

NEW LEADER

With Which
Is Combined

THE AMERICAN APPEAL

Founded by
Eugene V. Debs

Vol. XVII—No. 42

N. Y. C. Edition

NEW YORK, N. Y., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20th, 1934

In Three Sections—Sec. 1 PRICE FIVE CENTS

Millions Starved by Hitler Policies

Spanish Socialists Are Just Starting to Fight

By A. Reina
(Translated by Ben Lichtenberg)

THE fall on Sept. 9, 1933, of the Azana government, in which the Socialists held three portfolios, resulted for the first time in the history of the Spanish Republic in the most accentuated separation between working class and the new Spanish regime. From that moment there was no further harmony between the regime that had been baptized with the name "Workers' Republic" and the producing masses.

Leaders like Largo Caballero, Prieto and others called on the workers to be prepared to fight for the true republic, the Socialist Republic of Workers. The direction given the Republic by Zamora with the assistance of clericalism made itself felt throughout the nation and from all points voices were raised demanding that action be taken against the evils that were becoming more and more widespread.

Workers Divided

The organized Spanish workers were divided into anarchists, communists, syndicalists, workers and farmers, political syndicalists, Opposition Communists etc. The Socialist Party and the General Workers' Union are the two most powerful national bodies, with Largo Caballero as president and secretary, and they launched the call for a "united front of the Spanish proletariat" as a means of initiating the Socialist Republic. A year of discussion on the part of various bodies for unity only resulted in the formation of "Workers' Alliances," and then only recently when the reactionary danger of the Church had already appeared. The battle in the streets against the armed forces of the nation by the union of all the Spanish workers of various political and social shades was already a reality; but it was now too late to conquer the enemy.

Close to three years of Constituent Parliaments, dissolved before they had half finished their mandates, removed the veil from the eyes of the Socialists who believed that the Republic, on which they had pinned some of their hopes, could advance gradually.

Illusions Dispelled

Capitalism will not yield peacefully. The working class, al-

though it is the largest in joint of numbers, could never attain to the full power of the state under bourgeois democracy because of the tremendous social and political power of the capitalist class. The republican illusions of April 14, 1931, have been completely dispelled.

The problem, therefore, now is not that of a monarchy or of a republic; there is only one choice, today as yesterday, tomorrow as today; capitalist dictatorship or (Continued on Page Six)

Big Industrialists Get What They Wanted

By Dr. Judith Grünfeld

Author of "Rationalization and Employment and Wages of Women Workers in Germany," published by the International Labor Office.

HITLER'S Minister of Agriculture, Walter Darré, said with pride that due to the agrarian policies of the Nazi dictatorship the German farmers are receiving for their products prices that are three times as high as prices in other countries. This proves

that Hitler in the interest of the big landowners raises the cost of living for workers and employers who, together with their families, constitute two-thirds of the population of Germany.

While the military establishment is being improved, the quality of the food the people are eating is steadily deteriorating. On top of this through the government control of imports the amount of food entering the country is steadily decreasing. Simultaneously Hitler has cartelized the entire industry and guaranteed to the industrialists high prices (to be passed on to the backs of the consumers) while the dictatorship is adopting colossal methods of dumping; and the foreign consumers of German goods pay half the price that the Germans must pay in their own country. And because the dictatorship with its insane policies has brought Germany to the verge of bankruptcy and there is no valuta for importing goods, Schacht issued a decree according to which the import of raw materials will be permitted only for the export industries, while the supply of the industry which works for Germany proper will be greatly limited and the German people will have to satisfy themselves with substitute (Ersatz) products. This again means a deterioration of the products consumed by the proletarian masses of Germany. This is the way Hitler fulfills his promise of developing a German domestic market and a betterment of the conditions of the German people.

If in January, 1933, the export (Continued on Page Six)

GOOD TIMES ARE HERE... FOR MULES



HAPPY DAYS.—Times are getting better and better for horses. And for mules (the four-footed variety). But not for the farmers. It costs so much for gas and tractors that many farmers are compelled to go back to old-fashioned methods to keep prices up. Picture shows modern farming in the wheat fields near Cheney, Neb., with horses and mules used to slow up production to keep prices from going too low. And there's a picture of what capitalism has done with progress!

Behind the Scenes in Washington

By Benjamin Meiman

ONE conservative Washington paper began its review of last week's occurrences with this short but telling paragraph: "The temperature of capitalism is rising in the United States."

More and more unmistakable signs are being given by the Roosevelt administration of a sharp turn to the right. Of course, it's all explained as "reassuring" big business and creating more "confidence" among the captains of industry or financial leaders.

Many closely related things have

occurred. Things don't just happen; there's method to the political madness. Here are a few important political happenings that link up:

Department of Justice refused to take the Houde case to court, which the National Labor Relations Board had picked out as the strongest case of open violation of Section 7A; Prof. Garrison, chairman of the Labor Board, is parting company with the "new dealers" and returning to his scholastic duties in the University of Wisconsin; President Roosevelt announced he is planning a further extension of the "industrial self-government theory." His secretary, Stephen T. Early, said: "The President wants something constructive worked out which can be done without embarrassment to industry."

Donald R. Richberg, one of President Roosevelt's chief spokesmen, in addressing the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce, assures his audience that "We will not follow other nations into state control of industry and accept the loss of self-government and the death of individual freedom."

The Flop of the Houde Prosecution

The members of the National Labor Relations Board were just as much hurt as surprised when

Attorney-General Cummings announced it had no case in the Houde labor prosecution. No one inside the board had the slightest advance notion that Mr. Cummings was going to throw them down in public. The first they heard of it was when reporters came running to them with the Cummings announcement.

(Continued on Page Eight)

RECEPTION TO CANDIDATES AT RAND SCHOOL LUNCHEON

THE series of Saturday afternoon luncheon-discussions at the Rand School, so interesting and successful last Spring, will be resumed Saturday, October 20, with a reception to the Socialist state and city candidates at the Debs Auditorium, 7 East 15th Street, New York City.

The luncheon-discussions, started as an innovation last year as a fortnightly event, were so successful that they are to be run weekly.

With Louis Waldman as toastmaster and chairman, the reception will be in honor of Charles Solomon, candidate for Governor; Norman Thomas, candidate for United States Senator, and Harry W. Laidler, candidate for Controller, all of whom will speak. Their subject

will be, "Why vote the Socialist Ticket?"

During part of the afternoon the speeches will be broadcast over WEVD. The lunch will start at 1:30 and the speaking starts at 2:30. Reservations should be made at once at East 15th Str., N. Y. C.

Next week the luncheon will constitute a report on the A. F. of L. Convention. Francis J. Gorman, leader of the recent textile strike, B. C. Vladeck, and George Meany, president of the New York State Federation of Labor, all of whom were at San Francisco, will speak.

Later discussions will be as follows: Nov. 3, Reconstructing New York finances; Nov. 10, Survey of 1934 elections; Nov. 17, Reception to Gerhardt Seger.

JUST A MOMENT!

JUST a moment for a few announcements:

Rockland County, New York, up the Hudson a few miles from New York City, takes a special order of 5,000 copies of this issue. They'll see the results in their vote!

Thanks to Local 142 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union for 800 new subscribers among the members of that union. There's a hint to other unions to take!

Last week's issue was sold out completely, despite an extra large printing.

In future issues: look for articles by Dr. William E. Bohn, Larry S. Davidow, Adrien Gambet, Harry W. Laidler, and an article by Abraham Cahan on Karl Kautsky.

Sorry, but lack of space prevents our printing the weekly honor list of those sending in lists of three-months' trial subs at 25 cents each. Thanks just the same, and keep it up!

And We Again Pick out a Goat While We Let the Real Villains Go!

THE United States Department of Commerce has found that Captain William F. Warms and four of his staff officers on the Morro Castle were guilty of gross negligence when they did whatever it was found that they did (or did not do) on the occasion of the drowning and roasting to death of 124 human beings.

And another official report is filed to take its place with the conviction of Captain Van Schaick in the General Slocum disaster, and the official blame leveled upon engineer Wisker in 1901 when he obeyed orders, ran his New York Central train past all signals in the smoke-filled tunnel and crashed, killing 24. Van Schaick went to jail and Wisker died in the crash; it may be that Warms will have his license revoked, and maybe that will be the end. But it should not be.

It is, alas!, a fact that the human capacity for moral indignation is strictly limited; after a few days of horror over the Morro Castle attention wandered to Spain and to Yugoslavia and

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20th, 1934

Vol. XVII No. 42

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.



Cooperative Movement Grows Quietly But Steadily

By Wallace J. Campbell

AFTER twenty years of struggle in the consumers' cooperative movement, the Co-operative League of the U.S.A. is celebrating its arrival at maturity with its Ninth Biennial Congress in Chicago under the direction of its president, Dr. James P. Warbasse.

From small scattered retail associations working without capital, clientele or experience, the movement has grown to a group of organizations with a total membership of approximately 1,500,000, doing a business of \$152,000,000 in 1933. The consumers' cooperative movement includes fifty cooperative wholesale associations, approximately 500 retail cooperative stores, 1,600 farmers' supply cooperatives, 1,500 oil supply cooperatives, 900 associations carrying on cooperative business, baking, restaurants, milk distribution, insurance and health service, as well as more than one thousand cooperative credit unions.

The last two years have been marked by increased activity. The cooperatives have ridden the waves in the current economic deluge while private profit organizations were swept under. The business

of cooperative wholesale organizations for the first six months of 1934 increased by 47% over the same period in 1933.

The movement in the United States cannot as yet boast of either the efficiency or size of the European cooperatives. It has, however, developed patterns for further development in other sections of the country. Consumers' Cooperative Services, with ten consumer-owned cafeterias in New York City, is the nation's outstanding example of food service cooperation. Their offices are at 433 West 21st Street. Other cooperatives in New York are Co-operative Distributors, Inc., 30 Irving Place; Workmen's Furniture Fire Insurance Society, 227 East 84th Street, and Eastern Cooperative Wholesale, 112 East 19th Street.

The Amalgamated Apartment Houses demonstrate the possibilities offered by cooperative housing. Six hundred families have literally lifted themselves out of the lower East Side to ownership of modern apartments across from Van Courtlandt Park by efficient application of the principles of consumers' cooperation.

The movement is strongest in Minnesota and Wisconsin.

to Mrs. Stoll. And that is fortunate for the exploiting class, for if people remembered things like the Morro Castle disaster or the Nye Arms Inquiry even after Bruno Richard Hauptmann was arrested or the Cards won the pennant things would be likely to go hard with them.

For consider the fact that after the first day or two after the Morro Castle disaster very little was heard about the law of salvage. And yet if it were not for that law of salvage it is possible that the Morro Castle would have been saved; or at least, most of the 124 need not have died.

The captain is rebuked (as was the captain of the General Slocum and engineer Wisker); but what he did was merely to look after the interests of the company that hired him, paid him, held his life and future in their hands, and who could have driven him out of his profession and onto the breadline if it cared to. The fact that he did not think of human beings before his company's material welfare is discreditable to him (and was fatal to the 124) but it can hardly be wondered at, the world being the jungle that it is.

It is most significant that after the ship was burned and 124 people had died horrible deaths the company rushes to bat to collect \$4,000,000 insurance on its hull, not one cent of which is available for the families of those who died or for those badly hurt; and after that it appears that the captain will take the rap for the crimes of the Ward Line. And then most of us will be content, or at least forget it.

And isn't that just like the way we do things all the time? We get mad at evil things and we strike at effects, not causes. We get mad at political corruption, and we strike at crooks, not at the system that makes crooks. We get mad at high rents, and we try to take it out on the landlord, not the system of which he is merely a symbol.

Without weeping too much over Captain Warms, it is well to point out that the villain of the piece was not he, nor even the Ward Line; no, not even the law of salvage, but it was (and is) the capitalist system, the profit system that puts dollars and francs and lire and zlotys above human beings.

Let us get over the silly habit of being satisfied with punishing an effect rather than getting at a cause. Let us strike at capitalism, the mother of most of the evil things of today, rather than being satisfied with punishing an acting-captain or a third officer.

There is a lesson in this for all of us—especially around election time. That is, if we know how to look for it.

At this stage the cooperatives face two serious problems other than those of internal organization. Recent political developments in Europe shows that victorious fascism partially destroys the cooperatives as, where, and when they are a menace to capitalist business. Only in England and the Scandinavian countries have the cooperatives grown to such proportions that they can serve as a bulwark against fascism. The cooperatives must take steps to stop the rapid rise of fascist organization in this country or face the fate of German and Austrian cooperatives.

The second problem is organization in industrial sections to parallel the rapid expansion in rural areas. The farm population, oppressed throughout a prolonged period of agricultural depression ever since the World War, has more readily fostered consumer organization than has the industrial population.

Consumer organization, in its fight for economic justice, must have the backing of industrial and political organization in the form of trade unions and a labor party. Organized labor, neglecting the organized buying power of its membership, is overlooking a powerful weapon in the battle for labor's rights. On the other hand, a labor party, after achieving victory, must fall back on the cooperatives for the technique of distribution, just as Russia has

Come, Come; Let's Be Pals With Our Children

By Gertrude Weil Klein

EVERY once in a while we read of some woman who is about to graduate from college together with her son or daughter. She is pictured as bravely determined at great sacrifice to keep abreast of her children in their educational strides and cultural development so that she may be a true companion to them.

This week Magistrate Jeanette

Brill, who already has a degree or two to her credit, and should know better, has registered at New York University so that she may get her B.S. at the same time as her daughter. "It

will keep your daughter from getting ahead of you," says Magistrate Brill in her go-thou-and-dolike advice, "or from regarding you merely as a convenience. It will prevent your husband from finding you unequipped mentally to discuss current problems with him."

What utter and unmitigated rubbish! As though being ground through one of the deadening mills that are called educational institutions in this country is any preparation for living intelligently with one's family—or just living, intelligently. Any one familiar with the dry-rot passed on by bored and boring professors to each succeeding class of students, anyone who knows anything about the standardized fact-erasing methods of study and examination, knows that only those students with extreme originality of mind and forcefulness of character are not deformed in the process. Just look at all the musty, lop-



G. W. Klein

sided Phi Beta Kappas and Ph.D.'s, and how the bright ones struggle to keep out of or get out of the classroom atmosphere!

A college should be regarded as a trade school, where those who are lucky enough to be able to afford to spend the four or six years and the money get a license to be employed in some specific line of work. Nowadays even that isn't true. A college education simply helps us to know what we're unemployed at. But in the battle for the few jobs that are still occasionally available, a college degree is almost a necessity. It impresses our American peasantry who have risen to the employing class. It impresses a lot of people. It caters to the widely prevalent snob instinct.

But it's no help at all in the business of living intelligently, which is really what people mean by all this nonsense about being "pals to one's children," and so on. Even the most charming and brilliant parents cannot be pals to their children except at their own insistence and to the dismay of the children. It is much more important to be a person than a "pal" or a "college graduate." And if you are a person, a well-rounded, alert, understanding person, your children will know it long before they are of college age.

The measure of your success in your relationship with your children will not be the extent to which you can confound them with your erudition, but in the maturity and depth of your thinking, and the sympathy and understanding with which you have met them during their sensitive early years. These qualities no college can give you. They spring from a sincere and abiding interest in the life and the lives about us, and a desire to be helpful to the young ones we have brought into the world. If you haven't this equipment, by the time your children are ready for college it's too late to do anything about it.

NOVEMBER VOTE CROP PROMISING; 'PROSPERITY' CROP IS ON THE DECLINE

The only crop that promises to mature on a large scale is the annual harvest of votes next November. The workers will sow the votes and the politicians of capitalism will reap the harvest, except those workers who know their interests and will vote the ticket of the Socialist Party.

On the other hand, the "prosperity" crop is on the decline. The National Industrial Conference Board submits the following report this week:

Further declines in business were recorded in August and the first half of September, the time when seasonal improvement ordinarily gets under way, according to the monthly report of the Conference of Statisticians in Industry of the National Industrial Conference Board. The uninterrupted downward movement in industrial production since

since the revolution. After once charging the cooperatives with "social fascism," the Soviet Government has learned that the cooperatives afford the most effective means of distribution, and now 70,000,000 Russian cooperators are exercising direct democratic control over the means of distribution.

Local groups should get in touch with The Cooperative League at 167 West 12th Street, New York City, to study cooperation, organizing cooperative buying clubs and eventually setting up cooperative stores, health service, milk distribution, or whatever type of cooperative best serves the needs of the local community. This will serve two purposes; first as a weapon for immediate use against

May brought the August level of business activity almost back to where it was last November, when the recent upturn began. While commodity prices advanced in August, the security prices showed measurable declines. THE COST OF LIVING CONTINUED UPWARD.

JOSEPH DIENER DE'NES IN NEW YORK

Joseph Diener De'nes, a prominent Socialist exile from Hungary, recently arrived in New York from Paris, where he is an associate editor of *Le Peuple*, Socialist Party daily. Comrade De'nes, who was Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs in the first Hungarian Republic, came with his wife to visit his only child, a resident of New York.

Comrade De'nes war for many years one of the best known Socialists of Hungary, and went into exile when the brutal Horthy dictatorship began. He is an expert on Central European affairs

capitalism, and second as a means of developing a technique for distribution in a new social order.

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.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
1 Year, New York City Edition...\$2.00
1 Year, National Edition...\$3.00
1 Year to Foreign Countries...\$3.00
1 Year to Canada...\$2.50
Entered as Second Class Matter, January 15, 1924, at the Post Office at New York, under act of March 3, 1879.

Utilities Must Be Run For All the People

By Charles Solomon

Charles Solomon, candidate for Governor of New York, made an important speech on "The Electric Light and Power Issue" over Station WEVD last Friday. Part of the speech is given below:

THE electric light and power issue is certain to play an important role in the 1934 state campaign. The Democrats say they will push it to the forefront. Robert Moses, Republican gubernatorial candidate, in his acceptance speech attempted to eliminate power as an issue from the campaign. He scoffed at what he called "the old boy power trust" and stated that "the voters will be pretty sick of him before the campaign is over."

Two great corporations, control over four-fifths of the electrical power of the state—the Niagara-Hudson and Consolidated Gas. Because of this monopoly system, electric bills for hundreds of thousands of domestic consumers have actually increased during the depression while incomes have been drastically reduced. On the other hand, dividends on New York utility stocks increased during the depression years, as did net surpluses.

The average electricity rate for domestic consumers in New York State is above the average for the rest of the country, while in New York City domestic consumers are especially the victims of excessive rates.

To those who suggest that the only answer to the problem is public ownership and operation on the basis of service to the consumer at cost, Mr. Robert Moses answered that public ownership is characterized by "incompetence, patronage and waste." Why, right here in our own state, in the City of Jamestown and environs, there is one of the most successful of the approximately 2,000 publicly owned and operated electric light and power plants in the United States. If consumers served by private companies throughout the state were to pay the rates of consumers in the City of Jamestown under public ownership and operation, the saving to such consumers would be roughly \$50,000,000 annually, or about 45% of their present bills.

The publicly owned and operated electric light and power system of Ontario (Canada) distributes electricity to the housewives at cost. In most cities of our own state the cost of domestic service varies between two and three times as much as it is in Ontario.

In Jamestown the publicly owned plant was so competently run that the privately owned plant, a subsidiary of the Niagara-Hudson,

was compelled to sell out to it to prevent what they described as "ruinous competition."

The private ownership of the electric light and power business as well as other public utilities is one of the most prolific sources of governmental corruption, and so far as Mr. Moses has discussed the issue he has placed himself squarely on the side of the power trust.

Governor Lehman, in the last session of the Legislature, sponsored a series of bills constituting his electric light and power program. His program does not and cannot protect the interests of the consumers. Governor Lehman himself said of the bills that "If there is any just criticism it is that we make it too difficult for municipali-

ties to engage in the power and light business."

The principal barrier to a wider use of electricity in the American home, where it can relieve the drudgery of millions of housewives, is the private ownership of the electric light and power business.

The Socialist program calls for public ownership and democratic control of the electric light and power business not only of this state but throughout the nation, as well as of public utilities generally. Nothing less will do.

Washington

Washington is another state where Socialists are using the radio extensively. Weekly "Socialist Hours" are being conducted over stations KFIO, Seattle, and KGA, Spokane. Two more stations will be added just before the elections.

Texas

Harry Plamplin, State Secretary, has just made a campaign trip through Texas together with Comrade Henry Ducl of Chicago. He went through Kerrville, Fredericksburg, Llano, Georgetown, Bartlett, Granger, Taylor, Austin, Smithville, Yoakum, Cuero, Yorktown, Kennedy and back to San Antonio. He expects to organize locals in Austin and Smithville. Three or four organizers are needed to cover the state.

Solomon and Thomas Are Rousing Up-State N. Y.

WITH both Charles Solomon, candidate for Governor, and Norman Thomas, candidate for U. S. Senator, on intensive speaking tours up-state during the past week, the Socialist message was broadcast far and wide throughout the northern tier of New York.

Everywhere the Socialist spokesmen have been greeted by large and enthusiastic crowds. In Jamestown, seat of a municipally-owned and operated power plant, Comrade Solomon was cheered last Thursday when he predicted that production for use

and not for profit would soon be applied to all vital economic processes.

Comrade Thomas, after a hurried trip into New York last Saturday to register, left again the same day to continue his automobile trip during which he has been speaking at highways and byways where "Socialism is rarely discussed."

Both candidates will return to New York City Friday night, Oct. 19, to speak at three large rallies in the Bronx. Comrade Solomon will also speak over Station WEVD that night. (Elsewhere in this issue are schedules of campaign meetings in and out of New York City and of radio addresses by the Socialist candidates.)

