

Official Organ
of the
SOCIALIST PARTY
of the States of
New York,
Maryland and
Pennsylvania,
and endorsed by
Massachusetts

NEW LEADER

Vol. XVIII—No. 42

NEW YORK, N. Y., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1935

PRICE FIVE CENTS

WITH WHICH IS
COMBINED
The American
Appeal
Founded by
Eugene V. Debs

Socialist International Rejects United Front Proposal of the Communists as Insincere

Industrial Union Forces Gain Much Ground At Convention of A.F. of L.

John Lewis Leads Fight for Advanced Form, Rolling Up Nearly 11,000 Votes for the Minority Report.

Steady Gain Is Seen

Delegates Approve Intensive Campaign for 30-Hour Week—Building Trades Dispute Adjusted—Civic Federation Repudiated.

By Marx Lewis
Special to The New Leader
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—By a vote of 18,025 against 10,924 the convention of the American Federation of Labor in session here this week defeated the minority report of the executive council favoring the industrial form of unionism in basic industries.

The convention reaffirmed the position taken at last year's meeting in San Francisco when a proposal to eventually turn over to craft unions those claimed by them in newly organized industries was adopted.

While the efforts of the industrial union advocates, led by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, were unsuccessful the size of the vote for the minority report in the first test at a federation convention was regarded by them as indicating an irresistible trend that will continue to gain momentum until it prevails.

Seven of the fifteen members of the executive council favored the minority report.

Notable Debate

The debate on the issue marked the high water mark of the convention and indicated a growing determination on the part of an ever growing and aggressive minority to promote the federation's progress in line with modern trends and the demands of reality.

Supporting Mr. Lewis in his fight for the minority report, the vote on which represented a gain of 1,000 over last year, were Philip Murray, vice-president of the United Mine Workers; Charles P. Howard, president of the International Typographical Union, and Thomas McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers.

Among the big organizations backing this group were the International Ladies' Garment Workers, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the Hat, Cap and Millinery Worker's Union as well as the United Mine Workers.

Leading the fight for the majority in the executive council were Matthew Woll, of the Photo Engravers' Union; John P. Frey, of the Metal Trades Department, and Arthur Wharton, of the International Association of Machinists.

The debate was on a very high level and served to emphasize the earnestness and sincerity with which the spokesmen for both sides approached the question.

"We are assembled here with the eyes of millions of workers us," declared Mr. Lewis in closing the debate, which lasted several hours. "On the momentous decision of this convention rests the future of the American Federation of Labor, for it will tell whether the federation can be forged into an instrumentality for all the workers or whether it will rest content with rendering service to a paltry three to five mil-

A. F. of L. BRANDS ITALY AS OUTLAW

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—In a resolution carried unanimously the convention of the American Federation of Labor branded fascist Italy as "an outlaw nation" for Mussolini's invasion of Ethiopia. The resolution called upon the United States to refuse to give any assistance to Italy by cutting off all commercial and financial relations with that country.

"Italy, because of her present acts of aggression against Ethiopia, has been justly convicted of being an outlaw nation," the resolution declared. "The dictator's determination to secure his objective through the use of armed force was taken with the knowledge that his act might precipitate another general war. This convention expresses its concurrence with the action of the League of Nations in declaring Italy an outlaw nation which all civilized nations should refuse to assist commercially, financially or in any other manner."

Barred from Job For Not Being A Communist

Dual Union Persecutes Member for Socialist Views—His Aged Mother Pickets for His Job.

A STORY of persecution of a workingman, a trade unionist and a Socialist, solely because he is not a Communist, is told by Max Perlestein, who is conducting a picket campaign against the Majestic Metal Specialty Co., 200 Varick St., New York, demanding reinstatement.

His mother, of whom he is the only support, is picketing with him, carrying a sign reading: "The Steel and Metal Industrial Workers' Union Local 303 expelled my son, my breadwinner, from the union and forced him out of his job with the Majestic Metal Specialty Co. BECAUSE HE IS NOT A COMMUNIST. Help me win his reinstatement. Help me win his job back."

Mrs. Blume Perlestein is 65 years old.

Perlestein's story would be almost unbelievable were it not for the fact that it coincides so completely with known Communist methods and tactics. His story begins with the adoption of the NRA, when the 400 workers in the shop were organized for the first time.

Most of them, said Perlestein, were inexperienced and had never been organized before. He was elected shop chairman, but he found that the shop had a number of Communist "nuclei" who were instrumental in bringing the workers into a Communist dual union; at the same time, however, the work-

(Continued on Page Two)



J. S. Woodworth, M.P.

Labor Wins Nine Seats in Canada After Hot Fight

Socialists Win All Contests in British Columbia—C.C.F. Now the Strongest Minor Party in Dominion.

By Victor Riesel
CANADIAN Socialists, organized on a national scale for the first time in the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation, elected nine members to Parliament in Monday's elections and rolled up the largest minor party vote in the Dominion. With its strength centered in British Columbia, with more than 115,000 votes in Ontario, whose largest city, Toronto, has a Socialist Mayor, and the party's leader, the veteran J. S. Woodworth, re-elected to the House, C. C. F. campaign headquarters in all provinces are permeated with optimism and hope for the Federation's rapid growth. The C. C. F. is now definitely established as an important national party. British Columbia was swept by the C.C.F., every M.P. elected in that Province being an active Socialist propagandist.

The anti-Conservative sweep, (Continued on Page Three)

Stump Victory In Reading, Pa. Seen as Certain

Sweep for All Socialist Candidates Predicted—The Workers Enthusiastic Over Party Prospects—Hoopes for Judge.

By George M. Rhodes
Special to The New Leader
READING, Pa.—Nothing short of a miracle can prevent Socialists from seizing power again in this city at the polls on November 5th.

Victory was made even more certain a few days ago when the old parties failed in their attempts for fusion.

The anti party-raiding bill passed by the last session of the legislature had not outlawed fusion as many observers believed. It merely prevented candidates from filing on more than one party ticket at the primaries. It did not prevent old party candidates from being placed on both the Republican and Democratic tickets after the primaries by having some candidates withdraw.

Since the primaries of Sept. 17th old party bosses have been meeting in an effort to bring about a united front against the Socialists. But the obstacles were too great. The big bankers and industrialists wanted fusion at any price and were unconcerned whether the fusion candidates be Republicans or Democrats. Republican leaders, without hope of winning a major office in the city or county favored fusion from the start.

Democrats Stubborn
The hitch came from the Democratic ranks. They still had complete control of Berks County. The Democrats at city hall favored fusion because it was their only hope of saving their jobs. The court house Democrats feared fusion because it would increase the Socialist vote in the city and county. A big Socialist vote in (Continued on Page Two)



J. Henry Stump

Dynamite Scare Fails to Daunt Textile Men

Odor of "Frame-up" Detected When "Bomb" Explodes in Strike Area—Strikers Firm.

Special to The New Leader
GREENSBORO, N. C.—The textile strike is still on, with the strikers determined to stay out till they win a complete victory.

Some object, which hearers later declared sounded like a large firecracker, exploded in the vicinity of the mill superintendent's home at 5 a. m. recently. No one was injured and no damage was done. The police claim the "explosion" was caused by dynamite. Immediately following the "explosion" a large number of police and deputy sheriffs, headed by Earle Reyer, Chief of Police, raided and searched without warrant the strike headquarters, where some of the strikers were sleeping. No arrests or seizures were made.

As the strikers have won almost unanimous sympathy and newspaper support because of the viciously illegal extremes the other side, including the local authorities, have resorted to in their abortive attempts to break the (Continued on Page Three)

L. S. I. Executive Votes Against New Comintern Move to Split Workers

Australians Hit Communists in Labor Movement

Labor Movement in Island Continent Warns Against Disruption by Party and Its "Innocents."

THE Australian unions, constituting one of the most powerful labor movements in the world considering their numbers in proportion to the population of the country, have been driven in self-defense to take steps against Communist disrupters almost identical with the steps taken by the British labor movement and the American Federation of Labor.

The Labor Call, important labor and Socialist weekly of Melbourne, carries an editorial in the most recent issue to reach this country, under the title "The Communist Party and Subsidiary Organizations; Labor Officials Must Declare Themselves," from which American workers can gather that Communist tactics—slander, deceit, disruption and the organization of "innocents"—is identical in every part of the world, and arouses the same resentment in labor circles in the Antipodes as it does in New York, in London and in Stockholm.

The editorial reads in part: "In Russia the government, supported by the Communist Party, ruthlessly suppresses all opposition. In Australia the Communist Party and the subsidiary organizations endeavor to act along similar lines. All who would oppose or who will not submit to their policy must be suppressed."

Australian Labor Wants No Organized Cliques

"This applies particularly to trade unions and branches of the Australian Labor Party, which would challenge the right of the Communist Party to decide Labor's policy, and the domination or control of which is regarded as being the first essential of the party."

"From the viewpoint of the leading Communists in Australia, the trade unions and branches of the A.L.P. must be either captured or smashed at all costs. The members must be forced into a position where they will be glad to accept leading Communists as their leaders or dictators by fair means or foul."

"Such Communists are prepared to resort to and to justify lying, trickery, treachery, misrepresentation or anything, no matter how vicious or contemptible, or no matter who suffers or is sacrificed, in order to gain their ends. Already they have demonstrated their determination and intentions in this regard in no uncertain manner."

Communist and Labor Interests Irreconcilable

"The Labor politicians, trade union and A.L.P. officials must be compelled to declare themselves. If they believe that the tactics or policy of the Communists, as enforced in Russia, should be supported for the purpose of bringing about Communism in Australia, well and good; their proper place is with the Communist Party and its subsidiary organizations."

"But, on the other hand, if they believe to the contrary and that the characteristics of the workers and the conditions generally peculiar to Australia necessitate (Continued on Page Seven)

Appeal Issued at Brussels Meeting for Intensive Mobilization of Toilers Under Banners of Social Democracy.

Discipline Stressed

Moscow's Latest Unity Gesture Exposed as Another Hypocritical Attempt to Destroy the World Labor Movement.

BRUSSELS.—Meeting here last Friday and Saturday in consultation with the executive of the International Federation of Trade Unions, the executive committee of the Labor and Socialist International turned down the latest united front proposal of the Communist International, forwarded after the recent seventh congress of the Comintern, as an insincere, dishonest maneuver designed to split the working class and to promote the interest of Stalin's personal dictatorship.

Leading in the action rejecting Moscow's proposal were the most important parties in the Labor and Socialist International, Great Britain, Holland, Sweden, Denmark and Czechoslovakia took the position that to accept the Communist united front proposal would mean to open the door to intensification of Communist disruptive activities, destruction of democratic government and promotion of fascism.

In rejecting the Communist proposal the executive committee of the L.S.I. took the following points into consideration:

1.—There can be no united front with the Communist International as long as Socialists, radicals and liberals are being kept in jails and concentration camps in Soviet Russia by the thousands. If Stalin sincerely desires a united front, he must show evidence of sincerity by releasing all these political prisoners and restoring civil liberties in Russia, at least so far as the Socialist parties and dissident Communist groups are concerned.

2.—A close examination of the speeches and resolutions at the seventh congress of the Comintern reveals that the Communists have in no way altered their policy of splitting the organized labor movement and their aim of destroying the Socialist parties.

3.—The Comintern, as before, is trying to lead the workers of Western Europe into irresponsible adventures, the inevitable consequences of which would be tragic defeat and victory for fascism.

4.—The Comintern, as before, is waging war against the trade unions affiliated with the I.F.T.U., with the object of capturing them for Communism and wrecking them as effective organs of defense of working-class interests on the economic field.

Members of the executive committee of the L.S.I. who took the lead in the discussion that preceded the committee's rejection of the united front pointed out that acceptance of Moscow's proposal would be contrary to the decision of the International Federation of Trade Unions, at its recent meeting in Copenhagen, rejecting the united front as a delusion and a snare. The I. F. T. U. then declared that the united front would (Continued on Page Two)

A Great Parliament of Labor Meets in Atlantic City

By Chester M. Wright

ONCE a year the American Federation of Labor holds what we call a convention. In Europe they'd call it a congress and a convention would be a written agreement.

Anyway, the annual convention is on in Atlantic City, famous resort on the Atlantic, where many kinds of conventions are held.

This convention seems likely to go down in large type in labor's big book of history. It is that kind of a convention.

Every once in so often issues get big and serious and men get serious and it seems as if the fate of mankind hinges on the outcome. And then there is tremendous discussion and, finally, a decision.

Of course, the fate of mankind doesn't always hang quite where we think we left it when we went to sleep last night, but to each of us things are as we see them, not as someone else sees them.

That's one reason why we have issues and debates and hectic voting.

And so the convention faces big issues and real issues. They are

not secrets. One involves the building trades; one the question of how far and where industrial organization shall go.

There is great depth of conviction and a good deal of feeling, naturally, for the one generally goes with the other.

Meanwhile employers, among others, watch to see what will happen at the end of it all.

Conventions are interesting things.

Groups and knots gather here and there, talking endlessly.

An observer wonders what they find to talk so much about.

Quite probably each talker also wonders after it is over and remembers but little of what was said.

But the talk goes on, endlessly. Men who ordinarily go to bed at 10 o'clock will stand around until 12 and 1 and later, talking. It seems so important to know the very last word that is being passed around.

Often the air is full of rumors. Generally nothing to them, but they must be passed along. So it goes.

A rumor will run through a convention crowd faster than rain

through a down spout.

An American labor convention is of paramount importance for one main thing: It fixes American labor policy for a year. It lays down the law which is to be followed, and American labor discipline is so good that usually the law is followed.

