

NEW LEADER

With Which
Is Combined

THE AMERICAN APPEAL

Founded by
Eugene V. Debs

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N. Y. C. Edition

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In Three Sections—Sec. 1 PRICE FIVE CENTS

Twenty Million Paupers Estimated For the United States Next Year!

It was once said that the postoffice is the biggest industry in the United States. Today the biggest industry of the nation is providing food rations for masses of workers who would otherwise starve. One-seventh of the population of the nation is supported by government charity and the end is not yet. To the 17 millions now fed, it is expected that three more millions will be added by next January, making a total of 20 millions on relief.

South Dakota, in one of the richest food belts of the nation, heads the list of poverty-stricken states with 34 per cent of the population on relief rolls. The industrial states like New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and Michigan suffer terribly from the plague. They have 40 per cent of the total population receiving relief. These states have the most efficient productive powers in the Union.

The region of the richest food area and the region of the greatest productive powers are the hardest hit! This is merely one of the many contradictions of capitalism.

Others are slowly sliding into the pit to become outcasts. These consist of those whose savings are being exhausted. After the additional 3,000,000 join the ranks of the outcasts, others will follow them unless some magic checks the decay of capitalism. Thus far there is no indication that this process will be checked.

Here are millions of workers of hundreds of useful occupations locked out of the work places. The gates of employment are closed in their faces. The capitalist owners will not open the gates and the workers thus far have been powerless to open them. We are outcasts and paupers, jobless and starvelings. The overwhelming mass of those who lack employment are



By John Rogers of Rebel Arts

willing to work. They resent charity. They do not like the role of animals being fed by others when they are able and willing to feed themselves and their families.

Where are the anti-Socialists who once said that a Socialist civilization would reduce all to a dull level? Where are those who said that it would break up the family? Where are the retainers of capitalism who said we would have to "divide up" although many of us do not have a second shirt? Where are the intellectual police who said that Socialism means state slavery? Where are those who said that Socialism means a common barracks where we would all be fed standard rations? Where are those who asked who would do the dirty work while millions of us have no work at all? Where are the pompous darlings of the universities who assured us that Socialism will destroy incentive? Where are the political poodles of capitalism who declared that Socialism would paralyze the economic life of a nation? Where are those who spoke of Socialism as the Nation of Fatherless Children?

Where, oh, where, are they? Buried in the ruins of capitalism itself! Some of them are in the breadlines. Their dupes are idle in the streets. The workers who listened to them suffer all the torment of idleness, insecurity and baffled hopes. Capitalism has no use for them and they are fed with a government spoon. That spoon holds just enough rations for them to exist from day to day.

The Socialism that was a scarecrow of the ruling class and its servile political agents is today in the political field as the emancipator of the working class. It summons the deceived to desert the deceivers; the exploited to answer the exploiters; the jobless to strike against the ruling class who withhold jobs; the masses to strike a blow for economic freedom and social justice.

That is the appeal of the Socialist Party in every city and state of the nation. You have one ballot and no more. You will cast it in November. When you cast it you can never recall it if you live a thousand years. You will use it for your class or for those who have made you outcasts.

It is for you to decide. Capitalism or Socialism. Which? Servitude or freedom. Which? A jobless hell or secure employment. Which? Death or life. Which? Spoon-fed paupers or free workers. Which? Broken families or happy homes. Which?

Vote the straight Socialist ticket from top to bottom! Do your duty. Vote for yourselves, your families and your class!

Behind the Scenes in Washington

By Benjamin Meiman
Our Washington Correspondent

THIS is "Bankers' Week" in Washington. The American Bankers' Association holds its sixtieth—and as some bankers say, its most important—annual convention.

At other times and under other conditions the bankers would feel perfectly at home in the nation's capital. But in these precarious times the big bankers seem to be doubtful whether Washington will take them into its bosom or drive the money changers out of the temple.

The bankers' money might have suffered somewhat by inflation. But the bankers' person suffered mostly by deflation under the New Deal. It is therefore not surprising to hear one leading banker, J. Lord of Olympia, Wash., urge militant resistance to "unwarranted criticism and calumny to which we have been subjected."

Here are other opinions by speakers at the opening of the convention: John G. Brown, counsel of the Montana Bankers' Association, charges that Democrats used sharp tactics in promoting the Frazier-Lemke farm mortgage

act and are using it to speed the refinancing of the Farm Credit Administration. Clifford B. Axford, editor of The American Banker, questioned whether recovery has begun or whether the New Deal program has postponed necessary adjustments. Robert M. Hanes, president of the Wachovia Bank and Trust Co., Winston-Salem, N. C., said bankers have a right to be concerned and a right to be heard concerning increasing government debts. Frank P. Bennett, editor of The United States Investor, described the central bank movement as "ominous."

When banker Lord was speaking of "militant resistance" one wondered just what a banker's conception of "militant resistance" is, but it's a new note at a bankers' convention.

Two speeches on Monday were bitterly critical of Administration policies, but leaders dismissed them as representing a safe blowing-off of steam before the convention proper got under way. There were among leaders, however, evidences of chagrin that these speeches had gone beyond the impersonal to involve President Roosevelt himself. On Tuesday there was some evi-

BRITISH LABOR WINS ANOTHER SEAT

LONDON.—The Labor Party has won another victory, in the capture of the parliamentary seat for North Lambeth at a by-election Tuesday. Comrade George R. Strauss, one of the ablest Socialists in Great Britain, was elected by a plurality of 6,313 and a clear majority over three opponents of 1,081.

The vacancy was caused by the death of Frank Briant, M.P., who had held the seat in five general elections since the war. The vote was 11,281 for Strauss; J. W. Simpson, Liberal, 4,968; S. F. Markham, MacDonaldite "National Labor," 2,927, and Mrs. Alice G. Brokn, Independent, 305. No Tory contested the seat. The district has long been a Liberal party stronghold.

dence of a steamroller. Leaders of the A.B.A. took a firm grip on the wheel to flatten any anti-New Deal bumps.

With great anxiety the bankers awaited President Roosevelt's speech Wednesday. The questions uppermost in their minds are: 1. Is the government going to establish a central bank? 2. Will there be inflation this winter?

Clinton B. Axford, editor of The American Banker, said the "race between readjustment and ruin" is still on; that "we are utilizing tomorrow's money to postpone the

(Continued on Page Eight)

They Are on Strike at Knickerbocker Village

By A. N. Kruger

WELL, the East Side slums are being cleared out! Model housing, Knickerbocker Villages, with all modern improvements and what have you, are to take their place. No more Orchard Street pushcarts, no more filth or poverty or disease. Knickerbocker Village has been officially opened.

It seems that Fred F. French and the R.F.C. got into a huddle and decided to help the poor people. So they tore down some old tenements bordering the East River below Manhattan Bridge and put up two huge twelve-story apartment houses equipped with automatic elevators, electrical refrigeration, incinerators, bathrooms with showers, kitchens with metal cabinets, parquet floors and enclosed radiators. And they threw in a playground, playrooms, rooms for club purposes, meetings, parties and children's games.

And it also seems that you can't get into the Village unless you can pay a minimum of \$31.25 for a 2½-room apartment. So the poor people are still living in the old slum tenements which are unfit for human habitation, according

to the best people.

So what? Didn't Fred French make a nice pile of money out of the buildings, and didn't the R.F.C. advertise how it helps out the poor people, and didn't all the building contractors with political pull make a pretty penny out of the project, and didn't all the newspapers weep with joy that the dreadful slums are going to be liquidated?

Here's the dope. For years social reformers like Jacob A. Riis and Robert W. De Forest urged that the slums be torn down and model houses erected in their place. On the East Side the Lavenburg Apartments were erected on Goerck Street. In Harlem the Dunbar Apartments were put up at 149th Street and Seventh Avenue. This gigantic development, financed by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is the most luxurious place in Harlem. Rents are \$100 a month and only the Negro elite such as Bill Robinson can afford to live there.

The latest project removed the old "lung block" bounded by Catharine, Monroe, Market and Cherry Streets, so called because of the prevalence of tuberculosis

(Continued on Page Six)

Healing Capitalism Is Like a Blind Man In a Dark Basement Chasing Black Cat That Isn't There

EVERY arrangement for putting capitalism on its feet appears to meet an obstacle. It reminds one of a barrel with a dozen holes through which water leaks. Two or more holes are plugged but the barrel is so frail that by the time the leakage is stopped at some holes the pressure forces other vents.

Frantic attempts to raise prices bring complaint of an increasing cost of living. An attempt to restrict farm acreage results in more intensive planting. Raise wages and the exploiters complain that they cannot meet the cost of production. Reduce wages and workers declare that purchasing power becomes less. Establish codes and the owners of capital sabotage. Levy processing taxes to help the farmers and many people turn to substitutes. If railroad workers want a wage increase the owners declare that rates should be increased.

So every prop put under capitalism is followed by the collapse of some other prop. It is like a

blind and insane man in a dark cellar chasing a black cat that isn't there.

And the whole problem is so simple that it would seem that a child can solve it. There are idle millions of workers and idle industries. Each needs the other. Bring them together. Nothing is simpler.

Simple as it appears, it is very complex because capitalism is not a system of producing things for people to eat, wear and enjoy. The owner of big industrial plants isn't concerned whether the plants turn out booze or Bibles, bread or bags. Whether the things will be useful is no concern of his. He hires workers to produce things so he can sell them. If he cannot sell them, although the masses can use them, he is not interested in operating the plants. He is in business to sell commodities and to reap a profit on the sales. *Between production and consumption there appears a profit motive and that motive is the most important consideration for the owner who has the final say as to whether the plants shall be operated or not.*

He is not interested in whether the goods that are produced will be useful or not. If he can manufacture something that is shoddy and make more profits on a shoddy article than he can on a sound article the shoddy article will be manufactured and sold. His interests as a profit-monger determine whether the plants shall or shall not be operated, whether the article produced is shoddy or sound, whether the wage slaves shall have the glorious privilege of producing for his gains.

The NRA bumps up against this whole absurd system again and again. On October 9 Donald Richberg frankly conceded that "recovery" depends upon this profit motive. He said: "The only tolerable way out of this depression is being found in the steady increase of employment in profitable private business."

That's it. And if there is no profit for the owners? Then we have idle industries and idle millions of workers. To discharge the owners and transform the great plants of production into collective enterprises and operate them to produce things to eat and wear and enjoy is the Socialist program.

Is that possible with either or both of the two leading parties administering the governing powers? No! They are parties of the capitalist owners of industry and their banking allies.

Think it over. Does the Socialist Party represent you? If it does not, why do the ruling capitalists and bankers oppose it; if it does, why do

of Germania more than foreign places.—Wilhelm Tendl's version of the Psalms.

He died in the faith of his Redeemer, Adolf Hitler.—Obituary notice in a German newspaper.

Two news items: Our party comrades (that is to say, fellow-Nazis) will attend divine services in full strength to show that we must be reckoned with.

The new headmaster addressed the school and said that Hitler had been sent by God to the German people, and he himself had been sent to this school by God through Hitler.

It is good to read and re-read items like these, but not for the melancholy amusement they afford. As the weary months pass and the gang of murderous lunatics continue to hold power in Germany, there is the tendency on the part of many to assume that since Hitler and his associate madmen and sadists are the government, they must be treated as such with respect.

These citations—culled from a vast number—are an authentic if inadequate picture of the type of men now ruling a once-great country, and they give a rough idea of what has befallen the world. And while such madmen rule, no self-respecting human being can rest. The war to destroy fascism must go relentlessly on.

Five Texas Comrades

By William E. Bohn

EVERY day I get questions all over the United States and Canada about how to run a Socialist class. Our comrades want to learn. They haven't much money. They have no adequate teachers. Perhaps they have no proper place to meet. All they know is that they need knowledge. All that they have is a determination to get it. Last year one group of active party workers solved this problem. I want to tell their story, and I wish all the comrades could read it.

The class was in San Antonio, Tex., and was only one among forty classes. It contained only ten of the four hundred correspondence students of the Rand School. Perhaps it wasn't the best class. Some of the others were much larger. Some of them had better trained leaders. Some may have worked just as consistently and may have done better work. But I have special reasons for telling about this class. One of them is that it was made up of ordinary, run-of-the-mine Socialists, just plain Texans. And while they were studying they were doing the work of their local, and were especially busy organizing the unemployed.

Five of these ten comrades did work that if done in college I would not have hesitated to give them credit toward a degree. The fact that five comrades could do work of that sort without going to college and with very little expenditure of money is important, because any other group of Socialists can do the same thing.

The class was organized in the middle of January, and the diplomas which went to those who finished were not sent until August 8. On a fifteen-lesson course some of those students worked for more than six months. They were not content to go over the printed lessons. Some books were sent by the Rand School. They got together other books. They combed the newspapers and magazines. They questioned every statement. If there was something they did not agree with or if they wanted more information they shot back questions to the school. And they insisted on having answers. They learned to be critical about figures, to ask where an author got them and how he knows them to be correct.

Then came the time to write papers for criticism. Not one of the students had ever written a paper; they didn't know how to start. I told them to make outlines. The leader asked: "What is an outline, and how do you make one?" That is where we started real work. I sent a sample outline. Then each student submitted an outline of his proposed paper. I criticized it, not just to get it into logical order but for the sense and substance. I wanted to make sure that every student knew just

what he was setting out to prove and where he could get the material to make his points. At the criticism each student returned a revised outline; some revised two or three times. And then they produced the finished product, commented on these and once more they rewrote. Some did this two or three times. But when the papers were finished they were good. They had stuff in them, material which the authors knew was correct. Some of the information is so good that I am keeping copies for my own use, so I shall have the facts and figures when I can get at them.

I have never seen these students. I do not know whether they are good speakers. But I do know they can prepare good speech. It is safe to say that any Socialist who has a good speech can put across to an audience. In the local we now have five home-grown comrades who understand socialism and can stand before an audience and make a logical, convincing presentation of it. The comrades have developed the selves, and they have enormously increased the effectiveness of the organization.

What these men did any comrade can do. All that they need is determination. They must take the necessary time from paid work. They must learn to study, not just read and forget. They must learn to put facts back opinions. Any group who will vote themselves to this job—three or four months can achieve their objective.

Rand School Correspondence Courses

On October 1st the Rand School of Social Science, 7 East 18 Street, New York City, issued announcement of its program Correspondence Courses for 1935. Despite the rise in prices they will be no increase of the extremely moderate fees. Students in classes of ten or more will pay as heretofore, \$2 per course fifteen lessons. Individual students will pay \$5 per course. Each student will receive from the school books to the value of one-fourth of the total fees paid. Individual students will receive books to the value of \$2.50. The school offers a complete correspondence service.

Two courses are being offered this year, "An Introduction to Scientific Socialism," by Alton Lee. This course has been used for two years, has been taken by many hundreds of students and has been widely praised as exposition of the fundamentals of the Socialist movement and Socialist thought. The second is a new course called "Trade Unionism in Theory and Practice," Nathan Fine, Director of the search Department. This covers the history of unionism, practical problems of unions, the programs and methods.

COLDWELL HEADS R. I. STATE TICKET

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The nomination papers of the Socialist Party of Rhode Island have been filed and accepted by the Secretary of State. The Socialist Party will be the only minority party on the ballot with a complete slate of candidates for general offices.

The ticket: For Governor, Joseph M. Coldwell of Providence; Lt. Governor, Guilford Liard of Woonsocket; Attorney General, Earl P. Ormsbee of North Providence; Secretary of State, Stanislaw Madejowski of Pawtucket; General Treasurer, Louis L. Rottenberg of Providence.

In Joseph Coldwell Rhode Island has a most colorful candidate. During the war he served a prison sentence with Eugene V. Debs after being convicted under the Espionage Act for his active opposition to conscription. This is the first time since his release that he has been able to run for public office, as his civil liberties were

not restored until the general amnesty granted by President Roosevelt on the Christmas 1933.

Comrade Coldwell ran for many offices before his imprisonment. Since 1915 a resident of the Olneyville section of Providence, he has been prominent in the labor movement and was especially active with assistance and advice during the recent textile strike. He served as chairman of the Rhode Island Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee.

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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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27th, 1934

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NEW LEADER

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

JAMES ONEAL, Editor

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

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Heil Hitler, and Nuts to You; A Picture No Artist Can Paint

HITLERISM, the most modern form of insanity, is beautifully analyzed by quotations from its own leading spokesmen in "Hail Hitler," a book published in England, which contains a choice selection of contradictions, distortions, exaggerations, atrocities, monstrosities and imbecilities culled from the German press, British newspapers and the publications of Hitler and his cronies. Try any one of these authentic Hitlerisms on your mother-in-law.

Non-Nordic man occupies a midway position between Nordic men and animals, next to the man-apes. He is therefore not a real man, he is in fact not a man at all as opposed to an animal, but only a transition, an intermediate stage.—Prof. Herman Gauch, in a standard textbook used in the German schools.

No Storm-Troop man will attack a Jew, because he knows that the Jew is his inferior by birth.—Chief Constable of Frankfurt.

The whole personality of Christ proves him to have been, racially speaking, a throw-back to a pure Germanic type.—Wilhelm Tendl.

Adolf Hitler is the true Holy

Spirit, the true light which lights us.—Hans Kerrl, president of the Prussian Landtag.

Most of the national authors are young, talented, but still unknown. There is among them only one of really international importance, and that is myself.—Hans Heinz Ewers.

Anyone who really and sincerely desires the victory of the pacifist idea must strive by every means after the conquest of the world by the Germans.—Adolf Hitler.

Adolf Hitler, by the grace of God a Knight of the Lord in the year 1900 after the Resurrection, like St. George, the Conqueror of the Dragon, leader of the Germans, the hope of Nordic Christians, pray for him.—Inscription on a gold-embellished banner presented by a Norse admirer.

I sometimes fear lest the gods should become jealous of all the tremendous things which are now being done by one poor human being.—Dr. Ley, leader of the German Labor Front.

The Third Empire will treat Jews like plant-lice.—Herr Bauer, member of the Prussian Diet.

The Lord loveth the heights

Oneal Makes Swing Around the Circle

LEAVING New York on Oct. 10 and returning Oct. 22, James Oneal, editor of The New Leader, filled a number of speaking dates that had long been promised in a number of cities. He obtained about 200 trial subscriptions to The New Leader.

In Cleveland he spoke at two meetings. At a lunch which most of the leading trade union officials attended he spoke of the economic contradictions of capitalism and the need of progressive unionism that will eventually lead in reorganizing it on a collective basis. At night he spoke on the evolution of trade unions. Sidney Yellen and a few active spirits were in charge and realized a surplus for propaganda.

Oneal spoke in Greensburg, Pa., on Columbus Day to an audience of 1,500, indicting the capitalist system which had brought misery to hundreds of millions of workers all over the world, and had a warm greeting.

Three meetings were held in Indiana—at Columbus, Marion and Indianapolis. The poverty in Indiana cities is frightful and yet the party members who are afflicted with the depression are carrying on a fine campaign. Indiana leads the states this year in increase in party membership, having more than doubled the membership in the first eight months of this year. Emma Henry, state secretary, is efficient and devoted, receiving a small compensation which varies from month to month and insufficient to pay her car-fare and lunches. Oneal declined to speak at

Charleston, W. Va., because the local had transferred the meeting to a dubious organization without consulting him, an organization that is in conflict with the unions of the city and state. At Washington the Workmen's Circle hall was packed. The subject there was the depression and its repercussions throughout the world. At Baltimore he spoke at a memorial meeting to Morris Hillquit. Here again the hall was packed. Broadus Mitchell, candidate for Governor of Maryland, also spoke on the issues of the campaign.

The final meeting was at Philadelphia, the largest of the tour, Sunday night. Here the old Arch Street Theatre was packed with 2,000 people, the lower floor and two galleries being filled. A fine concert, with Jesse Holmes, candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, as the main speaker, and Joseph Schwartz and Nathan Chavin of the Jewish Socialist Verband as additional speakers and Harry Berger as chairman, this huge demonstration reminded one of the big meetings held in that city before the World War.