While the Socialist campaign has been in full swing for three weeks, the Democratic and Republican ballyhoo artists are just getting under way. The old party candidates for U. S. Senator, Royal S. Copeland, who is in favor of everything babies cry for, and E. Henry Cluett, a retired shirt-maker with money, who just doesn't seem to know what it's all about, are not taken seriously by anybody with an ounce of intelligence.

The gubernatorial candidates, "Silent Dynamite" Lehman and "Bob" Moses, Mother Nature in human form, are having a good time denouncing each other as rank reactionaries and loudly professing their own liberality.

On the one hand, Lehman running on a platform glorifying in the New Deal, is supported by Al Smith, who has aligned himself with the most vicious foes of the New Deal. On the other hand, Moses owes his very nomination to a putsch by the very oldest of the Republican Old Guard.

Yet Lehman has been paying tearful tribute to Roosevelt and the New Deal, and Moses tries to convince himself that he has no ties with the power trust. Such is old party politics.

In the meantime, Charles Solomon has been incessantly spreading the Socialist hope and exposing the hypocritical "liberalism" of his opponents.

Michigan

Fred Henderson is scheduled to remain a week in the state speaking at Flint, Monday, Oct. 22; Lansing, Tuesday, Oct. 23; Jackson, Wednesday, Oct. 24; Port Huron, Thursday, Oct. 25; Grand Rapids, Friday, Oct. 26; Ashland College, Grant, Saturday, Oct. 27.

Wayne County.—Arrangements are being made for distribution of 100,000 copies of the state platform. The Wayne County Women's Federation has printed a pamphlet of special interest to women voters.

The Basic Principles of the Modern Socialist Movement

By August Tyler

Surplus Value

THE capitalist owns the capital. Labor needs it to produce. The capitalist permits labor to use the machine—at a charge. This process of drawing an income from labor for the use of necessary means of production, Socialists call *exploitation of labor*.

(Capitalist economists make much ado about the right of the capitalist to an income from his investment. They usually get the worst of the argument. In any case, it has nothing whatsoever to do with the problems of capitalist production. The capitalist's right to an income is a moral question. The effect of exploitation on production and consumption is an economic problem.)

Where does this income of the capitalist come from?

Suppose a capitalist has a sum of money. If he merely spends it he will soon have nothing left. He decides to invest it in order to increase his wealth.

He buys land, machinery, raw materials and fuel. He has not yet increased his wealth; he has merely converted it into capital and changed its form. He then hires labor. But not until labor gets to work does his capital increase.

Labor works the machine, employs the fuel and uses up the raw material. The commodities are sold at their value. But this value is always greater than the cost of raw materials plus the cost of the wear and tear on machines plus the cost of labor power. This surplus is called **SURPLUS VALUE**.

An example:
Machines cost ----- \$10.00
Raw material costs ----- 10.00
Fuel costs ----- 10.00
Labor power costs ----- 10.00

Investment cost ----- 40.00
Price or value is ----- 50.00
Then the surplus value equals \$10.00.

Rate of Exploitation

IN the last example we had a surplus value of ten dollars. Where did this gross profit come from? The machine, the fuel, and the raw materials do

not increase the capital. Wool for a hat may cost ten dollars. When the hat is finally sold to the consumer the initial cost of the wool is merely transferred to him. But the capital has not been increased. The cost of the machine and the fuel are in the same way transferred to the buyer. But still they do not increase capital. All these factors—cost of machine, raw materials, and fuel—are called *constant capital* because they do not increase capital.

The investment in labor power, however, is called *variable capital*. Variable capital is that part of the capitalist's wealth which is paid to the workingman in the form of wages. Out of this part of his investment does the capitalist draw his profits.

The workingman by his labor adds as the value of the machine, the fuel, and the raw material an additional value created by his labor. This may equal four or six dollars. But the laborer does not receive this added value in the form of wages. If he did there would be no profit left for the capitalist. He receives only part of the value he has produced in the form of wages. The other part of what he produced goes to the capitalist in the form of gross profits or surplus value.

Every commodity has its value divided into three component parts thus:

C or **CONSTANT CAPITAL**—value of raw materials, fuel, wear and tear, etc.

V or **VARIABLE CAPITAL**—wages paid to workers.

S or **SURPLUS VALUE**—the value added during the process of manufacture by the unpaid labor of the workers.

There is always a greater or lesser ratio between S and V. If the wage (or V) equals 10 and the surplus (or S) equals 10, then the ratio is 100%. This ratio is called the *rate of exploitation*.

The rate of exploitation may be changed by three factors. It can be increased by:

1. Increasing the number of hours that the worker toils.
2. Reducing the cost of the laborer's standard of living.
3. Forcing more work out of labor in the same hours.

(Continued next week)

Do the workers want The New Leader?

YES!

Comes the thundering answer. The subs are rolling in from all parts of the country. The wide-awake comrades are each sending in subscriptions by the dozens, scores and hundreds.

The big score for the week is made by **LOCAL 142 of the INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION**. This organization sent in subscriptions to the number of **800**. — Are you doing your share ? ? ?

Name	Address	City	Name	Address	City
1			6		
2			7		
3			8		
4			9		
5			10		

(Paste to sheet of paper for additional names. Try make it total 25.)

To The New Leader, 7 E. 15th St., New York City:

Find herewith \$..... to cover subscriptions for the addresses above. This list and money are sent by:

Name
Street
City

The Workers Abroad

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

By William M. Feigenbaum

Mark Khinoy has just returned from Europe, and he will resume the conduct of this column shortly. Comrade Khinoy visited Great Britain, France, Belgium and Soviet Russia.

British Labor to Outlaw War

THE British Labor Party's conference at Southport was a remarkable gathering of sober-minded idealists, determined to make plans for the establishment of Socialism as soon as they get into power (and they feel certain they will carry the country at the next elections), and fully as determined to throw the whole weight of the British empire into the scales against war as soon as they become the government of the empire.

The conference unanimously adopted a resolution that will be the law of the land immediately after Labor takes power and constitutes what will be the first all-Socialist government of Great Britain. (Both MacDonald Labor ministries were only minority governments.)

The Labor Party, as soon as the first Socialist Parliament meets, will introduce a bill that will promptly become the Peace Act of Parliament. It will make the renunciation of war AS SUCH an essential part of the British Constitution. The party will also vote for the abolition of the national air forces, the internationalization of civil aviation and the creation of an international police force. Great Britain will completely reject the right of making war as an instrument of national policy as soon as Labor governs.

In supporting the resolutions in the conference, Arthur Henderson said: "The Labor Party has definitely turned its back on the old system of national security. The idea of balance of power by armed nations has been abandoned by Labor forever. In its place Labor will seek to establish a collective world commonwealth."

This position is of world importance because of the almost certain prospect of a Labor victory when the next Parliament is elected.

The only important differences of opinion in the conference were over details and methods. Sir Stafford Cripps for the Socialist League sought to commit the party in advance to socialization of industries without compensation. A motion for partial compensation was carried by a vote of 9 to 1. Then Sir Stafford was elected to the party's Executive.

The British Labor Party is looking for a secretary. Arthur Henderson has laid down the burdens of the position he has held so long and honorably, a job he inherited from J. Ramsay MacDonald many years ago.

The Labor Party wants a full-time secretary, and announces that no M.P. or prospective M.P. need apply. The secretaryship of the British Labor Party, especially at this time, is a post of genuine political importance.

No United Front for French Unions

IT appears that there will be no unity in the French trade union movement. M. Frachon, leader of the Communist unions, declared last week that his organization will continue to fight the International Federation of Trade Unions. The French trade unions, organized in the *Confederation Generale du Travail*, made it a condition of unity that the Communists dissolve their dual unions in all trades and their members join the C.G.T. unions.

This disposes, for the time being at any rate, of organic trade union unity. It had been announced at the time of the recent united front agreement between the Socialist and Communist parties that the Profintern, the Communist Red Trade Union International, had issued orders from Moscow to all constituent bodies to dissolve their unions and instruct their members to join the regularly organized unions. Apparently the announcement was premature.

The United Austrian Party

LAST week I reported the organization of a new, united Socialist Party in Austria, necessarily illegal and underground, out of the shattered fragments of the mighty Social Democracy smashed in the February fighting.

Despite the fact that the party was broken into pieces, due to the inability of the comrades to communicate with each other, Socialist work went on; now the newly constituted party will take up and renew the great work of the old party under the name of the United Socialist Party of Austria.

The secret conference adopted a number of resolutions which are being distributed throughout Austria in leaflet form. One of them announces, "The United Socialist Party is the sole body representative of the Socialist labor movement. There can be no Socialist outside our party."

On the united front the party declares: "The Socialists aim at the union of the entire working class—that is to say, at the union of the Socialists and Communists in a single revolutionary Socialist Party." However, "the union of Socialists and Communists cannot

be brought about by maneuvers on the part of one of the two working class parties to entice away the members of the other, to seduce its organizations into committing breaches of discipline and to snatch for itself the leadership of the entire proletariat in a spirit of petty party selfishness, but only in effective association for the purposes of the fight, leading eventually to negotiations and agreement between the accredited representatives of both parties. In view of these considerations the conference decides as follows:

"1. The participation of individual Socialists or groups in Communist party conferences or congresses is condemned. Delegates for such purposes can only be appointed by the party leadership.

"2. The leadership of the party is hereby instructed to go on taking steps to ensure that the party shall carry on its struggle against the fascist dictatorship in constant agreement with the Communists; that any recriminatory controversy between the two parties, and any attempt on the part of either party to interfere with the internal organization of the other shall be avoided."

Party's Policies and Tactics Changed by Dictatorship

Because of changed conditions in Austria, the party's policies are necessarily different from policies and tactics under a democratic regime. The party's new program declares:

"We regard the class struggle as the sole means by which the emancipation of the working class can be secured. The object of that struggle is the conquest of power by the proletariat, in order to bring about a Socialist order of society. Deprived of all democratic rights, the working class must carry on its class struggle by revolutionary means. It must wage an uncompromising revolutionary fight in order to overthrow the fascist dictatorship, to conquer political power, and to keep that power by means of a revolutionary dictatorship.

"The dictatorship of the workers and peasants will smash the machinery of fascist domination and will build a Socialist political machine. It will break the resistance of the exploiting classes, the capitalists, the big landlords, and their subservient band of priests, bureaucrats and generals; it will deprive the exploiting classes of their power by dividing the landlords' estates among the agricultural workers, the peasants' sons, and the small tenant farmers, and by the socialization of the large undertakings in industry, forestry, trade, transport and banking, and will thus lay the foundations for a Socialist order of society.

Workers' Democracy

"Only when the dictatorship has fulfilled this, its historical function, will it become possible to make the full freedom of the individual, in an autonomous community, a reality through the smashing of the economic and political power of capitalism. The way to Socialist democracy lies through a revolutionary dictatorship.

"We are irreconcilably opposed to all forms of fascism: we are just as hostile to National Socialism as to the fascism of the big guns and the Gallows-Christians or to royalist reaction. Fully realizing that fascism can only be overcome by revolutionary means, in a fight for complete power we are fighting for the economic and social interests of the working class, for the restoration of the right to combine and to strike, for the right of the worker to hold his own opinions, with a view to utilizing these rights for the purpose of overthrowing the fascist dictatorship."

SEVENTY YEARS

The First International Was L
And the Mighty Interna
For the Sam

THE date we are commemorating is the 28th of September, 1864. Poland's heroic fight for freedom had just been bloodily suppressed by Russian Czarism. "Order" once more reigned in Warsaw. On that day workers, trade unionists and exiles from England, France and Germany and revolutionists from Poland and Italy met together in St. Martin's Hall, London. All present were filled with indignation at the sanguinary behavior of Czarism, with a desire to demonstrate in favor of national rights of self-determination, and with the realization that those rights could only be attained through the workers' international fight for freedom. Thus, out of the blood of the fighters for Polish emancipation, out of the hatred felt for Russian Czarism, the main prop of world reaction, arose the first rudiments of the world-wide organization of the militant workers.

First International

The meeting in St. Martin's Hall decided to set up a committee to draft the constitution of the organization which it was intended to found. At the second sitting of the committee, Oct. 12, 1864, it was decided to entitle the new organization "The International Workingmen's Association." At the fourth sitting, Nov. 1, the Inaugural Address of the International, drawn up by Karl Marx, was approved. This address closed with the words of the fervent battle-cry of the Communist Manifesto: "Proletarians of all countries, unite!" The First International was founded.

It was founded in a period of blackest reaction. True, a Liberal Government was in power in England, but the vast majority of the workers, discouraged by the collapse of the Chartist movement, were entirely deprived of political rights. In France Napoleon III, the pioneer of fascism, had by guile and terrorism built up his rule on ground fertilized with the blood shed by the workers in the June fighting. In Prussia and Austria a fresh period of absolutism had followed on the liberal movement of 1848, so far almost without encountering any resistance on the part of the middle class and the workers. And away in the East lowered the mighty mass of Czarist Russia, mortal enemy of all movement aiming at the liberty and emancipation of the masses. Yet the Inaugural Address summoned the workers to the decisive struggle: "To conquer political power has therefore become the great duty of the working classes."

Czarist Tyranny

In the Cabinet Councils of the great powers of Europe the decisions that were to lead to the Franco-Prussian war were maturing. Czarist Russia was strangling the attempts of the subject peoples to free themselves from its yoke by methods of sanguinary repression. "The immense and unresisted encroachments of that barbarous power, whose head is at St. Petersburg, and whose hands are in every Cabinet of Europe, have taught the working classes the duty to master themselves the mysteries of international politics; to watch the diplomatic acts of their respective governments; to counteract them, if necessary, by all the means in their power"—such was the message of the Inaugural Address. And the First International proclaimed that it was the workers' duty to fight "for a new society, which knows

no other internal policy than that of labor, since it knows no other external policy than that of peace."

Seventy years have gone by. St. Martin's Hall. The First International collapsed twelve years later owing to the struggles between Marxism and Bakuninism. The new International arose in 1889 on the graves that the Franco-Prussian war had heaped up. The storms of the World War have since once more shaken the International to its foundations. The war was followed by a period of the most appalling disunion, when the movement was split into three international groups. In 1923 a decisive step towards international reconstruction—the foundation of the Labor and Socialist International—was successfully taken. Three-score years and ten of vast activity in the political, economic and social spheres have sped by.

But the tasks laid down in the Inaugural Address of the International Workingmen's Association for the workers of all countries are still as valid as ever, and the words of the address are as vivid and glowing as when they were penned.

KARL MARX
Founder of
Workingmen's

What seven only the dreary spirits—the co-power—has no immediate task movement. W



THE COCK-

By Adrien Gambet

THURSDAY, Oct. 11.—Roosevelt plans program to bring higher prices. Somehow, this method of reducing the country's purchasing power will restore prosperity! . . . Last year the Federal Government provided the unemployed with coal bought from surplus production. This year it is considering letting them work idle mines. This will, of course, do two things: increase coal prices in line with the President's plan for raising all prices, and it will reduce coal surplus. . . . New post of Federal Archivist is created—probably to keep a record of the contradictory policies pursued by the different branches of the government. . . . Insull corporation forgot write-off of \$35,000,000 in 1929 statement. Probably just overlooked petty cash fund for Insull's impartial contributions to Republican and Democratic campaign funds.

FRIDAY.—Congress plans further devaluation of dollar. Having made it hard for the worker to get, it now proceeds to make it worthless after he has it. . . . General Johnson to go into business as NRA code expert. He probably

expects to m "cracking down" Two entirely u the news: Naz Wool Associa scheme with B and South Afri ganizations, s and paid org many. . . . Poli arriving here, persecution at upholds cut t garment indust organized of a

SATURDAY tants demonst House in Muni arrest of Bish Governor Leh spoke yesterda meeting unde Blood may be but the profit still. . . . A children to be fare, air-def strategy. Eve tries are beg "big shots." . tells Fellowsh that working use violence t of capitalist c social powers,

NEW LEADER LABOR SECTION

N. Y. Labor Movement Will Hear Citrine Flay Fascism

Encouraging Leftward Trend Noted at A. F. of L. Convention

By Samuel S. White

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif. — The leftward trend of the American Federation of Labor in the last two or three years was given tremendous impetus by the convention just closed, which saw the labor movement take the first definite steps toward industrial unionism in the mass industries.

It is true that these steps may seem halting, feeble and inadequate to some, but they are unmistakably steps in the right direction. In many respects the decision of the federation was far more advanced than the proponents of industrial unionism expected.

The unanimous report of the committee on resolutions was accepted by the delegates with comparatively little discussion. The strong opposition that was expected from the metal trades and other craft unions failed to materialize; in fact, it was Wm. Frey, one of the staunchest advocates of craft unionism, who as secretary of the resolutions committee brought in the committee's unanimous recommendation.

To Organize Mass Industries

The action of the convention was to authorize the executive council to issue charters to national or international unions in the automotive, cement, aluminum and "such other mass production industries as in the judgement of the executive council may be necessary to meet the situation." The council is to attempt to organize the iron and steel workers. For a provisional period, the A. F. of L. is "to direct the policies, administer the business and designate the administrative and financial officers of such newly organized unions." This was held necessary because of the lack of trained unions leadership in the new mass industry organizations.

In introducing this plan, the committee pointed out that "in many of the industries in which thousands of workers are employed a new condition exists requiring organization upon a different basis to be most effective."

Later, when the resolution had been adopted unanimously, the delegates stood and cheered. There is no doubt that, with the exception of a few of the die-hard craft unionists, the step toward industrial unionism found overwhelming favor with the delegates.

The importance that was attached to the issue was reflected in the introduction of 14 resolutions on the subject, all but two or three of them favoring industrial organization, some of them seeking to reconstruct the entire federation from top to bottom.

Federal Unions Active

Credit for the unanimous report of the resolutions committee must go to the strong stand taken by the bloc of federal union representatives at the convention. Early in the sessions Paul Porter, labor secretary of the Socialist Party and a delegate from Radio Workers' Union No. 18,609, called together the federal union delegates. About 25 responded, representing 20 or more industries. These delegates decided to make a united effort for a favorable recommendation on industrial unionism. They were so successful that they scared the craft unionists into a huddle, but the result was the unanimous report of the resolutions committee.

I have been informed by authoritative sources, whose identity I cannot disclose, that it was the firm insistence of the federal unionists through their united bloc that influenced the committee in bringing in its report.

On the question of a labor party, the powers that be indulged in what many considered a rather shabby trick to sidetrack the labor party discussion.

The resolutions committee reported out the two resolutions for a labor party—one by Comrade Porter and the other by the delegation of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Beverage Dispensers' International Alliance—in company with a Communist resolution favoring the "basic principle that no member of any union shall be persecuted, discriminated against, suspended or expelled because of his affiliation with any political party, religious or racial organization."

Most of the committee's report (Continued on page 2-L)



Walter M. Citrine

Big Unions Sponsor Mecca Temple Meeting Wednesday

AN impressive demonstration against Hitlerism and fascism, staged by New York labor, will take place Wednesday, October 24, at a huge meeting run under the auspices of the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York and vicinity, at Mecca Temple.

The foremost representatives of organized labor, both of Europe and America, will address the meeting, whose purpose it will be to rally support for the labor movement in the dictatorial countries abroad. Walter McLennon Citrine, secretary of the British Trades

Union Congress and president of the International Federation of Trade Unions, who was recently a guest of the American Federation of Labor convention, will be the principal speaker. Comrade Citrine comes to New York after what has been a triumphal tour of the country, addressing huge labor audiences everywhere on the battle against fascism.

The spokesman for organized labor in New York State will be George Meany, president of the New York State Federation of Labor. B. C. Vladeck, chairman of the Jewish Labor Committee to Combat Fascism, will also speak. Joseph P. Ryan, chairman of the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York, will preside.

Comrade Citrine was introduced to the A. F. of L. convention by President Green as "perhaps the best informed representative of labor in Europe upon the economic, political and social problems which so seriously affect the well-being and the happiness of the working people of Great Britain and the continent of Europe." His speech at the convention was followed by several minutes of uninterrupted applause.

To accommodate all those who wish to hear Comrade Citrine, the balconies of the hall will be thrown open to the public at large. Tickets will be required for orchestra seats only. Another hall in the building is being held in readiness for the overflow.

CITRINE TO ADDRESS DETROIT LABORITES

DETROIT. — Walter M. Citrine will be in Detroit, Sunday, Oct. 28, as the guest of the Detroit and Wayne County Federation of Labor, the Detroit Labor Conference Against Fascism, and the Wayne County Socialist Party.

He will address a big mass meeting of trade unionists, friends and members of the Socialist Party at 3 o'clock in the auditorium of Cass Technical High School, and he will be the guest of honor at a banquet that night.

The committee in charge of arrangements consists of Joseph Basso, secretary of the Detroit and Wayne County Federation of Labor; George W. Dean, Steamfitters' Union; Jacob C. Robinson, Pressmen's Union; Richard Naysmith, Retail Clerks' Union; William Miller, Laundry Workers' Union; Larry Davidow, attorney, and Arthur Rubenstein, Socialist Party.

Dubinsky to Be Honored Here

A reception to David Dubinsky, president of the I.L.G. W.U. and newly elected vice-president of the A. F. of L., is being planned for his return by a committee named by Luigi Antonini, head of Local 89 and acting head of the International. The reception committee comprises Fred Umhey, Isadore Nagler, Joseph Breslaw, Harry Wandler and Rose Penetta, with Antonini as chairman.

Reading Labor Lashes 'New Deal' Candidates; Endorses Socialists

READING, Pa. — The political policy committee of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor does not speak for the labor movement of this state when it gives endorsement to George H. Earle and Joseph Guffey, Democratic candidates for Governor and U. S. Senator, and to other Democratic nominees, according to a resolution unanimously adopted by the Federated Trades Council here.

