

# NEW LEADER

With Which  
Is Combined

THE AMERICAN APPEAL

Founded by  
Eugene V. Debs

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In Four Sections—Sec. 1

PRICE FIVE CENTS

## Socialists Sweep Bridgeport

## Hoopes and Mrs. Wilson Reelected in Reading

### Three Senators Among the Victors

By Abraham Knepler

BRIDGEPORT has gone Socialist again, this time in a state election. Socialists swept the city, electing three state senators, two state representatives, one member of the Board of Education, three city selectmen, and fourteen justices of the peace. And the Socialist candidate for Judge of Probate, Alderman Everett N. Perry, was nosed out for the position by 300 votes, following an intensive drive by the local papers and old party politicians to keep the office under capitalist party control. Alderman Perry won out in Bridgeport, but lost in

### THREE SOCIALIST SENATORS



John M. Toft



Albert E. Eccles



Audubon J. Secor

Three Socialists elected to the Connecticut State Senate in Tuesday's sweeping victories.

### Party Polls Big New York Vote

WITH striking victories in Bridgeport and Reading, where seven Socialists were elected to two state legislatures, heading the list of triumphs, the Socialist Party came out remarkably well in Tuesday's election.

In addition, three assemblymen were elected in Milwaukee.

In the face of the nation-wide landslide for the Roosevelt New Deal, with millions falling over themselves in their eagerness to get upon the Roosevelt bandwagon, and with an even greater apathy than usual in an off-year toward the so-called "minor" Socialist Party, the Socialists scored heavily in a number of states, increased their vote in New York, and proved that the victories in previous years in the Pennsylvania and Connecticut cities had not been flukes.

In New York the Socialists recovered much of the ground lost in last year's election. Despite enormous difficulties the ticket headed by Charles Solomon, candidate for Governor, and Norman Thomas for United States Senator, polled a substantial vote in the city.

In New York City the main vote was:

Solomon	79,522
Thomas	130,418

At this writing few figures are available from the state outside New York City.

In both cases the vote shows a considerable increase over the corresponding vote at the last election.

In Connecticut, Jasper McLevy polled a remarkable vote in every part of the state as candidate for Governor, as did Devere Allen, candidate for United States Senator, besides carrying Bridgeport. Details of the Bridgeport voting are given in another place.

The total for Connecticut follows:

McLevy	35,627
Allen	29,509

This vote is an all-time high for the state.

Despite a furious campaign against the Socialist Party, and especially Mayor McLevy for his "betrayal" of the workers of Bridgeport, the Communists polled 741 votes for Governor throughout the state. There were 2,064 votes for the Socialist Labor Party.

### The Sweep in Reading

Special to The New Leader

READING, Pa.—Lilith Wilson and Darlington Hoopes were re-elected for a third two-year term (Continued on Page Three)

### An Historic Victory

By Jasper McLevy

Mayor Bridgeport

THE Socialist Party of Bridgeport has won an historic victory in the election of three State Senators and two Assemblymen. During the year that the Socialists have been in office in this city we have endeavored to conduct ourselves in a manner that would be a credit to the party of workers and the citizens of the city. In one of the hardest fought campaigns in the history of the city we have emerged victorious, which heartens our party in its struggle to build a party of the working class in America.

the smaller towns.

The senators elected are Audubon J. Secor, 21st District; Albert E. Eccles, 22nd District, and Alderman John M. Taft, 23rd District. The two representatives are Education Commissioner Jack C. Bergen and Harry G. Bender. Gustav G. Samuelson was elected to the Bridgeport Board of Education, while the three selectmen elected are Meyer Zucker, John D'Agostino, and Martin Lynch.

The fourteen justices of the peace are Comrades Joseph Adilotta, Wilbur Keating, Carl E. Swanson, Desmond Jagyi, Samuel Tobias, Ralph March, Yale Friedman, Michael Patane, Morris S. Schwartz, Elias Peltz, John Schiller, Jacob Rosenfield, Louis Goddu, and Lola O'Dell.

The Bridgeport vote for Governor was: McLevy, Socialist, 16,970; Wilbur L. Cross, Democrat, 12,299; Hugh M. Alcorn, Republican, 10,937.

The vote was not merely a "vote of confidence" in McLevy, as the

## Labor Party Scores Sweeping Gains In British and Scottish Cities

VICTORY upon victory! Following closely upon two important parliamentary by-election victories, the municipal elections in England and in the cities of Scotland have shown the world that Socialism is on the march and that a great national triumph cannot long be postponed.

Glasgow, captured last year, increases its Labor majority to 14 after a year of magnificent Socialist rule. In Scotland the elections were held Tuesday; in England and Wales Thursday, Nov. 1.

The British Socialists are saying, Bring on your General Elections! Following the party conference at Hastings at which the Party voted to begin steps toward creating a Socialist Britain immediately after the election of a Socialist House of Commons the masses began flocking to the standard of the Labor Party in unprecedented numbers.

In London the Socialists almost annihilated the Conservatives and Liberals. City after city has elected Socialist governments. It is not a mere victory; it is a landslide, a political earthquake.

The British municipal election victories are the more remarkable in that they are but one of a series that began almost immediately after the black cloud of fascism descended upon Germany. In country after country in every part of the world there have been great strides forward of the Socialist and labor parties. In Holland and Belgium,

in Norway and Finland; and again in Denmark; in municipal elections in all three Scandinavian countries, in tiny Luxemburg and in far-away Argentina—in London and in Bridgeport, in Glasgow and in Buenos Ayres, the working masses answered the challenge of Hitlerism and the brutal massacre of working men and women by Doll-

fuss in Vienna with a show of enormously increasing strength.

Issues differed in different countries and in different cities, but taken together the elections in every part of the world, culminating in the mighty triumph of British Labor can be interpreted only as a defiant answer to the fascist advance.

The elections were for municipal councillors in many parts of England, for the various London boroughs, and for other municipal offices. The London Boroughs—28 in number—have a considerable amount of local autonomy, but since only one-third of the councillors are elected each year the virtual annihilation of the two capitalist parties is not yet reflected in the complexion of the councils.

The conservatives tried every cheap trick to stampede the workers, but in vain. Just before election day they flooded England with a circular charging that Labor victory would rob the workers of their savings. The ruse worked in 1931; it was a dud in 1934. Exposed by the London Herald just before election, the "expose" was a wet firecracker.

The London County Council, a body that performs the functions somewhat similar to the municipal government of an American city, was swept by the Socialists last spring.

There were about 1,300 contests (Continued on Page Eight)

### Behind the Scenes in Washington

By Benjamin Meiman

Special Correspondent

NOW that the election is out of the way and the usual political claims and counter-claims unnecessary, we may expect in the very near future some definite outlines of what administration forces choose to call "the second phase of the New Deal."

The New Deal had the breaks in this election. For a while the high command of the Democratic Party was worried. Labor strife seemed to threaten the complacency of politicians. But as the campaign entered the home stretch the economic skies cleared. The textile strike was settled before it assumed perilous proportions. Em-

(Continued on Page Six)



## Socialist Gains Gratifying in a Nation-Wide Apathetic Election

CONNECTICUT is the third state where the working class has won Socialist representation in a state legislature, the other two being Wisconsin and Pennsylvania. Five Socialists have been elected in Connecticut, Darlington Hoopes and Lilith Wilson have been re-elected in Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin sends three Socialists to the Assembly. Considering the financial poverty of the Socialist Party, these successes are gratifying and will encourage party members everywhere.

The Socialist vote held up well in New York State with a relative and absolute increase. Throughout the country, despite the continuance of intolerable misery, millions have endorsed the New Deal, and yet all information indicates that the campaign of the capitalist parties brought

no enthusiasm. Apathy was general, and yet the masses quietly marched to the polls in support of the Democratic Party.

In New York City the thousands that usually block Times Square were absent. The New York Times observed that it recalled the burial of Sir John Moore; "not a sound was heard, not a funeral note." Indifference to the results of the election was obvious on all sides and a sergeant on duty compared the silent moving crowd to sleep-walkers! The large vote polled and the lack of interest in it is the strangest phenomenon of the election.

In California Upton Sinclair was defeated. His main achievement was the almost complete destruction of the Socialist Party organization. It is useless to deny this or to conceal it. We understand that not more than four or five party locals are left in the state. Sinclair played with fire and was consumed. He believed that he could capture the Democratic Party. The professional politicians took his queer Epic plan and changed it for their purposes. Then the national leaders quietly sabotaged him while the heavy artillery of the Republican machine was moved into action. There is little doubt that most of the Democratic leaders quietly worked for the election of Merriam, the Republican candidate for Governor. Having stripped him of his Epic and defeated him in the election, Sinclair turns fuzzy-wuzzy in denunciation of his enemies. It is a sorry performance over which we can only draw the curtain.

What is left of the Socialist Party vote is not known, but we hope that the party has not lost its official standing. However, one thing is evident. Sinclair could not have recruited a corporal's guard of party members if the organization had been built on sound Socialist education in the basic principles and philosophy of the movement. How immature in this respect the movement may be elsewhere one cannot say, but the fact that a single state can be disrupted by the personal adventure of one member should make every member pause.

Perhaps the lesson of California may be worth the price paid for it, although it is a sorry price to pay. The politics of capitalism cannot be fought through a side entrance into one of the capitalist parties. Capitalism can only be fought by a frontal attack by an educated and disciplined working class that will direct rather than be led by some utopian who formulates a "plan" and then endeavors to sell it to our enemies.

## SEGER-DEUTSCH MEETING ON SUNDAY ANTI-FASCIST RALLY

ALL out to Mecca Temple, New York, Sunday night!

The official welcome to Gerhart Seger and Julius Deutsch, heroic German and Austrian warriors against fascism, will be a great anti-war and anti-fascist rally.

On the 16th anniversary of the ending of the "war to end war" the New York Socialists will convert their welcome to the two heroes into a mighty demonstration against the danger of war, against Hitlerism, against fascism of all kinds, and into a demonstration of affection and admiration for the German and Austrian comrades who are fighting for liberty at the risk of their lives.

Large delegations of Socialists and trade unionists, as well as pacifists and other foes of fascism, will attend the meeting from other cities.

The meeting is scheduled for Mecca Temple, 55th Street, near 6th Avenue, at 8 p.m. The wise ones will make it their business to be on hand by 7:30 to secure good seats.

There are still some tickets available, and orders can still be filled by applying to Julius Gerber, 7 East 15th Street, New York City.

Above all, make this meeting a mighty demonstration for Armistice Day against war and fascism! Give Seger and Deutsch the glorious welcome they deserve!

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10th, 1934

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## NEW LEADER

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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.



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## THE COCK-EYED WEEK

By Adrien Gambet

THURSDAY, November 1.—J. P. Morgan protests because Germany hasn't paid him interest on his loans. Pay up, Adolf, or he'll declare war and send an American army to collect. . . . Donald Richberg made Roosevelt's No. 1 man. He's the bird who construes Section 7a as guaranteeing open shop. . . . Hitler's buildings have bomb-proof roofs 8 feet thick. Between thick roofs and thick skulls Adolf should be safe. . . . At least 25 hunger-marchers seriously injured in beating by Albany police. Why is Governor Lehman so afraid of unemployed, for whom, according to his campaign speeches, he has done so much? . . . He disclaims all responsibility. A Democratic Governor who has no control over Democratic police of capital? Now you tell one! . . . Madrid seeks accord with Vatican. Spain will need a little holy water for the judicial murder of Socialist leaders.

FRIDAY.—Italian fascists rush marriages to get civil service jobs. Just another encouragement to the production of cannon-fodder in an over-populated country. . . . Henry Ford says depression is over for him and tells American industrialists: "Forget these alphabet schemes; take hold of industries and run them with good, sound American sense." That's what got them in the soup in the first place. . . . The old American sage adds:

"They should take hold of their country, too, in the same way, and run it with good, sound American common sense." Get outta my way, voters; I'll run the country; you get back to your yards and raise cabbage so you won't need so much pay. . . . Consolidated Cigar and Timken Roller Bearings net respectively \$489,698 and \$2,999,506 for the first nine months of 1934 as against \$273,695 and \$1,623,728 for same period last year. NRA may take away freedom and initiative from business, but it looks as though it gives it something just a good.

SATURDAY.—Leaders of Hungarian miners' hunger strike arrested as "Communists." One commits suicide during "rigorous examination" by police. There is class revenge as well as class

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

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justice. . . . British Labor Party wins 740 out of 1,300 municipal election contests. Socialism on the march! . . . Nazis ban Mendelssohn's beautiful "Midsummer Night's Dream" music and call on composer to make substitute to order. It doesn't have to be music, but it mustn't be Jewish.

SUNDAY.—Washington newspaper publisher denounces post office campaign for advertising by mail as competing with papers. "Financial independence is an indispensable requisite to editorial freedom," he says. Yes, independence of economic pressure of large advertisers. As long as the press is worth buying, there'll be advertisers to buy it. . . . Nazis, starting new pagan religion, will venerate Hitler. That disposes of the Virgin's job, but who's going to be God? . . . Comrade Martin Plettl, German Socialist refugee, loses German citizenship as "especially dangerous and clever speaker" spreading propaganda in this country against Hitler's Germany, and Gerhart Seger is also punished. Truth is always dangerous to dictators. . . . Ex-King Alfonso contributes 60,000 pesetas to blood-money fund for police and Civil Guards who betrayed class. . . . New York State Economic Council, capitalist group in cowardly anonymity, states 75% of state candidates for Congress and Legislature favor law prohibiting general and sympathetic strikes,

while only 15% oppose. Socialist candidates didn't get questionnaire. . . . Insull, on stand, declares he was "absolutely honest." Of course—by capitalist standards. . . . Nazis set up breeding-ground for large families in Thuringia, thus competing with Italy in large-scale production of cannon-fodder.

MONDAY.—Nazis still raise ructions in Protestant church, although Adolf has yielded. Now that they can worship Hitler in new religion, why bother about Hebrew God? . . . Tool of Mussolini is chairman of League of Nations committee to preserve democracy in the Saar. . . . Father Coughlin, in radio blather, denounces "skeletons of putrefying carcasses" of capitalist parties, but warns that, if they fail, we face dictatorship "with its cruel trappings of Socialism." The half-baked demagogue probably wants a nice, democratic party like that of Bloody Dollfuss. . . . Milwaukee shoe factory, at odds with union, moves to town of Waupun, where council obligingly makes ruling to keep our organizations charging dues. The councillors heard their master's voice.

TUESDAY.—Japan plans "pocket" battleships in naval expansion program. . . . Göbbels urges German to read Nazi books. Bookshops and libraries are deserted. Many Germans can discern

the lesser of two evils. . . . Doctors declare monkey glands a failure. The New Deal is the monkey gland of capitalism. . . . Imported to New York to break elevator operators' strike by "detective agency," 400 thugs are roughly handled by other strong-arm men when they try to collect pay. Poetic justice. . . . Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. and Lehigh Valley Coal Corp. net respectively \$195,624 and \$244,340 for first nine months of 1934 as against net losses of \$2,307,273 and \$419,415 for same period last year. What's that about the NRA and industry? . . . Merriam, Governor of California, begins to welch on pledge to free Mooney if he wins. "I shall, in due time, consider any pardon application as if it has never been considered before." And the same way, probably. Once a rat, always a rat.

WEDNESDAY.—Food riots in seven German cities. The boycott noose begins to strangle. . . . Judge Strong, foe of labor, defeated in New York City election. It would be just as easy for labor to elect a friend as a neutral. Build a labor party! . . . Rhine-land peasants and proletarians openly defy Hitler. Straws in the wind. . . . Socialists elected to three seats in Connecticut State Senate and two in Legislature. The party may have balance of power in the Senate. Socialism on the march!



# Victories in Reading and Bridgeport

## Hoopes and Mrs. Wilson Win Over Fusion

(Continued from Page One) to the Pennsylvania legislature in a Socialist victory that was literally stunning to the old parties. In addition, James H. Maurer,

Assembly, the Socialist Party organization laid the foundation for victory by a campaign of personal work which began about six months ago.

### Win Over Fusion



Darlington Hoopes, left, and Lilith M. Wilson, reelected over a Democratic-Republican fusion for their third successive two-year term as Socialist members of the Pennsylvania legislature.

beloved Socialist veteran, carried the city in his race for the United States Senate, defeating Senator-elect Guffey by over 1,000 votes in Reading.

The victory of the two Socialist legislators was over a partial fusion, and the figures show that both would have won if the fusion had been complete.

The vote for the two Socialists was:

Hoopes	15,031
Mrs. Wilson	14,263

The fusion candidate polled 13,392 and the two old party candidates who ran separately polled 7,802 and 7,782 respectively.

Maurer polled 10,630 votes in the city to 9,543 for Guffey, and he received 4,742 additional votes in the county. Senator Dave Reed polled 7,661 in the city.

Jesse H. Holmes, Socialist candidate for Governor, received 10,338 votes in the city, beating out both Democrat and Republican.

Figures for the rest of the state are not yet available.

Waging a campaign based upon the economic principles of Socialism plus the record of service to the working class which was made by Darlington Hoopes and Lilith Wilson in two general and four special sessions of the General

### Levy Polls Good Vote

Socialist candidates for the Supreme Court of New York in the First District, consisting of Manhattan and the Bronx, polled a remarkably large vote, exceeding the vote polled for Greenspan and Kernochen, candidates of the Liberal Party and heavily supported by Fusionists and reformers.

The vote for the five Socialists follows:

Matthew M. Levy	43,624
J. J. Bernstein	40,931
Nicholas Rosenauer	40,063
Louis E. Well	38,973
Marion Severn	38,819

This vote is a heavy increase over last year's total for the same offices.