Abe Belsky, formerly of New York and organizer of Local Philadelphia, and a devoted band of local comrades arranged this splendid meeting.

Everywhere Oneal found a profound apathy among the masses accustomed to support the parties of capitalism.

Oneal will lecture at the Dorchester Socialist Forum in Boston next Sunday morning on "Revolutions in Europe" and at night in Revere.

BRESHKOVSKAYA'S FUNERAL



Comrade Frantisek Soukup, President of the Czechoslovak Senate, speaking at the funeral of the late beloved Catherine Breshkovsky in a little village near Prague, where she died recently.

Breshkovskaya's Will

THE will of Catherine Breshkovsky—Babushka to millions of Russians—was read at her graveside when she was laid to rest without religious ceremonies in the little village of Chvaly, near Prague, where she died.

The will contains these noble words:

I beseech you to remember me charitably. All my acts were performed with pure intentions. I leave this world full of gratitude for the people who have been kind to me. Life has been gracious and full of interest to me. I am infinitely grateful to all my friends in the other life as well as this one. Yekaterina Breshkovskaya embraces you.

To those who know nothing of the unbelievably noble life of the great woman who has just passed away in the fullness of her years it will be impossible fittingly to interpret these words, for those who do not know can never believe

any human could live as Breshkovskaya lived; to those who knew the great woman either in person or by her deeds those words are as poignant and as beautiful as she was herself.

After her we send not sighs but songs. . . .

JULIUS DEUTSCH IN PHILADELPHIA

On Friday, November 9, Julius Deutsch, leader of the Austrian Schutzbund, will be the principal speaker at an anti-fascist mass meeting under the auspices of the Socialist Party, Local Philadelphia.

This reception and mass meeting for Comrade Deutsch will be held at the Witherspoon Auditorium. Admission will be free. Reserved seats at 25 cents.

Clarence H. Taylor

Clarence H. Taylor of 1540 Poplar Grove St., Baltimore, is available for organizer, lecturer or party secretary. Comrade Taylor is a veteran of 31 years' standing in the party, and has many years' experience in organizing work. He is a member of the Carpenters' Union.

The Basic Principles of the Modern Socialist Movement

By August Tyler

Rate of Profit

CAPITAL is divided into two parts: constant and variable. The percentage invested in one or the other may change. When a great percentage is invested in C as compared with V, we have a high organic composition of capital.

For example:

Capital	Rate of exploitation	Surplus value	Rate of profit
75C 25V	100%	25	25%
Suppose rate of exploitation remains the same, and suppose that while V is constant C increases and we have a higher organic composition of capital, then:			
100C 25V	100%	25	20%

(Note the rate of profit)

Thus we discover that with a constant rate of exploitation a proportionate decrease of variable to constant capital lowers the rate of profit or a higher organic composition decreases the rate of profit.

(Note that a falling rate of profit is not the same as a falling rate of exploitation. In the examples given above the rate of exploitation remained the same while the rate of profit fell. Nor does it mean that the sum profit is less. A man who invests 1000 at 10% draws a bigger income than a man who invests 100 at as much as 50%.)

Competition between capitalists forces them to introduce new and more costly machinery. The constant capital increases in proportion to the variable. Hence a falling rate of profit is an inherent part of capitalist development.

It is even possible, and really is so, that the rate of exploitation may increase and yet lead to a falling rate of profit. For example:

10C 10V	100% exploitation	10S	50% rate of profit
40C 10V	200% exploitation	20S	40% rate of profit

Accumulation of Capital

CAPITALISTS compete with one another. They attempt to capture as great a portion of the market as possible. They must produce ever more and more. They must increase their capital at the pain of industrial extermination. Capital therefore grows as capitalism develops. While formerly in the

days of handicraft and small farming the country produced year in and year out a quantity of wealth, which, as a rule, increased only with the increase of the population, the capitalist system, on the contrary, is from the very start forced to increase capital and production.

But, not alone does capital increase under capitalism, it increases at an accelerated speed as capitalism develops. Increased capital employs more people and thus increases the quantity of output. The increased productivity of the laborer permits the capitalist to increase his share of surplus value. Thus as the total mass of value grows the mass of surplus value grows even more rapidly. The capitalist now has at his disposal an ever greater amount to reinvest in industry.

Alongside of this accumulation of capital goes another process termed the

Concentration of Capital

AS was noted in the section entitled the "Rate of Profit" the rate is always falling. Some persons are of the opinion that the rate of profit will fall so low, that the capitalists will have to go look for work. This is scarcely so. It was pointed out that a fall in the rate of profit does not necessarily imply a fall in the total income.

The rate of profit falls only as the organic composition of capital is raised, and a falling rate of profit on a much increased capital investment need not be a decrease in income:

For example:

100 years ago—	1000 at 5% yields	\$50.
50 years ago—	10000 at 4% yields	\$400.
Today —	100000 at 3% yields	\$3000.

Yet while it is true that the capitalist class as a whole is not extinguished, it is also true that those capitalists who can not increase their capital are exterminated. Thus the fall in the rate of profit does not bring the downfall of the capitalist class but does narrow the number of capitalists.

The number of capitalists becomes further narrowed by virtue of the fact that competition permits one capitalist to kill many.

(Continued next week)

Can the circulation of The New Leader be doubled in 60 days? Here is the answer--

25c
FOR 3 MONTHS

Our Honor Roll

ILLINOIS: John Branson, E. F. Devine, Adolph Janson, Nathan Fagan, Mr. & Mrs. Zager.
NEVADA: Ed. Peterson.
MICHIGAN: H. R. McCrary, Larry Davidow, A. Froberg, John K. Arnot, E. O. Samuelson.
FLORIDA: Andrew Lindgren.
LOUISIANA: H. Pelet.
MASSACHUSETTS: H. Puraner, Bill Levenberg.
MONTANA: Harry M. Pierce.
CALIFORNIA: Geo. N. Falconer, G. P. Mansbeth, Wm. Baskin, H. R. Edward.
IOWA: N. Ostergaard.
WASHINGTON, D. C.: Philip Freilich.
OHIO: M. Parker, H. Henig, E. D. Orr, E. J. Yoder.
INDIANA: W. D. Whitmore.

Dear Comrades:

Can the circulation of The New Leader be doubled in sixty days? Emphatically yes! In Decatur we have ten party members. We decided to get as many subscriptions as possible to The New Leader within the 60-day period. The circulation was at that time five in number.

I am enclosing a list of 50 new subscribers, and not a party member in the list. This is only my part, wait until the other nine members report! How to do it? Simply solicit your friends, neighbors and shopmates, they are willing to listen to a way out. Let's show them the way out of degrading poverty and misery. Let's show them the way to peace, plenty and freedom. We must build the Socialist press; we must build the Socialist Party.

Comradely yours,

JOHN BRANSON, Lit. Agent.

DECATUR, ILL.

25c
FOR 3 MONTHS

Our Honor Roll

NEW JERSEY: George Goshel, Robert Alexander, I. Fisher, Clinton F. Glueck, Pierce Harvey.
SOUTH CAROLINA: Richard F. Britton.
ARKANSAS: C. S. Stipisky, Lawrence Shields.
PENNSYLVANIA: Walter J. Kowalski, J. P. Frank, S. Font.
SOUTH DAKOTA: John Meltzer.
WASHINGTON: S. Berman.
C. E. Kirkman.
MONTREAL, CANADA: S. Berman.
VIRGINIA: J. M. Duncan.
NEW YORK: V. Montana, H. Boering, L. Epstein, John E. White, Jack Koerner, Jack Jarish, D. Comack, H. Slingerland, L. A. Jackson, P. Sheer, Jos. Forys, Mrs. A. Nesbit, Robert Koepfius, L. Gerstenfeld.

● If only 25% of our membership would follow the example of John Branson—our goal would be reached and we would be well on the way towards a daily Socialist New Leader and a strong Socialist Party.—Get to work, friends and comrades!

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The Workers Abroad

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

By William M. Feigenbaum

Spain and the United Front

THE Spanish revolution is temporarily defeated, but it is by no means over. As Comrade Reina wrote in last week's issue of this paper, the Spanish comrades realized that if they did not fight when they did, they might be lost forever. But fighting when they did, and as bravely as they did, they won infinitely more than they lost—that is, in self-respect and the respect of the masses of their country.

The Spanish people are not the kind to bow down before a defeat. In 1923, King Alfonso cooperated with his army in establishing the Primo Rivera dictatorship. But despite the fact that it lasted eight years, the masses never acquiesced in it and were never really beaten down.

Similarly, no one in Spain believes that the crushing of the armed revolt of a few weeks ago is the end. Revolutions in the past have been lost only because of the division of the revolutionists, as happened when Bakunin interjected himself (without invitation) into the Spanish Republic of 1873; the result then was the restoration of the Bourbons. United, the Spanish workers will be invincible when their time comes.

Since 1891, when the late great Pablo Iglesias organized the Spanish Socialist Party and the federation of labor there has been striving for unity, which has been obtained in a way that is possible in Spain, but utterly impossible in any other country.

The Socialists, realizing that the Anarcho-Syndicalists are strong in Catalonia, and especially Barcelona, did not seek to win the workers away from that school of thought but rather to cooperate with them. That tactic was strikingly and successfully employed in the revolution of 1931. There are few Stalin Communists in Spain, but many Trotsky Communists. United action is coming.

Now the task is to unite all forces for the coming overthrow of the Lerroux-Gil Robles Clerico-fascist regime, and toward that end the Socialists are now working.

Communists Seek Unity

IN that connection it is interesting to report that the Communist International is seeking an approach with the Labor and Socialist International. The following important document, signed by the Administrative Committee of the L.S.I., tells its own story, and its important implications are plain to all:

The Events in Spain

TO the Workers of all Countries!

At the beginning of the decisive struggle in Spain the L.S.I. manifested to the Spanish workers that the sympathies of the Socialist movement throughout the world were with them. The conference of the British Labor Party, which was meeting at the same time, demonstrated in an impressive manner its sympathy with the Spanish working class, and in other countries as well there were demonstrations of the deepest sympathy on the part of the Socialist workers.

The troops of the fascist and monarchist reaction took the field against the defenders of liberty in Spain with all the resources of modern military technique. Barcelona was conquered, but the heroic resistance of the workers, fighting in unity, flared up again and again in all parts of Spain. The full force of the general strike was felt in place after place. After a week of selfless fighting the danger is hourly increasing that the Spanish reaction, wading in the blood of thousands of killed and wounded, will remain "master of the situation." The "Christian" government's thirst for vengeance will celebrate its orgies, just as under Dollfuss after the fighting in February. The number threatened with the gallows and with penalties of every kind will be far greater in extensive Spain than in little Austria.

The workers of all countries are not only filled with a feeling of the greatest solidarity with their Spanish comrades, but they also regard it as an obvious duty to mobilize all their forces in order to put a stop to the murders of the Spanish dictatorship, to help the victims, and to bring pressure to bear upon their governments with a view to their according the fullest right of asylum and avoiding every appearance of solidarity with the Lerroux Government.

On October 11th, the Secretariat of the L.S.I. received a proposal from the Communist International that "joint action be taken immediately" on behalf of the Spanish workers. The proposal stated that, "The Communist International instructs Comrades Cachin and Thorez to get into touch immediately with the representatives of the Socialist International with a view to co-ordinating the concrete forms and practical application of the joint action."

The organization of joint international action on the part of the working class is, after the tragic history of the last decade, a difficult problem, a problem which is on the agenda for the meeting of the Executive of the L.S.I. in November. The experience in France has shown that prolonged negotiations are necessary in order to create all the guarantees for the success of the joint action. In the international sphere the difficulties are even greater

Socialist International and The Comintern

By Otto Bauer

Translated by Hersh Rosenfeld

WHEN the big guns in Austria were roaring, the masses of the workers who belong to the Labor and Socialist International and to the Trade Union International arose in an outburst of passionate feeling of class solidarity with the Austrian workers. There was not a single country in the world where the workers did not demonstrate at monster meetings and street parades for the Austrian *Schutzbündler*, where the Socialist press and Socialist parliamentary groups did not expose and assail Dollfuss, did not defend and present our cause. About all this there can be no difference of opinion any more between Socialists and Communists.

The solidarity of the Labor and Socialist International with the Austrian workers was and still is for us of the utmost practical significance.

When the people's courts passed their bloody sentences, when Dollfuss decreed that our comrades be dragged to the gallows, then the Socialist parliamentary groups in France and in England, in Czechoslovakia, in Belgium and in the Scandinavian countries began their attack. They exerted the greatest possible pressure upon their governments. They forced their governments to retain the ambassadors in Vienna and to demand that the hangings be stopped. This action of our International was felt by the Austrian hangmen, and after a few days the rope was wrested from their hands.

Then the Labor and Socialist International and the International Federation of Trade Unions began to organize the relief for the victims of our February battles. Though the economic ability of the workers to give was terribly impaired by the industrial world crisis, nevertheless the collections for the victims of our February battles were much greater than any others that had ever been raised by the International for any other country. Up to the end of May over four million francs were raised for the relief of the wives

on account of the great diversity of conditions in the various countries.

At the beginning of the Hitler regime in Germany the Labor and Socialist International twice expressed its willingness to negotiate with the Executive of the Communist International with a view to common action. It did not receive any reply. Now that the Communist International makes a request for negotiations for the first time in twelve years, and appoints representatives for this purpose, the chairman and secretary of the Labor and Socialist International will meet the representatives of the Communist International as soon as this can possibly be arranged, hear their suggestions, and submit them to the Bureau of the Labor and Socialist International.

Actions of solidarity with the Spanish workers may not be postponed, however, until the negotiations commenced at the last moment have produced a result. It is necessary for the parties in the Labor and Socialist International to carry out their actions of solidarity everywhere where they have not already taken place, with the same energy and spirit of sacrifice as they have always shown during the difficult years of struggle against fascist reaction.

The Administrative Committee of the Labor and Socialist International.

and children of those who died or were imprisoned. At the same time large sums were raised for the legal defense of the *Schutzbündler* who were indicted for participation in the uprising, and for the maintenance of the *Schutzbündler* who found refuge in Czechoslovakia, in Switzerland and in Yugoslavia, and to provide transportation expenses for hundreds of them who left for Soviet Russia, and especially for the organization of relief for their children.

Comrades from abroad went to Austria as delegates of the International. They organized the relief work, they provided defense for the imprisoned; their visit encouraged our comrades. Their accounts violently shook the public opinion of the world. Their mere presence forced the government and the courts into the control of the public opinion of the world.

Thus the Austrian workers learned more than ever before about the solidarity of the International, and enjoyed it during the weeks and months after the February uprising.

The Communists utilized just this moment for their campaign with the slogan: "Against the Second International! Away from the Second International! On to the Comintern!"

Wherein lies the contradiction between the Socialist International and the Communist International?

The Communists commonly say: "The Comintern is the revolutionary International. The Second International is the International of the reformists, of the pacifist democrats, of the social betrayers." Is that so?

When we come to a conference of the Socialist International, the first person to meet us is our friend Friedrich Adler, the man whose revolutionary deed in 1916 effected a revolutionary turn in the history of the Austrian, of the international movement.

When we come to a conference of the Comintern, there, among the first to meet us is the Frenchman Cachin and the Czechoslovak Smeral, who rendered to their imperialist nations the most ignominious services during the war. Smeral, who was then a lackey of the Hapsburg dynasty; Cachin, who, while in the service of the French government, delivered to his friend Mussolini the graft that moved Mussolini to start his campaign for Italy to enter the war!

The Socialist International belongs to the Austrian Social Democracy which, arms in hand, resisted the fascist tyranny. The Comintern belongs to the German Communists, who preferred capitulation without a battle.

No, nobody will ever be able to persuade us that the International of Friedrich Adler is composed of only betrayers, the International of Cachin and Smeral consists of only revolutionists!

Progressive Republican Candidates Dissatisfied

THE Administration is having considerable trouble with the progressive Republicans. These boys were satisfied with the careful, helpful attitude taken by Mr. Roosevelt regarding their present campaigns for re-election to the House, Senate and to gubernatorial chairs. But the way Chairman Farley has been promoting the candidacies of their Democratic opponents has irked them considerably.

But that's an old story. The "progressives" always got the worst of the bargain within the old parties, but they hang on. One wonders how long they will hang on the tail of the kite.

Karl Kauts

By Abraham Cahan

Address: delivered at the Debs Auditorium, October 16, on the occasion of Comrade Kautsky's 80th birthday.

THE eightieth birthday of Karl Kautsky is a red-letter day in the calendar of those who loath capitalism and dictatorship of any kind. It is being celebrated in thousands of gatherings and in millions of hearts; it is a day held dear by all Socialists who are unable to think of their ideal and the paths leading to its final triumph otherwise than in terms of freedom and democracy.

Let us join them in wishing Comrade Kautsky many happy returns of the day.

One of the great luminaries in the struggles and aspirations of Labor, Karl Kautsky has been teaching Socialism to the world for more than fifty years. And now, in these topsy-turvy days of chaos, we need his guidance more than ever. At a time when high-sounding but meaningless vocabularies play havoc with the most elementary ideas of justice and human happiness the light of his giant intellect is indispensable.

Indeed, the eightieth birthday of this great man finds his marvelous intellect even clearer and surer, more powerful, more subtle, more incisive and more invincible than

It is this common sense, a keen insight into life and with the labor movement makes every event in our

Some of who disagree the number birthday cake eighty years of hopelessly

THE COCK.

By Adrien Gambet

THURSDAY, October 18. — Department of Justice reports it has secured 74 convictions in 31 kidnapping cases, but makes no mention of Governor of Georgia who kidnapped textile strikers and threw them into concentration camps. Those convicted all kidnapped rich people, not poor workers. . . . Three thousand more Hungarian miners strike, indignant at company's treachery to hunger strikers. What, increase miners' wages to \$3 per week while stock dividends are only 15%? . . . America willing to make big concession to disarmament at naval parity. Will even go so far as to replace word "ratio" by "relative security." Who said we weren't peaceful? . . . Spanish troops who betrayed their class get 100,000 pesetas blood money from capitalist as reward. . . . German income taxes cut on large families. Another premium on cannon-fodder. . . . Taylor, Tammany candidate for Controller of New York City, tells rally in unqualified burst of candor: "I am a Democrat without qualifications."

FRIDAY.—Weirton Steel Company in court says workers decided after investigation that company union was what they wanted. If the company doesn't win the suit, at least it will probably get the prize for year's best short story. . . . United Fruit Company got twenty million mail subsidy from government but operated two-thirds of its ships under foreign flags, thus avoiding hiring American workers who in long run paid this subsidy. "Never give a sucker an even break." . . . PWA allots \$180,000 to move "Morro

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LABOR SECTION

Silk Dye Plants Shut as 25000 Resist Bosses Attack On Standards

PATERSON.—About 25,000 silk and rayon dye workers, goaded by the bosses' continuous attempts to evade union demands and depress living standards of the workers, went out on strike just after midnight Thursday morning. Negotiations, which had been going on for days under the auspices of both federal and city authorities, collapsed, and the union announced that until the stoppage was complete and all mills shut down, no further meetings would be held with the manufacturers.

Meanwhile the whole industry is stopped off in this city of silk mills and silk strikes. Almost 100 per cent organized and with years of experience in unionism, the workers are determined to put a stop to the dilly-dallying, hedging and threatening of their employers. Department of Labor and Paterson city officials had been trying all week to avert a strike when the contract expired at midnight, but the final conference between workers and bosses at the Alexander Hamilton Hotel was dissolved after only five minutes' angry argument. Then the strike call was issued.

George Baldanzi, president of the Federation of Silk and Rayon Dyers and Finishers of America, led the workers' representatives who met with the labor committee of the bosses' Institute of Dyers and Printers.

Pickets Out

In face of the declaration of the President Peter van Vlaanderen, of the bosses' institute, that the mills would be open "with protection for all who want to work" and his prediction that the workers would ignore the strike call, the city's com-

pliant police chief cancelled all vacations and days off for his patrolmen. But the workers, un-intimidated, threw a strong cordon of pickets about the mills on the watch for possible defections. No scabbing is expected, however, despite the bosses' appeals, since Paterson has always known how to take care of its strikers and scabs.

