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Towards a Labor Party

# NEW LEADER

With Which  
Is Combined

THE AMERICAN APPEAL

Founded by  
Eugene V. Debs

Vol. XVII—No. 39

N. Y. C. Edition

NEW YORK, N. Y., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29th, 1934

In Three Sections—Sec. 1

PRICE FIVE CENTS

## WORKERS MUST UNITE POLITICALLY

### Labor Party Most Pressing Need of The Hour

By Sidney Hart

WHEN the final history of the emancipation of America's workers is written, one of the tallest signposts of the increasing degeneracy of the exploiting class will be that touching bit of sentimentality from Hugh Johnson: "When I think of George Sloan, my heart weeps."

At a time when hunger stalked the mill towns of the Carolinas, when striking textile workers filled jails and concentration camps in Georgia and New England, when tear gas greeted men and women who sought a living wage and when the bullet-ridden and bayoneted corpses of 16 murdered workmen sunk into their fresh graves—at such a time, it was for George Sloan that General Johnson's heart wept.

The time will come when George Sloan's plight will be such that General Johnson's heart will not have tears enough to weep for him. Yet no one need wonder over his grief. It is merely additional evidence that "benevolent" administrations will, in the end, do no more for the workingclass than those that make no such claims.

The wounds which organized labor bears are the battle-scars of the class struggle in its most intense forms. Despite President Roosevelt's steady smile, the agents of capitalism were never as grim as they have been during the past year.

To these agents of capitalism, American labor must now address itself. It is not merely the bosses and their scabs whom the trade unions have to fight. It is the political vassals of the bosses: governors, mayors, chiefs of police and sheriffs.

In Georgia, a Democratic governor called out the troops to break the textile strike; in California, a Republican governor called the soldiers into San Francisco; in Rhode Island it was again a Democrat who did the trick. The enemies of labor make no distinctions between Democrats and Republicans who alike stand ready to respond to the bosses' demands.

Never before has it been so clear that concerted economic action by the workers without concerted political action is futile and that the lack of one will defeat the other. American labor is learning painfully that the political power of the employers can defeat its best efforts on the economic field. It is learning by bitter experience the necessity for independent political action of its own.

Two years ago, William Green said: "When the time comes, if ever, when the men and women represented in the federation believe that the interests of the work-

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Here are snapshots of just a few of the scenes that made the great textile strike a bloody war between workers seeking to win a decent standard of living and the forces of "law" and "order." Who sent the militia to shoot, bayonet, club, gas and confine the workers in Hitler concentration camps? THE GOVERNORS OF THE STATES! And who elected those governors, GIVING THEM THE POWER TO SEND TROOPS TO MURDER WORKERS? THE VOTES OF THE WORKERS THEMSELVES! The strike will not have been lost if all the workers who braved outrage, assault, arrest, mistreatment AND DEATH learn the lesson of the strike AND UNITE IN A PARTY OF THEIR OWN CLASS, and thus have the forces of government ON THEIR OWN SIDE.

### Behind the Scenes in Washington

By Benjamin Meiman  
Special Correspondent

THE prodigal son returned to Washington. Pres. Roosevelt is back at his desk in the White House. It is understood here that the President moved up his return a day or two on account of the many broadsides fired on the New Deal from groups representing manufacturers, bankers, railroads and heavy traders of all sorts.

There is a pressure, the like of which no one here can remember laid upon the President by big

business, to turn to the right and to give reassurance to the "Captains of Industry."

Big Business is definitely, openly on the warpath. It is organized. On the President's desk are resolutions, petitions, memoranda or ultimatums, whatever you want to call them, of such confabs as the following:

The National Manufacturers' Association, which recently held a meeting in New York. The conference of officials of the durable goods industries, which took place

at Hot Springs, Va. The so-called Long Island conference, participated in largely by New York interests. The New England Council, which has prepared a digest of recovery activities in its part of the country. The trade association groups represented on the various code authorities. The United States Chamber of Commerce, which is stating its case in a series of statements, one of which was issued today.

Also there will be reports from the conference held here recently

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### Industrial Form of Unions Is Needed

By James Oneal

WHEN the delegates to the American Federation of Labor assemble in San Francisco they will face an economic tragedy seething with problems facing the organized workers and the whole working class. The gain in membership since the last convention probably exceeds a half million and the total membership of all unions, including those outside of the Federation, probably exceeds five and one-half millions.

But in the meantime company unions have increased faster under the NRA which shows that it has been helpful to the exploiters of labor. Some headway has been made in organization of the mass production industries but the NRA has not restrained the big capitalists from blocking union organization. The decision in the automobile case has favored the ruling kings while in the Harriman case in Tennessee the NRA has shown that a powerful corporation can defy the Federal Government for more than a year and get away with it.

Last year the delegates were hopeful of the government promise that all but about 500,000 of the unemployed would be back at work. Now the delegates assemble with at least 10,000,000 workers still jobless and an election approaching in November. The problem of how to place the workers organized in the mass production industries is still to be solved. Shall the Federal Unions be broken up by distributing the members among the craft organizations or shall they be organized into industrial unions? That is the problem.

The Federation itself has no power to decide this question. The national unions affected by a decision must make the decision and yet the problem is so vital to the whole movement that the Federation cannot ignore it. The delegates can express an opinion that will be influential. How the problem can be satisfactorily solved on any other basis than industrial organization we cannot understand. This would involve amalgamations and recasting existing organizations so that they will be adapted to the mass production industries. The old craft and trade demarcations have largely disappeared in the big industries and labor solidarity within them is difficult or impossible with the present type of organization.

The upheaval in the industries this summer, the greatest in labor history, shows the vast discontent among the workers. The masses are in a mood to accept new policies and to fight for a place in the sun regardless of

(Continued on Page Eight)



## Ruling Babbitts Seek Absolute Power Over Industrial Life of the Nation

AS the A. F. of L. convention assembles in San Francisco, a half-dozen organized big capitalist groups have mobilized their heavy artillery at Washington. They are bringing enormous pressure upon the government to enact their interests into law. They are aggressive and determined, and when billions of dollars are mobilized for action at the nation's capital the owners generally have their way.

The U. S. Chamber of Commerce heads the shock troops of the mobilized money bags. Its banner bears the demands of the ruling Babbitts. It declares that the Recovery Act should not be extended when it expires next June. New legislation should apply only to interstate business and commerce, that the government should have no voice in code making, that it merely approve or veto codes, and that if a code is written for an industry its owners should have the right to abrogate it.

Just as significant is the dish it would serve to the organized workers. It would thoroughly paralyze the organized workers, strip them of organized power, and render labor organization a farce. The Chamber demands that "Provision be made for minority and even individual representation in collective bargaining, with a ban on closed union shops." With union conditions negotiated by a powerful corporation as a single unit with individual workers, a minority group of workers, a company union group and, possibly, a real union, the corporation would deal with workers thrice divided and helpless.

This amounts to a declaration of war against

real organizations of the working class. It comes at a time when the plug hat leaders of the Chamber, representing the big shots in industry, finance and commerce, are the biggest failures in the history of human society. They cannot keep their plants going and they have closed most of them in the faces of starving millions. They want their old class supremacy which brought about the fearful ruin that began in 1929. They are like the thick-head Bourbons of France, who never learned anything new and never forgot anything old.

The Chamber has a number of other big organizations of capital and finance at Washington to help in the big reactionary drive. The old conflict that has always continued since workers began to sell labor power and capitalists began to buy it is assuming nation-wide proportions. The cleavage between the two classes is evident to all with even normal intelligence. To what extent these ruling cliques will have their way we do not know.

However, their activity is a danger signal for the toilers of the nation. Life is precarious, we have little political power, our opponents have enormous prestige, the politicians fear them, and the workers lack the unified program and solidarity which their enemies have.

A union of Labor and Socialism would enormously strengthen the power of the workers. To the extent that this is realized will the masses be able to combat the reaction that is now insolent and aggressive.

## New Horizons

### The Coming Convention of the American Federation of Labor

By Harry Rogoff

IT is to be hoped that the American Federation of Labor is on the threshold of a new era—more enlightened and more in accord with the economics and spirit of the times. For half a century this labor organization deviated little from the narrow path on which its "founding fathers" set it marching. It has held to the outworn idea of "pure and simple"—abjuring workers independent political action, and rejecting social legislation after it became the essence of the labor movement in all industrially developed countries. The affiliated unions have adhered to craft unionism in spite of the damage it causes and the hampering effect it has on attempts to organize the biggest and most important industries.

It is too much to expect an immediate about-face on the part of the leadership and members, but from all indications a wide step in the right direction will be taken at the coming convention. It will probably consist of a far-reaching compromise on the question of craft vs. industrial unionism and a progressive start on the question of unemployment insurance. As to independent labor politics, it will have to wait for a more opportune moment, which should not be long delayed. Once the Federation breaks the chains of "pure and simple" craft unionism; once it permits itself to take a broad view of the labor struggle, its meaning and its aims, it will follow the course of all other labor movements.

Admittedly, there are still a good many among the influential leaders in the affiliated organizations who will insist on following the old road. They will do so in the narrow and selfish interests of their own craft unions. But a complete victory of their viewpoint at the present time is inconceivable. It might sound the death-knell of the Federation.

There is only one possible way to organize big industry—the way of industrial unionism. The next few years will see a tremendous effort to achieve the unionization of the steel, automobile, and other big industries. Once this is accomplished the industrial unions will become the predominating power in the Federation, and craft unions will yield to this superior form of organization.

The new attitude toward labor laws will serve to transform the spirit and psychology of the Federation. The labor unions will cease to be a business organization, concentrating alone on immediate

gains. Instead it will become an army fighting for social justice and human rights.

When organized labor assumes the duty of protecting the life and well-being of the entire laboring class it will gain a new soul. And this new soul will urge it on to new battles against social inequities, and new wars for social justice; all of which will develop in it that higher labor conscience that animates organized labor in European countries, where it battles for the suppressed in both the political and economic fields.

Is all this mere fancy, a mere wish of the writer? Perhaps. But as I have just said: should the conservative elements dominate the convention and the old, outworn principles prevail, it would be nothing short of a calamity for American labor, and incidentally, for the masses as a whole. Industrial development in this country has reached such a point of mechanization that labor can no longer oppose to it its own brawn or skill alone. Labor is becoming a drug on the market, and for workers to organize or fight in small, isolated groups is an utterly fruitless task. Its only hope lies in declaring itself the champion and defender of the entire social body, in opposing the laboring class to the exploiting class, in organizing and fighting the battle in the name of the whole masses and in the name of human rights.

The revival of union activity in the last year or so has been due to the impulse given it by Roosevelt's New Deal. Although the labor grants of the New Deal have consisted of little more than noble phrases, labor has taken encouragement to organize from the impression created by Roosevelt that he was in favor of such organization, that it was favored by the "national interests." This wholly accidental occurrence should serve as a lesson to the Federation. It should make the leadership ponder on the necessity of a social motive power and on its failure to develop such power in its own spiritual being during the many years of its existence.

Upon the more progressive and more understanding portion of the Federation devolves now the great task of starting the organization along the more enlightened path of industrial unionism, a unionism with a deep social conscience and wide social aims. The spirit of the times and the interests of the great laboring masses, both employed and unemployed, are clamoring for such a transformation. An earnest effort on the part of a sincere, energetic group will not find great difficulties in the path of its achievement.

### PROSPERITY NOTE

Contrary to the usual slight pick-up in August, which generally occurs after the seasonal declines of the early summer months, the trend of manufacturing activity was downward in August of this year, according to data from 25 manufacturing industries that report to the National Industrial Conference Board.

### Oneal and G. W. Klein Over Station WEVD

Tuesday, Oct. 2, from 10 to 10:30 p. m., Station WEVD, in collaboration with The New Leader and the Rand School, will present another Social Problems Round Table with James Oneal and Gertrude Weil, Klein as the speakers.

### Connecticut

Norwich. Devere Allen, candidate for U. S. Senator, and John Vaninetti, for Lt. Governor, will open the state campaign at a mass meeting in the Town Hall, Norwich, Friday, Oct. 5, at 8 p. m. Comrade Vaninetti will speak in Italian.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29th, 1934

## NEW LEADER

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

JAMES ONEAL, Editor

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

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



Vol. XVII No. 39

Statement of the ownership, management, circulation, etc., required by the act of Congress, March 3, 1933, of

### THE NEW LEADER

Published weekly at New York, N. Y., for October 1, 1934. State of New York, County of New York, ss:

Before me a notary public in and for the state and county aforesaid personally appeared Sol. M. Levitas, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is Business Manager of The New Leader and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, and circulation of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in Section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, and business managers are:

Publisher—The New Leader Publishing Association, 7 East 15th Street, New York, N. Y.

Editor—James Oneal, 7 East 15th Street, New York, N. Y. Managing Editor—None.

Business Manager—Sol. M. Levitas, 7 East 15th Street, New York, N. Y.

2. That the owner is:

Owner—The New Leader Publishing Association, 7 East 15th Street, New York, N. Y.; Julius Gerber, Secretary, 7 East 15th Street, New York, N. Y.

Stockholders holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of stock: None.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholders or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association or corporation has any interest, direct or indirect, in the said stock, bonds or other securities than as associated by him.

SOL. M. LEVITAS, Business Manager Sworn to and subscribed before me this 24th day of September, 1934.

PETER K. HAWLEY,

Notary Public.

My Commission expires March 30, 1936.

## For a Labor Party

(Continued from Page One)

ers can best be served through the formation of an independent political organization, they will adopt such action."

That time has come. Increasing hundreds of thousands of workers organized within the American Federation of Labor are saying that they must have a party of their own. The latest of these workers who have so declared are the United Textile Workers themselves. American labor is beginning to realize that although National Guardsmen wield the bayonets, it is the Democratic and Republican servants of the industrialists who wield the National Guardsmen.

Moreover, a party of labor in-

evitably means a party for Socialism. It means a party that will fight for all the fruits of labor's toil. It means a party that will strive for the 30-hour week, for unemployment insurance and for old-age pensions, but principally it means a party that will end all exploitation.

The textile strikers were told in the Winant report that they are the employees of a "sick" industry and that there was small hope of higher wages. Why is the textile industry "sick"? The raw material is abundant, the machinery is modern, the workers are efficient and the need for the products is great. But the infection which poisons the industry is the virus of private profit. Private profit in the textile industry, in the building industry, in the automobile industry and in

all other industries makes these industries sick individually and makes the whole capitalist system sick—incurably sick.

The private owners of industry will never provide a cure. Aided by their political hirelings, they will resist every move that threatens their profits. Yet nothing less

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

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## Behind Scenes in Washington

(Continued from Page One)

of the Federal Reserve bank officials which deal mainly with credit conditions, but which also reflect trade conditions. These reports show that whereas retail business is expanding in many areas, industry generally is about where it was in August.

### Moves Held Non-Political

An impressive fact about these petitions, Administrationists admit, is that they are not essentially political. It is not easy, of course, completely to divorce practical economics from practical politics in the midst of a Congressional campaign, but the President's friends seem willing to agree that the interests now pressing him are not so much concerned with the election of Congressmen or Senators as with industrial recovery.

The United States Chamber of Commerce now is engaged in issuing a series of statements, one of which was issued last Tuesday.

The Chamber of Commerce finds "a general state of apprehension among business men of the country." Recovery, it says, cannot be brought about without a restoration of confidence.

The present lack of confidence, the chamber believes, is due to the following principal causes:

The enormous expenditures by the Federal Government, with rapidly increasing taxes, and uncertainty as to when and how the budget will be balanced.

Increasing activity in the exercise of control over or management of private business by Government bureaus and officials, which policy all history records as destructive of nations.

Increasing activity of the Federal Government in establishing or subsidizing enterprises in competition with private business.

Increasing strikes and violent labor disturbances, fostered and encouraged by the radicals in labor organizations.

Utterances by those who assume to speak for the Administration which destroy confidence in the security of property and investments and fill the minds of our citizens with grave apprehension for the stability of our Government and its financial integrity.

### Questions Before President

After listing these causes the chamber called upon the Administration, speaking through the president, to make a definite statement as to its policy and program that would afford an answer to these questions:

"When and how is it proposed to balance the Federal Budget?"

"Is it the intention of the Administration further to reduce the value of the dollar; if so, to what figure and what shall be the content of the dollar so reduced?"

"Will the Administration at the earliest opportune moment collaborate with the other nations in an effort to agree upon a plan for the international stabilization of exchange?"

"Will the efforts of the Administration be directed toward recovery by the encouragement of business initiative, with a minimum of Government interference and control and will it discontinue its activities in competition with private enterprise?"

"What is the Administration's policy toward agriculture?"

"Is it the policy of the Administration to continue the construction and development of public works not now needed?"

So you see, big business has an organization and a platform. If the custom is followed by calling the new organization some kind of "shirt," like the "black shirt," the "brown shirt" or "silver shirt," I presume the proper name for this

# Why the Bitter Struggle?

By Otto Bauer

Translated by Hersh Rosenfeld

This is the fourth installment of the remarkable article by the great leader of the Austrian Social Democracy on the attitude of the Communists toward the Austrian Socialists. Another installment of this highly important article will appear next week.

**WHY** have the Communists, during and since the February days, pounced so heavily upon the Austrian Social Democracy? Why do they hold against us each clumsy lie, each stealthily introduced misstatement?

Because the Austrian Social Democracy frustrated the invasion of Austria by Communism by a mighty organization, because "Austro Marxism" barred its way into Austria by an ideology with a mighty appeal to the minds of the workers. History itself, especially the experience of 1919, made the Austrian workers immune to the Communist appeal, so that a vital Communist party never had a chance to develop in Austria. The Communist International never could put up with this, and now, all of a sudden, after the bloody February defeat, after the mighty organization of the Austrian Social Democracy was crushed, "Austro Marxism" was conquered. Now the Communists had one thought in their minds: Now, if ever, it must be possible to tear away from the Social Democracy hundreds of thousands of Austrian workers and win them over for Communism. This is the reason they pounced upon the Austrian Social Democracy with such rage, with such untruthfulness.

Revolutionary workers cannot cling to "reformist" right wing Socialism for a very long time. Neither can they be led forever by revolutionary Left Wing Socialism. The Communists, therefore, always looked upon the Left Wing of the Socialist and Labor International, and never upon the Right Wing, as their most dangerous competitor in recruiting workers. Therefore they always hated specially "Austro Marxism," the most balanced ideology of left Socialism. Therefore, they are ready now to do everything to crush "Austro Marxism."

Will they really succeed in carrying out their schemes? Will the Austrian working class that preserved its unity during the Democ-

new Anti-New Deal organization of big business should be called the very dignified name of "stuffed shirts."

All know that the real basis of the organized opposition of the businessmen, of the industrialists, the bankers, the stock brokers and all their hangers-on, that the squealing about the Administration going too far left consists of two things:

1. The fear of the Government driving a wedge into their private business.

2. Government coming somewhat, somewhere, to the defense of labor in its struggle to organize.

It looks as though business, industry and finance is about ready to declare a sort of general strike. Such a strike would be against the government, of course, but also against labor, as against the general public welfare. Labor will have to fight!

### NRA Conflicting Tangle of Rumors

Even insiders in the Nation's Capital keep on guessing about the NRA's reorganization while Hugh S. Johnson has resigned.

Pending the reorganization plan, the NRA today endorsed a test plan under which an industry may institute voluntarily a method of assessing automatically fines for code violations by its members. The

racy, now, enslaved and fettered by fascism, split and weaken its forces through fratricidal quarrels when confronted by a brutal enemy?

In the democratic countries there are real deep-rooted contradictions in the conceptions and methods of struggle of the Social Democrats and of the Communists. The Social Democracy gained the rights of freedom, general and equal suffrage and democracy, through struggles over a period of decades. It desires to make the gains of its struggles serve the workers. It strives to use the democratic rights of freedom, the general and equal suffrage for all, to make them serve the class struggle of the working class and to conquer democratic governments and put into it a Socialist spirit.

The Communists, on the other hand, see in a democracy nothing more than an instrument of bourgeois domination. They assault democracy as a power hostile to the proletariat. They try to sabotage it, to undermine it, to overthrow it, in order to replace it with the dictatorship of the proletariat.