### Party Members to Meet Seger Wednesday Night

The members of the Socialist Party will meet Gerhart Seger, exiled German Social Democrat, at a special meeting of the membership of Local New York Wednesday night, November 14th, at the People's House, 7 East 15th St.

The meeting will be more than a reception to a notable comrade whose heroic fight against Hitlerism was won the acclaim of the civilized world. It will be an occasion for Seger to talk heart-to-heart with the American Socialists.

Seger has much to say that cannot be said before the general public, or for publication, and he is anxious to tell the party members about it. There will be an occasion for questions and answers.

Admission to the meeting will be party membership card. Members of the party from outside of New York will be welcome if they show paid-up cards.

### Features of the Week on WEVD (1300 Kc.) (231 M)

Sun.—11 a.m., Forwards; 2 p.m., Salsky String Quartet; 8:30, Rogues Revue, Latin American Music; 10, Compinsky Trio; 10:30, Symposium.  
Mon.—8 a.m., Psychology Clinic of the Air—Dr. Jacob List; 3:45 p.m., Joseph Berovici, talk.  
Tues.—8:45 p.m., "Paris in New York," music; 10, New Leader Review; 10:30, Cora Graham, soprano; 10:45, Esther Lane and Charles Anderson, songs.  
Wed.—8 p.m., Nation Radioforum Board, talk; 8:45, Actors' Dinner Club—Doris Hardy; 8:30, Perla del Sur, West Indian Music; 10:15, Sonya Yergin, soprano—James Scott, tenor; 10:45, Gisella, violinist.  
Thurs.—8 p.m., Russell Potter, Director McMillan Theatre, Columbia University will talk on "France Looks Ahead"; 8:45, Margaret Reed Dooley, mezzo-soprano; 8:30, Jack Salmon, baritone; 8:45, Agatha Leffler, soprano; 10, Edward Peterson, zither; 10:15, "Newspaper Guild on the Air," talks; 10:30, Carlo Lanzlotti, bass; 10:45, Edith Friedman, piano.  
Fri.—8:15 p.m., Charlotte Tonhazy, violin; 8:30, Cecil Burrows, baritone; 10, Six Rhythm Tempos; 10:15, Varela and Perez, songs; 10:30, Medical Hour; 10:45, Sylvia Lang, songs.  
Sat.—9 p.m., Rand School Luncheon—Speakers: Cleveland Rogers, editor, Brooklyn Eagle, and Louis Waldman, Socialist State Chairman, direct from Rand School; 6, Jewish Events of the Week.

## Three Senators Among Five Socialist Solons

(Continued from Page One) daily papers and the old parties wanted the electorate to regard it, but a solid Socialist vote, as the difference in the vote between the highest and the lowest on the Socialist ticket will indicate: highest, 16,561; lowest, 15,169.

Encouraging also was the vote cast in some of the other Connecticut towns and in the state as a whole. Stratford, bordering on Bridgeport, gave the Socialists 1,948 votes, 128 more than that received by Governor Cross. McLevy polled 1,249, to 1,554 for Cross, and 2,430 for Alcorn. In Trumbull, Socialists ran second, McLevy receiving 427; Cross, 317, and Alcorn, 712.

Heavy Socialist votes were cast in several other towns and cities, bringing the total Socialist vote in Connecticut to 35,627, almost double the vote in the 1932 state and national election. Bridgeport in 1932 cast 5,500 Socialist votes, and the vote at that time was not as straight and regular as this year.

The Socialists were limited in their resources, while the old parties spent recklessly in an attempt to stem the Socialist tide. Most of the Socialist voters, employed and unemployed workers, had to brave a heavy downpour of rain, while the old parties were rounding up their votes in automobiles.

Every one of the newly elected Socialist legislators is well known in Bridgeport. John M. Taft was one of the most active of the Socialist Aldermen and has taken a prominent part in the fight for legislation protecting the workers of Bridgeport. He is a factory worker, employed as an artisan in the brass rolling division of the Bridgeport Brass Company.

Albert E. Eccles is a lithographer and engraver. He was president of the Musicians' Union for several years. His victory over David Goldstein, President of the State Senate, was not expected even by the most experienced political observers. Eccles defeated Goldstein by 24 votes.

Bridgeport's new senator in the 21st District, Audubon J. Secor, comes from a family of mechanical and inventive geniuses. His father was the inventor of the Secor Sewing Machine and the Secor Typewriter, which were manufactured in Bridgeport years ago. Comrade Secor is well known in Bridgeport, having been a Socialist since his youth. Last year Mayor McLevy appointed him Socialist representative on the Board of Building

Commissioners. He is an architect. Jack G. Bergen, at 27, will be one of the youngest members of the House of Representatives, and also one of the ablest. Last year Bergen was elected a member of the Board of Education, and as its only Socialist member he made an enviable reputation for himself and for the party. Bergen's vote was next highest to Mayor McLevy's. He has fought ardently for the maintenance of the merit system in the schools, and for the teaching of the truth in the school-room concerning the facts of our economic and social life. He has also fought for the employment of union labor on all school building work. Bergen, a graduate of the Yale School of Fine Arts, is an architect, he is Secretary of the Socialist Party in Bridgeport, and has been believer in Socialism since he could think intelligently. His father has also been identified with the Socialist Party and with the Workmen's Circle.

Harry G. Bender, a native of Bridgeport, is 42 years old, and a member of the Socialist Party for the last three years. He is employed by the dictaphone factory in Bridgeport. In last year's city election, Comrade Bender lost out in the contest for the aldermanic seat in the 4th Ward, the strongest Democratic ward in the city, by only 37 votes. Bender is secretary of his district Socialist club.

An additional Socialist member on the Board of Education is Gustav G. Samuelson, a machine tool designer and draftsman. He is a keen student of sociology and political economy. The Board of Education will now have two Socialist members. Bergen does not have to surrender his place on the board when he goes to Hartford.

### GOOD GAIN IN BUFFALO

(Special to The New Leader) BUFFALO.—The results of the voting in this city and Erie County were eminently encouraging to the Socialist Party.

For United States Senator, Norman Thomas polled over 6,000 votes in Buffalo and over 1,200 more in the remainder of Erie County. Solomon for Governor was close behind.

The local candidates all polled votes considerably higher than the two leading state candidates.

In districts where meetings and literature distribution were carried on the vote doubled and tripled.

Many new members are joining the party.

Last Week we reported . . . 3100 New Subscribers  
This Week we have received 564 New Subscriptions  
Total for 5 Weeks . . . 3664

Dear Comrades:

Enclosed please find a list of 40 new subscribers to The New Leader. These new readers are members of United Textile Workers and other unions. It didn't take me very long to get the subscriptions. If every member of the Socialist Party and every friend of The New Leader would do the same, our party would be much stronger.

More power to you, comrades!

Utica, N. Y.

Joseph Forsy.

WE are in receipt of a number of letters similar to the one we print here. We cannot print them all—but, please, accept our heartiest thanks for your magnificent support, comrades!!!—Each one of you, who reads this notice, fill your quota—10 new subscribers in the next week.

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Three Months' Trial Subscription for

25¢



## The Workers Abroad

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

By William M. Feigenbaum

#### Marquet and the Neo-Socialists

**A**RIEN MARQUET remains Minister of Labor in the cabinet of Premier Doumergue of France, and thereby hangs a tale. Or rather a number of tales. Marquet joins the procession of French Socialist renegades that includes Viviani, Millerand, Briand and Laval. It was of the first three that Hyndman once said: "The reactionaries take our cast-offs and make prime ministers of them."

Marquet was one of the leaders of the extreme right wing of the French Socialist Party that split off about a year ago to form the "Neo-Socialists," calling themselves the Socialist Party of France, "Union of Jean Jaures." (The French are like that.) With him were Marcel Déat and Pierre Renaudel, the latter one of the ablest of the more conservative Socialists. Déat was recently one of the most fiery of the left-wing militants. One of the main points of dispute within the party that led to the break was over the policy of non-participation on cabinets supported by the party. The various Left governments of Herriot, Chautemps, Joseph Paul-Boncour and Daladier had been kept in office and held to a left policy by Socialist votes in the Chamber as an alternative to a swing to the right, but the party would not accept responsibility implied in accepting cabinet portfolios. The so-called Neo-Socialists insisted upon participating in the cabinets, and finally the break came a year ago. Many people believed that the Déat-Marquet neo-Socialism was the beginning of a sort of national Socialism that would easily develop into fascism.

When the Doumergue cabinet was formed following the riots of February 6, Marquet was given the portfolio of Labor, although Pierre Renaudel, then in Algeria, sent message after message urging that he decline.

Now comes the denouement: The party recently held a congress at which it was voted to withdraw from the coalition government. Marquet, as one of the founders of the party and chief advocate of the coalition policy, was called upon to resign from the ministry. But he held a ministerial post, and he did not want to relinquish the honors thereunto appertaining. Therefore, on October 21, he resigned as member of the *Parti Socialiste de France, Union Jean Jaures*. Thus ends another episode.

#### The Elections in Norway

**T**HE Socialist victories in the municipal elections throughout Norway, October 15, were even greater than at first reported. In addition, fascism and the Communist Party received severe setbacks, polling insignificant votes.

Oslo, the beautiful capital city, went red with a vengeance, the Socialists polling 51 per cent of the total vote cast. Thus another is added to the long list of great world capitals with Socialist municipalities.

Throughout Norway the Socialists won 3,026 seats in various municipal bodies, a gain of 489 since 1931. The Conservatives elected 1,622, a loss of 137; the Agrarian party 690, a loss of 143, while three other parties elected 866, a loss of 66; 466, a loss of 23, and 112, a loss of 51. The Communists did not elect a single member anywhere.

A picture of the complexion of the country is gained by these figures: Throughout the country all parties elected 6,782, as against 6,713 three years ago. The Socialists elected a little less than half of all the councillors; all the non-Socialist parties together elected 3,756, a loss of 420.

In Oslo, a beautiful capital with a population of 254,000, the Socialists scored the most emphatic victory in the elections. Out of a total of 139,400 votes the Socialists polled 70,900. The other parties follow: Conservatives, 56,600; Liberals, 5,700; Fascists, 5,300; Communists, 914.

#### Swiss Reject United Front

**A**T its meeting in Bern, October 13, the executive committee of the Social Democratic Party of Switzerland, 51 members present, voted unanimously to reject a "united front" proposal of the Swiss Communist Party.

#### Victories in Luxemburg

**M**UNICIPAL elections were held October 14 in the tiny Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, and the Socialists made substantial progress. In Esch two seats were gained, while on the face of the returns the results in the capital city, Luxemburg, were nothing short of miraculous. According to reports before me it appears that the party polled 156,765 in the city, a gain of 25,160 in six years, which in a city with a reported population of 53,571 should be good enough to satisfy the most optimistic militant. When correct figures are at hand they will be given.

#### Executive of Argentine Party

**T**HE new National Executive Committee of the Argentine Socialist Party, elected by a vote of the party membership after this year's biennial conference, is as follows: Nicolas Repetto, Mario Bravo, Alicia Moreau de Justo, Andres Justo, Adolfo Rubinstein, Enrique

## British Workers Rally to Socialism and Democracy

By Jacob Panken

**S**Ocial democrats throughout the world will be heartened by the sweeping victory of the Labor Party in Great Britain. It is a tremendous victory, not only for British Labor, but for labor throughout the world. Moreover, it is a vindication of social democracy.

In 1931 British labor was defeated by the conservatives through the raising of the shibboleth of nationalism. The Labor Party was scuttled and the labor government scrapped by a betrayal by Ramsay MacDonald in whom inordinate faith had been placed. When the Labor Party was defeated in 1931 the extremes at the right and at the left, the capitalists and the half-baked revolutionists and Communists rejoiced. In both camps the end of Social Democracy was celebrated.

The enemies of Social Democracy and Socialism rejoiced too soon. Their celebration was unwarranted. In the end the rejoicing and celebration will be with the Socialists.

The Independent Labor Party, when the British Labor Party was defeated, veered to the left. It was impatient. It struck out for a short cut to Socialism. The Independent Labor Party broke away from the parent organization. It attempted to tie itself up with the Communists. The British Labor Party, however, carried on. It followed the path it had mapped out—education, organization—methodic, consistent, and persistent, brought back into its fold the workers of England.

We, in America, ought to learn

Dickmann, Benito Marianetti, Fortunato Zabala Vicondo, Joaquin Coca, and Hector Inigo Carrera. One member still remains to be elected. The new Executive has appointed the following officers: General secretary of the party, Adolfo Rubinstein; minutes secretary, Hector Inigo Carrera, and treasurer, Andres Justo.

#### Dutch Demand Armaments Inquiry

**T**HE Executive Committee of the General Council of the Dutch Social Democratic Party and the Dutch Trade Union Federation has decided to submit the following motion to the Government and the Second Chamber:

"The Executives of the Social Democratic Party and the Netherlands Trade Union Federation have taken note of the exposures regarding the actions and ramifications of the private armaments industry arising out of the investigation conducted by a committee of the Senate of the United States of America. They are aware that in Holland as well a number of firms manufacture weapons and munitions and carry on trade in all kinds of war material. They are under the impression that instructions have been given that contacts are to be sought from the Netherlands with foreign firms manufacturing and selling war material. These actions are an extreme danger to peace. They therefore ask the Chamber to submit the manufacture and trade in arms, munitions and other war material in Holland to a strict and impartial investigation, and to publish the result of this investigation in the form of a full report, on the basis of which a decision can be made as to measures to be taken in connection with the private manufacture and trade in war material."

The Executive of the General Council also decided to ask the competent committees of the Labor and Socialist International and the International Federation of Trade Unions to call upon their affiliated organizations to take similar steps in their respective countries.

by the lesson of Great Britain. In our American Socialist movement there are those who are impatient. There are those who are half-baked. There are those who are intoxicated by meaningless revolutionary phrases. There are those who consider the rights which man has won for himself after hard and long struggle as "bogus." There are some who are ready to abandon the democracy that we now enjoy and appeal to violence to solve our problems. These are in the same category as the Communists and the I.L.P. in England and elsewhere.

British labor has faith in the masses. It had faith in the working-class. And its faith has been vindicated.

Preachers, schooled in theology, pin their faith on Messiahs; a fuehrer, insofar as they are concerned, is necessary to lead labor out of the wilderness. Socialists know otherwise and British labor has proved the Socialists were right.

The Independent Labor Party is now a shadow of its former self. In 1929 when I campaigned for the Labor Party in England about 400 of the candidates for parliamentary seats were members of the I.L.P. Every outstanding Socialist of Great Britain was a member. These had to resign when the I.L.P. began its flirtation with the Communists. They realized that a union with the Communists meant the death of the I.L.P. Moreover, it meant the estrangement of the British workers.

What they foresaw came to pass. The Independent Labor Party has lost all its influence. It is a sect very much like the Communist sect. The Socialist movement in America must steer clear of the half-baked revolutionists, the Messianic idea of preachers and strike out with bold strokes for the defense of democracy and for social democracy.

#### The Commonwealth Plan

**THE COMMONWEALTH PLAN,** by Paul Porter. Chicago: Committee on Education and Research, Socialist Party, U.S.A.

**I**F Socialists were given immediate control of the government, how would they set about to put into operation their goal of a new social order based on production for use instead of profit? A suggested answer to this question is given by Paul Porter, national labor secretary of the party, in this new pamphlet.

Porter's "Commonwealth Plan" is endorsed by Norman Thomas, "not as an infallible blueprint, but as the best thought-out plan of which I have any knowledge for sharing abundance and establishing Socialism in America."

Four basic and ten supplementary laws are described to lay the legal basis for the transition sought.

"Land worked by its owners" and "retail trade in close contact with individual preferences," Porter believes, may best be left under private ownership for some time to come. But "all natural resources, such as minerals, forests and water-power sites, all banks, insurance companies and public utilities, and all basic industries such as mining and the manufacture of steel, automobiles and textiles, shall be declared public property." Present owners are to be compensated by bonds, the principal of which is to be paid off without interest over a period of twenty years. Each entire industry is to be operated by a public or cooperative corporation representing manual, clerical and technical workers. A General Planning Board is proposed.

N. O.



## A Skull Remem

By I

**I** REMEMBER the slow expectant days when war was in the air,  
How in the warm evening I would walk home from work to my wife and baby  
Feeling tense anticipation in the words and aspects of everyone I met on the street.  
How did this happen? I wondered. These meetings with whom I work in the shop,  
All of them happy, all in love, some married, and rapt in the problem of constructive things—  
Men laughing, indulging in youthful sports, proud of their wives and abilities—  
How do they come to speak of war? Do not the young men of Italy and Austria  
And France and England sing inwardly of life and know the sweet  
Endowments of living? And if they do, and no man has any assurance deeper than life's own,  
Why this murmuring on street-corners? Why these vague boasts of our country's strength? I asked, is this our strength, this column of young soldiers threateningly mobilized—  
Artists, masons, foundry-workers, and students, unitedly functioning in destruction?  
Is there art in a bayonet-thrust, or strength in loosed in a shell's shattering detonation?  
My friends shrugged their shoulders and clapped me tolerantly on the back,  
They spoke of ambassadors who stood toe to toe, their whiskers touching, insulting each other,  
They spoke of a border incident, and the window of our consulate shattered.  
And then I was told that the need of our nation was foremost, transcending everything else.  
That homes, books, and holiday hours were selfish and petty, and must be put aside,  
That a man's duty was to the land he sprang from, which now demands his protection.

