labor, a civilization could rise to eclipse all the glitter and glamor of the pericene era. Then poets could find their audience in men and women eager for song, and in reflex receive increased fervor and fire for lyrical and epic writing.

But then, to continue this way, I'll be letting you in gratis on a course that exacts the sum of Three Dollars for eight lectures, in which poet, poetry-lover and reader alike will be guided or allowed to gambol at lib. A good time is promised to everyone attending. Registration is open now at the Rand School, and I do so hope for a popular uprising and a march down upon its staid and stony campus with a clamor for Poetry.

Poems Out of Circle 2, Y. P. S. L.

Thought

A little child with wide eyes asked me "the time."

I gazed into those pools of wisdom, and whispered—"Eternity!"

Fragment

When I touch a rose petal, I feel infinity; Time that is . . . Time that was . . . Time that will be.

—ROSE ERLICH.

Dreams

To dream of higher things
And then to weld these dream creations
Into steel—
Steel of great ships
That rear their columned smoke
Into the sky;
Steel of bridges
Strung across the horizon:
Steadily towered skeletons
Pushing dully, wearily
Into the clouds—
Gleaming monuments of thought
Mirrored in pages of books
To dream
And then to weave dream fabric
Into reality.
Thus to see
The glimmering veil of thought
Take shape and bulk—
Is not for all . . .
Desire drives to dreams.
The mind weaves tapestries
Even though
With every fading of the color
Ambition's blade cuts deep.

We are content to live
Among the fanciful and the glorious
Of dreams . . .

—F. R. ADLERSTEIN.

Somehow, I just cannot keep away from this poetry business. All my spare time from sleep, work and the party is spent on digging through Shelley's Defense of Poetry, numerous essays, anthologies and text books in order to mould into coherent shape ideas and convictions that have been lying about in disorder within a trafficky brain for many years. . . I come upon the matter of sex and its relation to the poets. Here I can visualize a very popular appeal and attendance to my course if I but promise to specialize on the boudoir scandals and peep with my students through a few keyholes in Greenwich Village. I'm not revealing anything now.

But a story comes to mind way back on the East Side when Emma Goldman, that splendid fighter and Anarchist used to deliver lectures on her philosophy. When she spoke on a much advertised program wherein only the theory and practice of Anarchism were announced, the hall as a rule was only half-filled. For one night, as if in cynical despair, she had it broadcasted that her subject would be "Anarchy and Free Love." The evening she was to appear is red letter in Anarchist memory. For whole blocks around a long two breasted file of folks milled in eagerness waiting for admission. Literal thousands were kept out. The hall was packed to the backroom spittoons. As Emma peered through the haze and made mental note of her listeners a smirk bordering on a sneer creased her pleasant face for the moment. Then with ill-concealed bitterness she remarked, "The public is apparently very much concerned with the bed-room . . ."

There might be a way of publicizing any sort of subject for a lecturer by announcing it in some sort of hyphen with sex. More than once I have made critical whispers about even the Rand School playing up too much of that stuff in its syllabus offerings. This year however, the educational course is splendidly balanced. There is more for the worker and labor education entailed than in many a moon heretofore. Let the credit for the improvement fall where it belongs. And may it continue, to keep balanced and high in its standards.

So there is nothing much more to write. What with the delicate spanking dear old Bill Edwards of Hastings gave me last week because I dared to pull Shaw's scraggly beard, and the constant dread of Jim Oneal that I may sail into doctors, lawyers and party affairs again, I too am taken over by charity for the time. And with campaign nights already on the lure, who'll have time or energy to pick a quarrel in his own backyard.

S. A. de Witt.

THINKING INTERNATIONALLY

Reflections on British and American Socialism From the Notebook of a Recent Expatriate

By Walter Edwin Peck

IN APRIL, 1930, I left the United States of America for a season. Eleven years before, I had made the first of three trips to England, to attend the University of Oxford; and three years' residence there at that time had taught me that England (or the United Kingdom, or Great Britain) was still, comparatively speaking, and allowing due weight to all the factors involved, the freest country in the world, in spite of her much-mooted "conservatism," "Victorianism," and caste system. British customs might differ with American; the language, though in print it appeared to be almost identical with my own, might be pronounced differently; but on former occasions of these visits and residences there I had always and everywhere encountered an admirable tolerance of differing opinion and practice, and a willingness to allow the expression of any view, however adverse to their own, in the belief that Truth is in no need of defense by Creeds and Palms, but can stand on her own feet.

Consequently, it was to England that I bent my steps; and now, after a year and a half spent in continuous residence there, during which I can fairly say that I came into direct contact with practically every shade of British opinion, I have returned to the United States. The year and a half just spent in England has enormously increased my own admiration for the achievement of the British working people in the direction of the social control of public services, manufacturing, agriculture, distribution, and marketing, and inclusive of all these in one sense and yet subordinate to all in another, of "government of the people, by the people, for the people."

The failure of the Labor or Socialist Government of England to retain the control of affairs during recent weeks is owing to two major causes:

1. That during its term of office it was embarrassed at every point by being caught on the fatal triangle of a three-party division (the New Party, headed by Sir Oswald Mosley, not being reckoned as an important factor) of Parliament; and

2. That the wide-spread social control exercised by the Socialist or Labor Party over public affairs did not extend to BANKING, directly.