This contradiction between the Social Democracy and the Communists is growing more acute through the development of fascism. The Social Democracy defends the democratic constitution in order to save for the working class the rights of freedom, a basis for struggle, the possibility for a legal mass struggle. The Communists, on the other hand, continue their struggle against democracy, endangered by fascism and by virtue of this become involuntarily the confederates of the fascists. In the hope that after democracy would come the dictatorship of the proletariat, they continue the fight against democracy, with the result that the pressure of the fascists and the Communists alike weaken and destroy democracy, followed not by the dictatorship of the proletariat, but by the triumph of fascism.

The history of Germany before Hitler came to power is a striking example of such a development. When the German petit bourgeoisie and peasants threw themselves into the arms of National "Socialism," when the national-fascist current was swelling mightily, there was only one way to save democratic parliamentary government in Germany, namely, the decision of the powerful Communist party of Germany to unite with the Social De-

mocracy and the democratic factions of the petit bourgeoisie into one mighty front in order to defend democracy.

The Communists refused to do this. At the same time that the national-fascists made their assault upon democracy from the right, the Communists continued their fight against it from the left. Against the great national-fascist army of the right and the great Communist party of the left the Reichstag was unable to form a majority able to govern the country, became unable to act, the parliamentary system became impossible. Power fell into the hands of the president of the republic, which means, into the hands of the generals and junkers, who influenced the president. And these classes, after hesitating a short while, delivered the power to Hitler.

The Soviet Union, endangered in the Far East by Japanese imperialism, has now united with France and its allies to safeguard its western borders against an attack of German fascism. The understanding of the Soviet Union with France against Hitler-Germany means on a world political scale an alliance of bolshevism with bourgeois democracy against fascism.

Had the Communist International allowed the German Communist party, in order to save the German workers from the hell of fascism, to pursue the same policy that it has pursued on a world political scale in order to safeguard the borders of the Soviet Union, then fascism in Germany, and through this state of Middle Europe would have had a hard job to come to power.

And so there is in all the democratic countries a real contradiction between Social Democracy, which defends democratic institutions against fascism, and the Communists, who just as much as the fascists and at the very same time attack democratic institutions.

However, this contradiction vanishes entirely as soon as fascism comes to power. If in the democratic countries the main cause for dissensions between the Social Democrats and the Communists is the attitude of the working class towards bourgeois democracy, this cause vanishes as soon as fascism comes to power and bourgeois democracy is crushed.

## Basic Principles

Due to the press of material on the A. F. of L. Convention, the current installment of August Tyler's series on The Basic Principles of the Modern Socialist Movement has been crowded out of this issue, as were all book reviews designed for this issue. These features will be resumed next week.

purpose, it was explained, is to avoid resort to court action and eliminate to a large extent the necessity of government enforcement.

The test is being made in the macaroni industry code, where the NRA approves an amendment permitting members to agree to "liquidate damages" in cases of code violations.

Let's hope that the test in the macaroni industry will not be like the macaroni itself—a long drawn out affair.

### Massachusetts

Boston. Fred Henderson of the British Labor Party, author "Case of Socialism," etc., will speak at the Old South Meeting House, Washington and Milk Sts., on Oct. 5 at 8:30 p.m. A banquet in honor of Comrade Henderson has been arranged for 7:00 p.m. at the 20th Century Club, 3 Joy St., at \$1 per plate. Reservations must be made with H. Victorson, 6 Beacon St., Boston.

## WISCONSIN DOUBLES PRIMARY VOTE

MILWAUKEE.—With complete returns not yet available it appears that the Socialist Party polled a primary vote last week at least double the highest vote ever cast in the past for the party's candidates.

This result is the more significant considering that there was no contest in the Socialist primaries, and voters went to the polls merely to demonstrate the strength of the party organization.

In the 1930 primaries, for example, Al Benson received 10,560 votes in Milwaukee County for sheriff, securing nine per cent of the votes cast for all candidates. In the November election he was elected. In 1934 Benson polled 18,571 primary votes—with many precincts still missing—and secured 18 per cent of the total for all candidates.

Comrade George A. Nelson, candidate for governor, polled an amazing primary vote, although there was no Socialist contest and there were important contests in the Republican, Democratic and LaFollette Progressive parties. In his home county of Polk he se-

## Warm Welcome For Citrine in New York

WALTER M. CITRINE, president of the International Federation of Trade Unions, secretary of the British Trade Union Con-



Walter M. Citrine

gress and leading British Socialist, was given a warm welcome by American trade unionists and Socialists when he arrived in New York Tuesday on his visit to the United States to attend the A. F. of L. convention in San Francisco.

A committee representing the A. F. of L., the Central Trades and Labor Council and the city of New York, including Socialists and trade unionists of all complexions, greeted Comrade Citrine at an informal luncheon at the Commodore Hotel.

On Wednesday, accompanied by B. C. Vladeck, he left for San Francisco, where both will address the convention.

Comrade Citrine was invited by the A. F. of L. to attend the convention as a special guest, in addition to the two fraternal delegates from Great Britain, to aid in building up a world-wide labor front against fascism. Comrade Vladeck, who interrupts his campaign for Congress in the 8th District, Kings, to make the long journey, is also a specially invited guest of the A. F. of L., to work along the same lines.

The invitation to the two Socialists is considered especially important in connection with the recent affiliation of the A. F. of L. with the International Labor office at Geneva, and may possibly presage the re-affiliation of American labor with the I.F.T.U., from which it withdrew after the war.

Comrade Citrine made a splendid impression upon his hosts as a fine, clean-cut and idealistic workman, who spoke with fire and idealism of a world of liberty and freedom without which no progress is ever possible.

There will be a mass meeting and reception to Citrine upon his return to New York on October 24th, at Mecca Temple.

cured 1,377, more than all his opponents on three tickets opposed together. In 1930 there were four primary votes in that county and in 1932 there were 15.

The party workers are enthusiastic over that show of interest indicated by that vote, and are rolling up their sleeves for a great campaign and a record vote. They confidently expect to elect at least two congressmen and increase their representation in both houses of the Legislature.

### New Jersey

The West New York branch will hold a street meeting at 15th St. and Bergenline Ave. Saturday, Sept. 29, at 8:15 p.m. Valentine Bauch, speaker. The Jersey City branch will hold a street meeting at Charles St. and Central Ave., Saturday, Sept. 29, at 8:15 p.m. Prominent speakers will address The Jersey City branch will make every effort to sell The New Leader



## The Workers Abroad

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

By William M. Feigenbaum  
(Batting for Mark Khinoy)

#### Official Honors for Marx's Home

THE London County Council, the governing body of the British metropolis, has voted to place a tablet on the house in Maitland Park Road, Hampstead, where Karl Marx lived the last ten years of his life, from 1873 to 1883. Marx's last years were more peaceful and placid than the turbulent days he spent in his other London homes, but they were marred with illness and saddened by death. In that home Marx worked on the last two volumes of *Das Kapital*.

The British people are generous in honoring men and women who held unpopular ideas—after they are dead. But London's official appreciation of Karl Marx isn't just a belated recognition of a great man; it is due to the fact that since last spring London has had a Socialist majority in the Council.

#### Vienna Police Admit 70,000 Organized Socialists

SINCE Engelbert Dollfuss brought big guns into play against the homes of working people, it has been technically illegal for Austrians to belong to the Socialist Party. Despite murder, assassination, hanging and other forms of political persuasion, the brave Vienna Socialists continue to maintain their organization intact. It is strictly illegal, of course, and to be caught collecting dues means instant arrest and almost certain hanging. And yet, despite the bloody terror of the clerico-fascists there are, according to the Vienna police, fully 70,000 regular dues-paying members of the party who risk their all to perfect the organization that will overthrow the bloody Schuschnigg regime.

#### Tscherewanin's 65th Birthday

THE Russian Mensheviks have recently been celebrating the 65th birthday of Th. Tscherewanin, one of the pioneers of Marxism in Russia. Tscherewanin is both a serious theoretician and a brilliant revolutionary. He began his scientific career with a theoretical work on Marxism and Morals. Then followed a series of books on Russian economic problems and social conditions in Russia. A number of his writings appeared in German in Karl Kautsky's *Neue Zeit*. Tscherewanin was a member of the Central Committee of the Mensheviks. Under Czarism he had, of course, to suffer repeated persecution at the hands of the authorities. For the last four years he has been in the Politisolator, a prison with individual cells for political prisoners at Werke-Uralsk. But even in prison he has carried on his scientific work; he is at present working specially on questions of Marxist philosophy and the economic problems of the Soviet Union.

#### A New Communist Policy?

CAMILLE CHAUTEPS, former Premier, has been elected a Senator of France. He received only 280 votes out of a possible 622 on the first ballot. (Elections for Senator are indirect.) On the second ballot the Socialists threw their support to him, and he won his seat. And thereby may or may not hang a tale.

In France elections are by majority vote, and if no candidate secures a majority on the first ballot there is a second ballot. The Socialists have always made it their rule to "plump" their vote for the least objectionable of the opposition candidates on the second ballot if they fail of election or of running first or second on the first try. If there is no Socialist majority, but if the Socialists are first or second on the first ballot, the Radical Socialists (really not Socialists at all, but rather radicals or progressives in the LaFollette sense) throw their votes to the Socialists; while the Socialists throw their votes for the Radical Socialists if the latter finish first or second on the first ballot and they themselves are not among the two highest parties. Of course, the Socialists always voted for the Communists as their first choice in the second ballot in cases where the latter were first or second. And equally, of course, the Communists always refrained from voting for the Socialist in a similar case. The result of that policy after the last general election was a pure gift of twelve seats to the most extreme reactionaries because the Communists declined to consider the "lesser evil" of voting for a Socialist.

It is reported that as part of the United Front pact with the Socialists the Communists are now prepared to vote on second elections not only for the Socialists but, where necessary, for the Radical Socialists as well. If they actually have made that decision they have completely surrendered the last shred of excuse for their attacks upon the Socialists.

We will watch with interest for reports as to whether or not they joined the Socialists in the second ballot at Loir-et-Cher for the election of Chautemps to defeat a near-fascist reactionary.

#### Cantonal Elections in France

IN connection with the cantonal elections to be held October 7 and 14, the Socialist Party of France has published a manifesto announcing that Socialist candi-

dates will be put forward at the first ballot in all constituencies. The manifesto points out that on this occasion the issues at stake are more than ever definitely political in character.

The General Councils now to be elected form part of the electoral colleges which elect the Senators, they administer the finances of the Departments, are partly responsible for the administration of social legislation, and control the administrative activities of the Prefects.

#### The Three Mensheviks

THE *Populaire* published, August 12, the following telegram from Kagan, U.S.S.R.:

"We hail with joy the United Front pact between the Socialist and Communist parties, which will give irresistible strength to the labor movement, bar the road to fascism, avert the danger of war, and bring into being a Socialist revolutionary force representing and uniting the whole of the proletariat and all the working elements of the population.

"We trust that the example of France will be followed by the international labor movement.

"Long live mutual understanding between Socialists and Communists throughout the world!

"Long live unity in action and fighting!

"Long live Socialism!

(Signed) The Socialist comrades: Bair-Gurewitsch, Zederbaum-Ejow, Zacharowa."

The signatories of this telegram are old comrades of the Social Democratic Labor Party of Russia (Mensheviks). Bair-Gurewitsch was a member, in the post-war period, of the Central Committee in Russia, and Zederbaum-Ejow, a brother of Martov, was also a member of the Central Committee in Russia on several occasions before the war. He was repeatedly thrown into prison in Czarist Russia and deported to Siberia. The same is true of his wife, Comrade Zacharowa. Both of them were particularly active at the time of the *Iskra*. They wrote their reminiscences of this period in a book of such historic importance that it was published by the Russian State Press in 1923, although its authors were at that time held in prison by the Bolshevik government. Since 1922 all three signatories have been subjected to constant persecution by the Soviet government on account of their Social Democratic beliefs. Even today they are still compelled by order of the G.P.U. to remain in a restricted area on the Volga. The part of all three signatories have played in the Menshevik movement gives a special significance to the telegram.

The fact that the Soviet censorship has allowed the telegram to come through must be taken as a sign of the times. Its passage was doubtless facilitated by the fact that it was addressed simultaneously to the Communist daily, *Humanité*. It was published in *Humanité* a day after it appeared in *Populaire*, accompanied by a cordial article by Léon Blum. The attitude to be adopted towards this telegram was evidently a source of much perplexity to *Humanité*, which was increased when in the course of the lengthy discussion which took place in both newspapers between August 13 and 18, *Populaire* refuted with crushing arguments the old slanders about the Mensheviks.

In the end *Humanité* tried to get out of its difficulties by seeking to divert the discussion from what the Mensheviks in Russia had done and were doing to the theoretical opinions of individual European Socialists concerning Soviet Russia.

In its final word on August 18, *Populaire* said: "We decline to follow *Humanité* along this path. It knows that the views of the Socialist Party and the Socialist International concerning Soviet Russia, its achievements and its policy as a whole differ considerably." (Continued on Page Seven)

## FOR ENLIGHTEN

By James H. Maurer

I AM wondering whether the delegates to the A. F. of L. convention will measure up to expectations, or whether they will sit tight, eulogize Roosevelt, condemn Johnson, the Steel Trust, and Wall Street, and again offer annual promises to organize all basic industries, and then adjourn.

Of course, I do not believe that anything of the kind will happen, because the industrial and political situation this year is quite different from what it has ever been in the history of the federation. I hope the delegates measure up to the serious situation that confronts labor, realize that the A. F. of L., while the largest and most powerful labor organization in the United States, is still far too weak, and waste no time blaming the capitalists for their opposition to organized labor.

Capitalists are everlastingly busy looking after their own interests, amalgamating, getting together for their own class advantage, and naturally are hostile to labor unions. Unions suffer because employers refuse to recognize them, but the greater trouble has been that they have not been recognized by enough wage earners. Once the wage earners recognize the union there will be nothing left for the capitalists to do but to recognize them.

That the present set-up of the A.F. of L. must be changed if it hopes to meet on equal terms with organized capital no student of economics will deny. The antiquated, poorly named tugboats of Labor even with the aid of Section 7A cannot do successful battle against the battleships of Capital.

I really believe that every international labor official knows that the day for organizing the basic industries along craft lines has passed. Then why not try organizing them along industrial lines? The industrial form of organization will not only be a powerful weapon against the company union but much easier to sell to the workers than craft unions.

Strong efforts should be made by the A. F. of L. to eliminate jurisdictional disputes. These disputes have proven to be very unpopular among workers; hence another reason why unionism is not easy to sell to them.

Education has been sadly neglected. Few members of organized



## THESE DILIG

By A. N. Kruger

THE Senate investigation of the American munitions industry brings E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company into the limelight again. The du Pont outfit is the biggest single source of United States war materials, besides controlling general motors, the Remington Arms Corporation, dozens of smaller corporations and having a finger in U. S. Steel and the Pennsylvania Railroad. The du Ponts also run the State of Delaware in their spare time.

What is the history of this interesting family? In 1800 Eleuthère Irénée du Pont de Nemours, a French powder maker, emigrated to the shores of the American Republic with his father, Pierre, a supporter of Louis XVI and a refugee from the French Revolution. He established the first American powder works near Wilmington, Delaware. The industry remained a family affair, and in 1903 most of its subsidiary corporations were merged and reorganized.

#### With Morgan's Help

The present organization was established in September, 1915, with a heavy loan from J. P. Morgan which was negotiated by John J. Raskob, then treasurer of du Pont. At that time the company acquired the entire assets of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Co., paying therefor a sum of \$120,000,000. The powder company originally started business as a holding company, taking over ownership of 100 different corporations through acquisition of their capital stock. These firms made chemicals, fabrics, oil, paints and varnishes, color works and dye stuffs. In 1929 the du Pont Engineering Company was dissolved and taken over by the company. In 1931 they acquired the chemical products business of the Newport Company of Carrollville, Wis., the

Ammonia Corp., and the du Pont Nitrate Company.

They have explosives plants in sixteen towns throughout the country. Plants for the manufacture of auxiliary products of war are scattered in dozens of other towns. One of their plants is in the town of Du Pont, Wash. They own fourteen subsidiary companies, and have a controlling interest in fifteen others. Practically every primary industry, including mining, automobiles, building, textiles, oil, steel and agriculture, uses the company's products. Their business is so diversified that less than 2% is in armaments.

During the war they supplied 40% of the Allies' ammunition. Their orders totaled \$1,245,000,000 and their profits \$225,500,000. This represented a gain of 1130% over the business done before 1914. Their capital stock increased from 120 to 240 millions, and the value of the stock increased by 5000%, no less. Needless to say, they were ardent patriots.

#### Paid No Taxes

In 1916, when they paid a dividend of 100%, they protested a tax of \$13,157,055. They paid no taxes in 1919 and 1920.

After the war they had more money than they knew what to do with, so with the helping hand of J. P. Morgan & Co. they invested here and there, acquiring a 51% interest in the General Motors Corporation in 1920. Pierre S. du Pont became president of General Motors in 1920 but is now content to be merely a director, leaving the titular honors to John J. Raskob, once a good Republican, later Democratic National Chairman, but always loyal to du Pont. Raskob and du Pont seem to be very good pals. They share the same offices in the Empire State Building, and are directors of Empire State, Inc., together with Al Smith. Raskob is vice-president of the du Pont trust, and du Pont controls Raskob's automobile menagerie under Morgan's guiding hand.

They control the following companies:

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# LABOR SECTION

## Why Socialists Should Work With Unions

By Edward F. Cassidy

THE American Federation of Labor has been patient with the persistent sabotaging tactics practiced by the organized Communist "cells" in the trade union movement during the past three years of unprecedented unemployment. The Communists have been and continue to be motivated by the one desire to destroy the A. F. of L.—not to reform it from within but to kill it from within.

Obedient the law of self-preservation, the A. F. of L. now seeks in turn to destroy the Communist influence in the unions. What else is to be expected? What individual or organization would remain quiescent while enemies within are preparing to dynamite his house? One shudders to imagine what would happen to non-Communists in Russia who would attempt similar tactics.

In my own union increasingly larger number of members are regarding Communists not as legitimate members but as malicious enemies who should be expelled from membership and set free to organize their contemplated dual "industrial" union. They are becoming convinced that their incessant advocacy of proposals that are impossible of realization and which would only lead the union into disaster, their studied attempt to shatter the faith of the members in the union, its officers and committees, their use of democratic forms to obstruct legislation are but a few of their activities whose intention is to weaken and demoralize the union.

The officials of the A. F. of L. do not relish criticism any more than others, but there is little attempt to throttle criticism when made by those whose motives are not those of destruction. I have frequently done so in past years and my standing as an honest trade unionist was never questioned.

The Communists have two objectives—to destroy the Socialist Party and to smash the A. F. of L., and it seems strange to me, and even stranger to the non-Socialist trade unionist, to see a Socialist rushing to the defense of the Communist union wreckers. The Communist sneers at democratic procedure and if he gets a dose of his own medicine, should Socialists weep?

The Socialist Labor Party started out bravely to destroy the Federation, and there is scarcely a grease spot left of it now. The Communists, despite past experience, are attempting the same task and their end will be the ditch. I sincerely hope that our young and inexperienced comrades will not be misled by Comrade Gross' advice and start out to attack the American labor movement, or the corpse of the Socialist Party will be numbered with the others. It will be wiser for the party to be on the inside looking out than on the outside trying to look in.

The A. F. of L. with all its imperfections is the American labor movement, supported by the votes of its rank and file. It necessarily must be the backbone of the coming labor party, and in the

## Labor Leaders and Big Unions Call for Labor Party

William Green

At the convention of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor in September, 1932, William Green, President of the A. F. of L., was greeted with a wild burst of applause when he said: "When the time comes, if ever, when the men and women represented in the federation believe that the interests of the workers can best be served through the formation of an independent political organization, they will adopt such action."

Wisconsin Labor

The Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, on July 21, 1933, unanimously adopted a resolution expressly calling for independent political action on the part of workers and farmers and called upon its members to proceed actively in that direction.