The strike became effective when the workers whose shift was supposed to start at seven o'clock in the morning went on the picket lines instead. Resentment of the workers against employer tactics was heightened and the strike backbone stiffened with the discovery of a bosses' spy and agent provocateur on the union strike committee. The stool, according to Baldanzi, was allowed to leave Paterson unharmed after a full written confession.

Centers Affected

Workers in Paterson, Lodi, Garfield, East Paterson and Union County, as well as in Pennsylvania and New York mills, are affected (Continued on page 2-L)

LABOR LEADERS TO REPORT ON RECENT A.F.L. CONVENTION

"The Recent A. F. of L. Convention" will be the subject of discussion at the next Rand School luncheon, this Saturday afternoon, Oct. 27. The luncheon is scheduled to start at 1:30 p. m. at the Rand School of Social Science, 7 East 15th St., New York City. Francis J. Gorman, leader of the recent textile strike; George Meany, president of the New York State Federation of Labor; B. Charney Vladeck, manager of the Forward and member of the Municipal Housing Authority, and Chester M. Wright, editor of the American Federationist, will address the luncheon guests and present their views on the accomplishments and future trend of organized labor in America.

The speakers scheduled for this program have all played a leading role in the ranks of organized labor in America and actively participated in the San Francisco convention. Radio Station WEVD will broadcast a portion of the program from 3 to 4 p. m. Admission to the luncheon is 65 cents; to speaking only, 25 cents.

N. Y. Organized Labor Cheers Citrine's Plea For Fight on Fascism

By Samuel H. Friedman

FOLLOWING the example of the central labor union bodies of Seattle, Portland and Los Angeles, the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York established a precedent Wednesday afternoon by calling a mass meeting of trade unionists to launch a new battle against Nazism and Fascism. Under the chairmanship of Joseph P. Ryan, head of the International Longshoremen's Association and president of the central union body, 3,000 unionists in Mecca Temple heard Walter M. Citrine, world labor chief, denounce fascism and call for an immediate determined fight-to-the-finish against the terrorism and despotism of fascist tyranny.

An audience which applauded Comrade Citrine again and again, responded also to the impassioned plea of B. Charney Vladeck, general manager of the Forward and chairman of the

Labor Committee to Combat Fascism, for funds to bring American labor into line with organized labor in other civilized countries by contributing heavily to the committee's war chest.

Welcome Precedent

The mass meeting was the first called by the central body within the memory of most delegates, and marked a welcome departure from the usually staid proceedings of the council. The platform was

crowded with invited guests of the council, numbering many labor leaders. On the platform could be seen Norman Thomas and Charles Solomon, Socialist candidates respectively for United States Senator and governor of the state, but neither was called on to speak by Chairman Ryan, who indirectly apologized for the omission by telling his audience:

"There are men on this platform whom I know you would like to hear, and I am sure that you will have the opportunity to hear them gladly at some other occasion. On this occasion we shall hear only from the scheduled speakers, including President Green's invited guest to the American Federation of Labor convention—the distinguished foreigner who is secretary of the British Trades Union Congress and president of the International Federation of Trade Unions, Walter Citrine."

President Ryan, thus humorously warding off any attempt to (Continued on Page 3-L)

Plant Manager Springs a New One: His Workers Kidnapped Him to Keep Him from Negotiating With Union!

WILMINGTON, Del. — A fantastic tale of how the "loyal" workers in the Weirton steel plants abducted him in order to prevent his meeting members of

the real union in negotiation was told by Edward E. Paddock, manager of the company's Clarksburg, Va., plant, in court hearings here. Members of the "kidnapping gang," who by a curious coincidence are members of the company union, broke all abduction records by voluntarily appearing to testify to their own wrongdoing. It is not expected that the company will sue the kidnappers or ask to have them punished by the government, especially since the manager took no steps up to this time to arrest and punish his abductors.

The assault is alleged to have taken place August 1, when Paddock was on his way to meet a negotiation committee of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. Union officers had previously testified in the government's suit for an injunction to restrain the Weirton company from interfering with collective bargaining by employees, that they had waited in vain for Paddock to keep his promise to meet them. Paddock now reveals for the first time what dire event it was that kept him from the appointed place: the workers themselves, he admits, prevented him from arriving.

The hearings have been going on for weeks, and have been punctuated by repeated evidence of intimidation of workers by the company to prevent real representation.

Paddock declared that his kidnappers were employee representatives under the company plan, who "meant business" and were "determined" not to let him meet the Amalgamated representatives. The group of men stopped him as he was driving to the mill.

"I made up my mind right then that if I put up enough resistance to get into that plant they would probably start a riot there," Pad-

dack continued. They just shoved me over and put a driver on my car and turned it around. Fifty miles away the driver got out of (Continued on Page 4L)

Tighe, 75, Again Elected to Head Steel Workers' Union

Staff Correspondent

PITTSBURGH. — Interpreted widely as a vindication of his conservative policy during his 15-year presidency of the steel workers' union, Michael F. (Mike) Tighe, 76 years old, was announced as having again been named head of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. The election was held September 15, but compilation of the votes from all over the country was completed only this week.

Mr. Tighe, a member of the Amalgamated for 57 years, defeated George J. Williams, the "rank and file" candidate.

William represented to a large extent the sentiment of those who favored more vigorous and aggressive action in unionizing the steel plants and in winning concessions, as opposed to the policies of conciliation, negotiation and ultra-conservatism represented by Tighe. The aged veterans' inability to keep in touch with modern developments and to move quickly and decisively, as evidenced by his failure to take full advantage of the opportunities afforded in the early stages of Section 7-A, were campaign arguments.

On the other hand, the failure of the "rank and file" leaders and candidates to prove that they were not attacking Tighe and his policies merely in order to oust the organization activities.

"ins" and put in men who were younger but who stood for the same policies hurt the rebels in the final balloting. The reaction against Tighe, which reached its full force in April when the convention of the Amalgamated passed a "sign-or-strike" resolution and submitted it to the plants, died down considerably after a steel labor board plan had been initiated in the steel industry. The convention represented thousands of new members who had joined the union within the year and who were eager for strike. Veteran leaders of the union, backed by A. F. of L. President Green, did not think the time ripe for a general strike in steel, and urged on by President Roosevelt, the union rescinded its strike declaration on the eve of a nation-wide walkout.

Although there was a great deal of complaints on the part of many of the younger unionists, the resentment against Tighe apparently lost much of its force. Some of the complaints were directed against the "rank and file" leaders who in the final analysis had given in to Tighe. In addition, the experience and political strategy of the Tighe machine enabled it to retain its power. At the same time, the vote for the opposition, it is believed, will serve as a warning to the administration to be on its toes in its organization activities.

Reviving Interstate Bogie, Court Squashes Pension Law

WASHINGTON.—Wage pension legislation affecting some 200,000 railroad workers which had been hailed by officials as making a "new chapter in social legislation" and as giving striking evidence of the validity of the so-called new deal was called unconstitutional this week by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. The decision of the court which trotted out the interstate commerce bogie, came as the result of a joint suit of 134 railroads, and was in the form of an injunction forbidding the Railroad Retirement Board set up by Congress and the president from functioning.

The board had been established to handle a retirement fund for railroad employees to be raised through assessment of companies and workers. Employees were to pay in two per cent of their salaries and the railways were to contribute twice that amount. The first of the quarterly payments were to have been made Nov. 1 and the retirement and pension fund was to have become operative February 1. Railroad employees 65 or over would then have been forced to retire on an income graduated according to service.

The excuse given by the court to block the legislation was the fact that legal precedents prevented Congress from interfering with

the affairs of a company except in interstate commerce. Chief Justice Wheat of the District Supreme Court declared the law confiscatory in some respects and an "illegal assumption by Congress of authority to pass legislation affecting 200,000 employees not directly concerned with interstate commerce."

Employment Drops Again in September

WASHINGTON. — Although the decline in factory employments and payrolls in industrial production throughout the nation in September can be partly attributed to the textile strike, no such pat excuse can be given for the substantial reduction in employment in the automobile, iron and steel and shoe industries. The volume of industrial production for the month, according to the Federal Reserve Board's seasonally adjusted index, declined from the 73 per cent of the 1923-25 average in August to 71 per cent in September.

There were large declines in the output of shoes, automobiles and lumber. Employment on public works decreased somewhat, although more persons were provided with work by the emergency work program of the Federal Relief Administration.

Textile Unrest Flares in Dyers' Strike

25,000 Silk and Rayon Workers Go Out in Paterson Area

(Continued from Page 1-L)
by the strike call. Union demands originally included a contract calling for a closed shop (which had already been virtually in force in many mills) a 30-hour week and a dollar-an-hour wage.

Until Wednesday afternoon, it had been thought that conferences arranged by P. W. Chappell, U. S. Department of Labor conciliator, might avert the strike until an investigation could be made by the National Industrial Relations Board. Five hours of further negotiations failed to convince the workers that the bosses had any desire for peace except on their own terms, and the five-minute bust-up followed in the evening.

Demands Modified

Under the year's contract signed October 24, 1933, the workers had a basic wage scale of 57½ cents an hour for a forty-hour week. Because of lack of work, most of the workers averaged \$12 or less a week, and many of them earned only \$5 a week for the past year. The union's original demands were recently modified to a weekly minimum of \$20 at the old rates, which averages approximately thirty-five hours a week.

Other demands call for recognition of the union, an affiliate of the United Textile Workers of America and the American Federation of Labor, and an end to "the vicious spy system of the employers."

"The union wants the closed shop," said Emanuel Shavrick, of the Institute of Printers and Dyers, one of the employer groups. "We don't."

Final preparations for the strike were made Wednesday night when the union held closed meetings in Paterson, Passaic, Garfield, Lodi, New York and various places in Hudson County.

The Socialist Party of branches in all silk areas, as well as the New York local, have offered their aid and cooperation to the strikers.

Didn't Strike Before

Silk dye workers were among the textile operatives who did not take part in the general strike last month, despite a keen desire on the part of the workers to join in the general walkout. The chief reason they were not called out at that time was the desire on the part of the United Textile Workers to hold these 25,000 workers in reserve as final reinforcements in the general strike drive. Rarin' to go, the dye operatives were to be used as final shock troops.

Another factor in delaying the strike call was the fact that Vice-Chancellor Egan in Chancery Court had issued an injunction against the dye union, its members and officials, forbidding them, on the basis of the contract, to go out or even to discuss a possible strike. Despite this court order, and despite the threats of the employers that they would sue members and officials of the union for damages in accordance with the Danbury haters' case ruling, the strike call, effective September 22, was finally issued. However, on that day the whole walkout was called off following the report of Roosevelt's textile mediation board.

When employers refused to live up to the implied promises in the announcements of the strike's end, mutterings of complaint began to be heard not only among silk dyers but also throughout the silk industry. The other silk workers petitioned the recent A. F. of L. convention for permission to strike throughout the New Jersey area,

but no action was taken. Extension of the dyers' strike to the 16,000 silk weavers is regarded as a strong possibility, anyway; over 1,000 workers in about 60 mills have already been on strike for

several weeks.

The union has sent a strong telegram to Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Emergency Relief Administrator, opposing compliance with the request of the employers for emergency relief workers to act as scabs. Emmanuel Shavrick, attorney for the employers, made the request which was regarded by the union as a futile attempt to frighten the workers into refusing to go on strike.

Gorman Threatens Renewed War On Discriminating Bosses

WASHINGTON. — "Textile employers are doing everything in their power to provoke a new crisis in the textile industry," Francis J. Gorman, first vice-president of the United Textile

Workers and secretary of the organizing committee, declared here.

"Right now I want to call attention to the fact that while the United Textile Workers of America notified President Roosevelt of acceptance of his truce proposal, the employers did not accept the truce. If they withheld acceptance of the truce so as to retain freedom to make war, they will have to accept the consequences. The union will not shrink from anything that is necessary to bring about an end of medieval conditions in the textile industry."

"As a result of the textile strike, which up to Sept. 22 had the textile industry absolutely paralyzed, the Winant Board brought forth a formula for peace with justice to both sides. The President has agreed to that program and by proclamation has put the program into effect. It provides for changes only after hearing—a system of adjudication on a basis of proof. The President says that he intends to see that his orders are obeyed. The union can assure the industry that the union has the intention to do that—and it has the power, as the industry ought to know."

Bosses Protest

"It seems high time that this industry, which has always been the beneficiary of subsidy of one kind or another and which has always piled up profits out of exploitation, become civilized. Arthur Besse, president of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, has protested to the President, saying that the board ordered created by the President will be 'prejudicial' to the interests of employers because it requires employers to prove the necessity for the work-load. That is just too bad! Until now the burden of proof has been on the workers."

"Meanwhile the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, meeting at Greenville, was adopting resolutions, on the one hand asking the government to help them further, on the other hand demanding that the government get out. The textile industry has been subsidized always and it hasn't yet learned how to get along otherwise, but it wants a one-way street. It wants cessation of government activities 'which set aside the right to self-government,' by which they mean, of course, interference with the power of the mills to exploit the workers to the limit."

Gorman charged that the textile mill organizations with absolute failure to enforce the terms of the Winant Board report or to discipline members who have resisted the National Textile Labor Relations Board. At the same time he announced that 500 workers at Whitmire, S. C., had struck in protest against discriminations and that employees of mills at Roanoke Rapids, N. C., had voted to strike Monday. "There will be more strikes in Southern mills unless the attitude of absolute resistance is changed," he added.

J. Dooley, president of the U. T. W. local there, announced that union members had voted to go on strike Monday unless action is taken at once by the textile relations board on charges of discrimination lodged with it. Board officials in Washington prepared to send an investigator here in an effort to settle the dispute, which Dooley blamed on the mill's refusal to take back strikers.

Six mills operating there normally employ 3,500 workers. Half this number are now working. Fifty per cent of the workers belong to the union.

Auto Workers Turn to Unionism

By Larry S. Davidow

IN the first installment, printed last week, Comrade Davidow outlined the growth of the automobile industry up to the "boom" period.

(Concluded from last week)

While the flush of easy profit making in the automobile industry made it possible for the manufacturers to pay higher dollar wages, in contrast with other industrial towns, the evil days of the depression brought drastic wage cuts. This has been accompanied by the speed-up system and the greater mechanization of industry. The result has been that the boasted claim of higher wages no longer exists, although even during boom times, the higher dollar wages made no appreciable gain for the average worker, because of the increased cost of living in Detroit.

Today the automobile industry is in the doldrums. Casualties of concerns have been rather high. The automobile field has become pretty well dominated by three large concerns. Ford some years ago abandoned his five dollar a day minimum and got down to \$3.20 a day. He even has farmed out parts, at prices so low that parts manufacturers have been compelled to pay exceedingly low wages—even less than the \$3.20 a day. This is common to the whole industry. Many executives who had been drawing handsome salaries have been let out very unceremoniously, to drift and shift, with no hope for the future. The gigantic plants and equipment have a productive capacity far in excess of present or future purchasing power demands. For instance, the Ford plant can easily turn out 14,000 cars a day, but has averaged this year about 3,000.

Now, there is no apparent basis to support the oft boasted claim that the open shop was the reason for high wages and the success of the industry. Until the challenge of the automobile workers' strike

last summer, there had never been, with one honorable exception, an organization of workers to offer any hindrance or restraint. The exception was the United Automobile, Aircraft and Vehicle Workers of America. This union, organized upon an industrial basis, was very effective in the sphere of making automobile bodies. But a disastrous strike against the Fisher Body Company in 1921 reduced it to a mere shell, in which sad condition it fell into the hands of the Communists and became impotent and ignored.

Unions Gain Despite Terrorism

The manufacturers in the automobile industry have been among the most ruthless in their hatred of and vindictive bitterness toward organized labor. They have fought unionism in and out of season. They have employed spies to weed out anyone found susceptible to the idea of unionism. A system of terror has existed in the automobile plants in Detroit and Michigan, comparable to the discipline of a prison. Yet union organization has been making headway in Detroit this year as never before. The newcomers to industrial life, like those from the south, have learned in a surprisingly short time some of the elements of the class struggle. They may not recognize it by name, but they know they cannot depend upon the munificence of the employer for adequate wages and conditions. Many old time unionists who had lost heart, found themselves back in the fight, determined, however, to establish an industrial not a craft form of unionism. That the industry must be organized upon the industrial basis is being recognized by a growing number of American Federation officials. Frank X. Martel, president of the Detroit and Wayne County Federation of Labor, has been a leader in this fight not only in Detroit but at American Federation of Labor conventions.

Socialists Helping

Unfortunate inability to fully grasp the significance of the situation has lost organized labor some advantages for the present. Attempts to secede from the United Auto Workers Union, an American Federation of Labor organized upon the industrial basis, have been aided, unwittingly, of course, by this lack of understanding. However, the ranks of labor are holding firm. With the auto plants virtually shut down, there being no present buying demand for cars, organized labor is more or less marking time. Socialists of Detroit have offered their services to the Detroit Federation of Labor in the task of organizing. Their offers of aid have been accepted and very good work has been done. Moreover, a cordial, mutual understanding is being developed. The Detroit Labor Conference Against Fascism is the result of the joint efforts of the Detroit Federation of Labor and the Socialist Party. A labor college, which begins its activities in a few days, under the auspices of the Socialist Party, is able to make known its courses to the affiliated trade unions of the Detroit Federation of Labor, by unanimous action of a delegate meeting of the Federation.

The easy money making days of the automobile industry are over. The pretext of high wages and their alleged reason, the open shop, are being rapidly dissipated. The threatened trial of strength that was avoided last summer by the adroitness of President Roosevelt and by the then existing confidence of the workers in the President, has been only postponed. One thing is sure: organized labor in Detroit is on the march. The lessons of the efforts of labor in the rest of the United States are not being lost upon the workers in the automobile industry. There will be a new testing. There will be no failing.

Sloan's Plan Won't Fool Auto Workers

DETROIT.—Last week every employee of the General Motors Corporation received a pamphlet signed by Adfred P. Sloan, president of the corporation, headed "Statement of General Motors Corporation's Basic Policies Governing Its Relations With Factory Employees." Laid out in this pamphlet is the procedure to be used in the future in collective bargaining, reducing labor forces, discharging of employees. Instructions are included which apply to executives, foremen and workers.

Much space was devoted by the Detroit press to eulogizing this newly adopted scheme. In fact, so important was it considered that two of them commended it in glowing editorials. The American Federation of Labor, through its representative here, F. J. Dillon, immediately replied in a statement which not one of the papers considered necessary to publish.

All employees of the G. M. Corp.

received, in addition to the pamphlet, a letter from Mr. Sloan explaining that the corporation recognized collective bargaining as a constructive step forward.

The pamphlet in the first sentence of the introduction refutes any class angle, stating plainly it is the opinion of the G. M. that no "real conflict of interest exists between employer and employee." The

Dillon in commenting on the plan in his press release says "Mr. Sloan's 'Plan' is a very good plan. The only thing that is wrong with it is that it will not work. It would be well to ask if this plan meets with the approval of the employees of the corporation. Were they consulted with reference to its detail?" In his next paragraph he hits the nail on the head, for the paramount concern of the auto workers is the question of wages and hours, bonus systems, etc., none of which are considered in the statement. "What relation has

the plan to wages, hours of employment, conditions of employment, the many policies affecting mass production, the displacement of men in industry by women and all other problems?"

In reviewing the plan, Mr. Dillon has this to say of it, "Obviously, Mr. Sloan's pronouncement is designed for two purposes, first, to discourage and ultimately destroy free and independent organization among his employees and secondly, after this has been accomplished to prevent the establishment of any form of independent organization. It is significant to observe that this statement was released immediately following the conclusion of a historic convention of the American Federation of Labor, when certain definite and progressive policies were formulated and adopted, having to do with mass production industries in America, particularly the automobile industry."