When, therefore, under the terrific economic pressure of a panic artificially created by stupid British and crafty international bankers, acting together in the mad poker game of international finance, the Labor Government was notified that it could only secure a loan on condition of balancing its

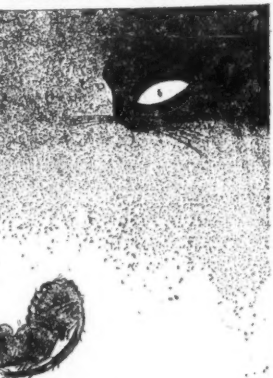
employment insurance benefits MacDonald and Henderson made the choice, fearlessly, and (as I profoundly believe) honestly in both cases. We are too near in time and too remote from the scene in which that choice was made to be able to say which if either was right in his course. Subsequent developments may be cited in support of the view that Henderson was more right than MacDonald in his judgment at that moment. But we do not yet know.

On the other hand, MacDonald believed the cause of Labor would be better served by holding onto the reins of government even with a new group of colleagues, of different political and social sentiment in his cabinet. I have little patience with those American editorial writers and hasty-generalizing journalists who have lately mouthed the names of these great men so disgustingly and with so imperfect a knowledge of them, their character and motives, and their situation in the recent crisis. If I should ever give the opportunity of shaping a course for journalists in an American university (which I will not) I should insist that at least one year of the course should be spent abroad, in South or Central America, Europe, Asia, Africa, or Australia; and that no one should be graduated from the school without such experience.

American education, and our American Socialist movement, are in sad need of an injection of the international bacillus. For the lack of it we are muddling along on narrow nationalistic, imperial, insular and provincial lines, with no recognition of the fact that the interests of the people of the world are nothing if not international (the economy of the world being one, and not many economies) and that by standing aside and endeavoring to work out our problems alone and unaided by the counsels of the other nations (most of them older and more experienced than ourselves) we are dooming ourselves to repeating all the mistakes they formerly made, before we can attain the ripper wisdom they now have.

The cause of Labor, and the Socialist party, is an international cause; and without the slightest danger that a recognition of this would lead us astray from the necessary and urgent local interests which Socialism alone can solve, we must realize that we should solve even our local problems more swiftly and easily if we had the experience of other countries to guide us. I have said, in more than one public address in New York City since my return, that Socialism in Great Britain is

Hoover's Moratorium



—From "Wahre Jakob" (Berlin).

much as two centuries, ahead of us. I am sure of this. Capitalism in England is in flight, and if it could not get aid and reinforcement from Capitalism abroad (as it did in the recent crisis) it would, in the American slang phrase, be "pushing daisies now." But Capitalism in England has at least that glimmer of intelligence left; and knows how to defend itself.

If Socialism in Great Britain and the United States of America would only take this cue from Capitalism BRITISH AND AMERICAN WORKERS (and not only these, but the workers in all countries) WOULD UNITE! How long would Capitalism in the United States endure the present rate of taxation on British incomes—twenty per cent? Taxation, and Socialist education and practice in the British Isles, has broken the back of the monster there and driven that type of investor out of Great Britain as a matter of course. The next step (and I believe it is not far off in Great Britain, in spite of a deep-rooted caution and conservatism in the British nature, in all classes) will be the taking over by the workers of mines, factories, feudal estates, railroads, shipping, and

other transport facilities; and when that happens the banks, too, will have to surrender. The doors of the schools, colleges, and universities, so long barred against the workers, will swing back to admit them; and a new state will emerge, after a time, from confusion.

Another war, invented by the same dark powers which have overthrown the Labor Government for the moment, may intervene, at a time when the unemployed, weary of the struggle with the wolf at the door, may go more willingly over into that employment than they would do otherwise; but it will not prevent, and is even likely to hasten the coming of the Day. Even now, the tramp of marching armies resounds over the whole of Europe; and whether the next scene of conflict will be China, or Russia (as just now seems likely) or nearer at hand, where the soil has hardly yet been cleansed of the bloodshed there from 1914 to 1918, in France, Belgium, and Germany, no man can say.

"OUR COUNTRY IS UNIQUE in that the movements among its workers evoke neither fear nor enthusiasm."

J. B. S. Hardman, editor of The Advance, has written a series of five articles for The New Republic, FIFTY YEARS OF AMERICAN LABOR, which will be published in successive issues beginning in the issue of October 14th. The series is, in part, a sensational exposure; in part, a fighting challenge.

The first article spotlights the features of American unionism; the second, "How to Smash Unions," tells the bitter story of the collapse of the United Mine Workers under the leadership of John L. Lewis; the third analyses the tactics and promise of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; the fourth is "The Tragedy of Labor Leadership"; the fifth, "The A. F. of L. That Might Be."

Here is a story that needs to be told. Mr. Hardman tells it tersely, factually, convincingly. The series is of first importance and will arouse widespread interest.

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Ann Harding's Latest — "Devotion" at Mayfair

At Kesslers Second Avenue Theatre



Oles Lilitz plays the star part in "The Girl from Warsaw" the musical comedy now current at Kessler's Second Ave. Theatre. This Yiddish Musical Comedy has found much favor, and is enjoying a highly successful run.

The Week on the Stage

By Joseph T. Shipley

DEATH AND GROWTH

"THE HOUSE OF CONNELLY." By Paul Green. The Group Theatre under the auspices of the Theatre Guild. At the Martin Beck.

HOWEVER we may rejoice at the death of an old order of things anti-social, there is, in its last moments, much of pathos and of beauty. (Nor can we be sure that the new order will turn out to be an improvement.) It is in the decay of the Southern aristocracy after the Civil War, the rapid end of families already withering, already living on pride alone, that Paul Green finds the material for his sensitive and moving study of "The House of Connelly," eloquently played by the new Group Theatre.