Of course, there are a few delegates in every convention who come for fun and take scant part in the serious work. But their number is exceedingly small. These conventions work hard—really hard.

Three new international unions are in this convention, two of them not yet old enough to vote. The three: Pullman Porters, Auto Workers, Rubber Workers.

Enormous membership gains, too—a solid new million paying dues.

Project the picture: What about next year? Where are we going? How will labor's influence grow? And so on and so forth. But THIS one is a great convention—biggest since the post-war slump.

The future ought to witness faster and faster growth.

And the little groups keep talking it over in corners and leaning against walls and posts.

Two More Weeks to Election! Organize Meetings, Carry On Propaganda Canvass Voters, Spread The New Leader

Industrial Union Forces Make Gains in A. F. of L.

Delegates Approve Intensive Campaign for 30-Hour Week—Building Trades Dispute Adjusted

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lions instead of forty million who want to be union men."

As the debate proceeded it developed that the question at issue was not so much one of principle as of tactics, the spokesmen for the majority believing that there was a necessity for retaining the craft union principle wherever the workers desired it and to extend it gradually insofar as they desired it. The minority favored a broader and more direct approach to the question.

30-Hour Week Drive

The convention pledged itself to a militant campaign for the 30-hour week as the only means of ameliorating the problem of unemployment. The 30-hour week is to be made "the paramount objective" during the next year, according to a declaration adopted after President Green had announced that "we are going to fight for this as we have never fought before."

"If there is any one who opposes this, let him get out of the way, because the American Federation of Labor will not tolerate a slacker," Green declared to the accompaniment of thunderous applause from the delegates.

Building Trades Agreement

The convention was brought to its feet cheering, after approval by the delegates of the terms of a settlement ending the bitter factional dispute that had rent the building trades affiliated with the federation. The peace pact between two contending groups, which for a time threatened to lead to possible serious consequences, provides that the dispute is to be settled by a committee of six representing both groups. If this committee fails to agree both groups are to suggest a seventh member to help bring about a final adjustment. Optimism prevailed as to the probability of an ultimate settlement.

Announcement of the peace pact was made by George M. Harrison, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, who was designated by Mr. Green to conciliate the controversy. President Green hailed the peace pact as demon-

strating that the labor movement was not bankrupt, that it had the ability to settle its troubles "in the family."

The pact provides that until the committee of six brings in its report neither of the two rival building trades departments now in existence is to be recognized by the American Federation of Labor. The executive council had previously recognized the department headed by J. W. Williams as official, but this recognition will now be withheld. It is hoped that before long there will again be one united building trades department in the A. F. of L.

Civic Federation

Another development of first-rate importance at the convention was the resignation of Matthew Woll, a vice-president of the A. F. of L. and one of its veteran leaders, from the Civic Federation. Mr. Woll had been acting for some time as acting president of the federation.

Woll's resignation followed after introduction of resolutions by John L. Lewis prohibiting any officer of the A. F. of L. from acting as an officer of the Civic Federation. Mr. Woll thereupon took the floor and announced that he had resigned from the latter organization. He said he had made several efforts to resign but that his resignation had not been accepted. This time, he said, he was determined to make it final.

Woll's step was greeted by all friends of labor. It had long been felt that his association with the Civic Federation was not conducive to the best interests of labor or to his own standing in the labor movement. All those familiar with the Civic Federation know that it has always been a false friend of labor and that it had degenerated into an agency devoted largely to the baiting of radicals. The adoption of the resolution offered by Lewis in a tense and dramatic atmosphere ends definitely an era in the ideological development of the American Federation of Labor and emphasizes the trend of recent years toward more aggressive and independent action on the part of

organized labor in America.

President Lewis also took the lead against the extreme anti-Communist resolution offered by the executive council for the expulsion of all Communists from the federation; a resolution proposed as an amendment to the Federation's constitution. Progressive elements felt that the resolution went too far in that it might open the door to policies affecting the activities of any and all radicals in the ranks of labor, however loyal they may be to the A. F. of L.

While it was felt that the labor movement was justified in taking such measures as may be wise and necessary to protect itself against Communist intrigue and disorganizing activity, embodiment of extreme proscription of Communists as such would be undesirable. In this connection attention was called to the more expedient attitude of the British Trades Union Congress several weeks ago of advising affiliated organizations not to permit Communists to act as officers of organizations or as delegates to conventions. It was felt that while the labor movement was duty bound to defend itself against disruptive Communist activities it could not punish workers for holding Communist views. This distinction was clearly drawn by the progressives at the convention.

As this is being written the probability is that the extreme resolution offered by the executive council would not receive the necessary two-thirds majority. At the same time it was believed certain that the affiliated organizations of the A. F. of L. would each in their own way take the steps necessary to put an end to the activities of Communist disruptions.

Among the resolutions adopted by the convention was one assailing Governor Paul V. McNutt, former national commander of the American Legion, for declaring martial law in Terre Haute, Ind., during the Columbia Enameling and Stamping Company strike in that city. The resolution was presented by the Vigo County Central Labor Union.

enlisted men to work. Waldman said that boys of 18 to 20, some of them just out of high school, were required to get up at 5:45, go through their severe drilling, and then to a day's work on buildings in the broiling sun, for no extra pay. The average day's work of these soldiers was over 11 hours, he said. In a hot country, where the institution of the siesta is universal and where all workers take their ease because of climatic conditions the soldiers were speeded up until there was open talk of mutiny.

Soldier Suicides

There were four suicides and four more attempted suicides in two months among the soldiers, 35 insanity cases in seven months, and constant smoking of marijuana cigarettes.

Waldman had plenty of documentary evidence of these charges, he said, but he was barred from presenting much of it because, it was said, the facts were "military secrets." On trial the judge instructed the jury to ignore the fact that General Fiske was in command and at Fort Clayton every day, and ruled out evidence of suicides and insanity on technicalities. The jury found Rounsevell guilty, but after a \$500 fine had been imposed sentence was suspended; after that the three other indictments were dismissed.

Waldman will appeal the conviction to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Louisiana. He says the battle Rounsevell waged was for the freedom of the press, and against slave conditions in the army and was therefore of vital interest to all the American people.

Comrade Waldman had many interesting facts to recount on the labor movement in Panama and about the collectivism of the Canal Zone, which he will tell in articles to be written exclusively for The New Leader. Comrade Waldman added, "I met the leader of the Panama Socialist Party, Dr. Demetrio Porras, son of the 'Grand Old Man' of Panama, four times president of the Republic, through The New Leader, to which Dr. Porras is a subscriber. He praised The New Leader as a real Socialist paper and a very informative organ and of great value to the movement in Panama."

Meyers in Yorkville

Charles Meyer, located for more than 25 years in Yorkville at 1544 3rd Ave., near 87th St., will open this Saturday, October 19, his new bar and restaurant. All arrangements have been made to give his friends and patrons a most excellent, enjoyable time. Chas. Meyer's family resort is well known for superb food, popular prices and good, prompt service will be the same as before. The grand opening of this new, most modern place is the constant talk in Yorkville. (Adv.)

Reading Candidate



Hazelle Hoopes

Barred from Job For Not Being A Communist

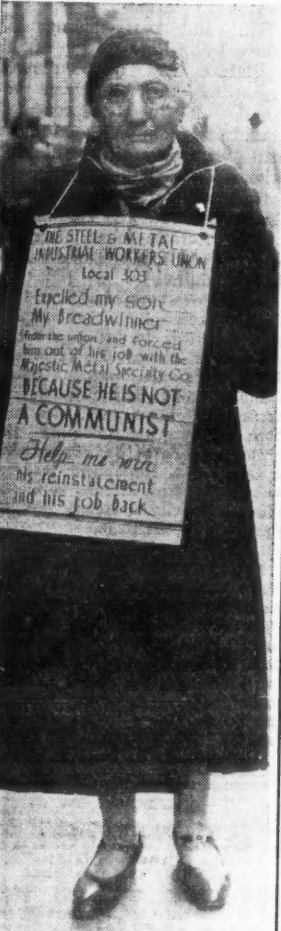
(Continued from Page One)

ers enthusiastically supported Perlstein as shop chairman.

In August, 1933, the workers struck for union recognition, and won their fight. At the same time Perlstein found that a whispering campaign of vilification and slander had started against him, despite which he was re-elected as chairman by the workers, who trusted him implicitly.

When, however, the bosses brought him up on charges prepared by the Communists he resigned his post in order not to be the instrument of disruption in the shop.

One day last December Perlstein entered the shop and found a large sign posted on the wall reading, "Perlstein is a scab," the excuse for which was an alleged violation of a minor shop technicality. At a



shop meeting almost immediately thereafter a Communist rose to say, "Since Perlstein is a Socialist I move to expel him from the union." The motion received but eight votes, and failed of passage, but shortly thereafter when the Communists called a strike to demand the reinstatement of a girl Communist who was a temporary worker in the plant, statements were openly made at a strike meeting that "Socialists are scabs," and "Socialists are gangsters."

Perlstein himself was expelled from the strike, and when the strike was over he was called before the Communist-controlled executive board and informed that he was expelled from the union. There had been no written charges, no opportunity to know what the grievances against him were, and no opportunity for a defense.

After several weeks of waiting Perlstein took the matter up with a lawyer and sought legal redress. He was informed by the Communist leaders, he said, that if he withdrew the legal process he would be reinstated in the union within three days. He withdrew the case, he said, and nine weeks passed without action.

He then appealed to a committee of responsible trade union officials, including the President of the United Hebrew Trades, to make an investigation. The requests of that committee for information have been ignored.

Stump Victory in Reading, Pa., Seen as Certain

(Continued from Page One)

the city might overcome the Democratic lead in the county and sweep the Socialist to power in the court house.

Many Democratic leaders believed a Socialist victory in the city was inevitable despite fusion. They feared the effect fusion would have on their party in the county where the fight would be a 3-way battle and in the state where the old parties still wage their sham battles. So the Democrats decided to go it alone in the hope of checking the Socialist advance on Democratic strongholds in the county.

A Socialist victory is in the air. On the streets and in the shops people everywhere are saying, "It's in the bag for the Socialists."

Old party bosses and ward heelers are demoralized, while the Socialist machine functions smoothly and effectively in every voting precinct. For the first time in many years, old party politicians through patronage have succeeded in getting the endorsement of several labor leaders. The result has been a reaction against the endorsed politicians as well as the laborites who were promptly branded as traitors.

In the city, nine major offices are at stake; a mayor, 2 councilmen, a controller and a treasurer for 4-year terms, a councilman for 2 years to fill a vacancy caused by death, and 3 members of the school board for 3-year terms. Control of the city rests with a city council of five members consisting of a mayor and four councilmen.

Stump Leads Fight

J. Henry Stump heads the Socialist city ticket. Elected mayor in 1927 Stump was defeated by fusion of the old parties in 1931. He was formerly business manager of the Labor Advocate and for 12 years before his election as mayor was president of the Federated Trades Council. He is a member of the cigarmakers' union.

The council candidates are headed by Howard McDonough, a member of the present school board whose term of six years expires next January. He is a clerk and a party member of long standing. In former years he worked at the cigarmakers' bench and was an active worker in the cigarmakers' union. Stewart Tomlinson, a union patternmaker, was formerly vice-president of the Federated Trades Council and is active in the workers' educational movement.

Charles Sands, superintendent of the municipal machine shop under the Socialist administration, is the two-year council candidate. He has been active as a radical on the labor and political front in Reading for many years being a member of the machinists' union.

Walter Hollinger, candidate for city controller, held that office under the former Socialist administration. He, too, is a cigarmaker by trade. W. C. Hovetter, former Socialist councilman, is candidate for treasurer. Like Stump, McDonough and Hollinger he worked as a cigarmaker. He is at present manager of the party's cigar business, "The Commonwealth Co-operative Assn."

George D. Snyder, Alvin Stone and Hazelle Hoopes are candidates for school board. Snyder was a former Socialist school director who was defeated by fusion two years ago, and is the son of George W. Snyder, former Socialist Councilman. Mrs. Hoopes is the wife of the Socialist Assemblyman, Darlington Hoopes. She is completing a 6-year term and is a candidate for re-election.

Hoopes for Judge

Darlington Hoopes, as candidate for Judge, heads the Socialist ticket in Berks County. About half the county's population is in the city, but the rural section, with few exceptions, have been Democratic strongholds. However, Socialist sentiment has spread to nearby boroughs, some of which were captured by Socialists over fusion opposition.

The splendid record made by Hoopes in the legislature and the favorable publicity he has received, makes him a strong contender for a seat on the judicial bench in spite of the fact that he faces a single fusion opponent.

Socialists have been the second party in rural Berks for several years. With the growing Socialist sentiment in the county and the big Socialist vote expected in the city, Socialists are confident of not only winning city hall, but have high hopes of capturing the court house as well.

A Socialist victory in Reading will strongly entrench the Socialists in this Berks County Dutch community. The Socialist movement has been a permanent fixture in this city for more than thirty years. They tasted the fruits of victory back in 1909 when Jim Maurer was elected to the legislature. Twice thereafter he was re-elected. Under the old form

New York Custom Tailors Strike; Amalgamated in Big Drive

By E. Rabkin

THE New York Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America has undertaken an extensive and determined drive to secure better working conditions for about four thousand tailors employed in the custom tailoring branch of the industry.

The custom tailors are organized in two local unions of the New York Joint Board, Local 80 includes custom pants makers and Local 162 comprises custom coat makers, with over 2,000 members.