"Labor has not forgotten the declaration by Mr. Earle when he praised the fascist Dollfuss for destroying the labor unions and crushing democracy in Austria," the resolution reads. "Nor is labor blind to the fact that 'New Deal' governors act no differently toward workers than reactionary Republicans. The most backward states in labor and social legislation and the blackest spot for American labor is in the south, where the Democratic party has complete control of the state governments."

Governors All Alike

"Democratic governors ordered out troops to shoot down workers who were striking for the very things the 'New Deal' president promised them. Concentration camps in Georgia, tear gas in New Jersey, bayonets in Rhode Island, hot lead in the Carolinas, Alabama and Wisconsin have been the Democratic answer to the workers in their struggles for security and justice. Police clubs, hostile courts and prisons were the answer of Democratic mayors, judges and magistrates to workers who dared protest against starvation wages and misery in this land of plenty."

"There is no excuse for endorsing an Earle or a Guffey merely because a Reed or a Schnader may be worse. Bitter experiences are ample proof to labor that there is no real difference between the two old political parties, both financed by bankers and industrial interests hostile to the cause of labor."

"While the sham battle between the Republican and Democratic parties goes on throughout the country, in Reading and Berks County the 'New Deal' Democrats have fallen into the arms of reactionaries."

Here the old parties have united under a Fusion banner to oppose the re-election of Darlington Hoopes and Lilith Wilson to the legislature because these two Socialist members have dared to fight for working class legislation and other measures that 'new dealers' claim to stand for. And Fusion gets its financial support and is controlled by the pro-Hitler hosiery interests and other forces hostile to unionism in Berks County.

Bad Policy for Labor

"To oppose a Reed by supporting a Guffey or to defeat a Schnader by electing an Earle is suicidal for labor. Too long labor has been fooled by the policy of the lesser evil only to find that there was no difference between them. Endorsement of Earle and Guffey was impossible at the convention of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor convention. For that reason we believe that the political committee is speaking only for itself and not for the labor movement of Pennsylvania."

"It is especially unfair in face of the fact that James H. Maurer, for 16 years president of the State Federation of Labor, a stalwart champion of labor, and Dr. Jesse Holmes, president of the American Federation of Teachers in Philadelphia, are Socialist candidates for the same offices."

"Therefore, be it resolved, that the Federated Trades Council in regular meeting hereby oppose and condemn the action of the political committee of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor."

The resolution was introduced by George M. Rhodes, president of the council and delegate to the state federation convention.

THE Newspaper Guild is carrying on its fight against the Staten Island Advance for reinstatement of Alexander Crosby, news editor, and for complete unionization of the paper through mass picket lines with the aid of members of Big Six and the Electrical Workers.

United Hebrew Trades Backs Socialist Ticket

THE entire Socialist ticket in the New York State campaign has been unanimously endorsed by the United Hebrew Trades, which is composed of 150 trade union locals with an aggregate membership of about 300,000. Included in the endorsement are the candidacies of Charles Solomon for Governor, Norman Thomas for United States Senator, Harry W. Laidler for Controller, and local candidates.

Dr. Harry W. Laidler, Socialist candidate for Controller, in a speech after the meeting, criticized the Citizens' Union for its endorsement of Controller Joseph D. McGoldrick, Fusionist, and Senator Robert F. Wagner's endorsement of Frank J. Taylor, Democratic nominee for that office.

"While it may be fitting that the Citizens' Union, supported largely by the business and financial interests of the city, should endorse Mr. McGoldrick for Controller," Dr. Laidler said, "it is likewise fitting that the United Hebrew Trades, controlled and financed by hundreds of thousands of workers in the city, should endorse the Socialist candidate for Controller and the entire Socialist ticket."

Leftward Trend at A.F. of L. Convention

(Continued from Page 1-L)
consisted of a sharp attack on the Communist policy of "boring from within." The committee's recommendation of non-occurrence in the three resolutions thus had the effect of centering attention on the one resolution which was foreign to the labor party idea.

Weber's Oratorical Flight

The culinary workers' union made strenuous efforts to separate their resolution from the others, and the net result was that Delegate Weber of the musicians responded with a speech in which he bitterly attacked the Communists. He criticized the administration for recognizing Russia, stating that the trade with Russia which was expected to follow recognition was not enough "to furnish birdseed for the Blue Eagle to last 24 hours." He discussed Russian propaganda in this country. He discussed the Constitution, the Declaration of Independence, Americanism and everything under the sun but the question of a labor party.

The motion to segregate the resolution on labor party failed, and the committee's report was adopted. Later the culinary workers' delegation submitted a strongly worded protest "that our resolution was proposed in all good faith and purpose, and we protest against its being coupled up and bunched with other resolutions, and not being given a fair discussion."

Delegate J. F. Friedrich, of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee, asked to be recorded as voting against adoption of the committee's report on the two labor party resolutions.

Delegates Resentful

It is stated by some of the delegates who ought to know that had the labor party resolutions been reported out for a fair discussion, as many as 7,000 votes might have been cast for them on a rollcall. This was approximately 30 per cent of the convention. The fear of the big vote for the labor party resolution is said to have prompted the action of the committee. Probably the last of the matter has not been heard yet, as the delegates from the culinary unions feel fighting mad at the way they were treated on their resolution.

Another decision of far-reaching importance was the enlargement of the executive council by seven vice-presidents. One of those elected is David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, perhaps the most progressive organization in the A. F. of L. Dubinsky was elected as 13th vice-president. It is rumored that the other candidates shied from that vice-presidency, fearing "the jinx." Dubinsky, however, expressed himself as believing that the number 13 would be bad luck for the employers and exploiters of labor.

John L. Lewis, president of the

I.L.G.W.U. May Help Union Fur Trimmers

Two hundred thousand labels, bearing the seal of the International Fur Workers' Union, have been printed for distribution to fur trimming shops in contractual relations with the Furriers' Joint Council of the International. Negotiations are being carried on with the Cloak Joint Board of the Int'l Ladies Garment Workers' Union to prohibit the handling of fur trimmings by I.L.G.W.U. members in cloak shops, if they do not bear the fur union's label.

The agreement reached recently between the New York Fur Trimming Manufacturers' Association and the Communist Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union was a violation of an agreement which does not expire until Jan. 31, 1936, the Fur Workers' Union points out.

United Mine Workers, also was added to the executive council, although there was much unsuccessful maneuvering to keep him off. Lewis is expected to press for the organization of mass production industries along industrial lines.

Other new vice-presidents are Daniel J. Tobin, Teamsters; William J. Hutcherson, Carpenters; George L. Berry, Printing Pressmen; Harry C. Bates, Bricklayers; Edward J. Gainor, Letter Carriers. All the old officers were reelected.

Nazi Boycott Reaffirmed

The convention reaffirmed its boycott on products of Nazi Germany. One of the great moments of the convention was the enthusi-

astic ovation to Walter Citrine, president of the International Federation of Trade Unions, at the close of his denunciation of anti-labor dictatorships. B. C. Vladeck followed Citrine and also received an ovation.

Affiliation of the A. F. of L. with the I.F.T.U. was referred to the executive council. As a result of the favorable impression made by Citrine and the election of more progressive elements to the executive council, there is a strong possibility of affiliation.

The convention authorized the council to take steps to organize a Foods Trades Department and a Needle Trades Department. Delegates from the I.L.G.W.U. and the Hatters, Cap Makers and Millinery

Workers' International pressed for organization of the latter department. The majority of unions which will compose this department are traditionally friendly to the Socialist movement.

I have written of some of the more heartening features of the convention. Now let me mention a few of the incidents that left a bad aftertaste. One was the flag-waving, anti-radical speeches of the invited spokesmen of the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars. The former indulged in that trite advice, "If you don't like this country, why don't you go back where you came from." The convention's firm stand against Communist disruption was played up in a rather false light in the capitalist

press. Especially was this true in connection with the convention's action in reference to the labor party resolutions, already referred to.

Tobin Boosed for Rubbish Reference

During the discussion on the matter of jurisdiction of the Brewery Workers—a matter that the convention for a second time referred to the executive council—President Tobin of the Teamsters made reference to "the rubbish that have lately come into other organizations." He was boosed, and several delegates asked him to withdraw his remarks. He refused. This was said by old timers to be the first time in a score of years that an international president has been boosed on the floor of the convention.

The following day Francis J. Gorman, who headed the recent strike of the textile workers, asked that Tobin's remarks be expunged from the records. Tobin was not present at the time, so President Green prevailed upon Gorman to withhold his demand. Later Gorman stated that Tobin had declared that no reference to the textile workers had been intended. Gorman stated he would not press his demand for expunging, but would back up any other delegate who would make such a demand.

Socialists Meet

Socialist delegates to the convention held a session during the second week of the session, to discuss common action on several of the resolutions. The meeting was called by Comrade Vladeck, who introduced Comrade Porter in his new role as labor secretary of the party.

Local San Francisco arranged a meeting which was addressed by several of the delegates, including Porter, Vladeck, Friedrich, A. Philip Randolph, of the Pullman Porters, and Gorman.

Gorman highly praised the work and support of Leo Krzycki, chairman of the Socialist Party; Clarence Senior, party secretary; Norman Thomas and Socialists everywhere in the strike zone.

"Your fight is our fight," he said. "Together we shall march side by side to free the workers from wage slavery."

Vladeck told his hearers they should not expect the American labor movement to become revolutionary overnight; neither should radicals look upon it as a "guinea pig" for experimental purposes. Its steps toward a more progressive stand should not be laughed at because they are inadequate, but instead radicals should offer encouragement so that greater strides be taken.

Toward the close of the convention a public mass meeting was arranged in Eagles Hall for Citrine and Vladeck by San Francisco Labor Council. Arrangements were in the hands of Samuel S. White, manager of the San Francisco Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. President Edward F. Vandeleur of Labor Council presided. At the close of the stirring anti-fascist speeches by the two labor leaders, the audience contributed \$245 to the National Labor Chest to Combat Fascism and Nazism.

with the workers demanding the closed shop and the bosses refusing. Unless a settlement is reached by October 24, the date the existing contract expires, dye workers will be called on strike at midnight, according to Harry Joelson, former Police Recorder and counsel to the union.

Educational Activities of I. L. G. W. U. Keep Pace with Growth of Garment Workers

AFTER having completed a successful and far-flung summer program of social, recreational and educational activities, the educational department of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has prepared a many-sided and interesting program for the fall and winter. The growth of the union has renewed and stimulated the activity of the department, which has been headed by Fannia M. Cohen as executive secretary. Plans for the future call for intensification of the work of developing an intelligent and alert membership through an educational program that broadens their understanding of the social and economic problems of a turbulent and changing world.

"Of equal importance with the purely educational features is the social and recreational program which brings our members closer together in a spirit of friendship and solidarity," Miss Cohen states, reviewing the department's activities. "Through our classes and discussion groups we hope to develop initiative in our members and give them the training that will enable them to function more effectively in the labor movement."

To Live a Fuller Life

"By our cultural, social and artistic activities we seek to bring out in our members the desire and ability to live a fuller and useful life. This will inspire them to work for immediate economic improvement, and for a world free from poverty and exploitation."

Activities are provided for both new and old members. Courses are being given in the history, development and present status of the labor movement, particularly of the I.L.G.W.U.; the structure and functioning of the union; the duties of shop chairmen, etc.; current events

and special topics of particular interest to the general membership and to more experienced and active members; literature from a social angle, and public speaking and parliamentary procedure. Discussion groups will be formed.

Social Activities

On the social and recreational side, dramatics and pageantry are being further developed. One-act skits presenting the union's message dramatically will be featured, including "All for One," already hailed wherever produced by the I.L.G.W.U. Players, and "In Union There Is Strength," a new skit in rehearsal. The union's pageant, "1909-1934," will be the dramatization of the union's inspiring history during that period. Chorus trained not so much in the technique of concert singing as in the leading of mass singing have been formed in a number of locals and cities, featuring especially the growing number of lyrics inspired by and dedicated to the union itself, often written by workers in the shop. In fact, a booklet of union songs has been published, and almost a million copies of the song collection distributed. A number of mandolin orchestras have been organized, outings and theatre parties held, and swimming and dancing classes launched, and entertainment with both home and outside talent planned.

Especially noteworthy has been the work done among out-of-town locals, which have been holding victory celebrations like that of the New Haven corset workers, and those planned by the Westchester County, Passaic and Stamford locals, with chorus, orchestra and players on the program.

Classes organized by the educational department of Dressmakers' Union Local 22, I.L.G.W.U., have

started work. In all parts of the city classes in unionism and English are being held Monday evenings. At union headquarters, 232 West 40th St., the Union Central School will hold classes, free to union members, in American history, social history of American literature, the labor movement, social science, economics of unionism, structure of the union, English and public speaking on Mondays and Wednesdays.

Gymnasium groups, swimming classes, a mandolin orchestra and two mandolin classes, and a brass band have already gotten to work. Will Herberg is educational director.

On Thursday evening the union held a series of lectures all over the city on the subject of "Fascism and Labor."

The aim of the educational department established by the Joint Council of Knitgoods Workers' Union is to develop among members, through lectures, classes and literature, a union consciousness, loyal and intelligent support of the union and an understanding of the problems confronting the workers in the knitgoods industry and in the general labor movement.

A central school will be started at union headquarters, 23 Graham Ave., Brooklyn, with classes in American history and elements of unionism Mondays, and classes in music and dramatics. A weekly forum will be addressed by leaders in the labor field. Courses in American history, unionism and English will also be given in neighborhood schools in various parts of the city. Men's and women's gym and swimming classes will be run.

The educational department is headed by Albert Bell, director. Louis Nelson is general manager of the union.

Banish Terror from Minds of Jobless, Citizens Conference on Relief Urges

DECLARING that the present "confusion and uncertainty" regarding the question of taxation for unemployment relief was creating "fear and terror" in the minds of the unemployed, the Citizens' Conference on Unemployment, in a statement issued by its steering committee, called for an organized public opinion to express itself on this question immediately. The statement also described as "unsound public policy" the present dependence of the city upon temporary loans from bankers for funds to continue unemployment relief, and called for the adoption of a tax program by the

city authorities "as quickly as possible."

The Citizens' Conference, which took place at the Manhattan Trade School on Thursday night, represented nearly 1,000,000 people of the city. Hundreds of delegates attended from church bodies, settlement houses, trade unions, educational groups, civic bodies, and unemployed.

Concern was expressed in the statement issued by the steering committee at the "continuous and concerted pressure by business interests at City Hall to force through their own program—a tax on subway fares, on sales and on

wages." The statement expressed the hope that the report to the conference by a committee on taxes headed by Dr. Harry W. Laidler would form the basis of a tax program that could secure the support of the majority of the people of the city.

N. J. SILK DYERS HOLD OUT FOR CLOSED SHOP

PATERSON.—Negotiations between the silk dyers' union and employers in the silk and rayon dyeing industry of northern New Jersey have reached a deadlock,

Vol
BR
A
De
Mos
Ave.
at 8
for t
inclu
Sol
Aug
chair
by th
HE
214-21
TH
WH
Reason
Larg
occu
rent
Lab
Wor
Free
Hall
an
PR
P
F
7
Tele
MIN
at spec
M
L
29 E. 1
Ph
252525
252525
Free
Sunday
M
"T
Major W
Admissi
W
The
R
883
De
UMI

All Out for Mecca Temple!

BRONX MASS MEETING

A mass meeting will be held at De Witt Clinton High School at Moshulu Parkway and Jerome Ave., Bronx, this Friday, Oct. 19, at 8 p.m. All leading candidates for the Socialist Party will speak, including Norman Thomas, Charles Solomon, Harry W. Laidler and August Claessens. Samuel Orr is chairman. The meeting is arranged by the Amalgamated Branch.

HALLS and LYCEUMS

HENNINGTON HALL

214-216 Second St.—DRY Dock 4-8399-8165
THE IDEAL PLACE FOR BALLS,
WEDDINGS, PARTIES, MEETINGS
Catering for all occasions
Reasonable rates Elevator service

BROOKLYN

LABOR LYCEUM

949 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn
Large and small hall suitable for all
occasions and meetings at reasonable
rentals.
STAGG 2-3842

Labor Temple

743-247 EAST 84th ST.
NEW YORK
Workmen's Educational Association
Free Library open from 1 to 10 p.m.
Halls for Meetings, Entertainments
and Balls. Tel. REgent 4-10038

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

Patronize our Comrade

Fred Spitz, Inc.

Florist

74 SECOND AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY
Telephone Dry Dock 4-8385, 4-8888
Not connected with any
other store in New York

STATIONERY and MIMEOGRAPH SUPPLIES

at specially low prices to organizations
Stencils, \$2.00 up
Mimeo Ink, 90c lb. and up

LERMAN BROS., INC.

29 E. 14th St. at Union Sq., N. Y. City
Phones, ALgonquin 4-3356-8843

Lectures and Forums

Freethinkers of America

Sunday Eve., 8:30 P.M.—113 W. 57th St.

MR. B. A. LEVETT

"The Pitiful Pretensions of
Christianity"

Major Wholesale—"Bible Criticism," 8 P.M.
Admission Free—Questions & Discussion

VOTE FOR LIBERTY!

THERE are many reasons for voting the straight Socialist ticket on Election Day—all of them good.

But in 1934, in the City of New York, there is an additional reason, a reason peculiar to New York and to the year 1934.

There is a sinister, a systematic attack being made today upon the schools and the colleges maintained by the city.

It is no mere coincidence that at the very time the politician-president of the Board of Education, Mr. George J. Ryan, announced that teachers had to be "loyal"—and then sailed to "study" the schools of fascist Italy—the shameful and shocking events began to occur at C.C.N.Y.

It is no mere coincidence that Dr. Robinson of City College shouts "Guttersnipes" at boys who are outraged at official honors paid to fascist propagandists, and who have the courage to display the sense of their outrage, at the same time when there is a quiet campaign to root out of the schools every teacher who does not conform to the high ideals of, let us say, a Tammany district co-leader or a fourth vice-president of a savings bank.

There is no more vital spot at which to aim a blow at liberty and freedom than the schools. When the schools are lost all is lost. When the schools hold out for freedom of thought there is hope for victory.

TWO great principles are involved;

The freedom of students to be decent, self-respecting boys and girls, courageously to follow their own intellects and consciences without truckling to official creeds and corpulent satisfaction with things as they are; and the freedom of teachers to be free citizens, and to follow where their consciences lead them without being terrorized by political creeds and economic dogmas of the would-be great.

Both these great rights are in danger today.

No one cares about safeguarding them EXCEPT THE SOCIALISTS.

A mighty Socialist vote for Controller, the election of many legislators will throw a scare into the hearts of the foe.

VOTE FOR FREEDOM AND LIBERTY!
VOTE THE STRAIGHT SOCIALIST TICKET!

Bronx Barn Dance

The Bronx Barn Dance will be held this Saturday night, October 20, at 809 Westchester Avenue, near Prospect Ave. Real country atmosphere! A marrying contest! Plenty of fun and frolic!

RICHELIEU RESTAURANT

61 FIFTH AVE. (Cor. 13th St.)

The choicest wines and liquors
served at our newly installed bar

AUNT CLEMMY'S

40 E. Ninth Street

For Luncheon, Dinner, Tea

TABLE D'HOTE LUNCHEON

11:30 to 2 P.M.—35-40-50 cents

TABLE D'HOTE DINNER

5:30 to 8 P.M.—50 cents

AFTERNOON TEA, 3 to 5 P.M.

Trade Unions and Fraternal Groups Honor Brownsville Candidates Sunday Evening

Many trade unions and fraternal organizations will join the Socialist Party of the 23rd Assembly District, Brooklyn, in honoring its candidates this Sunday evening at a banquet at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman Street.

Speakers will be: Charles Solomon, candidate for Governor; Harry W. Laidler, candidate for Controller; August Claessens, toastmaster, and the candidates: Samuel H. Friedman, Congress, 10th District; Dr. Louis Sadoff, State Senate, 7th District; Jack Altman, Assembly, 23rd District, and Maurice Miller, Municipal Court, 7th Dist.

The Rebel Arts Chorus will sing an assortment of labor songs under the direction of Ada Rifkin.

Verband to Ratify Ticket Sunday Morning

A ratification meeting for the Socialist candidates will be held at the Public Theatre, 2nd Ave. and 4th St., Sunday, Oct. 21, at 10:30 a.m.

The speakers will be Charles Solomon, Norman Thomas, Harry W. Laidler, Rachel Panken, David Lasser and Abraham P. Conau.

A musical program by well-known figures of the Jewish stage will be given. Small admission charge to cover expenses.

The ratification meeting has been arranged by the City Committee of the Jewish Socialist Verband.

Build a Labor Center in the North Bronx

With this slogan, Socialists and sympathizers have united to secure a permanent headquarters in the upper section of the 6th A. D., Bronx. They have formed the North Bronx Labor Center Association in which is represented the upper 6th A. D. Branch of the Socialist Party, Circle 6 Sr. YPSL, and the Workmen's Circle Branch in the vicinity. The Association will endeavor to raise sufficient funds to put the headquarters on a self-sustaining basis.

The urgent need for a permanent headquarters for the labor and Socialist forces of this district is keenly felt. The area to be covered is very extensive, a large part being practically untouched by the message of Socialism.

Town Meeting at Knicker- bocker Village

A circular hailing "Ye Tenantes of Knickerbocker Village" to "Come to a Town Meeting" has been distributed by active Socialists in this newly-developed portion of this city. The meeting is to be addressed by Charles Solomon, Norman Thomas, Matthew Levy and Jacob Panken.

The "Tenantes" are called upon to gather "at the Village School, P. S. 177, at Market and Monroe Streets, on Tuesday eve, October 23, at 8 p.m." The admission is free and the "tenantes" may bring their friends.

HALL MEETINGS

Meetings at 8:30 P.M. unless otherwise noted.