Will Connelly, last head of the house, lacks the strength of will that had made his father before him "farthest at Gettysburg," but also hot with lecherous desire of the Negro wenches, and hard enough to condemn his own half-bred son to be hanged to death. Nor has Will the philosophy that consoles (for its brief spells) his Uncle Bob, who sees the tumbling ruin of his family and their kind, but who pieces out his days with liquor and laughter—self-destruction, a caustic wit that turns his education, his knowledge of small Latin and less Greek, into snake-bites of mockery at life, at all around. The laughter of a dying race that will not own defeat, yet is not understood (can be understood no more than his Greek) by the "white trash," the uncultured but new-springing, earthy folk that is to supplant the First Families. Will tries to drink, and tries to drain the warm bodies of eager wenches, but he cannot drown the horror of his dying—he is young but his family, his race, is dying; he feels no vigor in himself, his roots are not in the earth, and he can find no inner sustenance. Only a force from without can save him.

Mrs. Connelly, Will's mother, through a score of years silently enduring her husband's lustful ways, still sees in the dead man the symbol of the Connelly strength, the Southern pride of race that must be preserved, and because of her own tolerance and forgiveness must be understood and forgiven. She seeks to bring power to Will through an alliance with equal pride and greater wealth, with the daughter of an old family from farther South, whose money will restore the Connelys. Will does not recognize that such a marriage would mean merely a postponement of the inevitable ruin; but he does know that it is his will, not his purse, he must strengthen, and he finds confidence and power in the love

In First New York Showing at Hipp



Hardie Albright and Maureen O'Sullivan in a scene from "Skyline" which has its eastern premiere at the Hipp.

of a tenant's daughter, Patsy Tate. The freed Negroes, who with malicious glee have been watching the family disintegrate, view this alliance as the final step to ruin; Will's sister shares this feeling as, after their uncle and their mother have died, they leave the house on the wedding night. But Will, in the face of Southern pride, of the desperate pride of a dying order, has taken (tortured by doubts though he is) the one step for his personal salvation as a human, and for the rebuilding of the farm into a useful, productive land. Out of a dead aristocracy a sturdy agricultural folk will grow. What capitalism in an industrial, machine world will in its turn wreak upon this society is another tragedy; Paul Green takes us with observant mind and quick sympathy through one death-time and rebirth.

Unhurried in its movement, the pace of the play fits its time and mood, and the direction gives proper emphasis to overtone of suggestion. In the large cast Mary Morris as the mother, Franchot Tone as Will, and Morris Carnovsky as Uncle Bob have the greatest opportunities, save for Margaret Barker, who puts fire and firmness into the tenant's daughter (and through her into Will). "The House of Connelly" is unquestionably the new season's best, and a play that other years will see again.

Erlander Thea., W. 44th St. PE. 11. 6-1942. Evs. 8:30. CIVIC LIGHT OPERA CO. Motion Aborn, Director presents

THE GEISHA with JAMES T. POWERS AND ALL STAR CAST including Ethel Clark Roy Cropper — Ethel Clark Ann Carter — Detmar Poppert and HIZI KOYKE Next Opera—2 Weeks Reg. Nov. 2— Seats Now House—Return Engagement of GILBERT & SULLIVAN'S "THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE" WITH THE ORIGINAL COMPANY Pop Prices Evs. 50c-52.50 Wed. Mats. 50c-51.50. Saturday Matinee 50c-52

WHAT WOULD HAPPEN If your boss were a woman—and you fell in love with her? "Ladies of Creation," with Chrystal Herne as star, pictures just such a situation—and the complications are funny indeed. The American calls it "the outstanding dramatic offering of the early Broadway season." **Chrystal Herne** in **Ladies of Creation** CORT THEA., 48 St. E. of W. Mat. Wed., Sat.

"Riders of the Purple Sage" and an Unusual Stage Program at the Fox B'klyn This Week

A virile screen drama and a diversified stage bill combine to form the program at the Fox Brooklyn Theatre this week.

The feature is Zane Grey's "Riders of the Purple Sage," and probably the most important outdoor romance transferred to the screen since motion picture entertainment went audible, for it not only is Zane Grey's most popular novel, but it is the most ambitious interpretation of a Zane Grey story has been given on the silver sheet. The entire production was filmed and produced in the northern Arizona country on the exact locations mentioned in the novel.

Fanchon & Marco's stage revue, "North-South-East-West" Idea, takes the audience on a trip to the four points of the compass and provides for entertainers: Jack Waldron & Miss Harriett, "Laughs and Things"; Glen Dale, "The Voice of Many Successes"; Elvira Tausi, beautiful Star of the "Desert Song"; Helen O'Shea, "Premier Dancer Late of Ziegfeld Follies"; Togo, "The Wonder Dog"; and the Sunlight Ensemble.

"East of Borneo" Filmed In Jungles of Samatra—Moves to Cameo Theatre

"East of Borneo," Universal's jungle romance, continues its Broadway run, having moved into the Cameo from the Mayfair. Unique photography, startling animal scenes, and stirring sequences are cleverly woven into a modern romance, featuring Rose Hobart and Charles Bickford. Almost the entire picture was filmed in the dark jungles of Sumatra, where natives and native beasts were photographed as a background of the unusual love story, the accompanying jungle sounds being recorded on film.

First Film at Tobis-Vanderbilt Makes Good

The fact that Karamazov, the German talking screen version of Dostoyevsky's powerful novel, is being held over for a third week seems to indicate that the Tobis-Vanderbilt Theatre is the Times Square rendezvous for cosmopolites—truly the international cinema centre it was dedicated to be. Called an artistic success by everyone who has seen it, Karamazov has developed into a real box-office attraction. Business at the 48th street house has been so brisk that Karamazov seems due for a long run.