About two years ago, a general stoppage was called by the Joint Board and as a result substantial improvements in wages, hours and working conditions were obtained. This made it possible for the union to obtain for the custom tailoring trade, under an NRA code which provided for a 36 hour work week and minimum scales of wages. Since the abolition of the NRA the danger became great that the employers will make an effort to do away with code conditions, a danger made greater because the trade was only a little over fifty per cent organized. In the non-union shops the employers did not meet with any resistance on the part of the workers in the movement to worsen the conditions.

It was to safeguard conditions in the union shops, as well as for the purpose of securing the same and better conditions for workers in all the shops that the organization campaign was undertaken. The campaign to organize the unorganized workers met with considerable success, which became evident at a mass meeting October 2 in which the union demands were formulated.

Negotiations with the various employers' associations were carried on by the Joint Board. Because no definite understanding

of government, when councilmen were elected by wards, the Socialists won a number of seats, and in 1911 came within a few votes of winning for mayor.

Socialists charged the old parties with stealing the election in that campaign. Old party leaders conceded victory to the Socialists on the night of the election. Socialist watchers left their posts to celebrate the victory only to learn the next day that they were counted out.

Ranks Held Firm

Even during the war days the Socialist ranks held firm. It was necessary in 1919 for the old parties to fuse under the name of the "American Party" to prevent the "un-American" Socialists from marring the good name of the city by carrying the city.

The landslide that rocked Reading back in 1927 gave the Socialists complete control of city hall and 2 out of 9 members on the school board.

Two years later in 1929 Socialists won the two remaining council seats and 2 additional seats on the school board giving them 4 out of 9 seats. In 1930 Socialists elected Darlington Hoopes and Lilith Wilson to the legislature. In 1931 the old parties united their forces and regained control of the city.

In 1932 the old parties did not fuse because of the presidential campaign and as a result Hoopes and Mrs. Wilson were re-elected to the legislature. Norman Thomas ran neck and neck with Roosevelt and Hoover to win the city, only a few votes separating the three candidates. In 1933 the old parties again fused in the city campaign and won the 2 remaining council seats from the Socialists as well as two of our four seats on the school board.

Last year, in 1934, Hoopes and Mrs. Wilson were again re-elected to the legislature, this time over a partial fusion.

And now—in 1935 the Socialist ranks close and gird themselves for the battle at the polls on November 5th, confident of winning and placing Reading forever in the front ranks of American cities on the march to Socialism.

MASS TRIAL

A. F. of L. Local 20055 vs.

J. B. Matthews - F. J. Schlink

Directors of Consumers' Research

HEYWOOD BROWN—Judge

VITO MARCANTONIO, Prosecutor

Defense?

TOWN HALL, 123 W. 43rd Street

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24th, at 9 P. M.

All tickets—35c

was reached, the custom tailors quit work October 16, at 1 p. m., and assembled at a mass meeting, which was a huge success. Louis Hollander, Paul Arnone and other officers submitted a report of their negotiations with the employers and recommended that the workers remain out until a satisfactory settlement is reached. The custom tailoring branch of the industry are completely tied up. A speedy victory for the organization is looked for.

Cincinnati Makes Further Progress

In the last few weeks the Joint Board has extended its influence and gained much more ground in Cincinnati, O. At the same time the employers enlisted the help of the court in an attempt to block the organization in its efforts to obtain union working conditions for the clothing workers, who are not discouraged by this development.

A few weeks ago a strike was called against the Ohio Custom Garment Workers and its subsidiaries, the Roberts Tailoring Company and the Brighton Tailoring Company. All the two hundred and fifty employees walked out, and the employers could not obtain a single scab. Then they turned to court. Judge Alfred Mack of Common Pleas Court issued a sweeping injunction which prohibits picketing in any form, paying strike benefits, either in cash or check, and bans union members from making statements verbally or through signs or placards calculated to induce employees to walk out. About fifty officers and strikers have already been arrested and charged with contempt of court, among them Jack Kroll, manager of the Cincinnati Joint Board and members of the General Executive Board, Organizer Hyman Schneid and business agents Hartman and Schaps. This injunction does not produce any clothing and the shops remain tied up.

In the meanwhile the union succeeded in calling out the 200 workers of the Hamilton Tailoring Company and the union is determined to continue its fight until

(Continued on Page Three)

L. S. I. Votes Against New Comintern Move

(Continued from Page One)

make not for harmony but for disunity in the ranks of labor.

While the spokesmen of the French Socialist Party urged the opening of negotiations with Moscow, the Executive took the position that whatever may be the opinion of French Socialists concerning the efficacy of the united front in France, the Socialists of other countries had no reason for entering into a united front with the Communists, especially since the Communist parties in virtually all other countries represented a politically negligible force, useful only as agents provocateurs for Moscow.

It was pointed out that outside of France, where the united front with the Communists is by no means supported by all Socialists, and with the exception of minorities in Switzerland and Belgium, Socialists everywhere are opposed to the united front as an instrument devised by Moscow to wreck the Socialist and labor movement.

The strong stand taken by the executive committee indicated a determination to expose the intrigues and destructive activities of Communists, directed from Moscow, and to continue the successful efforts of the L.S.I. and I.F.T.U. for the mobilization of all workers and supporters of freedom and democracy under the banners of the international Socialist movement.

"Production for Use—Can It Be Established Under Capitalism?"

UPTON SINCLAIR, says "YES" NORMAN THOMAS, says "NO"

Chairman: ROGER BALDWIN

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Among other subjects the schedule of courses includes: History of Education, Methods of Teaching, Child Psychology, Economic and Political Development of the U. S. for the last half-century.

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Entrance Requirements: High-school education, as well as a Jewish education equivalent to that of a Yiddish Mittle-Schul (Jewish High-School).—There are vacancies for competent teachers in modern Yiddish School.

For Registration Blanks and further information apply to: F. Gelber, Educational Director Workmen's Circle, 175 East Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Why Workers Should Elect Judges Representing Their Own Interests

By William Karlin

Socialist Candidate for New York Supreme Court

BY every clever means of propaganda most people have been made to believe that the judiciary is non-partisan. This propaganda, promoted by the large property owning class and their professional politicians, is in line with their belief in the divine right of property. As a result courts exercise judicial vote of legislation passed by Congress and the other Legislatures. They make laws by their opinions. They are appointed to office, or nominated to stand for election, for their opinions in favor of property rights above human rights.

For many years both major political parties, which appoint or elect the judges of the various courts, have served business and property rights above all things. In March, 1933, business was in a state of utter collapse, and the capitalist social order was crashing. The House of Morgan and all the other banks were in danger of complete collapse after 8,000 other banks had closed within about three years. That was a veritable cyclone. A large part of the population were saying, "a plague on capitalism and all its defenders." It was then that the newly inaugurated President came to the rescue.

NIRA Appears

For the bankers' best interests he closed the banks throughout all the land. Then, in the name of the New Deal, the National Industrial Recovery Act became a law. Great hopes were aroused by its adoption. While very loosely drawn, among its provisions were that no worker be required, as a condition of employment, to join a company union, but that all workers may join their own labor unions; that employers must comply with the maximum hours of labor, minimum rates of pay, and other conditions of employment set forth in codes. That act was passed in the knowledge that unless purchasing power be increased there could be no recovery. But for a year and a half there was no recovery in the majority of the industries, in which, of course, labor is not fully organized.

The code hearings under the new law disclosed publicly the struggle of the antagonistic interests of organized industry on the one hand, and of labor, organized and unorganized, on the other. For every dollar of wages raised by the codes, business raised the prices of commodities by a dollar and a half under the cloak of wiping out

cutthroat competition. But there was dynamite in the National Recovery Act, for it awakened hundreds of thousands of workers to the need of trade unionism. That labor rising caused the big industrial kings to determine to have the NRA declared unconstitutional. Even before the Supreme Court did so they had induced Federal judges to uphold their company unions and nullify the provisions of the law. The Supreme Court was "non-partisan." The decision in the chicken case was unanimous; both Democrats and Republicans, liberals and conservatives, voted together.

"Non-Partisan" Judges

Similarly, the nature of our State judiciary is apparent when it is remembered that these men are frequently appointed or elected by combinations of both parties, only because of the chosen jurists' belief that property and contract rights are absolute. Consequently the courts declare unconstitutional many attempts of the public to regulate business in the common interests. And for the same reasons courts have protected large corporations against the attempt properly to tax them.

Thus it is not surprising that Ferdinand Pecora, my opponent for the Supreme Court bench in the First Judicial District, consisting of Manhattan and the Bronx, is candidate of both the Democratic and Republican parties. A Recovery-Democrat chosen by the National Administration to fight Tammany Hall is now Tammany's candidate and is backed by the most vociferous enemies of the New Deal, the reactionary Republicans.

Moreover, by combination the elections for the Supreme Court bench, Tammany and the Republican machines can safely pass labor and social legislation, such as anti-child labor laws, NRA, security legislation, anti-injunction laws and similar measures. They know that if the need arises the "non-partisan" judiciary, being far removed from defeat at the hands of the voters, will declare such measures unconstitutional.

The Anti-Injunction Law

A case in point is the anti-injunction law successfully sponsored by State Senator Elmer F. Quinn (Tammany), at the behest of the State Federation of Labor. As attorney for several labor unions I moved in the Supreme Court to dismiss five pending injunction cases in which the unions are defendants. The motions were based upon the valid contention that under the Quinn Law, the plaintiffs can no longer make out their causes of action. In one of these cases, Senator Quinn's own law firm, representing an open shop employer seeking a permanent injunction to prevent picketing, opposed my arguments in favor of the anti-injunction law. A

member of Senator Quinn's law firm, arguing against my motives for the dismissal of the actions, excoriated the Quinn Law as "unconstitutional . . . a brazen and flagrant attempt at legislation for a particular class" and "an insult to the judiciary of the State of New York." On the occasion of that argument, I pointed out in open court my belief that the law was promoted by Senator Quinn not in good faith; that he advocated it in the State Legislature only for the purpose of getting labor support; but after this law was enacted his own law firm sought to nullify the measure by denouncing it in the courts as unconstitutional. While in the mentioned pending cases Senator Quinn's firm did not accomplish its purpose, some of the New York Supreme Court justices, without basis in law or in equity, have already traveled far on the road toward declaring the anti-injunction act unconstitutional.

For Socialist Judges

To check and hinder this power which the courts have usurped and to prevent the chaining of future generations to economic bondage, it behooves the people to vote for judicial candidates only for their social-mindedness. The appearance of a great labor party in the United States will undoubtedly have an immediate effect upon judicial decisions, for the judges, like other public officials, follow the election returns.

If judicial decisions were charted, it would be observed that whenever the curve of the Socialist vote is high, even so is the curve of progressive judicial opinion.

Vladimir Karapetoff in Lecture-Recital

On Sunday evening, Oct. 20, the Rand School is offering its friends a rare treat. Professor Vladimir Karapetoff of Cornell, who will open the series of lectures on "Technology and Revolution" on a later evening, will be the central feature of a reception to the students, teachers and friends of the school. In addition to being a world-famous electrical engineer, Professor Karapetoff is well known as a musician. He will perform at the piano and on the cello and will talk about music in a way that is all his own.

The performance will be in the Studio of the Rand School and will be quite informal. There will be no admission fee.

Merrill at Valley Stream, L.I.

A general party meeting will be held at 129 Rockaway Parkway, Valley Stream, next week, Friday evening, October 25. State Secretary Merrill will be present.

increases in wages. The bushelers of the Standard Clothing Company had to go through a short strike to gain the same demands. Both firms signed a yearly agreement with the Amalgamated.

Dynamite Scare

(Continued from Page One)

strike, the strikers would have everything to lose and nothing to gain by any use of dynamiting methods. On the other hand, it would give the other side an excellent break if they could lay something like this at the door of the strikers and thereby alienate that widespread sympathy the strikers now have. Hence the "explosion" has a particularly bad odor of "frame-up" about it.

Labor Wins in Canada

(Continued from Page One)

which sent the Liberals to complete control of all government machinery, was as marked in the West as it was in the East. Alberta, still in the throes of Social Credit fanaticism, returned fifteen advocates of this panacea by slight margins over the nine Socialist candidates.

In addition, Miss Agnes G. MacPhail, an Ontario United Farmer-Phal candidate, until this campaign the only woman in Parliament, was re-elected. She has constantly voted with the Woods-worth-led Socialists in the House. In Winnipeg North, A. A. Heaps, present C.C.F. member, smashed the campaign of a leading Liberal and was re-elected by a majority of 3,841. He was opposed by Tim Buck, national head of the Communist party, who had entered the lists solely to prevent Heaps' return. Regular Communist campaign tactics were invoked by the Communists, who centered their attack against the Socialist, ignoring entirely the reactionary Tory and Liberal candidates.

Woods-worth, in Winnipeg North Center, beat the Liberal candidate decisively polling 10,033 votes against 6,280 for the latter.

Although official figures were not available, it is apparent that a new record had been established in voting power for the Socialists in the Dominion.

Who's Asleep in New York?

By August Claessens

IN the last issue of the Socialist Call, "official" organ of the "militant" caucus and of what remains of the party in Arkansas, Illinois, Missouri, Ohio and West Virginia, there appear two stories of the shameful inactivity of Local New York City. For the benefit of out-of-towners everywhere who believe everything they read about our big bad city, they are told about Nero fiddling the world on fire, and the dominant right-wing Socialists doing precisely nothing. How the gullible factionalists must lap up these lurid details! But in New York these stories are regarded as part of the funny page of that paper in the absence of cartoons.

If it were not for the tragic sabotage some comrades are engaged in against all regular party activities, sabotage designed to prevent us from being on the ballot in some districts, sabotage in failing to furnish funds to carry on a campaign—if it were not the living truth that most of these so-called militants are not active in this campaign—the humor of these Call articles would be more funny.