Friday, October 19

Dewitt Clinton High School, Moshulu Parkway and Sedgewick Ave., Bronx.
Charles Solomon, Norman Thomas, Harry W. Laidler, Wm. Karlin, Louis Waldman, August Claessens, Samuel Orr, Geo. I. Steinhart.
Elenore Hall, 284 East 170th St.
Charles Solomon, Norman Thomas, Harry W. Laidler, Wm. Karlin, August Claessens, Louis Waldman, Julius Umansky.

P. S. 92, Clinton Ave. and 179th St.
Charles Solomon, Norman Thomas, Harry W. Laidler, Wm. Karlin, Matthew M. Levy, August Tilove, Alfred Breslow.

Madison House, 226 Madison Street.
A. P. Conau, and others.

P. S. 181, East 34th St., Brooklyn. Jac. Axelrad, Roger Cornell, August Gold, Jos. N. Cohen, Irving Goldman.

Saturday, October 20
3:00 p.m.—Rand School Luncheon, 7 East 15th St. Charles Solomon, Norman Thomas, Harry W. Laidler, Louis Waldman.

Commodore Hotel, 127th St. and Blvd. Rockaway. Norman Thomas, Samuel A. DeWitt, Victor Levin, Harry W. Laidler.

844 Utica Ave., Brooklyn, 8th Congressional Banquet. Norman Thomas, Chas. Solomon, Harry W. Laidler, and others.

Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman St., Brooklyn. 2nd A. D. Banquet. Charles Solomon, Wm. Karlin, August Claessens, and others.

Sunday, October 21
11:00 a.m.—Public Theatre, 2nd Ave. and 4th St. Charles Solomon, Norman Thomas, Harry W. Laidler, Wm. Karlin, Rachel P. Panken, A. P. Conau.

2:00 p.m.—P. S. 219, Clarkson and East 94th St., Brooklyn. Charles Solomon, Norman Thomas, Harry W. Laidler, Wm. Karlin, Jacob Axelrad, Roger Cornell, Jos. N. Cohen.

6:30 p.m.—Y.M.H.A., 92nd St. and Lexington Ave. August Claessens, Emerich Steinberger.

Ethical Culture Forum Group, 2 West 64th St. Harry W. Laidler, and others.

Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman St., Brooklyn. Charles Solomon, August Claessens, Samuel H. Friedman, Louis Sadoff, Jack Altman, Louis P. Goldberg.

Knapp Mansion, 554 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. Alexander Kahn, Wm. Karlin, Abraham Cahan, Henry Jager, and others.

Midwood Branch in New
Headquarters

The Midwood Branch has secured campaign headquarters at Kingsway Mansion, 1602 Avenue P, corner of East 6th Street. Comrades are asked to come every night to help in distribution of literature, etc. Business meeting Oct. 27.

Final Rally of Campaign Nov. 4

YOU have a date November 4th—the Sunday before election day—at 2 p.m.

It is at Mecca Temple, 55th Street near Sixth Avenue, and at that meeting the Socialist campaign will come to a brilliant conclusion.

All the important state candidates, and a number of the important local candidates will make their final appeals to the workers for support for the party ticket in this election.

Charles Solomon, eloquent candidate for Governor, fresh from his triumphant up-state trip, will make his final report to the home folks.

Norman Thomas, who as candidate for United States Senator has covered every corner of the Empire State, will tell what he has seen and add his appeal to Solomon's for the support of the masses for our ticket.

Harry W. Laidler, who has gallantly battled at the head of the party's city ticket as candidate for Controller, will devote his address to city affairs; and other speakers will include B. C. Vladeck, candidate for Congress in Brooklyn, just returned from the San Francisco convention of the American Federation of Labor; Rachel Panken, candidate for Congress in the 14th District, and Samuel Orr, candidate for Congress in the Bronx.

August Claessens, who is candidate for Congressman-at-Large, will preside.

We Employ Only Union Labor

Established since 1889

The Oldest Independent Retail Milk Concern in the Bronx

MORRISANIA

STOCK FARMS, Inc.

883 TINTON AVENUE

BRONX, N. Y.

Phone—MElrose 5-3863-3864-3865

Deliveries Made to Your Door

Win Rockland for Socialism!

Dr. Batten Heads Strong County Ticket

Mr. Batten is a member of the Executive Committee of the Peace Association and a member of the same committee of the Religious Council.

For Assembly



Augustus G. H. Batten

REV. AUGUSTUS G. H. BATTEN, candidate for Assembly, has been a fearless and tireless minister of the Church, and he believes that the principles of Christianity should be extended to industry. There is no brotherhood, no cooperation, no thought of human welfare in the present ownership of industry, only unchristian exploitation of the poor, the lowly and the honest.

He has worked actively with the Socialists in Rockland County practically since the founding of the local here. He did yeoman service with the Nanuet strikers last year, although he was already loaded up with church duties and the responsibilities of an active Socialist campaign. He will represent the working people in the assembly, while either the Democratic or Republican candidates would represent the interests of the idle owning class. Any working man or woman who votes against Mr. Batten is voting for the continued exploitation of the working people.

Carl P. Svensson, candidate for surrogate and county judge, is the hard-hitting, class-conscious carpenter of Nanuet. He has lived for many years in Rockland County, and has always worked for civic improvements in the county and for a progressive spirit in community affairs. He has been actively associated with the Clarkstown Civic Board, the Clarkstown Taxpayers' Association, the Clarkstown Taxpayers' and Home Owners' Association and other public agencies in Rockland County. While not a member of the bar, he would bring to the judgeship an understanding of the needs of the working people, a familiarity with county affairs possessed by neither of the other candidates. He would



be a more potent factor in establishing justice in Rockland County than dozens of shrewd capitalist candidates.

Socialist County Platform

Calls for Public Milk System, Public Ownership of Light System, Payment of Taxes in Quarterly Installments — 13 Issues Listed

THE Socialist Party in Rockland County has announced its platform with regard to local issues, referring to thirteen measures of local reform and progress. All the candidates of the party are pledged to work for the program outlined in the platform. The complete text of the platform follows:

Appeal

The Socialist Party as the only organized working class party in Rockland County appeals to the working people of this community for support solely on the basis of class interest. The fundamental conflict between economic classes, workers against industrial overlords, continues in 1934 in intensified form as a result of the enforced organization of industry under the Industrial Recovery Act. In order to safeguard the interests of the workers, it is necessary that they build up their own political party, their own industrial unions, cooperative and social groups in which membership is restricted to workers. The welfare of the workers can be completely protected only when there is labor representation in the government. The wages of the workers will continue inadequate and insecure until these truths are realized by the working people, who make up eighty percent of the population, yet receive collectively but one-fourth the product of their labor power.

Local Issues

The Socialist Party calls for support in order to secure a fair deal for "labor." Locally its candidates stand pledged to work actively and constantly for the following reforms and measures:

1. Adequate relief for the unemployed workers and for destitute farmers.

2. Planned programs of public works to provide useful work for the unemployed—these programs to

include establishment of a county water system under a county agency publicly owned and administered, a county-wide sewerage system, sewage disposal plants, incinerators, public recreation facilities, public light plants, and housing for those living in unsanitary and unsafe homes.

3. Legislation to permit the payment of taxes and fees in quarterly installments, and legislation to allow taxpayers to discharge part of their obligations by public work.

4. Legislation to protect unemployed workers and needy farmers from tax sales and mortgage evictions.

5. General establishment of the five-day work and six-hour day in industry with the payment of wages adequate to an American standard of living.

6. Immediate reduction of the hours of employees in public institutions and in public work generally to forty hours per week or less.

7. Compulsory unemployment, old age, sickness and other social insurance.

8. Establishment and protection of consumers' and producers' cooperatives.

9. Building of strong disciplined, united labor unions, for every trade, industry and profession.

10. Simplification and centralization of local governments, and establishment of civil service practices in town and county administrative offices.

11. Ownership and operation of public utilities by public agencies to distribute electricity, water and gas at cost to consumers.

12. Operation of the milk industry by a public agency to distribute this commodity at cost to the consuming public, and

13. Any measures whose application will increase the security and welfare of the working class.

The Way Capitalism Works In Rockland County

THE way in which the capitalist owners of industry work for their own personal gain at the expense of the working class public is nicely shown in the operations of the Rockland Light and Power Co. right here in our own midst. The industrial overlords are not in business for their health and surely not for that of the public—they have but one purpose—the squeezing of profits out of the public generally. They do this by collecting excess rates for necessary services, and by sweating and underpaying their employees.

Recent investigations of the Public Service Commission of New York State has revealed some of the ways in which the local company, and the company which controls it, have managed to keep the public in Rockland County where they want them.

The Rockland Light and Power Company is a Rockland company in name only. Most of the stockholders live outside the county and only one of the directors is a Rockland County man. The operating profits of the company are drained from the pockets of the local residents into the pockets of outside persons and corporations and these people are in most cases not at all concerned with the production of electric power and gas or their distribution. Well over a million dollars a year has been paid out as dividends by the local company—a terrific drain on our local people. The Socialist Party proposes to keep this money in our collective pockets by reduction of rates and by public ownership and operation of the services.

The Rockland company is capitalized at about \$17,000,000 but some experts have estimated that this is approximately \$5,000,000 too low—in other words, we are paying the carrying charges on five million dollars of "watered" stock. A. Henriques, an engineer who has made a partial survey of

Rockland Light Company properties, found a number of items carried on the books which should have been dropped, and was unable to locate other physical assets on which the public is paying carrying charges. Official testimony showed that the company is carrying some eight thousand acres of land which it was at one time ready to sell to the Chapin Estates, Inc., and charges for this property are levied against the consumers of light and power service in Rockland County. The land in question is a part of a parcel bought in connection with the development of water power near Middletown, but eight thousand acres were unneeded. This acreage does not constitute a legitimate charge against the operation of the company.

An interesting bit of information was brought out in a hearing in Yonkers. The company owns and operates a Country Club on its property for the exclusive use of its directors and high officials. Initiation fees are \$5 and annual dues, \$200. These are paid by the local company with money taken from local consumers. This sort of thing would be impossible under public ownership. If the directors of the company were successful in giving the community abundant and reliable service at low cost resentment would not be so if the rates charged in Rockland County were not among the highest in the United States, but the company is so pleased that it grants free Country Club memberships to be favored few.

The Tenney Company is a potent factor in the stock control group set up in 1928, and it seems to be making good use of its opportunities. The Tenney Company, which is controlled by the New England Power Association through complete stock ownership, and through an interlocked directorate, has negotiated a contract with the local

Thomas to Speak At Seven Rallies In Rockland

NORMAN THOMAS after four years' absence will visit Rockland County this year, spending two busy days of a busy campaign, addressing six meetings locally and two outside the county in that time. He is coming Thursday, October 25th, and Friday, October 26th.

Comrade Thomas has been campaigning intensively throughout up-state New York in connection with his candidacy for the United States Senate, speaking to working class groups at street rallies, in halls, in school assemblies, before fraternal organizations, unions—wherever working people gather. His first stop will be before the Rotary Club of Suffern Thursday noon. Then he is going out of the county to Woodridge, N. Y., returning to the Nyack Rotary Club at six. Following this, he will speak at a grand rally in the Community Center, North Main St., Spring Valley, beginning at eight.

The next day Comrade Thomas will leave for an appointment to speak in New York City at noon, but he will return for an evening meeting in the Veterans' Hall, at High Avenue and Franklin St., beginning at seven o'clock sharp. Leaving this meeting, Comrade Thomas will proceed to the Nanuet School, on Highway Avenue, Nanuet, where he will address a meeting of the Rockland County Peace Association scheduled for eight o'clock.

Thomas Active in Socialist Work

Norman Thomas is in the firing line wherever the working class needs him. He has picketed with strikers, he has assisted in their organization, collected relief, he has gone to jail with the workers—because he dared to question the right of the bosses to regulate the lives of free American working people. Straight shooting, hard working and courageous, Norman Thomas has earned his distinction as one of the foremost labor leaders of the country—his reward is the chance to help the working class.

Comrade Thomas' articles appear frequently in the current periodicals. He contributes a weekly column of comment to The New Leader and is the author of several books on Socialism. He is a director of the League for Industrial Democracy.

Large crowds are expected to attend the Thomas meetings which are open to the public. No admission is being charged for any of the meetings. All New Leader readers, including readers of this special Rockland Edition, and their friends are welcome at the several rallies.

Other candidates will appear on the platform with Norman Thomas. Rev. Augustus G. H. Batten, New York City minister, candidate for the Assembly, Leonard Bright, candidate for Representative in Congress from this district, and Herman Kobbé, nominee for lieutenant Governor, will also appear at the Socialist Party meetings. T. W. Davis, local organizer, will preside at the meetings. All working persons should attend the meetings.

light and power company whereby the Tenney group provides service on taxes, purchasing, inspection, construction, supervision, etc. at very fancy prices. The total paid by the Rockland Company to the (Continued on Page Three)



William W. Davis

William W. Davis is a highly trained accountant, and a true candidate of the working people running for the office of County Treasurer. He is a native of Rockland County, and is an alumnus of New York University. He has taken advanced work in accounting at the Graduate School of Business Administration of New York University, and is especially well qualified to serve the working people as County Treasurer. He is at present employed as accountant with one of the large title and mortgage companies in New York City. Unlike his opponents, he is pledged to a program of action for the advancement of the working class.

Janet Fischer Schwalm, candidate for County Clerk, is a native Rocklander. She has served for several years as treasurer and then as secretary of the Socialist Party in Rockland County. She has worked actively with many of the Socialist committees, and has at all times put the welfare of the working class before social position, personal advancement and she is well qualified to represent the Socialists in the local government.



Janet Fischer Schwalm

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

"Merrily We Roll Along"—Upside Down!

"MERRILY WE ROLL ALONG."

By George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart. At the Music Box.

There is rejoicing on Broadway, for "Merrily We Roll Along" is a hit; and a group of actors that (for the final applause) extends three deep across the entire stage is assured of a lengthy job. Let us then take it for granted that the play is good entertainment, and pay the authors the compliment of considering it more seriously.

Telling Richard Niles' story backwards, from 1934 to 191*, adds a certain dramatic irony: when things are spoken of in one year, and then we see them happen a few years earlier, we recognize them and—since they have occurred—they seem inevitable. Turn the story around, make something expected and let us see it happen in the future—and it may merely be trite. Thus the tale of an idealistic college lad who is ruined by success, a writer of promise who be-

comes a pot-boiling hack (it's a gold pot!) is drawn from its sentimentality to tragic implications.

Run the story forward in your mind, through the first marriage, the sordid divorce, the actress who gives the dramatist his chance, to his successes and affairs—to the climax of Niles' corruption under bourgeois lures, and that climax is the moment when his old friend says she'd rather be an honest drunken whore than have his wealth. The play carries the action away from his degeneration to the moment when the actress-wife throws iodine in her successor's face. This shift of interest is less noticeable when the play runs backward, because at what is really the end (1934) we don't know what the authors are driving at. And by the time we get to 191, most of us, watching many exciting details, have forgotten the shiftings. There is, furthermore, a genuine and constant contrast between youthful

Star of Stage and Screen



Bert Lytell, who is to be seen on Broadway again in "The First Legion," current at the 4th Street Theatre.

Saen O'Casey's Long Awaited "Within the Gates" Opens Monday at the National Theatre

Sean O'Casey, the famous Irish playwright, who is making his first visit to these shores for the purpose of seeing the American premiere of his play, "Within the Gates," was born in Dublin. For many years he worked as a bricklayer's helper, and it was not until he was well past thirty that his talents as a dramatist were even suspected. Self-educated, with a passion for poetry and the classics, amateur theatricals contributed to his interest in the stage. He submitted his first three plays to the Abbey Theatre, Dublin, the home of the famous Irish Players. "Frost in the Flower," "Harvest Festival" and "The Crimson in the Tri-Color" were all rejected. Fortunately, "Shadow of a Gunman," practically finished at this time, was accepted by the Abbey and proved to be a great success. Since then "Juno and the Paycock" and "The Plough and the Stars" have made their author famous. His next play, "The Silver Tassie" has been produced in many countries. Moving to London, where he now

to San Francisco sometime this fall, great deal of time making observations on life in Hyde Park. "Within the Gates" is the result makes his home, O'Casey spent a of some of his experiences there. It is the first of his plays written on other than Irish subjects.

"Within the Gates" will open at the National Theatre on Monday, October 22, with a cast of seventy headed by Lillian Gish, Bramwell Fletcher, Moffat Johnston and Mary Morris. Melvyn Douglas has staged the play, James Reynolds has designed the costumes and scenery, and Milton Lusk has composed the incidental music.

H. G. Wells Praises Soviet Films

H. G. Wells, who has been closeted with Stalin in the Kremlin in an effort to cure the world's ills, has been spending most of his spare time admiring the Soviet films. He has recently been viewing "Deserter" and the as yet unreleased "Three Songs of Lenin," and he has been most enthusiastic about them. "I've had the privilege," he writes, "to see 'Three Songs of Lenin' before its release. It is one of the greatest and most beautiful films I have ever seen. Congratulations to Dzigo Vertov and everybody else who has had to do with it. I've also seen again that great film 'Deserter'." "Three Songs of Lenin" is scheduled to reach America within a week or two. "Deserter," Mr. Wells' other favorite, is playing the Cameo Theatre now.

Capitalism in Rockland

(Continued from Page Two)

Tenney Company was over a quarter of a million dollars in 1931. This indicates 2 1/4% of all operating revenues, 6% of construction costs up to \$100,000, and 5% over \$100,000, traveling expenses, and costs of engineers etc. Most of the local business is transacted in Boston and the long range direction of our local affairs costs Rockland County a pretty penny. Expenses of \$100 a day counting travelling time is paid for the expert services of some of the Tenney group, when they stop off in Rockland County. Several of the officers of the Rockland County Power Company hold similar offices in the other sixteen companies in the Tenney circuit. Public ownership will end fancy prices for transporting the high priced local officials around the country side.

A wise housewife, an alert business man, and certainly any careful buver knows that it pays to "shop around." The Tenney Co. isn't interested in saving our money. They never ask for competitive bids on the Rockland contracts—their subsidiaries take the business for themselves, and there can't be much question that their estimates allow for lots of profit.

The fine "racket" the Rockland Light and Power monopoly has in the county is shown by rates charged locally. Average rates in the United States are but half those of domestic consumers in Rockland County. Average rates in public plants in New York range from about 70% to 25% of

our local rates. Rockland Light buys power from a neighboring utility for 4 mils of kilowatt hour, and retails it for 12c—a neat profit, taken out of our pockets! Park Ridge village owns its own distribution system, buying power at wholesale rates from R. L. & P. Co.—paying 2c a kilowatt hour, and retails at our local rate. It clears enough to pay for half the village municipal budget—about \$35 a year profit is made from each account. There is no reason why similar savings should not be made in Rockland County.

Recent legislation makes it possible to proceed with the building of publicly owned plants, after the proposition has been approved at a referendum, or to buy existing facilities. In order to save ourselves a lot of money in light bills and to lower rates to such an extent that we may use electrical devices to heat our homes, to do the dirty work of the kitchen, to run the refrigerator, the electric iron, etc. we must take vor the light business and operate it collectively. So long as we leave the Tenney Co. run our affairs, we shall pay their price.

A non-partisan committee, on which the Socialists have representation, has recently been set up to push the fight against the Rockland Light and Power Co., but the fight against the whole system of capitalist rackets must be continued by the working class organized into labor unions, cooperatives, and under the standard of the Socialist Party. WORKERS UNITE!

Sadoff on Russia Today

Dr. Louis Sadoff, whose lectures on his recent trip to Soviet Russia have attracted considerable attention, will speak of his experiences and impressions at the new headquarters of the East Flatbush Branch, 92 Livonia Ave., Brooklyn, Friday evening, Oct. 19, at 9.

On Saturday, October 20, he will deliver the same lecture at 100 West 72nd Street for the Upper West Side Branch.

Watchers Needed

Last fall irregularities came up in a Pearl River election district. An independent candidate running for Supervisor was credited with one vote, although many persons claimed they had voted for him. The Socialists secured the sworn affidavits of eleven persons who testified that they had voted for the independent candidate, and on the strength of these affidavits asked for a recount. The Board of Canvassers after much stalling denied the application. The only

way to be certain that the Socialist vote is counted is to have trained Socialist watchers at the polls all day on Election Day to check on the voting and the count. Persons wishing to volunteer are requested to communicate with the County Chairman, Mrs. Julia Sauter, 312 N. Highland Ave., Upper Nyack, telephone Nyack 259.

Your Help in the Working Class Movement Needed

Readers interested in helping the work of the working class movement are invited to send in their names to the Socialist Party organization. Fill in your name and address, and mail the coupon to T. W. Davis, Organizer, 306 N. Highland Ave., Upper Nyack.

I wish to apply for membership in the Socialist Party. Please put my name on the mailing list of the Socialist Party—I am interested in the work of the party

Name _____ Address _____ Village _____ Occupation _____

ideals and what life does to them, that makes the play's close. It should be added that the play is excellently performed, especially by the central group, Walter Abel, Mary Philips, and Kenneth MacKenna. But despite the wise-cracking and the clever bits, the backward flow of the play is at best a good disguise.

"Little Friend," with Nova Pilbeam, Opens at Roxy

"Little Friend," the G-B picture starring Nova Pilbeam, 14-year-old English actress, opens today at the Roxy Theatre following the two-week's run of "Peck's Bad Boy."

"Little Friend," which tells the timely story of the reactions upon a child of a court fight for her custody, was directed by Berthold Viertel from the famous novel by Ernst Lothar. In the cast, in addition to Miss Pilbeam, are Matheson Lang, Lydia Sherwood and Arthur Margetson.