II

**I** THOUGHT, my nation? These miles of mill railroads, and factories? Need I be told is mine?  
I am the prototype of thousands who laid stone on stone for the edifices, and hammered the adaptable steel!  
My hands have harvested wheat, corn, numerous fruits—everything but dollars: and I  
Must be shown my country's need, as though were impassive and unallied?  
If these things of myself are petty, do those of hundred million me's loom larger?  
My hunger, my hope, my love, my hundredfold pursuits, are they so much less than those of a nation  
That I, having sprung from the happy land, must return to it voicelessly, redeeming the privilege in blood?  
If I die for my nation, garbed as a soldier sprawled in a field I never saw before,  
Is it more heroically than the man who lays his down in rags in the mud of an alley?  
Does he too die for his nation? When I slas at the face of my young enemy, pausing almost fatally  
To note his frightened eyes, and the mouth some woman retained an image of?  
Do I cast off the pettiness of him who wields the sharp bright blade of a trowel, laying bricks for a building?  
Do I lose the selfishness of him who stands before a lathe, dreaming of next summer vacation?

III

**T**HESE thoughts I remember, now so much else is forgotten; how in one turbulent week War was declared with polite finality on either side, and the reserves of each country summoned.



# LABOR SECTION

## The Editor Comments: On a Labor Party

ELECTIONS, as we commented in this column last week, are merely an indication of how much labor has learned from strikes and lock-outs, concentration camps and murder by militia, and how much we Socialists have learned about how to reach labor. That the ordinary worker has so far learned very little, except insofar as his adherence to the Democratic Party indicates a desire for a new deal, even though its benefits are largely fictional, is evident. But the spectacle of a "new deal landslide" boosting the stock of Democratic governors who called out militia to smash the textile strike (as in New England and the South) or who defended Dollfuss' slaughter of Socialists (as in Pennsylvania) at the same time that the new deal's saint, Roosevelt, was too cowardly and wise to come-out in favor of "Democratic" Sinclair in California is one to arouse much thought among Socialists who hope for labor support. Whatever Sinclair's disabilities—and, of course, no Socialist could support him—at least his program, adopted by the Democratic convention in his state, was much nearer to Roosevelt's alleged liberalism than the stark reaction of the Republicans. But the President calmly knifed his new-found friend. The new deal didn't count.

Throughout the nation the organized working class, except in a few localities, has not used its voting power for its own interests. The great mass of its members still think in terms of the Liberal-Labor traditions and practices of the British labor movement of thirty years ago. Our English brothers long ago abandoned these practices, with the result that they rule London direct and do not have to beg for favors. Moreover, they are on the eve of national power in Great Britain. That prospect would not be real if they continued the old Liberal-Labor policy. To organize labor's voting power independent of and opposed to the ruling parties of this country is the real task of the rank and file.

## Union Pact Ends A. & P. Dispute

CLEVELAND.—The seven important crafts concerned in the labor struggle with the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, huge chain store operators, affecting over 300 stores, with over 2,000 employees, in this city, gained a notable victory through a seven-point agreement, union leaders declare.

The agreement was drawn by the National Labor Relations Board and dated October 30, three days after the firm had closed its Cleveland stores, and announced the next day. It resulted from conferences held by the Board with John A. Hartford, president of the A. and P., and labor representatives, headed by William Green, president of the A. F. of L., and Thomas Farrell, of the Cleveland Federation of Labor.

The A. and P., controlled by George and John Hartford, does the largest grocery business in the world, has several bakeries and controls other enterprises. The firm sells 10 per cent of all groceries bought in the United States, through 15,500 stores, located in all sections of the country, and employing approximately 90,000 people. The concern does a gross business far in excess of a billion

dollars annually and profits have gradually increased from \$1,821,000 in 1916 to \$29,793,000 in 1932.

Although the story did not break publicly until after the A. and P. announced the closing of its Cleveland stores, efforts to effect a settlement had been carried on between union officials, with the knowledge of President Green, and company representatives in Cleveland. These negotiations faltered, when company representatives "side-stepped" issues, claiming "no power to act," and apparently made little effort to get necessary authority. Appeals had also been made to Secretary of Labor Perkins, the NLRB and to Chairman Williams of the NRA.

The agreement accepted by the A. and P. and the seven crafts affected in its Cleveland stores was outlined in these columns last week. Three hundred red-fronted stores were re-opened in this city.

Of special interest in the fight was the prompt way in which the Socialist Party, through its national labor office and through hundreds of locals in cities where A. & P. stores were located, rallied to aid the workers.

### FIND OUT WHETHER THEY'RE UNION MEN!

The Building Service Employees' Union asks all party members to ascertain whether the elevator operators, porters, and janitors in their respective offices and apartment houses are union men. If not, they should communicate with the union at 324 West 42nd Street. ident3shrdl eta shrd eta shrdlu

## Will Raise \$250,000 To Fight Fascism

AMERICAN labor will raise a fund of \$250,000 to be called the Chest for the Liberation of Workers in Europe and to be disbursed through the International Federation of Trade Unions, it was announced last night at a dinner in honor of Walter M. Citrine,

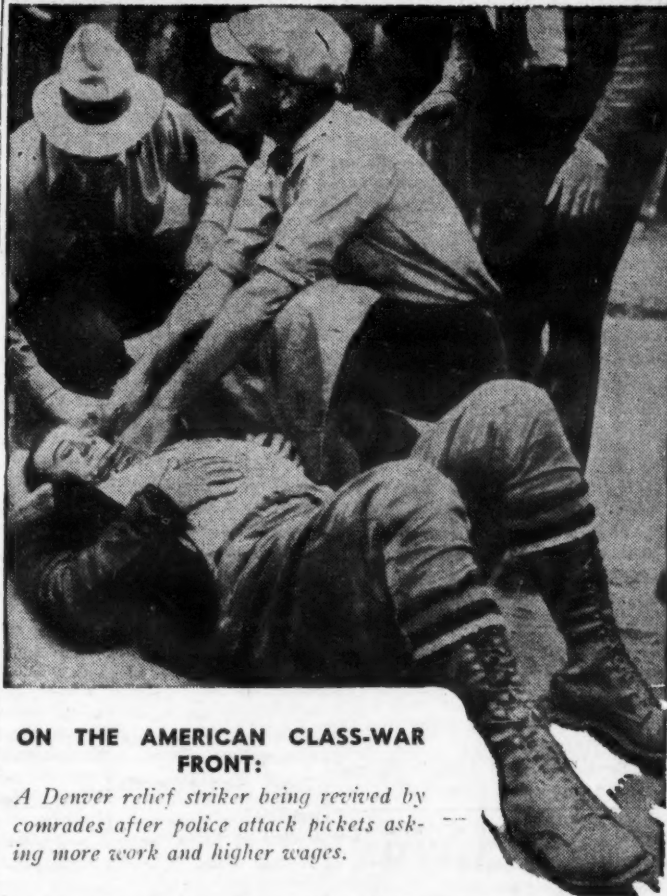
president of the I. F. T. U. Comrade Citrine, who is also secretary of the British Trade Union Congress, is returning to Europe after touring the United States at the invitation of the American Federation of Labor to speak in behalf of the world anti-fascist movement.

The chest fund will be used to help labor in fascist countries restore civil liberties and freedom of organization. Among the speakers at the dinner, in addition to Joseph P. Ryan, head of the Central Trades and Labor Council, representing 750,000 members, who presided, were B. Charney Vladeck, manager of the Jewish Daily Forward; David Dubinsky, I.L.G.W.U. president; former Judge Jacob Panken, Socialist State Chairman Louis Waldman, Gerhardt Seger, former Socialist member of the Reichstag and refugee from Hitler concentration camps, and Joseph Schlossberg, secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

Comrade Citrine stressed the necessity for closer cooperation between the labor unions of the United States and the Continent in order to fight fascism and salvage democracy. Several hundred laborites and sympathizers attended.

Comrade Vladeck, active as a founder and booster for the chest, pointed out that after the \$250,000 goal had been reached, more would be collected, since the \$100,000 mark has almost been achieved. President Dubinsky, handing Citrine a check for \$5,000 for the Matteoti Fund (I.T.F.U. fund for anti-Fascist refugees named in honor of the heroic Socialist deputy murdered by Mussolini's orders) said that his union had already

(Continued on Page Two)



### ON THE AMERICAN CLASS-WAR FRONT:

A Denver relief striker being revived by comrades after police attack pickets asking more work and higher wages.

### When Elevators Stop Running; Strikers Win!

By Jack Schuller

Building Service Employees,  
Union, Local 32B

AT eight o'clock last Thursday morning, Arthur Harkham, strike chairman of the Building Service Employees, Union, Local 32B, issued the strike call. Thirty minutes later the entire garment center was virtually paralyzed as all elevators ceased running. The garment center, a metropolis in itself, was transformed into a colossal tower of Babel, as a frantic half million people sought transportation to their 30- and 40-story offices.

Out of the very pits of the social system to which 84-hour weeks and \$13 salaries had driven them, came the white and black workers united, determined to secure a place in the sun, come what may. Years of economic and social ostracism bore their fruit in a militancy not seen in the garment center since the strike of 1909.

#### Other Union Helped

Although the capitalist press hailed the walk-out in two-inch first page streamers, largely because of the ludicrous spectacle of obese salesmen walking up tens of flights of stairs to their offices, only meager information has filtered into the press of the heroic solidarity of all union members

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## Ready for Nov. 24 Jobless Protests

FINAL plans for the great November 24 nation-wide series of demonstrations of the unemployed have been made as a result of a conference in Pittsburgh last week-end, participated in by representatives of a dozen unemployed groups of the unemployed of 22 states. A National Action Committee to plan the demonstrations nationally has been set up, with David Lasser, chairman of the Workers' Unemployed Union, as general secretary, and leaders of all of the important non-partisan unemployed groups of the country represented.

The final plans for November 24 call for a march of unemployed in each city and town to the headquarters of their relief administration, where the national program of the unemployed will be submitted and endorsement demanded. Each unemployed group parading has been asked to send from the place of demonstration a telegram to President Roosevelt demanding action on the program. An appointment with President Roosevelt will be requested for a committee representing the nation's unemployed for November 26 or 27, following the demonstrations.

#### Groups Participating

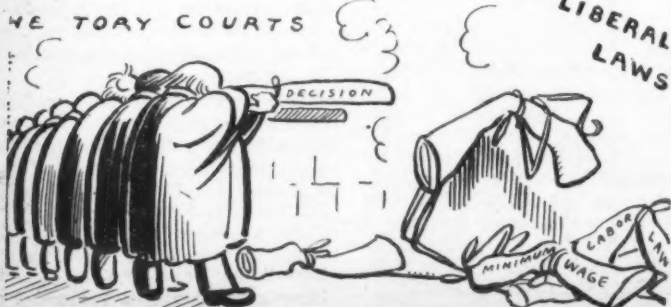
Already participating in the demonstration plans are such powerful unemployed groups as the Eastern Federation of Unemployed and Emergency Workers, with organizations in New York, New Jersey, Maryland and Connecticut; the National Unemployed League, with groups in Ohio, West Virginia, North Carolina and Pennsylvania; the Wisconsin Federation of Workers Committee; the Illinois Workers Alliance; the American Workers Union, a rapidly growing group with organizations in Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska; the Unemployed Citizens League of Alleghany County, Pa.; the Texas Central Council of Workers; the Minneapolis Central Council of Workers; the California Workers Association.

Each of these groups is busy with the plans to rally on November 24 thousands of the unemployed for its own parade.

#### Labor Backs Parade

In New York City the parade has been endorsed already by the powerful and influential Dressmakers Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, whose four locals have a membership of 100,000. The Joint

(Continued on Page 2-L)



THE SPORT OF JUDGES

SNOT AT SUNRISE



## When Elevators Don't Run

(Continued from Page 1-L)  
affected in that area. It is a testimonial to both the members and leaders of the needle trades unions that their membership without direct orders refused to ride on scab elevators.

The members of the I.L.G.W.U. not only refused to ride on scab elevators; they "pulled" their own buildings, showed their resentment at scabs in a very practical way, and led the building service employees in an enthusiastic demonstration through the city. In numbers of buildings they created such a terrific commotion that the police had to order the strike-breakers out of the building.

The time of the strike mandated by the rank and file rested solely in the hands of James Bambrick, president. It was called with mingled feelings of hope and despair. Known only to him and to several officials was the existence of 2,000 strike-breakers corralled by Val O'Toole, a strike-breaking agency, which had them quartered in a huge loft at 242 West 41st Street.

### Thugs on Hand

The union members themselves were getting restless. With the imminence of Christmas, when the men would be receiving their annual gifts from the tenants, a further postponement might mean a failure to respond. Several shop stewards had called the union office demanding that the strike be called by Friday or not at all. Violence was expected and many felt that the ardour and enthusiasm of the strikers would be no match for the blackjacks and guns of hired guerrillas.

Two members of the Young People's Socialist League entered the fray in its inception and rendered invaluable aid. Two veterans of many strikes of needle trades workers, Jack Lynn and Bill Gomberg, marshalled the strikers at strike headquarters and directed them in the field.

### Strikers Inspired

They also imbued the strikers

with inspiration and courage as well as an indication of class forces involved. Their work is already reflected in a number of signed application cards to the party.

One incident of unusual interest stands out. An elderly Jewish woman, whose experience in strikes goes back to sweatshop days, berated a strike-breaker, whereupon he set upon and beat her unmercifully. She limped into headquarters and told her story. Immediately thirty of the brawniest union men started to go over to the building to "tear the scabs to pieces." When they arrived there, their entrance was prevented by a dozen policemen with hands on their guns. They were forced to retreat. After a while, when some of the police had left, two Yipsels crept into the building. They started a disturbance on the ninth floor and were arrested by the cops, who had to take their happy charges down to the stationhouse. In the meantime a committee entered the building and contacted the scab who had beaten the woman. He won't beat women for a while.

### Realtors Give In

No less ignominious was the surrender of the real estate owners. Before the strike they had persistently refused to recognize the union as the representative of the workers. An hour after the strike began, they argued with each other in strike headquarters in the Holland Hotel as to who was next in line to sign the union contract.

The union had three rooms in the hotel, two connected by a bathroom. As bosses entered one room, they were hailed by the score of reporters assigned to cover the strike.

What a happy spectacle it was to see the owner of eighteen skyscrapers sitting on a closed toilet seat for two hours waiting to sign a union contract!

The union's next drive is planned for the downtown area.

## Plan for Settling Hiring Hall Problem Adopted

SAN FRANCISCO.—The National Arbitration Board, to which was referred the vexing problem of control of the longshoremen's hiring halls as well as the dispute over wages and hours, by the agreement which ended the strike, has settled the controversy by a new plan.

The board ordered the establishment of either central or branch hiring halls at all ports where longshoremen are employed. Each hall will be operated by a labor relations committee composed of representatives designated by the union and three by the employers' association. The personnel of each hall is appointed by the committee, with the exception of the dispatcher (the man who sends longshoremen to waterside employers), who is selected by the union. The expense of operating the halls will be shared equally by the longshoremen's union and the employers' association.

Each longshoreman who is registered at a hiring hall but who is not a member of the union is required to pay to the Labor Relations Committee an amount equal to that collected from each union member. The union confidently expects to enroll all non-unionists in the ranks of organized labor.

The board which made the award consisted of Archbishop Edward J.

Hanna of San Francisco; Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor at Washington, and O. K. Cushing, a San Francisco lawyer. For years the halls had been under the domination of waterside employers who used their dictatorship to victimize union longshoremen.

## Throng Hails Dubinsky, Back from Coast

DAVID DUBINSKY, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and just elected vice-president of the A. F. of L., was hailed by over 5,000 members of the I.L.G.W.U. at a mass meeting Sunday afternoon at the Hippodrome. The rally was called to greet Dubinsky on his return from San Francisco.

Among those who spoke and hailed the garment workers' leader were Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Frank Morrison, secretary of the A. F. of L.; Matthew Woll, vice-president, A. F. of L.; B. C. Vladeck, business manager, Jewish Daily Forward; Luigi Antonini and Abraham Katovsky, vice-presi-

dents, I.L.G.W.U. Isidore Nagler, general manager of the New York Cloak Joint Board, presided. A congratulatory telegram was sent by President Green.

Hailed by the many labor leaders present as a strong potential factor in directing the A. F. of L. into progressive channels, especially in the fight against fascism and dictatorship, Dubinsky humorously disclaimed any intention of "starting any revolutions in the executive council." "I shall be glad to serve there and to be helpful," he added. "Though I don't agree with many of the principles of certain veteran A. F. of L. officials, I expect to learn from them, just as, I suppose, they may learn from me. The important thing is the unity and strength of the American labor

movement. For that I am willing to compromise."

Commenting on the progress made by the A. F. of L., especially the decision to set up industrial unions in mass production industries, Dubinsky declared that he would continue to work for the creation of an independent political party of labor.

Incidentally, the crowd that filled the Hippodrome, consisting mostly of Socialist sympathizers who ordinarily would attend the party's final election rally, prevented Mecca Temple, where the rally was held, from being as thronged as it otherwise would have been. Hundreds rushed to the Temple at the end of the Dubinsky meeting only to find that the Socialist rally had just ended.

## All Ready for Nov. 24 Jobless Demonstrations

(Continued from Page 1-L)

Board will issue a call for the mobilization and participation of its membership. A trade union committee of the Unemployed Union is busy visiting other union bodies; and in addition the support of church, settlement house and civic groups is being sought.

The plans for New York call for a mobilization at Union Square at 10 a. m. Saturday, November 24, a march through the garment center; to Madison Ave., where a committee representing the demonstration will visit the State Relief Administration to lay the demands before them; and thence back to Union Square, where a mass meeting will be held.

A series of indoor mass meetings will be held throughout the city at the headquarters of the Unemployed Union locals to place the purposes of the demonstration before the unemployed and employed alike. It was stressed by Comrade Lasser that "this is not a parade for a little more home relief, but for fundamental demands of the unemployed. We want the Federal government to institute a huge public works program to provide low cost housing, playgrounds, schools and hospitals. The jobs to be provided under this program should be real jobs, and not relief work. We ask a minimum wage of \$30 a week for a 30-hour week, with trade union or skilled rates where such are higher. The wage of \$30 a week is asked for as a basis of a living wage, below which no family can live in health and decency."