Massachusetts Labor

The Massachusetts Federation of Labor, at its recent convention, unanimously took a stand favoring the participation of the workers in politics through a party of their own, but reserved action pending a lead in that direction from the A. F. of L. The resolution adopted reads as follows:

"... There is a growing sentiment favoring Labor's participation in politics directly through the formation of a Labor or Workers' Political Party. We... await action and leadership of the A. F. of L. to definitely designate the direction our efforts should take in this matter."

Garment Workers

The following telegram was sent by the delegates at the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union Convention to the National Convention of the Socialist Party on June 1, 1934:

"... We send you greetings coupled with an earnest wish

that your national convention may result in a closer bond between the organized economic forces of the working class in America and the Socialist Party.

In the decisive battle for power with the gigantic interests of industry and finance the workers will need the undivided support of the Socialist movement, conscious of its mission and destiny in the American labor scene.

"We are looking hopefully forward that... you will become truly and actively the political arm of the working class movement of our land."

Clothing Workers

Joseph Schlossberg, secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, at the Socialist national convention, said, in part:

"It is the duty of those who understand the true nature of the class struggle to do whatever we can to carry to the workers the message of independent political action. The struggle is not with the individual employers or even with groups of employers, but it is with the system. It is on the political field that we are able to see the class struggle in its true character."

"We can have a real fighting labor movement on the industrial field if it is supported by our work politically, and we can go out to the whole working class—not only to one group at a time—and discuss the class struggle with the whole working class and carry a message of the necessity of fighting for the new social order on issues which are not limited to an individual group here and there, but which affect the workers everywhere."

"It is more important now than it ever was to build up in this country a powerful political

labor movement based upon the class interests of the workers. I hope that with the efforts now being made we shall be able to bring that about."

Textile Workers

The United Textile Workers of America, at the convention when the general strike was called, declared that delegates to the A. F. of L. convention be instructed to fight for the formation of industrial unions, and also that they be instructed to fight for the launching of a Labor Party in the United States.

Pattern Makers

George Q. Lynch, General President of the Pattern Makers' League of North America, has written as follows:

"Foremost among the Federation's problems are the questions of industrial unionism and independent political action. On both matters there is a serious and sincere difference of opinion. Recent developments, however, have unmistakably established the fact that both are growing in favor among the rank and file of labor."

Oregon Labor

The Oregon State Federation of Labor, at its recent convention, passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, that we instruct our State Executive Committee to join farm organizations and other progressive groups in building a political party separate and distinct from the two major parties dominated by big business and financiers, for the purpose of gaining control of the state and establishing the collective ownership of the financial institutions and the basic industries of the state."

The resolution will be reported to the convention of the A. F. of L.

## Jos. Schlossberg Sees Need for Labor Party

By Joseph Schlossberg

General Secretary-Treasurer, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America

I HAVE long had the conviction that we need a labor party, to function in cooperation with the Socialist Party. The success of the Continental Congress in Washington, which was the creation of the Socialist Party, seemed to hold out the possibility of a labor party in the very near future. I urged the comrades who were in a position to act to help make it a reality. Unfortunately that was not done, and the best opportunity in a long time was lost. A labor party is even more urgently needed now than it was a year ago.

The developments in the past year have given the Democratic politicians a sense of ownership in the labor vote. Efforts are now being made to "deliver" that vote to them. While there is nothing new in that, it assumes special significance under present conditions. The workers are led to believe that they must help to perpetuate capitalism in compensation for certain legislation, and that they must support one of the two capitalist parties against the other.

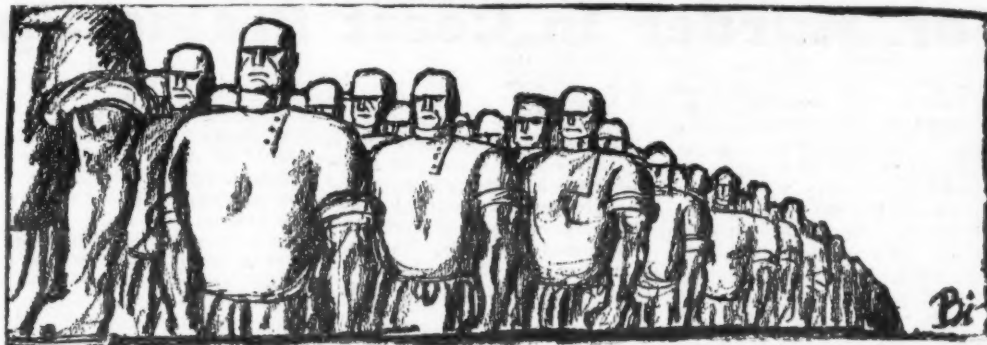
The Minnesota experiences have demonstrated the feasibility of a farmer-labor party. There the Socialist Party is a part of the farmer-labor movement. The present fighting spirit of labor on the industrial field is encouraging. It would be a tragedy if the labor movement is allowed to be chloroformed into inactivity by capitalist politics. From a political platform only, not from an industrial platform, can the entire capitalist order be indicted, and a call made to the workers for a new social order.

A labor party should be no rival to the Socialist Party, but its co-worker. I am fully aware of the obstacles, which seem almost insurmountable. But I just cannot accept the fatalistic position that because capitalism has gained a firmer grip on the workers' political thinking we must abandon all hope.

It cannot hope to get maximum results without the proper political organization. It must recognize that since the government is a party to all economic activities, the political power of the workers is just as important as their economic power.

And labor must realize that just as it cannot exercise economic power to the maximum without independent unions, so must it accept the truism that it cannot use its political power without independent political organization.

Furthermore, labor can only make the most of its political power when it joins with its natural allies, the farmers, the lower middle class and other progressive elements in the formation of a powerful political movement that will fundamentally attack the problem of economic insecurity.



## Government Intervention

By David J. Saposs

WIDESPREAD government intervention in the economic life of the country is an established policy. Henceforth these governmental functions will be extended and multiplied. It is, therefore, now more important than ever that labor give serious thought to independent political action.

In the past the argument ran that labor could secure what little legislation it desired, and what few governmental services it needed through non-partisan political ac-

tion. Now that the government is becoming a positive party to all economic activities, labor is demanding much legislation and an enormous number of services. In the light of the changed situation it is certain that labor must have a proper political organization through which it can protect and promote the interests of the workers on the political field.

The American Federation of Labor has wisely recognized the inevitableness of government intervention in economic life. It is re-adopting itself in order to take advantage of the new situation. But



## Fight Against Vicious Discrimination Starts In Textile Strike Area

By Sidney Phillip

WASHINGTON.—Someone once said that the war is over and the fighting has just begun.

The great textile general strike is over. The strikers have been sent back to work by the general strike committee (composed of rank and file unionists) and the executive council of the United Textile Workers, in accordance with authority vested in them by the last convention and pursuant to President Roosevelt's promise to "see justice done" to the textile workers. The union agreed not because it really felt that a great victory had been achieved but because, face to face with threatened disintegration of a magnificent effort and with complete inability to carry the burden of court and strike costs and relief, it was glad to end the strike with the United States government solemnly promising to back up the union. The war is over.

But the fighting, if it hasn't just begun, is continuing all along the line. The union's general staff reckoned as one of its notable gains the renewed opportunity to organize a real union, well disciplined, well financed and well-heeled. The union depended upon the president's promise that workers would be taken back without discrimination and with the right to belong to a genuine workers' organization. The union executives didn't agree because they would rather depend on such promises than upon the workers' might; they agreed because it was the best thing that could be won, and it sent the workers back with their lines intact and with the splendid lessons of mass striking, mass picketing and mass attack to inspire them.

### STEVEDORES AND SEAMEN MAY WALK OUT

A STRIKE of longshoremen and seamen on intercoastal and deep sea ship lines which may develop into a huge maritime workers' strike if the teamsters also go out in sympathy loomed today. The stevedores refuse to recede from their previously reported demands and the seamen are determined to go ahead with their strike called for October 8.

The International Longshoremen's Association, under President Joseph P. Ryan, is asking the 30-hour week and higher wages and overtime pay in order to reduce unemployment among the 40,000 dock workers in all ports along the Atlantic seaboard from Portland, Maine, to Hampton Roads, Virginia. Union delegates have returned from their trips to their locals during the past week armed with imperative mandates from their members.

The maritime employees, organized in the International Seamen's Union, are determined to go through with their strike on the eighth. Victor Olander, national secretary, has been conferring with representatives of the United License Officers' Association, the Masters', Mates' and Pilots' Association and the Marine Engineers Benevolent Association to enlist their aid in the strike.

### Undie Workers Organizing

ST. LOUIS.—A mass meeting of workers in the women's underwear industry has been called here by the I.L.G.W.U. to organize a local. Working conditions and wages are far below those in the same industry in other cities.

### Fight Discrimination

The fighting, however, must still go on unabated. The mill officials are taking advantage of every opportunity to harass returning workers. In spite of the agreement of national textile industry spokesmen to abide by the decision of the Winant board, mill owners are already welching, and rank discrimination is being practiced against the strikers, especially against those active in the union. In addition, in a number of centers, the resentment of the strikers at the treatment to which they are being subjected is so great that they are proposing to continue the strike until local agreements have been signed.

In New York City, the strike in the yarn plants, conducted with the cooperation of the Socialist Party, is still going on, although it is expected to be settled in a few days. Sixty-three pickets arrested in a mass demonstration before the Harry Schwartz Yarn Mills in the Bay Ridge section of Brooklyn, where an anti-picketing injunction signed by Justice May obtains, were discharged when they came up for trial. [The labor editor of THE NEW LEADER was among those arrested and held in jail for three days.]

### Silk Strikers Return

In the New Jersey silk area, it was thought for a while that the strike would be continued, and that in addition, the dyers, scheduled to walk out on Monday, would not be deterred from striking. However, it was finally voted to return with the rest of the textile workers. The trial of Eil Keller, general manager of the Associated Silk Workers' Union, and Samuel H. Friedman for leading the picket line of workers at the Botany Worsted Mills in defiance of a court injunction takes place this Friday. The union meanwhile is pressing its countersuit to restrain Passaic police and city officials from interfering with peaceful picketing for organization purposes.

In the South, the concentration camps in which strikers have been

## N.Y. Pocketbook Workers Out On Strike

MORE than 7,000 pocketbook workers in New York City and elsewhere have responded to the general strike call issued last Thursday by the International Pocketbook Workers Union.

The demands of the strikers are as follows: reduction of the work-week from 40 to 36 hours; 10 per cent increase in wages; 10 per cent additional employment of workers to relieve unemployment; all these changes to take effect immediately.

Members of the union voted to strike in spite of the resignation of the manager, three business agents and two organizers of the union. The resignations and the strike call were overwhelmingly approved by the membership. The strike is being run by rank and file committees in which Socialists are taking leading parts. Former Judge Jacob Panken is adviser to the union's conference committee.

One effort to settle the strike broke down on Tuesday when the manufacturers' association flatly rejected an agreement suggested by Ben Golden, executive secretary of the New York Regional Labor Board. Golden's agreement provided for a 37½-hour week and a five per cent increase in both wages and employment, all to take effect immediately.

By way of answer to the attitude of the bosses, the union has extended the strike to more than 40 previously non-union shops. In the meantime, more than 500 strikers have returned to work on the basis of individual agreements with manufacturers. Returning workers are paying 15 per cent of their wages to the strike fund.

These individual settlements provide for a 36-hour week and a ten per cent increase in wages. Scores of manufacturers have applied to the union for settlements on this basis.

held have been liquidated, but the National Guard has been active in shooting strikers back to work or forcing them to "stay home if they aren't satisfied to earn their bread. In most cases anti-strike and anti-picketing injunctions obtained by the dozens by mill owners

(Continued on Page 3-L)

## A. F. L. Convention to Open in Frisco Monday Faces Grave Problems

By Sam S. White

SAN FRANCISCO.—Labor leaders of national note began gathering in this city during the last week for the most important national convention of the American Federation of Labor since the early days of the federation. The 54th annual convention of the federation opens Monday. The week prior to the convention has been given over to the annual convention of the Metal Trades and Building Trades Departments.

San Francisco labor has been preparing a grand welcome for the labor movement. The recent general strike revitalized the movement and there is a general feeling that no more suitable locale could have been chosen for a convention which may change the entire trend of the labor movement, an important part in which change can be ascribed to the general strike itself, as has been noted in previous articles in the Labor Section.

### Fight Expected

The two departmental conventions are laying the groundwork of the bitter fight which is expected over the issue of industrial unionism versus craft unionism. The metal and building trades are among the strongest crafts in the federation, and in past years have more or less dictated the policies of the federation.

John P. Frey, secretary-treasurer of the Metal Trades Department, in his annual report to the metal tradesman made a strong recommendation for continuance of the craft union organization of the A. F. of L.

The building tradesmen heard a similar strong defense of craft unionism from their departmental president, Michael J. McDonough. Both departments consider that they have a "vested interest" in their respective craft jurisdictions.

### For Industrial Form

These two craft unionists, backed by the large delegations from the metal and building trades crafts, will make a hard fight to keep the federation as it is. On the other side there will be such leaders as John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers; George L. Berry of the

Pressmen's Union; David Dubinsky of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; Francis Gorman of the United Textile Workers, and Sidney Hillman of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. The latter union will vote in the convention for the first time, while the I.L.G.W.U. is now one of the largest internationals in the federation.

Prior to the resignation of General Hugh Johnson, NRA administrator, this week, it had been certain that the convention would pass a resolution asking his removal. The recent clash between Gorman and Johnson, during which Johnson attacked Norman Thomas, brought the matter to the forefront.

An indication of the feeling in labor circles was given by the slashing attacks made at the recent California State Federation of Labor convention at Pasadena by Hugo Ernst of this city, an international vice-president of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Union, and Anne Peterson of the Los Angeles United Garment Workers' Union. The convention vigorously applauded the demand of these two delegates that Johnson be removed.

### Probable Demands

Demands which are expected to be made by the A. F. of L. convention are: more reemployment by shortening work hours through NRA codes and additional public works; more purchasing power by boosting code minimum wages; old age pensions and unemployment insurance.

One of the highlights of the convention will be the session set aside for the discussion of labor's anti-Fascist and anti-Nazi program.

(Continued on Page 3-L)

## SAYS INJUNCTION CAN'T RESTRAIN SYMPATHIZERS

THE sweeping injunction issued by Supreme Court Justice Lauer against Local 306 of the Motion Picture Operators' Union, and those sympathizing with it, does not apply against "sympathizers" condemning the injunction provided they are not defendants or acting in collusion, it was contended by Charles Solomon, Socialist gubernatorial candidate, in the trial of Herman Woskow, before Magistrate Cross, in the 6th District Magistrates Court, Bronx, late Wednesday. Woskow, who is the Socialist candidate for State Senate in the 22nd District, Bronx, was arrested while addressing a Socialist meeting the night of September 14, 1934, near the Ritz Theatre, 180th Street and Bryant Avenue, one of the theaters against which Local 306 is conducting a unionization campaign.

Woskow was charged with violating the Lauer order in that "he said 'the theatre owners are lashing, goading and persecuting the employees' and that in spite of the court and the injunction he was going to speak night after night in front of the Ritz and Art Theatre and request patrons not to patronize said theatre until the fight was won and that he would stand with Local 306 until the fight was won."

The complaint against Woskow charged a violation of Subdivision 4 of Section 600 of the New York Penal Law dealing with criminal contempt.

Solomon argued that the complaint was inadequate as a matter of law and cited authorities in the appellate courts of the state, including the Court of Appeals, in support of his contention.

(Continued on Page 4L)

## Union Longshoremen on Trial For Murder in Coast Frame-Up

By a New Leader Correspondent

PORTLAND, Ore.—What promises to be a labor trial as famous as the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone trial a quarter century ago will occur when 28 union men of this city go to trial charged with murder. This state has a drastic anti-syndicalist act and in addition a statute has been upheld by the Supreme Court providing that when a death occurs as the result of a riot, all persons shown to have "precipitated the riot are guilty of murder. The district attorney will prosecute the accused union men under this provision and big reactionary interests are determined to railroad the men.

The charges grow out of the strike of the International Longshoremen's Association last May when the stevedoring companies refused to recognize the I.L.A. Fully 90 per cent of the workers on the waterfronts of coast cities had become members of the union. In every case of elections held under the supervision of NRA representatives, the workers chose the I.L.A. as their organization. The employers refused to abide by the decision and appealed to the courts, which would mean probably

two years before a final decision would be rendered.

The strike lasted 80 days, during which time state and city authorities helped the employers in their attempt to break the strike. The Mayor of Portland even sought to use city funds to break the strike while thugs of the employers were clothed with city authority.

After 80 days the employers were compelled to accept arbitration by a government board composed of Edward F. McGrady, Archbishop Hanna and O. K. Cushing. The strikers returned to work pending a decision, with the understanding that the scabs should be discharged. The employers in various ways violated the agreement, even retaining some of the scabs. They opened a new dispatching hall from which the scabs were sent to the docks.

On August 20 some members of the I.L.A., incensed at the perfidy of the bosses, gathered near the unauthorized hall and a disturbance followed. No union man had firearms, but some windows in the illegal hiring hall were broken. A number of scabs in the hall were armed and some fired. One shot,

which appears to have been fired by a strikebreaking gang boss, killed James Connor, a college student and scab.

The result is that 28 union men are being held for murder. The dragnet prosecution is part of a program of the employing class to smash union labor along the Pacific Coast. There is evidence that employing interests throughout the nation will help the prosecution by supplying funds to aid in convicting the accused men.

The organized workers have organized the I.L.A. Defense Committee composed of Ben T. Osborne, executive secretary of the Oregon State Federation of Labor; Gust Anderson, executive secretary of the Portland Central Labor Council; I. A. Snider, of the Railroad Brotherhoods, and three members of the local I.L.A., Charles G. Peabody, secretary, Fred Games and John Beaton.

It may take a year or possibly two years before all the cases will be disposed of, as the defense will insist on separate trials for each defendant. Funds for the defense should be sent to Charles G. Peabody, 214 Labor Temple, Portland, Ore.



# Big Town Hall Rally Sunday Night

## All Candidates Speak at Opening Meeting of the Campaign

THE campaign is under way! With the big rally Sunday night at Town Hall the greatest socialist drive in recent years will be launched, to continue until the last vote is counted on Election Day. And then to continue in what is expected to be a great organization campaign for party building.

The greatest Socialist speakers of the country will be on the platform to tell the audience why 1934 should register the mightiest Socialist progress in American history. And what is expected to be the largest and most enthusiastic audience these Town Hall meetings have thus far attracted will be on hand to cheer the speakers, to sing Socialist songs, and to dedicate themselves anew to the cause of Socialism.

The fall campaign has been opened at a Town Hall meeting the last Sunday in September every year since 1928, and the success of the rally has been an index of the intensity and success of the campaign that followed.

In previous years the hall has been jammed, often with a vast overflow on the streets addressed by speakers from the marquee of the building. Arrangements are being made for a record overflow this year.

The speakers will represent the state, the local, and the congressional tickets. Heading the list of speakers will be Charles Solomon, eloquent candidate for Governor; Norman Thomas, candidate for U. S. Senator, and Harry W. Laidler, candidate for Controller of New York City.

Other speakers will be William Karlin, candidate for Attorney General; August Claessens, candidate for Congressman-at-Large, and Rachel Panken and Samuel Orr, congressional candidates.

Louis Waldman the state chairman of the Socialist Party, will preside.

But the real performers will be the audience, the comrades and workers, young and not so young, who will come to hear great speeches and to rededicate themselves to the eternally great cause of human liberty and emancipation!

## All Kings Organizers

All organizers of Kings County must attend a meeting at the Rand School Saturday afternoon at 3, to arrange for "Red Nights" and other campaign matters. Very im-

## Now That O'Ryan Is Out

By William M. Feigenbaum

POLICE Commissioner O'Ryan is out under circumstances quite discreditable to General O'Ryan, and with his retirement from the Police Department comes an exchange of compliments with the Mayor that lets in a lot of light.