I write these few lines for the benefit of our out-of-town comrades, for New Yorkers are dumb to these jokes. The City Central Committee is not a campaign committee and it never was one. It is and always has been a monthly debating society concerned principally with questions of party politics and disputes. Right now it is a grand show to which numerous delegates come from branches that

barely exist. Several of the prize orators who take up hours at the Central Committee would burst a blood vessel if they spoke at outdoor campaign meetings.

The campaign is carried on in New York City by those who always carry on the campaign. The City Executive Committee is the principal campaign committee. Other committees in charge of campaign work are the committees on Party organization, meetings and literature, and the county, district and branch committees.

In spite of limited funds and man power more than fifty hall and public school meetings have been arranged and scores of street meetings are being held nightly. Three booklets have been published and sold by the tens of thousands and three campaign leaflets are being distributed. The squad of speakers, many of whom cover more than one meeting a night, are splendidly on the job. To mention but one example among several, our prince of orators, Charles Solomon, who is not a candidate this year, has a calendar of dates up to election day that befits a candidate for President.

Look over the list of campaign meetings in this and coming issues of The New Leader and note how few of the "activist militant" leaders are on the job. Even at wind-jamming, the one art in which they are past masters, they are too lazy or indifferent to speak at a campaign meeting. While Rome burns these Neros don't even fiddle—except at the Central Committee. And thanks especially to them and their continuous playing with Com-

munists, their slanderous attacks upon other comrades, these "militants" keep the Central Committee from what little useful service it could render and turn it into a lamentable burlesque show.

It is true that Jack Altman asked "what about the campaign." Chairman Usher Solomon asked what he had to propose. Jack was so overcome by this snappy retort that for the moment (a rare moment) he was speechless. Some one with a gracious sense of humor saved him from a knockout by making a motion for adjournment. This humane act rescued Jack from much embarrassment, for a number of us were ready to ask him and his associates just when did they find out that there was a campaign and just when would they pitch in and help.

I am sorry to waste good space in The New Leader with these remarks but I do so for an important reason. When the Call was published it was announced far and wide, and most vehemently, that there was a great need for such a paper. The Call was to be free from factionalism, purely a propaganda paper, a paper that you could give to a non-Socialist and that contained no mention of Party controversy. The New Leader "was unfit" for general distribution. Here, hail and hell, was the paper that our comrades could spread to the great masses.

Well, those of us who know wolves never trust them even though they masquerade as sheep. Vicious factionalists getting out a nonfactional propaganda paper! The devil a saint would be! And

look at the Call now! Isn't it a nice, clean, class-struggle organ concerned only with revolutionary Socialism? The truth is, as was suspected right at the start, that the Call serves only the following objectives—to dissipate the limited funds of our comrades in all sorts of dual activities; to undermine and destroy Party institutions that have taken years of toil and sacrifice to build; to further the petty ambitions of incompetent little people who aspire to great leadership; to destroy those who stand in their way by cowardly character-assassination and to prepare to capture the coming National Convention, Norman Thomas is the outstanding contributor to and associate of the Call and his relationship to this venture places him in a position, to put it mildly, that can hardly add to his prestige.

Phila. Socialists Hold Banquet October 18

Special to The New Leader—PHILADELPHIA.—The Socialist Party will hold its campaign dinner Friday, Oct. 18, at the Labor Educational Center, 415 S. 19th St.

The speakers will include Dr. Charles Mazer, candidate for Mayor, and Louis Waldman. Another speaker will be Andrew Conley, general secretary of the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers of Great Britain, one of the fraternal delegates from the British Trades Union Congress to the A. F. of L. convention. David H. H. Fellis, chairman of the Campaign Committee, and Dr. Jesse H. Holmes, who will act as toastmaster, will also be heard.

It is expected that prominent trade unionists from various parts of the country returning from the A. F. of L. convention in Atlantic City, will attend.

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THE great demand for Crawford Custom Quality Clothes has made it necessary for us to open a new store at 100 Delancey Street. A beautiful new store filled with the wonderful clothing values that all New York is talking about.

Crawford sales are 70% ahead of last year. So the values MUST be outstanding! If you want good-looking, long-wearing fabrics. If you want up-to-the-minute style. If you want careful tailoring see the wonderful new Crawford Custom Quality Clothes. Suits, overcoats, tuxedos, full dress—all one price, \$18.75—and they're

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ALL ONE PRICE
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1282 BROADWAY Cor. 33rd St.
462 7th Ave. Cor. 35th St.
286 WEST 42nd St. At Times Square
983 8th Ave. Cor. 57th St.
152 EAST 86th St. Near Lexington Ave.
115 W. 125th St. Near Lenox Ave.
1391 St. Nicholas Ave. Near 180th St.

BROOKLYN
467 FULTON ST. Cor. Lawrence St.
90 FLATBUSH AVE. Near Schermerhorn St.
1700 PITKIN AVE. Near Rockaway Ave.
1512 PITKIN AVE. Opp. Loew's Pitkin Thea.
1622 PITKIN AVE. Cor. Hopkisson Ave.
26 MANHATTAN AVE. Near Varot St.

JAMAICA
169-05 JAMAICA AVE. Cor. 168th St.
At the End of the "L", Jamaica, L. I.

BRONX
19 E. FORDHAM RD. Near Jerome Ave.
340 E. Fordham Rd. op. K'sbridge Rd.
378 E. Fordham Rd. near Webster Ave.
524 WILLIS AVE. Near 148th St.

2 New Stores:
100 DELANCEY ST.
20 CORTLANDT ST.

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The following Crawford Stores are open on Sunday:
841 Broadway 1700 Pitkin Ave.
826 Broadway 1622 Pitkin Ave.
26 Manhattan Ave. 1512 Pitkin Ave.

Custom Tailors Strike in N. Y.

(Continued from Page Two)

complete victory is won. The significance of this fight lies in the fact that the firms are members of the so-called Recovery Association of Clothing Manufacturers, an association of open shoppers, organized in the period of the National Industrial Recovery Act for the purpose of putting up strong organized opposition against shorter working hours, higher wages and a code for the industry. It is reported that this association is financing the fight against the union. Thus the fight assumes national significance and it will be supported by the whole Amalgamated, which now has a million dollar defense fund.

While the bushelmen of the retail clothing stores in New York have been organized for some time and are enjoying union conditions, the movement to organize the bushelmen in other clothing markets started only recently. The success in this branch has so far been phenomenal. In Rochester the Amalgamated Joint Board succeeded in arriving at a settlement with the National Stores. An agreement was signed by which the work week was reduced by five hours and the men received an increase of from \$5 to \$11 per week. The work of organizing the bushelmen in other retail clothing stores of Rochester is being continued and before long all of them will enjoy union conditions.

In St. Paul and Minneapolis, a peaceful settlement for the bushelmen of Maurice Rothschild Stores was reached guaranteeing them a shorter work week and substantial



Even Ethiopians are human, despite Mussolini and Brisbane. Here is a soldier bidding farewell to his brother.

Round Laughter in "Squaring the Circle": Fine Russian Farce

The Week on the Stage

By Joseph T. Shipley

RUSSIA ROARS—WITH LAUGHTER

"SQUARING THE CIRCLE." By Valentine Katayev. Adapted by Charles Malamuth and Eugene Lyons. At the Lyceum.

The heartiest laughs of the season come from "Squaring the Circle." Over 15,000 audiences in Russia laughed, too. The Communists in New York, if we can judge from externals, were not quite so amused; they didn't know quite how to take this play that pokes such ridicule at Soviet social excesses. But it is a sign of health to be able to laugh at oneself. And there is no doubt that "Squaring the Circle" keeps one in stitches.

The plot, strangely, is the same as that of a bit of conventional drivel that opened on Broadway a few nights before: of two married couples that exchange mates. But what counts in the Soviet piece is the capture of various types of Soviet exaggeration or folly, the pricking and holding up for inspection of the foibles and weaknesses of each type. The district organizer's decision that for the newly-weds to keep a canary "will not hurt the Revolution" dumbfounds the ardent young Communists, as do some of the definitions of the unenlightened bride. A bourgeois, she suggests, is one who has what some one else wants; "dialectic" is when two ideas don't fit and you paste them together

with a lot of argument. What's to be done with such a person? Indeed, "what's to be done?" is a favorite question. But that story of the boy whose family had no picture of Lenin on the wall because they had no wall, they lived in the middle of the room, pictures a spacious residence compared to the side-tickling muddle that "Squaring the Circle" presents.

In true satire (and parody) the author pokes fun at something he loves; and this play is richer comedy because beneath the many uproarious hits at Soviet ways is a genuine enthusiasm for the Russian social experiment. Sincere but searching in its criticism, "Squaring the Circle" is a delightful comedy, fresh, forceful, fruitful. As Oliver M. Saylor said, in last week's theatre series in The New Leader, the play shows that laughter is more powerful than the pamphlet, sunny truth more potent than solemn propaganda. Russia needs a modern "Don Quixote"; in the meantime there is gallant fun in "Squaring the Circle."

A word should be squeezed in, of the present production, for Dimitri Ostrov's direction enhances the fun, and the acting of Beatrice De Neergaard as the bride afflicted with "right deviation" is but the high point of an harmonious company, that keeps the audience chuckling or aburst with laughter throughout the merriest satire of the new season.

A True Labor Theatre on the Way

The first venture by organized labor in America into the field of the theatre for the purpose of promoting labor's social and cultural ideals has been announced in the launching of Labor Stage, Inc. The organization, centered in New York, is backed by a group of labor unions embracing a membership of nearly a half million, as well as by individuals prominent in labor and other fields of social and cultural activity.

"I welcome heartily this undertaking designed to serve the cultural needs of a vast labor audience in terms of the drama," said President Green of the A. F. of L. "There has long been a need for a movement in the theatre which would be the expression of labor's social aspirations and a channel of self-expression for the organized labor masses."

Encouragement of non-profes-

sional dramatic groups in the labor movement and their coordination is among the chief purposes listed by Labor Stage, Inc. "Promotion of production of plays by professional groups devoted to a true portrayal of labor's position, struggle and viewpoint" was given as another of the objectives.

Labor Stage, Inc., the sponsors indicated, "will serve as a rallying center for advanced intellectual and cultural forces desirous of co-operating with the forces of labor along lines of dramatic and recreational expression in order to afford them a medium for active participation in behalf of labor."

Pending negotiations for a theatre building, now under way, temporary offices of Labor Stage, Inc., have been established at 3 West 16th St., New York City, with Louis Schaffer in charge of business affairs.

As They Appear in "La Maternelle," French Film Hit



Madeleine Renaud and Paulette Goddard have important parts in "La Maternelle," which will stay indefinitely at Max Goldberg's intimate 55th Street Playhouse.

"The New Gulliver," Novel Soviet Film Satire, to Have American Premiere at Cameo, November 1

Marking a new step in motion picture technique, "The New Gulliver," Soviet Russia's film version of the Jonathan Swift classic, will have its American premiere November 1st at the Cameo Theatre. Called by some the most important contribution to cinema art since the emergence of the animated cartoon form, the photoplay has five years in the making and utilizes a cast of more than 5,000 puppets as a background for the action of a single human actor, V. Konstantinov, the 14-year-old Soviet youth who plays the part of Gulliver.

"The New Gulliver," although

based on the famous Swift legend, is not a strict adaptation of "Gulliver's Travels" but an original story conceived by A. Pustshko, who directed the picture, and written with assistance of G. Roshal. In it, Konstantinov, playing the part of a Pioneer youth, falls asleep while reading a copy of "Gulliver's Travels" and in his dreams he visits a modern Lilliput, peopled not by the tiny 18th Century figures of Swift's imagination, but by the interesting creations of Sarra Mokil who live under conditions that parallel with caustic similarity those of some of the modern European monarchies. This

John Mason Brown to Offer Two Courses on the Drama at Town Hall—Other Prominent Speakers to Appear

Discussions on the theatre will occupy an important place in this season's program of "The League for Political Education" at Town Hall, 123 West 43rd St., which will begin its forty-second year on November 6.

Considerable attention is being given to the first public appearance in this country of Alexander Afanogenov, one of Russia's most distinguished contemporary playwrights.

Also prominent among those scheduled to appear at Town Hall as part of the regular program is John Mason Brown, drama critic of the New York Post, who will offer two courses on the drama, one on "Broadway in Review" and another on "The Art of Playgoing."

Others who will appear this season as speakers under the auspices of the League are William Lyon Phelps in his annual series of talks on "Current Plays"; Channing Pollock, Margaret Ayer Barnes; Frances Homer, who will give a costume recital of Joan of Arc; Sydney Thompson, famous diseuse, who will offer a repertoire of medieval ballads and scenes from Guy de Maupassant, and Edward Howard Griggs in a course of six lectures on "The Divine Comedy of Dante."

Two New Film Features at Brooklyn Strand

"I Live for Love," a comedy romance with Dolores Del Rio and Everett Marshall, the operatic tenor, in the stellar roles, heads the double feature program at the Brooklyn Strand Theatre this week.

plot not only lends itself to the use of the novel form that Pustshko has chosen but opens the way for some richly humorous satire.

"The New Gulliver," an Amkino release, will be presented in America by Oscar Serlin and Joseph Burstyn. It was produced by the Moscow Film Studio. English titles will accompany the picture during its run at the Cameo Theatre.

Opens at BROADHURST NOV. 6th THEATRE W. 44th St.