### Sick of Relief and Pauperism

"We ask for the passage of the Lundeen Workers Unemployed Insurance Bill to provide unemployment insurance for those who cannot be placed at work at living wages, or who may become again unemployed; pending the passage of unemployment insurance we ask that unemployment relief be placed upon a cash basis throughout the nation at \$15 a week for a family of two plus \$4 weekly for each dependent.

"The unemployed are sick of relief and pauperism. They have no illusions left about any New Deal program. They want an immediate end to the five grinding years of poverty and joblessness. The unemployed call upon all working class organizations to support the November 24 demonstration by marching in the parades and start a powerful movement against unemployment and hunger."

## Auto Union in Triple Attack

DETROIT.—A triple offensive in behalf of unionism has been launched by the local office of the American Federation of Labor in charge of the automobile organization campaign, F. J. Dillon, general organizer, announces. In the first place, the enrolling of thousands of workers in the United Automobile Workers has been vigorously pushed.

Secondly, a strong protest has been lodged with the president against the continuance of the present automobile code "without the representatives of these thousands of organized workers being given a chance to present objections and suggestions."

Thirdly, Alfred P. Sloan, president of General Motors, has been asked to make good his frequent public statements that the corporation believes in "the establishment and maintenance of an effective working relationship between management and employees under which the rights and interests of each may be mutually understood and kept in equitable adjustment." A conference between Sloan and representatives of the union is asked in order to bring the meaning of this statement into "practical reality" and to reach a joint agreement for industrial peace.

### Want Board Abolished

The auto unions recently submitted to Secretary Perkins a resolution calling for abolition of the National Automobile Labor Board, of which Dr. Leo Wolman is chairman, a substitution of an impartial board as provided in Joint Congressional Resolution No. 44, with power to order elections. The workers, dissatisfied with the working of the Wolman board, expressed especially vehement objection to the board's ruling in the case of Al Cook, a union leader discharged by the Fisher Body Corporation.

"We regret the continuation of the code without an opportunity being accorded representatives of

the United Automobile Workers' Unions publicly to present their objections to the unfair merit clause and to submit their evidence that the present code contributes to large and powerful corporations at the expense of their thousands of employees," Dillon declares.

"It will be difficult for these thousands of workers to reconcile their average yearly wage of \$800 with the net profit of \$69,583,613 for the first six months of 1934, as made public recently by General Motors Corporation. By reason of the code this corporation was thus able to pay an extra dividend to the stockholders for the first time since 1929, while no comparable benefit has accrued to the workers within the industry."

### Does Sloan Mean It?

"The many thousands of workers whose wage rates have recently been substantially reduced will be unable to understand why it has been made impossible to present their side of the story in a public hearing. Mr. Sloan has frequently made public utterances setting forth his interest in the 'welfare of his employees' and suggesting various plans of employee representation. Evidently his idea of representation does not allow them to vote their opinion regarding the sort of code best suited for the industry, which represents their life's work."

"The automobile industry needs a thorough and complete investigation, one which will reveal to the public executive salaries, actual earnings, reserves and all items of expense charged to the industry. Included in this investigation should be a thorough delving into the corporations' activities and the monies dissipated in promulgating their illegal company union, designed to defeat the spirit and intent of law—monies that should have gone to the workers in the form of wages. I hope such an investigation by a bi-partisan commission will be made."

## Jobless League Official Secretly Detained

STAR CITY, W. Va.—Word has come from Charleston that Stanley E. Glass has been arrested

for his activities in the Parkersburg implement strike. Comrade Glass is secretary of the Unemployed League of Southern West Virginia.

Parkersburg officers came to his home and arrested him without a warrant, ransacked his house from cellar to garret and took all the records of the Socialist Party and the Unemployed League, his personal letters and the letters of his wife. He is now held incommunicado in some unknown jail, which his distracted father, George E. Glass, recording secretary of the Charleston local of the party, is now trying to locate.

He is charged with a violation of the "Red Man Act," a law sponsored by the capitalists similar to the notorious "Yellow Dog Contract Law." Comrade Glass and his talented wife were in Parkersburg last summer on behalf of the Socialist Party. They were on the picket line and both made speeches for the party.

This illegal arrest is regarded as the first step in the frame-up of two of the most active Socialist workers in West Virginia. It is a part of the terrorist tactics of the bosses to intimidate the other strikers. In order to fight this terrorism, the local needs funds immediately, and Socialists and labor sympathizers are urged by State Secretary J. F. Higgins to send donations to George E. Glass, recording secretary, 618 Randolph St., Charleston, W. Va.

## GREET SEGER AND DEUTSCH AT MECCA TEMPLE, SUNDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 11



# Textile Bosses Warned To Rehire Strikers

WASHINGTON.—A warning to the textile industry that discrimination against strikers must cease in accordance with the Winant board findings and that strikers must be re-employed immediately has been issued by the Textile Labor Relations Board, set up by the government following the general strike. The warning was issued following complaints that mills were refusing to rehire workers and that former strikers were being evicted from company houses.

"It has now been six weeks since the textile strike of September, 1934, was officially terminated," the board declares. "In the majority of mills those who went out on strike have been taken back without question, but the Textile Labor Relations Board is still receiving numerous complaints that strikers are not being rehired and that many are being evicted from company houses."

## Sees Basic Issue

"The strike cannot be satisfactorily ended and peace restored to the textile industry until all workers who left the plant during the strike, and who did not engage in lawless violence, are returned to their former positions. This is a fundamental issue which must be met."

"The board expects the industry to re-employ those who were in the mills before the strike without further delay and without discrimination. Other important matters concerning the industry demand the action of the board and should receive it."

"The decision represents the situation accurately," was the comment of Vice-President John Peel of the U.T.W., in charge of Southern organization. "The courage of the board in stating it unequivocally is commendable."

"We feel now that there is an immediate possibility that the minority of recalcitrant mills will be brought into line. The board has taken exactly the step needed and we hope it will follow through."

## And If They Won't—?

Despite the firm tone of the labor board's statement, observers

here are wondering what the government intends to do if its findings are further flouted. It is recalled that the industry made no promises or commitment to the administration in regard to rehiring of men. The textile barons are making the point that it would be "unjust" to discharge the "thousands of loyal men and women who stuck by the mills when the others deserted or were frightened into leaving their posts." "These workers are not strike breakers," mill owners say, tenderly solicitous for those who wouldn't go out on strike.

Furthermore, further unemployment is hinted in some quarters because the new deal hasn't been able to stimulate demand for textile products. All in all, it looks as though the federal board will have its work cut out for it, and factors here are wondering how ready the union is to enforce its recent threat to go out on strike again and to stay out till victory is won, if other means fail.

## Union Getting Ready

Union officials say they may not be ready, but they're "getting ready fast." "We're digging in and strengthening our organization to a far greater extent than before the general strike," was the consensus at union headquarters.

Meanwhile, the letter of Francis Gorman, general strike leader, to George Sloan, head of the Cotton Textile Institute, proposing a joint employer-worker council for the purpose of expanding the textile market, is looked upon with mingled sentiments. Some unionists are inclined to resent the offer of cooperation with the man who, as the one primarily responsible for the slaughter of pickets, was called a murderer during the strike.

Others see good strategy in the move. Here they are backed up by the fact that employer circles also tend to regard Gorman's offer as fine publicity for the union. The union is kept before the public eye and the government as a responsible body and a step is being taken toward real national recognition of the union, textile factors seem to believe.

# 25,000 Silk Dye Strikers Hold Lines Firm

NEGOTIATIONS in the Paterson silk area to settle the dye workers' strike, which has been successfully waged and extended for the past fortnight, are continuing, despite the break up of several conferences. Twenty-five thousand silk and rayon dye workers are out in the district.

Though textile factors proclaim a determination not to give in on the issue of the closed shop and threaten to shut down for six months if necessary, the same trade paper which reports this adamancy also declares that there is "no November merchandise available in the raw goods section of the market" and that finished fabrics were so "handicapped by the continued dye strike that, if it is not settled this week, there will be many attempted resales which may reach panic proportions among those houses who want to escape their long position."

Six hundred pickets marched into East Rutherford, N. J., this week to pull out the scabbing workers of the Standard Bleaching and Printing Co. President Baldanz, of the Federation of Silk and Rayon Dyers and Finishers of America, declared that no dyers would go back until an agreement was signed for the whole industry.

## Lecture Notes

Professor Norman L. Torrey will speak on "That Man Voltaire" under the auspices of the Free Thinkers of America, Sunday at 8:30 in the Steinway Bldg., 113 W. 57th St.

Following is the program of the lectures to be given under the auspices of the Department of Social Philosophy of Cooper Union, Nov. 9, Everett Dean Martin, "Can the Economic Problem Be Solved Without a Resort to Dictatorship?" Nov. 11, John Erskine, "In Defense of Individualism." Nov. 13, Professor Robert S. Lynd, "The Consumer Under a Planned Economy."

# Yipsel Picket Stabbed But Strikers Win

ALBANY.—A signal victory was won in the capital district of New York State by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers when strikers in the Troy, Kingston and Albany plants of J. C. Jacobson's Artistic Shirt Co. went back to work recently with union recognition and higher wages.

Goaded by years of insults and petty persecutions, and by low wages and intolerable working conditions, 1,200 workers in the three plants came out on strike. In Troy and Kingston the factories were shut down completely after a couple of days; but in Albany, what with bribes to the pressers in the shape of higher wages and shorter hours, and with the police station right across the street from the factory, the boss was able to keep that department at work. However, mass picketing by the hundreds of strikers soon had its effect.

Despite the stabbing of one young striker, Esther Smith, and assaults upon several others by vicious scabs, the spirit of the strikers was unbroken. Each morning at 7 the picket line formed and greeted the incoming scabs and bosses with a rousing chorus of boos and union songs. The picket line was led in its vocal work by Harry Fleischman, Schenectady organizer of the Socialist Party, who was aided by several Albany Yipsels.

Incidentally, it is interesting to note that the striker who was stabbed, Esther Smith, joined the Y.P.S.L. the day after the stabbing. An indication of the strikers' spirit is shown by the remark of this one in the police station a few hours after the stabbing. When the police

captain taunted her with the pious hope that she wouldn't feel like singing union songs in the future (her piercing voice had given the bosses and the police captain many a bad hour), she replied that she would be on the picket line the next day to sing "The union is behind us, we shall not be moved!"

The strikers were also fortunate in that other unions aided them in the struggle. The two taxicab drivers' unions, one A. F. of L. and the other independent, both refused to transport scabs, and although the cab companies were offered as high as \$25 a cab, the offers were refused. In addition, packinghouse workers, who recently had a strike of their own, and the International Longshoremen's Association also offered their aid.

Against such spirit and these manifestations of labor solidarity, the viciousness of the scabs and the nearness of the police station availed nothing. Nine days after the strike started, J. C. Jacobson, who had previously insisted he would rather quit manufacturing than recognize the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, capitulated and not only recognized the union but also was forced to give the workers higher pay.

Furthermore, due to the assistance of many Socialists in the strike, a number of strikers have turned Socialist and a strong Socialist local and Y.P.S.L. circle are in the process of organization. Among the Socialists active as organizers for the A.C.W.A. were Franz Daniel of the National Executive Committee, Newman Jeffrey of Philadelphia, Louise Gajino of Buffalo, and Charles W. Ervin

# Annual Affair, Class Prisoners' Fund

FRIDAY night, December 14, at Irving Plaza, the General Defense Committee will hold its annual class war prisoners' Christmas Fund entertainment and dance. The proceeds from this entertainment will be distributed among the workers imprisoned because of their activity in the labor movement, and to their dependent

wives and children. Among them are: Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings; W. B. Jones and W. M. Hightower and the five other Kentucky miners now serving life sentences at Frankfort, Ky., and many not so widely known.

A splendid program is being arranged. Opera singers who have been with the Chicago, San Carlo,

and Hippodrome Grand Opera Companies; symphony musicians from the New York Orchestra; working class musical groups, and many others have volunteered their services. Dancing will follow.

The Socialist Party has endorsed the affair. Workers are urged to keep this date open. Tickets are a quarter.

# Why Denver Police Charged Pickets

DENVER.—Police revolvers, machine guns and tear gas were used to disperse striking relief workers who were trying to get out men still at work on Federal Emergency Relief projects here. About 30 bullets were fired by the police; one striker was shot and about 20 injured. The strikers were all driven out of town.

A group of about 300, re-forming in the afternoon to make another appeal to the FERA workers, was met by armed police and roughly ejected, although a huge American flag headed the parade. Flying police squadrons are touring Denver breaking up all groups of men and arresting those who don't run fast enough. A mass meeting scheduled for a hall that was paid for by the strikers was prevented when the first few who arrived were taken into custody.

At right can be seen a picture of the scene of the "battle." Policemen with drawn clubs grimly gaze at their prostrate victims. We should call it the new deal in action, except that it doesn't differ from the old deal.

# VICTIMS OF DENVER POLICEMEN'S ATTACK





## ATTEMPT TO BAR PICKETING BY YIPSELS FAILS

**A**N attempt to restrain the Y.P.S.L. from picketing the shoe stores of the Wise Shoe Co. was frustrated by the Socialist Lawyers' Association.

The Wise Shoe Co. based its application upon the fact that its injunction against the Retail Shoe Salesmen's Union would be circumvented and nullified if the Yipseles would be permitted to picket. Furthermore, the company argued, the courts permit picketing on the part of only labor unions in industrial disputes and do not permit an extension of this right to other parties outside of industrial disputes.

Justice Edward J. Byrne, sitting in the Supreme Court in Kings County, after hearing the argument of Ben Wyle, president of the Socialist Lawyers Association and attorney for the Yipseles, denied the application for an injunction. Inasmuch as the courts have recently enjoined picketing of Negro groups in Harlem and held picketing by rent-strikers to be unlawful, it is felt that this decision by Justice Byrne is a notable victory in the struggle to win the right to picket for non-labor organizations and political groups.

The Wise Shoe Co. was represented by a member of the law firm of Emanuel Celler who has just been reelected Congressman as a "friend of labor" on the Democratic ticket.

## Reinstate Workers. Radio Firm Warned

**T**HE Emerson Radio and Television Corporation, 111 Eighth Ave., New York, has been ordered by the Regional Labor Board to reinstate all employees discharged for union affiliations and activities. The firm, recently cited to the National Labor Board for violation of Seven A, agreed to reinstate all former employees discharged because of union affiliations. Failure to live up to this agreement, and the hiring of new women employees, resulted in the new order of the Labor Board, which found that the failure to reinstate employees on the payroll as of Nov. 21, 1933, and employment of new workers constitute a violation of Seven A.

According to William Beedie, organizer of the Radio Factory Workers' Union, 22 East 22nd St., an A. F. of L. affiliate, the Emerson Corporation locked out its entire working force to forestall unionization. Upon complaint to the NRA, the factory rehired the employees with the exception of 50 men, whose discrimination forms the basis for the present complaint. The Emerson firm is New York City's leading radio set manufacturer and an important figure in the national radio industry.

## Y.P.S.L. THANKED BY UNION HEAD

Nov. 4th, 1934.

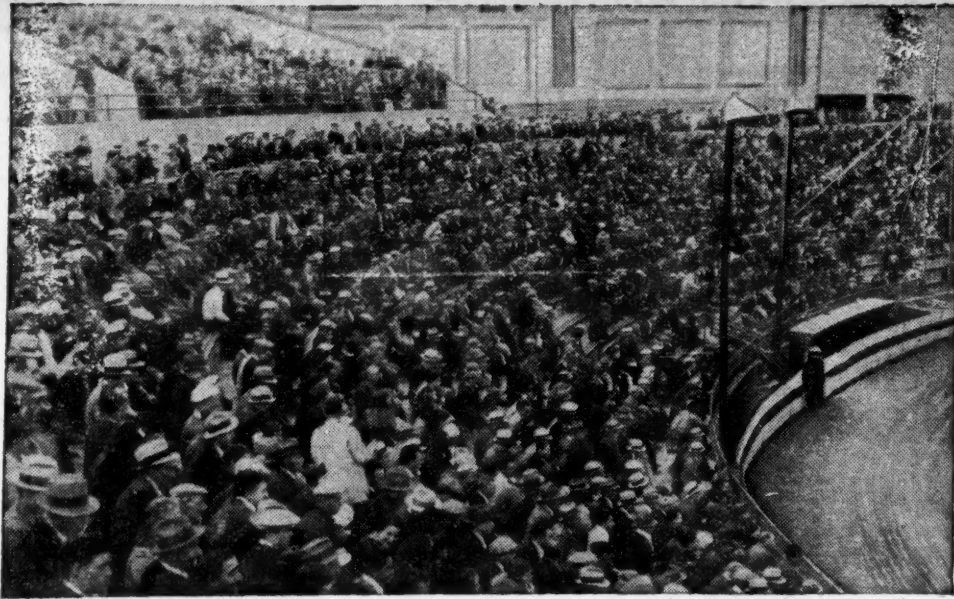
Ben Fischer,  
Executive Secretary, Y.P.S.L.,  
7 East 15th St., N. Y.  
Dear Brother Fischer:

This is to thank you for the able assistance rendered to us by the members of the Young Peoples' Socialist League in our recent organization drive and strike.

Fraternally yours,  
James J. Bambrick, Pres.,  
Building Service Employees'  
International Union,  
New York Local No. 32-B.