And the exchange of compliments also makes a lot of things clear—or it should make things clear if people knew how to put two and two together and make twenty-two.

It appears that the General was unable to serve under the Mayor because the Mayor interfered with his department, issued orders over the Commissioner's head, gave aid and comfort to rioters, Communists, Socialists, pickets and other riff-raff and, in general, made it impossible for a self-respecting and conscientious Police Commissioner to function properly.

In reply, the Mayor issues a statement to the effect that the Commissioner's statement was "malicious," that it was "ill-tempered," and that it was "distorted." When he has had time to draw breath and think it over, he will tell what he really thinks about it.

In other words, it now comes out—something that has been a secret to everybody except about seven million New Yorkers—that O'Ryan heartily disapproves of LaGuardia, and LaGuardia hardly approves of O'Ryan. They have an outlook on police problems so diametrically different that it was impossible for them to dwell for long in the same administration.

And now that that is quite clear, how does it happen that they ever found themselves together? How did it happen that they were members of the same administration?

Of course LaGuardia was elected Mayor, and had to appoint someone Police Commissioner. And since everybody knows now (what everybody has known all along) that the Mayor and the General had so little in common that they simply could not work together, may we not know why LaGuardia appointed O'Ryan in the first place?

Yes, indeed, we may know; it was to pay a political debt. O'Ryan was the first choice for Mayor of certain important elements in the Fusion movement, and he was induced to withdraw in favor of LaGuardia. And when the Mayor became the Mayor, he made the General the Commissioner. As simple as that.

But it was not so simple for the pickets who were slugged, for the demonstrators who were outraged, for the union workers who were to be finger-printed and tagged and mugged. It meant nothing to them that LaGuardia had political debts to pay. In their cracked skulls and bruised bodies they realized that there were crazy and incongruous elements in the fusion movement. What difference did it make to them that Tammany Hall was driven out of office and the thieves deprived of their loot if the price of the liberation of the city from Tammany Hall is the victory of an alliance that must in its very nature include men like O'Ryan?

Let us be even more clear; when the campaign began to be organized to throw Tammany out it was made plain that the one single objective was to throw Tammany out. Everyone's aid was solicited—bankers, working people, liberals, utility

magnates, preachers, real estate gamblers, professors—everybody.

The bond of unity was the one objective—to get rid of one gang.

But in the very nature of things, the moment one gang got out another gang was in. And then the miscellaneous, conglomerate character of the crowd that got in was as plain as a pikestaff.

O'Ryan didn't like Tammany. LaGuardia didn't like Tammany. The big bankers didn't like Tammany. The real estate didn't like Tammany. The "respectables" didn't like Tammany. The corrupt, degenerate Republican party didn't like Tammany. A lot of people didn't like Tammany for a lot of different reasons.

Once they were in, each tried to get what he wanted. And by a curious coincidence, the bankers, exploiters, real estate and others who put up the cash got more of what they wanted than the mere "liberals" who wanted nothing but a Tammany-less city.

Think these things over, and then you'll realize that the Socialist party was right. As it always is.

There's an election again in a few weeks. Think about these things then, too!

## SOLOMON AND THOMAS AT PYTHIAN HALL RALLY, OCT. 2

THE official opening of the Socialist campaign at Town Hall will be followed by a great Socialist rally at the Pythian Temple, 135 West 70th St., Tuesday evening, Oct. 2. The rally is held by the Upper West Side Branch. The growing interest of organized labor and the general public in the campaign issues, as well as the clear-cut election platform of the Socialist Party, assures a huge turnout at the rally.

The speakers will be Charles Solomon, candidate for Governor; Norman Thomas, for U. S. Senate; William Karlin, for Attorney-General; Harry W. Laidler, for Controller; Frank Crosswaith, for Congressman, 21st District, and Henry Fruchter, for Congressman, 17th District. August Claessens, who is candidate for Congressman-at-Large, will preside.

Reserved or free admission tickets can be obtained from branch headquarters, 100 West 72nd St., Room 504, and from the Rand School, 7 East 15th St.

## Rebel Arts to Launch Class in Radio

A class in the theory and practice of radio, short-wave transmission and broadcasting—later to include the building of sets and loud-speaker apparatus—will be conducted by Rebel Arts starting this Tuesday at 8 p. m. at headquarters, 22 East 22nd Street. The instructors, R. G. Oxford and Leonard Victor, are well versed in their fields, and party members and Yipsels are strongly urged to attend to build a working class radio corps.

And... Rebel Arts CHORUS meets Wednesdays at 7, DRAMA Group Wednesday at 8:30; LIFE Class Thursday at 8:30; DANCE Groups Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday at 6:30 and 7:30; New MEN'S DANCE GROUP, Tuesday at 8:30; CHILDREN'S DANCE CLASS, Saturday at 2 (date to be announced).

## HILLQUIT MEMORIAL MEETING NEXT WEEK



Morris Hillquit

leader of American Socialism. There will be a notable array of speakers.

Next Sunday afternoon, October 7th, at Town Hall, there will be held a memorial meeting for our late Comrade Morris Hillquit. Many labor unions and fraternal organizations are cooperating in making this meeting a worthy expression of the love and reverence in which Morris Hillquit has been held by all of us.

Socialists, trade unionists and others are requested to make no other engagements for that afternoon and to join in honoring the memory of the late beloved

## Communist Youth Spurs Unity with Trotzkyites

By Gus Tyler

SERIOUS obstacles have arisen in the formation of a radical youth united front to demonstrate October 12th against fascism in the vicinity of the Yankee Stadium on the occasion of the celebration conducted for the 340 Italian students who are visiting the United States. These delays have occurred because of an attempt on the part of the Young Communist League to exclude the youth sections of the Lovestoneites and Trotskyites from the united front.

The Young People's Socialist League in a communication last week attempted to forge a broad and also politically representative united front of radical youth organizations. The Y.P.S.L. invited the Young Communist League, the young Lovestoneites, and the Spartacus Youth Clubs (Trotskyites). It also invited the two radical student organizations—the Student League for Industrial Democracy and the National Student League.

Upon the receipt of no immediate reply from the Young Communist League, a delegation was sent by the Y.P.S.L. to ascertain the attitude of the Y.C.L. It was then that the young Communists voiced their objections. They refused to sit at a round table "with the renegades from Communism, the Lovestoneites and Trotskyites." They maintain that "these organizations are the worst enemies of the working class, whose sole aim and purpose it is to slander the Soviet Union... and that... they have well earned the position of being the vanguard of the counter-revolutionary bourgeoisie."

Because of this alleged anti-

## Louis Nemser Dies

Bensonhurst Socialists were grieved to learn of the death of Louis Nemser, 73, father of Hyman Nemser, active Socialist and trade union attorney, at an advanced age. Mr. Nemser was a workingman, and he spent his life in the ranks of the proletariat. For many years he was an active member of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. The Bensonhurst branch passed a resolution of condolence to Comrade Nemser.

working class character of the Trotskyites and Lovestoneites, the Young Communist League declared, a united front with them would be in direct violation of the principles of the Communist International.

These objections were incorporated in an official communication from the Young Communist League. The Young People's Socialist League, in its attempts to cement a broad united front, replied to the objections of the Young Communist League. The Yipsels pointed out that on more occasions than one the Communists referred to the Y.P.S.L. as "the most dangerous enemy in the ranks of the working youth" and yet the Y.C.L. came to the Young Socialists with talk of "united fronts." It was pointed out that all the calumnious remarks hurled now at the Trotskyites and Lovestoneites have on numerous occasions been used to designate the Y.P.S.L. and the Socialist Party, and yet the Y.C.L. did not now consider them to be obstacles. And lastly, the objection of the Y.C.L. that the Trotskyites and Lovestoneites consider it to be their sole purpose to destroy the Communist movement, could also be applied to the Stalinists in their relation to the Socialist International, and yet the Y.P.S.L. did not permit this to stand as an insurmountable obstacle toward unity.

The argument of the Yipsels that the Belgian Communists, Socialists and Trotskyites were at present in a united front had little effect upon the young Stalinists, who maintained that this broad united front was a mistake and had already been repudiated by the Communist International and the Young Communists of Belgium.

The Young Communist League insists that it would be in direct contravention to their principles to enter such a united front. That negotiations with the Trotskyites and Lovestoneites was a violation of Communist principles came as a surprise to the parties concerned, inasmuch as the Y.C.L. had entered into such negotiations earlier this year in connection with a proposed demonstration on May 30th. At present, the Y.C.L. stands firm in its resolve not to attend the meeting to arrange the details of the demonstration.

The Y.P.S.L. will, in the interim, make every effort to bring the disunited ranks of radical youth together into a united, organized army for October 12.

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# Brilliant Rand School Opening

**T**HE Rand School of Social Science officially opened its doors for its 29th year of service to the workers and students of New York last Sunday night, when notables of the Socialist, labor, scholastic and literary world addressed an audience of 250 students, faculty and guests of the school jammed into the Studio at 7 East 15th Street.

Algernon Lee, president of the school, presided. Other speakers were Louis Waldman, Socialist State Chairman; Hendrik Willem Van Loon, famous author and historian; Professor Ned Dearborn, Director of Adult Education at New York University; Michael Strange, actress-poet; Professor Ernest S. Bates, who is conducting one of the Rand School courses, and Samuel E. Beardsley, organizer of the International Jewelry Workers' Union. Part of the program was broadcast over Station WEVD from 10 to 11 p. m.

Van Loon, who has made history and geography intriguing, made these remarks: "The main thing for us to do at present is to attend to the education of the coming generation. It is no use trying to make over the political system until you have made over the minds of the people who have to live under that system. The more I see of the average neighbor in these parts, the more I am convinced of the waste of time in trying to turn the average American of the old stock into a proletarian. He is conscious of being a citizen

of a free republic. Granted that he is wrong. He will listen to us only if we go after him in his own vernacular of the spirit."

Louis Waldman greeted the students and faculty as follows: "The present widespread industrial strife and organized labor's aggressive attitude throughout the country marks not a period of despair, as many suppose, but of a great hope in the ranks of labor. The courage to organize and to fight for decent conditions and for a greater degree of social security rises out of that hope."

"Socialism is not only labor's political movement, but its cultural and educational expression as well. The Rand School is the educational and cultural institution of organized Socialism in New York. With the establishment of the thirty-hour week, demanded by organized labor and the Socialist movement, which must come if the army of unemployed is to be placed at once, the need for the Rand School as an institution for adult education will be immeasurably increased."

Professor Dearborn said: "You hear and read vigorous discussion about all sorts of matters pertaining to American life—your life and mine. You get the impression that the banks, railroads, factories, labor, schools, press, government, and all the rest of our social machinery and agencies are corrupt and confused. You conclude that all these matters are too deep for you and that they should be left in the hands of specialists. This is a dangerous

conclusion because it is only partly true. We will get improvement in all of the affairs of life that are of public importance only as you and your neighbor understand public affairs."

Michael Strange paid a tribute to the Rand School, and Ernest S. Bates spoke about the course he is to give. Algernon Lee said: "The advance registration for our numerous evening courses in History, Sociology, Economics, Labor Problems, Socialism, Trade Unionism, and related subjects, as well as Psychology, Philosophy and Literature, leads us to expect that our twenty-ninth season will be an exceptionally active one. A new feature is the introduction of afternoon courses designed especially for teachers in the public schools which are formally approved for alertness credit by the State Department of Education."

"In this fifth year of the severest economic depression, in this period when working people are rallying to the trade unions by the million and when they are having to wage such vast and stubborn fights to win the opportunity of decent human subsistence—certainly in such times as these the type of self-educational activity which is offered by the Rand School is of vital importance."

There will be regular broadcasts from the classrooms of the Rand School over Station WEVD. The Luncheon Discussion, starting Oct. 20, will also be broadcast over Station WEVD.

## Brighton Gala Week

The Brighton Beach Branch in conjunction with the Workmen's Circle School and the YPSL will hold their annual bazaar beginning Saturday night, September 29th. Here comrades will find bargains galore added with fun and frolic, music and entertainment. Here you can purchase anything from a suitcase to a beautiful dress for a song (for those who can't sing, see Socialist Chorus).

There will be an excellent supply of groceries on hand and comrades are requested to do all their shopping at our bazaar.

Thursday night, October 4th, there will be a prize offered to the branch represented with the greatest number of comrades.

The last day of the bazaar, Oct. 7th, Sunday, there will be a home-made chicken dinner.

To get to the GRAND BAZAAR take the B.M.T. to Brighton Beach, walk three blocks to Nathan St. to 1113 Brighton Beach Avenue.

## Women Socialists Work For Election of Two

Socialist women are out to elect two women on November 6th. Their campaign opened September 20th, with a conference and tea in the home of one of the candidates, Rachel Panken, aspirant to Congress in the 14th Congressional District. The other candidate is Julia Primoff, running for the Assembly in the 16th Assembly District, Kings.

As money is the first necessity, a benefit theatre party was decided on, and a new play in a Jewish East Side theatre will be selected. A store is to be opened in both districts as women's campaign headquarters. There meetings will be held, literature given out, and speakers will go forth every afternoon to talk at corners where women pass.

## Milk from Union Drivers

For many years past the Morrisania Milk Farms has employed none but union members in making deliveries of their dairy products. Established in 1889, the Morrisania company is the oldest retail milk concern in the Bronx and not only serves that borough but also that part of Manhattan running from 168th to 242nd Street. Members of the Milk Drivers' Union urge that members of organized labor and their friends at all times see to it that milk and other dairy products are delivered by

## HALL MEETINGS

The following hall meetings have been arranged throughout the Greater City. Branch officers and members are requested to make special note and make no conflicting engagements.

**Friday, September 28th**  
22nd A.D., Kings.—County S. P. Club Rooms, 864 Sutter Ave. Harry W. Laidler.

Bronx Labor Center, 809 Westchester Ave., Bronx. Chas. Solomon, Harry Laidler, August Claessens, and others.

**Saturday, September 29th**  
1588 Madison Ave., Manhattan. East Harlem luncheon and opening of campaign. Charles Solomon, Harry W. Laidler, William Karlin, Edward F. Cassidy, John Herling, Dr. M. S. Calman, August Claessens.

Amalgamated Socialist Br., Auditorium, 74 Van Cortlandt Park So., Bronx. 6th anniversary celebration. Luncheon, movies, etc. Speakers: Samuel Orr, George Steinhardt, Aug. Claessens, Irving M. Knobloch.

**Sunday, September 30th**  
8 p. m., Town Hall, 43rd St., East of Broadway. Charles Solomon, Norman Thomas, Harry W. Laidler, William Karlin, August Claessens, Rachel Panken, Samuel Orr; Chairman, Louis Waldman.

**Tuesday, October 2nd**  
Pythian Temple, 135 W. 70th St., New York. Charles Solomon, Norman Thomas, Harry W. Laidler, William Karlin, Hy. Fruchter. Chairman: August Claessens.

Burnside Manor, Burnside and Harrison Avenues, Bronx. Chas. Solomon, Norman Thomas, Harry W. Laidler, Louis Waldman, Samuel Orr, Geo. I. Steinhardt.

**Friday, October 5th**  
New Era Club, 274 East Broadway. Harry W. Laidler. P. S. 50, South 3rd St. and Roebling St., Brooklyn. Charles Solomon, Henry Jaeger, William Karlin.

## International Youth Week in Williamsburgh Saturday

On Friday, Oct. 5th, there will be a YPSL parade and demonstration through Williamsburgh. The city office of the Ypsels in cooperation with the Williamsburgh District Council calls upon all comrades to assemble at Hart Street and Tompkins Ave., at 7:30 P. M., promptly to march to Bridge Plaza where a mass demonstration will be held.

Report with blue shirt, red tie and bring circle banners and placards.

## Brighton Beach Branch

Splendid membership meeting Sept. 24th, to welcome Al Meyer back as organizer and delegate to the City Central Committee. Comrade Meyer was also elected Campaign Manager for the branch and plans are under way for a stirring campaign in Brighton Beach. Educational Committee was elected, with instructions to commence series of forums beginning the first week in October.

Plans are being made to have classes in Socialism. Four new members made application for membership into the party.

## Party Progress

Organization and Propaganda Committee will meet on Monday, October 1, in Peoples' House.

**Candidates for Supreme Court**  
At the official conventions, held last Wednesday, of Socialist Party delegates the following comrades were nominated: Justices of the Supreme Court, 1st Judicial District: Matthew M. Levy, Marion Severn, Jacob Bernstein, Nicholas Rosenauer, Louis E. Weil. Justices of the Supreme Court, 2nd Judicial District: Louis P. Goldberg, Harry Rappaport, Bella Waldman.

**Branch Activity**  
Grand Opening in East Harlem. The Party Branches and Y.P.S.L. circle will celebrate the opening of their new Club Rooms at 1538 Madison Ave. Saturday, Sept. 29. A fine program, luncheon and entertainment has been arranged. Chas. Solomon, William Karlin, Ed. F. Cassidy, John Herling, Dr. McCalman and August Claessens will be present and open the campaign in the 20th Congressional District. Among the artists are Richard Kantor, violinist; Sylvia Kahn, soprano; Sylvia Klieger, pianist, and Eleanor Silverstein and her merry-makers in a children's radio revue.

## BRONX

6th A. D., Lower. Tuesday, Oct. 2, at 1137 Ward Ave. Speaker, A. C. Alexoff on the "Decline of the Third Internationale."

The first of a series of indoor rallies will take place Friday, Oct. 5, at the Bronx Labor Center, under the auspices of the East Bronx Campaign Committee. It will be in the form of a candidate presentation rally, with the following speakers: Charles Garfinkle, former Assemblyman, candidate for Congress, 22nd District, chairman, Tyrrell Wilson, for Assembly, 3rd A.D.; Aaron Levenstein, for Assembly, 4th A.D.; Solomon B. Marcus, for Assembly, 5th A.D.; Alfred S. Holskin, for Justice of Municipal Court, 2nd District; Herman Woskow, for State Senate, 22nd District.

The drawing of the raffles for the trip to Chicago World Fair and other prizes will take place at the meeting. A large attendance is anticipated.

## BROOKLYN

7th Congressional District. Testimonial Dinner to Alexander Kahn, A. committee of prominent Socialists and labor leaders, among them B. C. Vlodeck, Abraham Cahau, Julius Hochman, Morris Finestone, Abraham Miller and others have arranged for a testimonial dinner in honor of Alexander Kahn, candidate for Congress, 7th District, on October 21st at Knapp's Maussion, 554 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn. Price \$2 per plate. Send reservations to J. Dubno, 387 So. 14th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

5th-17th A. D., Kings. Social affair this Saturday night, Sept. 29, 310 Summer Ave. Professional entertainment. Play "I'll Be Hanged." Songs and dances. Admission 15 cents.

1st A. D., Branch meeting at home of Irwin Stone, 107 Eastern Parkway, on Monday, Oct. 1, at 8:15 p.m.

## QUEENS

Sunnyside Branch Dinner for Queens County members on Saturday, Oct. 20, at 8 p.m. at Green Tree Restaurant, 45-08 Skillman Ave., Sunnyside. Everybody welcome. For tickets apply to Naomi Dean, 41-16 51st St., Woodside, L. I., or Havemeyer 9-3922.

Branch Jamaica enrolled Socialist meeting on Tuesday, Oct. 2nd, at 9218 New York Blvd., at 8:30 p.m. Speakers: Samuel De Witt, candidate for Congress, Nathan Fine and others.

## STREET MEETINGS

(Partial List)  
**MONDAY, OCTOBER 1**  
110th St. and Lexington Ave. Speakers to be announced.  
Soundview and Morrison Aves., Bronx. Kavesh, Marcus, Wisotsky, etc.  
174th St. and Hoe Ave., Bronx. Becker, Weinstein, June Heltzer, Marcus.

172nd St. and Bathgate Ave., Bronx. Panken, Ellentuck, Cohen, A. Levenstein, Fox and Prospect, Bronx. Bykofsky, Wilson, F. Stein, Rosenberg, Woskow, Burnside and Walton Aves. Speakers to be announced.

**TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2**  
Himrod St. and Knickerbocker Ave., Brooklyn. Weil, Cosgrove and others.  
163rd St. and Southern Boulevard, Bronx. Janis, Garfinkel, Marcus.  
**WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3**  
Kings Highway and East 17th St., Brooklyn. Feigenbaum and others.  
111th St. and 5th Ave. Speakers to be announced.  
125th St. and 5th Ave. William Karlin, Layle Lane, Walter Dearing.  
119th St. and Southern Boulevard, Bronx. Cohen, Ellentuck, Wilson, Woskow.  
161st St. and Prospect Ave., Bronx. Panken, Ornstein, Willbach, A. Levenstein.  
163rd St. and South Blvd. E. Stern, Rosenberg, Garfinkle.  
**THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4**

# UNION DIRECTORY

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

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

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

**CLOAK, SUIT and DRESS PRESSERS UNION**, Local 35, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 60 West 35th St., N. Y. C.—J. Breslaw, Manager; L. Biegel, Chairman.

**CORSET and BRASSIERE WORKERS UNION**, Local 32, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 3 West 16th Street, New York City. Abraham Snyder, Manager.

**FUR DRESSERS' UNION**, Local 2, International Fur Workers' Union. Office and headquarters, 949 Wiloughby Ave., Brooklyn; Stagg 2-0798. Reg. meetings, 1st and 3rd Mondays. President, Robert Glass; Vice-President, Stephen Tobasco; Business Agent, Morris Reiss; Secretary, Samuel Mindel; Treasurer, Albert Heib.

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**MILLINERY WORKERS' UNION**, Local 24, Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union, Downtown office, 640 Broadway; phone, Spring 7-4548; uptown office, 30 W. 37th St.; phone, WISconsin 7-1270. Executive Board meets every Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock. Manager, N. Spector; Secretary-Treas., Alex. Rose; Organizers, I. H. Goldberg, A. Mendelowitz, M. Goodman, Lucy Oppenheim; Chairman of Executive Board, Morris Rosenblatt; Secretary of Executive Board, Saul Hodos.

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

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

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# Stormy Weather Aboard "A Ship Comes In"

Clever Star of "Saluta"



The Musical Comedy at the Imperial is Steadily Growing Into the Hit Class, Due, to a Great Extent, to the Comedy Antics of Its Popular Star, Milton Berle

## King Vidor's "Our Daily Bread" to Have World Premiere at the Rialto, October 2

King Vidor's "Our Daily Bread" will have its world premiere at the Rialto Theatre Tuesday night, October 2.

With this timely human drama, wherein disheartened city folks find new happiness in getting down to the soil, director Vidor launches

his career as independent producer of his own story.

Karen Morley is the only member of the cast well known to filmgoers for her dramatic ability. Mr. Vidor presents two new discoveries in "Our Daily Bread"—Tom Keene, former cowboy actor, and Barbara Pepper, glamorous blonde siren.

## "Thunderstorm" New Soviet Talkie—At Cameo

"Thunderstorm," the latest Soviet film, will have its American premiere at the Cameo Theatre today. The film received a prize at the World's Exhibition of Cinematography in Venice, was proclaimed by the Paris press as "an example of artistic achievement" and it is said has been hailed by critics and

audiences throughout the most important centers of Europe.

## Grace Moore in "One Night of Love" Opens at the Fox Brooklyn

Praised by press and public, "One Night of Love" with Grace Moore, stage, screen and radio favorite, opens today at the Fox Brooklyn Theatre. Supporting Miss Moore are Tulio Caminetti, Lyle Talbot, Mona Barrie and others.

Zac Freedman, managing director of the Fox, has produced a unit around the stage headliner, The Poet Prince, radio favorite, which is called "House Party."

Others in the cast are the Bill Powers rhythm girls, Charlie Stein and his Music Masters and other vaudeville acts.

## For Organizations

Due to the development of sound projectors on a mass scale it is now possible for unions and other organizations to show talking moving pictures in their own headquarters without fire-hazard difficulties and technical projection problems.

The Garrison Film Distributors, Inc., which has been specializing in exhibiting films to clubs and unions for many years, has completed arrangements to convert all their feature and educational films into 16 mm. talkies for cheap and easy showing for organizations. Soviet films and other products from European and American studios are now available for club showings at low cost.

## Saints and Psychiatrists

"A SHIP COMES IN." By Joseph Anthony. At the Morosco.

The tugs that slowly draw a leviathan into harbor chugged valiantly at the Morosco on opening night, but could not complete the docking until 11:55 p.m. More rapid action, and an earlier start, brought down the second night closing curtain plump at 11; but the swift changes left the players a bit uncertain and the vessel herself a bit shaken. With the last minute speeded, and proper workmanship, "A Ship Comes In" should by now be making a good landing.

It is a heavy cargo of psychoses that she brings in. During the middle ages, a reformed sinner, having tasted all of earth's evil, having thus learned the highest possibilities of good, became a pious monk and perhaps ultimately a saint. Today, by equally natural bent, he becomes a psychiatrist. Dr. Bard of Vienna has traversed that path, so successfully that he has hosts of assistants, disciples, and possessed patients; so successfully that he has won the H. Gordon Mortimer million dollar award, and is now on vessel bound for New York to spread the Bardian gospel. (America has been hospitable host to stranger creeds!)

Along with the prospective cures of Dr. Bard, however, come on this boat some spectres of his past; and the temptations the former "bedroom Napoleon" could not resist arise—in the form of an ex-mistress, and the millionaire's charming and alluring niece—to stir the great doctor, and to plunge his assistant and his secretary back into their old neuroses. It's all an exciting voyage, with Ben-Ami in one of his best portrayals as the emi-

## Rosita Fordieri



Who sings in the Brooklyn Civic Opera Association's presentation of grand opera, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music

nent medico; and many a psychiatric case reacts to treatment as do the patients (including the doctor) of "A Ship Comes In."

## Leona Powers Featured

Because of her excellent performance in "Errant Lady," the comedy by Nat N. Dorfman now playing at the Fulton Theatre, Harry Albert, the producer, has

elevated Leona Powers to a featured place in the cast. Although an experienced actress, and well established throughout the country, this is Miss Powers' first appearance in a featured role in a Broadway theatre.

## Judgment Day

By ELMER RICE

"Thrilling, stirring play."—Sun  
"Season's first dramatic hit."—B'klyn Eagle

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This Entire Week—Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15 "THE GONDOLIERS"  
WEEK OCT. 8 (Mon. to Wed.)—"Cox and Box" and "The Pirates of Penzance"  
Thurs. to Sat. (by request) "Patience"  
ENTIRE WEEK OCT. 15—"The Mikado"  
Oct. 22 (Mon. to Wed.)—"Trial by Jury" & "Pinafore"; Thurs. to Sat., "Iolanthe"

Wed. Mat. 8:30 to 2:20—Sat. Mat. 8:10 to 2:25—Evgs. 8:10 to 8:30 incl. tax.—Evgs. 8:15; Mats. 2:15  
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Book by MOSS HART - Music by JOHANN STRAUSS  
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Sat. Ev., Oct. 6, 8:45; Sun. Aft., Oct. 7, 3:00

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## Features of the Week on WEVD (1360 Kc.) (231 M)

(Reserve Saturday evening, Dec. 8th, for the WEVD University of the Air at Town Hall)

Sunday—11 a.m., Forward Hour—music and sketches; 8 p.m., Sherry and Stange, songs; 8:45, Helen Trix, songs; 10, Symposium.

Monday—8 a.m., Psychology Clinic of the Air—Dr. Jacob List; 8:45 a.m., Folk Singers; 4:15 p.m., Nicholas Salslavsky, baritone.

Tuesday—8:45 a.m., "Voice of Welfare"—Charles Berry; 8:15 p.m., "Paris in New York"—music; 10, "Spiral Problems Round Table"—Gertrude Weil Klein and James O'Neal; 10:30, Metropolitan String Ensemble.

Wednesday—8:15 p.m., Actors' Dinner Club—Doris Hardy; 8:30, David Magill, tenor; 8:45, Helen Trix, songs; 10, Metropolitan String Ensemble; 10:15, Eugene Byron Morgan, baritone—Sonya Verain, soprano; 10:45, Irene Coley, contralto.

Thursday—8:45 a.m., Folk Singers; 8:15 p.m., Margaret Reed Dooley—mezzo-soprano; 8:45, Foreign Affairs Forum, talk; 10:15, "Newspaper Guild on the Air", talk; 10:30, Carlo Lanzilotti, bass; 10:45, Edith Freedman, pianist.

Friday—4:15 p.m., Metropolitan String Ensemble; 8:30, "Three Voices", trio; 8:45, Royal Dutch Travelogue—Hendrik de Leeuw; 10:15, Ann Howard, songs; 10:30, Medical Hour; 10:45, Bass and Reddall, piano duo.

Saturday—11:30 a.m., Mable Horsey's "Stars of Tomorrow"—Juvenile Program; 8 p.m., Sherry and Stange, songs; 8:45, Betty Blue, songs; 8:45, Jesse Wolf, baritone; 10:15, Harry Marshall, tenor; 10:30, Sol Glaskin, violinist; 10:45, Harriet Ayes, songs.



# Beauty and Brilliance Adorn "The Great Waltz"

## The Week on the Stage

By Joseph T. Shipley

**The Waltz Dynasty**  
**"THE GREAT WALTZ."** Conceived by Hassard Short. Book by Moss Hart to music by Johann Strauss (father and son). Dances and ballet by Albertina Rasch. Settings by Albert Johnson.  
 As the gorgeous costumes and resplendent scenes of "The Great Waltz" literally roll before one's eyes, the tuneful music of the waltz kings, Johann Strauss (father and son), in a glamorous movement of color and song, tells the composers' story. The beautiful scenes of Albert Johnson, seemingly solid and imposing architectural forms, become part of the fluid design of Hassard Short, a continuously flowing background for the beauty of banked costume and melodious rhythm. There is genuine theatrical climax in the very growth of the scenes, as the set pose that opens Act II turns to the stirring beauty of the Albertina Rasch ballet, which is succeeded by the dancing of the uniformed couples in the ball. If

the eyes are not yet dazzled, they find further wonder in the final scene, when the musicians' pit rises, slowly recedes across the stage (as the action continues) and side-piled columns and descending grand chandeliers convert the scene into the great ballroom where colorful couples dance while behind and above them Johann Strauss conducts his great waltz, "The Beautiful Blue Danube."

The sweep of this spectacle needs no story; yet in the jealousy of father Johann, the aiding scheme of the Russian Countess and the conflicting loves of young Johann, a good story is provided. Beyond all

### In "Our Daily Bread"



Karen Morley and Tom Keene in a scene from King Vidor's stirring film "Our Daily Bread" which opens next Tuesday at the Rialto Theatre

### Gilbert and Sullivan Go On

The program for the second gala month of the D'Oyly Carte Opera question, "The Great Waltz" is one of the most beautiful spectacles, one of the most imposing and majestic musical shows, our theatre has yet seen.

Company, at the Martin Beck, is as follows: Oct. 1-6, "The Gondoliers"; Oct. 8-10, "Box and Cox"; and "The Pirates of Penzance"; Oct. 11-13, "Patience" (first time this season); Oct. 15-20, "The Mikado"; Oct. 22-24, "Trial By Jury" and "H.M.S. Pinafore"; Oct. 25-27, "Iolanthe."

## A Capitol Triumph

THREE BRILLIANT STARS are making film history! The celebrated Katharine Cornell stage hit is the current sensation of the screen. For the first time in motion picture history three winners of Hollywood's highest award for the best performance of a year are brought together in a single picture!

★ ★ ★ ★  
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Charles  
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**WIMPOLE STREET**

with MAUREEN O'SULLIVAN  
 KATHARINE ALEXANDER  
 From the play - - RUDOLF BESIER  
 Directed by - - SIDNEY FRANKLIN  
 A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture

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—Only KING VIDOR... genius  
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 MIRIAM HOPKINS** in  
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 Other RKO Acts

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 NIGHTS"**  
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**ACME** THEATER  
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★★★★ (4 Stars)—Daily News  
**FOX** **GRACE MOORE** in  
**"ONE NIGHT OF LOVE"**  
 On Stage  
 POET PRINCE—Henry Youngman  
 STARTS TODAY 2000 Smoking Balc. Seats Weekday Eves. 35c  
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ALL THIS WEEK  
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**"The Richest  
 Girl in the World"**  
 —RKO Vaudeville—  
**CROSS & DUNN**  
**ROSETTE & LUTTMAN**  
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 Other RKO Acts  
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# Textile Workers Fight Discrimination

## Back Up Pact, Is Demand of Strikers

**Renewal of Walkout Threatened in Some Areas as Mill Bosses Repudiate Promises**

(Continued from Page 2-L)

have been allowed to go by the board.

"Reports from various parts of the country in the larger number of cases show compliance with the president's proposal in the reopening from plant and vernal judges of the textile mills," said Francis J. Gorman, chairman of the organization committee of the U.T.W. "A number of mills did not open, and we expect that it will be a few days before all of them resume. Others could not employ a full complement of workers, but as time passes, we are assured they will be taken back."

### Trouble in South

"The most serious cases of discrimination come from the South and there is strong evidence of a preconceived design not to re-employ some of the workers. These cases will be taken up immediately. All local unions have been notified to immediately communicate with our office in Washington in cases of discrimination." The union has been making public telegrams from all over the strike area citing specific cases of discrimination.

"We now know with certainty that a number of employers, particularly in the cotton industry, are using methods of reprisal against members of the union. In the South the most vicious type of discrimination is prevalent. Yellow dog contracts, company unions and absolute refusal to employ workers unless they repudiate the union and throw themselves on the mercy of the mill owners, are being used."

"The condition is one of rank discrimination against union members, and manifestly an effort to punish them not only for striking against the conditions that have prevailed in these Southern mills; but to punish them for union membership by denying them re-employment as well."

In the first flush of enthusiasm at the chance to end the strike with promise of government support for the union, the strike committee issued the following statement:

"The great strike of the textile workers of the United States now comes to a fitting and victorious end. Our executive council has agreed to the unanimous vote of the national strike committee to the effect that the report of the Winant Board appointed by the president is a victory for our union and the workers in the industry. The abuses against which we struck are going to be eliminated. The lot of a million workers has been improved beyond measure by this great battle."

### Have Shown Their Strength

"Our forces have been under magnificent self-imposed discipline throughout the struggle. They will return to work under the same discipline. They have shown their tremendous strength. If there should be failure at any point, they can deliver a greater blow. At last, after decades of almost unrestrained exploitation, the textile workers, through our union, the United Textile Workers of America, have found their voice, have united their strength and stand erect in confidence."

## Millinery Union Thanked for Aid

**E**VEN though the strike of the textile workers has been officially terminated, financial assistance will continue to be required by the strikers because of many places in which discrimination against the strikers will result in further clashes between the workers and the mill owners, William Green, president of the A. F. of L., and Francis Gorman, chairman of the general strike committee, yesterday advised Max Zaritsky, secretary-treasurer of the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union.

The statements of the labor leaders are contained in letters which they have separately sent Mr. Zaritsky thanking him for sending contributions in the amount of \$4,000 last Friday, after it was made known that the strikers would

be asked to return to work on the basis of the settlement proposed by the Winant Committee.

Of the \$4,000 forwarded by Zaritsky to the strikers \$1,000 represented a contribution of the international union, and \$3,000 came from Local 24 of the Cap and Millinery Department, of which Alex Rose is secretary-treasurer. In making the contributions, both Zaritsky and Rose informed Green and Gorman that while the termination of the strike in a day or two seemed likely, they foresaw further difficulties before the workers would receive all their rights, and that, in addition to the contributions they were making immediately for that purpose, they were organizing the machinery, locally and nationally, to obtain additional funds. Local 24 has set \$10,000 as

its goal, and other locals are being enlisted in the fight.

Gorman, in his letter to Mr. Zaritsky, expresses appreciation both for the financial assistance and the moral support which came from the Cap and Millinery Union as well as the Hatters at a time when it was badly needed. He writes:

"I deeply appreciate the fact that you will continue to aid us, notwithstanding the fact that the strike is officially at least over. Our task is by no means completed. Already, this second day after the official termination of the strike, thousands of discrimination cases have been reported to this office. Most of these come from the South, the source of more than half of the troubles. But we go forward with confidence, knowing that we have the support of all organized labor."



The Jewish Daily Forward, which for years has been friend in need whenever Socialist and labor institutions were endangered, appropriated funds and rushed truck loads of food and clothing to textile strike areas.

**AND JUST AS A REMINDER:** The Emergency Committee for Strikers Relief is still sending money out to Ohio for onion strikers... give all you can!

"I want to extend the thanks of our union to President Green of the A. F. of L., to his associate officers and to those unions that have so generously come to our assistance in this epochal struggle. I should like to name especially the International Ladies Garment Workers, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the United Mine Workers."

The President has appointed Judge Walter B. Stacy of North Carolina, James A. Mullenbach of Illinois and Admiral Henry A. Wiley, retired, as members of the new Textile Labor Relations Board, in accordance with recommendations of the Winant special board of inquiry. The new board, whose first task will be to investigate charges of discrimination against returning strikers, will be answerable to the National Labor Relations Board. It will be empowered to set up agencies for investigating labor conditions and probing complaints, to conduct arbitration proceedings, and to certify results of elections held by workers for collective bargaining.

### Rieve Cites Need For Political Action

"The general textile strike again proves what has long been known to every intelligent and thinking member of the labor movement—that the workers must organize on the political field as well as on the economic field in order properly to protect and advance their interests," according to Emil Rieve, president of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers and

member of the U.T.W. executive. There is no humane individual who was not shamed by the brutal and illegal tactics used to crush the textile strike by most of the governors in the states where textiles are located. To their use of the militia must be added the black record of countless minor city, county, and other local officials and the police under their command.

"That the Democratic administrations in the areas affected by the strike responded equally as quickly and with as much enthusiasm to the demands of the mill bosses as the Republicans only points to the fact that the workers will never be safe or happy so long as their economic power is overshadowed by a political force uncontrolled by labor."

### No General Cotton Garment Strike Likely

There are strong possibilities that the threatened general strike in the cotton garment industry October 1, as it affects the women's apparel trades, will be called off. Union leaders believe that a majority of manufacturers will abide by the executive order introducing the 36-hour week and increasing hourly wages 10 per cent.

David Dubinsky, president of the I.L.G.W.U., is on his way to the coast to attend the A. F. of L. convention. It is understood that individual or sectional strikes are planned where manufacturers resist the order or where the union is attempting to organize non-union workers for the first time.

### Crosswaith Organizing for ILGWU in Chicago

**CHICAGO.**—Quite recovered from his recent illness, Frank R. Crosswaith, Socialist campaigner and labor organizer, is on the job here as general organizer for the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union. This is said to be the first time in history of the American labor movement that a Negro has been chosen by so important a unit of organized labor to take charge of a section, and is indicative of the new spirit of solidarity in the ranks of labor.

Com. Crosswaith has run for many high offices on the Socialist ticket. He has been organizer for the elevator operators and the pullman porters. Now he is meeting with encouraging success in helping organize white and colored garment workers here for the ILGWU.

### Wise Shoe Enjoins Yipsel Pickets

The fight of the Wise Shoe Co. against its striking salesmen has spread out until it has reached new fields, involving the Young People's Socialist League. The league, like the party, has been besieged in the past year with requests from unions to aid both in organization campaigns and in strike work.

When the Wise company got out an injunction against the union forbidding picketing, the salesmen turned to the Yipsels, who had been helping them, to take up the job. YPSL members in Brownsville responded and paraded before the shoe store, there telling of the strike. An injunction was then hastily issued by the judge against the Yipsels, and several were arrested.

It is of interest that Congressman Emmanuel Celler of the Brownsville district, reputed "friend of labor," is head of the firm which sought and obtained the injunction. In the initial papers, Celler's name appears on the letterhead; in later correspondence, his name has been eliminated, union members claim. The Socialist candidate for Congress against Celler is the labor editor of The New Leader.