APOLLO THEATRE, 42nd St. West of W. Way. Evs. 8:30. Pop. Mats. Wed. & Sat. \$1 to \$3.
GEORGE WHITE'S 1931 SCANDALS with Rudy Eitel Willie & Eugene VALLEE Merman Howard Everett Ray GALE MARSHALL BOLGER Quadruplets THE MOST BEAUTIFUL SHOW GIRLS ON THE STAGE

44th ST. Thea., W. of W. Way. Evs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

LEE SHUBERT Presents JULIAN WYLLIE'S Production—THE

Good Companions Adapted by J. B. Priestley and Edward Knoblock, from J. B. Priestley's World Famous Novel. American Production Staged by Mr. Wyllie. Now Playing at His Majesty's Theatre, London. Best Seats, Evenings \$3.00

GILBERT MILLER presents **PAYMENT DEFERRED** A New play by Jeffrey Dell with CHARLES LAUGHTON **LYCEUM THEA.**, 45 St. E. of W. Way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

KESSLER 2nd Ave. Thea. 2nd Ave. and 2nd St. ORE. 4-2461

OLA LILITH and WILLY GODECK in J. RUMSHINSKY'S musical production, **"The Girl from Warsaw"** Now playing—Popular Prices, 50c-52.50 Every Evening, Sat., Sun. Matinee

Now at The Cameo Theatre



"East of Borneo" filmed in the jungle of Sumatra, with Rose Hobart and Charles Bickford, is now at the Cameo.

"Elmer Rice's Newest Play 'Left Bank' Opens At Little Theatre Monday — Pulitzer Prize Winner Presents Play About Americans in Paris

A new play by Elmer Rice is always a signal for renewed interest in the theatre. Even before his famous play "Street Scene" was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for the best drama of its year, theatre lovers were finding themselves curious about the history of this young American playwright who had suddenly come into the limelight with a smashing success when he was only 21 and had continued to carry out the promise of that first effort, "On Trial."

Now with the advent of "The Left Bank," Elmer Rice devotees are promised another witty and thoughtful play. This time the setting of the play is Paris, where a group of Americans chose to live thinking they will find freedom, inspiration and intellectual stimulus in the Bohemian environment of the Latin quarter. To those who have ever deserted themselves on the left bank—from which the play derives its title—the play is a pleasurable reminiscence. To those who long to travel there, Rice's new comedy is an alluring picture albeit it tears the mask from the so-called freedom to be found in

France's Bohemia.

"The Left Bank" like all of Mr. Rice's plays is woven around a vital theme, and its characters like those in real life discuss "shoes and ships and sealing wax" in natural manner. Mr. Rice has directed the play himself, thereby ranking with the limited band of the past assembled by Mr. Rice for this newest play is headed by Katherine Alexander, who plays the part of an American wife of a temperamental author, the role played by Horace Braham remembered for his work in "Street Scene." Donald MacDonald shares with Horace Braham the rank of leading man. Millicent Green, another praiseworthy actress from "Street Scene" plays the role of a flirtatious American tourist and the rest of the cast includes Merle Madder, Alfred A. Hesse, Murray Alper, Clegde Roberts, A. L. Barolot, Rose Lerner, Tamara Nicoll, Janet Cool, Edward Downes, Fred Herrick and M. Dorothy Day. Raymond Showa designed the setting which shows a suite in a hotel on the Boulevard Montparnasse in Paris.

"The Five Year Plan" has attracted many thousands of interested patrons when it was shown at an extended engagement at the Central Theatre in New York and later at the Cameo Theatre and there is no doubt that many Philadelphians will be eager to be enlightened on this timely topic.

"The Five Year Plan" Has Its Philadelphia Premiere at Europa

"The Five-Year Plan," the dramatic story of Russia's rebuilding, had its Philadelphia premiere last Thursday, October 1, at the Europa Theatre. This valuable film record is a graphic realization of the stupendous undertaking that Russia is planning for the next few years.

"The Five-Year Plan" has attracted many thousands of interested patrons when it was shown at an extended engagement at the Central Theatre in New York and later at the Cameo Theatre and there is no doubt that many Philadelphians will be eager to be enlightened on this timely topic.

EAST OF BORNEO

STRANGEST LOVE STORY EVER TOLD A Universal Picture with ROSE HOBART—CHARLES BICKFORD **42nd St. All Seats 35c** **CAMEO & B'way** To 1 P.M. 35c

2nd Big Month in N. Y.—The Epic Story of the Hero of Devil's Island

"DREYFUS CASE"

At last—The TRUE facts of the trial that shook the world!

Alfred Lunt **Lynn Fontanne** in a picturization of their greatest stage success **The Guardsman** Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's triumph with ROLAND YOUNG, ZASU PITTS From the play by FERENC MOLNAR **ASTOR 15TH St. & B'way** Twice Daily 2:30-8:30 3 times Sun. & Hols. at 3-8:30-8:50 Mats. (exc. Sat.) 50c to \$1. Evs. 50c to \$2 Seats on sale at box office

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Makes Bow to Brooklyn Audiences at the Fox



"Riders of the Purple Sage" adapted from the Zane Grey novel of the same name, is now at the Fox Brooklyn. George O'Brien and Marguerite Churchill have the leading roles. On the stage is a new Fanchon & Marco Revue.

"Skyline," New Meighan Film Has Premiere at "Hip"—Lucky Millinder In His New York Debut

Thomas Meighan returns to the screen at the Hippodrome in "Skyline," the new Fox picture of New York life from waterfront docks to Park avenue penthouses. Hardie Albright co-stars with Meighan and is supported by Maureen O'Sullivan, Donald Dillaway, Myrna Loy and Stanley Fields.

Syncope in all its moods, modes and manners will be on tap at the Hipp also with Lucky (And How) Millinder and his Eleven Natural Jazzolians dishing out, to quote no less an authority than Bill Robinson, "the hottest music in the world." Direct from Chicago with Lucky, where his organization has been a sensational success, come the three original Hot Peppers, Jesse Cryer and Clara Townsend, who sing as well as shake awaked foot.