## PATERSON SILK DYE STRIKERS DETERMINED TO WIN



## Rebel Arts, Cultural Auxiliary of Labor, Announces Plan

**A**NNUAL balloting in Rebel Arts, organization of artists in all fields affiliated with or sympathetic to the Socialist and labor movement, resulted in the following re-elections: Samuel H. Friedman as executive director, Al Rosenblum as secretary, and Samuel A. DeWitt as treasurer. Other members of the executive board will be elected during the next few weeks. At the annual membership meeting recently, Viola Levenson was named assistant secretary.

Elections held so far in the affiliated groups are: *Chorus*, Albert Lehrer, chairman, Marian Gottlieb, secretary. *Dramatic Group*, Ruth Julia Miller, chairman; Evelyn Anker, secretary. The *Writers' Group*, which meets Friday

nights, elected Bruno Fischer chairman and planned the joint writing of a book on labor highlights in American history, to be illustrated by the artists' group. The *Chorus*, directed by Ada Rifkin, meets Wednesdays at 7 p. m. at headquarters. The *Dramatic Group*, directed by Nadja Abeles, meets Wednesdays at 8:30. The *Life Class*, headed by Sointu Syrjala and Alex Haberstroh, meets Thursday nights. The *Dance Groups*, directed by Frances Leber, hold sessions Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Fridays, with elementary, advanced and creative classes. The *Radio Technicians Group* and elementary class meets Tuesday nights. The *Orchestra* rehearses

the same night, but at 27 West 15th Street.

The *Rebel Arts Poster Group*, headed by Harry Herzog, has been active in supplying both the Socialist movement and the labor unions with propaganda and organization posters and displays. Helen Fichandler has been working afternoons in the headquarter's office preparing puppets for the new *Puppet Group*. She calls on all party and Yipsel members and sympathizers who can model in clay, whittle in wood, operate puppets or write puppet sketches to join her there or write her for appointments.

The second issue of *ARISE*, monthly labor and Socialist cultural magazine, is now on sale.

## BUTCHERS STRIKE AVERTED WHEN BOSSES SIGN

**A**LONG impending strike was averted recently when the chain store bosses renewed their contract with the Hebrew Butcher Workers Union at the office of Louis Waldman, union attorney, following 24 hours' negotiations. The association includes market section and chain store butchers.

With the formal signing of the agreement at union headquarters, 231 East 14th Street, trouble between employees and butchers was brought to a close. Independent butchers already had signed agreements with the union.

Included among the important clauses of the contract are stipulations for complete unionization of the industry, a closed shop and a minimum wage of \$40 for butchers and \$50 for managers. Hours are reduced from 55 to 52 weekly, with overtime limited to three hours. There may be no discharges without cause. Before an employer may discharge any employee, he must write to the union stating his reasons. If the union rejects the reasons, the entire matter is to be turned over to a committee.

## UTILITIES UNION ENROLLS MEMBERS

**D**ISSATISFACTION because of the failure of the Edison system company-union in Greater New York to afford their members any tangible benefits has caused more than 500 employees of the New York and Queens Electric Light and Power Company to refuse to accept company-union membership cards, the Brotherhood of Utility Employees declared recently. Names of the 500 workers were in the possession of the Brotherhood today, having been obtained during an aggressive membership campaign among the 4,500 persons employed by the Queens company.

## Fund of \$250,000 To Fight Fascism

(Continued from Page One)

ready subscribed \$50,000 to the chest and intended to make it \$75,000.

A. F. of L. Vice-President Woll, speaking for President Green, chairman of the chest, promised labor's cooperation to the chest and its objectives and urged an intensification of the boycott against Nazi products.

"We shall not trade with or buy anything from Germany as long as the present regime and its policies continue," he told the assembly. "We shall refuse to buy any article produced under conditions we deem incompatible with the principles of liberty, decency and civilization. For American labor can not stand aside and watch with complacency the destruction of the labor movement in Germany, Austria and other countries dominated by dictatorship."

Comrade Citrine, after a tour

## UNION TO ORGANIZE UNDERWEAR WORKERS

Elias Reisberg, I.L.G.W.U. vice-president and manager of the Philadelphia local, reports to national headquarters that a drive has been started to organize the thousand workers in Philadelphia underwear factories. Reisberg also states that he has notified the Philadelphia Waist and Dress Manufacturers' Association that its agreement with the union expires Dec. 31, thus complying with a clause in the agreement providing for 60 days' notice by either party of any contemplated modifications. A conference Nov. 15, at which the union will offer some modifications and improvements, is probable. *Sign at Sign*

## AKRON RUBBER WORKERS WIN 9-WEEK STRIKE

By Phillips B. Freer

**A**KRON, Ohio.—A nine weeks' strike at the American Hard Rubber Co. ended recently when an agreement including a slight hour raise, an improved seniority clause, and union recognition was approved by the 450 union workers affected and representatives of the company. During the strike an injunction was served on the strikers to prohibit them from interfering with the sheri: in his efforts to remove certain rubber molds from the plant, but the strikers were successful in halting him. The company then threatened to move the plant out of the city, but the strikers refused to be bluffed.

Two other strikes were settled recently, 800 workers going back to work at the Robinson Clay Products Co. and 40 workers at the Burger Iron Co. The strike at the Robinson Clay Products Co. started last June and ended when the company agreed to the strikers' demands for higher wages and union recognition. The 40 strikers at the Burger Iron Co. were out only six days when their demands were granted.

The 160 drivers for seven building supply and coal companies are on strike. Unless an agreement is reached within the next day or two, all union truck drivers will be called out, bringing a complete stop to all deliveries of coal and building supplies within the city.

An intensive campaign against compulsory military training at Akron University has been carried on during the last month by a student committee, backed up by groups like the Central Labor Union, Teachers' Union, the Socialist Party, and the Akron Ministerial Association. One of the members of the board of trustees is Paul W. Litchfield, president of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., which builds dirigibles and blimps for the U. S. Navy. This fact is believed by many to be the dominant factor in the retention of compulsory training at the university.

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

## 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. 1658. Executive Board meets every Tuesday night in the office of the Union. Z. L. Freedman, President; Leon Hattab, Manager; I. A. Barkinsky, Sec'y-Treas.

**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, DRESS, DRIVERS' & HELPERS' UNION**, Local 102, I.L.G.W.U., Affiliated with A. F. of L. 131 West 33rd St., CHickering 4-3681.—Saul Metz, Manager.

**CLOAK, SUIT and DRESS PRESSERS' UNION**, Local 35, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 40 West 35th St., N. Y. C.—J. Breslaw, Manager; L. Biegel, Chairman.

**CORSET and BRASSIERE WORKERS' UNION**, Local 32, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 1 West 16th Street, New York City. Abraham Snyder, Manager.

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

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

**JOINT BOARD DRESS and WAISTMAKERS' UNION**—Offices: 232 West 40th St., N.Y.C. Tel., LOnacre 5-5100. 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.; Philip Kapp, Sec'y-Treas.

**THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION**, 3 West 16th Street, New York City. Phone, CHelsea 3-2148. David Dubinsky, President.

**THE AMALGAMATED LADIES' GARMENT CUTTERS' UNION**, Local No. 10, I.L.G.W.U. Office, 60 West 35th St.; Phone, WIsh 7-8011. 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, WIshconsin 7-1270. Executive Board meets every Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock. Manager, N. Spector; Secretary-Treas., Alex. Rose; Organizers, I. H. Goldberg, A. Mendelowitz, M. Goodman, Lucy Oppenheim; Chairman of Executive Board, Morris Rosenblatt; Secretary of Executive Board, Saul Hodoss.

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

**NEW YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 6**, Office and headquarters, 24 West 16th St., N. Y. Meets every 3rd Sunday of month at Stuyvesant High School, 15th St., East of 2nd Ave. Phone, Tompkins Sq. 6-7470. 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 69 of I.L.G.W.U., 873 Broadway, New York City. Telephone, ALgonquin 4-1861. S. Shore, Manager; S. Shore, Executive Supervisor.



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# Armistice Day

When my orders came I trembled and went to the recruiting station, pushing my way through the excited throng, might forth my surest convictions, none of them crying for a bullet's vindication, ke of my young wife, and the baby crawling on the floor, knowing no less of war than I did.

The colonel listened and pounded the table— "What does this mean?"—And I nodded doing this mean, indeed?

Dying in thousands for the glorious cause, and a handful of sterling patriots falling from Death's palsied fingers?"

Four days later I pushed my head through of us seeking our loved ones, ming the thousands of faces at the station and nodding to them with strange and proud assurance.

I did not see my wife until the train had started, its rumble drowning out the sobbing band-

was standing under the shed of the station, and that.

outed to her, waved my cap, but she did not see me, her eyes on each car as it passed, when the last one rushed by her, and she was no more than a sad thin speck to me raised her arm to me unseen, to the train that bore me forever away from her.

IV

you know what it means, "Forever"? To have known life's passionate intimacies, whose last slow gesture was farewell? you think we feared death when the night-order came in the trenches, and a rocket shed at the sky with a whine that ended in the stutter of machine-guns?

you think we ran across the contested sector, throwing grenades, with a greater emotion? it we thought was not that they had found the range, or that wounds could be painful, that the sudden thrust of a comrade, and the quick upward thrust of his body before it fell.

nt the most final of ends for him—a de- parture, a surrender, forever!

V

ALL. We were recommitting in a careless ramble on a field we had won a week before, tunics open, smoking our pipes, thinking as freely as we dared of summer's touch in the war-torn land.

ering, a bearded, mud-bespattered ruck, about an isolated blade of green grass, ing the last waltz we had danced to three years ago, the night before entrainment.

re we could interpret its macabre accompani- ment, a Gotha flashed overhead, of a rhapsodic turning to the tympany of our futile anti-aircraft guns.

rd I stared, unaware of my sergeant who ogged at me, ordering me to hug the round;

v that the gunner whose head I could see, ed me with inevitable precision on the y crucifix of a machine-gun sight.

uld not bury my face in the fresh earth en soon enough my body would know it.

t," I thought, "my dearest! today I could down hillsides to fall in the grass, ing the low voice of summer, to the chirp of crickets, the sound of a pecker—

TAT, TAT-TAT, TAT-TAT-TAT...

## A Thought for Armistice Day -- There Is the Enemy!

HERE is an incident respect- fully dedicated, together with all its amplifications and implica- tions, to all those commemorating Armistice Day on Sunday:

On September 23, 1914, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, addressed his student body on the outbreak of the World War. He had been in Europe when the war broke out, and he was deeply moved by what he had seen.

"Mankind," he said, "is back in the primeval forest, with the ele- mental brute passions finding a truly fiendish expression.

"Again [in the outbreak of the war] a final end has been put to the contention, always stupid and often insincere, that huge arma- ments are an insurance against peace. This argument was in- vented by the war-traders who had munitions of war to sell.

"Since war is an affair of govern- ments and of armies, one result of the present war should be to make the manufacture and sale of munitions of war a government monopoly hereafter. Then, too, the export of munitions of war from one country to another should be absolutely forbidden. When that happens . . . the powerful war- trader with his lines of influence in every parliament house and in every chancellery will be elimi- nated.

"How anyone not fit subject for a madhouse can find in the awful events now happening in Europe a reason for increasing the mili- tary and naval expenditures of the United States is to me wholly inconceivable. MILITARISM — THERE IS THE ENEMY!"

Noble words, words to be re- peated today, twenty years after they were first uttered. Indeed, Dr. Butler himself seemed to think the speech was pretty good, for he in- corporated it in his book, "America in Ferment."

But not exactly as he delivered it in the white-heat of passion when the first scenes of the war were fresh in his mind.

The words "The contention, al- ways stupid and often insincere" become in the book "The conten- tion, always made with more em- phasis than reasonableness." The argument "invented by the war- trader who has munitions of war to sell" becomes "invented by those who really believe in war and in armaments as ends in themselves." (Quite a difference!)

The demand for a government monopoly in the munitions busi- ness is completely forgotten, while the phrase characterizing those now happening in Europe a reason for increasing the military and naval expenditures" is changed to "asking the United States to desist from its attempt to promote a new

## My Germany Is Not Hitler's Germany

By Gerhart Seger

ACCORDING to newspaper re- ports from Berlin the Hitler Government has decided to revoke my citizenship. As far as my per- son is concerned, this step on the part of the Nazi rulers does not influence my ac- tions. Nor does it alter my hos- tility against the monstrosity which holds sway over the Ger- many of today.

It was, how- ever, the Nazi leader of the German War Invalids' Association, Herr Oberlindober, who declared "that all those who suffered and bled for Germany on the battle- fields, are honorary citizens of Ger- many." Being a war veteran, I have earned this honorary citizen- ship.

The day when I was forced to flee from my German fatherland where my ancestors lived for cen- turies, I took my German heredity and my deep-rooted affiliation with all that is German in the best sense of the word, with me. Not even the Hitler Government, strange as it is to the German people, can take these from me. The possession of a passport, or any other piece of paper, does not make or un- make a German.

At the eve of my lecture tour throughout the United States it is a great satisfaction for me to know that the Nazi Government is recog- nizing by its action the battle and outside of Germany, are wag- ing against the present perversion of the real Germany. The revoca- tion of my citizenship, so brazenly announced by the brown-shirted masters, will only serve to remind people the world over that tyrants backed up by an army of heavily armed gangsters, are reigning over Germany.

However, the old beloved Ger- many, the homeland of Goethe, Schiller, Kant and Heine, to which I am proud to belong, will appear again. The fight goes on until the great battle for the liberation of the German people is won, and humanity and freedom again re- stored on German soil.



## Exiled European Leaders Discuss "What Next in Germany and Austria?"

Dr. Julius Deutsch, former commander of the Austrian Schutzbund (Workers' Defense Corp.), and Gerhart Seger, exiled former member of the Reichstag, who arrived in this country last week, will be the principal speakers at a lunch- eon-discussion at the Rand School of Social Science, 7 East 15th St., N. Y. City, Saturday afternoon, Nov. 10th. "What is the subject of the discussion. The luncheon will start at 1:30 P. M. on Saturday and the talks will begin at 2:30. Station WEVD will broadcast a portion of the program from 3:00 to 3:30 P. M.



## Editor's Corner

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

SOME items have accumulated in the past few weeks which have been neglected and we will consider them this week.

Our attention has been called to a letter sent by James W. Ford, Communist candidate for Congress in the 21st District of New York. It is an interesting document. He writes of "my personal candidacy" and pleads for votes on that basis. He hopes that his work in the labor move- ment for fifteen years will induce voters "to give my can- didacy favorable consideration," and so on. He does not ignore his program but the personal consideration is again and again injected.

We pass it on merely as a curio that confirms a fact as old as the labor movement: the one who is more revolutionary than the revolutionist is generally an oppor- tunist under the skin.

To a Number of Correspondents. Please do not ask us to print resolutions against the united front. We follow the policy of making a short item of such resolutions in the party news column, but we do not have the space to print them in full and some of them run as long as three typewritten pages.

R. K. D., Philadelphia. A number of books are avail- able on the history of the labor movement in this country. The best collection of original material is the "Docu- mentary History of American Industrial Society" which should be found in the public library. Commons and Associates two-volume "History of Labor in the United States" is largely based upon this documentary collection. My book of which you inquire is "The Workers in Amer- ican History" which can be obtained from the Rand Book Store for fifty cents. There are other studies, but they are more or less special, dealing mainly with the prob- lems of organized labor.

A. H., Niagara Falls. You are right about Father Coughlin and that is why we ran the item about him last week. His declaration that Socialism and Capitalism are Siamese Twins, his nationalist prejudice against the Eng- lish and his money nostrum reveal him a mediocre man however clever he may be in his radio propaganda.

Incidentally, two news items the past week are reveal- ing. Catholic students at Fordham University demon- strated against Mexican decrees against their church while Cardinal O'Connell returned from Italy with high praises for the dictatorship of Mussolini. Interesting, other fellow's ox is gored, I rejoice.

Intelligent workers will oppose both Catholic and Prot- estant dictatorship no matter where they appear. Each serves the exploiters of all workers no matter what their religious views may be. The alliance of capitalism with any church means servitude for the working masses. The church of every denomination in the Old South was the defender of Negro bondage. Remember that.

A. G., Brooklyn. We have passed on your request for information regarding the Estonian labor movement to Comrade Khinoy. We only observe here that while it is true that a government may become fascist and anti- Nazi, yet when this occurs it is merely a case of antag- onism between Catholic and Protestant fascism. This also in part explains the antagonism between Hitler and Mussolini.

Jay Lovestone is very anxious to help the Socialist Party to go to the "left" and will help us all he can. He tells us all about it in his "Workers' Age" of Nov. 1. "It is high time to push the struggle to the left in the Social- ist Party more vigorously than ever," he writes. The words "than ever" implies that he has his plants in the party. Who are they? We do not know. He pledges "to the members of the S. P. our readiness to help in this work." Very kind, to be sure, for a Communist to so as- sure us. We have information that a collection was taken in one meeting of his crowd after the Detroit convention to "push the struggle" in the Socialist Party. His crowd also "pushed the struggle" to the left in the British I. L. P. and there is little left of that organization now.

When we get time we are going to write a pamphlet on "lefts" in the American movement since the seventies. That is a phase of Socialist history that has been neg- lected and it will make instructive reading. There is not a single exception to the rule that "lefts" have left the movement in a sorry plight after leftism had its fling. Division and paralysis have followed and the Communist sects have provided about twenty "left" groups since 1919, all of them paralytic cripples.



## Behind the Scenes

(Continued from Page One)

ployes of the A. & P. returned to work in Cleveland. The United Mine Workers voted to call off the anthracite strike near Wilkes-Barre. Seven hundred employees at the Geuder, Paeschke & Frey Co., enamel-ware plant in Milwaukee, also started to work the day before election.