Robert Flaherty's "Man of Aran" Opens at Criterion

"Man of Aran," the Gaumont-British film saga produced by Rob. Flaherty, director of "Nanook of the North" on the barren Aran Islands off Galway on the west coast of Ireland, opened at the Criterion Theatre last Thursday evening for an extended two-a-day engagement.

"Man of Aran" is the story of a family's fight against the sea. The cast is composed entirely of Aran Islanders.

"Stevedore" Also on Coast

"Stevedore" opened in Los Angeles on Monday evening, Oct. 15, according to an announcement from the Theatre Union, which has reopened the play in the Civic Repertory Theatre. It was produced in Los Angeles by the Hawthorne House Players, a group of amateurs and professionals attached to this settlement house in the Negro district. Among the company are a number of seamen and longshoremen. The group will take the play

Judgment Day

By ELMER RICE

354 Good Seats \$1.00

FULTON THEATRE 46 St. W. of B'y Evgs. 2:30—Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

"A stimulating, imaginative play, engrossing to the end"

—Richard Lockridge, N. Y. Sun

LAURENCE RIVERS, INC., presents

LOST HORIZONS with JANE WYATT

A New Play in 20 SCENES — CAST of 40

ST. JAMES THEATRE 44th ST., W. of Broadway Phone L.A.C. 4-4664 Evgs., 8:30 sharp, 50c to \$3—Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30, 50c to \$2

THE THEATRE GUILD presents

A SLEEPING CLERGYMAN

By JAMES BRIDIE

GUILD THEATRE 52nd STREET, W. of B'WAY Matinee Thurs. & Sat., 2:30

SAM H. HARRIS presents

MERRILY WE ROLL ALONG

A New Play by GEO. S. KAUFMAN and MOSS HART

with Kenneth McKenna - Jessie Royce Landis Mary Philips - Walter Abel - Cecelia Loftus

MUSIC BOX THEATRE 45th STREET, W. of B'WAY MATS. THURS. & SAT.

"Obviously the finest productions of the season"—Sidney Howard LAST WEEK! THEATRE UNION'S OUTSTANDING DRAMATIC HIT!

stevedore

For Benefit Theatre Parties Call Watkins 9-2050

CIVIC REPERTORY THEA. 14 St. & 6 Ave. Evgs. 8:45 49 St. W. of B'y Mats. Tues. & Sat. 2:45 PRICES: 30c to \$1.50 (NO TAX)

Now at FORREST THEATRE 49 St. W. of B'y Evgs. at 8:40

JAMES BARTON

in the Most Discussed Play in the History of the Theatre

"TOBACCO ROAD"

By JACK KIRKLAND, Based on Erskine Caldwell's Novel

10th SENSATIONAL MONTH POPULAR PRICE MATINEES

WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY 50c to \$2.00

Search Through Heaven and Earth For "Lost Horizons"

The Week on the Stage

By Joseph T. Shipley

Distant Goals

"LOST HORIZONS." By Harry Segall. At the St. James.

The issue of a life lost for love is one that may lead to complications; many of these are traced through interesting tangles in the current production of Laurence Rivers. There is an earthly law against attempted suicide; there seems a heavenly law about it when it is successful. At any rate, the keeper of "The Hall of Records," where Janet Evans goes when her lawyer-lover's desertion drives her to kill herself, points out that there is work still to be done on earth.

Back then Janet goes to earth. She becomes the star she had hoped to be, and her director-playwright's lover; the lawyer who had jilted her wants her again; and she returns to her reading in the Hall of Records, where her lover can no longer recognize her. In the meantime she has made the acquaintance of, and cast her influence upon, a host of persons whose names she has read in the Doomsday Book of the Hall of Records.

The episodes and the acting are uneven, as one might expect with twenty scenes and over twice that many characters; but the basic idea of the play is novel ("Roads of Destiny" mated with "Outward Bound") and ingenious; and as the actress who must return to earth Jane Wyatt gives a distinguished performance, well worth seeing.

"Disorder, Thank You"

"ORDER, PLEASE!" By Edward Childs Carpenter. At the Playhouse.

In "Whistling in the Dark" Childs Carpenter showed that he could construct an adult comedy; in "Order, Please" he remains closer to his nominal occupation. Not that this "comedy with murder," as the program calls it, is uninteresting. Nor do we object that it recalls "Grand Hotel"—there are several items in that play we are glad to recall, including the acting of Sam Jaffe, too briefly seen this season.

The audience is brought to the Hotel Diplomat lobby, where many

In the New Elmer Rice Play



Joseph Schildkraut has one of the leading roles in "Between Two Worlds," which will open at the Belasco Theatre next Thursday evening.

persons pass; and it is obvious that "things" are about to happen. How Foxhall Ridgway of Wyoming, come to New York to pick a brunette bride, stumbles into the mess, how he helps clear it up, through a dinner and a fight and a missing button, and how he goes home with a blonde, makes quick work of an evening. Only, in the guessing game all such melodramas play with their audience, we can guess every point before the author pulls the trigger. Which is dangerous to a play, these days when audiences are dodging.

"Chu Chin Chow" Opens at Fox Brooklyn Theatre

"Chu Chin Chow," the new Gaumont-British talkie, with Anna May Wong and a large European cast, begins a week's run at the Fox Brooklyn Theatre today.

Zac Freedman's "Mad Rhythm" is the new stage presentation at the Fox. It's billed as a Crazy Quilt of Melody and dancing, and headlines Stuart and Lash. The Bill Powers Girls and Charles B. Stein and his orchestra are also part of the stage show.

Yvonne Printemps Returns to Broadway

Yvonne Printemps, the well-known French star, will appear for the first time in seven years in a Broadway theatre on Tuesday evening, October 23.

Attended by a company of sixty, including Pierre Fresnay, Irene Browne and Athole Stewart, she comes here to star in "Conversation Piece," a romantic comedy with music which was written expressly for her and around her by Noel Coward.

This comedy with music will be presented here at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre under the aegis of Arch Selwyn and Harold B. Franklin, by arrangement with Charles B. Cochran, who produced "Conversation Piece" in London. Its stay here is limited to twelve weeks. This marks the first time Yvonne Printemps has appeared here in an English-speaking role. Her last appearance was with Sacha Guitry in a season of French plays.

Rodeo Continues at the Madison Square Garden

Cowgirls from all over the West, attracted by the large purses offered for the winners, are competing in the World's Championship Rodeo at Madison Square Garden.

The arena has its fascination for cowgirls as well as cowboys, and, despite the danger involved in riding unbroken broncos known as "outlaws," there is a large turnout of these daring young women at the Garden rodeo, which is for the benefit of the Free Milk Fund for Babies.

The Garden rodeo will continue through Sunday night, October 28, with matinee Saturdays and Sundays. Colonel W. T. Johnson, of San Antonio, Texas, will, as usual, have the general direction of the rodeo and will furnish the bucking horses, show horses, wild steers and other livestock.

Star of "Lost Horizons"



Above you see Jane Wyatt, lured back to Broadway after a successful start in talkies, by Laurence Rivers, whose production, "Lost Horizons," at the St. James, she graces with her talents and beauty.

Will Rogers on Albee Screen

Irvin S. Cobb has supplied Will Rogers with his latest vehicle, "Judge Priest," which is now playing the RKO-Albee Theatre in conjunction with a new vaudeville program including Dave Vine, radio's newest comedian; Eddie South, the colored maestro and his orchestra, and Si Wills with Joan Davis, the nutty funsters.

Stars—Stars—to Appear at Special Midnight Show

A special midnight show sponsored by Jacob Kalich will be held at the Molly Picon Theatre on Saturday, October 27, at midnight. The following stars will appear: Walter Huston, Milton Berle, Eddie Lambert, Harry Hershfield. The following stars of the Jewish stage will appear: Molly Picon, Celia Adler, Aaron Lebedeff, Joseph Buloff, Menachem Rubin, Hymie Jacobson, Miriam Kressin, I. Feld, Munie Sarabraf, Michel Rosenberg, Liuba Kadison, Betty Simonhoff. A scene from Spring Song with Zelinskaya will also be shown. Jacob Kalich will be master of ceremonies. Prices range from 50 cents to \$2.

ALL THIS WEEK
WILL ROGERS
in IRVIN S. COBB'S
"JUDGE PRIEST"
—RKO Vaudeville—
UENITA GOULD
STONE & VERNON
HILL & HOFFMAN
LARRY ADLER
PALACE B'way
at 47 St.

★★★★ "DELIGHTFULLY FRESH...THOROUGHLY ENTERTAINING"—NEWS
ANOTHER ASTOR TRIUMPH
Starring
MAURICE CHEVALIER **JEANETTE MacDONALD**
in an ERNST LUBITSCH Production
The MERRY WIDOW
A METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER PICTURE
ASTOR B'WAY Twice daily 2:30-8:50, 3 times Sat., Sun. & Hols., 2:50-5:50-8:50,
at 45th St. Gala Midnite Show Sat. Mats. exc. Sat. 50c-\$1. Evs. 50c-\$2.

NOVA PILBEAM
A New Personality in one of the most deeply moving, most sincere stories of recent years.
"LITTLE FRIEND"
Directed by Berthold Viertel—A G-B Picture
★ ON THE STAGE ★
N. B. C. PARADE OF STARS
FORD BOND-The JESTERS
NBC Announcer of Molle and the World Series
ARLENE JACKSON
EXTRA! On the Screen
"LA CUCARACHA"
Sensational Short! All in Color!
ROXY ANY DAY!
25c to 2 P. M.
35c to 7 P. M.
10th Ave. & 50th St. ANY SEAT!
SHOW VALUE OF THE NATION

A WORTHY SUCCESSOR TO
"THE HOUSE OF ROTHSCHILD"
GEORGE ARLISS
in
"The LAST GENTLEMAN"
with
EDNA MAY OLIVER
Released thru UNITED ARTISTS
RIVOLI
Broadway at 49th Street

All the Glamour of the "Arabian Nights!"
FOX B'WAY
"LAVISH"
"Tuneful, spectacular, robust"—N.Y. Times
On Stage—**STUART & LASH**
"MAD RHYTHM" REVUE—Others
25c
10:50 P. M.
W. KODAYS

ALL THIS WEEK
WILL ROGERS
in IRVIN S. COBB'S
"JUDGE PRIEST"
—RKO Vaudeville—
The PICKENS SISTERS
DAVE VINE
EDDIE SOUTH & Orch.
R K O ALBEE Albee Square
BROOKLYN

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

MAX GORDON PRESENTS THREE OUTSTANDING PRODUCTIONS
A New Musical Show Production conceived and directed by
HASSARD SHORT

"THE GREAT WALTZ"

Book by Moss Hart - Music by Johann Strauss - Dances by Albertina Rasch
The CENTER THEATRE, 6th Ave. & 49th St.
Evenings at 8:30, 55c to \$3.30—Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30, 55c to \$2.20

"An excellent play—tasteful, touching and true...If I had stars to give I'd give it 4 of them."—Robert Garland, World-Telegram

FRANCINE LARRIMORE in "SPRING SONG"

By BELLA & SAMUEL SPEWACK
"It should win the Pulitzer prize."—Julius Cohen, Jour. of Commerce
"Rembrandt of a mother."—Walter Winchell
MOROSCO THEATRE, 15th Street, West of Broadway
Eves. 8:50, Matinee Wednesday & Saturday

WALTER HUSTON in "DODSWORTH"

SINCLAIR LEWIS
Dramatized by SIDNEY HOWARD
SHUBERT THEATRE, 44th Street, West of Broadway
Evenings 8:40, Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:30

2nd BIG WEEK!
PUDOVKIN'S "DESERTER"
Soviet Extraordinary Production
English Dialogue Titles
CAMEO 42nd STREET
East of B'way
AMERICAN PREMIERE
"MIRACLES"
Amkino's newest Soviet
super-film
English Dialogue Titles
ACME Thea. Union Square
14th Street &

ON THE CAPITOL SCREEN

4th and FINAL WEEK!
Norma SHEARER
Fredric MARCH
Chas. LAUGHTON
in **"The Barretts of Wimpole Street"**

—ON STAGE—
EDDIE GARR
GOMEZ & WINONA
CAPITOL Broadway
at 50th St.

MUSIC

PHILHARMONIC SYMPHONY
KLEMPERER, Conductor
AT CARNEGIE HALL
This Afternoon at 3:00
SCHOLA CANTORUM CHORUS
HAYDN—SCHUBERT—STRAVINSKY
Thurs. at 8:45; Fri. Aft. at 2:30
Sat. Evg. at 8:45; Sun. Aft. at 3:00
(Mr. Klempferer's last appearances this season)
WEBER—JANACEK—BEETHOVEN
ARTHUR JUDSON, Mgr. (Steinway Piano)

The Open Shop and the Auto Industry

By Larry S. Davidow

DETROIT.—This city has been associated in the minds of the American public with the phenomenal growth of the automobile industry. Look at a map of the United States and you will find that Detroit is off the main line of transportation, being sixty miles north of Toledo. Geographically speaking, there was no reason why the automobile industry should have started up in Detroit. Neither is Detroit advantageously situated in reference to raw materials. What, then, explains Detroit's choice as the automobile center?

Until the fateful beginning of this depression, in 1929, the Detroit Employers' Association, the official spokesman for all the manufacturers in Detroit, including the automobile concerns, was very boastful in asserting that the reason for Detroit's growth as the automobile center was entirely due to the fact that it was an open shop town and "free from the evil influence of organized labor." It was said that "unrestricted and free bargaining between employee and employer," without the intervention of unions, brought automobile concerns to Detroit. Unmindful of the peculiar conditions responsible for the amazing growth, the Detroit employers have insisted that only because they were freed from the restraints of organized labor were they able to develop the marvelous plants that constitute the eighth wonder of the world.

The fact is that automobile man-

ufacturers have been very fortunate in that from the beginning their's has been a cash business. There have been no bad debts, no expensive agencies for collection. The golden harvest was not interrupted even when cars began to be sold on the instalment plan. The dealers still had to pay cash, and their's was the responsibility for arranging with finance companies to make possible the purchase of cars by the average man.

Huge Profits Made

Some idea of the terrific profits made by the automobile industry is found in the investment by DuPonts in 1919, of about \$40,000,000 in the General Motors Corporation. That stock is now worth about \$220,000,000, despite the marked shrinkage in investment securities. Henry Ford is the outstanding example of an individual who was caught up with the tide of fortune, so that an initial investment of \$50,000, largely contributed by others, has brought him a fortune estimated at about \$2,000,000,000. Of course a few other individuals shared the Aladdin-like wonders of the Ford growth. Senator James Couzens of Michigan put in \$2,500 and sold out his interest to Ford afterwards for about \$40,000,000. Many others, interested in automobile concerns, benefited in a substantial manner, though not as spectacularly as Ford.

In the meantime, how were the workers faring? Previous to 1914, the wage for automobile mechanics in Detroit was not much more, if any, than in other industrial cen-

ter. Three dollars a day was considered a good wage. It was about that time that Henry Ford announced to a surprised world that he would pay five dollars a day minimum to everyone working for him, regardless of what kind of work he did. This announcement brought to Ford a world-wide publicity, upon which he cashed in for many years. At first this action was very much resented by the other manufacturers, who prophesied dire consequences. Instead, they began to approximate this wage, so that it became fairly uniform in Detroit. The World War gave special impetus to the manufacture of cars. When the United States entered the war, the automobile industry found no difficulty in changing over to war work, upon the famous 10% plus basis, an arrangement that encouraged employers to pay higher wages, because by so doing they were getting a greater profit from an indulgent government concerned with winning a war, no matter at what cost.

Machinery Improved

The depression of 1921-1922 proved but a temporary set-back for the automobile industry. With the return of prosperity, largely induced by installment payment selling, production started up in full swing again until the fateful month of October, 1929. In the meantime, a real revolution occurred in the automobile factories. Workmen devised improvements and inventions, skilled engineers worked out new processes, physical

enlargement of the various plants took place. All this brought about highly increased productivity, with a constantly lessening proportionate need for human labor, and particularly for skilled labor.

The trade union movement found itself up against the resolute determination of employers not to have anything to do with organized labor, and an industrial development in the industry which in a large measure eliminated skilled trades. Raw fellows from the country, immigrants, casual labor of all kinds were easily inducted into the industry. The growing "intelligence" of the machine, the highly specialized production lines that made mere robots of workers, combined to make manufacturers independent of skilled craft labor. When the drastic immigration restriction laws were passed, the manufacturers made inroads upon the native white labor of the southern mountain regions and the Negroes on the plantations. They came up to Detroit and Michigan by the hundreds of thousands. Unsophisticated and unskilled in the ways of the industrialist, they were immune to any union appeal.

Permanently Displaced

The peak of automobile production was reached in 1929, when about 5,500,000 cars were turned out, with a marked reduction in the proportionate amount of labor hours involved. For example, in 1925, Ford employed about 120,000 men. This year, he has never employed in excess of 30,000 men.

And this has been the best Ford year for some time. True, some of these men have found employment with other automobile plants, but a large number has been permanently displaced by machines.

The depression saw a drastic decline of automobile production. Last year less than two million cars were produced. This year, about two and a quarter million have been already manufactured. Of this number, it is fair to say that over a million 1934 cars have not been sold, but are lying about the country in salesrooms and warehouses waiting for purchasers. Despite the heroic efforts of the Federal government to prime the economic pump of the country by outpourings of money, via RFC, AAA, NRA, FERA, etc., the lot of the average American is worse today than last year. This, of course, precludes the purchase of new cars. Those who used to buy Cadillacs, Packards, Pierce-Arrows, and other high-priced cars are getting cars in the low-price field, like Ford, Chevrolet and Plymouth. Those who used to buy the low-priced cars are not buying any new cars at all. Sometimes a used car is bought on the installment plan, but that is all. Some of the workers in Detroit in the late spring of this year swallowed the return to prosperity hoo, line and sinker and bought new cars on the payment plan. The used car lots in Detroit now contain these bits of evidence of misguided faith, repossessed by finance companies.

(To Be Concluded Next Week)

Plans for Nov. 24 Parades of Jobless Pushed

CHICAGO.—Meeting with a surprising response from all sections of the country's unemployed, the idea of the nation-wide November 24 unemployed demonstration is being quickly adopted by scores of organizations. The National Action Committee, with members from some of the largest organizations in the country, is planning a meeting in Pittsburgh at the beginning of November to push final plans for the demonstrations. Organizations are requested by David Lasser, chairman of the committee, to forward their plans and ideas on the demonstration to him, c. o. Workers' Unemployment Union, 22 East 22nd St., New York City.

The Hillsborough County section of the Florida State Federation of Unemployed Workers' Leagues is already working out plans. The Milwaukee County Workers' Committee, now operating as a local of the Wisconsin State Federation of Workers' Committees, is putting on another of its always successful mass demonstrations. These will prove the acid test of whether the unemployed will meekly take another bitter winter of miserable relief or will give notice to the powers that be that they are through with the pass-the-buck method of feeding the 17,000,000 American men, women and children now forced on relief.

"Every organization, every local, every member must throw its full power behind these demonstrations," the committee urges. "There is no cause so worthy as the cause of these 17,000,000 of our sister and brother workers, doomed to another year of near-starvation if the organized unemployed do not act. The unemployed must act, and they must act as a whole. Therefore they should get word of their plans on the November 24 demonstrations to the chairman of the National Action Committee."

Eastern Federation Meets

The executive committee of the

Teachers Plan Program; Will Aid Campaign

The Socialist Teachers' League will hold its first large membership meeting of the year Friday evening, Oct. 19, at 8 o'clock, at the Rand School. All Socialist teachers are urgently requested to be present, to contribute of their thought and labor to the program the League is planning for the semester. The meeting will organize activities and appoint committees. The importance of attending this initial gathering is emphasized by the League's officials.

According to Edward Gotthet of the League, Socialist teachers are preparing several leaflets to be distributed among the members of their profession. Because of the pay cuts, furloughs and non-appointments, the teachers are showing a keen interest in the campaign. At this Friday's meeting the teachers will organize for pre-election activity.

Neckwear Makers to Meet

The United Neckwear Makers Union (Local 11,016, A. F. of L.) will hold a general membership meeting at Beethoven Hall, 210 E. 5th St., on Monday, Oct. 22, at 5 p.m. sharp. On the order of business will be reports on current events in the trade and on the strike. A general membership meeting will be held at Beethoven Hall every third Monday in the month.

Eastern Federation of Unemployed and Emergency Workers, at their last meeting in this city, took in two new organizations, the Unemployed Association of Lynbrook and Valley Stream, Long Island, and the second, the New York Association of Unappointed Teachers. Negotiations are under way to affiliate the unemployed organization at Olean, N. Y. The Eastern States Federation now extends into four states; New York, Connecticut, Maryland and Pennsylvania.

LIFE OF DECENCY AND COMFORT DEMANDED

SAN FRANCISCO.—Calling for a standard of living "that will provide a life of decency and comfort," William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, outlined the objective in the bargaining efforts of the A. F. of L.

"There is a difference of opinion," he said, "as to what enters into a decent and comfortable living. For a minimum there must be a home—and of course food and clothing.

"In addition to the bare necessities, we hope to make it possible for workers to cultivate the cultural, spiritual and artistic side of their lives. The enjoyment of leisure enters into the picture.

"Then there is the education of the children. And the worker ought to receive enough wages so he can prepare for adversity—to have something saved up for emergencies.

"Labor holds the working people are entitled to enjoyment of life. It is not too much that they should have automobiles, radios and other musical instruments, and leisure in which to enjoy them."

UMBRELLA STRIKERS WAGE BRAVE FIGHT

The general strike of the Umbrella Workers Union is coming along successfully, with almost the entire industry pulled out and the spirit of the strikers running high. Estelle Yagoda, secretary of the union, is doing a good job as leader of the strike. Strike headquarters are at 22 East 22nd Street, and 7 East 15th Street. Large and enthusiastic strike meetings are being held at both locations.