ROXY THE WORLD'S THEATRE 7th Av. & 50th St.

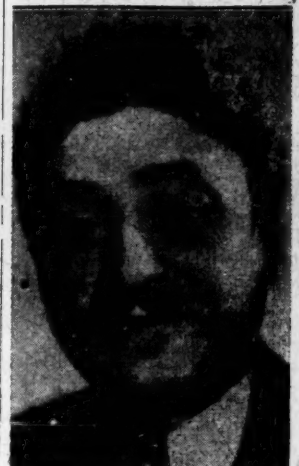
SOB SISTER Front Page Romance of a Girl Reporter—with **JAMES DUNN** **LINDA WATKINS** —On the Stage— "GLOBY OF GREECE" A musical extravaganza of sheer classic beauty with NATACHA NATTOVA Roxyettes—Ballad—Singing Ensemble and the Incomparable Roxy Symphony Orch.

CAPITOL Broadway and 51st Street Major Edward Bowen, Mgr. Dir. HELD OVER—END SMASH WEEK!

NORMA SHEARER **CLARK GABLE** in **"A Free Soul"** Featuring **LIONEL BARRYMORE** Leslie Howard An M-G-M Production —ON THE STAGE— FANTASTIQUE Yasha Burchak and Grand Orchestra Capitolians, Metrolitons

WARNER THEATRE BROADWAY & 52ND STREET and **BKLYN. STRAND** FULTON & ROCKWELL

In Patterson McNutt's New Comedy Hit at The Morosco



"Cloudy With Showers" seems to be turning into a hit. Adrian Rosley does a good piece of work in this sparkling comedy by Floyd Dell and Thomas Mitchell.

"Smiling Lieutenant" In French, at Little Carnegie Playhouse

Among the interesting movie openings of the current week is the first presentation in the French language of Chevalier's recent hit, "The Smiling Lieutenant," which is now at Leo Brecher's Little Carnegie Playhouse. Featured with the French idol in this Gallic version of the Lubitsch work are Claudette Colbert and Miriam Hopkins, who also appeared in the English production. Most of the minor roles, however, are in the hands of French players, including the part of Max in which Georges Henri appears instead of Charlie Ruggles.

GEORGE ARLISS distinctive—magnificent as **Alexander Hamilton** "His finest contribution." —AMERICAN **HOLLYWOOD** Broadway & 51st Street 50c to 1 p.m. Mon. to Fri.

WINTER GARDEN BROADWAY & 50th STREET Midnite Shows Popular Prices 35c to 1 P. M. Monday to Friday **WILLIAM POWELL** at his dramatic and romantic best in **"The Road to Singapore"** DORIS KENTON & MARIAN MARSH A Warner Picture **STRAND** B'WAY & 47TH ST. Continuous—Popular Prices 35c to 1 p.m. Mon. to Fri.

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BROOKLYN **ZANE GREY'S "Riders of the Purple Sage"** On the Stage **FANCHON & MARCO'S** NORTH-SOUTH-EAST-WEST Sam Jack Kaufman—Hon & Don Eddie Magill

FOX BROOKLYN FLATBUSH AVE. & BEVINS ST. **MUSIC** **PHILHARMONIC-SYMPHONY** KLEIBER, Conductor OPENING CONCERTS Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Eve. Oct. 8, at 8:45 Fri. Oct. 9, at 2:30, Sat. Oct. 10, at 8:45 Sunday Afternoon, Oct. 11, at 2:00 **WEEDS:** "Eurydice" Overture **TELEMAN:** Extracts from "Tafelmusik" **BEETHOVEN:** Three Symphonic Dances **BEETHOVEN:** Symphony No. 7 Subscription tickets available until date of first concert—each series ARTHUR JUDSON, Mgr. (Steinway Piano)

THE GEISHA with JAMES T. POWERS AND ALL STAR CAST including Ethel Clark Roy Cropper — Ethel Clark Ann Carter — Detmar Poppert and HIZI KOYKE Next Opera—2 Weeks Reg. Nov. 2— Seats Now House—Return Engagement of GILBERT & SULLIVAN'S "THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE" WITH THE ORIGINAL COMPANY Pop Prices Evs. 50c-52.50 Wed. Mats. 50c-51.50. Saturday Matinee 50c-52

WHAT WOULD HAPPEN If your boss were a woman—and you fell in love with her? "Ladies of Creation," with Chrystal Herne as star, pictures just such a situation—and the complications are funny indeed. The American calls it "the outstanding dramatic offering of the early Broadway season." **Chrystal Herne** in **Ladies of Creation** CORT THEA., 48 St. E. of W. Mat. Wed., Sat.

GILBERT MILLER presents **PAYMENT DEFERRED** A New play by Jeffrey Dell with CHARLES LAUGHTON **LYCEUM THEA.**, 45 St. E. of W. Way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

KESSLER 2nd Ave. Thea. 2nd Ave. and 2nd St. ORE. 4-2461 **OLA LILITH and WILLY GODECK** in J. RUMSHINSKY'S musical production, **"The Girl from Warsaw"** Now playing—Popular Prices, 50c-52.50 Every Evening, Sat., Sun. Matinee

"HE" A Theatre Guild Production By ALFRED SAVOIR Adapted by Chester Erskine **GUILD THEA.**, 334 St. W. of B'way Evs. 8:40. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:40

Heywood Brown in his new revue **Shoot the Works!** "A swell show."—Walter Winchell, Daily Mirror. "A knockout."—The American. "I shall go to 'Shoot the Works' again and again."—Percy Hammond, Herald Tribune. Dances staged by Johnny Doyle at the **George M. Cohan Theatre** BROADWAY AT 43RD STREET Evs. 8:50, 9:15 to 9:30; Mat. Sat. 9:15 to 9:30; Midnite Show Wednesday.