The bankers came to Washington and made their peace with the President. Business generally did not march forward with giant strides, but the trend was visibly upward. Gloom materially lessened and in many cases vanished. And then, on the eve of election, came

Henry Ford's proclamation that the depression is over as far as he's concerned and that he plans to build a million cars in 1935. The fly in the recovery ointment is the 10,000,000 still out of work. But the economic picture as a whole seemed rosy as the New Deal's first test at the polls approached. So here is the economic interpretation of the election.

### Next Stage of New Deal

ADMINISTRATION officials like to refer to what is ahead as "The second phase of the New Deal." Definitely what plans or new policies will be inaugurated

by New Dealers in the "second stage" will probably not be made clear until the President returns from Warm Springs, where he will be vacationing for a few weeks. But a great deal of talk is heard in administration circles about changes in fiscal policies, taxation, unemployment insurance and new forms of relief.

Donald Richberg has been made a new sort of general manager of the government. They don't know whether to call him Assistant to the President or Minister without Portfolio. His course will be one or slow and careful building up of the New Deal's economic philosophy, realizing that education is at best a tedious process and that selling reform to people with traditions and habits of life not easily

budged is a major task.

Mr. Richberg is a middle-of-the-roader, very much after Mr. Roosevelt's own heart, and that's one reason he has been given virtual charge of the administrative side of the government. He will wield tremendous power.

### NRA Not Going Down But Up

THE NRA threw out its chest today and proclaimed itself "not on its way out but on its way up."

First, President Roosevelt served notice on the automobile manufacturers that they, like the rest of industry, are subject to the corrective discipline of NRA.

Second, "Assistant President" Richberg said in a speech that NRA "is going stronger every day," and that the machinery of enforcing code compliance is being rapidly revitalized.

Roosevelt, in extending the automobile code until Feb. 1, ordered an inquiry looking toward improvements in the condition of automobile labor. He took this action after a one-hour conference with Sidney Hillman, labor member of the National Industrial Recovery Board. The industry's spokesmen, whom he saw twice the previous day, are known to have opposed any hearing at which labor's claims might be publicly aired. The President said significantly in a formal statement: "I have not asked the manufacturers to agree that such an inquiry should be made. I have thought it better to bring the inquiry about under my executive powers."

The President wrote to President Green of the A.F.O.L., who is in Ohio, that after the inquiry has

been made "it will be possible for me to decide intelligently . . . whether it will be necessary to arrange for a public hearing upon the subject." The President emphasized to Green that "there are a number of matters connected with this code with which I have never been fully satisfied."

If one were to count up steps to the right and steps to the left, these might give a patch-work impression but the important fact to bear in mind is that the experiments which haven't worked are as well known to the Administration as to the people on the outside. There's a healthier respect nowadays for the difficulty involved in trying to make the whole country accept edicts from Washington on every subject under the sun. But a realization of practical details by no means marks a desire to retreat.

The fallacy of public works programs, for example, is not at all accepted here. Indeed, there are plans for more public works appropriations. The report of the Economic Security group is being prepared for presentation to the President. The only trouble with this problem is the great difference of prevalent opinions.

Of course, we cannot hope for an industrialist like Owen D. Young and a labor representative like Green to agree on the method of financing unemployment insurance or old age pensions, but when two such learned and honest social security crusaders like Abraham Epstein and Dr. I. M. Rubinow disagree what is a plain mortal to do? This may be one of the many reasons given for delays in enacting social legislation.

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1282 BROADWAY . . . . . Cor. 33rd St.	1512 PITKIN AVE. . . . . Opp. Loew's Pitkin Theatre	526 WILLIS AVE. . . . . Near 149th St.
463 7th AVE. . . . . Cor. 35th St.	1622 PITKIN AVE. . . . . Cor. Hopkinson Ave.	
963 8th AVE. . . . . Near 57th St.	26 MANHATTAN AVE. . . . . Near Varot St.	
308 WEST 42nd ST. . . . . Near 7th Ave.		
152 EAST 86th ST. . . . . Near Lexington Ave.		
318 WEST 42nd ST. . . . . Bes. Loew's 87th Ave.		
1391 ST. NICHOLAS AVE. . . . . Bet. 179th & 180th Sts.		

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## New Term at Rand School

WHEN the Rand School opened in September, it had such a flood of students that registration for some classes had to be closed. Under these circumstances the beginning of the second term is of exceptional interest. The fact the school has a new term beginning at this time is due to a desire to provide for the needs of comrades who have been busy in the campaign. The new term begins Nov. 12th. A number of the courses given during the first term will be repeated, and some of the longer courses are divided in such a way that students can enter now and really take up the study of a new subject. There are offered, moreover, six new courses.

The new courses are all important and interesting. Each of them takes up some vital aspect of our civilization and each is taught by an expert in his field. Readers can find just what these courses are and when they come by referring to the advertisement on another page of The New Leader or by getting a copy of the "Rand School News."

There is Dr. Paul Kretzer's course on "Hitlerism at Work." How is industry run? Most of us know that Hitler is an unpleasant person, but we don't know the economics of Hitlerism. Dr. Kretzer is a young economist who has just come from Germany. He has the figures, and will make them interesting.

Or take Dr. Ruth Landes and her course on "Woman Through the Ages." She will show how the position of woman has changed with the changing social organization and how ideas of manners and morals have changed at the same time. Dr. Landes is an anthropologist, trained by Dr. Franz Boas, and she has done field work among the American Indians in our Northwest. She will not, however, limit herself to the history of woman under primitive conditions; she will bring the discussion down to changes today.

The coming of Dr. Otto Klineberg to the Rand School is a very important event. Last year this brilliant young psychologist and anthropologist gave one lecture here and made such a deep impression that students have been asking for his return. In a series of brilliant studies he has carried on

the investigations into race problems which Franz Boas began years ago, studying the Negro in the North and South, the Mexicans, and European immigrant groups. Those who want to know what real scientists think about "race" must attend his course. The first lecture on "Theories of Race from Gobineau to Hitler," Wednesday, Nov. 14th, at 8:30.

Jack Schuyler, a teacher new to the Rand School, will show how the development of physics and chemistry has made possible modern industry, has given us the power age. He will follow the development of the steam engine, the internal combustion engines, the effects of electricity, and so forth.

Dr. Joseph Slavik once taught in the Rand School and returns to give a course on "Health and Society." The economic causes of sickness and health, the economic reactions of physicians—these and many other subjects will be taken up.

And then there is Dr. Harry Laidler, the author of "Concentration in American Industry." Comrade Laidler has made himself the authority on this vital phase of our civilization. In his Rand School course he will give the latest material on this subject, and will examine the tendencies that appear to be leading toward socialization of industry.

The afternoon classes for women will start Monday and Tuesday, Nov. 19th and 20th. All of the women who are interested are asked to get copies of the "Rand School News" and circulate them where they will be of most use.

A few more free scholarships will be awarded at the beginning of the new term. Application should be made at once. Scholarship students should be ready to start work when the new classes hold their first sessions.

### Announcement!

The Women's Committee of the Socialist Party regrets to announce that the Women's CLASS LUNCHEON arranged for Tuesday, November 3, at the Samovar has been called off because the restaurant is no longer in business.



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dollars every time they purchase  
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this: Crawford makes every garment  
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There are 23 Crawford "factory branches" located within the  
confines of New York, and many others along the Eastern seaboard, all  
conveniently situated to save men shopping time. All Crawford stores  
are open in the evening. (Adv.)

## Fine Campaign Waged in New York Despite Obstacles

THE Socialist Party of New York  
State has run the best campaign  
in the Empire State since  
1920, and this in spite of very limited  
resources in man-power and  
finances. Our state organization is  
still but a skeleton with a fairly  
good organization in only the  
southern and extreme western part  
of the state. The finances at our  
disposal were ridiculously small;  
in fact, less money was spent for  
Socialist campaign work in the entire  
state than the Democratic  
Party would spend in a single assembly  
district.

The brief report of the Campaign  
Manager indicates that of the  
62 counties, a very good campaign  
was made in 16. In these  
counties there were many meetings,  
indoors and outdoors, speeches  
delivered before large audiences  
by state and local candidates, extensive  
distribution of literature,  
radio talks, posters, etc. In about  
26 counties a fair campaign was  
held, namely, some meetings with  
state and local speakers and general  
circularization of the voters. In the  
remaining 20 counties there were  
few public meetings, but there was  
some circularization of literature  
by mail, and voters were reached  
by some radio broadcasts. Beside  
the State Campaign Committee  
activities, there were also  
lively campaigns carried on by local  
candidates in 16 counties.

Among the speakers who toured  
the state were Norman Thomas,  
candidate for U. S. Senator; Chas.  
Solomon, candidate for Governor;  
August Claessens, candidate for  
Congressman-at-Large; Lena Morrow  
Lewis and William E. Duffy.  
Short tours were also made by  
Herman Kobbé, candidate for  
Lieut.-Governor; William Karlin,  
candidate for Attorney General,  
and Charles W. Noonan, candidate  
for Congressman-at-Large. Comrade  
Thomas covered the largest  
number of meetings, speaking in

more than 70 cities and towns in  
all sections of the state. Accompanied  
by Mrs. Thomas and the  
sound truck, driven by Comrade  
Baumann, Norman Thomas was  
able to reach a great number of  
small communities, thereby bringing  
the message of Socialism into  
sections where Socialist meetings  
and speakers have not been heard  
for more than a decade. Solomon  
spoke in 14 principal cities of the  
state. August Claessens made an  
extensive tour through the state  
before the beginning of the campaign  
in May and June, and, although  
occupied as Assistant Campaign  
Manager during the first month,  
he did nevertheless speak in a  
number of upstate communities.  
Lena Morrow, Lewis, and  
Duffy also covered a large number  
of places throughout the state.

For the first time in many years  
we also had a number of state organizers  
in a number of counties,  
engaged in general organization  
work, arranging for the meetings  
of state candidates, organization  
of locals, and general propaganda  
work. Special mention must be  
made of the very fine work done  
by Fred J. Smith, Tri-County organizer  
(Chautauque, Cattaraugus, and  
Allegheny counties). Thanks to  
Comrade Smith, the Thomas  
meetings were highly successful in  
that territory, and several new  
locals of the party have been organized.  
Pierre DeNio also did an  
excellent job in the sparsely  
settled rural counties of Broome,  
Chenango, Delaware, and Otsego.

### Have Patience!

Election returns are slow in  
coming in. That is to be expected,  
especially in an "off-year," when the masses,  
insofar as they were interested at all in  
political struggles to get on the  
New Deal bandwagon.

We will print returns as quickly  
as they are received.

Here also good work was done, our  
membership increased and new  
locals formed. Ted Berkowitz was in  
charge in Oneida, Madison, and  
Herkimer counties, and our young  
comrade did a fine job in arranging  
some 10 or more meetings for  
Comrades Solomon, Thomas, and  
Lewis, bringing the message of Socialism  
to the dairymen in this  
territory. During the month of  
October, Duffy worked Rockland  
and Sullivan counties as he did  
earlier in a number of other upstate  
counties, and his work was  
also fruitful.

Our state and local candidates  
spoke more frequently over the  
radio during this campaign than  
ever before. About 30 radio broadcasts  
were made during the six  
weeks of the campaign with Solomon,  
Thomas, Laidler, and Karlin  
speaking over local and state-wide  
hookups.

Finally, more than a half million  
pieces of literature were distributed  
upstate along with more  
than the same quantity in Greater  
New York. The increased vote,  
when finally tabulated, will show  
the results of an active campaign.  
Furthermore, a larger number of  
Socialist locals and membership  
will also be among the fruits of  
this splendid campaign, and we repeat  
that all this is miraculous in the  
face of our extremely limited  
funds and man-power.

## PARTY NEWS - Missouri

By H. Ommernan  
Kansas City. The Kansas City (Mo.)  
Local has filed protest with the Federal  
Radio Commission because KMBC  
refused to broadcast a brief announcement  
paid for by the local, and for  
which money had been paid and accepted.  
The broadcast refused, after it  
had been paid for, read:

Millions are unemployed. Poverty  
stalks the land. The New Deal has  
failed. The only way out is the  
public ownership of monopoly industry  
to be run for use and not for  
profit. Intelligent people everywhere  
are waking up. Vote the Socialist  
ticket. For information write  
H. Ommernan, Secretary, 4601 Michigan  
Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

### Michigan

Wayne County. Dr. Ira Altshuler, Detroit  
psychiatrist, will speak at 225 E.  
Forest Ave., Sunday eve., Nov. 18, at 7.

## Bad Breath is a warning—

Poisonous food wastes held too long in the digestive system cause bad breath. Ex-Lax rids the body of these wastes promptly. Better for you than vile, violent cathartics.

Important Note! There's nothing else like Ex-Lax. Its scientific laxative ingredient is made more effective through chokolating by the exclusive Ex-Lax process. Ask for Ex-Lax by name and refuse imitations.

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**GIVEN FREE** "The Rhythm Method of Birth Control" is not for sale. We give it free with one year's subscription to The American Freeman at only \$1.00—and that is the only way to get it. Read the American Freeman for up-to-date, informative discussions of social, economic, and political subjects. Send the coupon at once, with only \$1.00 (cash, money order or U. S. postage stamps).

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on "The Mind Looks at the Body." This is the fourth program on the regular movie and lecture series sponsored by the education committee of the county. Branch 1, 225 E. Forest Ave., Ter. 2-8512. Professor E. W. McFarland of Wayne University will discuss "The Consumer and the New Deal" at the Saturday open forum of the branch, Nov. 17. The entertainment committee announces the second annual bazaar will be held Dec. 7, 8 and 9. Further particulars later.

### Rhode Island

Providence. Jacob Panken will speak Sunday on "War and the Worker," at an Armistice Day meeting at Swedish Workmen's Hall, Pine and Chestnut Streets, at 2:30.

### New York State

State Committee. The State Committee will convene at People's Home, N. Y., at 7:30 p.m. this Saturday. Schenectady. Local Schenectady has taken in several new members recently. The local is using Henderson's "Case for Socialism" and the text book for a

study class held at the conclusion of each meeting. Buffalo. The Socialist Women's Club of Erie County will meet Tuesday eve., Nov. 13, at party headquarters, 483 Main St. The speaker will be Miss Ethlyn Christensen, Industrial Sec'y of Y.M.C.A.



## The New Leader Book Corner

### Dictatorship and Democracy

By Adrien Gambet

**BOLSHEVISM, FASCISM AND THE LIBERAL-DEMOCRATIC STATE.** By Maurice Parmelee. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc. 430 pp. \$3.00.

THIS book is a useful and compact compendium of information of value to every Socialist. Mr. Parmelee has essayed a pretty ambitious undertaking in attempting to give a resumé of so extensive a field in a single volume, but, by and large, he has acquitted himself well.

To me the first section is the most satisfactory. Possibly it might be questioned whether the author is justified in the assumption that the terms Soviet Russia and Bolshevism are synonymous but the book is an appraisal of political and economic systems in practice in the world today and Mr. Parmelee is considering both the philosophies which form the seeds and the results which are the fruits. His comments on Russia are not of the tourist type nor of the sickly-sentimental "workers' fatherland" school. If at times he rather naively assumes that the statements of the Soviet leaders as to what they are aiming at is necessarily indicative of the goal at which they will arrive, we can afford to forgive such lapses in reading some genuinely shrewd comment on other contradictions in Russian theory and practice. But for some of us the substitution of one set of social classes for another is no guarantee that the ultimate result will be the classless society of Socialism. Perhaps this one point underscores for us the truth that Socialism must be a matter of education as much as of political power.

There are good chapters on Soviet education, propaganda, militarism, economic problems and sex relations. In this last field, Mr. Parmelee again shows that Soviet theory and Soviet practice do not always jibe. By this time he may even be perplexed by the recent news of a trend in Russia towards something closely resembling the bourgeois institution of marriage. The leaders of bolshevist Russia are probably beginning to realize that social evolution cannot be accomplished by governmental decree alone.

Our author's section on fascism is divided between the two coun-

tries which are today the leading exponents of this unsystematic system. If his account of the rise of fascism in Italy lacks the completeness and documentation of that of Salvemini or the first handedness of Sforza or even of the swaggering and partisan Malaparte, his recapitulation of the more recent years is of great value and ably supplements the excellent little book of William Bolitho. Likewise in his treatment of Nazism, Mr. Parmelee neglects the important years and declarations before Hitler seized power in favor of a more extensive consideration of Nazis in office. It seems to me that greater emphasis could well be placed on the fact, brought out by the blood purge, that there apparently are, or were until last June, plenty of boobs in the Nazi ranks who joined the party in the belief that it was really radical.

Least satisfactory of all, to my mind, are Mr. Parmelee's chapters in the Liberal-Democratic State, used only as foils against which his remarks on the newer systems stand out more clearly. He has no illusions about the "bogus democracy" which prevails in the Democratic state today: he recognizes it for what it is—class rule, and while he sees the collapse of "capitalist parliamentarianism," like so many more of its critics, he is rather vague as to an adequate substitute for this same parliamentarianism. Like many other critics of legislative bodies, he mistakes the symptom for the disease itself.

Mr. Parmelee gives us no synopsis of the evolution of the modern liberal-democratic state. Here, again, he is concerned with its present acts rather than its past history. There is no question in his mind of an historical continuity of the thread of evolution. He devotes himself almost entirely to a criticism of the economic shortcomings of modern democracy—and that demands no brief recital. Here the book begins to take a direction with which no Socialist can but vehemently disagree. Dr. Parmelee's prescription for a way out seems to be a curious melange of a Wellsian Utopia, the Social Credit of Douglas and a technocratic state. Unfortunately, he doesn't show us how we are going to arrive there and he here overlooks his previous acknowledgement of the indissoluble bonds between political and economic action.