Welcome to Deutsch and Seger!

Seeger at Mecca Temple Nov. 4th

German Refugee at Final Rally

THE 1934 campaign will wind up with a glorious rally on Sunday afternoon, November 4th, Mecca Temple, a rally that will be converted into a great demonstration of international solidarity. Comrade Gerhardt Seger, heroic German Socialist, whose escape from the notorious Oranienburg concentration camp of the Nazi swages was the sensation of the first year of Hitler misrule, will make his first appearance before an American audience, and will be given the passionately enthusiastic greeting that he deserves.

In addition, the standard-bearers of the party will deliver their final appeals to the voters of the state for support for the Cause of Socialism and for the party.

The full list of speakers follows: HARLES SOLOMON, candidate for Governor. ORMAN THOMAS, candidate for U. S. Senator. GERHARDT SEGER.

ERMAN KOBBE, candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. WILLIAM KARLIN, candidate for Attorney-General.

ARRY W. LAIDLER, candidate for Controller. C. VLADECK, SAMUEL ORR, RACHEL P. PANKEN, candidates for Congress.

UGUST CLAESSENS, candidate for Congressmen-at-Large, will act as chairman. The time: SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 4th, at 2 p. m.

The place: MECCA TEMPLE, 4th Street, near 6th Avenue. PACK THE HALL TO THE TOPS AND WIND UP THE CAMPAIGN IN BLAZE OF GLORY!

GIVE COMRADE SEGER A GLORIOUS WELCOME TO AMERICA!

First Voters' Rally at Upper West Side

Charles Solomon and Harry W. Laidler will speak at a first voters' meeting Monday, Oct. 29, at 100 West 72nd St. Henry Fruchter, candidate for Congress, 17th District, will act as chairman. This meeting has been arranged by the Upper West Side Branch.

Every one of the 2,500 first voters in the 7th and 9th Assembly districts has received a special letter calling his attention to the Socialist program and inviting him to this meeting. The Upper West Side Branch will wind up its campaign with a luncheon for Thomas and Solomon on Saturday, Nov. 3.

Midnite Show Saturday

An attractive midnight show, in which opera singers, Broadway actors and men and women of the wish stage will participate, will be held Saturday night at Molly Don's Second Ave. Theatre, under the direction of Jacob Kalich. In addition to Miss Picon and other Jewish actors and actresses, the bill will be headed by Walter Weston, and others will include Eddie Lambert, Milton Berle, and Harry Herschfield.

Nannette Guilford of the Metropolitan Opera Co., will sing, as well as Russian opera singers and members of the east of the Metropolitan Opera Co.

Notable List of Women Running On Socialist Party Ticket

THERE are thirteen women on the Socialist ticket this year, thirteen working women, housewives, teachers and lawyers who are in the very forefront of the Socialist campaign.

The pioneer organization in advocating women suffrage and all equal political and social rights for both sexes, the Socialist Party did not content itself with mere advocacy of suffrage, but from its very beginning threw its doors open to women for full and equal membership; and as long ago as a decade before the winning of national suffrage women were running for high office on the Socialist ticket.

When woman suffrage was still being debated, when the spectacle of a woman in public life was considered by the wise ones as ludicrous or even obscene, the Socialist Party was gladly and proudly naming its leading women members for office—even when there seemed to be the feeling that they would not be seated if elected.

In 1934 three Socialist women, all three leading spokesmen of the cause of emancipation, are candidates for Congress in New York, while a fourth is candidate for State Senator. There are seven candidates for Assembly, and two for judicial offices.

The list of the party's women candidates is headed by Rachel Palley Panken, one of the hardest-hitting of the workers for Socialism in New York, one of the ablest speakers on the platform and a gifted writer. She has many years of Socialist and trade union work to her credit, and is popular in labor and Socialist circles. As candidate for Congress in the 14th District she is waging a magnificent campaign. Mrs. Panken is well known in Socialist and labor circles abroad, and has attended a number of International Socialist congresses.

In the next Congressional district, the 15th, the Socialist candidate is the brilliant Dr. Jessie Wallace Hughan, teacher, economist, author, poet, and world-famous worker for peace. Comrade Hughan is a teacher of national standing, and the author of a number of works on Socialism and economics used in universities as text books. She is considered one of the ablest teachers in the high schools of the city, and it is generally agreed that she long ago would have headed a great high school were it not for her Socialist and pacifist activity.

In the 19th Congressional District the candidate is Layle Lane, a brilliant high school teacher. She was born in Georgia, but two years after her birth her parents had to flee their native state for fear of lynching. She is a graduate of Howard University, the leading

Negro university in the world, and holds a Columbia A.M. Comrade Lane taught school in Oklahoma before coming to New York, and has been in the public schools here since 1921, in the high schools since 1933. She is a member of the Teachers' Union.

Jane P. Morgan, candidate for Senator in the 19th District, is a native of Liverpool, daughter of working class parents. She left school at the age of 14 to work in a printing plant, and lost her job through the introduction of machinery. She came to America 21 years ago, and has since been an office worker and office manager in Boston and New York. Comrade Morgan has been active in the party since she joined several years ago.

Agnes Martocci, candidate for Assembly in the 1st A. D., Manhattan, is a young school teacher, a native New Yorker and graduate of Hunter College, where she was an active Socialist. In her brief career Comrade Martocci has been active in many strikes.

Margaret P. Gillen, candidate in the 3rd A. D., is a native New Yorker, daughter of an old time German Socialist and trade unionist. Her father died when she was young, and she says she had to learn her Socialism all over again when she grew up. Comrade Gillen's husband died when her children were still young, and to bring them up she worked as a weaver, telephone operator, waitress, mailing clerk, and department store saleslady as well as home-maker. In addition she has long been active in party work. Comrade Gillen knows the life of the working class at first-hand.

Florence Gold, candidate in the 12th A. D., is another of the teachers on the Socialist ticket. A graduate of the New York Training School for Teachers, she taught in elementary, junior high, and now in the high schools. Her subject is accounting. Comrade Gold says: "I believe in a cooperative commonwealth, international peace and the brotherhood of man, and I would like to see all three come riding along on speedy horses."

Dorothy E. Pfaff, candidate for the Assembly in the 13th, Manhattan, is an office worker, office manager for a large firm in Long Island City, and an active worker in the Morning-side Heights Branch.

Martha Hohmann is one of the best-loved of the old-timers in the party in New York. She has been active in every phase of party work more years than seem pos-

sible, and is more active today than ever. She, too, is an office worker with an important position in the office of the Survey Graphic.

Alma E. Crosswaith is an active member of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, a dress-maker by trade and training, the mother of an attractive family of four young Socialists—all members of the Y.P.S.L. or Pioneer Youth. She was born in Charleston, S. C., in 1899 and married Frank Crosswaith in 1915, at which time she became an active Socialist. She has been active in the party ever since.

In Brooklyn Julia Primoff is running in the 16th A. D., the Bensonhurst and Borough Park district, where our party has run second to the Democrats in the last three or four elections. Mrs. Primoff is a native of New York's East Side, and after graduating the Hebrew Technical School for Girls worked as a bookkeeper until her marriage. Comrade Primoff is active in the League of Women Voters, and is particularly active in the peace movement in its various phases. She is Chairman of the Workers' Unemployed League of Bensonhurst, and is Peace Chairman of the Sisterhood of the Beth Sholem People's Temple. She studied at Rand School classes under August Claessens and Esther Friedman, and has become one of the most effective campaigners in recent months. Mrs. Primoff is mother of three sons, one an honor graduate of N.Y. U., and an active party member.

Marion Severn, candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, 1st District, began her career as a rebel as a student at Radcliffe, when she took a hand in the great Lawrence strike of 1919. After graduating college she became an office worker and organized the stenographers in her place, getting fired for her pains. She studied law and was admitted to the bar after giving the character committee a bad half hour when they learned she was a Socialist. "They quite obviously expected that, once admitted, I would revolutionize the law. I regret to say that I have not lived up to their expectations."

Belle Bernstein Waldman, candidate for Supreme Court, 2nd District, was a practicing attorney in a New York office when she met

Schutzbund Hero Arrives Tuesday

JULIUS DEUTSCH will arrive in New York City Tuesday, October 30th.

After weeks of anxious anticipation, American comrades will have the opportunity of welcoming the leader of the Austrian Schutzbund who comes here to tell of the sublimely heroic fight of the workers he led.

All comrades in New York City and vicinity should carefully take note of the following:

Deutsch arrives on the White Star liner "Majestic" which will dock at the West 14th St. pier on the Hudson River. Watch Tuesday morning's papers for the exact hour of docking. Every Socialist should be on hand for the welcome with banners and red flags. There will be a band at the pier. The full strength of the Socialist Guard will be present. After Comrade Deutsch clears the customs, all assembled will parade to the People's House, 7 East 15th Street.

On Monday, a day before, Gerhardt Seger, general secretary of the German Peace Society, and the first Socialist member of the Reichstag to be imprisoned under the Hitler regime, will arrive on the "Volendam," docking at Hoboken. Watch daily papers for hour of arrival.

Comrade Seger was confined in the infamous Oranienburg concentration camp. After nine months he escaped and made his way out of Germany. When he arrived in England, he was officially informed that Hitler's vultures had arrested his wife and two-year-old child and that they would be held until he returned to Germany and to certain death. Indignation at this barbarity rose so high throughout Europe that the Nazi blood-suckers were forced to give up their prey.

Comrade Seger will deliver his first address Thursday, Nov. 1st, at Webster Hall, 119 East 11th St., for the *Deutscher Freiheitsbund* (the League for German Freedom). Admission will be free.

Comrades Deutsch and Seger will speak at a great peace and anti-fascist meeting in Mecca Temple on November 11th. Tickets range from 75 to 25 cents. All seats are reserved and on sale now. Comrades are advised to obtain their seats immediately to avoid disappointment.

Lecture Notes

"The Coming American Revolution" will be the subject of week-end institutes to be held Oct. 27-28 and Nov. 3-4 under the auspices of the American Workers' Party in the A.C.W.U. Building, 15 Union Square. The Saturday sessions will begin at 2:30 and 7:30 and the Sunday session at 3. Included in the list of speakers are V. F. Calverton, Roger Baldwin, John Chamberlain, Horace Kallen, Oliver Carlson, Sidney Hook, A. J. Muste, C. Hartley Grattan and others.

A symposium on the conditions of the agricultural workers will be held under the auspices of the New York City Committee to Aid Agricultural Workers, at Greenwich House, Oct. 31, at 8:15. Among those who will speak are Roger Baldwin, Frank Palmer, Donald Henderson, Tom Crawford and A. J. Iserman.

Louis Waldman, in the same office. She is now a member of the firm of Waldman and Waldman, but devotes most of her time to her home and her two sons. She is an active Socialist, deeply devoted to party affairs.



Jane P. Morgan



Alma Crosswaith



Julia Primoff



R. P. Panken



Dorothy E. Pfaff



Marion Severn

Vote the Ticket Straight!

'Guttersnipes' Fight Back

OPENING about a month ago with spontaneous protests against the appearance of Mussolini's Blackshirt Band in a 14th Street music hall, the current drive of New York anti-fascists, including the Socialist Party, has now developed into a broad fight to liberate the students of C.C.N.Y. from the tyrannical rule of President F. B. Robinson.

As a result of the activities of the Columbus Day United Anti-Fascist Committee, a delegation composed of representatives of the United Committee, plus educators and leading trade unionists, went to Mayor LaGuardia on Thursday

and demanded the removal of Robinson and the reinstatement of students and the Student Council suspended at Robinson's orders.

Among those on the delegation were Comrade Norman Thomas, 1st Vice-President Luigi Antonini of the I.L.G.W.U., H. D. Sizemore of the I.W.W., Burke Cochran of the Communist League (Trotskyites), Abraham Lefkowitz of the Teachers' Union, Professor Sidney Hook of New York University, Herbert Solow of the Non-Partisan Labor Defense and several other active anti-fascist leaders.

The fight against Mussolini's Blackshirt musicians culminated

in an attack on pickets by a joint band of fascists and city police. A few days later a group of 350 Italian fascist students began a tour of the country to popularize fascism and refurbish Mussolini's tarnished reputation. Wherever they went they were cordially received by the powers that be, including university presidents, Mayor LaGuardia also received

them.

At the universities they visited, however, the students were coldly received by the American student bodies. Similarly, they were shown propaganda and ideas that were come here.

The Columbus Day United Anti-Fascist Committee, composed of representatives of the Socialist Party, Y.P.S.L., Student L.I.D., Trotskyites, Lovestonites, I. Mar. tello Group, Stampa Libera Group, Labor Defense, and several trade unions, organized a highly successful demonstration in Columbus Circle which counteracted the pro-fascist demonstration held with the aid of Governor Lehman. When the fascists held a carnival at Yankee Stadium, the Columbus Day committee countered with another demonstration; unfortunately this was marred by the antics of the Communist Party which, as announced everybody who did not

Nowhere did the traveling black-shirt students get a more fitting welcome than at C.C.N.Y. President Robinson, who has a long record of hatred for student independence, wanted to honor the gathering into a protest against fascism. Fascist rowdies, including R.O.T.C. members, attacked an anti-fascist speaker, and Robinson backed them with insults.

Since then Robinson, later star-chamber proceedings, has suspended 17 students; fired the Student Council; persecuted student editors, and started a man-hunt to stamp out the anti-fascist movement.

To defend the persecuted students, the Columbus Day committee decided to continue its existence. It organized a delegation which visited Mayor LaGuardia Saturday. The Mayor

Exiled Professors at Community Church

Three German exiled professors from the New School of Social Research will lecture at the Community Church, 550 West 110th St., on four Tuesday evenings at 8:15, beginning Oct. 30. Dr. Eduard Heilmann will speak that evening on "The Political Situation of Labor." Other speakers to follow will be Dr. Gerhardt Colm and Dr. Frieda Wunderlich. Admission will be 25 cents for ticket, to readers of The New Leader who bring the ad appearing in this issue.

People's Institute Lectures

The lectures held under the direction of the People's Institute for many years have been taken over by the Department of Philosophy of Cooper Union. The work that has been done by the People's Institute will go on in the Great Hall as before. The lectures are continued in a spirit of scientific inquiry and academic freedom, free from propaganda and in accord with the tradition of liberal scholarship and of modern knowledge. There will be no charges either for entrance or admission.

"Can the Economic Problem Be Solved without a Resort to Dictatorship?" will be the subject of the lecture to be given by Everett Dean Martin, Nov. 9, the first of a course on "What Will the American People Do in the Present World Crisis?" John Erskine will deliver a course on "What Can the People Believe in the Modern World?" His first lecture, "In Defense of the Individualist," will be given Nov. 11. "Can the People Be Happy in a Planned Economy?" The subject of his first lecture to be given Nov. 13 will be "The Consumer Under a Planned Economy."

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

refused to receive the delegation but made an appointment for Thursday.

The committee has issued a statement that "this is just the opening gun; we will not stop before C.C.N.Y. has been made unlickers." More power to them in their effort to rid C.C.N.Y. of a public institution into a breeding-ground of fascist tendencies!

INGERSOLL FORUM

PYTHIAN TEMPLE—70th St. E. of B'way
October 28th
"Do the People Need Religion?"
DAN O'BRIEN (King of the Hoboes)
vs. TIMOTHY P. MURPHY
Questions and discussion

Freethinkers of America

Sunday Eve., 8:30 P.M.—113 W. 57th St.
Dr. THEODORE B. BRAMELD
"Lenin and God"
Major Wholes—Bible Criticism. 8 P. M.
Admission Free—Questions & Discussion

MASS MEETING—"Why a New Revolutionary Workers' Party?"

Speaker: ED LINDGREN
Former members of C.C. of C.P.U.S.A. organize, Socialist Party in 1912
BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM
949 Willsburgh Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
SUNDAY EVE., OCT. 28, 1934—8:30 P. M.
Ausps. of the Organization Committee for a Revolutionary Workers Party

Speakers: Two Pre-election Week-end Institutes on

The Coming American Revolution

SAT. SUN., OCT. 27-28 & NOV. 3-4
A.C.W.U. Bldg., 3rd floor, 15 Union Sq.
Sat. sessions begin at 2:30 and 7:30;
Sun. session at 3 p.m.
Course ticket \$2.00. Single admission 40c. Ausps.: American Workers Party

NEW WORKERS' SCHOOL FORUM

Oct. 28—TUCKER P. SMITH
"Labor Under the New Deal"

Nov. 4—JAY LOVESTONE
Amer. Labor Moves Forward

Nov. 11—Dr. HUGH H. DARBY
Social Aspects of Science

Nov. 18—Prof. GOODWIN WATSON
A Psychologist's View of the New Order

Also—J. B. MATTHEWS, DR. HAIM KANTOROVICH,
JAMES WATERMAN WISE and other distinguished speakers.

EVERY SUNDAY NIGHT AT 8 P. M.
RIVERA HALL, 51 W. 14 St.
Admission 25 cents
Questions & discussion

Party News

Women's Committee Program of Outdoor Meetings

Friday, Oct. 26, 2 p. m.—Star Theatre, Southern Boulevard and Hunts Point Square, Bronx.
Saturday, Oct. 27, 2 p. m.—20th Ave. and 86th St., Bensonhurst.

Tuesday, Oct. 30, 2 p. m.—Rugby Theatre, Utica and Church Aves., Brooklyn.
Wednesday, Oct. 31, 2 p. m.—65th St. and 18th Ave., Brooklyn.

Thursday, Nov. 1, 2 p. m.—Ritz Theatre, 180th St. and Bryant Ave., Bronx.
The following speakers will speak: Estelle Abramson, Eleanor Brannon, Beckie Cohen, Sarah Frank, Brannon, Friedman, Julia Primoff, Dorothy Pfaff, Molly Weingart, Anna Weiss.

Branch Organizers, Attention!

A special meeting of all branch organizers and secretaries is called for next Monday, Oct. 29, at 6 p. m., in Room 601, People's House, the special order to business is the matter of instruction detailed instructions to branch officers so that they may in turn instruct local successful army of watchers is indispensable on Election Day!

Manhattan

East Harlem Branch, Halloween Dance at 1539 Madison Ave., Saturday evening, Oct. 27. A high class orchestra, entertainment and refreshments.
3rd A. D., Manhattan, New headquarters at 1042 St. Nicholas Avenue, meetings weekly and will also hold indoor mass meeting Friday, Nov. 2, at hall to be announced.

Brooklyn

Lower 6th A. D. Branch meets Tuesday, Oct. 30, at 1137 Ward Ave. Amalgamated Branch. Meeting on Monday, Oct. 29, 8:30 p. m., in Assembly Hall, 80 Van Cortlandt Park South.

13th A. D. Branch 2. Dance Saturday night, Oct. 27, at 844 Utica Ave. East Flatbush Branch. Lecture Friday eve., Oct. 26, "Roads to Power," by Karl M. Glaworsky, at 92 Livinia Ave.

Queens

Jackson Heights Branch. Meeting on Thursday, Oct. 25, at home of Comrade Tarter, 4015 81st St., Jackson Heights. A social is planned for the following Saturday, Oct. 27, at Comrade Good-Heights.

Three German Exiled Professors

(from the New School of Social Research) will lecture at THE COMMUNITY CHURCH 550 West 110th Street

on TUESDAY EVENINGS at 8:15:
Oct. 30—"The Political Situation of Labor"—Dr. EDUARD HEILMANN
Nov. 6—"Meeting the Economic Crisis"—Dr. GERHARD COLM
Nov. 13—"Women and Labor"—Dr. FRIEDA WUNDERLICH
Nov. 20—"Labor Tomorrow"—Dr. EDUARD HEILMANN

Admission 25c (or course ticket for 75c if you present this ad at the door.)

SYMPOSIUM on Agricultural Workers

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 31st, 8:15 P. M.
GREENWICH HOUSE, 29 Barrow St. (Near 7th Ave. Christopher St. Sta.)

Speakers:
ROGER BALDWIN, Civil Liberties Union.
JOM CRAWFORD, leader of union on Seabrook Farm.