A New Play by ALBERT BEIN

FREEDOM RING

A Drama of the "LINT HEADS" Based on GRACE LUMPKIN'S prize novel "TO MAKE MY BREAD"

CAST OF 35

Staged by Worthington Miner

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Benefits arranged by Elsa Allen-Wis. 7-6935

Advance ticket sale apply 228 W. 42nd St. Room 509

Women Loved Him— BUT THEY COULD NOT SAVE HIM FROM HIMSELF.

This astonishing play portrays the life of a youth moulded by women, destroyed by a man.

BLIND ALLEY

With ROY HARGRAVE and George Coulouris

BOOTH THEATRE, W. 45th St.—Eves. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents MAXWELL ANDERSON'S

"WINTER SET"

"The first major event of the season."—Brooks Atkinson, Times

"It is a rich story, quite self-sustained, developed with poetic beauty and a truth that sears."—Jos. T. Shipley, The New Leader.

MARTIN BECK

THEATRE, 45th St. W. of 8th Ave. Eves. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40

"It's fun is large and obstreperous."—Percy Hammond, Herald Tribune

"Comical enough to provide a rough-and-ready evening."—Rob. Garland, W.T.

"To judge from the laughter in the house it has considerable Soviet solidarity."—Brooks Atkinson, New York Times

SQUARING THE CIRCLE

"Each American, Russian or Turk'll enjoy 'Squaring the Circle'."—Leonard Lyons, Eve. Post

LYCEUM THEATRE, W. 45th St.—BR 9-0546—Eves. 8:40, Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:40—SEATS 6 WEEKS IN ADVANCE

WINTER GARDEN—B'way & 50th | MATINEES THURS. & SAT. Evenings 8:30 | SEATS 6 WEEKS IN ADVANCE

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A Musical Holiday by DIETZ and SCHWARTZ

A Vincente Minnelli Production

"ROBUSTLY FUNNY."—Walter Winchell

"A SLIGHT CASE OF MURDER"

Hilarious Comedy in two acts by DAMON RUNYON & HOWARD LINDSAY

48th STREET THEATRE, East of Broadway

EVES. 8:30. MATS. WED. & SAT., 5:00 to 12

"The New Leader is published every Saturday by The New Leader Publishing Association, 7 E. 16th St., New York, N. Y.; Tel. ALgonquin 4-4622. Entered as Second Class Matter, January 18, 1924, at the Post Office at New York, under the act of March 3, 1879. Vol. XVIII Oct. 19, 1935 No. 42

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: 1 Year, New York City Edition, \$2.00 1 Year, National Edition, \$1.00 1 Year to Foreign Countries, \$3.00 1 Year to Canada, \$2.50

PHILHARMONIC SYMPHONY KLEMPERER, Conductor AT CARNEGIE HALL Sunday Afternoon at 3:00 Wagner—Tchaikovsky—Schoenberg Thurs. Eve. 8:45: Haydn—Beethoven Schumann—Bach—Haydn—Beethoven Sat. Eve. 8:45: Next Sun. Aft., 3:00 Schumann—Bach—Sibelius—Beethoven Arthur Judson, Mgr. (Steinway)

"Let Freedom Ring," Much-Discussed Labor Play by Albert Bein, to Open Nov. 6—Endorsed by Trade Union Leaders

"Let Freedom Ring," the new labor play by Albert Bein, which opens at the Broadhurst Theatre November 6th, has succeeded in driving an opening wedge in the wall that has long separated the thousands of American workers organized in the American Federation of Labor from plays with a definite social and labor content.

When the play opens on Broadway, it will have behind it, the support of a Committee called "Labor's 'Let Freedom Ring' Committee," which includes some of the biggest A. F. of L. unions and some of the outstanding trade union leaders. In particular, the United Textile Workers of America, whose problems are vitally knitted to the drama "Let Freedom Ring" unfolds, have thrown the full weight of their support behind the Bein play.

The committee at present includes: Francis J. Gorman, first vice-president of the United Textile Workers, chairman; Thomas F. McMahon, president of the U.T.W.; Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; Emil Rieve, president of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers; Max Zaritsky, secretary of the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers of America; Rose Schneiderman, president of the Women's Trade Union League, and John Peel, third vice-president of the United Textile Workers.

The possibilities opened up by this relationship established for the first time in the history of the American theatre between the

social-labor theatre and the A. F. of L. is obviously of vital significance for the development of the professional workers' theatre in America. The millions of workers in the A. F. of L. constitute the logical, and truest, audience for the new theatre.

"Personal Appearance," Brock Pemberton's Smash Hit, Celebrates First Anniversary

"Personal Appearance" celebrated its first anniversary last Thursday. During the year no player has missed a performance. Gladys George, an unknown player a year ago, has by her characterization of a movie star raised herself to the ranks of stardom and all members of the cast have added to the exercise of movie scouts and agents in efforts to spirit them away to the Gold Coast.

Under ordinary circumstances Brock Pemberton would let nature take its course and allow the play to remain in New York as long as it showed a profit, but since Miss George at the moment does not want to play it a third year he will have to remove it from the Manhattan scene while it is still profitable in order to reap the larger profits he is confident is awaiting the original company in some of the key cities. Also he has agreed to let Miss George play at Los Angeles and San Francisco

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES: 1 Year, New York City Edition, \$2.00 1 Year, National Edition, \$1.00 1 Year to Foreign Countries, \$3.00 1 Year to Canada, \$2.50

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British Labor's Debate on War Crisis

Both Sides of Sanctions Issue Presented at Brighton Congress --- Momentous Issues Clarified In Historic Discussion the Results of Which Will Have Far-reaching Consequence Everywhere

We present below an account of the great debate on the question of war and peace which took place at the congress of the British Labor Party at Brighton on October 1 and 2. This was the debate which preceded the vote by which the Labor Party placed itself squarely behind the League of Nations, the Labor and Socialist International and the International Federation of Trade Unions in the policy of applying sanctions against Mussolini's war adventure in Ethiopia and in support of collective security of peace.

After the vote had been taken, Friedrich Adler, secretary of the Labor and Socialist International, who attended the congress, took the floor and congratulated the British Labor Party upon its stand, declaring that it expressed the attitude of the entire international Socialist and labor movement.

The account of the debate is taken from the London Daily Herald, official organ of the British Labor Party. The concluding portion will appear in next week's issue.

The debate was opened by Dr. Hugh Dalton, a former Labor Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

He suggested very strongly that in order to remove the underlying economic causes of war, another World Economic Conference should be called to share out the world's available raw materials among the nations.

"Here," said Dr. Dalton, amid cheers, "I pay my tribute to two men—George Lansbury and Ernest Bevin—who have done more than any others in this country to put the economic aspect of this case on the map."

He immediately focused the attention of the delegates on the importance of the decision.

"Today," he began, "the eyes of the world are upon you."

"The world is listening-in to what you say—this conference of a great political party which alone can provide an alternative government of this country."

"We are facing tremendous issues—literally of life and death, and we have here to take responsibility and decisions which call in this debate for honest study and reality."

"Everyone in this hall desires peace. (Applause.) Everyone in this hall hates war, and those who hate it most are those who know through their own experience what it means."

"The only division between us is how best we shall preserve peace and how best we can re-establish peace if it is broken by the Italian dictator."

"Not one of us has in his heart any passion against the unhappy Italian people, but rather a sense of pity for the plight into which the leadership of a fascist megalomaniac has brought them."

"I know Italy well. I cherish many Italian memories, and I hate more than I can express the situation that has developed there."

He went on to ask the conference to accept the resolution, which was a declaration made jointly by the General Council of the T.U.C. and the executives of the Parliamentary Labor Party and the Labor Party.

It represented belief in pooled security, and it recognized the economic causes of war which it was sought to remove by establishing Socialism in this country and throughout the world.

With this end in view, it sought to secure the summoning of a world economic conference.

The status quo, he said, could not continue either in economics or politics, and great changes must be made, but they must be made by friendly discussion and not by war or the bullying threat of war.

He reminded the delegates that the policy of pooling security had been the Labor Party's policy for many years.

Labor has stood and still stands for collective security in defense of peace, against any aggression. That policy was endorsed last year. It was the policy which Arthur Henderson pursued as Foreign Secretary when he was the greatest peacemaker of this age.

Dr. Dalton went on to assert that this was also the recently declared policy of the Parliamentary Labor Party.

He quoted a declaration by Mr. Lansbury in the House of Commons, where he said: "We ask the government that they should without reservation stand loyally by the League Covenant and all that it implies."

"I agree with every word of that," declared Dr. Dalton, who proceeded to another quotation. This was: "As I understand it, when we signed the Covenant we honestly meant to keep it. It is our duty in cooperation with other nations equally bound, immediately that aggression became apparent, to take every possible step to stop it."

There was loud laughter when Dr. Dalton added: "So spoke Sir Stafford Cripps, and I agree with every word of it."

Shall We Run Away?

The immediate question to be decided by the conference was whether the Labor Party would stand firm in a crisis for that policy.

"Or," he added, "shall we run away, repudiate our obligation under the Covenant, and signal



Ernest Bevin

'All Clear' to Mussolini in his long prepared and barbarous assault on Abyssinia?"

There were loud cries of "No." The Council of the League was firm, went on Dr. Dalton. The Soviet government of Russia was firm. The three Socialist governments of Scandinavia were firm.

The International Federation of Trade Unions and the Labor and Socialist International were equally standing firm.

"How many are against?" he demanded, and added: "We shall count them at the end of this debate."

Sanctions Or War Later

Proceeding to sanctions, he said the Daily Mail declared that sanctions meant war. It was not necessarily so.

Without the power of sanctions, war was certainly inevitable, and war in a far more terrible form than that between Italy and Abyssinia.

Economic and financial sanctions rigidly applied might be enough to prevent war, and if war broke out, might be sufficient to re-establish peace.

"If Mussolini is so lunatic as to resist a united League of Nations by force, then so be it," said Dr. Dalton.

He appealed to the delegates to stand firm by the declarations previously made by Lansbury and Cripps, and went on to analyze the position.

"We shall make no truce with the 'National' government," he concluded. "Let there be no misunderstanding on that. We shall watch it with suspicious eyes. We shall exercise the right to criticize if it mishandles the situation."

"But the question for us is: Shall we throw the full weight of this movement into the maintenance of peace—unbroken if we can—and if peace is broken, not through our action, break the aggressor with a minimum of human suffering and delay?"

"Are we going to play our part as a great nation, or sink impotently away and take no further interest in the cause of peace—a Judas among the nations, prepared for our own dishonor and downfall?"

Sir Stafford Cripps' View

The cheering which greeted this declaration continued after Sir Stafford Cripps, who followed, had taken his place on the rostrum, and it was some minutes before he could begin his speech.

He began by suggesting that the differences had been exaggerated beyond their real importance in relation to the great task of the Labor Party in winning a victory for Socialism.

"Our common objectives of peace and Socialism through democracy," he said, "are far too great and too vital to the workers of this country to allow any question to arise of a split in our ranks."

Turning "straight to the heart of the controversy," Sir Stafford Cripps said the central factor in our decision must be not what shall we as a country do, but who is to be in control of our actions.

"I cannot rid my mind of the

Labor Party's Resolution on War Crisis

THE resolution before the Conference "condemns in the strongest terms the provocative and defiant attitude of the head of the Italian Government towards the League of Nations," and Italy's violation of the law of nations in preparing a war of conquest upon Abyssinia.

"United and determined in its opposition to the policy of Imperialist aggression," it says, the Conference "calls on the British Government, in co-operation with other nations represented at the League to use all the necessary measures provided by the Covenant to prevent Italy's unjust and rapacious attack upon the territory of a fellow-member of the League."

"It pledges its firm support to any action consistent with the principles and statute of the League to restrain the Italian Government

and to uphold the authority of the League in enforcing peace."

"While resolute in refusing to countenance any resort to war by flagrant violation of international peace, or to permit Italy to profit by any act of aggression, the Conference recognizes the imperative necessity of eradicating the evils and dangers arising from the economic exploitation of colonial territories and peoples for the profit of Imperialist and capitalist powers and groups."

"It therefore calls on the British Government to urge the League to summon a World Economic Conference and to place on its agenda international control of the sources and supply of raw materials, with the application of the principle of economic equality of opportunity for all nations in the undeveloped regions of the earth."

sordid history of capitalist deception," he said.

"The empty and hollow excuses of 1914, which I was then fool enough to believe, echo through the arguments of today."

"Throughout the history, not only of British but of every imperialism, there have always been fine and patriotic excuses for acts full of useless tragedy and suffering for the workers—acts that brought with them no light of salvation, but only a dimmer and more horrid chaos."

"If I could feel that British imperialism had turned over a new leaf and had become international Socialism, then my difficulties and doubts would be lessened," he went on.

"But all of us know in our hearts that however fine the phrases used as to the support of the Covenant of the League, the great driving force behind our government, overpowering all humanitarian or liberal sentiment, is and must be the urgent necessities of the capitalist economic system itself."

"If the risk does materialize, what is it that we shall actually be supporting?"

"In the first instance economic sanctions, but beyond these—because they are inseparable from them—military sanctions."

"When sanctions are applied, a state of war exists, and we must defend those sanctions against military attack."

"We must envisage the possibility of war."

"We have committed the workers to the capitalist military machine. I certainly do not and cannot trust the capitalists, and I have heard no argument which would convince me that it is right to trust them not to misuse their military power in the future as they always have in the past, however liberal their professions may be."

A Tragic Position

"That is why I urge this conference not to risk putting the workers in that tragic position."

"With a Socialist government, there would be no risk of im-



Sir Stafford Cripps

perialist and capitalist aims being pursued."

"Then it would be for such a government to decide whether a League of Nations—a fine conception capable of forming a center of world government—could be made to advance world order."