## British Labor Victorious

(Continued from Page One) throughout England, and the Labor Party made gains over seats held previously totaling 740 seats!

With the heavy gains in the elections for one-third of the borough councillors in London the Socialists now completely control 15 out of 28 of the subdivisions of the metropolis. In Stepney and Bethnal Green the Socialists wiped

out the Conservatives and Liberals, not a single one being elected. In Finsbury the Socialists turned a minority of 36 into a majority of 38, while in Hackney the Socialist strength in the council rose from one member to 45.

Outside London labor carried 41 important cities and towns. Now the entire control of all the important industrial communities of Great Britain is in the hands of the workers.

The new London boroughs now under Socialist control include Bethnal Green, Shoreditch, Camberwell, Battersea, Southwark, Fulham, Woolwich, Stepney, Islington, Finsbury and Hackney. Several of the new Socialist boroughs—Fulham, for example—have recently been scenes of striking Labor victories in parliamentary by-elections, the voters apparently being eager to prove that they did not vote Labor merely on national issues alone, but are going all the way with the political party of labor.

Among the Labor victories in the country at large were the capture of Stoke-on-Trent, Oldham, Hull, Derby, Burnley, Bootle and Birken-

By Norman Thomas

## TIMELY TOPICS

### The Democrats Win

AS was expected, the Democrats swept the country. It does not mean the victory of any principle or any program. There will be almost as many

Democratic programs as Senators. Roosevelt, who has been keeping the development of his own program strictly up his sleeve, will probably have more trouble with this Congress than the last. The collapse of the Republicans and the chaos of the triumphant Democrats will lead, I think, pretty soon to a situation where a great farmer-labor party movement will be the only alternative to fascism, confusion or reaction. There are some bright spots for us, notably the splendid showing our comrades made in Bridgeport. The list probably will be longer when we get more news than I have at the moment of writing.



Norman Thomas

### Towards a Labor Party

BECAUSE most Socialists believe in the immense need for and value of a great farmer-labor party, it does not follow that any so-called labor party will do the job or that our relations to a labor party can be determined by two or three individual comrades who may choose to give out a statement to the New York Times on election night. The wrong sort of a labor party might merely represent the personal ambition of certain leaders. It might represent a trade union capitalism, or even a furthering one way or another of semi-fascist development—the formation announcement of plans for a labor party might set the clock back. Never was the educational work of the Socialist Party more necessary for the right sort of a labor party. We don't have to force a dogmatic creed upon a labor party, but we have to be in a position to do loyal educational work with it. That means we must be united and not tie any party labor movement up to a talk of split or schism in our own party.

I believe we shall be in a better position to build for the future by showing that we can become an inclusive party and not an exclusive sect. I want a Socialist Party now which has room for loyal comrades who in some matters of opinion are both to the right of me and to the left of me. I think that is the general opinion. That is the opinion which the N.E.C. of the Socialist Party tried to voice in its invitation.

### The Gitlow Application

IF I had been in New York City I should have urged that the application of Ben Gitlow and others as individuals to join the Socialist Party in response to the invitation of the N.E.C. should have been postponed till after election so as not to distract attention from the campaign. Nevertheless, it was not so much their applications as the way in which the matter was handled by a few comrades in the public press, which was unfortunate in its effect on the campaign. As for the issue itself, I believe that every application should be considered on its individual merit. As I see it, the bases for membership in the Socialist Party are these:

1. Absolute loyalty to the establishment of a federation of the cooperative commonwealth of mankind.
2. Complete rejection of control over the action of individuals in the Socialist Party by the Third International, which International more and more is dominated simply by Russia and which has postponed once more its congress, which has not met for seven years.
3. Absolute loyalty to the principle of democracy within the party and the labor movement. This means a refusal to participate in subversive activities in the labor movement and a refusal to participate in factional groups within the party.
4. Absolute willingness to use the ballot and party and labor organization as our present method in the struggle for our goal. At this time we can afford to differ quite considerably on what may be necessary in some conceivable crisis, provided we work now with proper regard for all that is valuable in the American tradition of civil liberty and democracy. Our party and the labor movement may

head. The party retained control in Barrow, Barnsley, Leeds, Lincoln, Merthyr Tydfil, Nelson, Rotherham, St. Helen's, Sheffield, Swansea and Norwich.

In Scotland Labor increased its Glasgow representation to 65, to

51 for all other parties; Motherwell gained its first Socialist government and gains were scored in Dundee and Aberdeen.

The moral effect of the elections cannot be overestimated. The masses are not merely disgusted

use men of somewhat diverse views who will work together on the principles I have suggested. The extent of our success may determine our future policy.

### For Democratic and Revolutionary Socialism

NEVER did I believe more profoundly than at present that the hope of decades, if not of generations or centuries, depends upon the building of an aggressive genuinely revolutionary Socialist movement which can avoid on the one hand the iron dictatorial bureaucracy of Russia and on the other the mere impotence in crisis of the German Social Democracy. We in America are in this somewhat paradoxical position! We are very far behind the stage of development which the labor and Socialist movement had reached in Germany. We are far behind its development in Great Britain. Yet we have not an indefinite period simply to catch up with what our comrades abroad did a few years ago. I am heartened by recent victories of the Labor Party in England. In that country I should be a loyal member of it, but I think I should be obliged to say there, as I feel obliged to say here, that it is too late in the development both of capitalism and of nationalism to lay the principal Socialist stress on reforms, more or less possible within capitalism, and the hope for a gradual evolution out of them to Socialism. There has to be a constructive building for Socialism. I think that we shall find that even truer in America than in Great Britain with its different history and traditions.

### "Russia's Iron Age"

"RUSSIA'S IRON AGE," by William Henry Chamberlain (Little, Brown & Co.), has made a profound impression upon me. It is a book every Socialist should read. It impresses me as a thoroughly honest book, although Mr. Chamberlain may be mistaken in some of his facts or in the proportionate weight he gives them. Enough remains to make it certain that there has been a type of fanatical ruthlessness and a complete disregard for the individual as an individual in Russia which American Socialists will not want blindly to copy. It is, moreover, a question whether this iron bureaucracy is achieving its own great social ends as satisfactorily as some of us had hoped. Neither poverty nor inequality has been conquered.

Now for all this there are explanations in the past history of Russia. The circumstances of the revolution and counter-revolution, the allied intervention, and in the well-grounded fear that the Russian government has of attack, this has forced a very rapid pace of industrialization for military purposes. The Russian experiment remains a great achievement. It is not altogether easy to separate all the elements in it. We should be fools and blind, however, if we were not able to learn from it some things not to do as well as some things to do. We shall be far from the cooperative commonwealth in America if we merely imitate Russia. This is an opinion I gather not only from Chamberlain's book but from reports of comrades very loyal to the Soviet experiment, among whom I may mention Dr. Louis Sadoff. Our great problem is to develop a capacity for effective action for Socialism in crisis, without at the same time developing a continuing, dictatorial and ruthless bureaucracy, even though that bureaucracy be sincere in its motives and hopes.

### California

THERE is a great deal that needs to be said and not too hastily said about the situation in California. The Socialist Party itself has lessons to learn from what happened there and from the way it happened. Obviously, merely to go into the Democratic Party and to water down Socialism into an Epic Plan is not a guarantee of success. But there's more to be said than that, and it is a subject to which I shall return.

THE Socialist Party in New York has lost two comrades whom it can ill spare. Joseph Raphael was a devoted comrade and splendidly loyal to labor. He played a fine part in the struggle to organize the taxi drivers in New York.

Edward P. Clarke was the perfect Jimmie Higgins, a man of intelligence, education and ability. He never sought for himself honor but always sought to serve the party. When he was no longer young he used to give out Socialist leaflets on his way back early in the morning from his newspaper work. The world and the party are poorer without him. If we can learn to carry on in his spirit, we shall make of that great slogan: "Socialism in our time!" something other than an idle boast.

with the "National" government led by the renegade MacDonald, they are not merely voting for occasional popular local candidates, but they are going labor and Socialist in local and national matters with a vengeance.

### LABOR AND PARTY BAZAAR NOV. 16-18

A Labor Bazaar under the auspices of the United Hebrew Trades and the Socialist Party will be held from November 16 to 19, inclusive, Friday to Sunday, at the Hotel Delano, 108 West 43rd Street.

Goods worth \$100,000 will be sold at bargain prices. There will be music and dancing, motion pictures, radio and stage stars, refreshments and prizes.

Tickets good for any date are on sale at all party headquarters. Admission is 15 cents.



# ART YOUNG SECTION

## All Out to Art Young's Party!

THE NEW LEADER prints this special Art Young Section to celebrate Art's two-thirds centenary and to let him know how much we love and appreciate him.

But the Art Young Testimonial Committee wants us to call particular attention to the theatre party given in Art's honor at the Civic Repertory Theatre on 14th Street, Sunday evening, November 18. There the cream of radical cultural organizations will perform: a cross-section of the revolutionary cultural world, of which Art was the scintillating center, will assemble before and behind the footlights. Tickets for the affair, which is sponsored by Arise, Rebel Arts, the New Masses, the John Reed Club, the New Theatre Magazine and the League for Mutual Aid, sell for 55 and 83 cents and \$1.10, \$1.65, \$2.20, and \$2.75, tax included.

### WISDOM OF THE POOR FISH (Art Young's famous creation)



The Poor Fish says progress is all right, but it ought to stop sometime.

Performances will be given by the following: New Dance Group, Rebel Arts Dance Group, William Bowers, Rebel Arts Players, Workers' Laboratory Theatre, Karnot and Robinson, Emily Earle, Bunin's Puppets, Rebel Arts Chorus, Cacophonous Symphony Orchestra, and some Broadway celebrities.

### "ALL OF WHICH I SAW — —"

By McAlister Coleman

WHEN the very valiant and wise Ulysses came back from his wanderings, he thought of the Trojan wars and the heroic struggles across the windy plains before the city's walls and he said of them: "All of which I saw and part of which I was."

And so the very valiant and wise Art Young may say today of the struggles of the poor and underprivileged against the dark forces of oppression and greed and bigotry and hate, that he saw and was part of them from the time he started drawing advertising pictures for a Chicago wholesale grocery at the age of nineteen.

When he came to New York and to national fame as a cartoonist and social commentator in 1895, American capitalism in the sinister form that we know it today was just getting into its iron stride. Art looked at the thing, hated it, and promptly declared war against

it, enlisting with no reservations all his great sympathies and genius on the side of the underdog.

In the conduct of that war he has never faltered. If at times he has grown weary or discouraged, he has never communicated his doubts to his comrades. Always they have been able to go to him and draw from his radiant presence renewed hope, fresh inspiration. Like 'Gene Debs, Art turns aside from the thought of leadership of any sort; but if he but knew it, he has rallied by virtue of his writings and drawings many a wavering fighter of the rank and file. To those who know him only through his published works, he has furnished living proof of man's indomitable integrity of spirit. To those who have the fortune to know him personally, he has been the most beloved of comrades in the one struggle that gives significance to life in America today—the struggle towards the dawn of a cooperative commonwealth.

ART YOUNG, who was presumably baptized Arthur, was never known to anybody by any other name than Art. . . . His cartoons are superb in artistic execution and in the exquisite ironical portrayal of social types. Art Young may justly be called the American Daumier.

He was [at the time of the trial of the old Masses editors, to whom Morris Hillquit was counsel] the oldest of the group, 52 years of age, stocky, bald and jovial. He had the talent of a genius and the soul of a child. He is loved by everybody who has had the privilege of being admitted to his intimacy, and Art does not make admission difficult. There was something inexpressibly humorous in hailing Art Young before the bar of justice as a political conspirator!—From "Loose Leaves from a Busy Life," by Morris Hillquit.



Here's how Art Young pictured his own predicament when he was publishing his humorous magazine, Good Morning, on a shoe-string. Art, like most revolutionaries and most radical magazines, is still balancing himself precariously, financially speaking.—P. S.: So are we!

## Art Young Presents Art Young



### REBEL ARTS GREET ART!

WE in Rebel Arts, cultural auxiliary of the Socialist and labor movement, have been trying to live up to our conception of how the artist in every field can serve the working class. We derived that conception from knowing Art Young.

Since the turn of the century, Art has been part of the radical movement. He knew what it was to fight for the workers' world and to face ridicule, hunger, the threat of bodily danger and of jail sentence. He drew and he wrote; he ran a magazine and he ran for Congress (on the Socialist ticket: who will ever forget his delightful self-cartoon labelled "The Up-rising of the Proletariat" and showing the last man in Art's indoor audience rising from his seat and making for the door?)

Art calls himself a left Socialist. Artists usually do.

When Rebel Arts was first founded, some two years ago, Art Young wrote us he was glad to join. He couldn't, naturally, take the active part he once had taken in the old organizations and on the pre-war Masses. But we welcomed his advice and cooperation. All love and honor to Art, the old young Master. We won't say, Art, that we'll pick up and carry on the torch you've held up high so long. For one thing, you're still carrying it higher than we can reach. But it was by the light of your genius that we learned to walk, that we're learning to march. And our slogan, like yours, like all who realize that art is a weapon for the working class, is "Forward to Socialism and a Workers' World!"

For ARISE: Bruno Fischer and Samuel H. Friedman.

For Graphic Arts Section, Rebel Arts: Harry Herzog, Alex Haberstroh, Sointu Syrjala.

### TESTIMONIAL TO THE LIVING

By S. A. DeWitt

THIS Art Young Special Edition will have failed of its high purpose if it does not bring a real response in material aid from you.

All that has been said and will continue to be voiced by his appreciators will be pleasant enough to hear in such hours as the artist can be at leisure from excessive worry and ill-health. Art Young is surely a part of our lives. He has given without thought of self or financial reward to the same cause in which you are enlisted. His service has been and can continue to be immeasurably valuable to those spiritual sources from which our dream and struggle gather ever-renewed inspiration to carry on against all odds. We need Art as the artist, and Art as our comrade and friend with us in the flesh in these trying days.

But a man who stands in the shadow of the poorhouse, and is engaged desperately in a battle to preserve his health, is helpless to give us of his talents, however great they be.

We need Art Young as a reality, and not as a sentimental legend. Let us give our heroes fitting testimonials of encouragement and material aid while they are among the living, instead of futile memorials, however imposing and sincere, when they are gone.

In this spirit and for these reasons, we call on you to attend the Art Young theatre testimonial performance Sunday evening, November 18, 1934, at the Civic Repertory Theatre, 14th Street and Sixth Avenue, New York City. And we ask those of you who cannot attend because either time or distance interfere, to send in your contribution to the Art Young Testimonial Fund now being raised by the committee, to keep our comrade and friend in comfort and creative usefulness for the rest of his years. The following coupon is for your convenience. Fill it out and mail it in, NOW!

Fraternally yours,

S. A. de Witt, Chairman, Art Young Committee.

ART YOUNG COMMITTEE,  
c/o The New Leader Section,  
7 East 15th Street, New York City.

Enclosed please find ----- dollars ----- cents as my contribution to the ART YOUNG TESTIMONIAL FUND.

Please acknowledge and oblige



# Some of Art Young's Famous Cartoons



JUDGE: "Miss Striker, this is the third time you've been arrested for picketing. Why, a girl of your fine appearance and brains ought to associate with the best people."  
MISS STRIKER: "I do."

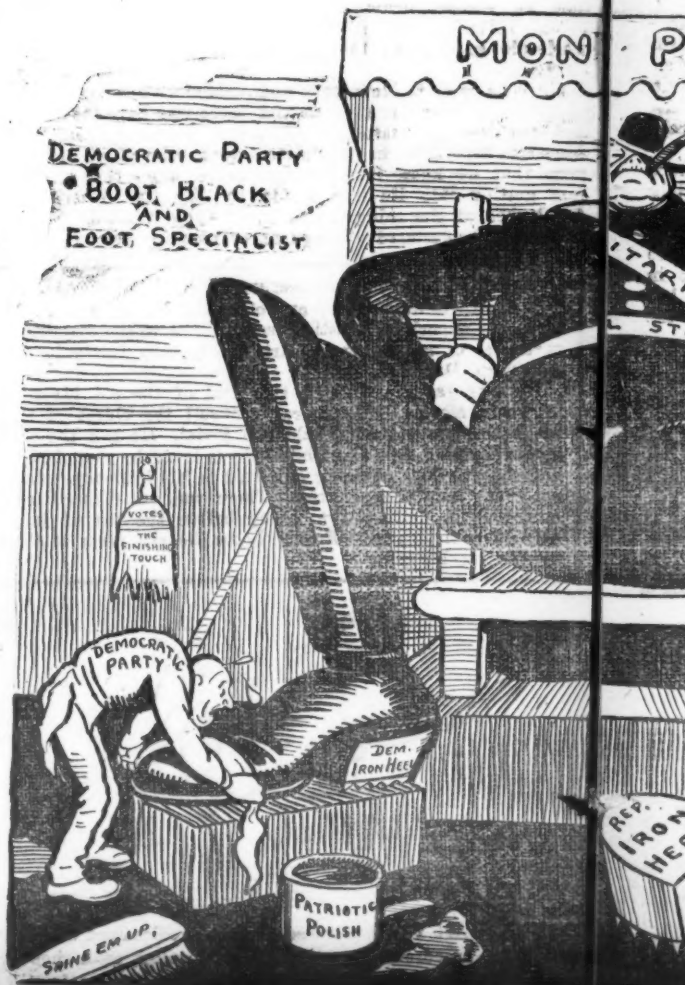


JUST BEFORE THE BRITISH TRANSPORT WORKERS' STRIKE

Triple Alliance (to housekeeper): "Tell your boss there's some blokes out here that wants to have it out with him."