DONALD HENDERSON, organizer of agricultural workers.
ABRAHAM J. ISSERMAN, lawyer, active in defending workers.

FRANK PALMER, Federated Press.
JUSTIN WISE TULIN, chairman.
Meeting held under auspices of N. Y. City Committee to Aid Agricultural Workers

Speakers:

I. B. S. Hardman
A. J. Muste
Arnold Johnson
John L. Childs
Ernest Sutherland Bates
Louis F. Budenz

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HALL MEETINGS

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

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26

New Utrecht High School, 16th Ave. and 79th St., Brooklyn. Harry W. Laidler, B. C. Vladeck, Louis P. Goldberg, Wm. M. Feigenbaum, Julia Primoff, P. S. 44, Throop and Putnam Aves., Brooklyn. Harry W. Laidler, Wm. Karlin, Jacob Axelrad, Roger Cornell, Wilfred H. Kerr.
P. S. 67, 179th St. and Southern Boulevard, Bronx. Jacob Panken, Frank R. Berg, Albert Breslow.
P. S. 19, So. 3rd and Keap Sts., Brooklyn. James Oneal, Alex Kahn, Louis P. Goldberg, Henry Jager, Bradford Young, Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton St., Manhattan. Wm. Karlin, Nathan Chanin, A. P. Conan, Irwin Nussbaum, Julius Green, Zebert.
Boro Park Labor Lyceum, 43rd St. and 14th Ave., Brooklyn. Harry W. Laidler, Wm. M. Feigenbaum, B. C. Vladeck, L. P. Goldberg, Julia Primoff, Casa D'Amour, 2912 West 31st Street, Coney Island. B. C. Vladeck, Nathan Chanin, Wm. M. Feigenbaum, Julia Primoff.
Paradise Manor, Mt. Eden and Jerome Aves., Bronx. Samuel Orr, Julius Ennsky.
Grand Plaza, 160th St. and Prospect Aves., Bronx. Samuel Orr, Frank Cross-walsh.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 28

11 a. m.—Verband Culture Center, Poulie Zionists, 147 2nd Ave., Manhattan. Wm. Karlin, August Claessens.
2 p. m.—WOR. Harry W. Laidler.
Church of the Holy Trinity, 137 Montague St., Brooklyn. Harry W. Laidler.
Brooklyn Home of Aged, annual symposium, Howard and Dumont Aves., Brooklyn. Harry W. Laidler, Louis P. Goldberg, August Claessens.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 29

7 p. m.—Women's City Club, 22 Park Ave., Brooklyn. Harry W. Laidler.
Lexington Hall, 116th St., near Lexington Ave., Manhattan. Charles Solomon, Wm. Karlin, Harry W. Laidler, Matthew M. Levy, Edward F. Cassidy, John Herling, E. Switkes, Chas. Youngstein.
100 West 72nd St., Manhattan. Chas. Solomon, Harry W. Laidler, and others.
10 p. m.—Progressive Workmen's Ben. Assoc., 111 2nd Ave., Manhattan. Wm. Karlin, Rachel Panken.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30

Polish National Hall, Driggs and Eckford Sts., Brooklyn. Charles Solomon, Gottlieb.
Hennington Hall, 214 East 2nd St., Manhattan. Charles Solomon, Harry W. Laidler, Jacob Panken, Rachel Panken, Benjamin Blumenberg, David Kaplan, A. N. Weingart, Molly Weingart.
Union Neighborhood Center, 3109 Broadway, Manhattan. Layle Lane, G. August Gerber, Jane Morgan, Dorothy Pfaff.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31

92 Livonia Ave., Brooklyn. Harry W. Laidler, B. C. Vladeck, Wm. M. Feigenbaum, August Claessens.
Grand St. Settlement House, 311 East P. Conan.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1

12:30 p. m.—N.Y.C. University Heights—Liberal Club and L.I.D. Charles Solomon.
Jamaica Town Hall, Parsons Blvd. and Jamaica Ave., Jamaica, L. I. Chas. Solomon, Norman Thomas, Harry W. Laidler, Samuel A. DeWitt, Jacob Karro, Robert Koepficus.
Flushing Town Hall, Northern Blvd. and Linden Ave., Flushing, L. I. Chas. Solomon, Norman Thomas, Harry W. Laidler, Samuel DeWitt and others.
10 p. m.—Jewish National Workers Al-

liance, 2013 Coney Island Ave., Brooklyn. August Claessens.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2

Hunts Point Palace, 163rd St. and Southern Blvd., Bronx. Charles Solomon, Norman Thomas, Harry W. Laidler, P. S. 174, Dumont and Alabama Aves., Brooklyn. B. C. Vladeck, Jacob Panken, Wm. M. Feigenbaum, Louis P. Goldberg, Morris Waldman.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3

Erasmus High School, Flatbush and Church Aves., Brooklyn. Charles Solomon, Norman Thomas, Harry W. Laidler, Wm. Karlin and others.
Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman St., Brooklyn. Charles Solomon, Wm. Karlin and others.
P. S. 165, 101 Ave. and Amboy St., Brooklyn. Charles Solomon, Norman Thomas, Harry W. Laidler, Wm. Karlin, P. S. 206, Neck Road and 22nd St., Brooklyn. Charles Solomon, Norman Thomas, Harry W. Laidler, Wm. Karlin, B. C. Vladeck, Wm. M. Feigenbaum, Community Church, West 110th St., Manhattan. Matthew M. Levy, Layle Lane, Henry Fruchter, Leon R. Land.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 4

2 p. m.—Mecca Temple, 133 West 55th St., Manhattan. FINAL GREAT CAMPAIGN RALLY. Charles Solomon, Norman Thomas, Herman Kobbie, Harry Rachel Panken, Samuel Orr, August Claessens, chairman.
Thomas Jefferson High School, Pennsylvania and Dumont Aves., Brooklyn. Charles Solomon, Norman Thomas, Herman Kobbie, Harry W. Laidler, Wm. Karlin, B. C. Vladeck, Theodore Shapiro.

CAFE LINDO

In the heart of Greenwich Village
The choicest, freshest food prepared by an expert chef.
Lunch 50¢ Dinners 50¢ & \$1
92-94 Grove St. at Sheridan Sq.

RICHELIEU RESTAURANT

61 FIFTH AVE. (Cor. 13th St.)
The choicest wines and liquors served at our newly installed bar

CARNEGIE HALL

Russian Tea Room Restaurant
INC.
For a Distinctly Foreign Atmosphere Try the RUSSIAN TEA ROOM RESTAURANT
Few Doors East of Carnegie Hall.

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Mimeo Ink, 90c lb. and up
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THE IDEAL PLACE FOR BALLS, WEDDINGS, PARTIES, MEETINGS
Catering for all occasions
Reasonable rates Elevator service

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949 Willsburgh Ave. Brooklyn
Large and small hall suitable for all occasions and meetings at reasonable rentals
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Phone—MElrose 5-3863 - 3864 - 3865
BRONX, N. Y.

Deliveries Made to Your Door

The World Roars Around "A Sleeping Clergyman"

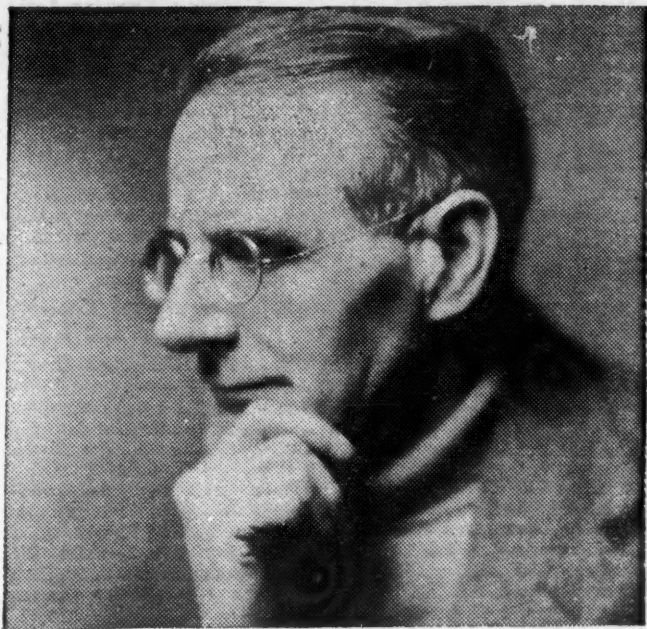
Quiet Preferred

"A SLEEPING CLERGYMAN."
By James Bridie. At the Guild.

On the principle that one should let sleeping clergymen lie, there should have been less thunder left in the story unfolded in 1938 or so, in a Caledonian clubroom. In truth, Mr. Bridie might have observed that principle for other reasons, and to his play's great advantage; for everything about the drama deserves more than the melodramatic plot he accords it. Sweeping through three generations, from 1867 to 1936, the drama plays upon the question of heredity—still moot—and perhaps more basically upon changing standards from Victoria to the current George; the earlier figures, deemed "bad" in their day, were actually courageous souls who "saw what they had to do" and did it, and by today's standards they would win praise. But today's—tomorrow's—standards, the dramatist let us judge them in the grandchildren, who make good in a big way.

A little too big, in truth. For, to prove his doctor a valid fellow, our physician playwright invents a disease that in 1936 ravages the entire world, and our hero isolates the germ and provides the cure just in time to save civilization. The question as to whether civilization is worth saving enters but slightly into the play; but the play itself is worth a less extreme device, and it might have been spared the earlier murders and suicides. Mr. Bridie's dialogue is rich in lines both immediately pertinent and generally applicable and wise; and his characters, from Dr. Marshall who runs through the three generations to a casual world war prostitute, are deftly and truly drawn. Dr. Marshall is presented in a remarkable performance by Ernest Thesiger, who sustains the man's essential characteristics through the changing years; and the Guild cast—from the veteran Helen Westley

The Author of "Within the Gates"



Sean O'Casey, famous Irish playwright, here on his first visit in connection with the American presentation of his much heralded play at the National Theatre.

through Glenn Anders and Ruth Gordon (these two in several roles) but a neat symbol of changing attitudes. When he finds a less proper mood. The little device of cited plot, a less extreme vehicle, having the whole unfolded as a clubroom story next to "a sleeping clergyman" is not only a neat theatrical trick for wakening interest, carries along the story in its tititudes. When he finds a less proper mood. The little device of cited plot, a less extreme vehicle, having the whole unfolded as a clubroom story next to "a sleeping clergyman" is not only a neat theatrical trick for wakening interest,

PHIL BAKER and LAURA WILCK present

Geraniums in my Window

A new comedy by SAMUEL ORNITZ and VERA CASPANY
Staged by SIDNEY SALKOW
LONGACRE THEATRE, West 48th Street—L.A.C. 4-8686
Eves. 8:40—Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:30

YVONNE PRINTEMPS in NOEL COWARD'S "CONVERSATION PIECE"

with PIERRE FRESNAY, IRENE BROWNE, ATHOLE STEWART
44th St. Theatre W. of B'way—Phone L.A. 4-7135—Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. 200 Good Seats every perform. \$1.
Engagement Limited to 12 Weeks—Seats 4 Weeks in Advance at Box Office.

GUILD THEATRE Sunday Night Also Sun., Nov. 11
52 St., West of B'way NOV. 4th, at 8:45 Night at 8:45

MARTHA GRAHAM AND DANCE GROUP

LOUIS HORST, Pianist. Tickets at Box Office. Mgt. F. Hawkins

BROCK PEMBERTON presents

PERSONAL APPEARANCE

with GLADYS GEORGE
Staged by Antoinette Perry and Mr. Pemberton
"By far the funniest play of the new season."
—Anderson, Evening Journal.
Henry Miller's Theatre
124 W. 43 St. Eves. 8:40
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

"Go see Elmer Rice's Judgment Day. It is a thrilling, stirring play."
—Richard Lockridge, Sun
JUDGEMENT DAY
By ELMER RICE
FULTON 46th St. W. of B'way—Eve. 8:40
Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:40
Pop. Mats. Wed. & Sat.—Best Seats \$2.00

ENGAGEMENT EXTENDED THROUGH NOV. 24th!
ENORMOUS SEAT SALE CONTINUES—buy in Advance

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For Benefit Theatre Parties Call WAtkins 9-2050
CIVIC REPERTORY THEA. 14 St. & 6 Ave. Eves. 8:45
Mats. Tues. & Sat. 2:45
PRICES: 30c to \$1.50 (NO TAX)

Fun For Children

Saturday Morning Series at Carnegie Hall.

Of the various entertainments offered to children this fall, the best and most lasting are the two series at Carnegie Hall. Ted Shawn and his men dancers, last Saturday afternoon (the Circus on November 10 is the other afternoon event of the series) was—like several in the group—enjoyable for young and old alike. Next week Sigmund Spaeth, tune detective, will try musical games and movies; November 3 MacMillan, arctic explorer, and Magician Mulholland share the program; later treats include a morning of Indian and cowboy songs; Dittmars of the Bronx Zoo and Raven of the Natural History Museum, the latter with the chimpanzee that's been brought up with his own children; a neighborhood Playhouse Revue; and Hansel and Gretel. Education and Entertainment could be no better combined than in these delightful series.

"Goodbye Please" at Ritz

Last Wednesday night at the Ritz Theatre Edward Mendelssohn made his initial bow as an independent producer by presenting Burt Clifton's comedy, "Goodbye Please."

Roxy Holds "Little Friend"—Dizzy and Daffy Dean Head New Stage Revue

Although the current film attraction, "Little Friend," is being held over for a second week beginning today, the Roxy Theatre will present a new stage show starring the pitching heroes of the World Series, Dizzy and Daffy Dean, in their only New York personal appearance. The Dean Boys, who will appear at every stage performance will be supported by a new variety revue including the Jackson Brothers, David and Hilda Murray and many others.

Jean Parker, James Dunne in "Have a Heart" at the Fox

"Have a Heart," starring James Dunne and Jean Parker, opens today at the Fox Brooklyn.

The wholesome theme of the picture concerns the regeneration of a crippled girl through a romance that gives her the will to overcome her handicap and marry the man of her heart.

Zac Freedman, managing director of Fabian's Fox presents as his new stage offering a novel production called "Here is the Navy."

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

"THE GREAT WALTZ"

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

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

FRANCINE LARRIMORE in "SPRING SONG"

By BELLA & SAMUEL SPEWACK
"It should win the Pulitzer prize."—Julius Cohen, Jour. of Commerce
"Rembrandt of a mother."—Walter Winchell

MOROSCO THEATRE, 45th Street, West of Broadway
Eves. 8:30, Matinees Wednesday & Saturday

WALTER HUSTON in "DODSWORTH"

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

"A stimulating, imaginative play, engrossing to the end"
—Richard Lockridge, N. Y. Sun

LAURENCE RIVERS, INC., presents

LOST HORIZONS with JANE WYATT

A New Play in 20 SCENES — CAST of 40
ST. JAMES THEATRE 44th St., W. of Broadway
Phone L.A.C. 4-4664
Eves. 8:30 sharp, 55c to \$3—Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30, 50c to \$2

THE THEATRE GUILD presents

A SLEEPING CLERGYMAN

By JAMES BRIDIE
GUILD THEATRE 52nd STREET, W. of B'WAY
Matinees Thurs. & Sat., 2:30

SAM H. HARRIS presents

MERRILY WE ROLL ALONG

A New Play by GEO. S. KAUFMAN and MOSS HART
with Kenneth McKenna - Jessie Royce Landis
Mary Philips - Walter Abel - Cecelia Loftus
MUSIC BOX THEATRE 45th STREET, W. of B'WAY
MATS. THURS. & SAT.

JAMES BARTON

In the Most Discussed Play in the History of the Theatre

"TOBACCO ROAD"

By JACK KIRKLAND, Based on Erskine Caldwell's Novel
10th SENSATIONAL MONTH
POPULAR PRICE MATINEES
WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY 50c to \$2.00

Now at
FORREST
THEATRE
49 St. W. of B'Y
Eves. at 8:40

Judgment Day

By ELMER RICE

354 Good Seats \$1.00

FULTON THEATRE
46 St., W. of B'Y
Eves. 8:30—Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

D'OYLY CARTE

OPERA COMPANY from London
GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERAS
REPERTORY FOR FINAL MONTH:

WEEK OCT. 29th:

Monday, Tuesday & Wed. Nights 8:15

Wed. Mat. 2:15

"THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD"

Thurs., Fri. & Sat. Nights & Sat. Mat.

"PRINCESS IDA"

Week Nov. 5, Mon.-Wed., "PATIENCE"

Thurs. to Sat., "Trial by Jury" and

"THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE"

Week Nov. 12, Mon. to Wed., "THE

MIKADO"; Thurs. to Sat.,

"Cox and Box" & "PINAFORE"

Week Nov. 19, Mon.-Wed., "IOLANTHE"

Thurs.-Sat., "THE GONDOLIERS"

Seats for All Perform. Now at Box Office

Wed. Mat. 8:30 to \$2.20—Sat. Mat.

8:10 to \$2.75—Eves. \$1.10 to \$3.30

incl. tax—Eves. 8:15, Mats. 2:15.

MARTIN BECK THEATRE

45th St., West of 8th Ave.

MUSIC

PHILHARMONIC SYMPHONY

KLEMPERER, Conductor

AT CARNEGIE HALL

This Afternoon at 3:00

WEBER—JANACEK—BEETHOVEN

HANS LANGE, Conductor

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

HOLST—DELIUS—ELGAR

ARTHUR HUDSON, Mgr. (Symphony Place)

Comedy Makes "Personal Appearance" At Henry Miller's

The Week on the Stage

By Joseph T. Shipley

Stars Ascendant

"PERSONAL APPEARANCE" By Lawrence Riley. At Henry Miller's.

With a swish and a splash and a comet's tail flash, Carole Arden in person comes before the small town world. On the screen in Scranton, Pa., comes a load of pap, over-done Camille stuff called "Drifting Lady." Following the tripe, the star herself appears. She reappears in person at the home of the Struthers, a tourists' home on the road to Wilkesbarre; there she parades her temperament and her sex. ("Temperament" means, in movie land, bad temper.) Poor Carole is produced by her husband, who has hampered her career by making her sign a contract to star in his production for ten years; she takes her revenge in lovers. (There is one in the Struthers home a baby's knitted sweater keeps her from taking.) Played by Gladys George, the role of this conceited star is a glorious bit of burlesque, with many a side-splitting occasion. Though the play draws on

the old stuff, including the errors of Mrs. Malaprop—Carole wants to "commute" with herself, for "commune"—it is the old reliable stuff; and the audience is kept alert for, and rewarded with, loud laughing moments, until the swift slam that brings the final curtain.

"Age of Innocence" and Big Stage Revue at Albee

There are three attractions at the RKO Albee Theatre this week. Irene Dunne and John Boles are featured in "The Age of Innocence"; twenty minutes of rhythm and action is offered in "La Cucaracha," the unusual new technicolor short; and an array of favorites are to be found on the vaudeville bill that includes Joe Morris in a comedy act with Dorothy Ryan; William and Joe Mandel who need no introduction to Brooklyn; Marty Britt and his Deauville Club orchestra; Andrew and Louise Carr of "Take a Chance" popularity; Jean Travers, singing star of Carroll's "Vanities," and Virginia Lee with Tommy Rafferty in their dance revue.

In the Ernst Lubitsch Hit at the Astor Theatre



Jeanette MacDonald and Maurice Chevalier as they appear in a scene from "The Merry Widow" which continues indefinitely at the Astor Theatre.

Theatre Union to Offer Costume Theatre Ball

Celebrating the first anniversary of the organization, The Theatre Union, producers of "Peace on Earth" and "Stevedore," will hold its second annual Costume Theatre Ball at Webster Hall, Friday evening, November 16. The cast of "Stevedore" and celebrities from the stage, screen and literary world will attend. A "Puppet Parade" will be the feature of the program.