### I.L.O. Council Meets

**GENEVA.**—The 34 members of the new administrative council of the International Labor Office, elected in June, met this week here for the first time. It elected a steering committee and broke up

## A. F. of L. Faces Great Task at Convention

**Industrial Unionism, Labor Party Questions Before 54th Convention of Am. Labor**

(Continued from Page 2-L)

Invited speakers include Comrade Walter Citrine, secretary of the British Trades Union Congress and president of the International Federation of Trade Unions, and Comrade B. C. Vladeck, managing editor of the Forward. A public mass meeting is being arranged for Friday night, October 12, at which these speakers will raise funds for the National Labor Chest to Combat Fascism and Nazism.

### Metal Trade Delegates Against "Vertical" Union

**SAN FRANCISCO.**—Meeting in preliminary convention before the A. F. of L.'s 54th annual convention, the metal trades department, comprising all the metal trades unions of the country, discussed the peculiar problems of these industries. Of special importance was the vexed problem of industrial unionism, which will also be hotly debated at the major gathering.

The metal trades department is the sanctuary of the craft unions, to which highly skilled and specialized craftsmen belong. They are completely sold on craft unionism, both because of what they say it has done for them and because of the dangers inherent in starting to split up their members, skilled mechanics, into industrial or "vertical" unions. They are, however, willing to meet the new trend half way by devising a plan for greater cooperation in carrying on negotiations during strikes.

At the preliminary session, the metal trades delegates heard their officers report that there had been widespread violations of Seven A, that the rights of labor to organize had been thwarted and company unions encouraged, that minimum wages have become maximum in most cases, and that wage differentials between North and South and in accordance with populations operated always to the detriment of the workers.

The plan for joint action in emergencies calls for the craft unions federating their efforts in every industrial plant, with each union retaining its identity but joining for effective action through departmental representatives.

This plan was followed recently in settling the Montana metal workers' strike, officials point out. Thirty separate craft unions in two A. F. of L. departments (building trades and metal trades) agreed to allow their international officers to make one agreement for all employees, instead of 30 pacts. Interests, but not union identities, were merged, and all the workers in the copper and metal mines of Butte, Anaconda and Great Falls returned to work under one labor agreement.

The convention was not opposed to what it calls genuine industrial unionism in mass production industries, like automobiles and rubber, and among mine, garment, and brewery workers.

into commissions to consider reports, agenda for conferences, and plans. The world-wide 40-hour week will be discussed. It is expected that representatives from the Soviet Union will participate.



## Can't Enjoin Sympathizers, Chas. Solomon Tells Court

(Continued from Page 2-L.) Judge Cross, while indicating her agreement, gave the attorney for the theatre owner several days in which to submit a memorandum of law in opposition to Solomon's contention.

The Lauer injunction is directed against "all persons or groups aiding, abetting and sympathizing with the aforementioned (Local 306)."

Sol Marcus, Socialist assembly candidate in the 5th Bronx District, appeared for Woskow in the night court when he was arrested.

In a statement last week, the executive board of the Socialist Lawyers' Association condemned Lauer's decision enjoining Local No. 306 from picketing. The resolution follows:

"We observe that Justice Lauer, elected as a fusion judge, issued an injunction against Local No. 306 allied with the A. F. of L. that goes far beyond the most flagrant restraining orders issued to date in New York State. It is a violation of all notions of freedom that have been entertained in our country. Its terms are set to deprive a bonafide labor organization of fundamental rights won by struggle and supposedly guaranteed by law. To forbid a union, its members and sympathizers from holding meetings, from picketing, and organizing for bettering their conditions, not only violated Section 7-A of the NRA but also violates every concept of liberty held dear by the American people."

The injunction constrains the

union from revealing that the theatres involved, the Ritz and Art in the Bronx, and the Rugby in Brooklyn, employ non-union labor, the present workers being members of the Allied Company Union.

## New Dressmakers' Council Is Installed

THE newly organized Dressmakers Joint Council of the Metropolitan District was recently installed at the headquarters of the Joint Board of the Dress and Waistmakers Union, 218-232 West 40th Street. The council will coordinate activities of New York and out-of-town divisions and consists of members of the N. Y. Joint Board and delegates from out-of-town locals in New Jersey, Connecticut, Long Island and other areas.

Luigi Antonini, I.L.G.W.U. first vice-president and Local 89 manager, performed the installation in the absence of President David Dubinsky. Julius Hochman, general manager of the Joint Board, and Harry Wander, manager of the out-of-town department, outlined the functions of the council. Hochman reported also on the campaign the Joint Board is carrying on for installation of the unit system.

The out-of-town workers are all employed in contracting shops which do work for New York jobbers. The council is expected to bring about uniformity in the enforcement of the union's collective agreements and a general understanding of the policies pursued.

## Labor Must Educate Itself!

by Henry R. Linville  
Teachers' Union

SOME of the obstacles to the building of a political party to further the objectives of the labor movement are created by groups whose philosophy has been derived from doctrinaire conceptions of political history, or has been bound up with notions of partisan or "correct line" discipline. The actual builders of our American labor movement instinctively shy off from such conceptions or notions. Intellectuals, especially, are under suspicion.

On the other hand, I think it will in time be obvious to intelligent leaders of labor that the policy of "electing our friends and defeating our enemies" is not a constructive policy, because there is no social purpose involved in success of that kind. But labor does help to keep alive the generally anti-social purposes of the political aggregations which its votes inevitably support, no matter with which of the two major parties it bargains for favors.

The solution of this problem should be sought in the field of social and political education, carried on by the unions, in the understanding that the potential contributions of the labor movement cannot be fully realized until they are accepted in the social set-up by social sanction. If we believe that lasting social sanction can best be secured through political action, as many do, then a political party built around a program of social objectives is the answer. When labor educates itself, a convincing labor party probably will develop as a necessity.

## Vim Salesmen Picketing Shops

Salesmen employed by the Vim chain of radio and sporting goods stores are out on strike for union recognition and better conditions, under the banner of the Retail Radio and Sporting Goods Salesmen's Union. Protesting against an \$18 weekly wage and splitting their small commissions with store managers, they have been picketing the chain's stores with the aid of party members.

Vice-Chairman Herrick of the Regional Labor Board has declared the strikers' demands reasonable. Her demand that the firm confer with striking employees has been turned down by Vim officials.

## Party Aiding Fur Strikers in Buffalo

BUFFALO.—The Fur Workers' Union is on strike here, aided by party and Yipsel members. About 75% of the employers have signed the union agreement and the balance are expected to sign up within a week. The union reports that only the help of the party prevented the strike from being completely smashed by disruptive efforts of the Communist dual union. The Yipsels especially did good work on the picket line, which was in charge of Comrade Brickner, of Curtiss airplane strike fame. E. D. Baumann, organizer of the party local, served on the strike committee of the union; and the Reverend Hahn, Harry Rait, chairman of the Carpenters' Union; John Ellison, chairman of the Seamen's Union (A. F. of L.), all members of Local Buffalo, have addressed strike meetings.

elected vice-president. Arthur Olsen was elected treasurer, Edward N. Nockels, recording secretary; L. P. Straube, reading clerk; and Charles Hayman, sergeant at arms.

## Newspaper Guild to Mass Pickets in Staten Island

BENEFITING by the experiences of other labor organizations just as it has also set new marks in labor strategy by the use of traveling sound trucks and airplane pickets, the Newspaper Guild of New York will throw a mass picket line before the Staten Island Advance this Saturday morning at 9:30 (Sept. 29). Other unions, which have entered into a pact with the editorial workers for cooperative action in the campaign against the Advance, and sympathetic organizations and individuals will join in the demonstration.

On the picket line will be members of Big Six (Typographical Union); Web Pressmen No. 2; Electrical Workers No. 3; Newspaper Mail and Delivery Workers; Newspaper Handlers; Socialist Party and Y.P.S.L. All who wish to join report at Newspaper Guild headquarters, 34 Richmond Terrace, one block from the ferry.

The Guild has been protesting the discharge of an editorial worker membership in the Guild.

The Staten Island Advance Publisher is also owner of the Long Island Daily Press, which was picketed in a successful fight to compel recognition of the right of editorial workers to organize.

Due to threats and intimidation, Advance employees at a meeting voted 14 to 1 not to organize a Guild unit. The one man who voted to stand by the Guild was Crosby. Ten days later he was fired. Newhouse offered to arbitrate when the mayor intervened, but would not accept the suggestion that Crosby be taken back meanwhile.

The New York Guild Assembly, representing 1800 newspapermen of New York, decided that the right to organize was not an issue which could be arbitrated, and empowered its emergency committee to swing into action. Pickets were posted at the Advance office and at the ferries on both the Staten Island and Manhattan sides.

A many-sided campaign to compel reinstatement followed. Besides picketing, effective in reaching commuters passing through the bottle neck at the ferries, sample copies of the Guild Reporter, giving the story of the fight, have been distributed by the thousands; regular meetings with a sound truck have been held, and cards addressed to S. I. Newhouse have been distributed for signature—cards which state that the signer will not read the Advance until it changes its unfair labor policy. The labor unions have given whole-hearted support—the boiler makers, plumb-

ers, electrical workers, and 1800 Proctor & Gamble employees being just a few that have given active support. Radio broadcasts over Station WNYC and WEVD have been arranged; a house-to-house canvass is under way; advertisers have been contacted.

The New York State Federation of Labor at its recent convention voted its support to the Guild. For the first time in history, probably, an employer was picketed from land, sea and air. When S. I. Newhouse returned on the Aquitania from Europe August 24, a Guild reporter, Ben Leider, picketed from the air in his Travel-Aid plane; launches below equipped with loud speaker circled the boat, "paging Publisher Newhouse"; Heywood Brown and other officials went on board and presented a demand that Crosby be reinstated, and on the piers more than 40 newspapermen with banners picketed.

Early in the fight, the attorney for the Advance sought an injunction in the Kings County Supreme Court restraining picketing, stating that its circulation was being considerably hurt. Supreme Court Justice Edward J. Byrne refused to grant the injunction, and reserved decision. Later, the Advance withdrew its application, saying its circulation had not been hurt. Guild officials, however, on the basis of a check of newspaper stands, of courier boys, and of the more than 3,000 cards signed, claim a minimum cut in circulation of 5,000. The newspaper has only some 25,000 circulation.

The Guild now intends to broaden the fight. The Advance is an open shop—the mechanical department is not organized. Employees are victims of yellow dog contracts. The executive committee offered to cooperate with the other unions in the newspaper industry to organize the Advance plant top to bottom, and provided all the unions throw their strength into the fight, not to settle until all are ready.

## Millinery Salesmen Get Union Charter

A charter as a federal union has been granted by the A. F. of L. to the United Millinery Salesmen, Inc. At a mass meeting of millinery salesmen recently, addressed by Isidore Goldberg, millinery union official speaking for Max Zaritsky, and William E. Mahoney, A. F. of L. state representative, salesmen were hailed for their pioneer work in organizing and were urged to develop strength

## Faber's Notorious Anti-Strike Order Modified

THE drastic and sweeping injunction issued last May by Judge Leander B. Faber for the Standard-Baking Co., Brooklyn, against the bakery workers union has been dissolved by Judge Meier Steinbrink in the Brooklyn Supreme Court. The Faber injunction, which was granted upon affidavits alone and without a trial, was characterized at the time by Panken & Levy, attorneys for Local 505 of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union (A.F. of L.), as the most stringent ever issued.

Judge Faber had enjoined 38 specific acts of the union, including picketing of place of business or customers or advertising of the registered union label; holding of public meetings; sending of letters; distribution of pamphlets; hiring lots, flats, stores or other meeting places within a radius of ten square blocks; parades; peacefully persuading the remaining employees of

the baking company to join the strikers, and asking friendly labor organizations to aid. The injunction prohibited the employees from striking and enjoined the union and its members and any who came to their aid from making known to anybody else that an injunction had been issued.

Judge Steinbrink's new order enjoins threats, intimidations and false statements, which the union points out it does not use, and enjoining mass picketing or meetings in close proximity to the plaintiff's plant and customers, but permits the conduct of the strike and the advertising of the union label.

At the time the injunction was issued, the Labor Section of The New Leader contained an editorial attacking Judge Faber. Urging strikers and the public generally to violate its terms, the editorial challenged the judge to punish its writer for contempt of court.

## Paul Porter Appointed Party Labor Secretary

Paul Porter, formerly party organizer of Local Philadelphia, has been named national labor secretary of the Socialist Party. The appointment was made by the national executive committee at its Milwaukee meeting.

Porter has engaged in quite a number of strike struggles and union organizing campaigns. He organized the Philadelphia Taxi Drivers' Union, Local 156 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers, and until illness forced his retirement was its acting president. In this union's seven weeks' strike against the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co. it obtained the support of nine other teamsters unions in a sympathetic general transport strike.

While in Philadelphia, Porter also aided in the organization of the first radio workers union in the country at the Philco plant, and was commissioned an organizer for the Metal Trades Council of the A. F. of L. As organizer for the party local in Philadelphia he and other comrades also helped build the doll and toy workers union and the shipyard workers union in Camden, N. J., and assisted in the strikes of restaurant, hosiery, millinery, garment, textile, and lead workers.

During the present textile strike Porter has been directing publicity for the American Federation of Silk Workers.

## Labor Backs Socialist For Mayor of Linden, N. J.

LINDEN, N. J.—Harry L. Nelson has received the unanimous approval of the Central Labor Union for Mayor of Linden. Comrade Nelson, Socialist Party candidate, represents Carpenter's Union Local 715 in the central body and recently was business agent of the district council of carpenters. He is also chairman of the Central Labor Union committee on slum elimination.

## Celluloid Workers Strike At Long Island Shop

Protesting against low wages, long hours, Sunday work and hazardous conditions in the shop, the workers of the Associated Celluloid Novelties Co., 920—38th Ave., Long Island City, went out on strike this week. Meyer Levitt, organizer for the Celluloid, Catalan and Gelalith Workers' Union (A. F. of L.) is in charge of the walk-out. Fred Boyle is shop chairman and Joseph G. Glass, member of the Socialist Lawyers' Association, has volunteered to act as counsel.

Demands are union recognition and the closed shop, better working conditions, wages and hours, safeguarding against fires and explosions and regularity of pay (the boss owes them several weeks' back wages).

The celluloid union recently signed up a number of shops in the industry.

## Peddlers Organizing

The next meeting of the Brooklyn Peddler's Union Local 1 will be held at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum Tuesday night. For several months this small and poverty-stricken union has been carrying on a desperate fight for organization and for the protection of the street peddlers against exploitation and degradation.

Recently, according to members, the Communists have formed a dual union (called the rank and file peddlers' union) and have been collecting funds for it under pretense of representing the real union. This has sabotaged the union's activities, but the fight will be carried on, they say.

## John Fitzpatrick Again Heads Chicago Labor

CHICAGO.—John Fitzpatrick, for 20 years president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, was again re-elected without opposition. Alderman Oscar F. Nelson was re-



# ED LABOR POLICY

anything about labor movement, the seeming mys-

teries of their own occupations, much less about modern economics or the power of the ballot. This is not only true of the rank and file, but of a large portion of union officials as well. Organized labor needs better informed leadership; organizers, not chair warmers and poker players; educators, not pie-counter hangers-on who know little more than ballyhoo year in and year out about loyalty to the union to union men who for years have proven their loyalty, and in many cases paid dearly for it. Many new union members are never instructed in the barest principles of union organization, and few trade union publications have served interesting material enough to attract even their own membership, much less non-union people. In this work of teaching the workers to think the A.F.O.F.L. and many of its affiliated Internationals are far behind the Railroad Brotherhoods, Ladies' Garment Workers and a few others, including dual organizations. Is it any wonder that the big A.F.O.F.L. and its affiliated organizations are constantly being harassed on all sides? A higher intelligence among labor officials and members is absolutely necessary. If you doubt the importance of this statement, organize temporarily a group of unorganized strikers,

and then send for the proper international official to take care of them. Too often he does little more than collect the admission fee, give them a few recording books, tell them all about the dues and how busy he is, and then leave on the next train. Thus the "greenhorns" are left to work out their own destinies. If such a union lives very long after the strike ends it is an exception. Lack of proper instruction and careful nursing for a time is the answer why hundreds of thousands of toilers are on the outside of the union.

Organized labor must know by this time that the NRA is not a very safe prop to lean on; besides the NRA expires next June, unless something is done about it in the meantime. We also know that the only safe prop for the toilers under Capitalism is the power of organized labor and its intelligent direction.

The workers must be made to understand that those who live by exploiting labor cannot be expected to emancipate labor. I doubt whether the capitalists themselves even understand Capitalism. It's not their job to emancipate labor; that task belongs to the workers. In my long connection of 54 years with the labor movement I have learned that the intelligence of the master class is very much overrated. With their money, ownership of the means of life, political influence, military and courts doing their bidding they only appear more intelligent, but when men like Hugh S. Johnson and Charles

M. Schwab disagree in print on the same day (Sept. 10) we should think. Johnson said, "No recovery in the history of business cycles has been as rapid as that in America; conditions today are better than at any time since 1930." Schwab on the same day said, "Steel is at very low ebb at present, almost the lowest it has ever been. I cannot say that conditions are better, in fact, they are very much worse." There we have expressions from two leading industrialists. To top off this inconsistency on the part of millionaire brains, along comes L. F. Lorie, head of the Delaware and Hudson, who branded Roosevelt's Administration policies as "simply Communism."

Remember these are expressions of the leading mouthpieces of big business. Any wonder that our wonderful country under such leadership that dominates Congress and other public officials runs to rot?

Let us also hope that the delegates will put the quietus on its officials who brand every form of organization and person not to their liking as bolshevik or as a red menace. Calling names does the labor movement no good. Unionism cannot be sold by insults or cracked heads; persuasion and sound logic are better. Let us hope that the delegates and officers will awaken to the fact that their quarter-century policy of "rewarding friends and punishing enemies" has proven a failure. Labor cannot be lined up on the political field with such resolutions.

No union official or set of officials should ask the rank and file to divide their political power between Democrats and Republicans. They should know that big business, organized labor's avowed enemy, controls both parties. If they do not know this yet, they have proven themselves incompetents and should do the organized labor movement the honor of offering their resignations.

## Editor's Corner

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

#### Questions and Answers

**HERMAN KOPPELOW, California.**—You say with reference to Upton Sinclair that the "reports sent to you for The New Leader are misleading and one-sided." The basic facts are these: Sinclair had been a trusted member of the party in your state. He resigned from the party. He is now a member of a capitalist party. He has received the nomination of that party for Governor. He has accepted that nomination. He will make a contest for the office side by side with other Democratic candidates for that office.

Now for the other side of the story. The Socialist Party has nominated Milen Dempster as its candidate for Governor. Sinclair as a Democrat is opposed to Dempster. The Socialist Party has nominated other candidates opposed to the Democratic candidates running with Sinclair. These Socialist candidates stand for Socialist principles while Sinclair and his political colleagues stand for what the Democratic Party stands for.

There is a fundamental cleavage between the candidates and the parties. Socialists should no more vote for Sinclair than Democrats should vote for Dempster. The Socialist Party is a working class party or it is a fraud. The Democratic Party is a capitalist party or it is a swindle.

You are wooed by the "radical" ideas of Sinclair. Radicalism is not Socialism. Communists, Anarchists and Syndicalists are "radical" but they are not Socialists. Fascism rose in Germany with blood-curdling "radical" attacks upon the exploiters of labor. There is as much reason for support of a Hitler because he was "radical" as there is for voting for Sinclair because he is a "radical."

Considering the confusion that Sinclair has brought into Socialist ranks in California, it is evident that the party is in an unhealthy state, lacking that basic knowledge which would make it immune from sentimentalists, careerists, utopians, and "radicals" of various hues.

Jim Maurer sends us a letter he received from Southgate, California. The correspondent writes that "downs" have gone over to the Communist Party. She adds: "After Germany and Austria, anybody who would get into or stay in the Socialist Party is a white-livered pup and—and—well, words fail to express my disgust." Whew! The letter is signed by a lady. How unfortunate for the Austrian movement that she was not in Vienna last February to silence the heavy artillery of Dollfuss! As she thinks that there are some magic powers by which the working class can overcome the mighty powers of destruction in the hands of the governing powers, her magic qualifies her for membership in the Communist Party. Sorcery is a passport to that organization.