Thirteen unionists were arrested when a mass picket line of almost fifty strikers demonstrated in front of the Burt Shop, East 2th Street. When the police testified that there was no disorder, despite the sworn

Longshoremen To Demand Coast Rates

THE International Longshoremen's Association adjusted its demands for wages and working conditions to conform to conditions laid down for Pacific Coast longshoremen in the report of the National Longshoremen's Board in San Francisco, union officials announce. A union committee submitted demands for an hourly wage of 95 cents and \$1.40 an hour for overtime at a meeting with a committee of steamship executives. They also asked for a working week of thirty hours. These terms were recommended for the Pacific Coast employees in the San Francisco report.

The longshoremen in the Atlantic and Gulf ports have received 85 cents an hour for a 44-hour week and \$1.20 an hour during the past year. Their association three weeks ago submitted new demands, which included the thirty-hour week, \$1 an hour and \$1.50 for overtime. The ship lines refused to grant these demands and the longshoremen agreed to continue at work at the existing wage pending the filing of the Pacific Coast report, with the understanding that the report would serve as the basis of a new agreement on the Atlantic and Gulf and that the contract that would be subsequently drafted would be retroactive to Oct. 1.

The Marine Workers' Industrial Union (Communist) called off its general strike of seamen in Atlantic and Gulf ports on the seventh day of the walkout. The strike will be continued against the 28 ships where the M.W.I.U. claims it was effective. Communist spokesmen referred to the strike's end as a "strategic retreat."

evidence of scabs and private thugs that there had been "scratching, screaming, and general rioting," the strikers were released by the magistrate. They were defended by Eddie Greif and George Rifkin of the Socialist Lawyer's Association.

Drug Clerks in Bronx Call for Socialist Aid

AID of members of the Socialist Party and of the Y.P.S.L. can become a serious factor in consolidating a victory of striking drug clerks of Bronx County, who in a two-weeks' fight have already made substantial gains.

The strike committee has headquarters at 4177 Third Ave. (Tremont Ave. station) and will register pickets there. Pickets are taken from headquarters to posts in automobiles. Comrades are urged to report as soon and as often as possible to the strike committee, and to take on a regular picketing assignment until the pharmacy business is organized 100% solid.

The drug clerks are among the most miserably paid and overworked of clerks, despite the fact that they go through a professional training almost as arduous as that of a doctor. Their longstanding complaints won no attention from the bosses until they organized a union and launched a strike. Stores employing more than 60% of the total number of workers have been signed up and the men are back under union conditions and with union recognition.

The bosses' association is trying to make a desperate last stand in remaining stores, located in "fancier" sections of the Bronx where residents have not been active in bringing pressure to bear on anti-union bosses. The police are showing signs of beginning an offensive, and there is fear that the state pharmacy board may try the trick of threatening to revoke union members' licenses.

The workers are ready to go on battling despite all this, but they need help. Girls, incidentally, are welcome, and will be used in a house-to-house campaign to win the backing of local store customers.

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

Garment Union Maps Out Intensive Drive on Coast

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Complete unionization of the silk dress and cotton garment trades on the West Coast is planned by the I.L.G.W.U., according to President David Dubinsky, who has been attending the A. F. of L. convention here. A number of roving field organizers will be taken on to work from Los Angeles to Seattle.

A conference of Pacific union officials laid plans for organization activities and for uniform agreements with manufacturers in the markets of Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, and Portland.

Following the coast conference, the I.L.G.W.U. banquet at Hotel Whitcomb was attended by 200 officers and members of the organization and labor officials, including William Green, president, and Frank Morrison, secretary of the A. F. of L.; Joseph Weber, president of the Musicians' International, and Hugo Ernst, vice-president of the Culinary Workers' International.

Mr. Dubinsky will leave here on Sunday for Portland and Seattle to launch the campaigns in the silk dress and cotton garment industries there. This Saturday officers of the Cloak and Dressmakers' Local of Los Angeles, headed by Israel Feinberg, vice-president and supervisor of the I.L.G.W.U.'s activities on the coast, will tender a banquet to Mr. Dubinsky at the Masonic Temple, which will be attended by the president and secretary of the Central Labor Council and other local labor leaders.

Commenting on the recent General Motors plan for so-called collective bargaining, Dubinsky, who has been elected a vice-president of the A. F. of L., called it "a usual practice on the part of employers to keep workers away from their own labor organizations when they see unionization coming. I am confident that such attempts to form company unions will fail, and that the American Federation of Labor will be successful in its campaign to organize the automotive industry."

The plan is the last stand of employers against the A. F. of L., according to Jacob S. Potofsky, vice-president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

"Genuine collective bargaining must be with bona fide labor unions," he said. "Any other collective bargaining does not give the worker the free expression of his rights, because of company domination. I understand that the A. F. of L. has already made considerable progress in organizing the automotive industry, and that there are approximately 100 locals ready for organization."

The General Motors plan was considered an immediate reaction to the A. F. of L.'s decision to embark upon an organization campaign in some of the basic industries of the country, such as automobile, steel, cement and aluminum, with its new plans for industrial unions.

Telegraphers on A. P. Demand Vote

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Commercial Telegraphers' Union of North America, District 413, has asked the National Labor Relations Board to take a poll of Associated Press automatic and Morse telegraphers to determine its right to represent them in collective bargaining, according to Deputy International President Arthur Markel. "We had hoped the Associated Press would not insist upon identifying itself with those Bourbon employers who make a fetish of blocking and defying industrial recovery," Markel said. "The Associated Press has ignored communications from us, choosing instead to poll its workers in a manner that we consider distinctly as coercive. In the past few days reports have come to us of an attempt to organize a 'company union' among Associated Press telegraphers. Since we represent a generous three-fourths of the A.P. operating personnel, it is obvious this effort will die aborning."

"It has been and continues to be somewhat of a mystery to us how the Associated Press, most of whose members conduct their mechanical departments on a union basis, can consistently pursue its policy of stony-faced opposition to the most fundamental rights of its workers."

DRESSMAKERS RAISE \$15,000 TO FIGHT FASCISM

AFTER two weeks of energetic campaign among the workers, the New York Dressmakers Union of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, has contributed \$15,000 to the fund being raised by the I.L.G.W.U. to help the victims of fascism abroad, to aid the active labor and political exiles and to assist the underground labor movements in the fascist countries. The check for \$15,000 was turned over to the anti-fascist fund just at the time that President David Dubinsky of the I.L.G.W.U., heading the union's delegation at the A. F. of L. convention in San Francisco, wired all local unions and joint boards to speed up their drive. President Dubinsky's telegram reads:

"Today's session of American Federation of Labor devoted to problems of workers abroad. Have listened to addresses by President Green, Walter Citrine of England and B. C. Vladeck of the Forward, describing the plight of our brother workers in Europe. Wish I could have you and most of our members listen to these tales of horror. Am convinced now more than ever of our duty to help the victims of Nazism and Fascism. I appeal to you personally and in the name of the International to raise your quota for our fund and if possible to exceed it."

In reply to this message, Charles Zimmerman, as chairman of the anti-Fascist committee of the New York Joint Board of Dressmakers Unions, immediately wired: that the dressmakers' campaign was proceeding with great enthusiasm and had aroused tens of thousands of dressmakers in energetic support and solidarity.

SOUTHERN PAPER USES COLOR TO FIGHT UNION

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Denouncing the aid given the recent textile strike by "Socialists such as Norman Thomas," the News and Courier of this city once again has demonstrated how the race question is used by capitalists to weaken the workers' struggle for better hours, wages and working conditions.

"To open an avenue of escape for white families from competition with Negro labor and the Negro standard of living was a commanding if not formulated motive in the building of the Southern mills," says the News and Courier. "Be it righteous or not, white Southerners will not accept Socialism or any other 'ism' that includes the 'crossing of racial lines.' They cannot imagine a 'decent world' in which racial separation shall be abandoned."

KNIT GOODS UNION WINS

The Joint Council of Knitgoods Workers announces a victory for the workers of the Len-Don Knitted Sportswear. The case involved the discharge of finishers due to the introduction of new machinery in the shop. After a strike of over a week because of the discharge of the finishers and the refusal of the employers to permit the shop chair-lady access to the shop, the employers finally yielded to the demands of the union.

"While the union has no intention of fighting the introduction of labor saving machinery into the industry, it stands firm in its opposition to and will use all its resources against such machinery being installed if it involves lower wages and unemployment for its members," general manager Nelson stated. "Since the gains from such labor saving devices usually go to the employers, they must see that no worker is displaced and that the wage scales are maintained."

"Impartial" Probe Rejected By Furriers Joint Council

THE Furriers' Joint Council (A. F. of L.) has sent the following letter to the American Civil Liberties Union in answer to its offer to make an impartial probe of fur market conditions:

Gentlemen:—

Your letter of Oct. 12, addressed to the Furriers Joint Council, has been received by us.

It is with great astonishment that we read in your communication that you have received a letter from us as of October 8. Our union has never addressed any communication to your organization.

To our further surprise you state in your communication that some time ago we approached you making sworn affidavits against the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union. We deny emphatically ever having approached your organization, or having authorized anyone else to speak in our behalf, before your organization or any representative thereof, regarding any charge concerning the terroristic gangster methods employed by the Communist Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, and further we know of no occasion that could cause us to do so now or in the future.

As a matter of fact, we have warned certain individual members of our union, who, in moments of despair, due to the brutal methods of the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union, decided to appeal to you for protection, that your organization is the last agency where they can find justice and impartiality. Close observation of the

conduct of your leaders justifies our position. While you rush pell-mell to the defense of the civil rights of Nazis and Fascists, you are invariably found on the side of the Communists who seek to deprive the workers of their right to belong to the American Federation of Labor, and as a result of whose sadistic acts, the fur district is saturated with innocent workers' blood.

In spite of the fact that our union never approached you officially or unofficially, you, nevertheless, sent a letter to the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union which they made public in the Jewish press, stating in substance that our organization would not consent to participate in a hearing on the matter of Communist gangsterism, thereby leaving the impression on the uninformed that we were afraid of having the question heard by an impartial committee. We are convinced that most of your members are totally ignorant of the misdeeds of your leadership or they would most certainly not tolerate them.

No, gentlemen, we have no faith in your impartiality and we don't expect to get justice at your hands.

Your very act of forging the truth, thus placing yourselves at the service of the Communist union, not alone intensified our own unfavorable opinion of at least part of your leadership but also convinced many others that fairness is an element discarded by you.

Furriers Joint Council, International Fur Workers Union, A. F. of L.

Funds to Beat Frame-Up of Textile Strike Leaders Needed

LANCASTER, Pa.—The Central Labor Union of Lancaster City and vicinity and Lebanon County is broadcasting an appeal for financial assistance to pay for the legal and other expenses connected with the frame-up of U. T. W. National Organizers Herman Stein, Patrick Quinlan and fifteen textile workers from Lancaster and Lebanon, arising out of the late general strike.

Before the general strike of the United Textile Workers was ordered by their convention, a strike was being waged in the three plants of the Marietta Silk Co., Columbia, Lancaster County. While picketing, fifteen strikers and organizer Herman Stein were arrested, carried before a Squire or Justice of Peace 12 miles away, arraigned and returned for trial at the September Quarter Sessions, County Court. Those strike pickets and officers were given a farce of a trial, with eight found guilty and some of the rest either recommended to mercy or declared not guilty.

The significant factor about this verdict is that all the defendants were tried on the same charge and the same evidence was used against all of them. Bigotry and unfairness were displayed by the so-called constituted authorities throughout the trial, especially in the case of Organizer Stein, who was bitterly attacked because he did nothing at all, while the other defendants were denounced because they allegedly rioted and picketed.

Law Works for Mill

The case of Patrick Quinlan and the seven others from Lancaster and Lebanon is even worse than the foregoing. Organizer Quinlan was arrested and beaten up while trying to find bail for a member named Calvin Arthur Boyer who had been arrested near the American Silk Mill, Lancaster, during the general strike. The others were arrested at the South Silk

Mill, half a mile away, where there was some mass picketing going on. A local constable named John Miller, nominally working for Justice Frank McGrann but also in the employ of the American Silk Mill bosses and owners, ordered the arrest.

After being kept first in the silk mill and then in jail all day without a hearing or consultation with a lawyer, Quinlan was given ten minutes to raise \$10,000 bail.

The bail was later reduced to \$5,000, and four days afterwards Quinlan was released. All kinds of obstacles had been put in the way of Quinlan's friends in their efforts to raise bail. Liberty bonds offered by a prominent clergyman and real estate offered by a leading rabbi were rejected. All the magistrates were told under no circumstances to take liberty bonds as bail.

"Give Him a Ride!"

A trained investigator sent to Lancaster found that among the city and county officials the word was, "We'll give Quinlan a ride," and "We'll send him away for a couple of years and Lancaster will be quiet."

The trial is set for the December sessions. A postponement is asked for, as the time to prepare a defense is too short. Stein's case is appealed. All the others—fifteen of them—held in \$1,000 bail each, will be tried the same time.

The local branch of the A. F. of L., the Central Labor Union of Lancaster and vicinity, is cooperating with the local unions of Lebanon County and organized a Defense Committee for the Textile Workers.

All contributions should be sent to William W. Brocius, secretary of the Lancaster Central Labor Union and secretary-treasurer of the Textile Workers' Defense Fund, 27 South Queen St., Lancaster, Pa.

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. Executive Board meets every Tuesday night in the office of the Union. J. L. Freedman, President; Leon Hattab, Manager; I. A. Barkinsky, Sec'y-Treas.

CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA, New York Joint Board, 31 West 15th St., New York, N. Y. Phone Tompkins Square 6-5400. L. Hollender, J. Catalanotti, 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, 9 West 16th Street, New York City. Abraham Snyder, Manager.

FUR DRESSERS' UNION, Local 2, International Fur Workers' Union. Office and headquarters, 949 W. 110th Ave., Brooklyn; STAG 2-0798. Reg. meetings, 1st and 3rd Mondays. President, Robert Glass; Vice-President, Stephen Tobasco; Business Agent, Morris Reiss; Secretary, Samuel Mindel; Treasurer, Albert Helb.

JOINT BOARD DRESS AND WAIST-MAKERS' UNION.—Offices: 232 West 40th St., N.Y.C. Tel. Longacre 5-5106. Board of Directors meets every Monday evening; Joint Board meets every Wednesday evening in the Council Room at 218 W. 40th St. Julius Hochman, Gen. Mgr.; Phillip Kapp, Sec'y-Treas.

THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION, 3 West 15th Street, New York City. Phone Chelsea 3-3148. David Dubinsky, President.

THE AMALGAMATED LADIES' GARMENT CUTTERS' UNION, Local No. 10, I.L.G.W.U., Office, 60 West 35th St.; Phone, Wis. 7-9011. Executive Board meets every Thursday at the office of the Union. Joe Abramowitz, Pres.; Sigmund Perlmutter, Mgr.; Sec'y: Louis Stolberg, Asst. Mgr.; Maurice W. Jacobs, Sec'y to Exec. Board; Nathan Saperstein, Chairman of Exec. Board.

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, L. H. Goldberg, A. Mendelowitz, M. Goodman, Lucy Oppenheim; Chairman of Executive Board, Morris Rosenblatt; Secretary of Executive Board, Saul Hodos.

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

WAITERS' and WAITRESSES' UNION, Local No. 1, A. F. of L. and U. I. T., 290-7th Ave. W. Lehman, Sec'y; Tel.: Lackawanna 4-5483.

WHITE GOODS WORKERS' UNION, Local 62 of I.L.G.W.U., 73 Broadway, New York City. Telephone, Chelsea 3-5760-3767. A. Snyder, Manager; S. Shore, Executive Supervisor.

GO AND TODAY

hed by Karl Marx in 1864;
l of Today Is Fighting
eat Ideals.

to be the insanely venturesome idea of a small handful of revolutionaries is now a prominent item on the agenda of current European politics. It is true that in Central Europe, in Italy, in extensive areas of Eastern Europe democracy has been destroyed and the working class enslaved by fascism. But who would venture to maintain that anything more has been overthrown than the mere external form of an immortal idea, which will arise again tomorrow stronger and more conscious of its power than ever?

But wherever democracy remains undefeated, wherever the workers are in a position day by day to make felt the influence of the "one element of success they possess—numbers" (to quote the Inaugural Address) wherever the force of an idea, rather than the idea of force, is able to work openly, the labor movement is making victorious progress, despite all temporary defeats.

Though fascism—the last prop of a dying order—may seek by murder and incendiarism to stand in the way of evolution, so long as capitalism exists it is daily collecting fighters for Socialism in



One Murder Is
a Crime; a
Thousand Mur-
ders Is World
History.

ED WEEK

money by
sellers....
d items in
d German
ns barter
th Africa,
fascist or-
with funds
rom Ger-
capitalist,
uble from
... NRA
week in
f the best
as.

ing about their control of machine guns.... New Jersey Commissioner pleads for maintaining poor in their own homes instead of poor-house as it removes stigma. Also it is 50% cheaper.

SUNDAY.—One thousand Hungarian miners, slowly starving to death on wage of \$2 per week, shut themselves in pits and threaten to starve themselves more rapidly if wage is not raised to \$3.50. The company, largely controlled by British stockholders, is shocked and considers putting up sign: "Starving to death on premises strictly forbidden. Please do it elsewhere." The British stockholders are probably the same worthy bishops who own such Parisian "hot spots" as the Folies Bergeres.... U. S. Chamber of Commerce assures capitalists that President Roosevelt is opposed to 30-hour week. Big business knows that a Democrat is always a Democrat, even if some California voters don't.... General Johnson, hero of Battle of San Francisco, is given bronze medal "in recognition of his unselfish devotion to the American people" by representatives of the foreign-language press, mostly fascist, but including the Jewish "Day."... Government can-

the factories and workshops, it is daily impressing on their minds, amid poverty and deprivation, in object lessons of the most vivid force, the doctrine of class conflict which can only be eliminated by Socialism—it is daily rearing more and more of its own grave-diggers.

Russian Czarism has fallen. But fascism—or nationalism in its most extreme form—more dangerous than Czarism, has reduced Europe to a state of constant unrest, as a result of which a new world conflagration is daily threatening to burst forth. Once again intrigues are being spun in the secret discussion of the Cabinet Councils, whose object is to form a new alignment of powers for a fresh war. Could the working class of all countries be faced with a higher task than to "watch the diplomatic acts of their respective governments," to drag the secret preparations for war from darkness into the light of day and to strive to avert the catastrophe?

Appeal to Workers

The appeal to the workers of all countries contained in the Inaugural Address was an appeal for unity. It thus gave expression, as did the Communist Manifesto, to the powerful and unsatisfied longing of the workers. The reunited Labor and Socialist International gave fresh force to that longing in the Constitution adopted at its Foundation Congress at Hamburg in 1923, in the following words:

"The L.S.I. appeals to all workers to realize unity within the Socialist movement in each country and in the International. It is determined to work strenuously for the realization of this unity on the basis of the decisions and resolutions passed by it. It appeals to the Socialists of all countries to give support to its efforts by making all endeavors to bring about a united front against capitalism and imperialism both in their own countries and in the international working class organization."

This task, proclaimed in the Inaugural Address seventy years ago, is also still a living reality. More and more strongly do the workers of all countries realize the truth of the message proclaimed

not pay hospital bills of three wounded in battle between Dillinger and army of Federal agents. If innocent bystanders don't count, why not corner criminals in district and then wipe it all out with poison gas? ... Germany, crippled by boycott, denounces "most favored nation" treaty with this country, thus ending an agreement which each has violated whenever it was profitable to do so.... Two hundred New York garages return Blue Eagles and restore 72-hour week for employees. Attorney-General Cummings will positively prosecute by 1939.

MONDAY.—Federal Relief Administrator Hopkins, endorsing drive of private charity, says that Federal aid is mainly to provide help to employable people who are unemployed. Apparently the unemployable don't get hungry or cold.... Goemboes sends ultimatum to Hungarian miners: "Come up within thirty minutes. If you refrain from violence, we will negotiate." Workers must learn to starve to death in an orderly manner.... New Jersey authorities rush Lindbergh kidnapping case while NRA "chiselers" flourish in the state's hospitable atmosphere.... Managing Director of Vickers-Armstrong, British munitions makers, is not ashamed of letters read at Senate arms inquiry, displaying machinations of international armament ring, he says at dinner in England. Of

at the Brussels Congress of the L.S.I., that "the world will become the world of the workers if only the workers unite to win it."

It was only a tiny group of workers that met together in London in 1864; few of them represented a relatively large or active organization. Many of them were wanderers on the face of the earth, driven from their homes by the triumphant reaction that followed on the stormy period of 1848. These few men needed more than the faith that moves mountains to venture to declare war on the ruling powers.

A New Struggle

Once again reaction in a new form—the form of fascism—has been victorious in large regions of the earth. Once again, as in 1864, the Socialist movement must carry on its struggle for freedom in many countries illegally and by underground methods. Once again, when the Executive of the International meets for its deliberations, its ranks include not a few workers' representatives who are exiles from their countries. Once again the reactionaries fancy that they can despise and ridicule these exiles. They have forgotten the mighty power with which that tiny group of exiles that met together in 1864 raised their movement into the position of a world-shaking force that marked a whole century with its seal. They are blind to the signs of the times which, in the immortal words of the International, give unshakeable courage to those who are oppressed today.

Extra! Loving Brothers Engage in Family Row!

The cotton textile code was the first code framed under the NRA. It was hailed as a model code, an example for other industries, with Brother Labor and Brother Capital sobbing in each others arms, going to church on Sunday, helping each other in trials and sorrows, and leading the life of godly partners.