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Willy Forst and Betty Bird in UFA's European Musical Hit **UFA Cosmopolitan Theatre** Broadway at 50th Street

GOLEY SHOW IN NEW YORK **ARKO ACTS** including TOM MEIGHAN MAUREEN O'SULLIVAN **"SKY LINE"** **HIPPODROME** 8th Ave. & 43rd St.

OOH, LA, LA! . . . inimitable . . . irresistible. **MAURICE CHEVALIER** Singing and Talking in FRENCH! in **"THE SMILING LIEUTENANT"** with Claudette Colbert—Miriam Hopkins. Little CARNEGIE 57th St., E. of 7 Ave. Cont. Noon to Midnite—Pop. Prices

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NEW LEADER

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are accustomed to save something but their savings are exhausted. Many who had obtained assistance from friends and relatives can no longer get it.

This charitable organization estimates that the number of unemployed in New York City at between 700,000 and 800,000 and of these between 75,000 and 100,000 are the heads of families "whose savings are entirely gone and who are in great distress. From March to August of this year the applications for relief have increased 94 per cent compared with the same period last year!

This is a frightful increase and it gives some idea of how the industrial malady is extending among the masses. Perhaps for the first time in their lives the "white collar" group is facing the insecurity and uncertainty that has afflicted many workers living on lower economic levels. With night closing in on them these people who are accustomed to a comfortable standard of living will not think kindly of the capitalist system that consigns them to a hell of want and uncertainty.

To add to the calamity it is reported that illness is on the increase among the jobless. The mental distress that follows this tragedy is something that cannot be computed but that much of it is translated into sickness is certain. Capitalism is recruiting its grave-diggers and let us hope that its funeral is not far off.

Judicial Commodities

CAPITALIST politics never had a better setting than in the two-party agreement in Brooklyn by which the Republican and Democratic chiefs divide up twelve judgeships. The creation of the new offices was under fire when it was before the legislature. With judges taking three months vacations the new jobs are regarded as "snaps" to be apportioned by the chief among faithful legalists. Nice salaries go with the new jobs and the deal has all the aspects of a brokerage transaction.

The incident brings out one phase of capitalist politics in this country that is often overlooked. With the decline of real issues between Democrats and Republicans at the turn of this century the only stakes left in party struggles have been contracts, franchises, and jobs. The two parties became brokerage firms handling these things much as a broker will handle stocks for his clients. It is only in this business that there is any real rivalry between the two capitalist parties.

In the case of judgeships it isn't a bad idea for the chiefs to get together and apportion the loot between them. Rival corporations in the business world are known to apportion territory between them. In the present instance it would not surprise us if the brokers had also returned to the old practice followed some decades ago of framing a rate schedule for each job and listing it at a price as packers tag their hams in packing plants.

Capitalist society tends to reduce all things to the status of merchandise and judgeships as commodities is perfectly logical in the politics of capitalism. What is revolting about this transaction at this time is the creation of these soft berths and paying nice salaries to those who fill them when jobless workers hunt the breadlines. The two parties should establish an exchange and list their commodities with tags indicating their value in the market.

IN A NUTSHELL

By J. O.

Sweden, Norway and Egypt have suspended the gold standard and as this contributes to the suspension and final ending of capitalism we shall not worry.

The two capitalist parties have cooperated in creating twelve new judgeships in Brooklyn paying fat salaries and now the brokers have divided the jobs up, seven going to the Democrats and five to the Republicans. We suspect that each judge has paid the secret rate generally fixed for this kind of goods to stabilize the market. Capitalism makes merchandise of judgeships as it does of steel and soap.

Are we approaching a revolutionary crisis in the United States? That is possible. American capitalism is higher developed than the capitalism of any other country and the more developed the more severe is its economic breakdown. Socialists, wage workers, and working farmers constitute the underlying class that have a big stake in wiping out capitalism and all our time and resources must be employed to reach them with our revolutionary message.

From Arizona comes a letter from a Socialist whose name, for obvious reasons, cannot be given. "Things are desperate with us," she writes. "We have been warned from a reliable source that some noble patriots are planning to pick my husband up and get rid of him and also received a letter of warning threatening to hang him." They are forced to flee the copper empire as Socialist education is "dangerous" for the ruling class and their political retainers.

A dispatch from Washington declares that view and that leadership is thrust upon "us" by the pounds slump, which is the view of the Hoover Administration capital feels its way to a new world mine. Now "us" means American bankers who see world dominion within their grasp. Yes? Well, the Socialist working class of the world will fight to relieve the usurers of their self-imposed task.

The Socialist isn't for peace at any price or for revolution at any price. The price in each case may involve the destruction of the whole working class movement or it may mean emancipation. Each situation requires careful estimation of all the factors. It may be folly in one case to venture a struggle and it may be wise in another case to go ahead. Moreover, the ruling classes may welcome such a struggle at one time and not another. We are not pacifists but Socialists who do not let the enemy choose the occasion for a final struggle.

About the only overproduction from which we do not suffer in the United States is an overproduction of brains and with the return of Jimmie Walker from Europe there is no increase in the supply.

The Capitalist Cure For "Over-production"



Native Unrest in South Africa

By Keable Mote

KROONSTAD: O. V. S. SOUTH AFRICA

WHAT do the Natives of South Africa want?

This no doubt is the question many Europeans and Americans are asking in the British Protectorates and in the Union of South Africa, excepting perhaps those who are in touch with Native opinion, and those connected with Native welfare work. What do the Natives want, they ask, when they read of Native strikes and disturbances since 1914. They cannot understand the change that has come over the natives.