This reminds us of Lewis Corey's book on the "Decline of American Capitalism," a book of considerable merit which we will notice later. Throughout the book, Corey drags in Communism and near the close he discusses the proletarian revolution and the "road to power." One reads the book with increasing interest and looks for some light that will reveal this road. He is cocksure it is there, but the reader goes on to the last page only to find that the road remains in what Marx called the "mystic realm of philosophical phantasy." Corey regards the class struggle as eventually approaching "civil war" with the proletariat triumphant. Why will it be triumphant in a physical fight? He does not answer.

Here again is mysticism. Words are pitted against the most gigantic powers of human and physical destruction the world has ever known. It is obvious to a child that a physical fight by the workers is sure suicide unless they can be at least nearly equally prepared with the governing powers which the proletariat are to overthrow. Those powers consist of army, navy, militia and police; heavy artillery, bombing planes, munition plants, machine guns, railroads, telegraphs, wireless, radio, tear gas, poison gas, etc. How much of all this can workers summon for the struggle?

Any answer? No. Back into mysticism. Phantom instruments of destruction are mobilized for the "civil war." Sorcery is an essential of the Communist "party line."

**F. Whetcombe, California.**—We do not doubt that many persons with whom you talk think that Sinclair's Epic Plan is Socialism. That simply means that they have a poor knowledge of Socialism. Recently we said in this column that Sinclair will not capture the Democratic Party for his "Socialism" but that the party will capture him. The New York Times recently carried a story which verifies this. A "Frisco" correspondent writes of Sinclair and George Creel agreeing that both shall write the state platform, adding that Sinclair has dropped most of the "radical" sections of the Epic Plan. In other words, Sinclair is already aboard the Democratic bandwagon, his "Socialism" being stored with moth balls in the garret. The Uppy Epic is already a shoddy fraud.

# NT DU PONTS

Pont bought up S. Steel stock. S. Steel in 1926 and their purchase of General Motors steel from U. S. du Pont is one of the Pennsylvania du Pont acquired con-

ington Arms Corp. \$2,057,576 in two arms; the Dynamit

ift, and I. G. Far-

na the Associated Canada, du Pont du Pont Cellophane ucts, Inc., National Rokeby Realy Co., Americana de Ez- untless big banks, s and newspapers. ewspaper in Dela- yed by the du Ponts. ublishing plant has han 100 books and ore or less subtle d sends free copies ublic libraries. h of this propa- brary that it is t the real McCoy. u Pont Film Mfg. Mexicana de Ez- e Francaise Duce, iete Francaise Fa- They also control entina, have a plant tend to establish a oslovakia.

#### Activities

ve direct and indi- ves on the political e family, T. Cole- once ran for the ination for Presi- Republican United and a New York Police Commis- sylan (Democratic) ne. General Henry Pont was in the 06 to 1917. He was Senate with having ction for \$53,000. e was a member of

the committee on expenditures in the War Department, and chairman of the Senate's Military Affairs Committee. (Don't forget the \$255,500,000 profit.)

Pierre S. du Pont, the biggest stockholder and Chairman of the Board, supported Roosevelt and Smith in 1928. His contribution to the Smith fund was \$50,000, and to the Roosevelt fund \$15,000. Since 1920 he has contributed a total of \$95,222 to the Democrats and \$12,378 to the Republicans. Today he is in the Liberty League.

Pierre was recently appointed Chairman of the NRA Industrial Advisory Board, and is a member of the National Labor Board. He says: "The National Labor Board eventually will do away with strikes." The person of this "friend and neighbor of the people of Delaware" is insured for seven million dollars—a record high.

Pierre came to Washington on September 12th to testify before the Senate Committee headed by Senator Nye. With him were his brothers, Irénée and Lammont, and his cousin Felix. They brought along a battery of a half dozen high-priced lawyers headed by Col. Wm. J. ("Wild Bill") Donovan, former Assistant Attorney General and Republican candidate for Governor of New York in 1932. Not all of the testimony given was released to the public. Among the evidence suppressed by the State Department were five telegrams from du Pont to agents in South America which, if revealed, "might result in danger to life and property." It was revealed that du Pont prevented Germany from building a munitions plant in Argentina in order to keep the market for itself.

#### The International Spy

In 1933 du Pont hired Junjo Geira, "international spy," who was a spy for Germany in America during the war and then worked for the United States government. He was to act as their "exclusive

agent" to negotiate the sale of military supplies to the Nazi government. In the first contract they signed they forgot about getting approval of the United States government and about the Treaty of Versailles. This was torn up after a meeting of their executive board. A second contract was signed, but after advice from their London office they cancelled it after "greasing" Geira with \$25,000. Then Geira went to Japan to make a sale of powder for du Pont.

"There is a decided increase in munitions business in Europe." There is an agreement for interchange of patents and processes between du Pont, the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. (London and Paris branches of du Pont), and the two Nazi firms referred to above. The State Department approved this agreement.

#### Agreement With Japan

There is an agreement with the biggest armaments corporation in Japan, the Mitsui Corp., under which the Japanese obtained the use of important du Pont processes, some of them furnished by the United States army to du Pont. The agreement with Mitsui was approved by the State Department.

Du Ponts always are "impartial." They sell to China and Japan, to Bolivia and Paraguay, to Nazis, Democrats, Republicans and to Buddhists.

Du Pont has "reporters" all over Europe looking for markets. They have "observers" at disarmament conferences who are very adept at throwing monkey wrenches.

Senator Nye has been given \$15,000 for the investigation. Incidentally, the United States government has 15,000 contracts with industrialists, including du Pont, for the production of war supplies in the "next" war.

What has du Pont to say? In 1916 Pierre refused to answer questions because the secrets of the company, if disclosed, "would in-

## CODES

Have you been coded by the NRA yet? About 700 industries have been placed under codes and most of them are in the hands of the industrial kings who own these industries.

Of these 700 codes about fifty are functioning. The next thing is to code the coders and then to code the coded coders. There's no end to this coding of the capitalist system.

Having been thoroughly coded, there still remains the little matter of 10,000,000 workers without jobs and there are about 3,000,000 families getting handouts from the government and our "best people." Estimating three to a family, this means nearly 11,000,000 men, women and children receiving a dole in God's country.

We understand that the coffin industry is also fairly coded and is doing a prosperous business. Life being coded, there is no reason why death should not be also coded.

Above all, a Socialist code is needed to replace the codes of capitalism. When this code becomes effective, a large collection of four-flush politicians, big bankers and capitalists will be retired without pensions.

All in favor of a Socialist code that will code the system out of existence will please say "Aye!"

cite and inflame the minds of fanatics." In 1933, when the Remington Arms Corporation was taken over, Pierre said: "There is a healthy growth of popular opinion against war." In 1934, when the Nye committee was established, Pierre's brother Irénée, said: "The attack on munitions makers is caused by a subversive force instigated by the Third International and allied interests to weaken the defensive powers of capitalistic countries."

Need more be said?



# Illinois Socialist Party Ticket on the Ballot

CHICAGO, Ill.—Despite inter-  
ested reports to the contrary,  
there will be a Socialist ticket on  
the ballot this fall, and if hard  
devoted work reaps its reward, it  
will poll at least the necessary five  
per cent of the total to give the  
party official standing after the  
election.

The ticket is headed by Morris  
Franklin, as candidate for State  
Treasurer, and includes Florence C.  
Hanson, State Superintendent of  
Public Instruction; Harold O.  
Hatcher and Arthur G. McDowell,  
Congressmen-at-Large, and An-  
drew Juvinal and Georgia Al-  
bright, Trustees of the University  
of Illinois.

The Board of Election Commis-  
sioners had refused the nomination  
petitions earlier in the week on the  
technical ground that they had  
been filed too late. The law re-  
quires that petitions must be passed  
upon by three states offices, and  
Governor Horner "refused to be  
disturbed" when they were pre-  
sented to him at his home. Later,  
after Socialist and labor protests

had created considerable unfavor-  
able publicity, the Governor re-  
versed himself, and the petitions  
were received.

The Communist Party had seized  
upon the technical delay and had  
started a drive to get the Socialists  
to vote their ticket in the absence  
of a Socialist ticket. The Socialists,  
however, are preparing a state-  
wide campaign that, they hope, will  
result in a record vote.

## 'Young Leninists' of France Join Socialist Youth

The Young Leninists of France,  
the counterpart of the Spartacus  
Youth League of America, has de-  
cided to join the Young Socialists  
there. Each unit of the Young  
Leninists will join the correspond-  
ing section of the Young Socialists.  
Their statement reads:

"... We are not making a man-  
euver nor do we want any deals.  
Our place, today, is in the van-  
guard of the working class youth  
who will fight in the united youth  
organization of tomorrow; in the  
Communist youth if it gives us the  
right to defend our own opinions  
in its ranks; in the Socialist youth  
especially, where more and more  
important sections of militants are  
breaking with reformism and find-  
ing the road to Marxism. In order  
to assist the left in its evolu-  
tion towards Leninism, in order to  
spread our slogans, and to pass  
rapidly over to action, in order to  
work for the united Youth organi-  
zation of tomorrow, circumstances  
compel us today to join the Young  
Socialists.

"Respectful of discipline the

## Campaign Meetings In New York State

(Outside New York City)

Monday, October 1

White Plains, 8 p. m., Rocham-  
beau School, Fisher and Mid-  
land: Charles Solomon, Nor-  
man Thomas, August Claes-  
sens, and others.

Port Chester—Aschman's Hall,  
22 South Main St.: Charles  
Solomon, Norman Thomas,  
Herman Kobbé, Wm. Karlin.

Friday and Saturday, Oct. 5-6  
Norman Thomas speaks in  
Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

Friday, October 5

Nassau County Dinner—place  
to be announced: Charles Solo-  
mon will speak.

Young Leninists demand for them-  
selves only the rights and duties  
of every member of the organiza-  
tion, among others the right to de-  
fend their conceptions within the  
framework of proletarian democ-  
racy and discipline."

## Communist International Again Postpones Meet

The Associated Press reports  
from Moscow that the Seventh  
Congress of the Communist Inter-  
national, which was to have been  
held in Moscow this month, was  
postponed by the executive com-  
mittee until some indefinite time  
the first half of next year.

There has been no congress of  
the International for six years, its  
work meanwhile having been car-  
ried on by the executive committee.  
This is the second postponement of  
the congress and speculation is  
rife as to the reason for it.

# McLevy Fights Against School Term Reduction

By Abraham Knepler

BRIDGEPORT.—Mayor Mc-  
Levy has again vetoed an  
attempt by the reactionary tax  
board to reduce the school term  
from 40 to 37 weeks, and conse-  
quently reducing further the  
salaries of the teachers. The  
Board of Apportionment and  
Taxation has repeatedly tried to  
reduce drastically the salaries of  
the school teachers, demanding  
that they take a reduction in pay  
greater than that received by  
other municipal employees.

The teachers and the mayor  
have pointed out the unfair dis-  
crimination against the education  
department. But the taxation  
board, composed of big business  
men and their representatives,  
who send their children to private  
schools, can't see much in this  
education business for the common  
people, and so are planning to  
override the mayor's veto.

The threat of a 44 mill tax for  
the next fiscal year is the bogey  
the tax board pictures for the  
citizens of Bridgeport, now that  
election time is approaching. Last  
year the capitalist parties spread  
lies about "the red menace," "the  
danger to our American institu-  
tions," "the unpatriotic, un-  
American and irreligious doctrines  
of Socialism," "the removal of  
factories from Bridgeport," and  
other horrors that would take  
place if the Socialists were voted  
into office. Now, that that line of  
argument did not work, the old  
parties are resorting to another  
method of attack in order to ward  
off an avalanche of Socialist votes

in the state election this fall.  
Mayor McLevy has not been  
scared by the 44 mill tax threat.  
He has told the tax board to use  
its powers to effect economies in  
departments where flagrant cor-  
ruption and inefficiency exist, in-  
stead of trying to economize  
falsely at the expense of the  
teachers and school children.  
Otherwise, he has told them, they  
ought to get out and let others  
who are willing and capable as-  
sume the tax board duties.

The Socialists are starting a  
vigorous campaign throughout the  
state, with especial attention to  
Bridgeport and neighboring com-  
munities where there are good  
possibilities of electing senators  
and representatives. The Socialist  
Party has candidates for the State  
Senate in 31 out of 35 senatorial  
districts, a complete state ticket,  
and complete town tickets in a  
great many communities. With  
Mayor McLevy of Bridgeport as  
nominee for Governor and Devere  
Allen as candidate for U. S. Sen-  
ator, even the old parties do not  
doubt that the Socialist Party will  
poll a record vote.

Bridgeport held its city conven-  
tion last week, at which time the  
following candidates were nomi-  
nated:

State Senators—21st district,  
Audubon J. Secor; 22nd district,  
Albert Eccles; 23rd district, John  
M. Taft. State Representatives—  
Harry G. Bender and Jack C.  
Bergen. Judge of Probate—Ever-  
ett N. Perry. Selectmen—Meyer  
Zucker, John D'Agostino, Martin  
Lynch. Board of Education—Gus-  
tave Samuelson. Fourteen Justices  
of the Peace were also nominated.

## Nye Speaks in Detroit on Armaments

DETROIT, Mich.—U. S. Senator  
Gerald P. Nye, head of the Senate  
investigation of armament firms,  
will speak in Detroit on Oct. 2nd  
on "The Truth About Armaments."  
The meeting is under the sponsor-  
ship of a committee of citizens.  
The place is Cass Technical High  
School, 2nd and Vernor Highway,  
and the time 8 p. m. Comrades  
Larry S. Davidow and Leonard  
Woodcock helped to arrange the  
meeting.

# Every member of the Party, Y.P.S.L., Young Circle League,

## Read This Letter!

Enclosed herewith you will find check  
for 24 subscriptions. We trust that our  
procedure in procuring these subscrip-  
tions proves suggestive to friends of The  
New Leader who realize the importance  
of a growing circulation.

The New Leader's effectiveness as an  
organ of Socialist education and propa-  
ganda obviously depend upon the extent  
to which it can contact non-Socialists.  
Supporters of the paper who are mem-  
bers in clubs and organizations of a non-  
partisan character have a fertile field in  
which to work.

We are members of the Crescite Circle  
Club (Br. 1088) of the Young Circle  
League. At a recent meeting we spoke  
some brief words on the purpose and  
function of The New Leader and con-  
trasted it with the position of the Cap-  
italist press. The appeal for support was  
followed by an individual contacting of  
every member present—with a net result  
of 24 subscriptions from an attendance  
of 27, including a subscription from the  
club itself to assist the program com-  
mittee in developing its educational pro-  
grams.

Similar possibilities exist in every or-  
ganization and must be advantageously  
utilized! The New Leader is now in a  
position to accomplish much and more!  
Our heartfelt hopes for the success of the  
campaign.

Sid and Morris Esterowitch.

## OUR HONOR LIST

NEW YORK STATE: Sid and Morris Esterowitch,  
E. Rosenblatt, E. Greenspan, E. Cohen, P.  
Deutschman, S. Katz, A. Kramer, H. Lipschitz,  
S. Smelowitz, Dan Smed, S. Badendyck, S. F.  
Czech, F. R. Driller, C. Dimmick, E. Gottlieb,  
B. N. LeSuer, Ch. N. Young, P. Vanburg, G. Goebel.  
OHIO: Mary M. Parker.  
PENNSYLVANIA: A. Belsky, G. W. Adams, A.  
Kienholtz, L. B. Sklar.  
MICHIGAN: W. J. Morris, L. Davidow, S. D.  
Mercer, H. Bremner.  
WASHINGTON, D. C.: F. Cooper.  
NEW JERSEY: D. Rosen, W. Hermanson, Ch.  
Bedmann.  
CALIFORNIA: P. Orser, M. Kipp, O. Shepard.  
WISCONSIN: J. J. Weber.  
WASHINGTON: G. E. Howe.  
TEXAS: W. Plampin, W. Bell.  
CONNECTICUT: M. Reiner.  
ILLINOIS: H. Black, N. Fagan, A. Dubin.

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more will be acknowledged

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## California Party Urges Big Socialist Vote

The New Leader, as the official organ of the Socialist Party of California, presents herewith the report of activities in that state during the past month.

By Marjorie Kipp

State Secretary, Socialist Party of California

**STOCKTON, Cal.**—Taking definite steps to clear up the confusion in the public mind and in the minds of members of the Socialist Party concerning the present political situation in California, the State Executive Committee at its recent meeting in Bakersfield reaffirmed its faith in Socialism as the only possible method by which the working class of the nation and the world can gain the goal of the co-operative commonwealth and the end of poverty.

They instructed the State Campaign Committee, all locals and branches and candidates to conduct the campaign within strictly Socialist lines for the entire Socialist ticket for state and national offices.

It was also called to the attention of all members and candidates that it is the duty of every Socialist candidate and speaker to support unreservedly the national and state platforms of the Socialist Party, and that it is contrary to the principles and policies of the party for any candidate or speaker to advocate principles, platforms or schemes, or to support candidates of any other political party.

The committee stated, "In view of the present political crisis, after careful consideration and mature deliberation, we are of the opinion that locals and branches should be careful to see that these principles are adhered to, and in the case of flagrant or deliberate violation to discipline the party guilty thereof."

These statements were issued by the committee after hearing a committee from the Jewish Verband of Los Angeles who recommended that the Socialist Party of California concentrate on congressional candidates and carry on no campaign for gubernatorial candidates in order not to antagonize the supporters of Upton Sinclair.

The State Campaign Committee was instructed to send challenges to Republican, Democratic and Commonwealth parties at the time of the state conventions at the state capital Thursday, Sept. 20, requesting that a series of public debates be arranged between the gubernatorial candidates of the four parties.

## The Workers Abroad

(Continued from Page 4)

ably from those of the Communist Party. We do not ask the French Communists to give up their point of view. We maintain our own point of view. But that does not prevent either of us from carrying on a joint campaign against war and fascism within the limits laid down in our pact for the United Front."

When the Permanent Administrative Committee of the French Socialist Party met August 29, it decided to send an official reply to the telegram from Kasan, as follows:

"We greet through you the valiant comrades who have always given us a splendid example of international solidarity. It assures them that the French party has always maintained its fraternal solidarity with them.

(Signed):

Paul Faure, Léon Blum."

In Westnik, the official weekly publication of the Foreign Committee of the Social Democratic Labor Party of Russia (Mensheviks), Theodor Dan and R. Abramowitch give detailed consideration to the telegram from the comrades in Kasan. Both welcome it, even though there are obviously considerable differences as to its political significance.

R. W. Henderson and Samuel S. White were appointed a special committee to prepare and issue a pamphlet pointing out why the Socialist Party opposes the EPIC plan and the candidacy of Upton Sinclair.

The resignation of John Packard from the Executive Committee and from the party was accepted at the time of the meeting.

Escalon, a farming community in San Joaquin County, was granted a charter. This local was organized by Clement E. Cole and Harold Kitchel, two students of the Socialist Workers' Summer School.

The committee authorized Raymond W. Henderson to submit plans for the proposed lyceum course as soon as the main speaker for the course is obtained. This course is to be given all over the state and will cover a period of four or five months. It was the opinion of the committee that every effort should be made to make this course as extensive as possible since it offers the strongest constructive plan for building the Socialist Party of California

## KIRKPATRICK IS HIRAM JOHNSON'S ONLY OPPONENT

**LOS ANGELES.**—California Socialists are watching with unusual interest George R. Kirkpatrick's campaign as candidate for United States Senator. The unique feature in this year's fight is that the veteran Socialist writer and lecturer is the only opponent of Hiram W. Johnson, running mate of Upton Sinclair and candidate of the Democratic, Republican, Progressive and Commonwealth parties.

In opposition to Hiram Johnson's "progressiveness," Kirkpatrick has taken a stand on a clear-cut Socialist program without the use of alphabetical monstrosities like E.P. I.C., N.R.A. and S. O. S.