Now look at the "partnership." Brother Capital aims an uppercut at Brother Labor's chin. Brother Labor counters on Brother Capital's ear, and they both roll in the dust. The code gets all mused up in the fight, and the partnership looks like a firm with assets of ten cents and debts of a thousand dollars.

course not; he made dividends for the stockholders, didn't he?

TUESDAY.—Roosevelt plans to let industries do own policing, putting into practice the old adage, "Set a thief to catch a thief."... Secretary of Treasury Morgenthau approves wire-tapping to catch bootleggers, smugglers and dope peddlers. Because the telephone was not invented 150 years ago, many of our jurists seem to think the Bill of Rights doesn't cover it.... After final bluff statement that Hungarian miners were getting food in pits and weren't starving, mine-owners yield in vague promises.... Are the British owners of the mines the same British conservatives who are clamoring for an English NRA?

WEDNESDAY.—Officers of the "Morro Castle" finally selected as goats for blame in disaster. The red scare didn't "take" in this case.... Hungarian miners discover they were tricked by company's offer. Well, no one wants a thousand men dying on the premises.... New York State Industrial Commissioner sees workers in other countries following example of Hungarian miners if working conditions are not speedily improved.... New York shippers, backed by Merchants' Association and Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, seek injunction against freight-handling unions to force them to cooperate with non-union truckmen.

Editor's Corner

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

A Question and Answer

WE have received a letter from Jack Karro of Queens County, who calls attention to a "brazen piece of plagiarism" of the Detroit Declaration. I am the plagiarist. Here is the evidence. The Declaration reads: "If the capitalist system should collapse in a general chaos and confusion which cannot permit of orderly procedure, the Socialist Party, whether or not in such a case it is a majority, will not shrink from the responsibility of organizing and maintaining a government under the workers' rule."

Jack declares that this has been criticised as "communist, anarchistic, and bolshevistic." He denies it. This implies ignorance of the theory of the "militant minority" so long conspicuous in Anarcho-Syndicalist philosophy. As far back as the Communist Manifesto, Marxians declared that "The proletarian movement is the self-conscious, independent movement of the immense majority."

Now we come to Oneal's plagiarism, a quotation from an article of his in the American Socialist Quarterly, Vol. 2, No. 1. It reads:

"Socialists insist on political action as a basic form of working class struggle; but in some revolutionary crisis, when capitalist institutions are crumbling and the situation demands immediate action, we would be stupid to wait for the next election. That would be to permit reaction to take the initiative and an opportunity would be lost."

There is a similarity between the two statements, so Jack concludes that I should be given credit "for having written one of the objectionable paragraphs in the Declaration." That may be generous, but what he is comparing are two slices of bread and ignoring the butter on one.

The butter consists of contexts in the Declaration and the argument for it that is printed on the ballot. First, there is the little bourgeois concept in the reference to a general strike including "professional groups." Who are they? Obviously, ministers, theological students and the professional class in general. Are the pastors to join the strike by closing their churches, the students to appear with Bible in hand, physicians by refusing to attend patients, dentists by refusing to pull teeth, and so on? The whole concept is one of bourgeois and Christian pacifism, not of a proletarian movement. That is butter not found on my bread.

We turn to the argument on the ballot, carefully thought out by a committee. We find this amazing statement:

"We dare not risk confusion in our ranks when an American emergency arises, nor hope successfully to cope with a well prepared opposition unless we are equally well prepared to act."

This is also butter not found on my bread. This paragraph is a careful interpretation of the first quotation of Jack's above. It is an amazing statement. It assumes that when the Declaration becomes the party's position, then the party will be "EQUALLY WELL PREPARED TO ACT" against our enemies. This is the "militant minority" philosophy in an irrational form.

How is the opposition, the capitalistic government and its reactionary allies "prepared" to preserve their dominion? Even a novice knows the answer. They have the army, navy, police and militia; heavy artillery, tanks, bombing planes, munition plants, railroads, telegraphs, wireless and radio; tear gas, poison gas machine guns, high-powered rifles, cannon, and so on.

That is how they are "prepared." Now the argument on the referendum ballot assumes that the adoption of the Declaration will in some mysterious way make us "equally WELL prepared to act." There is a mountain of butter not contained on my bread. Nor is there the slightest hint of this mysticism in my article in the Quarterly. The statement on the referendum ballot is the sheerest of utopianism and it would lead masses to suicide.

The logical conclusion to be drawn from it is this; we should frankly urge our members and workers in general to arm themselves and be prepared when the "emergency arises." Then the party executives should take a census from year to year to ascertain how many machine guns, tanks, bombing planes, etc., have been acquired by the party. Party executives should finally report when we are "equally WELL prepared." If this course is taken it will be logical, but will any party member really follow out this logic? Certainly not.

My statement in the Quarterly is not based on any such utopianism. Its thought is that rather than submit to reactionary dictatorship it is better for us to make the final sacrifice, but I do not assume that in any such venture we will be "equally WELL prepared." On the contrary, I believe that the big odds are against us in any such struggle. Conjuring phantom armies and arms out of a vacuum to meet real armies and arms is a utopianism unparalleled in the Socialist movement.

They're Just Beginning to Fight! Chicago Calls for 1000 Watchers

(Continued from Page One)
Socialist dictatorship. This is the conclusion arrived at by our Spanish comrades after their participation in the government: not a revolution toward the right but the right to revolution.

The social legislation of the Republic in the scant three years of Socialist collaboration in the government covered the most vital problems of the day and included laws on education, municipal constitutions, agrarian reform, mixed juries, security of maternity, collective renting, workers' exchanges, accident insurance for farm workers, and many others. The principal enemy of all these laws which benefit the workers was and continues to be President Zamora. It was a grave mistake of the leftists to invest this reactionary man with the mantle of Chief Executive, for sooner or later he was bound to appear in his true colors, forcing the populace into a civil war in an effort to destroy their great gains.

Political Trick

The dissolution of the Constituent Parliament and the call for new elections under the pretense of securing a uniform majority capable of running the affairs of the country with greater unanimity of thought was a political trick of President Zamora to negative the threatening power of the Socialists in the Cortes and to prevent the carrying into effect of the laws promulgated by the latter. Hence the resignation of Senor Azana and the consequent withdrawal of the Socialists from the government.

The struggle against Marxism began to take shape among the Spanish reactionaries and millionaires, like the smuggler Juan March (who had been expelled from the Cortes and imprisoned because of his smuggling activities under the monarchy) utilized his vast fortune to halt the Socialist advance in the Republic.

Martinez Barrio, a Lerroux lieutenant at that time, having been authorized to call for general elections to the Cortes, the forces of the right, who until then had remained almost silent under the new Republic, took courage and, allied with the Lerroux radical republicans, the support of the government and a fortune of millions in circulation, went into the elections which under the terror of bayonets gave a minority of 212 deputies to the combined rightists. The Socialists won 61 seats and 1,627,472 votes. The Chamber was made up as follows:

Leftists	3,375,432 votes	99 seats
Centrists	1,351,174 "	162 "
Rightists	3,345,504 "	212 "

Such being the set-up of the Cortes after the elections, had it

not been for the treachery of Lerroux the rightists would never have been able to get control of power as they did, provoking a deadly struggle in the streets between the revolutionary Spanish people and the armed forces of the nation. Giving power to the sinister Lerroux and the accession of three ministers of the CEDA (the Catholic party) in the Cabinet, was correctly interpreted by the Socialists and the workers' organizations as a fascist seizure of power and gave rise to the general strike of protest, which has been called a revolt by some and a revolution by others, but which we call a social rebellion of the people.

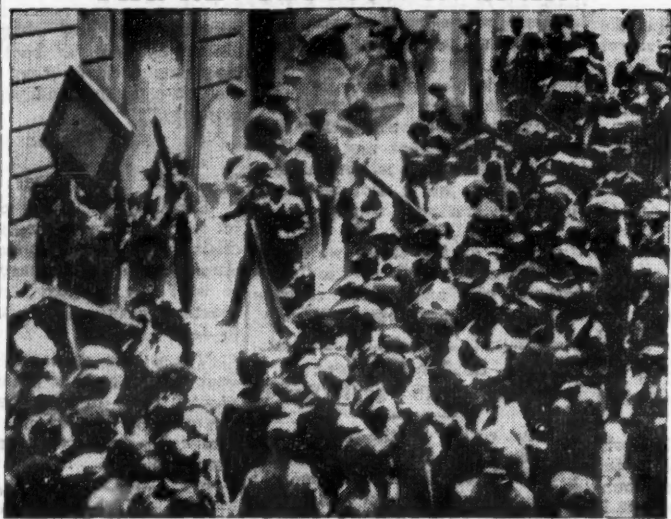
To choke off the Socialist and labor protest the fascist government of Lerroux brought into ac-

powerless to crush the rebellion. Cities like Madrid, Oviedo, Barcelona, Jaen, Zaragoza, Bilbao, Malaga and a large number of towns and villages bravely participated in the movement but there was a large number of towns which through lack of a strong organization carried on but an insignificant struggle.

Workers Holding Out

A large part of Spain was, and some cities are still, in the control of the proletarian forces. Centers of arms and munitions, such as Trubia and Eibar, which were held by the strikers, were recovered only after heavy bombardment. Late despatches carry the news that Trubia, a great arms and munitions center valued at 40,000,000 pesetas, was completely de-

THE REVOLUTION IN SPAIN



Actual scene of the fighting in Madrid, where the workers battled the soldiers loyal to the clerico-fascist reaction.

tion all the land, air and naval forces of the nation, besides the civil guards, police, etc. Nevertheless, he has not yet completely controlled the situation, as the battle has only now begun. At least that is the feeling in Spain today.

The workers, joined in a united proletarian front, have been fighting bravely and will continue fighting until victorious. What the actual effects of the organized working class uprising will be only time will give us an approximate idea. It is unfortunately true that the general strike which was so valiantly launched by the Socialist Party and the General Workers' Union in conjunction with the Workers' Alliances was not supported in all the cities and towns in Spain. Had this been the case, the government would have been

stroyed by heavy cannon fire. At the present time 50,000 miners are encamped in the mountains of Asturias in a deadly struggle with the forces of the army. At present we cannot predict the final result of this heroic struggle.

Barcelona merits special attention. It was in this city that the Catalan Regional Government, in the person of its President, Luis Companys, proclaimed the Third Spanish Republic. He was later seized by the forces under the command of General Bater.

Defended Liberty

No matter how opinions may differ as to the Spanish uprising, there is no doubt but that we all must feel grateful to the Spanish comrades for fighting to defend the liberties of the people against reaction.

Socialists throughout the world may be sure that the massacre of Socialists in Austria will not be repeated in Spain. If the Socialist and workers' organizations are not permitted to function legally in future, they will carry on underground, and the menace to the capitalist regime will be much more fearful. The Spanish Socialists, through Largo Caballero and Prieto, have already issued a statement that they will never leave Spain, happen what may.

At the present time the struggle is clearly established, and while the government at the cost of tremendous efforts is dominating the situation, nevertheless if in this process division should take place in the ranks of the army who doubts that the situation will not be reversed?

The repressions of the semi-fascist Spanish government will only further solidify the ranks of the workers, and, knowing the temperament of the Spanish Socialists, we cherish the hope that the revolution in Spain has only begun.

Gordon Nye Runs for Senator in Florida

By Meyer Halushka

ILLINOIS. — One thousand Socialist watchers are being mobilized to man the polls on Election Day to see that every Socialist vote cast is counted. The party is waging a vigorous campaign to secure 5% of the total vote to regain the status of a legally recognized political party. When this goal is attained candidates will not have to be placed on the ballot by petition.

Chicago readers of The New Leader should write to the County Office at 549 W. Randolph St. and offer their assistance on Election Day and before. Comrade Bernard Kirby is Cook County chairman of the watchers. Downstate readers may communicate with the state secretary, Joe Brinocar, 526 E. Adams St., Springfield.

150,000 pieces of literature will be distributed in all wards of the city.

A city rally with Fred Henderson and the candidates as speakers at the Masonic Temple, 32 W. Randolph St., Sunday afternoon, Nov. 4, will wind up the campaign.

The candidates are as follows:
For State Treasurer — Morris Franklin.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction — Florence C. Hanson.

For Congressmen-at-Large — Arthur McDowell and Harold O. Hatcher.

For Trustees of the University of Illinois — John E. Branson, Andrew Juvinal, Georgia Albright.

Orchestra Hall with its 4,000 seats has been engaged for Nov. 21 for the lecture by Dr. Julius Deutsch, who will tell the story of the heroic battle in Austria on Feb. 12. Accommodations for an overflow are being arranged for in nearby halls. Tickets may be obtained at the County Office or at the Jewish Daily Forward, 13th and Kedzie Sts.

Walter M. Citrine, secretary of the British Trade Union Congress and president of the International Federation of Trade Unions, will speak at the Amalgamated Center, 333 S. Ashland Blvd., under the auspices of the Chicago Federation of Labor, Sunday afternoon, October 21.

Fred Henderson's speaking engagements in Chicago are as follows: Oct. 31, University of Chicago; Nov. 2, S.N.P.J. Hall, 2657 S. Lawndale St.; Nov. 4 (2:30 p. m.), City Campaign Meeting at Masonic Temple.

The results of the referendum

Big Industrialists Get Theirs

(Continued from Page One)

of manufactured goods was 26% of the industrial output of all German industry, at present it has fallen to 14% and the dictatorship has brought Germany to a fatal passive balance. Squandering the gold of the Reichsbank for armaments and for foreign propaganda, increasing the import of material for use in armaments, the Third Reich is not in a position to pay for imports and for the German market. And this necessarily leads to an increase in unemployment.

They had to adopt, for instance, a 36-hour week in the textile industry with corresponding reductions in wages, which illustrates the insane experiments of Hitler. On October 1st a new decree was issued which deprives of work non-married workers and employees below the age of 25. The employers must discharge those workers with the exception of members of the Nazi party, and only those with membership cards numbered from 1 to 500,000, the "reliable" Nazis of pre-1933 days. In the place of those discharged the industrialists must employ family people. The true effect of this decree is that hundreds of thousands of families are deprived of the income of their unmarried members.

Together with this Hitler, as everyone knows, has destroyed the trade unions and reduced wage scales. According to official statistics the average weekly earnings of the German workers and employees has fallen to an average of 26 marks per week—on this sum 25% is deducted for social insurance and for "voluntary" donations to Nazi party funds. And on that miserable income a worker's family must live.

Coming into power through the unemployed younger generation, Hitler now mercilessly throws them out into the cold. This is the thanks of the fascist dictator to the younger generation to whom he promised in the first place to provide work. Now Hitler has "found" work for them by sending them to military camps, and he provides big landowners with their labor—at the price of the cost of a piece of bread and a bowl of soup.

Guaranteeing to the landowner and the industrialists high prices and cheap labor, Hitler has imposed upon the workers of Germany all the results of irresponsible and criminal policies. And only through terror which is mounting day by day is he able to hold the people down in those terrible and inhuman conditions.

World Workers Greet Their Spanish Comrades

TO the Socialist Party of Spain, Casa del Pueblo, Madrid:
The Labor and Socialist International sends its greetings to the Spanish workers in their struggle.

Three years ago the Spanish workers, who today are united at the barricades, overthrew the feudal monarchy in a bloodless struggle. Today they are engaged in a bloody and decisive combat which has been forced upon them. They are fighting against the clerico-fascist dictatorship for the liberty of the whole of the working people.

The sympathies of Socialists throughout the world are with them.

In the name of the countless victims of fascism in every country, in the name of freedom, which is menaced the world over, we send our greetings to the Republicans of Spain, led by the working class and its strongest political organization, the Spanish Socialist Party.

Long live the fight of the Spanish workers and Socialists for freedom!

Long live the free Spanish Republic!

The Administrative Committee of the L.S.I.:
Vandervelde, Chairman; Adler, Secretary.

Zürich, October 6, 1934.

Party Notes

New Jersey

Hudson Co.—The campaign is in full swing to take place. Street meetings the last few weeks highly successful.

Tues., Oct. 23rd, at Aldrich-Stevens Forum, Hoboken, our candidate for Congress, Philip Nemoff, will take part in a symposium at which the Republican and Democratic Party will present their candidates for the same office.

Wed., Oct. 24th, big rally at the Labor Lyceum, Bayonne, at which candidate for Governor, Herman Neissner, will be the principal speaker; candidate for Congress in this district, William Kane Tallman, and others will also speak.

Passaic branches are sponsoring campaign rally Friday, October 19th, at 8 P. M., at Polish Peoples' Home, Monroe St. All county candidates will speak.

Details for Rand School Extension Class have been completed, with Aaron Levenstein as leader, first class, Thursday evening, Nov. 15th, at 585 Main Avenue.

Final campaign rally Saturday, Nov. 3rd, at Memorial School, Monroe St., at 2 P. M. Norman Thomas, August Claessens, Herman F. Neissner, and Garrett De Young, Congressional candidate, will speak.

West Orange.—The Oranges are embarking upon a program of organization and activity which has as its fundamental aim the propagandizing of social ownership, management and control of all natural monopolies in local, state and national units.

The work of the branch is divided among six functioning bureaus and a branch library. The bureaus and their respective directors are as follows: Research, George S. Pfau; Literature Preparation, W. Berthold; Literature Dis-

tribution, R. Giacobbe; Publicity, M. H. Walker; Speakers' Bureau, F. Essig; Public Meetings, Wm. Reid, Jr.; Librarian, M. Reid. The Educational Committee includes the above and Pearl Zanes, F. Kite, and S. Kaplan.

Pennsylvania

13th Congressional District: Center and Blair Counties: Altoona will have distributed 200,000 leaflets by election.

Frans Daniel to Tour State: The State Executive Committee released today a schedule for Comrade Daniel that will cover the entire state.

Jesse H. Holmes Schedule: Our gubernatorial candidate is also on a statewide tour.

Dr. George W. Hartmann Schedule: October 20th and 21st—Jefferson County, October 27th and 28th—Allegheny City.

George Rhodes Schedule: October 20th and 21st—Scranton; October 27th—Montgomery County; October 28th—Northampton County.

State Secretary reports a new branch at Lebanon, called the 5th Ward Br., of which John H. Betz, Lebanon, is the secretary.

Allegheny County (Pittsburgh): Walt M. Citrine meeting on Friday, October 19th, in conjunction with the Central Labor Union, at the North side Carnegie Hall, Federal and Ohio Streets.

New Kensington: Friday Oct. 19th—at 7th Street and 5th Avenue.

New York State

Watcher Certificates.—State Secretary Merrill is prepared to supply watcher certificates to upstate locals.

Last Day to Register.—This Saturday is the last day for registration in the state outside New York City. The hours are 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

State Membership.—The report of the National Office for the nine months ending September 30th, indicates a 63% increase over the corresponding period of 1933.

Olean.—Recent campaign meetings created so much enthusiasm that the local is seeking methods of maintaining a pair organizer.

Auburn.—Socialism has been getting considerable space in the Auburn Citizen-Advertiser lately, the financial secretary of the local, A. John Armstrong, coming back at contributor attacking "government in business." Armstrong has also contributed letters in the Syracuse Post-Standard.

Buffalo.—Lena Morrow Lewis will speak in Buffalo from Thursday, Oct. 25th, till Election Day. Oct. 25th, at Perseverance Hall, 82 Edison St., and Post Office Hall, Bailey and Thornton; Oct. 26th, Young Peoples' Socialist League at Socialist headquarters, 479 Main St.; Oct. 27th, Friendship House at Lackawanna.

At a general membership meeting, Oct. 11th, at headquarters, 479 Main St., the local adopted a resolution to be sent to the National Executive Committee which reads, in part, "We are OPPOSED to ANY 'United Front' agreement with the Communist Party which will prevent us from having mutual criticism and free discussion within the united front; and similarly oppose such a 'united front' until the Communist Party is affiliated with the Communist International, ABANDONS IN FACT its theory of Social-Fascism with regard to the Socialist Party and give up in the United States, as it has done in France, its divisive tactic as applied to the Socialist and Trade Union movements."

At this meeting Comrade George C. Brickner, member of Local Buffalo, reported on the Second Congress of the American League against War and Fascism, held in Chicago where he was a delegate from a non-party group. Comrade Brickner urged the adoption of a resolution calling on the N.E.C. to re-affiliate with this league on the basis of a resolution adopted at a caucus of Socialist Party members at the Congress. This motion was overwhelmingly defeated—the consensus of opinion, as given in debate, being that any such affiliation must be in accordance with the before mentioned resolution regarding any united fronts.

Lena Morrow Lewis Dates: Oct. 19-20, Rochester; Oct. 21, Olean and Jamestown; Oct. 22, Dunkirk; Oct. 23, Salamanca; Oct. 24, Olean; from Oct. 25 to Nov. 5, in and around Buffalo.

HUTTON HEADS TICKET IN VERMONT

By C. R. Butler
State Secretary

RUTLAND, Vt.—The Socialist Party of Vermont will present the following candidates for State and Congressional offices:

For Governor, J. Goodall Hutton, Bennington; Lieut.-Gov., Brisbane Palmer, Barre; Sec. State, Sarah N. Cleghorn, Manchester; U. S. Senator, C. R. Butler, Rutland; John A. Rivers, Ludlow.

Bennington County Socialists will run Ronald V. B. Sinclair and Norman E. Greenslet for State Senators. The town of Bennington will run Gretchen J. Garrison for Town Representative and the following candidates as Justices of the Peace: Helena Baer, Mador Brooks, Thomas Foster, Charles H. Gray, J. G. Hutton, Gladys Ogden, Norman E. Greenslet, R. V. B. Sinclair, Mary R. Sanford, Helen P. Stokes, Helen Vaughan, Alice C. Voorhis, Robert Southgate, Henry P. Walbridge and Mabel R. Williams.