The Native, they say, is by nature a law abiding, happy fellow who sings while he works, and laughs when he suffers. In his natural state he is a fine specimen of humanity, respectful and obedient to those in authority. He knows his place and that of his superiors, and although lazy he is nevertheless docile and manageable. It is the Agitator, the half educated and semi-civilized Native, the half Europeanized creature, who is the menace.

A Fatal Delusion

If the Natives had been kept in their proper place, and if the Missionaries had not spoiled them by giving them some education, we should have been spared all this worry, but unfortunately the Missionaries did not leave them alone, and today we are reaping the fruits of their folly. I heard this argument by a station master employing a European staff instead of the sons of the soil, although I admit a station master should be a European who should supervise and guide the Natives in the proper direction. This also applies to the officials of various government departments. In Basutoland we have medical men who have acquired their degrees in Edinburgh. These people come home to work for their people and for the Government, but although their qualifications are as good as other medical men, they are not allowed to act as medical officers of health. The only position they hold is termed "district surgeons" to do post mortem examinations on dead bodies. As to other positions we know that many other educated people are humiliated before the eyes of their unsophisticated brothers. In Basutoland we have Basuto children born and bred there who have been educated to quite a fair standard that education can give, but before they can be given employment in the Basutoland Government they must first become policemen and receive instruction from a Native Sergeant who has never been to school in all his life! The Native people are discontented and that is how Agitators are bred, and authorities say agitators are undesirable that the only way out is to strengthen the hands of the Government, and deal drastically with such agitators. Some of the high officials of Basutoland used to say the same about the leaders of the Basutoland Progressive Association. As an instance of this high handed method of dealing with reformers (dubbed agitators) in 1927 the police at

"Conquest" By European Nations Fails to Bring Peace

Leribe refused the leaders of the I. C. U. to hold meetings in Basutoland, saying Natives must be governed justly but with a firm hand.

Having thus argued, those Europeans who still live in the past when Natives through ignorance and on account of the conditions then prevailing appeared to be peaceful and satisfied to go contentedly about their business thinking that Native unrest can be cured by the drastic action which the government might institute against the Bantu leaders under the Riotous Assemblies Act. They think that the mere enforcement of the Riotous Act, imprisonment or deportation of Bantu leaders will restore the "good old days," those days when Natives worked hard and suffered injustice and insult without protest, and when they outwardly showed respect for Europeans while they were burning with repressed antagonism. It does not occur to them that this unrest is due to causes for which the Europeans are responsible!

Let us see, therefore, how the white man brought about conditions which disturbed the old life of the Bantu people—conditions which have made the Bantu lose much confidence in the white man's sense of justice. There was a time when the black man lived his life in blissful ignorance, enjoying even the cruelty of African barbarity. Africa, including Basutoland, was a land of open veld when man and animals roamed about without fear of being locked up in gaol or in a zoo. It was a land of uncultivated tracts where cattle, sheep and goats grazed without danger of being impounded for trespassing. The black man worked only to satisfy his few wants, and rested while those wants were being satisfied.

The Call of the Whites

The black man ate, drank and basked in the African sunshine or sang and danced his worries and sorrows away. He was then the happiest man in creation. He was developing along the lines of his race genius. But the white man came and said this child of nature was leading a life of laziness and indolence that was a menace to the human race. The white man looked at Africa and saw her riches, diamonds, coal, gold and agricultural wealth lying waste and unused. He shook his head and said to himself: "This fellow must be taught the dignity of labor so that I can extract the gold, the diamonds and the coal from mother earth, and cultivate the land in order to produce maize, sugar, tea and other cereals." Yet the white man forgot or at least was unaware that this contact with the Native was giving the Native education; he did not foresee that by using the Native he was teaching him how to make wealth and was educating him in many branches of industry. Now that the Natives value their methods of working, they say the Natives should have

been left alone. The big cities have been built by the help of the Natives. Too late they realize that they were stupid, because, when they first came here they put their hands in their pockets and acted as "bosses" whose work was only to supervise the work of the Natives.

The black man was forced out of his natural surroundings into the life of the white man. At first, he refused and took up arms. The tragic struggle that followed forms some of the darkest history of South Africa. In the end the black man was conquered. He surrendered and under trying and oppressive conditions he learned the "dignity of labor." The white man then assumed the position of dictator, he planned and schemed and ordered the black man to carry out white schemes.

Landless and Homeless

Meanwhile the black man's eyes were opened. He had learned he could only live by the sweat of his brow. He saw the old conditions of his life breaking down and his tribal organization disappearing by the conditions the white man brought from Europe. He saw the land which he had occupied from time immemorial parceled out to European settlers and saw cities built on the ruins of his ancient kraals. He was now a landless and homeless pariah in the land of his birth, and was economically dependent upon the white man. The old savage life had gone and a new life with new problems had taken its place.

What was he to do? The road behind him had fallen in and he could not turn back, therefore he must go forward, adapting himself to the conditions of the new life. The white saw South Africa happy and smiling in the sunshine, a land of life, prosperity, and beauty; but he saw too that the lazy black man of yesterday was developing into a competitor. Little did he think when he taught the black man, that there would be such competition, and that the industry of the black man would threaten the white man's existence. The white man must find a solution that would safeguard his interests.

An Impossible Solution

And what is the solution? The Bantu must be segregated says Prime Minister Hertzog, and they must be allowed to "develop" along their own lines; they must be forced into the conditions of the past. They must be disenfranchised and told once and for all that "THIS IS THE WHITE MAN'S COUNTRY." In order to give effect to this solution the Union Parliament made such laws as the Natives (Land) Act, the Urban Areas Act, the Native Development and Taxation Act, the Riotous Assemblies Act and what not! And now these laws have created oppressive and intolerable conditions that have made life not worth living; hence the widespread feeling of unrest among the Bantu.