"No league system can be a reality within imperialism. I frankly admit that in the early years and during the period of the Labor government, I took the view that something could be made of the League."

"At worst, while a workers' government represented this country, it could prevent its misuse."

"Changing My Views"

"I have been accused of changing my views on this topic," he went on.

"I have changed them because events have satisfied me that now the League of Nations, without three major Powers, has become nothing but the tool of the satiated imperialist Powers. France and Great Britain determine its use."

"I regret greatly I did not earlier come to a realization of the dangers of the situation into which

we were being led by our support of such a League."

"But having come to that conclusion, as I have, it is my duty to put my views before the Party."

"I am glad that we challenged the capitalists to live up to their professions in the Sino-Japanese dispute, because it has demonstrated, as nothing else could have done so effectively, the hollowness of their present confessions."

"It is argued that Mussolini will be crushed. He will not."

"In all probability he will drive a satisfactory bargain with his fellow members of the International Burglars' Union momentarily turned policemen."

"If we attempt to take responsibility, as we do in this resolution, for that for which we cannot be responsible, it will result in our sacrificing our whole movement."

Marchbank's Reply

John Marchbank, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, came next.

He described Sir Stafford Cripps' speech as being an eloquent one against capitalism and imperialism, but as having nothing to do with the real issues at stake.

Sir Stafford had asked if they could trust the present government, but who suggested that they should trust it?

No one suggested that those who supported the resolution were supporting capitalism and imperialism.

"What I ask Sir Stafford Cripps," said Mr. Marchbank, "is, can we trust ourselves when we are brought up against realities, when we have to face an issue, and when we have to give effect to our own decisions arrived at when there was no danger of having to implement them?"

Shortly afterwards he said this of those who were opposing the resolution: "Once they are faced with the position they rat, they clear out."

"They do not stand by the party, in order that they shall have a free hand to say that British imperialism is responsible."

"Is it contended that we cannot have peace until we have a workers' government in every country?"

"If that is so, let them stop talking about peace and disarmament. We must first establish the peace mind."

If Mussolini got his way, he would extend his fascist regime, and then the issue would be the retention of democracy and free institutions as against fascism throughout the continent of Europe.

"When these people are armed," he added, "it will be of little use for the British labor movement to go down on its knees praying for salvation in the hope that other people will not use the gun."

Too Late to Go Back

He argued that it was too late for the party to go back on its declared policy.

"I ask the opponents of the resolution," he said, "to put themselves in the position of being responsible."

"What would be the position at the present time if the Labor

Party was in power?"

"Would they declare that they would not support the League?"

"I suggest they would not, and perhaps it is as well that this has come at this time, because people are asking in this country what the Labor Party would do in time of test."

He added that those who left the party in 1931 had strengthened the party, and he raised cries of protest when he said: "Let those who will not observe the decisions of the annual conference take the same course and get out."

There were cries of "Shame!" at this, and when the uproar had died down, Mr. Marchbank said: "If there is any danger of a wrong construction being put on what I said, I will withdraw it."

He added that they could not have divided counsels in leadership.

Mr. Lansbury: Hear, hear! Mr. Marchbank added that the leadership must take the responsibility of voicing the policy of the party as declared from time to time at the national conferences.

Lord Ponsonby Explains

Lord Ponsonby, who followed, spoke of the danger of throwing Europe into two hostile camps, and said that the resolution would urge the government to undertake sanctions which, not being watertight, would aggravate the situation and make the mad Mussolini still madder.

He said he had not budged in his attitude since 1914, although he knew that the word "war" had become vulgar, while the word "sanctions" was a little more refined.

"I am not going to ask my fellow countrymen," he said, "to join in what, after all, is a contest between great imperialist Powers for domination in Africa."

"We have got large slices, and we do not like anyone stealing a march."

"I am convinced that my duty lies in pinning my faith and giving my allegiance—not to a sham



Herbert Morrison

fight of international war—but to a real fight against the enemy here in our midst—that is our job."

"This sham fight is preventing us from building up the society that we want."

"We are losing sight of the grim and dreadful war against exploitation, greed, capitalism and all the badly constructed injustice of society, which allows one man to leave £7,000,000, and another not to leave enough money to bury him."

"That is the war that I am going to be faithful to."

Lees-Smith's Attitude

H. B. Lees-Smith described Lord Ponsonby's speech as elevating, but negative. He denounced as ridiculous the argument that one capitalist state was necessarily the same as another.

To say there was no substantial difference between the British government and those of Hitler and Mussolini was simply to put all realities aside.

Lees-Smith declared it was "between ourselves and fascism," and

he added that if Mussolini now carried his policy through, it would be the greatest triumph of fascism since the war.

Having described some of Sir Stafford Cripps' arguments as being trivial and cantankerous, he said: "If you want to fight fascism, imperialism and capitalism, you have got to stop Mussolini now."

Sir Charles P. Trevelyan

Sir Charles P. Trevelyan opened his speech by saying that he held as clear an opinion now as he did in "that dread hour on August 1, 1914."

He declared that it would be the final and culminating betrayal of the purpose of the League if at this juncture it made no drastic attempt to stop Mussolini.

He was against giving a blank



George Lansbury

cheque of support to the government, and he laid down two primary conditions.

The first was that the imposition of sanctions should be an unmistakable international act by the League, an act of judgment enforced in the name of the world.

The second was that we should only support economic pressure on Italy and refuse to assist in a military attack on her unless Mussolini retaliated by military violence. There should be no need of war.

Wilmot and Others

John Wilmot, M.P., came next, with an incisive speech.

"We are in grave danger," he said, "of undermining the power and influence of our movement.... If you seek to undo what we have done, what will you put in its place?"

"That question is being asked by every elector in this country."

"Let us be clear about this. There is no question of this party throwing in its lot with the 'National' government."

"We denounce absolutely the foreign policy of this government, and we claim that pressure of public opinion, led by the labor movement, has forced the government, in part, to adopt the policy we advocated."

"Is that a reason for turning our backs on that party?"

He used the phrase, "The eve of a General Election," and he added: "Unless this movement will show itself consistent and capable of responsibility, we shall put ourselves out of reach of power, and out of reach of even effective influence, and we shall hand over the working people of the world to those lunatic dictators who possess the most power and are least restrained by moral considerations."

Since Oswald Mosley

Jack Williams, of the Mineworkers' Federation, described Sir Stafford Cripps as "the most colorful figure which the workers of this country had produced since Oswald Mosley," and he described as "shallow and dishonest" the argument that by supporting sanctions they would be supporting the "National" government.

"We are supporting the Covenant of the League," he said.

Rhys Davies, M.P., came next, and recalled his conscientious objection days of 1914.

He said he had experienced a great deal of mental agony in deciding his attitude today, and he had come to the conclusion that if he had nothing to do with the application of the instrument of the League, he would be a coward.

He recalled that Sir Stafford Cripps taunted the government with not using the League against Japan.

"He tells us today that he has changed his mind," he said.

"Shall we get a guarantee from him that he will not change his mind again?"

Rhys Davies said he stood by the League as the one possible instrument in the world today for the prevention of war.

Professor Catlin urged the conference to stand for international order, which meant more to Socialists than to anybody else.

"While everybody," he added, "must respect the position of Quakers or Lansbury in putting peace and eternal mercy in front of justice, we have to maintain order to make those ideals possible."

The Pacifist Attitude

Dr. Alfred Salter, M.P., putting the pacifist point of view, made a fervent appeal to idealism. He said he would advise Abyssinia:—

"Throw down your arms and refuse to fight. Offer hospitality to the invader and trust in the moral judgment and pressure to sanity and decency of the Italian people ultimately to restore your independence."

We should tell Italy: "We have stolen other people's property in the past. We offer immediately to give up our colonial and tropical possessions and hand them over to an international regime so that every country in the world will have equal rights with ourselves."

Lord Strabolgi Intervenes

Lord Strabolgi said he was obliged to oppose Lord Ponsonby, and asked whether he really believed it possible to ask Abyssinia to accept a policy of non-resistance.

He did not agree that economic and financial sanctions would necessarily be followed by war.

Sir Stafford Cripps had suggested the application of working-class sanctions. They would come in any case.

There was no substance in the suggestion that the League of Nations action was an imperialist policy. Those who were opposing the League were big business financiers of the City and those who were supporters of fascism.

"We are not fighting for poor little Abyssinia, but for a great principle." (Cheers.)

George Dallas, who recently returned from the Labor and Socialist International, said that the international Socialist movement was completely united on this question.

"These people loathe war as firmly as the most ardent pacifist," he said.

"If the League fails, we shall be back in the jungle, with every nation arming itself with the biggest armaments, and more terrible than ever before."

"The Socialist parties on the Continent were looking to the British Labor Party for a lead."

William Mellor, in a statement of the Socialist League case, argued that so-called collective security could not preserve the peace of the world.

The same appeals that were made to the working class in 1914 were being repeated now.

The League of Nations was retaining power politics in which the imperialisms of France and Great Britain dominated every decision.

The League was based on the robbers' Treaty of Versailles, out of which had come fascist Italy and Germany.

He considered it idle to distinguish between economic sanctions and military sanctions.

"You have placed your belief in the League of Nations and the idea of collective security, which is impossible so long as capitalism exists," he added.

Passing Responsibility
Charles Dukes, of the National Union of Municipal and General Workers, said he resented the idea of people within the labor movement attempting to pass over political responsibility to the trade union movement.

"We are accused of cooperating with imperialist governments," he said.

"Cripps and Mellor know that to be a lie, and they have no right to make that accusation."

"Our Socialism is as good as theirs, but as responsible men and women we have to say not what we hope may happen in the distant future, but what we are going to do tomorrow."

He said that the call of Mr. Mellor and his friends was a call to blackleg against the only institution that exists between this movement and the world.

"It is an attempt," he said, "to avoid responsibility; an attempt to be clever on the eve of a crisis. I envy Dr. Salter his optimism."

"But I do not believe that singing psalms to lions will work in this year of our Lord."

Miss Dorothy Woodman said the Socialist League speakers were thinking in terms of 1914 and forgetting the change in the position.

The Socialist League had failed entirely to put forward any alternative to sanctions, and she urged that if there ever was a time when the labor movement should make itself felt against imperialism, it was today. She was solid for sanctions.

The continuation of this historic debate, beginning with the speech of George Lansbury and concluding with the address of Herbert Morrison will be printed next week.

The Workers Abroad

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

By John Powers

The United Front in Canada

THE latest united front maneuver of the Communist International and its affiliated parties has failed to rouse a sympathetic echo in the Socialist movement of Canada, represented by the growing and vigorous Cooperative Commonwealth Federation and led by the able J. S. Woodsworth. The response to the Communist appeal is anything but sympathetic.

We quote below from a declaration appearing in the New Commonwealth of October 12, official organ of the C.C.F., showing how well our comrades in Canada understand the true character of the united front swindle. The picture presented in the declaration reflects in every detail the Communist tactics in the United States and elsewhere. The declaration follows:

The Communist Party in Canada has not altered its strategy, which is to break up and destroy the C.C.F., but it has altered its tactics. It has altered its immediate and short-term methods without abandoning its long-term objectives and strategy.

The alteration of the tactics is due partly to the instructions from Europe and partly due to local conditions in Canada. The long-term objectives remain the same. These objectives are working class support for the Communists and the destruction of the C.C.F. The destruction of Socialist and democratic movements remains the world-wide, as well as the Canadian objective of the Communist movement under whatever name.

The success of the C.C.F. in capturing the entire leadership of the farmer and labor groups in the provincial elections caused no little alarm among the Communist organizations and was discussed in some detail at the seventh session of the Central Council of the Communist Party, December 7 and 8, 1934. G. Pierce presented a report and on pages 33, 34 and 35, discussing elections, Mr. Pierce, a son of A. E. Smith, stated:

"We must on no account allow the C.C.P. to step forward as the working class alternative to the two old parties as it was able to do in the provincial elections up to now. We must make such an application of our revolutionary mass policy as to prevent the C.C.F. from appearing in the eyes of the masses as the only alternative to the two old parties."

Following this council meeting, the tactics of the Communist Party have been to set up organizations on particular issues and to withhold the full Communist objective so as to bring into association with Communists the trade unions, churches, reformist groups and the C.C.F.

The several alternative methods were:

One—The use of the League Against War and Fascism.

Two—The presentation of "immediate demands," and the seeking of cooperation on these demands.

Three—The use of opposition to section 98 and other laws inimical to the working class as the basis of an appeal to all groups.

Four—The creation of situations, through hunger marches and the Ottawa trek, which, in addition to creating public sentiment and crises, would force the C.C.F. into cooperation with Communist groups.

These tactics are well known to C.C.F. leaders, and the C.C.F. leadership, for its own purposes, has allowed the situation to develop until the Communists publicly showed their game. The incidents of recent weeks have more than effectively demonstrated that the Communist Party does not want a united front, it seeks to disrupt the C.C.F. and to bring C.C.F. membership into the Communist Party.

In the Relief Camp trek, the plan was to keep the Communist element in the background, but a blunder of Communist leadership gave the game away and wherever possible the Communists have used the trek and the demonstrations against the use of force as a means to seeking a united front.

In no province have Communist tactics been successful. The United Front has been rejected by every provincial council; there are only a few isolated examples of cooperation.

Communist tactics are perfectly clear. They are to adopt mild methods of leading C.C.F. members into United Fronts and then to try to control or disrupt the C.C.F. The Communists, despite the great opportunities of the last few months, have completely failed in these objectives.