We are boosting The New Leader as every reader of Socialist papers helps to build the movement.

DEBATE IN NEWARK

What is expected to be that rare thing, a real debate, takes place this Saturday night, Oct. 20, at 1085 Broad St., Newark, when Hon. Louis A. Fast, widely known Republican and former President of the Newark Board of Assessments, Corporation Counsel, etc., meets Dr. Louis Reiss, Socialist candidate for Congress and widely known in labor, Socialist and civic groups, on the question as to whether Capitalism or Socialism will best correct the present economic chaos. George H. Goebel will be chairman. Admission is free.

DETROIT DECLARATION CARRIED BY 1,061

The Declaration of Principles adopted by the Detroit Convention and referred to a referendum vote of the party membership has been adopted, according to advices from the National Office in Chicago.

The vote was 5,933 in favor and 4,872 opposed. A special canvassing committee met in Chicago to canvass the returns by states, in accordance with rules adopted by a sub-committee of the National Executive Committee. The announcement of the result was held up for several days, however, because of a motion in the N.E.C. not to declare the results until after election.

The N.E.C. motion was made at the request of several candidates on the party ticket in Connecticut and the State Secretary, Arnold E. Freese, the reason for seeking to keep the referendum results confidential being "because of possible last minute campaign of misrepresentation in daily papers hurting chances of electing congressmen."

The N.E.C., however, voted to release the referendum figures.

NEW YORK UPSTATE MEETINGS

Sunday, October 21, Mt. Vernon
Debs Hall, 26 East 1st St., 8 p.m. Charles Solomon, Norman Thomas, August Claessens.

Thursday, October 25, Norman Thomas

1 p.m., Suffern (Rotary Club, Eureka House).

4 p.m., Woodridge, Sullivan County (Annual Convention, Co-operative Fire Insurance Association).

8 p.m., Spring Valley (Community Center).

Friday, October 26, Norman Thomas

4:30 p.m., Haverstraw (at Textile Factory gates).

7 p.m., Nyack, Veterans' Hall.

8 p.m., Nanuet, Public School Meeting of Rockland County Peace Association.

Saturday, October 27, Charles Solomon

8 p.m., Saratoga Springs.

Norman Thomas

Lynbrook, Rockville Center and other towns in Nassau County.

WORKMEN'S FURNITURE FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY

(ORGANIZED 1913)
A co-operative Fire Insurance Society, affiliated with the Cooperative League of America and operating under the supervision of the New York State Insurance Department.

Why Pay Exorbitant Fire Rates?

When our Society offers you

HOUSEHOLD FIRE INSURANCE AT ACTUAL COST

ONLY 10c Annually \$100 Insurance

for Every \$100 worth of property of location or character of dwelling.

Fire Losses Appraised Liberally and Paid Promptly.

\$75,000,000.00 Insurance in Force.

\$1,000,000.00 in Assets.

\$500,000.00 paid out in fire claims.

60,000 Members.

Upon admission every member must make a deposit equal to \$1.00 for every \$100 of insurance. This deposit will be repaid in full upon withdrawal.

For further information apply to the Main Office

227 EAST 84th STREET New York City

THE WORKMEN'S CIRCLE

The Largest Radical Workingmen's Fraternal Order in Existence

75,000 MEMBERS \$5,000,000 ASSETS

700 Branches All Over the United States and Canada

Insurance from \$100 to \$2,000

Sick benefit, 15 weeks per year, at \$5, \$10, \$25 and \$50 per week. Many branches pay additional benefit from \$5 to \$25 per week. Consumption benefit \$400 and \$600 or nine months in our own sanatorium, located in the most beautiful region of the Catskill Mountains—besides the regular weekly benefit.

For information apply to THE WORKMEN'S CIRCLE 175 East Broadway, N. Y. City Telephone Orchard 4-0660

Workers Book Shop & Mail Order Dept.

50 E. 13th St., New York, N. Y.

Carries a Full Selection of

MARXIST--LENINIST

Books, Pamphlets and Periodicals

WRITE FOR A CATALOGUE TODAY

Special Offers:

Critique of the Gotha Program 40¢

Karl Marx.....(50¢) new

Civil War in France 20¢

Marx.....(25¢) new

Revolution and Counter-Revolution—Engels... (60¢) new

Left Wing-Communism 20¢

Lenin.....(25¢) new

Labor Fact Book 95¢

(Special).....

History of Amer. Working Class—Bimba...(\$2.50) new

Coming Struggle for Power Strachey.....(\$3.00) new

Foundations of Leninism 30¢

Stalin.....(40¢) new

WRITE FOR BOOK CATALOGUE

TROUBLE in SPAIN

Are democracies doomed? Popular self-government seemingly cannot resist Fascism, Nazism, and other forms of dictatorship. Can the new Spanish Republic escape the fate of Germany, Austria, Rumania, Bulgaria, Cuba? What keeps Spain in such a turmoil? What are the forces which would cheat Spaniards of their new-found democracy? Read this remarkable book which tells how the Spanish Republic was born. From its brilliant, vivid pages you will learn facts which will help you understand and appreciate the terrific struggle now being waged.

Facts about Spain Rarely Disclosed

Read These Enthusiastic Comments

"Mr. Joseph Lewis has brought out a volume contrasting pre-revolutionary and post-revolutionary Spain and laying much stress upon the religious emanation which the revolution has brought about. There is no greater contrast between the medieval bigotry of Hitler as set over against the liberalism, tolerance and enlightenment of Spain in the realm of religion and the intellect."

—Prof. Harry Elmer Barnes

"I have just finished reading 'Spain' and I want to tell you how much I enjoyed it. You have seen things that others have not noticed; and have emphasized conditions, events, and aspects of things that few would have the insight or courage to mention. The book is most entertaining and enjoyable and contains some things that should become widely known."

—William Fielding.

"Joseph Lewis blasts away at Spain, a country which has for centuries borne the religious yoke. His points, brought home with fire and zest, are: clerical atrocities, people bent under the weight of their idols, a government infested with religious influence."

—The Modern Thinker.

"Mr. Joseph Lewis' latest work, 'Spain, A Land Blighted by Religion,' is an excellent account of the early days of the new Government. His lucid descriptions of the stranglehold religion had on the life of all classes of society, and the way in which it kept the masses in the direct poverty and ignorance, would form a valuable commentary on the wily puffs of the Church in this country if only people here could be induced to read the book."

—The London Freethinker.

Here is a book which every Socialist owes it to himself to read. It helps to make crystal clear the forces which Spaniards had to conquer in order to erect their Republic. It will help to cast light on the subterranean currents which would wreck that republic—and restore the monarchy, or some even more despotic regime.

Some strange and curious facts, hitherto rarely disclosed, are brought to light in "SPAIN: A LAND BLIGHTED BY RELIGION." You learn the mysterious rumors about Christopher Columbus which are still circulating in Spain. You hear why his death has always remained a mystery; and why he has never been honored by the Catholic Church. The Spanish Inquisition is a byword all over the earth for cruelty and torture. But Spain itself knows little about it. In Joseph Lewis' amazing book you will discover how the Church has been making a brazen attempt to eradicate every sign and every mention of the Inquisition.

How many people recall that some of the first official acts of the Spanish Republic were to set limits to the powers and activities of the Catholic Church; while in many cities the common people sacked and razed churches, monasteries, and cloisters? You will understand why the Spanish people vented their anger against the Church when you read Joseph Lewis' enlightening book entitled "SPAIN: A Land Blighted by Religion." In this fascinating volume you will discover what religion has done to Spain—how it has robbed its people of their wealth, stifled their ambition, throttled their education, starved their lives.

Read Joseph Lewis' informative volume to realize why the Spanish nation is fighting so desperately for its newly gained liberties. "SPAIN: A Land Blighted by Religion" is printed on the finest quality white coated paper, bound in purple cloth, and contains 19 full-page photographic reproductions of contemporary Spanish scenes. One of these illustrations is that of a former inquisitorial dungeon—now almost hidden from sight.

The book will be sent for only \$1.15 which includes packing and delivery charges. Send for your copy now. Mail your order with the coupon.

Freethought Press Ass'n, Dept. SP6

317 East 34th Street,

New York, N. Y.

FREETHOUGHT PRESS ASS'N, Dept. SP6

317 East 34th Street, New York, N. Y.

Enclosed please find my remittance for \$1.15 for which please send me prepaid, a copy of Joseph Lewis' valuable book "SPAIN: A Land Blighted by Religion."

Name

Address

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

() Check this box if book is to be sent C. O. D. within the United States.

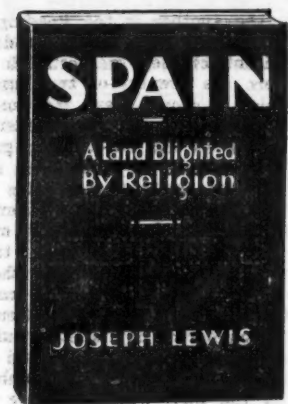


Table of Contents	
TEN DAYS FROM NEW YORK	MALAGA
CADIZ	MADRID
SEVILLE	ESCORIAL
CORDOVA	VALLADOLID
GRANADA	TOLEDO
	BARCELONA
	THE NEW SPAIN

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS	
The "Ambassadorial Hall" in the Alcazar	
The Tower of the Giralda	
The "Doll's Court" in the Alcazar	
Cardinal Mendoza	
Cordova, The Old Moorish Mosque	
Converted into a Catholic Cathedral	
Cordova, The Court of Columns in the Mosque	
A General View of the Alhambra	
Madrid, The Entrance March of the Bull-Fighters in the Arena	
The Painting by Francisco Riza of an Inquisition Auto-da-Fe	
The Escorial: Ancestral Home of the Spanish Kings	
Valladolid, the Courtyards in Which Are Stored Floats Formerly Used in Religious Processions	
Panoramic Views of Toledo	
Seville, A Court in Pilate's House	
Francisco Ferrer and Four Companions who were Executed in 1908 for Their Opposition to the Catholic Church	
The Ancient Buildings of the Inquisition in Barcelona	

The New Leader Book Corner

The Essence of Hillquit's Socialist Theory in a New Pamphlet

FOUNDATIONS OF SOCIALISM, by Morris Hillquit. Published by the Socialist Party, National Headquarters, 549 Randolph St., Chicago. 20 pages, illustrated. 10c.

AS a memorial to Morris Hillquit, appearing a year after his death, the Socialist Party is publishing as a pamphlet three chapters from Hillquit's most popular work, "Present-Day Socialism." The new edition appears with an introduction written by James Oneal for the party's national executive committee.

"The frightful decay of American capitalism," says Oneal, "with its consequent misery for millions of human beings—especially the working classes—has produced a variety of 'remedies' for an industrial disease that is general throughout the world of capitalism. The 'New Deal,' the 'Utopian Society,' the 'Epic Plan' of Upton Sinclair, the 'Share-the-Wealth' movement in the South, various forms of the chaos of capitalism itself. Except Technocracy, these movements are instinctive rather than intelligent reactions against a prostrate capitalism. While Technocracy is presented as the sober and scientific conclusions of engineers and industrial experts, it has little or no faith in the working masses and seeks a solution of industrial problems through the rule of an engineer aristocracy."

In the three chapters of this

edition of the Hillquit pamphlet the reader will find a simple and intelligent explanation of the origin and history of the capitalist system, the aims of the Socialist movement, and the methods by which the movement expects to accomplish these aims.

The first chapter is especially valuable as it provides the basis for understanding why capitalism divides mankind into conflicting classes, why society is often convulsed with class struggles, why the industrial system often breaks down and why it more and more becomes unworkable. Without this knowledge it is impossible to formulate an intelligent program for present needs and for the realization of ultimate aims. In other words, the Socialist philosophy works with industrial history, not against it. Knowledge of this history reveals what illusions to avoid and this is as important as to know what we want to achieve. If the reader will compare this first chapter with the literature of all the movements mentioned above, he will observe that it is a basic approach to the problem that is ignored by those movements.

Having presented this history and analysis of the capitalist system of production, distribution and exchange, the next chapter, "The Socialist Aim," logically follows. This in turn is followed by a pre-sentation of "The Methods of Socialism." The booklet as a whole is not only a popular exposition; it also serves as an excellent introduction to a more extensive study of Socialism and the Socialist movement.

Behind the Scenes

(Continued from Page One)

Chairman Garrison gathered his boys in the crying room when he received the bad news. Any one who knows Attorney-General Cummings will never believe he would make such an important decision without first getting the approval of the White House. That is not the way he works. Also, it is quite unusual for one government department to throw down another department in the newspapers without at least asking the approval of the other department privately.

The natural suspicion is that the highest authorities are not pleased with the way the Labor Board has taken them out on such a strong pro-Labor limb, and that they are easing themselves back to safety. A fair conclusion seems to be that at least some one up above is putting the screws delicately on the Labor Board, the chairman of which is shortly to return to his law classes at the University of Wisconsin.

The matter is of the utmost importance because the case was built around the Houde Co.'s re-

Solomon and Thomas at Mount Vernon Sunday

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.—Chas. Solomon, candidate for Governor, and Norman Thomas, candidate for United States Senator, will be the principal speakers at a rally Sunday night, October 21, at Debs Hall, 26 East First Street.

Arrangements have been made to have the speeches broadcast through a public address system.

Other speakers at the meeting will be August Claessens, candidate for Congressman-at-large, and Jacob Jay, candidate for State Senator. The meeting is being advertised through a huge sign facing the busy thoroughfare on which the Socialist headquarters are located and by means of a sound truck.

Large rallies will be held in New Rochelle and Yonkers Wednesday night, October 31.

fusal to bargain with an organization of a majority of employees. It was the case which set the precedent for the Kohler, Baldwin shovel, guide lamp, and other similar Labor Board decisions. Labor hailed that decision as a sign of revitalizing the labor section of the recovery act and a real intent to punish violators of labor's rights.

Industry Rule Over NRA

After the members of the National Industrial Recovery Board conferred with President Roosevelt on Monday, the White House let it be known that the conferees had been discussing ways of reorganizing the NRA enforcement machinery so that policing the codes would be left almost entirely in industry's hands. It is reported that Robert M. Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago, has been selected by President Roosevelt to take charge of this new endeavor and to coordinate all NRA compliance activities as well as formulate and direct policies in that field.

Another NRA development was an announcement that Dr. Willard L. Thorp, whose appointment as Director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce was refused confirmation by the Senate Commerce Committee, has been named Associate Economic Adviser to the NIRA and chairman of the NRA's Advisory Council.

White House attaches did their best to explain that the main trouble with code enforcements was not so much a question between employer and employee as of some employer groups against other employers in their own industries, the "chiselers." It was with that situation in mind, it was explained, that the President's conference with NIRA members dealt with a search for new enforcement methods that would offer "something constructive from industry's standpoint." The conferees, it was added, were trying to re-arrange the NRA so that industry would be able to clean up its own "chiselers" and do its own enforcement.

A marked departure from former

By Norman Thomas

TIMELY TOPICS

The New York Campaign

MAYBE Moses and Lehman will manage to warm up this campaign, but until now as between the old parties it is the most apathetic I have seen in New York State. From what I learn there is a

lot of inefficiency, political discrimination, gross inadequacy, and probably downright graft in the administration of relief. But the Republicans don't dare say much about it because they are mixed up in it in the counties where they are strong. There is a great deal of well-grounded discontent with the relief situation, but there is a general feeling that while the Democratic Santa Claus in Albany and Washington is a capricious and stingy old gentleman, it would be a mistake to shoot Santa Claus. Herbert Hoover helped this feeling by choosing this particular time to publish a book.

There is a good deal of interest in Socialism even in the towns where they used to think it was related to small-pox, but in all my experience of campaigning I have never heard people more frankly admit that they were afraid to do anything about their convictions! Nevertheless, there is more Socialist activity, more interest, and I look for a larger Socialist vote than we have had for a great many years.

It is of the utmost importance that we Socialists get results in this election. I can think offhand on a busy day of at least three Congressional districts where Socialists could be elected if we get to work. Two of them are the districts in Wisconsin where Hauser and Baxter are running, one is the Brooklyn district where B. Charney Vladeck is running, and maybe another is the Reading, Pa., district where Raymond Hofses is our candidate. What a magnificent job these men could do in Congress! I hope there are twenty—or two hundred—other districts which I should have mentioned! We have some splendid state and local tickets, too.

Even on the non-partisan ground that the A. F. of L. persists in holding, in district after district only the Socialist candidates deserve endorsement on their records. It is therefore a tragic commentary on the slowness of official labor bodies to meet the opportunity of our times that in Pennsylvania and in Philadelphia the official bodies have endorsed the Democratic candidates, Earle for Governor and Guffey for Senator. Both men are thoroughgoing capitalists. Guffey has been Mellon's number two boy and would be almost as satisfactory as Dave Reed, number one boy, himself. By the way, wasn't it Dave Reed's firm that got him out of trouble in connection with some alien property indictment? Earle, who was Minister to Austria, issued a statement eulogizing the fascist murderer, Dollfuss. And labor officially endorses these men against Jim Maurer, 16 years its own president, our candidate for Senator, and Jesse Holmes, our candidate for Governor, who for years has given his time to the education of workers in the labor unions!

The 30-Hour Week

NO copy of the A. F. of L. questionnaire, addressed to all candidates for Congress, has reached me. Perhaps the committee in charge assumes correctly that as a Socialist I still favor measures which we Socialists have been advocating more years than I can remember. We were the first to demand the 30-hour week. Certainly I favor the 30-hour week as an emergency measure against unemployment. Since the capitalist system under NRA, which was a substitute for the 30-hour week, has not ended unemployment, and since it is clear that what we now produce could easily be produced on the 30-hour week if it were properly managed, there is nothing for it but to put capitalism to the test.

But the idea that I occasionally run into that a 30-hour week by itself will end unemployment and

practices is expected in view of the fact that in the few cases on record where industry, through its code authorities, has come to grips with the enforcement problem, those against whom action has been taken raised the cry that they were being persecuted by their major competitors in positions of dominance on the code authorities.

President Roosevelt recently emphasized the need for speed in enforcement from the industrial viewpoint. He pointed out that the

"chiseler," who can be sure that the enforcement machinery will not catch up with him for six months or a year, may find that in the interim he can make so much money by chiseling as to make it worth his while to risk eventual prosecution.

He suggested it might be found advisable to assign a special assistant attorney-general to each of the Federal agencies concerned with enforcement problems to shorten the period between receipt

of complaints and institution of court action.

By the end of last week devaluation talk had caused considerable flurry, but administration circles again "reassured" that there is nothing to fear. At first Senator Bulkley and later Coordinator Richberg assured that the course of the Administration will be in the "middle of the road, toward stability in business rather than change."

No mere law can successfully enforce these scales on an utterly recalcitrant capitalism. The workers themselves, using government as their tool, will have to take over the economic order before they can end unemployment and at the same time share abundance. The 30-hour week is an emergency measure, chiefly valuable for the test to which it may make capitalism face up. It will take social ownership, social planning, and probably a very considerable further improvement of machinery and mechanical processes, before the 30-hour week will be consistent with shared abundance.

Under Socialism, however, the 30-hour week, or less, could rapidly be made practicable and consistent with providing plenty for all. Meanwhile, neither the 30-hour week nor unemployment insurance, nor both together, can give us a sure cure for unemployment. We Socialists favor them both as immediate measures.

The A. F. of L. Convention

THIS strenuous campaigning makes it practically impossible to keep up with important events. Until I have time to read official reports and hear intelligent comment from Socialist delegates I can say little about the A. F. of L. convention. It is all to the good that at long last the A. F. of L. has come out squarely for industrial organization in mass production industries. It is not at all to the good that the A. F. of L. does not yet see the necessity for a labor party and that it does not seem to have taken any effective organization in the field of strike strategy in an effort to see to it that in the future such gallantry and such solidarity as were displayed in the textile strike will win more for the workers. Perhaps the enlarged Executive Council will do something about this. (By the way, the Hat and Millinery Workers' Union should be added to the list of those who gave money to the textile strike.)

Out of the Dark Ages

OUT of the new Dark Ages in Europe come sad tidings. Twelve hundred Hungarian miners are paid such miserable wages that they hunger-strike in the depth of the mine. King Alexander of Yugoslavia, a brutal reactionary dictator, who deserved death if ever a ruler did, fell victim to an assassin whose act for a time seemed to threaten a new war in Europe. The gallant working class revolutionists of Spain, after first defeat, continue their struggle against a reactionary clerical government. Whatever other lessons there may be to learn from Spanish history since the fall of King Alfonso, it would appear once more to have been made obvious that a government with plenty of guns, supported by a loyal army recruited from a backward peasantry, has a tremendous advantage over urban workers.

Socialism must make progress among the peasantry and the white collar class. Once more the Catholic Church has much to answer for in Spain. It is some satisfaction, by way of contrast, to observe the struggle that certain German Churchmen are making against Hitler.

Now That the Referendum Is Over

THE result of the vote on the Declaration of Principles will doubtless soon be ready for announcements. Whatever it is, the one thing we Socialists cannot afford to do is to allow it to break up our unity, destroy our discipline, or continue to distract our energy. We have too much to do and too much depends on how we do it. There is room within the Socialist Party for considerable divergence of view on certain points if only we will work for Socialism. For reasons that I have often stated I am for the Declaration of Principles and believe that in general it will strengthen our Socialist position. But neither the adoption or the rejection of the Declaration will of itself win America for Socialism, and that is our job.

of complaints and institution of court action.

By the end of last week devaluation talk had caused considerable flurry, but administration circles again "reassured" that there is nothing to fear. At first Senator Bulkley and later Coordinator Richberg assured that the course of the Administration will be in the "middle of the road, toward stability in business rather than change."