A Black Week

By Morris Hillquit

THE past week may be properly called a Black Week in American history.

Following a period of almost two years of progressive prostration in industry and agriculture, during which millions of workers and farmers have been reduced to the lowest depths of destitution, came the announcement of wage cuts in the steel and rubber industries as an ominous signal of a general slashing of wages.

In the meantime, no adequate measures have been adopted to meet the grave emergency which is fast developing into an appalling national calamity.

In the face of the new economic order created by amazing consolidations and mergers in industry and finance and fabulous expansion of mass production, our benighted "statesmen" and leaders of industry treat the problems of 1931 in terms of the nineteenth century individualism. They prate about "self-help," when the masses are helpless to cope with the monstrous industrial organizations that dominate their lives.

Private capitalism is cracking down all over the world. It has piled up vast wealth for the few and thrown millions of toilers into the breadlines. It is impotent to control the wild and blind economic forces which it has conjured up.

Only Socialism can cure the devastating ills which capitalism has created.

Our productive forces and resources are adequate to provide for all human wants, if they are not perverted to the private gains of the privileged classes. Our industries must be radically reorganized on the principle of planned production to be carried on as a social function for the benefit of the whole body of our people. The personnel of our gov-

ernment and law-making bodies, including Congress, must be replaced by faithful and intelligent representatives of the working masses pledged to a program of social reconstruction adapted to the conditions of the post war world.

Never was there a time when the need of a progressive and constructive political party, such as the Socialist Party, was more imperative and urgent.

Already it is suggested that the National Council of Defense be revived to cope with the "unrest, indecision and dissatisfaction" springing from the industrial crisis, among other things, by the "concentration of troops and supplies to points of defense". The starving workers of America are, thus offered bullets instead of food.

The Socialists raise a voice of warning against the dangerous and ill-disguised Fascist program designed to protect American capitalism from the dire results of its crass mismanagement.

In the acute crisis which we are facing, our economic system, our government and both our political parties have equally and ignominiously failed. The Socialist program offers the only practical relief to the suffering masses of American toilers.

"D" Express

By Herman Kobbe

EARLY in the morning of Saturday, Sept. 12, the Vienna "D" Express went off the rails not many miles from Budapest, and over the edge of a 70 foot high viaduct. Some 26 people were killed and scores were injured.

The same day, and for several days after, the Vienna bourgeois papers carried news of the disaster as given out from official Hungarian sources, and it is interesting to note the main points of these statements.

1. The "D" Express has been blown into the air by a bomb. 2. The infernal machine has been found. It is a fibre trunk with copper wires and dry batteries attached. The batteries were bought in Budapest. On the trunk was fastened a death letter which the Budapest police find is the handwriting of a well known German Communist.

3. Shortly before the accident two suspicious telephone messages were received, from London and Copenhagen respectively, by a station on the line, asking if the trains were all on schedule.

4. The bomb was so powerful that broken window glass from the cars was found in a street 3 kilometers away, and the windows of all neighboring houses were shattered. The inhabitants for miles around were awakened by the force of the explosion.

5. The trunk was after all not the infernal machine itself. It was found near the viaduct by the

The irony of the whole situation is that those who are responsible for this unrest have framed the Riotous Assemblies Act in order to suppress free speech and genuine protests. The question is can it be suppressed? True, the enforcement of the Act will suppress native agitators, but it is doubtful if it will stop the unrest.

The High Commissioner for Basutoland has been presented a petition by the leaders of the Basutoland Progressive Association with a view of arguing him to proclaim that the Basutoland National Council should be an electorate body instead of a nominative one. The present position of the council is that the Paramount Chief and the Resident Commissioner are the two persons vested with the power of nominating members of the council in these days of high Christian and civilized government, when in England the Labor Party is ruling, the only hope of the workers. (Written before the Labor Government fell). The result is that the P. C. nominates only the sons of the Moshesh and their "pals" who share the same views with him or, shall we say, the men who control "huge finance," to be members of the Basutoland National Council.

Thus the Basuto nation is suppressed and oppressed, their aspirations have no outlet for ventilation of grievances. In the records of the Basutoland National Council since 1915 one finds that the principal topic of the so-called Council has been the destruction of bur-weeds (Hlabahlabane) and the affairs which directly affect their welfare are left out. If anything crops up which affects the chiefs and not to the liking of the P. C. or his satellites, it is also shelved. The Basuto are complaining bitterly against injustice and nobody seems to heed their cry.

THE VOICE OF SOCIALISM IS CARRIED INTO THE HOME WHEN COPIES OF THE NEW LEADER ARE SOLD AT MEETINGS.

son of the village station master, and is a duplicate of the bomb trunk which contained (200) units of nitro-glycerine.

6. The fact that it was a bomb that derailed the train is confirmed by the circumstance that a local train passed the same track in safety a few minutes before the "D" Express. This also verifies the findings of the police that the bomb was fired by a battery, and not by contact with the train.

7. All steps will be taken to close the frontiers and to arrest and prosecute the criminals. Since it is already known who they are, the first thing will be to start a general round-up of all Communists, who will be dealt with in the most summary way.

After reading most of the official statements as given out by the Vienna bourgeois papers for several days, I would like to give my impressions and conclusions.

1. I believe the scare lines about the train having been blown into the air by a bomb are a pure fabrication.

2. If I am wrong, and it really was a bomb, it certainly was not the fibre trunk with a Communist letter attached to it, whose portrait appeared in the papers two days after it had exploded. Even the Hungarian police recognized the absurdity of this story, but not until the day after they had published it!

3. I don't believe the two suspicious telephone messages were ever sent or received.

4. If such