In essence, the Communists' tactics are: 1. To split the working class political movement by running candidates in opposition to C.C.F. candidates. 2. To keep in the background the Communist objective "Soviet Canada" and to put forward only immediate policies of general and even liberal complexion. 3. To make all possible concessions in "order to achieve a united front with the C.C.F., the A. F. of L., and the A.C.C.L." (Page 14, Report of the C.P. Council.)

4. Once any sort of collaboration has been secured, the object is then to split the C.C.F. Hence, the editorial in a recent issue of The Worker, announcing for the umpteenth time, a "split." Actually, the C.C.F. was never more united. On page 15 of the report of the Communist Central Council it is stated, "We (the Communists) must continue to fight for a cleavage with the middle leaders."

5. The further objective is to increase Communist membership through united front tactics. "At the same time," Pierce stated on page 16, "very considerable results in the form of recruiting and the infusion of new members into the ranks of our party have been achieved as a result of the correct application of the United Front tactics. The Communist Party of Canada is beginning to understand the United Front as a 'long-term perspective,' as the key to the entire mass policy of the Communist Party."

Again, on page 15, Pierce also stated that "our (Communist) line of unity against war and fascism has been correct."

The greatest fear of the Communist Party is that the C.C.F. will be loyal to its Socialist objectives.

The Communist Party fully realized that so long as the C.C.F. is Socialist and does participate in the struggles for immediate needs, it has little hope. Hence, its policy now is, one, to seek disguised united fronts in order to get at C.C.F. membership, trade unions, and reformist groups; second, to prevent the C.C.F. from retaining its leadership of a mass movement of Canadian farmers and workers.

The C.C.F. has formed no united front and is debarred by a resolution of the national conference from doing so. It has fed trekkers, aided them; it has denounced section 98, it has thrown itself into the struggles of youth, of the evicted, and of those on relief—but it has refused and will continue to refuse to form any united front with a fractional organization, however vigorous.

The C.C.F., as Mr. Woodsworth put it, is the united front. It represents a million people in Canada. It has scores of thousands of paid members. The Communist Party has a fractional vote, and only 8,000 members. The only United Front is the C.C.F.

A Correction for the Record

In a recent issue of The New Leader this column attributed to Dimitroff, Stalin's new viceroy in the Comintern, the expression "Trojan Horse" as depicting the new Communist tactics with respect to Moscow's latest united front maneuver. The expression appeared in a statement attributed to Dimitroff and published in the London Daily Herald, official organ of the British Labor Party. It was the Daily Herald's account that we quoted in our column.

We now learn that an error has been committed, as is shown by a correction appearing in the Daily Herald. To keep the record straight, we are glad to reprint the correction. It follows:

"It was M. Dimitroff who, at the recent conference of the Communist International, laid down the lines on which Communist parties in various countries were to work for the united front."

"During the course of his speech, M. Dimitroff advocated the tactics of the Trojan horse. This referred to the old legend of a wooden horse being dragged into Troy. It was full of Greek soldiers, who emerged after nightfall and slew the sleeping Trojans."

"In abbreviated reports that reached this country the Trojan horse tactics seemed to refer to Socialist parties."

"Mr. J. R. Campbell, of the Communist Party, forwards a full report of M. Dimitroff's speech, which clearly shows that, in that part of his speech, M. Dimitroff was referring to Communist tactics against the fascists and the Nazis."

"Mr. Campbell claims that the Daily Herald should admit that an error was made in a leading article on this matter, entitled 'Trojan

Drafted by James Oneal and adopted by the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party.

THE Socialist Party of the United States through its National Executive Committee declares that the breakdown of the Works Progress Administration is further evidence of the inability of a capitalist party to cope with the greatest economic crisis in our history.

President Roosevelt's ascension to office was followed by successive promises to abolish unemployment and take workers off relief rolls. Despite some increasing industrial activity in the past several months, the number of the jobless is still over ten millions. The jobless have not been put to work and it is now becoming evident that capitalism cannot provide employment to millions of workers even if it recovers its normal activities. The remorseless displacement of human labor power by machines and technical progress continues during the depression and will continue. The economies effected by this labor displacement are reaped by the capitalist and banking oligarchy which controls our economic life and this must continue so long as this ruling class owns and controls the powers of wealth production, exchange and distribution.

It is becoming obvious to increasing numbers of the working class and to students of this industrial calamity that no satisfactory solution of it can be found short of the complete extermination of the capitalist system and the socialization of raw materials, capitalist owned industries, banks, and other agencies of exchange and distribution.

The ghastly failure of two capitalist parties, the Republican party for more than two years, and the Democratic party for

more than two years, to provide employment for more than ten million idle workers is a terrible indictment of the politicians and parties pledged to protect and produce this anti-social system of production and distribution.

The admitted failure of the Works Progress Administration is

the culmination of a long series of disappointments for those who relied upon the glowing promises of President Roosevelt and his official colleagues. The Works Progress Administration itself began with an announcement of fearfully low wages for skilled and unskilled workers and dif-

fering wage scales in the North and South. The wage scales built up by decades of struggle and sacrifice by the organized workers were so imperilled that the workers rightly answered by strikes in many cities.

From its inception the WPA also afforded more than ample relief

for incompetent political appointees. The spoils system which has been a curse of capitalist politics in this country for a century, a system that provides places for incompetents and bureaucrats, has also been conspicuous in the WPA. Where able experts were required to cope with a vast sea of misery the political nonentity has bungled and muddled through in federal and state administrations.

So we approach another winter of stark suffering and misery for millions of the working class and we are no nearer a solution of the problem of unemployment than when President Hoover retired and President Roosevelt succeeded him.

The \$4,000,000,000 WPA appropriation was also insufficient for the gigantic task that faces us and it could have been trebled by mobilizing the credit of the cities. Moreover, the cities employ engineers and other experts whose knowledge is of special value in planning and administering public works. Instead of intimate federal cooperation with city administrations and utilizing the services of municipal experts, responsibility has too often been vested in political hacks.

The enormous riches fished from the exploitation of the working class have not been taxed as they should be for the purposes of relief and providing work for the unemployed. To permit gigantic incomes to be reaped by masters of our economic life is a crying injustice, and an insult to starving men, women, and children. Corporation, income and inheritance taxes should be drastically increased to provide the funds necessary to combat the human ravages of the depression.

We appeal to the laboring masses of the nation to organize as a class into a political army of class-conscious workers; of workers who understand that their material interests conflict with the material interests of the capitalist exploiters who own the means of production and distribution. The haunting nightmare of unemployment and destitution is the direct fruit of class ownership of the industries and political control of government by the two ruling parties of the capitalist class. The Socialist Party opens its doors to the victimized workers and urges them to use it as the party of their class to end the torment, anxiety and misery that is their lot under capitalism.

Meantime the Socialist Party will continue to cooperate with the trade unions and organizations of the unemployed in awakening the jobless to the need of presenting their claims to the public authorities, eliminating political hacks from public works projects, fighting for prevailing wages everywhere, and striving to eliminate chiseling of wages and hours by the exploiters and their agents. And all this service we shall render not only in the interest of the present needs of the workers, but also as a preparation in experience, education and organization for the abolition of capitalism itself.

A Snapshot of New York Political Life

HERE is an incident, unimportant in itself, that throws a sharp light upon the way old party politics operate. The incident paints a picture of the operations of the Democratic party in New York, and indicates the way the masses are served by that noble party, as well as its sister party, the G.O.P., wherever it is entrenched as the Democrats are here.

A certain Mr. Walsh of Brooklyn, speaking for an organization with which we are not here concerned, became very much excited over an issue (which we will not mention because the point of our story lies elsewhere) and like all small minds identified the matter in which he was at the moment interested with morality and religion.

Being a Catholic and speaking before a Catholic audience, Mr. Walsh made a religious issue of what he was talking about (which, of course, it is not), and he declared that only his religion is the bulwark against "the continual destruction of civilization by every evidence of a revival of paganism." Then he mentioned legislation he was interested in, and carried on over into politics, saying:

"Do you think Frank Kelly would allow HIS men in Albany to

sponsor something un-Christian if we opposed it?"

No one rose up to protest. The audience accepted the statement as casually as though Mr. Walsh were mentioning Mr. Lehman as Governor or Mr. Ingersoll as Brooklyn Borough President. No newspaper made a headline scandal of it. FOR IT IS TAKEN FOR GRANTED BY ALL THAT MR. WALSH WAS REALISTICALLY DISCUSSING POLITICAL LIFE AS IT IS.

Who is Frank Kelly? He is the Democratic Party leader in Brooklyn. He is successor to the late McCooey of not such fragrant memory.

When someone speaks of the 23 Democratic Assemblymen elected from Brooklyn by the votes of the people it is taken for granted that they are Frank Kelly's men who allows his men to do what he wants them to do.

That is the system that was notorious in the pre-Seabury days of McCooey, Curry, Rendt, Connolly and Flynn. That system



exists today and it is so much taken for granted that no one is outraged when it is mentioned.

That system makes it easy for big capitalist interests—the banks, the real estate, the utilities and the industrial exploiters of labor—to get what they want by doing business with corrupt bosses who carry around in their vest pockets blocs of "their" legislators whom they "allow" to vote as required.

That system makes it easy to turn the whole city over to exploiters and bankers, at the trifling cost of merely keeping those bosses in funds with which tinboxes are crammed and with which they can be benevolent and generous to "their" people.

It's a great system, but there's only one weakness in it.

Those men and women who maintain it by their votes for the parties of the Kellys and the McCooeys DO NOT HAVE TO DO IT! That system will last ONLY AS LONG AS THE VOTERS WANT IT TO.

The masses that have been outraged, plundered, exploited and betrayed have the remedy in their own hands. All they have to do is to support their own party, the Socialist Party. Then the whole system of political corruption supporting economic exploitation will disappear into their air.

It's as easy as that!

these organizations, and thus, as a final consequence, to destroy the free trade unions as the economic bulwark of the workers.

The Reichenberg district conference is not unconscious of the fact that in our country, too, the fascist danger has not yet entirely been overcome. As against the new Communist united front maneuver it, therefore, considers it essential to intensify cooperation with the Czech comrades and the Populist Socialists, both in Parliament and outside Parliament. [The reference is to the other two Socialist parties of Czechoslovakia.—J. P.]

"In view of the practical significance of the seventh congress of the Third International, which fundamentally took not a single step forward toward real unity in the labor movement, the district conference, keeping the interests of the workers in mind, rejects the Communist united front proposal.

"The conference appeals to all party members and representatives of the district not to permit themselves to be misled by the latest united front maneuver, couched in new verbiage but pursuing the same aim, but to do everything in their power to unite all anti-fascist forces of the workers of the district under the banner of democratic Socialism."

The issue so clearly stated in this resolution is not debatable with Communists, either in Madison Square Garden or anywhere else. Any party member or spokesman who directly or indirectly gives encouragement to the united front with the Communists is doing the work of the enemies of Socialism and the working class. We call this fact to the attention of Norman Thomas and the N.E.C. The spectacle to be staged by Norman Thomas and the "militants" in his debate at the Garden with Earl Browder is emphatically in violation of the interests of the Socialist movement in this country and of party discipline. The N.E.C.'s approval of the debate is even more reprehensible. It betokens an irresponsibility for which the Socialist Party has already paid a terrible price. One need only look into the state of the Socialist Party in the nation as it has developed under our left wing leadership. The party members can yet save the party by making known unmistakably their condemnation of this leadership.



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JAMES ONEAL, Editor
WM. M. FEIGENBAUM, Associate

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.

Published Every Saturday by The New Leader Publishing Association, 7 E. 15th St., New York City. Telephone No. ALgonquin 4-4425.

Entered as Second Class Matter, January 19, 1924, at the Post Office at New York, under the act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

1 Year, New York City Edition \$2.00 1 Year, Nat'l Edition \$1.50
Year to Foreign Countries \$3.00 1 Year to Canada, \$2.50

Vol. XVIII No. 42

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1935

THE CAMPAIGN

ALTHOUGH this is an "off-year," the Socialist Party is waging energetic campaigns in a number of sections of the country, including New York City.

Principal interest, of course, is centered in Connecticut and Pennsylvania, where victories are expected in Bridgeport and Reading. But, in addition to the battles led by Jasper McLevy and J. Henry Stump, big gains are expected in many other towns in the two states. The fine vote in Norwalk and various other Connecticut communities in the October elections shows that the Socialist tide is rising high in that state, and that victories in a number of localities are distinctly possible.

In Essex County, N. J., the Socialists are heartily cooperating in a Labor Party campaign; the results there will bear watching in all parts of the country. Indeed, inquiries are coming from labor unions everywhere as to the proper technique for organizing a labor party.

New York is carrying on a campaign for local officials, and there is no great interest among the masses in the election. But the Socialist Party is waging as energetic a campaign as is possible, meetings are good and the response to the Socialist message encouraging. A heavily increased Socialist vote over 1931, the last "off-year," will profoundly encourage the real Socialists of the city and of the whole country.

A "LIBERAL" STATESMAN

GEORGE H. EARLE, Governor of Pennsylvania, delivered a speech in New York the other day in which he called upon the United States to end "wage slavery." The definition of wage slavery was his own.

Wage slavery, said the Governor, "in many aspects is more inhuman than chattel slavery"; and he urged an amendment to the Constitution to effect its elimination, just as an amendment outlawed chattel slavery.

The Governor has in many other things played the "liberal" game, courting the support of labor, to such an extent that in some quarters he is actually considered a "friend" of the workers.