Kirkpatrick is best known by his book, "War, What For?" published by the author in 1910 and printed in seven editions. Born in 1867 in Ohio, Kirkpatrick has been a lecturer and writer for the party for the last 34 years. About 25 years ago, he was an organizer for the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, now the League for Industrial Democracy. He was a teacher in Southwestern College and later an instructor at the Rand School of Social Science for three years. He was Socialist candidate for Vice-President in 1916.

About ten years ago, Kirkpatrick went to California from Chicago and has been active since his arrival as a lecturer and a debater. His wonderful personality and his effective stumping style are elements which are expected to aid in piling up an inspiring vote in November.

## SOCIALIST STATE TICKET IS FORMALLY NAMED

The "official" nominations of the Socialist Party for state officers were made Wednesday night at the "official" convention of delegates elected at the recent primaries at 7 East 15th St., N. Y. C.

Under the chairmanship of James Oneal and with Herbert M. Merrill as Secretary, the convention named the following ticket:

For Governor, Charles Solomon.  
For Lieut.-Gov., Herman Kobbe.  
For Controller, Fred Sander.  
For Attorney General, Wm. Karlin.  
For United States Senator, Norman Thomas.

For Congressmen-at-Large, August Claessens and Charles W. Noonan.

For Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, Jacob Hillquit.  
For Associate Justices, Darwin J. Meserole and Julian H. Weiss.

The convention merely gave legal validity to the nominations and other actions of the party's "unofficial" convention June 30 and July 1.

that has been submitted. The course will begin at the first of the year.

Alan Clark, vice-chairman of the Executive Committee, was made chairman of the Civil Liberties Committee with instructions to draw up a pamphlet on repressive ordinances.

Charters for ten locals and branches were revoked for inactivity: Shafter, Santa Paula, Santa Ana, Merced, Laguna Beach, Italian, Sacramento, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Alameda.

The committee requested the resignation of Dr. Shadid from the National Executive Committee of the party for offering to support a candidate opposed to the candidacy of the Socialist Party of California for governor.

The request of Los Angeles County that they be granted a county charter was denied on the basis that smaller units within the county must be strongly built first.

The national office and Roy Burt were thanked for their splendid cooperation on the Socialist Workers' Summer School and during Comrade Burt's tour of the state.

A motion was passed by the committee pointing out that members of the party can belong to only one local at a time. The secretary was instructed to inform Florence Kirkpatrick of her membership on the committee since the resignation of John Packard. All locals were asked to set up labor and farm committees to cooperate with the state and national committees. Branches and locals in Los Angeles county are working on plans to institute a probationary, educational period for new members in the party. Final plans are to be submitted to the State Executive Committee at its next meeting in Stockton, October 21. Locals Stockton, Lodi and Escalon in San Joaquin County have contracted for 26 radio broadcasts over radio station KGDM during the month of October for campaign and educational purposes.

## Party Notes

### New S.P. Buttons

New celluloid emblem buttons of the Socialist Party are now available. The design has been simplified to make a button which is much easier to read. Price—5 cents each, 20 cents for 12, \$1.25 for 100, \$10 for a thousand.

### "We Ain't a-Goin' Back"

One of the best workers' plays is now available from the cultural committee of the Socialist Party of Ohio, Elizabeth Morgan, chairman, Yellow Springs, O. The venue of this play occurred early in the strike of the union weavers, and their valiant struggle to better their lot is graphically and dramatically presented in "We Ain't a-Goin' Back," by Hazel Cunard.

### Michigan

At the S.E.C. meeting at Ann Arbor last Sunday plans were made for extensive speaking tours for Comrades Larsen and Monarch. During October they will address 60 or 70 meetings.

Locals are circulating the party platform and list of candidates. Platforms can be obtained from the State Secretary, 225 E. Forest Ave., Detroit, at 80 cents per 1,000. Many locals have filed list of candidates for county and state offices.

Wayne County. A new handbill is being printed for house-to-house distribution. Joint session at headquarters, 225 E. Forest Ave., Monday eve., Oct. 1, at 8. Admittance by red card. The Labor College is now operating with a full schedule of courses. It is not too late to enroll. Courses in Economics, Public Speaking, History of the Labor Movement, Choral Singing, Dramatics, etc.

Fred Henderson, lecturer and writer, will again visit Detroit. He will speak at City College Auditorium, Sunday evening, Oct. 21.

Branch I. G. Nagel of Austria lectures at the next Saturday evening meeting of the branch. Comrade Nagel has served as newspaper correspondent in Spain and Italy for one of the German Socialist papers. Ylpsels are planning a party Saturday, Oct. 6, at branch headquarters, 225 E. Forest Ave.

### Pennsylvania

State Office Notes. Branches desiring meetings with Jesse H. Holmes, James Maurer, Birch Wilson and Franz Daniel please write immediately. Returns on vote on National Referendum on Dec. 10th of 1934 are due at State Office Oct. 5. Make returns only on forms sent to secretaries by National Office. Be sure to send one copy to National Office and one to State Office. The State Platform and Holmes Statement leaflet has just come from the printer. They can be purchased from this office at \$3 per thousand. A charge of \$1 will cover the printing of local ticket on no less than 1,000 order. Branches should order early.

Allegheny County. The five Allegheny County Congressional districts were organized with the following campaign managers: Edward Mueller, 30th; William Adams, 31st; James Heston, 32nd;

## Out of Sorts?

### That's Nature's Warning

of delayed elimination of food wastes. Ex-Lax, the safe, delicious laxative, thoroughly cleanses the system. Tastes like chocolate—works like Nature.

Ex-Lax is the ideal family laxative, because it is a pure, delicious chocolate, combined with a harmless and tasteless laxative which is being prescribed by noted physicians. Ask for Ex-Lax by name and refuse imitations.

Keep "Regular" with  
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The Chocolate Laxative

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CONTENTS: Causes That Make for Socialism  
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175 East Broadway, N. Y. City  
Telephone Orchard 4-6600

Lem Fowl, 33rd, and Nunzio Fusco, 34th. One hundred neighborhood meetings are scheduled and four large central campaign rallies each Sunday afternoon. Plans are being made to distribute large quantities of literature weekly beginning Oct. 7.

Fredrick Guy Strickland of Ohio will speak Sunday afternoon, Sept. 30, 2:30 p.m., at the West Park Bandstand, W. Ohio and Sherman Ave., Northside. The meeting is held by the 30th Congressional Campaign Committee. He will speak in Universal Monday, Oct. 1, 8 p.m., at Washington School for the 31st Congressional Campaign Committee. Westmoreland County. New Kensington: Fred G. Strickland will speak Sunday, Sept. 30, 8 p.m., at Garibaldi Hall. Blair County. Altoona: Sec'y Gibbons reports active campaign; distributing 15,000 leaflets monthly.

### West Virginia

J. F. Higgins, State Secretary Under the auspices of the Socialist party of West Virginia a Debs memorial program will be broadcast from radio station WMMN, Fairmont, evening of Oct. 20. A union orchestra has volunteered its services. H. W. Glasgow, Fairmont, will have charge of the musical program, assisted by G. G. O'Kane. Comrade Glasgow will give an address on "The Gallant Eugene Victor Debs, the Man Unafraid." A half hour's time has been allotted. The management of Station WMMN, West Virginia's most popular radio hook up, are very liberal in giving time to all who apply, and the party appreciates the kindness of the officials.

The New Leader Drive is now on. Sub leaders should lose no time in starting the ball "a-rolling." Remember, the trial sub for three months is only 25c. All sub leaders should also press of nearly sub list and order bundles. Until the membership becomes "party press conscious" it can never become class conscious.

To read the poisonous propaganda of the "kept" press and to neglect reading our own will prevent new converts from understanding the barest fundamentals of Socialism. The capitalist press lynched the Frisco longshoremen's strike. READ THE NEW LEADER.

### New York State

National Referendum. State Secretary Merrill has warned locals and branches about making returns on the Declaration of Principles to the State Office on or before Friday, Oct. 5. Second to the Local New York motion on a substitute Declaration of Principles have already been made in six states.

## FILM NEWS

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Judicial Conventions. The 5th and 9th Judicial District conventions were held at Syracuse and New Rochelle respectively Thursday evening. Nominations made will be announced next week.

Foughkeepsie. The Norman Thomas meeting in Masonic Temple last week was not only well attended but received fine publicity in the local press. August Claessens, candidate for Congressmen-at-large, also addressed the meeting.

Buffalo. Norman Thomas, candidate for U. S. Senator, will speak in Eagle's Auditorium, Pearl and Tupper Sts., Friday, Oct. 5. Julian H. Weiss of Kenmore, candidate for Associate Judge, Court of Appeals, will also speak. Herman J. Bohn, candidate for Congress, 40th district, will preside.



## "ARISE" a Welcome Addition To the Socialist Arsenal

AT last ARISE is here! The much-hoped-for, passionately desired, urgently needed cultural magazine of the Socialist movement has made its appearance, and the Socialist movement is by that much richer.

ARISE is a monthly magazine of stories, articles, poems, book reviews and cartoons, and if succeeding numbers fulfill the promise of its first issue the whole movement will have cause to thank Rebel Arts, and especially Samuel H. Friedman and Bruno Fischer. Not since the passing of The Comrade, well-remembered by an earlier generation of Socialists, has there been a cultural magazine of the movement of such promise.

Let it be said emphatically that there is nothing cheap and amateurish about the first issue of ARISE. It is all big-league stuff, both as to pictures and written matter. ARISE is for sale on Manhattan newsstands.

Cartoons by Harry Herzog, John Rogers, Arthur Fassberg and Alex Haberstroh, work from all of whom has appeared in these columns, are of genuine artistic value, worthy of appearing in the

best of the radical satirical magazines in this country or abroad. And the articles and stories are of a genuine literary merit.

William E. Bohn, James Oneal, Aaron Levenstein, Siegfried Lipschitz and Sam Friedman write articles on serious subjects (but in a style by no means heavy) that measure up with publications of long standing. There are splendid stories by McAlister Coleman and Bruno Fischer, and poems, book reviews and other items by various writers. And all infused with the spirit of organized Socialism.

All in all, ARISE is a publication of genuine first-class merit that must be built up to become at least self-sustaining. In its spirit it is Socialist in the very best sense, and it has neither the angry, snarling-to-hell-with-everything spirit that characterizes other radical publications and that alienates so many people from the revolutionary movement, or the whining and whimpering of the "liberals." It is good, robust, lusty, fighting Socialism.

Socialists and party members and affiliated organizations must make it their business to make of ARISE the great success that it deserves to be.

W. M. F.

## Next Week and in Future Issues

THE NEW LEADER has prepared a rich feast of articles and other material for next week and for future issues. Only a few of the forthcoming features can be mentioned here. They include:

Reports of the A. F. of L. Convention by Samuel S. White and Max D. Danish, written in San Francisco.

Articles on the policies of the American Labor Movement by Ben Levitin and others.

Articles on the menace of Hitlerism by Emil Lengyel and William Pickens. A remarkable article on labor conditions in the South by Professor Mercer G. Evans, and another on labor conditions in Detroit by Larry Davidow. Brilliant book reviews by Harry W. Laidler, Gus Tyler, and others. Splendid cartoons by Arthur Fassberg, John Rogers, Harry Herzog, and others.

And the great Hillquit Memorial Supplement appears next week, in addition to a notable regular issue. There will be specially written articles by Professor Charles A. Beard, Emile Vandervelde, Otto Wells, Tony Sender, Anita Block, William Green, Dr. Fr. Soukup, Arthur Henderson, Jean Longuet, Th. Dan, Raphael Abramowitsch, Harriot Stanton Blatch, James Oneal, Algernon Lee, William M. Feigenbaum, S. John Block, David Dubinsky, John P. Burke, Daniel W. Hoan, and many others, illustrated with fascinating pictures out of the life of the late revered leader of American Socialism. It will be an issue you will want to save permanently.

## For Industrial Unionism And a Labor Party

(Continued from Page One)

the hardships borne and sacrifices to be made. That is encouraging. If the working class were to endure degradation without protest they would sink into a hopeless slavery that would insure the dominion of a monstrous industrial feudalism that is rising out of the depression.

A vital source of weakness is the continuance of the old form of political action. It began on a national scale in 1906 with the slogan of supporting only union card candidates for public office. Not very successful with this policy, it was changed to a policy of supporting any candidates who would promise to support labor legislation. In 1913 the Mulhall disclosures showed that the National Manufacturers' Association could follow the policy of supporting "friends" much more effectively than the unions could. In fact, those disclosures showed that a union Congressman from Chicago, approved by the Federation, was a tool of the manufacturers while in a number of cities central labor bodies sheltered political tools of the enemies of the workers.

It is a striking fact that the United States is now the only

nation in the world where its official labor movement follows the non-partisan political policy. Long experience taught workers in other countries that they can never hope to be a political power by dividing into hostile camps and distributing their votes among thousands of candidates in exchange for promises that are too often not kept, or they are so "honored" that their official actions prove barren of satisfactory results.

The Federation has no power to coerce the affiliated unions into a policy of independent labor politics, but it can express its opinion of the need of a change for more effective political action. In this hour of danger, of measureless suffering, of menacing problems, and the need of fundamental changes in the capitalist system of production and distribution, the delegates to the convention might well adopt a declaration of independence, thus liberating the unions from dependence upon the parties of their enemies. Such a resolution carried back to the members for discussion and decision might bring a new epoch in the whole labor movement.

Why not venture upon new

By Norman Thomas

## TIMELY TOPICS

### The Textile Settlement

IT is by now painfully evident that the great textile strike was not settled on the basis of a "sweeping victory" for the workers. There would have been no "sweeping victory" even if the employers had accepted in good faith the Winant report. And certainly there is no sweeping victory when 80,000 workers are still locked out in the South and guards and deputies continue on duty.

The Winant report offered certain moderate gains to the workers in the matter of handling labor complaints under the codes, in the probable curbing of the stretch-out system, and, possibly, in laying the basis for wage increases and fuller recognition of the union. However, it ended none of the immediate evils which led the rank and file workers to strike. What is still worse is that the workers were ordered back without any assurance that the employers as a whole would accept the report, solely on the belief that President Roosevelt could and would force them to agree to it. Johnson's resignation is a gain for labor and a victory for labor, but it is not enough to make NRA adequate to labor's needs.

Yet there was a reason for settling the strike on the basis of the Winant report. It was that labor in general is not yet organized to carry on over any long period such as this magnificent walk-out of the textile workers in the face of the tremendous opposition that existed, especially in the South. The thing to do, of course, is for labor to strengthen its organization, and that in turn means that the A. F. of L. has become a far more cohesive, efficient, and aggressive force than it has yet been.

### The Spirit of the Strike

THE spirit which brought out the textile workers throughout the country was beyond all praise, but I can testify from my personal contacts with the strike in the South and elsewhere that there was mighty little staff work, that there was virtually no commissary department, and no sufficient organization for arousing the country in the face of the hostile press to the Hitlerization of America by concentration camps and troops.

Gorman and the strike committee did a good job with the resources at their disposal, but those resources were woefully inadequate. Some unions lent organizers, and three—the International Ladies' Garment Workers, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the United Mine Workers—gave money. That, so far as I have heard, was all. As for the rest, the talk of mobilizing the workers of America behind the U.T.W. was talk and nothing more. Yet the fight of the U.T.W. was in all respects the fight of the workers. The shocking use of the concentration camp in Georgia, of strike-breakers sworn in as deputies in South Carolina, and the entire militia in North Carolina, constitute the most dangerous precedents. Yet there was no machinery of the A. F. of L. to protest them with vigor and power.

### Lessons of the Strike

IF the splendid courage and solidarity of the workers in the textile strike is not to be wasted, several things must be done promptly:

1. The responsibility must be laid firmly on the President to see to it that employers generally accept the Winant report which, on the personal plea of the President himself, was accepted by the strike committee.

2. Great pressure should be put upon the President to use his power to denounce the Hitlerization of the textile areas, which so far he has accepted without protest, and to prevent the partial continuation of it in regions where the strike or lock-out still continues.

3. The A. F. of L. at its convention should set up central machinery of relief, legal defense, and strike strategy to bring to the use of its affiliated unions in strikes of wide importance.

4. Above all, the U.T.W. must be helped and encouraged in an effective job of organization.

Socialists, who in proportion to their numbers have given magnificent aid in the strike, can help in these other tasks that lie ahead.

paths, inspire the faltering, encourage the initiative of the members, hoist new banners and call upon the laboring masses of the nation to move forward as a mighty army determined to assert a new statesmanship?



Norman Thomas

### Hitlerizing the Strike Areas

OVER what I hoped was a national hook-up of N.B.C. I told a little of the story of the Hitlerization of North and South Carolina and Georgia in the strike. The Governor of Georgia, Talmadge by name, is a second rate Huey Long—a professional friend of the "peepul," which he proves by talking bad grammar and setting up a Hitlerite concentration camp or bull-pen for strikers indicted for no crime whatever. The Atlanta Constitution, one of the leading Democratic papers of the South—our friend, Upton Sinclair, has some queer company—in one of its articles openly exulted: "The boys in the line [militia] want the strikers to come—gas, guns or bayonets, they would like to use one or another or all three." In South Carolina, as everybody knows, it was strike-breakers turned into deputies who murdered the workers in Honea Path. In North Carolina the whole militia was mobilized for the purpose of intimidating workers. They were sent to towns where there had been no violence. At Belmont, E. K. Riley was stabbed to death inside the house of a friend, and the militia were guarding the interests of the same family from one of whose mills the Blue Eagle had been taken away!

While Harry Hopkins, Federal Director of Relief, had said that strikers were eligible to relief on the same terms as others of the unemployed, local committees very generally openly flouted or evaded this ruling. The press almost without exception was unfriendly to the strikers and unfair in reporting the strike. In the face of conditions like these I have never seen so fine a spirit as these workers, who make cloth but cannot afford to clothe their children decently, have displayed. It is a spirit that argues well for the future and deserves something better in the present than the strikers are getting.

### Socialism the Way Out

THE textile strike has immensely confirmed my opinion that there is no way out except Socialism. I said, and I believe, that politics should stop at the picket line. Our first job is to help build the union. And that job we Socialists have been doing. Nevertheless, the continual cry of the textile industry that it cannot afford to pay wages above the pellagra level makes one answer obviously necessary. That answer is that if private owners cannot run under the capitalist system a basic industry on better terms than exist in textiles, then it is up to society to take hold of that particular industry and of the system. The trouble is not that we produce too many textiles in America; it is that workers get too little to afford to buy them.

### Lotteries for Relief

THE capitalist system as a whole is a big gambling game. But even so, we should not permit it to force on us a thinly disguised and hypocritical lottery plan for financing relief in New York. That plan encourages a wrong psychology among the workers. Less than half the proceeds will go to the unemployed and those who should be taxed will escape their full and just responsibility. Mayor LaGuardia and the Fusion administration should never have played around with this lottery plan. They should have listened to the proposals made by Solomon in the last campaign and renewed by Laidler in the present campaign.

### One Legislator

DARLINGTON HOOPES has again shown what one Socialist Assemblyman can do in the right place. By putting the members of the House on the spot, he forced his legislative colleagues, in their special session, to vote for the cash relief demanded by the unemployed in place of grocery orders.

### For Socialism in California

CALIFORNIA Socialists are carrying on for Socialism. Certainly they are not fighting for the reactionary Merriam or against Sinclair as a man, but for Socialism, which is something bigger and better than the Epic Plan, especially the Epic Plan as carried out by Democrats! Kirkpatrick, as the solitary candidate against Hiram Johnson for the U. S. Senate, should get a big vote, and fortunately under the California law, that will retain for the party its official place on the ballot. I learned from California that I was mistaken in reporting an increased enrollment in the state. The increase was only in a few counties, and was wiped out by the decrease in the South, especially in Los Angeles County.

The rulers of industry and finance have become the most miserable failures in all history. The Giant Labor should say so in thunderous tones that will be heard by tens of millions of toilers throughout the republic.

The deputies in the labor parliament in San Francisco face big responsibilities. We hope that they will meet them by actions that will inspire and encourage the organized masses to build a mighty progressive movement.