"What Every Woman Knows" with Helen Hayes and Brian Aherne at the Capitol

"What Every Woman Knows"—Helen Hayes' latest starring vehicle for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, comes to the Capitol Theatre's screen for the week beginning today. In Sir James Barrie's romantic comedy Miss Hayes enacts the role of "Maggie"—which she played in the successful New York stage success some few seasons back.

New History Society Starts Season's Activities

A Halloween Frolic and Dance will be staged by The Caravan (Youth Section of the New History Society) in the ballroom of the Grand Street Boys' Club, 106 West 55th Street, tonight (Saturday, October 27) at 8:30 o'clock.

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th St.
Eves. 8:40—Matinees Thurs. & Sat.
THE MUSICAL SUCCESS
Life Begins at 8:40
with BERT LAHR, RAY BOLGER, LUELLA GEAR, FRANCES WILLIAMS
"The Season's One Incontestable Hit"
—Richard Lockridge, Sun
Balcony (Evs.) \$1, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50, \$3
Seats selling for next 8 weeks
4 MATS. THANKSGIVING WEEK:
Wed. Nov. 28; Thurs. Nov. 29; Fri. Nov. 30; Sat. Dec. 1

THEY SAW IT IN ADVANCE!

"One of the most important films of the year."
—Photoplay Magazine
"Charmingly, warmly told."
—Silver Screen
"Fine, sincere, beautiful. One of the year's finest productions."
—Screen Book
"This is every woman's picture. Most refreshing entertainment Hollywood has to offer."
—Screenland Magazine

New Glory

for a beloved star and for the screen which yields the laughter and tears of the greatest human drama of your times.

HELEN HAYES

in Sir James M. Barrie's

"WHAT EVERY WOMAN KNOWS"

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture
with BRIAN AHERNE - MADGE EVANS - LUCILLE WATSON

On Stage DONALD NOVIS
Radio Tenor
Others

B'way & 50th St.—Major Edw. Bowes, Mng. Dir.

A FOUR STAR HIT!
"There are not enough adjectives to paint the brilliance of Ernst Lubitsch's directional genius."
REGINA CREW—AMERICAN
"Ernst Lubitsch's clever direction...the sensuous and tuneful score...make this a lovely and auspicious entertainment." ★★★★★ Stars.
KATE CAMERON—NEWS
"Witty and incandescent...in the Lubitsch manner...Ready as foam on champagne."
ANDRE SENNWARD—TIMES
"Thanks to Ernst Lubitsch's luminous direction, the film is sprightly and amusing."
WM. BOEHNEL—WORLD-TELEGRAM

CHEVALIER MAC DONALD
THE **MERRY WIDOW**
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture
ASTOR Broadway & 45th St.
Twice daily 2:50-8:50; 4 Times Sat. 2:50-5:50-8:50-11:50; 3 Times Sun. & Hols. 2:50-5:50-8:50. Mats. (ex. Sat.) 50c to \$1.00. Eves. 50c to \$2.00.

with EDWARD EVERETT HARTON
UNA MERKEL
GEORGE BARBIER
MINNA GOMBELL

WARNER BROS. ROYAL BLUSH!
Del Rio
MADAME
DU BARRY

She was mistress of a tottering world of royal revelry!

STRAND—25c
B'WAY & 47th ST. to 1 p. m.

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MUSIC HALL
SHOW PLACE of the NATION
"The Pursuit of Happiness"
with FRANCIS LEDERER
JOAN BENNETT
Popular Prices
First Mezz. Reserved
Phone CO 5-6535
plus A GREAT STAGE SHOW

HELD OVER 2nd WEEK!
Record-Breaking Crowds Acclaim
NOVA PILBEAM
in
"LITTLE FRIEND"
"3½ ★★★★★ STARS"—Daily News
—On Stage—
EXTRA!—IN PERSON
World Series' Heroes
'Dizzy' & 'Daffy' DEAN
ROXY ANY DAY!
25c to 2 P. M.
35c to 7 P. M.
11th Ave. & 50th St. ANY SEAT!
SHOW VALUE OF THE NATION

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

THE **ABBEY PLAYERS**
in "NORAH O'NEALE"
Filmed in Ireland
Folk Melodies and Dances
CAMEO 42nd STREET
East of B'way

PUDOVKIN'S "DESERTER"
Soviet Extraordinary Production
English Dialogue Titles
ACME Thea. 14th Street & Union Square

FOX B'WAY
In Metro-Goldwyn's
with STUART ERWIN & UNA MERKEL
ON THE STAGE **EDDIE PEABODY** 25c
4 FLASH DEVILS - REVUE - Other Acts

ALL THIS WEEK
IRENE DUNNE
JOHN BOLES
in "THE
Age of Innocence"
—RKO Vaudeville—
"SHUFFLE ALONG"
with EUBIE BLAKE & ORCH.
FLORIE MILLER of "Miller & Lyle"
50—SINGERS—DANCERS—50
and COMEDIANS
PALACE B'way & 47th St.

ALL THIS WEEK
IRENE DUNNE
JOHN BOLES
in "THE
Age of Innocence"
—RKO Vaudeville—
MARTY BRITT & ORCH.
Joe MORRIS - William & Joe
MANDEL - Steve EVANS
and other RKO Acts
ALBEE Albee Square
BROOKLYN

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

Convention Spurs Coast Unions; Socialists Help

GARMENT UNION COAST FEDERATION ORGANIZED

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—A Pacific Coast Federation of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, to push organization work on the coast, was formed here at a conference of locals and joint boards of the I.L.G.W.U.

President David Dubinsky and the entire delegation of the I.L.G.W.U. to the A. F. of L. convention attended the two-day conference.

The new organization will undertake vigorous campaigns to organize Chinese workers in San Francisco and the dress markets of Los Angeles and Portland. The conference authorized the engaging of a special Chinese organizer and a field organizer for this work.

The I.L.G.W.U. delegates also placed themselves on record as against the 30 per cent wage differential for dress workers; for a thirty-hour week, and against the A. F. of L. policies on expulsion of Communists.

The newly elected officers of the Federation are J. Menco, San Francisco, chairman; H. Zacharin, San Francisco, secretary-treasurer; Samuel S. White, San Francisco, recording-correspondence secretary; I. Lutsky, Los Angeles, and P. C. Mayer, Seattle, members of the executive board.

DELEGATES HELP FORM MILLINERY LOCAL

Delegates from the United Hatters, Cloth Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union to the A. F. of L. convention here succeeded in organizing a local of millinery workers.

A mass meeting was called and workers enthusiastically responded to the call. Speakers included President W. F. Green, Secretary Martin F. Lawlor and Vice-Presidents Nathaniel Spector and Max Goldman of the International Union; President Edward D. Van-

deleur, of Labor Council, and Samuel S. White, manager of the Joint Board, I.L.G.W.U. Carolyn Wolfe of Los Angeles, vice-president of the Millinery International, presided.

A local of cloth cap makers is also being organized. Milen Dempster, Socialist candidate for governor, and members of the YPSL aided in arranging the first meetings. One Socialist was arrested for distributing leaflets.

SOCIALIST CANDIDATE AND YPSL'S ARRESTED

Milen Dempster, Socialist candidate for governor and two members of the YPSL were arrested here for distributing leaflets for a mass meeting of unorganized in the ladies' garment industry. The meeting was called by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in order to give the workers a chance to hear President David Dubinsky.

Dempster and the two young Socialists had not even begun to distribute leaflets when three policemen, called by one of the non-union employers, arrested them. They were later released.

3,200 FRISCO PAINTERS MAY STRIKE MONDAY

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—More than 3,200 painters of the Bay area threatened to go on strike to force bosses to live up to provisions of the unsigned painters' code, it was announced by Thomas C. Meagher, president of the San Francisco Building Trades Council.

The painters are asking \$7 for a seven-hour day. October 29 is mentioned as the day when the painters will decide on what action is to be taken. Because of the strike threat, NRA officials have sought to bring pressure on Washington to see that the code is signed.

Bishops Back Right of Collective Bargaining

ATLANTIC CITY.—A plea to the church to take leadership in the fight for better labor standards is included in the pastoral letter of the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which has just concluded its 51st triennial general convention.

"We hold that the right of employees to organize and bargain collectively is necessary," the letter states. "Unemployment insurance and adequate provision for old age should be the concern and responsibility of society."

"That child labor should be abolished is a principle so well recognized that an affirmation of the proposition is hardly necessary."

PIER BATTLE MOVES TO BROOKLYN COURT

The battle between the shipping interests in the metropolitan area and the transportation units, centering in the attempt of 30 industrial firms and trade associations to get an injunction against the workers, is now being fought out in the Brooklyn Supreme Court.

The shipping industries, through the New York Lumber Trade Association and other defendants, backed up by the Merchants Association and the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, are trying to enjoin the longshoremen's and teamsters' unions, through Martin Lacey, president of the Transportation Trades Council of the Port of New York, from interfering with shipping handled by non-union truckmen. The bosses have filed affidavits which the unions argue are "sham, frivolous, irrelevant, unnecessary, impertinent, scandalous" and calculated to "prejudice, embarrass and delay fair and impartial consideration." Walter Gordon Merritt, notorious open-shop attorney, represents the shippers.

Homework Conditions in State Seen As Revolting

By a League Member

WITH the comment that "the jungle has come back to industry," a report by the Consumers' League of New York revealing the "dire economic results of uncontrolled and unregulated homework" was presented to an audience at Town Hall summoned Wednesday by the New York Labor Standards Committee. The report, prepared for the league by Rose Feld, showed that there are 150,000 home workers in this state alone, and that the problem was "aggravated by the destruction and dislocation of wage and work standards by home work in industrial centers and rural districts throughout the country, where women are working for two, three and five cents an hour."

"This is the most pressing industrial issue before the state this winter," declared Mrs. Elinore M. Herrick, director of the Regional Labor Board, who addressed the meeting and discussed the report as a vice-president of the league. Members of the league, shocked as they were by the revelation of home-work conditions in the state despite the blessings of the New Deal and Lehman liberalism, adopted resolutions calling for a frontal attack on the home-work evil.

Hear Dr. Laidler

No stand was taken on other industrial evils inherent in the capitalist system and much more pressing than even home-work, but the audience did have the opportunity of hearing Dr. Harry W. Laidler, Socialist candidate for comptroller, present the Socialist position on labor legislation. What was alleged to be the Republican and Democratic official "labor policy" was outlined by spokesmen for those parties.

"The American standard of living is vanishing due to the destructive force of home-work,"

Mrs. Herrick declared. "American workers today are actively and directly engaged in competing with wages paid in Puerto Rico by American firms, many of them located in the City of New York; they are competing with Spaniards, Puerto Ricans, Italians living in the slums of New York City, many of them recent immigrants who think that five cents an hour is the best that the American employer can offer; these workers are competing with Mexicans in Texas and Lower California, who are accustomed to the wages of peons; they are competing with Americans women in rural communities where wage rates are an unknown quantity."

Industries Cited

"Homework at wages that make Japanese labor conditions look almost attractive is prevalent in some industries," she continued, citing the following products: knit goods for women and children, embroidery on dresses, night gowns and negligees, children's and infant's garments, artificial flowers for dresses and decorative purposes, lamp shades, veils, shade pulls, powder puffs, a score or more of novelties, lead pencils and artificial eyelashes.

"Although it is freely recognized that thousands of workers are illegitimately getting home-work in the industries where the codes specifically forbid it, nothing has been done to control the situation on the part of the Code Authorities charged with administration of the codes. Further, the workers of the home-work law passed in this State this year, lies in the fact that it limits the jurisdiction of the Sae Labor Department, the enforcement agency, to cities above 200,000 population. With thirty-four States, the territories and island possessions of the United States having no laws

(Continued on Page 4-L)

Labor Roars Backing As Citrine Lashes Fascism

(Continued from Page 1-L)

bring Solomon or Thomas to the fore at the central labor council's own mass meeting, apparently was moved to his remarks by the storm of applause which greeted both Socialist candidates as they ascended the platform. Ryan made no mention of the fact that Citrine is also a Socialist, although the British unionists later on referred to his political faith again and again. Nor was Vladeck introduced as a Socialist, though his earnest appeal for funds to combat the horrors of a fascism which has tortured and murdered Socialist unionists and public officials derived additional emphasis from the fact that he is once more a Socialist candidate for Congress. Nor, was Martin Plettl, who was introduced to the audience as former president of the German clothing workers' union and present head of the International Federation of Clothing Workers' Unions, labelled a Socialist, although he was one of the foremost party workers in pre-Hitler Germany, escaped from concentration camps there, and has joined the party here.

It was pointed out by labor officials who are members of the Socialist Party or sympathetic to the cause that Ryan's introduction of Citrine, Vladeck and Plettl was especially ironic in view of the fact that at the last meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Council, headed by Ryan, renewed attempts to prevent the council from endorsing old-party candidates in this campaign were again defeated, despite the gallant fight put up by delegates from the floor. George Meany, president of the

New York State Federation of Labor, was the first speaker and called eloquently for a battle against the enemies of labor and democracy. Luigi Antonini, head of Italian Dressmakers' Local 89 of the I.L.G.W.U. and battling for President Dubinsky of the International, contented himself with a short announcement: that the I.L.G.W.U. had contributed \$50,000 to the fund to combat Hitlerism and fascism. The major speech was, of course, Citrine's, and for over an hour and a half he held his audience spellbound with facts and figures which took on lurid light from the graphic description of the horrors of fascist rule in the three affected countries. His address was again and again halted by gusts of applause. When he called upon the trade unionists of America to join in the fight, and joining, to give all they can effort and time and money and spirit to the great cause, the labor audience was moved to wild enthusiasm.

Painters and Ushers

Mecca Temple was decorated with banners emblematic of labor's fight against Nazism and for a better world. A long streamer proclaimed labor's demands: for unemployment insurance, old age pensions, public housing, prohibition of child labor, the 30-hour week and the abolition of anti-labor injunctions. The painters' international union, District Council Nine, which had sent 50 members, accoutred in the white overalls and caps of their craft, to serve as admirably efficient ushers, was also represented by a large placard declaring that the council was "first in line to oppose the resolution of the A. F. of L. conven-

tion against Nazi tyranny." "Fifty thousand dollars—our I.L.G.W.U.'s aid to our brothers abroad" proclaimed another banner.

Of chief interest were two huge displays painted by Harry Herzog and other Rebel Arts craftsmen, and referred to by the chairman in his opening address. One showed the bloody hand of Hitler stretched above a graveyard in a gesture of salute to the world. The other showed labor bound and gagged and menaced by the bludgeon of a Neanderthal Mussolini and the pistol of a pervertedly sadistic Hitler.

Italians Pleased

Of special interest to the Italian unionists present was Citrine's detailed attack on fascism under Mussolini, since the concentration on the viciousness of Nazism, Mussolini's cleverness is not making a point of anti-Jewish atrocities and the propaganda of capitalist newspapers or other agencies has made it appear to the general public that Italian fascism is a lesser evil.

Extracts from Citrine's masterly speech follow:

"Fascism, as you know, arose in Italy. It spread to Germany. It spread to Austria. Its record is everywhere the same. Everywhere it is a record of suppression, of brutality and terrorism. It has stamped out personal and political liberty in a way that we would not have dreamed would have been possible.

"I know it is still popularly believed in many quarters that in Italy Mussolini came as the savior of the country from violence. Mussolini the once revolutionary of

revolutionaries, created the Fascist Party.

"Is it any accident that in Italy, as in Germany, his acquisition to power was followed by a reign of terror, the putting into jail and the concentration camps of thousands of his political and industrial opponents, the destruction of their press, the looting of their property, the dissolution of the trades unions and the theft of their property by Mussolini and his followers? Is it any accident that those things have happened not only in Italy but in Germany and in Austria as well? It is an essential part of the Fascist dictatorship to terrorize and to intimidate its opponents and destroy every vestige of organized strength they have in order that it shall have some feeling of security itself.

"Is it any coincidence that in Italy, in Germany and in Austria, the funds of the Fascist parties in those countries have been derived from reactionary employers? Does not this really mean in its essence a struggle on the part of those employers, faced by the democratic movement of Labor, advancing under popular suffrage nearer and nearer to power, to try to wrest that power from them by armed force?

"It is no accident that wages in Italy today are the lowest of any important country in Europe. It is no accident that the agricultural worker in Italy receives something like \$2 or \$2.50 per week. It is a direct consequence of the dictatorship. The dictatorship is forcing the Italian state steadily into bankruptcy. They have over a million unemployed. Business fail-

ures have risen from 3,564 in 1922, the year when Mussolini took power, to over 20,000 in 1933. That is how Fascism is serving the economy of the country. . . .

Reasons for Nazism

"In Germany, the growth of nationalism came through the feeling of national humiliation on the part of the common people, a feeling generated in very great measure by the consequences of the Treaty of Versailles. Foreign troops were on German soil until 1929. Then there were economic causes, such as the payment of reparations, the loss of shipping, the inflations which you remember so well when the German mark was not worth the paper on which it was printed, when the fortunes of the middle class in Germany, a most significant factor, were almost completely wiped out because of the inflation. Then there came the wage cuts in the later years of 1931 to 1933, the cuts in unemployment benefits.

"In these circumstances Hitler, with his extravagant promises not dissimilar to those of Mussolini, formed what he called the National Socialist Party.

"Economic nemesis is overtaking Germany just as it has overtaken Italy. Wages in Germany today are lower than they have ever been for the last fifty years, and Germany, instead of being one of the high wage countries in Europe, is now rapidly becoming one of the lowest.

"In Austria, a dictatorship is in authority without any power whatever from the people of the country. Our Austrian comrades refused to submit and fell fighting."

Strategic Retreat's a Sellout-- Unless the Communists Do It!

By Gertrude Weil Klein
I SEE that the Marine Workers Industrial Union (Communist) called off its strike after seven days. The self-appointed experts in labor strategy have not as yet informed me as to whether this was a "sell-out" or not. The Daily Worker calls it a "strategic retreat." What makes strategic defeat a sell-out, I'll let you puzzle out for yourself. I notice further that the Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union is considering asking for admission to the American Federation of Labor, even though the Federation "misleaders" supposedly sell out their members, dime a dozen, practically every day.

I am beginning to feel—and I know just how cuckoo this sounds—that under some circumstances dual unions are not such a bad thing. At least they keep certain kinds of poisons on the outside of the general labor body, leaving it free to carry on its work with just the normal handicaps, of which there are plenty. Once the Communists get inside a bona fide union, the work of destruction proceeds so vigorously that the union becomes nothing but a battle field and soon ceases to have any influence.

In Paterson the silk union readmitted the petitioning Communists who liquidated their dual "union." Now they're on the inside—and their very small number is more than made up for by the extreme viciousness of their abuse and the unremitting nature of their attacks on the union.

Boss Doesn't Mind!

I accompanied one of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers organizers on his rounds through some Connecticut shops last week and also addressed some meetings. In one shop I saw a circular on the wall which advertised that WOPSEY, NEW HAVEN, (I don't know his first name; it was not on the circular, but he is the Communist candidate for Governor of Connecticut) would speak to the workers on, among other things, how Gorman sold out the textile workers. I asked the employer whether he didn't mind having a Communist handbill posted up in his shop. He shrugged and said he had put it up himself. "It can't do any harm," he said.

I don't know whether there was more guile than appeared in that statement, but I can see where an employer might be highly satisfied to help spread slander and confusion which would hurt the unions influential enough to get a foothold in the town, no matter what the source of the slander. Anything to split up the workers.

In Norwich, where the president of one of the locals of the U.T.W. is the Socialist candidate for Congress, we held a mass meeting in conjunction with the United Textile Workers and the Socialist Party. The hall was packed. There must have been nearly 700 people present, which for an evening when there was a crucial tax-payers' meeting on, was excellent. The chief reason for holding a joint meeting, in fact, was the fear of the chairman of the local that the tax-payers' meeting would hurt our meeting. I explained that I was as willing to speak to six people as six hundred, but anyway we had a grand turnout.