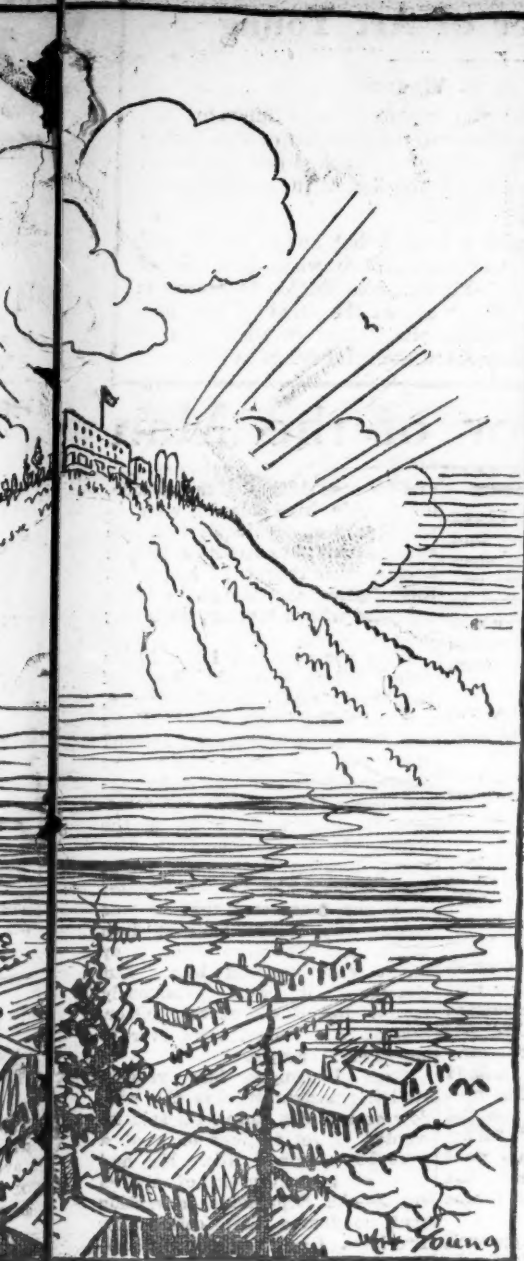
CAPITALIST FEUDALISM: The castle slaves in the valley. See any mine or mill t



NEW DEAL-OLD



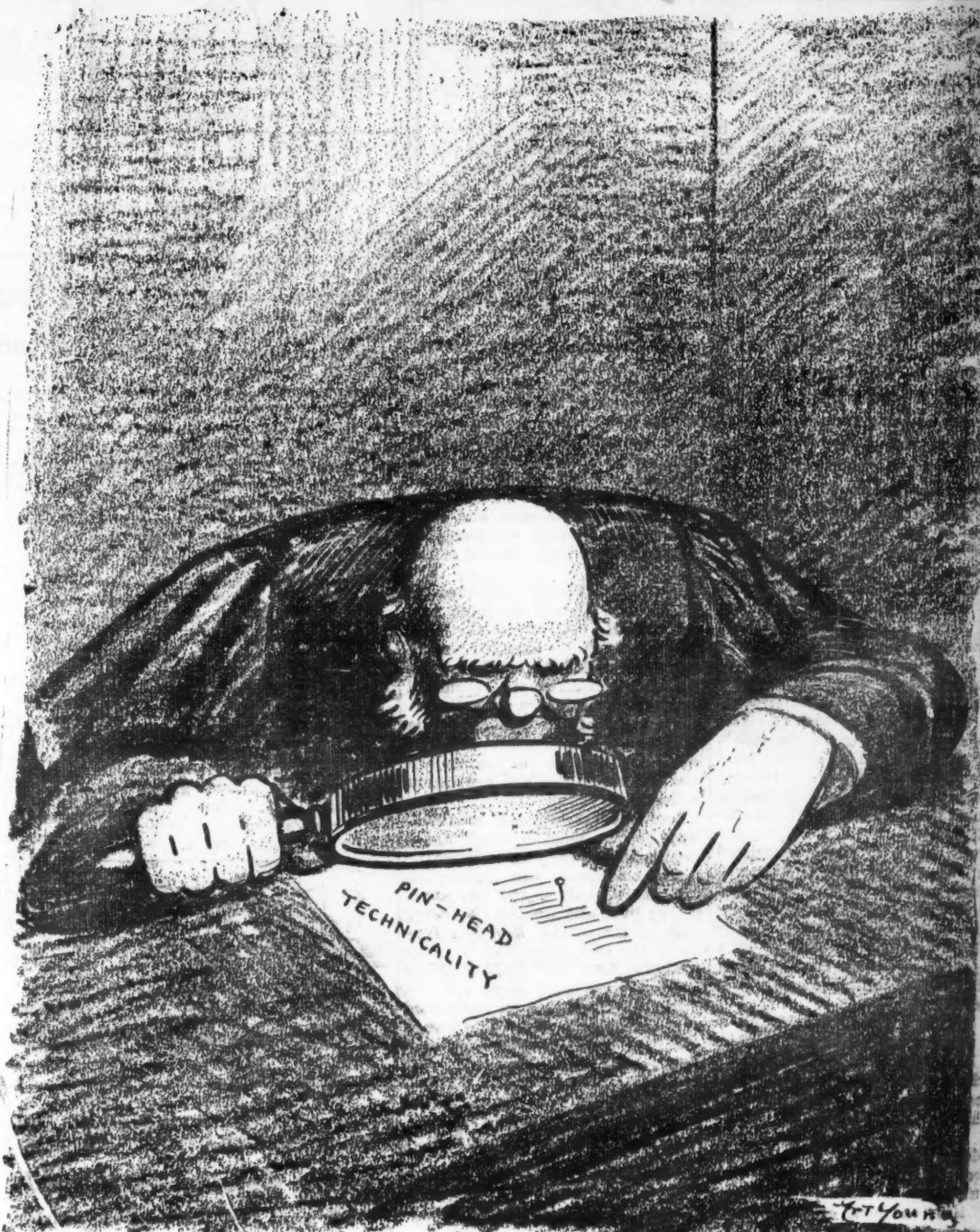
All Out to Civic Repertory, Sunday Night, Nov. 18



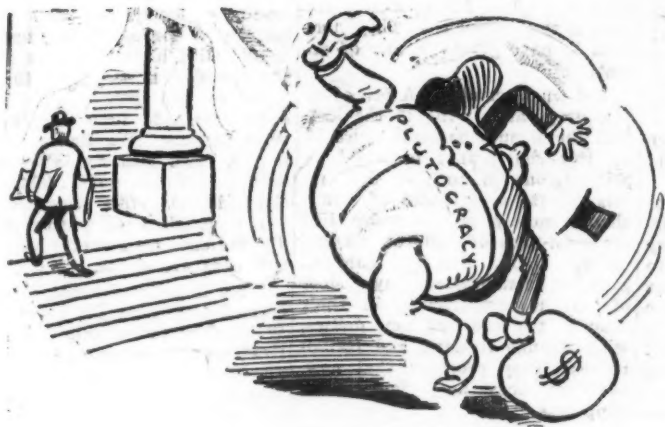
The castle on the hill; the hovels of the wage-



THE DIFFERENCE?



THE MAJESTY OF THE LAW



Capitalism  
Throws a  
Fit When  
Socialists  
Are Elected  
to Represent  
the Workers  
in the Legis-  
latures.

"Can it be  
that I'm  
ahead of  
the proces-  
sion?" Art  
once asked.  
We're catch-  
ing up, Art!





## The Genius of Art Young

By Norman Thomas

IT is a fine thing that The New Leader is giving those of us who love and appreciate Art Young a chance to say so while he is still with us. I am a poor hand at writing out in proper language my affection, but I count it among life's treasures that I know Art Young in the flesh as well as through his books and drawings.

The latter, I think, have been one of the most effective forces in arousing and awakening the American people to the fact that all is not for the best in the best of possible worlds. Art has had a genius for bringing out the foibles and weaknesses of capitalism as well as its cruelties, and he never lets us forget that we're all human. Long life to him!

## Laugh It Off the Earth!

By James Oneal

WENDELL PHILLIPS once said that it wasn't enough to attack the slave system because of its exploitation of Negro labor, its domination of politics and its cruelty. He said that it was necessary also to laugh it into oblivion, laugh at its pretenses, its cultivated dandies, its pompous politicians who summoned history, science and philosophy to prove that the slave economy was the final phase of social evolution.

Phillips was right. Voltaire and others of his type played an important role in laughing the old French monarchy and aristocracy into the ash can of history. Voltaire's barbs stung to the quick. They were carried by his profound wit and satire. He so portrayed French feudalism that his readers rocked with laughter at its absurdities.

Even many of those associated with the ancient regime and who profited by their good standing at the French court could not restrain their smiles. When a governing regime is laughed at as a puppet show, that is the beginning of the end of that particular form of class rule.

I am thinking of Art Young in the same connection. For decades he has dedicated his art to the working class. The pompous agent of capitalism, the empty politician with brass collar about his neck—the chain in the hands of an exploiter; the editor who has received his price and turns out opinions as a machine does commodities; the head of a university that is floated upon part of the loot extorted from the working masses; the judge who has been promoted from legal watchdog of a corporation to a place on the bench to serve as an "impartial jurist"; the artist who turns out wares for rich patrons instead of expressing his genius regardless of the dollars his art may bring; the fraud and the sneak, the faker and charlatan, the intellectual slave and the calloused exploiter of mankind, have all been targets for Art's art.

No other cartoonist in this country has afforded us so many opportunities to laugh at this sorry capitalist regime as Art has. He has made us laugh when we were disappointed and has cheered the faint-hearted in the struggle. Others might despair, but Art Young laughed. His bubbling humor never deserted him.

Who among us that have known

Art do not have a profound affection for him and his work? His life has been one of long and devoted service to the working class. He did not retreat a single inch when the cannon roared and all the powers of government were mobilized against us who opposed the imperialist butchery. Nor was he lured into ease and comfort in the period of gambling prosperity following the end of the war.

No! Art Young continued to laugh. He laughed at those who saw the Holy Grail in the New Capitalism that was to make everybody rich. He laughed when this capitalist utopia crumbled about the heads of its worshippers. He laughed at the politicians, the bankers, the capitalists and the intellectual police of capitalism now deflated in this depression period.

And Art Young is still laughing. May he live long to laugh again and again and help us to laugh!

Art belongs to the proletariat, for whose welfare and happiness he has lived and worked. No other man in his special field has rendered the service he has.

Shake, Art! And while we clasp hands, laugh and laugh till the walls of capitalism crumble and the proletariat march through them to build a civilization that will realize your dreams!

## ART SURVEYS THE WORLD



## WANT MORE ART YOUNG CARTOONS?

CARTOONS by Art Young! How we wish we could afford to have them appear as a regular feature of our publications! . . .

We wish we could give you Art Young's splendid pictures of the current economic and political scene as a regular feature. Our own treasuries are not adequate to pay Art Young enough to keep him in even the primal necessities of life. We are making a mass appeal to our readers to establish a common fund for that purpose.

If enough contributions come in from our combined circulations, Art Young will become the co-operative artist of all our publications and subject to editorial call from week to week to furnish separate cartoons for our separate magazines and papers.

A committee has been organized for that purpose, comprising some of America's leading artists, journalists and literary folks. . . . It is the Art Young Committee. . . . Send in your contributions, whether it be a quarter or a hundred dollars. . . . Each according to his or her ability, and all for our need of Art Young's genius to help build a new and better world.



STRIKERS' KIDS PICKET THE JAILS

## The Power of Art Young

By B. C. Vladeck

I DO wish I knew a little better how to write of things artistic, so that I could pay my tribute to the great art of Art Young in a befitting manner. The other day I looked over again his INFERNO and I was positively shocked at the power of his imagination and execution.

Art hates capitalism with a hatred that knows no ifs and buts, and he manages to convey it in his drawings in a manner that nobody can resist. Art Young's contribution to Socialism in the United States is greater almost than that of any man I know, and I bow my head in shame that an artist of such power should have to worry about the little things in life.

## The Flavor of the Man

By William M. Feigenbaum

IT is easy to say that Art Young is the American Daumier, that he is the greatest cartoonist since Th. Nast, that he is a social philosopher of the first rank, that he is a political commentator whose deep seriousness is by no means concealed by his wit and charm and joviality.

All these things are true, but added together they do not constitute a complete picture of the man. For of Art Young it is literally true that the whole is far greater than the sum of all its parts.

It is by no means easy to capture the flavor of the man; it is necessary to sit and talk with him, to walk with him and to eat with him, to know him, to begin to realize the manner of man he is.

There is a picture he drew that appeared in one of the important magazines that always ticked me; it shows a middle-aged, comfortable looking couple, a husband and wife, at the theatre. The man says to an usher: "Can you tell me if this is a good play?" "Why, yes," says the usher, "it is a good play." "There, mother," says the man to his wife, "I told you it was a good play."

Before that picture appeared, Art told me the incident; he swears he overheard it in a theatre,

and his deep delight at the episode, his chuckle, his benignity were as much part of the incident as the episode itself. For Art loves human beings, even though he laughs at their foibles, and though he hates injustice with a blazing, blistering hate.

Have you ever heard him in his prime telling stories? (Some of them could hardly be printed here, even in these frank days.) Have you ever heard him make a speech? Have you ever heard him as the Southern Senator? It is an uproariously funny sketch, but somehow it never made a hit in the South. It is possible that Alabama, hearing the speech, might have elected him to the Senate; or if they suspected that he was poking fun at the likes of Tom Heflin and Theodore Bilbo, they might have lynched him. But elsewhere it was poisonously funny. But it wasn't very bitter, because Art cannot seem ever to be bitter at people.

Once I caught him gravely studying instruments in the window of a music store. He said he wanted to get an idea of what a saxophone looked like. He had been at a convention of stuffed shirts—the Republican convention that nominated Cal Coolidge for President, I believe—and at a certain moment a signal was given for music. The members of the band, in a balcony box, had been bored into slumber by the oratory, and the saxophonist woke up so suddenly that he fell out of the box. Art was preparing to immortalize the incident in one of his gorgeous drawings. That was like him; he couldn't be bitter at what Mencken might call stuffed-shirtedness; he was only hugely amused at it.

A writer once said that there never was a man more accurately and happily described by his own name; Art Young is not merely a collection of letters to designate one man and set him apart in statistics from other men, but rather it is a description of the man himself.

Somehow I cannot help thinking of Mark Twain in connection with Art Young. It is not a pose with him, as it was not with Mark Twain, to laugh at the idiocies of the human race in order to keep sane in the presence of what the human race has done with itself. It is no self-conscious laughter behind the tears; it is the genuine expression of a man who is a swell guy, a real man, a noble figure in an ignoble world. All honor to him!

## To the Greater Glory of Art Young

(Ad Majorem Gloriam Arthuris!)

By Henri Willem Van Loon

THERE is so little to say about Art, for it is all so very simple. One grows older. The world gets messier. God knows it was never much of a place, but at least there were a few decencies. They, too, seem to have gone the way of all flesh.

And what remains? A few of us who desperately cling to the idea that there must be some sense in all this chaos, that it would be preposterous to suppose that all this effort of millions of years should merely go to waste like the sand-piles of children playing on the shore. But our band is growing smaller every day. Most of our contemporaries, in their despair, try and find new deities, with strange Russian and Italian names. They proclaim that now, at least, they have found true happiness.

They sound like Christians who but who, for the rest, are just as have substituted Marx for Jesus, terrible as the newly converted sheep of Zion's unattractive stable. It is beginning to be lonely, exceedingly lonely, on that high plateau of our erstwhile idealism. A cold wind blows from the right. The senseless sirocco from the left gives us the jitters. We don't know where to turn and we remain indoors. We firmly believe in our own honesty. We can't accept the new gods. They are the old ones with whiskers and brown or black or purple shirts. The old ones were pretty bad. The new ones are worse.

Since time immemorial, man has created God after his own image. Wouldn't it be marvelous to go to Heaven and to discover that it had all been just a joke, that Art Young was really in charge of things, both terrestrial and divine, to find that Jupiter and Jehovah and Allah and the other thousand-and-one demiurges had only been a pretext, a false front, to try out humanity, and that Art Young was ruling supreme over a world of good humor and true tolerance and kindness and patience and pity and amiable irony?

And little devils, created specially for the occasion by the Master himself, let loose upon our enemies, confounding our enemies, making the lives of our enemies miserable, tiny little devils about the size of bumble-bees, but genuine Art Young devils and devil-ettes, with flocks of little devil

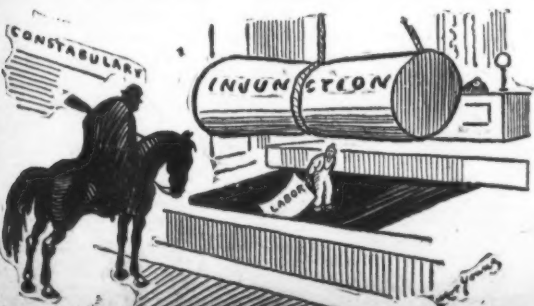
children let loose upon the Hitlers and the other enemies of the Good Life, to wit . . .

But what is the use? Dreaming about it does not make it any better. And so we might as well accept the one consoling thought: Art himself is a fact. And it is getting to be mighty lonely; and triumphant democracy has spread across the landscape like the sea-flames of my youth, creeping across the lowlands of my birth. And in the name of the blessed Proletarian as many silly crimes are being committed as in that of any other slogan, past, present and future. But Art Young remains a fact. And I shall remember that fact when the Great White Father, a few weeks from now, asks me to remember that it is the last Thursday in November and that I am supposed to be grateful for something—

I AM. I AM GRATEFUL FOR ART YOUNG.



IT'S DUE ANY DAY NOW!



ALL GOOD AND LEGAL