Workers Impatient

The Communists had advertised meeting for the same evening, but no one showed up at their meeting so they came down, all six of them, to ours. I felt very much at home. Communists are the same everywhere. The six of them with the help of one Democrat tried to prevent me from speaking. They objected to the fact that Socialists and others had been invited to an Amalgamated meeting. I don't know whose tender feelings were

supposed to have been hurt by the juxtaposition, but I permitted them to object, individually and together, until the audience was thoroughly out of patience with them and began crying "Throw them out," "throw them out!" In another minute they would have been thrown out. Finally they sat down and I spoke. I spoke for an hour and there wasn't a sound in that hall.

When in closing I addressed myself to the textile workers present, congratulating them on their courageous fight, one of the Communists again got up and began singing the sell-out song. I realized what a tough job it was to explain to workers who had been fed on such stuff, that strikes were not always won. I also explained that the Amalgamated was proud of having helped the textile workers in their strike and was happy to meet and work with them at any time and that this also went for the Socialist Party. I told of the close cooperation of the Socialists and the unions, particularly the needle trades unions in the large cities, and added that we were always glad to be of service to them. The Communists claimed a victory because they said I didn't make a political speech. Maybe I didn't. I just made a Socialist speech and mentioned that the Socialist candidate for Congress, who is president of one of the U. T. W. locals, was present, but I would not call on him that evening. We didn't exactly sing the "International" at the end but we came pretty darn close to it. Of the many fine comrades I met in Norwich, some other time.

P. S.—I see the Daily Worker has a story about that Norwich meeting which is very different from the one I tell. I'm going to have some fun with it. I'm dipping it and next time I go to Norwich I'll pass it around and let the workers see it. It's positively prodigious the number of things the Communists know that simply aren't so.

Homework Conditions In State Revolting

(Continued from Page Three)

regulating home-work, the intervention of the Federal Government is required.

NRA Fails to Prohibit

"The experience of NRA proves that to prohibit home work altogether fosters bootlegging. Uniform standards for control of home work employment, let it be at the same wage rates as factory employment.

"New York State must face this issue. We must, under the present Minimum Wage Law, attack the problem of controlling home-work through enforcement of minimum wages at the source of giving out home-work. We must see to it that our State Labor Department is adequately financed for the enormous task of effective administration of the State laws.

"Finally, we must educate consumers either to do without hand embroidery or the other products of exploited homeworkers or pay for it in terms of decent wage rates for workers."

Bronze Workers Local 455 to Elect Friday

A special meeting for the election of officers of Local Union No. 455, International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron and Bronze Workers, will be held Friday, Oct. 26, at Beethoven Hall, 210 East 5th St., at 8 p. m. sharp. This will be the first election meeting as an international local. M. Karasik is president and S. Singerman secretary of the local.

Demand Tax On Rich to Help Unemployed

AT one of the most representative conferences in years, 125 delegates of the Citizens' Conference on Unemployment meeting at the Manhattan Trade School, New York, unanimously condemned the sales, transit, lottery and wages taxes that have been proposed to raise money for unemployment relief, and went on record in favor of a program of taxation "on those able to pay."

With hardly a dissenting vote, the delegates, representing 500,000 people in trade unions, settlement houses, churches, colleges, fraternal and civic groups—as well as the unemployed—went on record in favor of higher income taxes, increased taxes on public utilities, taxes on commercial banks and corporation net profits, to obtain \$72,000,000 to \$77,000,000 for the unemployed during the next year.

Dr. Harry Laidler, executive director of the League for Industrial Democracy, presented the report of the taxation committee to the conference. The report stated that the taxes on sales, subway fares, the lottery and the tax on wages, as proposed by the business interests at City Hall, would all fall heavily on the working people of the city. With 1,000,000 employed workers in New York, the taxes proposed by the business men would cost each worker \$50 to \$70 a year.

Stresses Jobless Insurance

The report also stressed the need for unemployment insurance, and an investigation of relief in the city that would bring out the real need for a decent standard of living among the unemployed.

A resolution presented by David Lasser, chairman of the Workers' Unemployed Union, calling for the adoption of a six-point program for a more definite solution of the unemployed question, was warmly received by the delegates and referred to the continuation committee of the conference. The resolution called for a parade against unemployment to be held on November 24th, as well as specific demands.

Dr. David Cory, of the Brooklyn Church and Mission Federation, who is also chairman of Local 2 of the Workers' Unemployed Union, presented a program of action to the conference to obtain the passage of the tax legislation that was endorsed. In addition to the continuation committee composed of representatives of the various groups present Dr. Cory's recommendations, which were accepted, called for an open hearing before the city administration in the week of November 12th, to present the program of the conference. Also a publicity campaign is to be waged to obtain the endorsement of the program of the conference by thousands of civic organizations in the city.

The tax program adopted was as follows:

Program Adopted

1. A 15% tax on Federal income taxes paid in the city, in addition to the 15% tax bill already signed by the Mayor. This tax would be levied on income of \$5,000 or more, on people who pay a state income tax. This tax, together with the tax bill already signed, would yield an estimated \$25,000,000 yearly.

2. A tax of 4% per cent of the gross receipts of public utilities subject to the jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission. This would be an addition to a tax of 1% per cent of the gross which is now levied. This tax would yield \$18,000,000 yearly.

3. A tax on corporation net in-

Plant Boss Confesses, He Was Kidnapped to Ward Off Union!

(Continued from Page 1-L)

my car and told me the best thing for me to do was to go to Weirton or Steubenville."

"No word has ever gone from you or any one else in the management to that committee, stating the reasons why you did not hold that meeting, has there?" he was asked.

"Not to my knowledge," the witness replied.

Previously, the steel company had called four character witnesses, all nationally known industrialists who are notoriously

anti-labor. One was Eugene Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel Co., who naively admitted that since the company union plan (he called it "employee representation") began at his plants, there had been "practically no labor trouble." The others who called the company union version of collective bargaining "efficient and adequate" under the NRA were Walter C. Teagle, of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey; Charles R. Hook, of the American Rolling Mills Co., and William W. Holloway of the Wheeling Steel Corporation.

comes. The state now has a 4½% tax on net incomes of corporations on which the city gets a share. An additional tax of 4½% would yield an estimated \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000 yearly.

4. A tax on commercial banks of 4½% of net profits in addition to taxes now levied on them. This would yield an estimated \$9,000,000 yearly.

Professor Alonzo Myers of New York University was chairman of the conference and Comrade Lasser secretary. Lasser, urging the support and formal indorsement of this tax program by all working class groups, said:

Relief Funds Must Be Raised

"The money for unemployment relief must be raised. The city is now spending upward of \$50,000,000 yearly; the citizens conference estimates that at least \$72,000,000 yearly must be raised. Somebody has to contribute this money. Pressure is being brought on City Hall by special interests to have taxes levied which would fall directly on the workers of the city and would cost each worker \$50 to \$70 a year. The working class bodies of the city, especially the trade unions, should realize that they must get behind the program of the Citizens' Conference in order to place the taxation burden where it belongs.

"Endorsement blanks for the program will go out in a few days to all citizens' groups. We want to get every responsible trade union body in the city, in addition to other citizens' groups, to endorse

this program, so that we may go to City Hall with the majority of the people of the city behind us."

Among the organizations represented at the conference were: Joint Board Dressmakers, I.L.G. W.U.; Locals 9, 22, 60, 35 and 91, I.L.G.W.U.; Locals 3 and 162 Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; United Hebrew Trades; Women's Trade Union League; Lithographers' Union; Printing Pressmen's Union, Local 51; Butchers' Union, Local 211; Metropolitan Council, United Textile Workers.

Others Groups Represented

Settlement houses represented were: Greenwich House, Henry Street Settlement, Hamilton House, Union Settlement, Council House; University Settlement Recreation Rooms, Music School Settlement, Federation Settlement, Willoughby House.

In addition, there was the League for Industrial Democracy, Workmen's Circle, New York University, Brooklyn College, Workers' Unemployed Union, League of Office and Professional Employees, New York Association of Unappointed Teachers.

The above report is especially interesting in view of the fact that the Socialist Party has endorsed the full unemployment program of the Workers' Unemployed Union. David Lasser, W.A.A. chairman, is candidate for Congress in the Lower West Side.

UNION DIRECTORY

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

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

**CLOAK, DRESS, DRIVERS' & HELP-
ERS' 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
60 West 35th St., N. Y. C.—J. Breslaw,
Manager; L. Biegel, Chairman.

**CORSET AND BRASSIERE WORKERS'
UNION, Local 32, International**
Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
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 Tomp-
kins Square 6-5400. L. Hollender, J.
Catalanotti, Managers; Abraham Miller,
Secretary-Treasurer.

**FUR DRESSERS' UNION, Local 2, In-
ternational Fur Workers' Union**
Office and headquarters, 949 Wil-
loughby Ave., Brooklyn; STagg 2-0798.
Reg. meetings, 1st and 3rd Mondays.
President, Robert Glass; Vice-President,
Stephen Tobasco; Business Agent, Mor-
ris Reiss; Secretary, Samuel Mindel;
Treasurer, Albert Heib.

**JOINT BOARD DRESS AND WAIST-
MAKERS' UNION.—Offices: 232 West
40th St., N.Y.C. Tel. Longacre 5-5100.
Board of Directors meets every Monday
evening; Joint Board meets every Wed-
nesday evening in the Cornhill Room at
218 W. 40th St. Julius Hochman, Gen.
Mgr.; Phillip 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, WIs. 7-3011.
Executive Board meets every Thursday
at the office of the Union, Joe Abram-
owitz, Pres.; Sigmond 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 Millin-
ery Workers International Union,
Downtown office, 640 Broadway; phone,
Spring 7-4548; uptown office, 30 W. 37th
St.; phone, WIsconsin 7-1270. Executive
Board meets every Tuesday evening, 8
o'clock. Manager, N. Spector; Secretary-
Treas., Alex. Rose; Organizers, I. H.
Goldberg, A. Mendelowitz, M. Goodman,
Lucy Oppenheim; Chairman of Execu-
tive 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 Ex-
ecutive Board meets every Tuesday night
at 7:30. Board meets every Tuesday
night at 8:00 in the office. Ed Gottes-
man, 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 65 of I.L.G.W.U., 73 Broad-
way, New York City. Telephone,
CHelsea 5-5750-3757. A. Snyder, Manager.
S. SHORE, Executive Supervisor.**

at Eighty

Socialism the Only Hope For the Negro

By Frank R. Crosswaith

days of his consequence, he is utterly incapable of following our new roads. He is not revolutionary enough." But there was a time when Comrade Kautsky was as young as these young people are today and when he followed the very roads which they are proud to call their own. Subsequently, when he was older and riper in his knowledge of the world, some of the ideas that had seemed wise before failed to stand the test of experience.

I venture to prophesy that in course of time, when his youthful critics of today have reaped their own harvest of experience, their point of view will undergo similar changes. Their adverse criticism will then give way to a feeling of admiration and reverence for Comrade Kautsky.

I am afraid that there is a bit of revolutionary bravado in the so-called "new ways" of some of those who declare Comrade Kautsky out of date. "Desire is father to the thought." So far as our movement is concerned, revolutionary desire is too often father to one's phrasing and to one's "Declaration of Principles."

A thoughtful lady who knew President Wilson well once remarked that when Mr. Wilson uttered a well-rounded sentence he was under the delusion that the thing was already done, that the purpose which his words indicated was accomplished by the very process of his rhetoric. That remark comes to my mind every time I happen to be reading an article by an outspoken Communist or some of our "militants."

Revolution? Yes, but how are you going to bring it about? What are the forces at your command? And what are the forces at the command of the enemy? It is a

(Continued on Page Six)

YED WEEK

insurance com- the officers government e crew and s, and the avy. A few can declare . . . Senator great expert Mississippi) ope, reports Germany is Nazi leop-

s establish war. Soon xcept capi- be drafted, ed liaison d industry, ence, officer ion and son . . . Relief ns rushes al-industrial panies will e notorious d ready-nt, peopled who will trial serfs. a Mellon's ho received Mellon, runs on's errand -persuaded

on of Amer- fused as to d safe for, war against are fight- high-school New York r. common rk, Lunch d dinner asix months for letting 3-year-old

TUESDAY.—Father of five gets

AMONG Negroes of all political persuasions there is unanimous agreement that the industrial cyclone through which we are passing strikes with unusual ferocity and tragic fatality on the great army of black workers.

When it is understood that all Negro institutions—business, religious, fraternal, etc.—depend for their strength and durability upon the earnings of Negro workers, we then begin to appreciate the importance of the Negro worker to the entire superstructure of Negro life.

The collapse of many Negro institutions heretofore considered sound and impregnable, the disproportionate number of Negroes dependent upon private and public relief to sustain a bare existence, all indicate the alarming weakness and instability of Negro economic and cultural life. To any one who has given even cursory consideration to the social and economic set-up of our society, the cruel fate now facing the Negro was inescapable.

In so-called good times the Negro is designedly confined to certain definite types of work, usually distasteful, that pay the lowest scale of wages, that require a greater expenditure of physical energy, and, above all, intolerant of and opposed to the wholesome principle of collective action (unionism) on the part of wage-earners. Restricted thus, Negro workers are unable to accumulate any appreciable financial reserves to tide them over periods of unemployment and industrial stagnation.

In the past Negro leaders have sought to meet this serious racial and economic situation by pandering to open-shop employers and by placing emphasis upon "loyalty" to such employers. Loyalty is a laudable human characteristic. The Negro in America has, since Crispus Attucks fell on Boston Commons and an unknown Negro soldier fell on Flanders Field in the late World War, demonstrated

child beg. That will solve the problem neatly. Papa will be fed in prison while Mamma and the babies starve quietly at home. . . . Snowden says MacDonald had long considered betrayal of Labor Party and when he finally did it, he remarked: "Tomorrow every Duchess in London will be wanting to kiss me." Yes, Ramsay, but millions of workers will remember you for years with the contempt you deserve. . . . Creel, Democratic chairman of California, is going home to find out what Upton Sinclair stands for this week.

WEDNESDAY.—Chairman of New York Regional Labor Board, says home-work sweatshopping has become most pressing industrial issue. Senator Reed of Pennsylvania is its defender. . . . New silk strike looms in New Jersey and employers ask Relief Administrator to provide relief workers as strikebreakers. . . . Bankers in convention admit they are reforming. Most popular style in wolves' clothing is now sheepskins. . . . Opel Works, large German automobile factory, cuts workers to half-time. . . . Big industrialists back Weirton, saying company union works well in their plants. Yes, but for whom? . . . Japan wants naval parity to build larger navy and keep peace! . . . Insull floated stock of one of his companies which was worthless, unloading it on public just before it collapsed.

his loyalty. But blind loyalty is not a virtue. To be loyal to error, to be loyal to injustice, to be loyal to those who oppress and exploit you is to rob loyalty of the halo of merited glory which has surrounded it through the stretches of centuries. Loyalty becomes magnificent and laudable only when it rests upon the noble brow of truth, right, justice and enlightened self-interest.

Negro leadership must therefore appreciate the fact that loyalty to one's own degradation and exploitation becomes offensive in the eyes of all civilized peoples. A discontented slave is a sight that sates the soul of a god. Loyalty to one's own best interest is therefore superior to any other expression of loyalty.

A great deal has been said about getting work for Negroes. No fault is to be found with this viewpoint *per se*. It only becomes objectionable when we utterly ignore the most important reason why people work. We work in order to get wages. With wages we are able to secure the essentials of life, such as food, clothing and shelter. Thus it is plain that the emphasis should not be placed upon work but instead upon what we get for the work we do. If work itself was the END instead of the MEANS to the END, the Negro would have no problem today; for our three hundred years in the Western World is marked by a trail of uninterrupted work. Our work during slavery laid the foundations upon which today rests the great wealth of the United States.

Experience has shown conclusively that people who work are able to secure more for their labor through organized efforts. The Negro worker must take a leaf out of the book of other working class groups and organize in his unions to raise wages, reduce the work day and exercise some measure of control over working conditions. Along this line of action lies the hopes of our race. Organized Negro labor will also give strength and relative security to the church, to business, to our professionals, to the whole stream of our social and cultural life and eventually will win for the race the respect and recognition so long overdue.

Party Covers Whole State of Connecticut With Many Leaflets

NORWALK, Conn.—The Connecticut campaign, with Jasper McLevy, Mayor of Bridgeport, running for Governor, and Devere Allen for United States Senator, is attracting considerable attention. 100,000 copies of the State Platform have been published for distribution to the voters and 3,000 political posters are being prepared.

15,000 campaign buttons have been issued by the Socialist State Campaign Committee to promote the candidacy of Mayor McLevy. The buttons, which are red and white, bear the inscription, "Vote Socialist—Elect McLevy—Pull 3rd Lever." The "Picture Book of Politics," issued recently, has been completely sold out and a second edition is now on the press. 25,000 leaflets promoting the candidacy of Devere Allen have been distributed.

KHINOY ON RUSSIA

Mark Khinoy, regular contributor to these columns, has just returned from a long tour of the Soviet Union. Several fascinating articles from his pen on his impressions and conclusions will appear in early forthcoming issues.

Editor's Corner

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

The EPIC and the EPIW

UPTON SINCLAIR'S EPIC has expanded into the state of Washington where the Democrats have taken it over and named it EPIW. It is mothered by the Democratic Party and a sort of holding company which markets the creed is known as the "Commonwealth Builders of Washington" which publishes a weekly paper. A comrade writes that a number of party members have been lured into this but none of the Old Guard. A preacher and college professor went over bag and baggage and are members of the editorial board of the weekly.

The Technocrats have a big movement in Washington and the EPIW tried to capture it but failed. With EPIW and Technocracy attracting many thousands, our correspondent writes that "politics is a mixed bunch of nuts this year" in that state.

In the meantime Sinclair has issued what he calls his "Last Will and Testament" in which he says that a big banker said to one of his supporters: "Don't fool yourself, we are not going to let any God damned Communist become Governor of California." Members of his campaign committee urge him to have a bodyguard. Sinclair solemnly declares in his last will:

"You can kill me any day or night that you desire. I am sitting on my front porch every morning from 6 o'clock on. Every afternoon I walk to the post office to get my mail. Most evenings I drive to a meeting or a radio address, and only my wife or some unarmed friend goes with me. But you cannot kill me without the people of California finding out about it. I shall be missed."

It is all good stuff and it is probable that Sinclair is the target of cranks. The Leader has received its quota of crank stuff over the years, some of it containing threats, and every man who becomes conspicuous in the news receives his quota, but he is a rare bird who makes his "last will and testament" because of receiving it.

But there is more in this "testament" by Sinclair who also writes of himself as "one frail, gray-haired man, who is addressing you and whose life and death you are weighing in the balance. Assume that you have him shot, or kidnaped and sunk to the bottom of the ocean, what have you accomplished? First, you have taught the voters of California that you are morally worse than anything Upton Sinclair has charged against you in any of his forty-five books.

"Second, you have defied the will of the people. You have issued a challenge to Democracy, and made it a life-and-death issue. Every believer in government of the people, by the people and for the people, will rally to our cause."

It is all very solemn and very funny. The former "revolutionary" who was even accepted in Moscow as a leading Socialist writes himself down as a sentimental sissy. What with his EPIC and Communist united fronters in California, the party organization has received a severe blow. Sinclair himself has been a united fronter over the years and finally found this front in an alliance with one of the parties of capitalism. Every real Socialist in that state will vote the straight Socialist ticket from Milen Dempster, candidate for Governor, to the last Socialist name that appears on the ballot.

Never was there more need of education in the elements of the Socialist philosophy. There are some members of the Socialist Party who assert that the party is not "revolutionary" enough. The fact is that the great masses do not have a knowledge of the simplest elements of Socialism. It is precisely because of this that so many eagerly follow queer political sects and leaders. From this point of view the party is way in advance of the masses. They know nothing of American economic evolution, of the materialistic conception of history, of the role that class antagonism and class interests play in the development of political parties and issues and in shaping government policies.

The Socialist Party has a big job in educating many members as well as reaching the masses outside of the party. The fact that so many party members in California were attracted by Sinclair's EPIC and by Communist maneuvers is evidence of an unhealthy movement. It is better to have 500 party members who are well informed and active than a thousand ill-informed and working at cross purposes. A course in Marxian economics and philosophy for every new member would do more to stabilize thought than anything else. Such members would be immune to the lure of the various sects rising in many states and such members would be fitted to make intelligent propaganda among these sects.

The tragedy of the whole situation is that the masses who are frantic over the depression are in a mood that provides a fertile field for basic Socialist propaganda. They want to know and when they meet the demagogue they get sentiment instead of science and sophistry instead of sociology. Pseudo-radicalism becomes a fad and the faddist becomes a leader, the leader leads to disappointment and his followers are likely to become cynics.

Karl Kautsky at Eighty

(Continued from Page Five) question of power, arms, ammunition, preparedness, military advantage, of vast mechanical devices, and so forth. The trouble with advocates of what is commonly termed "revolutionary Socialism" is that they scarcely ever pause to take stock. The very sound of their grandiloquence, the military music of it, has the hypnotizing effect of barring all practical inquiry.

The German Social Democrats are a favorite target of attack at the hands of so-called revolutionary

Socialists. Yet it was those very German Social Democrats who overthrew the seemingly invincible throne of the Hohenzollerns. It was Philipp Scheidemann, one of their leaders and an incurable right-winger, who was the first to call: "Three cheers for the German Republic!"—words that rapidly led to the abolition of the old regime and to the building of the republic. It was to a vast open-air gathering in front of the imperial palace in Berlin that Scheidemann addressed that ejaculation. He was aware of the pre-

vailing sentiment among the soldiers. He was sure of their sympathetic spirit, sure of their support. The existing conditions favored a revolution. His three cheers for a German Republic were anything but an empty phrase.

Or take the concrete beginning of the Russian revolution? Who started it? Not the so-called professional revolutionists, their leaders being in exile, many of them in Siberia. Lenin was in Switzerland and Trotsky in New York. The revolution was actually begun by some units of the army. Then it was that the moderate Socialists Tscheidze and Kerensky prevailed upon the Duma to send

a delegation to the Czar and force him to abdicate.

The Communists of Germany incessantly assailed the Social Democrats. They talked "proletarian revolution," but they split the working class. But for their villifications and shameful tactics in the Reichstag, where they mostly voted with the Hitlerite gangsters so as to destroy the Social Democrats, Hitler would never have had a ghost of a show. A united working class would have mustered nearly thirteen million votes. At a moment when Hitler's strength was beginning to melt, the Communists did everything in their power to weaken the anti-fascist forces, thus handing Germany over to the gangster prophet. Where, then, was the revolution the Communists had been bragging about? As a result of their tactics it was Hitler who made one, not they.

What I am driving at is that revolution aiming at the overthrow of an undesirable system is not a mere matter of bragging. It is a matter of conditions.

It takes experience and brains to size up a situation. Kautsky possesses both. That's what makes his writings so priceless, particularly at this time of confused ideas and misapplied phraseology.

Kautsky is the greatest living Marxist. In his early life he was one of Marx's closest young friends and followers. He passionately revered his master, and it was a case of mutual affection. Kautsky

was one of the greatest Marxists of that period, and he still is.

But Marxism is not a dead, petrified plant. It is a living growth. The central point of Marxism is the idea that things do not happen without cause, nor can they be produced in an artificial mechanical way. Surrounding circumstances must prepare the ground for them.

Life changes, circumstances change, causes change. Life today is not the same as it was in Marx's time. The capitalist system has since gone through stupendous stages of evolution, and Kautsky has been a close student of all these changes and of the new agencies that they have produced. It is strictly in accordance with the spirit of Marxism, therefore, to expect that his very doctrine should be subjected to certain modifications in accordance with the new social phenomena. This is the subject of Kautsky's work as a scientist and as a Marxian.

Of charming disposition and habitually composed and calm, he is ever aglow with hate for existing economic arrangements and the untold iniquities and outrages for which capital is responsible. In like manner he has no patience with revolutionary bombast and the befogging effect it has on some minds.

So, armed with his unmatched vision and common sense and realism, he makes it his business to clear away the smoke which is continually being cast over the Socialist movement. His efforts meet with signal success.

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KNICKERBOCKER VILLAGE ON STRIKE

(Continued from Page One)

in the overcrowded and airless cubicles which sheltered thousands of Jewish immigrants. Millions of dollars were paid for the land alone, and though the city is taxing only the land of Knickerbocker Village, it was found impossible to furnish living quarters for less than \$12.50 per room per month.

Referring to arguments that the rents are too high for the average workman, Park Commissioner Robert Moses said: "You can't be a perfectionist in New York and get anywhere." Well, Fred F. French didn't try to be a perfectionist, so he made his millions and is getting somewhere.

The Village can hold 1,600 families. The ordinary flat is 3½ rooms with a few 2½ and 5½-room apartments. One of the two houses is completed and 98% rented. The other is uncompleted but 50% rented. The first tenants moved in on September 25th and according to the manager of the place they are of the "upper white collar and junior executive class."

The "junior executives" and the rest of the tenants went on a rent strike last week, charging that the management was treating them like recipients of charity and neglecting the upkeep of the apartments and the janitor and elevator service. A Socialist meeting for the Village tenants was held on Tuesday at Public School No. 177, Market and Monroe Streets, where Harry W. Laidler, Charles Solomon, Jacob Panken and Norman Thomas spoke. Comrade Laidler declared that "Knickerbocker Village constitutes but another proof of the utter failure of private enterprise to build homes for the lower paid workers." He contended that the Municipal Housing Authority should immediately initiate a ten year plan for the wiping out of the thirteen slum areas in the city.

In Vienna the lowliest worker lived in a beautiful apartment house built by the Socialist municipality. In London, the Socialist administration is building one-family houses for the workers. In New York and the United States the working class will not be decently housed until it has its own cooperative building associations and the backing of a Socialist government.

Detailed Vote on the Declaration Referendum

CHICAGO.—The official returns on the referendum on the Detroit Declaration of Principles show that the much-debated document received a majority of 1,121 in a total of 10,865 votes cast. The heaviest vote was cast in New York, with 2,726 votes, 1,189 in favor and 1,537 opposed. Alabama cast four votes in favor and none opposed and South Carolina cast three votes, all in favor.

The correct vote is given below, as tabulated by the national tellers' committee, consisting of Maynard Krueger, Jacob Siegel, Jack Sullivan and Dr. S. Z. Lober:

	For	Against
Alabama	4	0
Arizona	31	12
Arkansas	85	4
California	109	114
Colorado	43	7
Connecticut	164	189
Delaware	16	1
District of Columbia	17	26
Florida	24	10
Georgia	4	3
Idaho	8	2
Illinois	454	181
Indiana	100	221
Iowa	37	9
Kansas	145	13
Kentucky	26	2
Louisiana	21	4
Maine	38	28
Maryland	52	130
Massachusetts	257	450
Michigan	316	130
Minnesota	41	29
Missouri	224	40
Montana	2	38
Nevada	1	3
New Hampshire	23	28
New Jersey	330	251
New Mexico	34	8
New York	1,189	1,537
North Carolina	33	1
Ohio	228	255
Oklahoma	69	7
Oregon	10	66
Pennsylvania	546	771
Rhode Island	23	34
South Carolina	3	6
Tennessee	37	7
Texas	41	30
Utah	10	3
Vermont	23	26
Virginia	27	16
Washington	39	11
West Virginia	62	2
Wisconsin	1,032	169
National Members-at-Large	15	4
TOTAL	5,993	4,872

Michigan

200,000 copies of the state platform distributed during the past week. New locals at Grand Haven and Richmond. The S.E.C. meets at Albion Sunday, Oct. 28.

Wayne County. House to house distribution of the state platform planned. Walter Citrine will speak at Cass Tech High School Sunday, Oct. 28, at 2:30 p. m. Many candidates are speaking this week before unions, church groups, parent-teachers associations, etc. A series of movies and lectures are to be held at party headquarters commencing Sunday, Oct. 28.

Branch 1, 225 E. Forest Ave., Ter. 2-8512. Halloween Party Sat., Oct. 27. Branch 6. Meets every Thursday evening at 810 W. Grand Blvd.

BIG GAINS FORECAST IN MICHIGAN POLL

By a New Leader Correspondent

DETROIT. — The Socialist Party is certain to show substantial gains. Meetings are being held throughout the state, literature distributed from house to house, and speakers touring from town to town.

The utter bewilderment of the voters should prove an advantage for the party, for the promises of Mr. Fitzgerald, Republican candidate for Governor, and Judge Lacy, Comstock's successor on the Democratic ticket, contain the same old phrases and the same old baloney that has long nauseated the public. The voters two years ago went Democratic with a vengeance. The result has seen the institution of a sales tax, a governor who never hesitated to call out state troopers to crush the Briggs' strike, a legislature which, although containing a Democratic majority, has been unable to agree upon anything, and a general suspicion that graft has played an important role in affairs at Lansing.

With such conditions the Socialist Party has a splendid opportunity to propagate its program. Michigan has seen for the first time in its history a mass labor movement among the auto workers. The growing consciousness of these workers proves conclusively that they have awakened from their old policy of relying on the auto magnates to protect their interests. The past three years has changed their outlook.

Conditions in the Upper Peninsula are in a shocking state according to Arthur Larsen, the party's candidate for Governor. Returning from a speaking tour, he said, "It has timber and other natural resources everywhere, including the world's finest scenery, and yet Mr. Haber, the state FERA administrator, wants to deport about 80% of the people of the Upper Peninsula, simply because for the time being the resources can no longer be exploited for the same old profits. Where will he put them and what will they do? Eighty percent of them are, or have been on the welfare. The Upper Peninsula is ripe for Socialism and the response is better than in any other part of the state."

Both Larsen and John Monarch, candidate for U. S. Senator, have been stumping since August 1, speaking nearly every day and sometimes three and four times a day. By election time there will hardly be a crossroad which has not heard or seen the Socialist candidates. In addition, a dozen or more other comrades are speaking anywhere they can get a hearing. In Detroit all clubs, churches and fraternal societies have been contacted, asking that a Socialist speaker might address them. The response has surprised the most confirmed pessimists.

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

Sunday—11 a. m., Forward Hour; 2 p. m., Nicholas Saslavsky, baritone; 8:15, Sylvia Bagley, songs; Charles Cohn, piano; 8:30, Rague's Revue, Latin; 10:30, Symposium.

Monday—8 a. m., Dr. Jacob List, Psychology Clinic of the Air; 5:30 p. m., Italian Music.

Tuesday—8:15 p. m., Zelda, songs; News; 10:30, Vanda Mara, soprano; 10:45, Anderson and Lane, songs.

Wednesday—8 p. m., Nation Radio-Doris Hardy; 8:30, Perla Del Sur, Spanish Orchestra; 10:15, Sonya Yergin, singer; 10:45, Ann Howard, blues.

Thursday—8:15 p. m., Margaret Reed Simon, mezzo-soprano; 8:30, Arnold and Guild on the Air; 10:15, "Newspaper Loti, bass; 10:30, Carlo Lanzini, piano; 10:45, Edith Friedman, singer.

Friday—8:15 p. m., Charlotte Tonhazy, violin; 8:30, Cecil Burrows, baritone; 10:15, Verela and Perez, songs; 10:30, Medical Hour.

Saturday—3 p. m., Rand School Lunch—Discussions; 6:45, The Brenner Song Birds; 8, Betty Blue, songs; 8:45, Jesse Wolk, baritone; 10, Harry Marshall, tenor; 10:30, Sol Giskin, violinist; 10:45, Harriet Ayes, songs.

Dr. Theodore B. Brameld will address the Free Thinkers of America Sunday at 8:30, at 118 West 57th St., on "Lenin and God." Major Wheeler will conduct a class in Bible criticism at 8.

MINNESOTA BUILDING UP PARTY ORGANIZATION

By Leo Vernon
State Secretary

MINNEAPOLIS.—The Socialist Party of Minnesota has filed petitions to place its three candidates on the ballot and despite the small number of party members in the state the response to a plea for assistance has been satisfactory.

Two numbers of our campaign newspaper, the Minnesota Socialist, will be issued and widely distributed. The contents will be designed not only for campaigning but for building a permanent, independent organization. The first issue of 50,000 appears October 27, and the second of 100,000 on November 3.

At a meeting of the State Executive Committee on October 7 a statement of policy was adopted and ordered sent to all party organizations. This states clearly that the Socialist Party is remaining neutral on all Farmer-Labor candidates while working to build independently.

As proof of the failure of the Farmer-Labor leaders, letters have been coming into the state office recently from all over the state asking the Socialists to build their own organization and asking for information about organizing locals in various counties.

Minnesota readers of this paper are asked to write the state office, Socialist Party of Minnesota, 335 Lumber Exchange Bldg., Minneapolis.

WRITE-IN CAMPAIGN FOR SOMMERLATTE IN OHIO

CLEVELAND.—Every attempt is being made to prevent Ohio Socialists from staging a write-in campaign for state offices.

Although more than the required number of signatures on nomination petitions were filed, sufficient of the names were conveniently found to be imperfect to bar the ballot. Secretary of State George S. Myers telephoned Clerk Louis Simon and ordered him to block off with black lines all spaces on the ballot where there is no candidate for office.

A letter of protest was immediately sent to Myers by Robert D. Dullea, State Secretary of the Socialist Party, demanding that the ruling be revoked inasmuch as it makes it difficult for those who wish to vote the Socialist state ticket by writing in the names as provided by law.

Despite this ruling, which is a deliberate attempt to disfranchise the thousands of Socialist voters throughout the state, the party intends to proceed with a write-in campaign despite handicaps.

Voters are urged to vote for John Sommerlatte, Socialist candidate for Governor, by scratching out the name of the Democrat or Republican candidate, and writing his name underneath.

Falcon Notes

1—General N. Y. C. Falcon Hike: Everybody out to celebrate Gene Debs' birthday. Meet 10 a. m., 242nd St. and Van Cortlandt Park IRT station, Sunday, Nov. 4; The Bronx gym is giving a drill demonstration, several plays are being prepared. What's your night do? Wear uniforms. Bring down flags. We're going to take your picture.

2—Falcon Guides Council meets Nov. 3. Ed. program. You must be down.

3—Last call for Guides' Course, meets Thursdays, Rand School, 8:30 p. m.

Are You a Socialist?

If you are a member of the Socialist Party you should have received a copy of the first issue of Socialist Action, the official monthly publication of the party devoted to organizational matters. If you have not, see your branch or local secretary and find out why.

DINNER TO MAURER- HOLMES SUCCESSFUL

PHILADELPHIA.—Over five hundred comrades participated in the campaign dinner in honor of James H. Maurer and Dr. Jesse H. Holmes last Friday. A collection of more than \$600 was raised at the affair. Representatives from numerous trade unions, including the Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Waist and Dressmakers' Union, the Cloak and Suit Local of the I.L.G.W.U., Branch 2, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, Bakers, Hosiery Workers, and the United Hebrew Trades.

John Phillips, president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, sent a letter expressing regret for being unable to attend and enclosed a contribution.

Every branch of the Workmen's Circle was represented. Simon Libros presided, with Jasper McLevy, James H. Maurer and Jesse H. Holmes as speakers.

On Sunday evening, October 21, two thousand persons jammed the Arch Street Theatre to listen to James O'neal, editor of The New Leader; Nathan Chanin, Jesse H. Holmes and Joseph Schwartz. Harry Berger was chairman.

Three large campaign rallies have been planned for Thursday, Nov. 1, at Kensington; Friday, Nov. 2, at Strawberry Mansion; and Saturday, Nov. 3, at West Philadelphia.

The fifth issue of the "Socialist Campaigner" of thirty thousand is being distributed.

Ready-to-Wear Clothes for Non-Tailor's Dummies

Thousands of men find near-perfect fit in the numerous Crawford stores. An entirely different theory of designing, ready-to-wear clothing field, forms the background of this solution to the apparel problems of the hard-to-fit man. The old way of styling clothes resolves itself to a matter of achieving a perfect fit for—a tailor's dummy constructed to "average" man. This would be a perfect one thing; ninety per cent of the part of their anatomy.

Crawford takes into consideration these many variations from the so-called normal proportions. And instead of styling Crawford thinks of the ninety-nine per cent of the male population with whom Mother Nature was a bit generous in certain places, a trifle stingy in others.

Party Notes

National Executive Committee

James O'neal moved that negotiations with Communist organizations should not be undertaken by the N.E.C. Moving the motion were Graham, Hoan, Hoopes and O'neal. Opposed, Krzycki, Daniel, Hapgood, Krueger, Shadid, Thomas and Coolidge.

A request of the Lovestone Communist to receive a committee regarding the N.E.C. was carried 6 to 4. In favor, Krzycki, Daniel, Hapgood, Krueger, Hoopes, Hoan and O'neal. Coolidge not voting.

A request from Connecticut that the be not published until after the November election defeated 6 to 3. Those for Hoan and Thomas, the latter with the proviso, "if it can be done." Against Shadid, Krzycki, O'neal, Krueger, and Hapgood.

Illinois

Chicago. Open forum of the 6th Congressional Branch announces the following program for November: Nov. 2—F.O.L. Convention; "The 1934 A. Hyman—Schneid (A.C.W.A.); Nov. 16—Clara Edwards (who was in Europe last summer for several months); "The Underground Work of Germany and Austria"; Nov. 23—Harold Rising; Nov. 30—John Mill. Why the Socialist Party? Why the Socialist Party? Headquarters, 3437 W. Roosevelt Rd.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh. County committee voted to demand the resignation of Dr. M. H. Shadid from N.E.C. for "unethical and unbecoming conduct in sending telegrams of congratulation to Upton Sinclair upon winning Democratic primary." County committee also voted to oppose to any immediate or near future united front alliances. There is no ship, nor does an emergency exist for the county. The county inform the N.E.C. that "we trust no unauthorized act on your part will materialize, as it will seriously damage the confidence in your committee." Walter M. Citrine was given a won-

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WORKMEN'S FURNITURE FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY

(ORGANIZED 1872)

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

Why Pay Exorbitant Fire Rates?

When our Society offers you
HOUSEHOLD FIRE INSURANCE AT ACTUAL COST

ONLY
10¢ Annually \$100 Insurance
for Every \$100 of insurance. This deposit will be repaid in full upon withdrawal of dwelling.

Fire Losses Appraised Liberally and Paid Promptly.

\$75,000,000.00 Insurance in Force.

\$1,000,000.00 in Assets.

\$500,000.00 paid out in fire claims.

60,000 Members.

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

For further information apply to the Main Office
227 EAST 84th STREET
New York City

Upstate Meetings in New York Campaign

Friday, October 26—4:30 p. m., Haverstraw—Norman Thomas.

7, Nyack, Veteran's Hall—Norman Thomas.

8, Nanuet, Rockland County Peace Ass'n—Norman Thomas.

8, Glens Falls, Moose Hall—Chas. Solomon.

8, Liberty—August Claessens.

Saturday, October 27—6 p. m., Lynbrook—Norman Thomas.

5:15 to 5:30, WGY, Schenectady—Charles Solomon.

8, Rockville Center—Norman Thomas.

8, Saratoga Springs Casino—Chas. Solomon.

Sunday, October 28—12:15 p. m., Iliou—Norman Thomas.

3, Waterville, Municipal Hall—Norman Thomas.

6:15, Norman Tomker, Court House—Norman Thomas.

8, Rome—Norman Thomas.

8, Woodbridge—August Claessens.

Tuesday, October 29—2:45 p. m., Boonville, Avon Theatre—Norman Thomas.

6:15, Camden—Norman Thomas.

8, Oneida—Norman Thomas.

Tuckahoe, 5 Depot Sq., Ruth Chapman and Pincus Ross.

White Plains, Roger Smith Hotel, same speakers.

Wednesday, October 31—8 p. m., New Rochelle, Liberty Hall—Charles Solomon, Norman Thomas.

8, Yonkers—Charles Solomon, Norman Thomas.