But those who hail him as a friend of the masses fail to recall the fact that he was United States Minister to Austria in February, 1934; that he was a friend and a warm admirer of Engelbert Dollfuss, the Little Assassin, and that he issued a public statement warmly commending that toy Mussolini for his action in bringing out the big guns in a war (on Mussolini's orders) against the workmen, the women and children of Vienna. To Earle there was something admirable in the bloody battle waged by that tin-pot statesman to destroy the democratic institutions workers had won for the people, to destroy the workers' rule over Vienna and the magnificent Socialist achievements of that capital, and to establish a dictatorship of armed gangs of hoodlums to terrorize and outrage the people.

Earle resembles the late Jimmie Walker in being all things to all men; to fascist visitors he was an admirer of Mussolini, and he gave them the fascist salute; to the unspeakable Machado he had words of praise for his bloody rule in Cuba, and for the leaders of the labor movement he pretended to be a friend of labor.

It is not enough to seek out and elevate men who say things that sound good to the workers at one time or another.

The workers require more than "friends" in office. Unless and until the workers enter politics as a class, and in office make and administer laws in their own interest, they will be at the mercy of those who like Earle and Walker who say one thing at one time, and another at another time; and at all times remain essentially loyal to their party and the class that owns their party, and to its interests.

WHILE ATTENTION IS WANDERING

TWO years ago, while the world stood frozen with horror at the first Nazi barbarities, Benito Mussolini smugly called attention to his own fascist land as a country of peace and plenty; while Hitler had himself photographed in stern military aspect, Mussolini stripped to the waist and pitched hay—for the benefit of the cameramen. While Hitler orated about Germany's military strength, Mussolini talked about "the battle of the wheat."

Today, when the decent opinion of the world execrates Mussolini and his murderous madness, the Hitler regime is likewise busy; but not ostentatiously performing acts of peace.

These are pretty dangerous days for the world. While Mussolini's helots are marching in the fearful heat of disease-ridden Africa; while battle-fleets are mobilizing in the Mediterranean and the peace of the world trembles in the balance, the masters of bleeding Germany are not idle. The fat and bloated Göring is going hunting, meeting foreign ministers, hobnobbing with premiers and seeking to build a solid bloc of fascist countries.

The world will not be safe until fascism and all its works are destroyed, as a preliminary to the end of capitalism. To that end the Socialist and labor movement devotes all its energies, and the millions of organized workers will not rest until that end is attained.

For Good, Clean Fun



Hitler's Germany wants the whole world to come to the Berlin Olympics next year and indulge in the wholesome enjoyment of clean athletics. The cartoon above shows the conception of a German Socialist publication, printed in exile, of the noble spirit visitors to Berlin next year can expect to find. That is, if Hitler still rules.

Behind the Scenes in Washington



By Benjamin Meiman
Our Washington Correspondent

WHICH is more important, trade or peace? This question seems to cause a lot of bad blood between two members of President Roosevelt's political family.

Behind the scenes stories tell of a terrific outburst of strong language when the usually cool and collected Secretary of State Hull read in the newspapers a statement by the Secretary of Commerce, Daniel C. Roper, which was tantamount to an invitation to American business men to trade with Italy despite the President's warning that they will do so "at their own risk."

The next day brought a statement from Mr. Hull saying that peace was more important than trade.

The Secretary of State's statement also contained some hint to the Secretary of Commerce that his interpretation of the President's neutrality stand is being reversed by a higher authority. That's telling him!

The question of trade with Italy is plenty of cause for uneasiness in administrative circles. Evidently there is but little confidence in the patriotism of our venturesome traders craving to make hay while the sun shines.

Recent statements by the Italian commercial attaché in New York, pointing out "the more secure foothold in the Italian market" which awaits American trade because of Mussolini's inability to buy from League countries, suggests that Il Duce thinks our exporters are ready to grab orders and succumb to the lure of high profits at whatever risk to national interests. Washington authorities hope that this seductive appeal will fall flat as far as the really important American business and financial world is concerned. Would-be traders are at any rate on notice that while they are at liberty to sell goods, they may at the same time buy trouble because of Uncle Sam's refusal to give protection to their transactions.

U. S. May Censor Radio War News

WITHOUT the world knowing it, the Senate and House Committees on Interstate and Foreign Commerce are now considering legislation to take American radio away from the propagandists of all foreign nations at war.

To do this means the amendment of the communications act of 1934, placing in the hands of Secretary of State Hull a weapon that will curb "any radio address or radio program broadcast in this country by or for or in the interest of any foreign government."

There is a section of the com-

munications act which places radio in the hands of the United States Government immediately war is declared by this country—but bills introduced in last Congress by Representative McKeeough and Senator Walsh is the first intimation of an idea taking radio away from the commercial interests before war is actually declared.

It calls for the submission to the Secretary of State of any radio address containing any foreign political propaganda. Before such an address can be delivered it must have the written sanction of the Secretary—and this permission must be filed together with the station license at the State Department. If anyone should go on the air and make a speech containing such propaganda without permission, the proposed law calls for the revocation of the station's license.

While there may be some good in the suggested legislation, there's danger in them that bills! It smacks too much with real censorship. Even the fear of "entanglements" should not lead Americans into this blind alley.

Diplomatic Chickens Come Home to Roost

IT'S hard for an individual to sit on two chairs; it's still harder for a nation to keep out of entangling alliances and at the same time make rash promises for collective action.

It comes to light now that about two years ago President Roosevelt made some definite promise to representatives of the League of Nations. Sub rosa information among diplomats disclose the fact that the promise Roosevelt made was through his so-called Ambassador-at-Large Norman Davis. In effect it was that should a collective effort be made to penalize an outlaw state, America could be counted upon not to interfere, provided the United States concurred in the designation of the aggressor.

But that was when the President believed sanctions would proceed in line with Article 16 of the League Covenant. If an outlaw state makes war against one member, says Article 16, it shall be deemed to have committed an act of war against all. Whereupon all members of the League are supposed to jump the aggressor. They are pledged not to sell anything to it or buy anything from it, or lend it money. And, if economic sanctions do not quickly bring it to terms, then the League is supposed to resort to force.

Throughout all this the United States, in line with the Roosevelt-Davis doctrine, would remain strictly aloof. It would not necessarily help the League with its army or navy, but it would refrain, at the same time, from helping the aggressor.

The League's method of going after Italy, however, is not exactly what might have been expected by a student of the Covenant. Italy

has been declared an "outlaw." An embargo on arms has been proclaimed against her. But, to date, that is nearly all.

Today, at Geneva, the Sanctions Committee is trying to proceed still further against Italy. The British plan calls for a boycott of Italian goods, depriving her, by degrees, of foreign exchange needed to purchase raw materials.

There is where this country may strike one snag. Washington is already out ahead of the League in important respects. It embargoed munitions to Italy before the League did. It long ago banned loans and credits. The Johnson law, barring loans to countries on their war debts to this country, did that. And the President and Secretary of State told Americans they could travel on Italy's ships or trade with that country only at their own risk.

But if the British boycott plan is adopted, the United States may find it difficult to follow the League's lead. To boycott Italian products here in this country would be far more difficult for this Government than to embargo American arms and munitions.

The French plan to penalize Italy is seen here as far more effective. The French proposed at Geneva that the sale of key materials to her be banned. But there again the United States would face difficulties.

The French propose an embargo on shipments of petroleum, iron, steel, coal, cotton and so forth. To forbid the sale of cotton, wheat and similar commodities would almost certainly spell trouble here.

So Washington is increasingly anxious. And, oddly enough, its anxiety arises less from the drastic nature of the League's actions than from their gentleness. Congress made it mandatory on the President to take a certain stand in the event of war. Nothing was said, however, about boycotting Italian spaghetti, as the British would do, gradually to bankrupt Italy and thus make it impossible for them to buy from us.

Supreme Court in Action—Or Inaction

LAST Monday—first Opinion Day—the Supreme Court announced its decisions to act on many very important New Deal laws and decided not to act in the Mooney case or in the case of the Negro communist, Angelo Herndon.

The constitutional test will be applied by the highest court of the AAA and to the TVA in a large number of pivotal cases. The processing taxes on farm products and the Government's hopes to establish the TVA as a "yardstick" for measuring power cost are at stake. It's really private business vs. U. S. Government that is on trial, with private business acting as protector of the constitution

Millions Are on the March— Let Us Keep Step With Them

By Algernon Lee

IN 1849 the British parliament enacted a law providing that women employed in the manufacturing industries should not work more than ten hours a day or sixty hours a week. High as



Algernon Lee

that limit was in comparison with what we are now demanding, and narrow as was its application, Karl Marx hailed the law both as a great practical forward step and as "the victory of a principle."

Addressing the convention of the American Federation of Labor this week, President Green declared that the establishment of the Six-Hour Day and Five-Day Week is to be "the paramount objective of Organized Labor for the next year"—and he did not admit a doubt that the fight will be won within the year. The delegates cheered him to the echo, for he spoke their thought and that of the rank and file whom they represent.

Labor will fight for this objective with both fists. It will insist on the passage by the United States Congress of a bill making the thirty-hour week a part of the law of the land; and anticipating the possibility that the Supreme Court will, when a case comes before it, deal with this law as it has done with the Railway Employees' Pension Act and the National Industrial Recovery Act, it will mobilize public sentiment for a constitutional amendment that will make that impossible.

But while recognizing that legislation on a nation-wide scale is absolutely necessary, the unions are not going to forget that the effectiveness of a labor law depends upon the organized strength of those whom the law is designed to favor. They will strive in the shop and if need be on the picket line as well as in legislative halls and courts of justice, to make the thirty-hour work-week a fact.

Success in this crusade will do more than President Roosevelt's whole program has done or can do to put millions of men back to work and to increase the aggregate weekly income of the working people, while at the same time it will give them healthful and happy leisure every week instead of leaving them to alternate between exhausting overtime and the misery of unwilling idleness.

Some twenty or more years ago the United Mine Workers of America told John Mitchell that in order to remain in the union which had honored him with election to the presidency year after year he must give up membership in the Civic Federation. Mitchell fought hard, but with all the prestige that he had won as leader of the great anthracite strike of 1902 he was not able to withstand the mine workers' determination not to tolerate any such entangling alliance.

At Atlantic City this week it was John L. Lewis, now holding the position in the United Mine Workers that Mitchell held then who voiced the same determination for the labor movement as a whole, and was so warmly supported from the floor of the convention that Matthew Woll resigned from the Civic Federation without waiting for the Lewis' resolution to be formally adopted.

We need not question the sincerity of John Mitchell in former years and of Matthew Woll today in holding a view as to the nature and mission of the labor movement according to which it would be quite consistent for union leaders to belong to the Civic Federation. The significant thing is that their theory, which not long ago was almost completely dominant, is now being deliberately and emphatically rejected by the labor movement itself. That is a fact of cardinal

against the Government.

The court refused to consider habeas corpus proceedings filed by Tom Mooney.

In refusing to consider Mooney's latest petition for freedom, the Supreme Court turned the case back to the California courts where it was pending. The avenue is still open for Supreme Court action, however, once the California courts rule. Last January the Supreme Court similarly refused to review the case, pointing out that Mooney had not made every effort open to him in the State courts. His counsel in requesting a review, called California proceedings a "travesty of a judicial hearing."

Mooney had applied to the California State Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus. His attorneys asked the Supreme Court to take jurisdiction, contending the California court "unlawfully delegated the hearing . . . to a person not a judge," but "a so-called referee or commissioner." The California court, they insisted, had refused to hear Mooney or "one word of testimony."

Mooney's counsel showed no sur-

importance, and bodes well for the future.

Among the less spectacular results achieved at Atlantic City, but certainly not the least important, is the ending of the schism among the building trades unions, which has for some time almost paralyzed the labor forces in that great industry. No question of principle was involved, but that of course did not make the internecine strife less bitter or less injurious to the workers' interests.

To the Man from Mars, who views every human event in the light of pure intellect, jurisdiction disputes between trade unions are nothing but plumb foolishness. From his standpoint there is a great deal to be said for that conclusion. The membership of the union which wins in such a fight gets only a small and temporary benefit, while the opposing union generally suffers real hardship; and each jurisdiction conflict provides a legacy of mutual rancor among workmen which the employers' associations know how to capitalize.

As it happens, however, such affairs are not to be judged solely on the basis of pure intellect. Man is a reasoning animal, but by no means always a reasonable one, and even organized workmen have their share of human unreasonableness. The origin of jurisdiction disputes is in the fact that, in a society where there are not enough jobs for all who need employment there are actual antagonisms of immediate material interest among wage workers. As a rule it is not the wickedness nor the exceptional folly of union officials that breeds such conflicts. The most that can fairly be said in criticism of them is that they are not always far-sighted enough and strong-minded enough to do all that they might to avoid or to end them. Back of that lies the fact that two sets of workers are seeking one set of jobs. If this kind of trouble is more prevalent in the building industry than in any other, it is because of conditions of employment peculiar to that industry.

There is no patent medicine that will cure the evil. This does not mean that it is incurable. As a matter of fact, progress is being made. Jurisdiction fights are far from being as frequent or so violent as they were two or three decades ago. Changes in the technique of industry, and changes in trade-union organization and policy which result from them, have contributed to this improvement. It is accelerated, too, by the growth of active intelligence, of capacity to take a long view and a broad view, among both the leaders and the rank and file of Organized Labor. It may well be, with the progressive spirit which is now showing itself, that the Atlantic City convention will prove memorable in labor history as having marked the beginning of the end of jurisdiction struggles.

As this article goes to the printer the convention has still four days to sit. Much will be done in those four days. But what has already been done justifies us in saying that the labor movement is on the march, with clearer vision, stronger will, and more confident spirit than ever in the past. That is one of the very brightest spots in a world-picture that is otherwise dark enough. Probably most of the delegates at Atlantic City do not themselves realize with what eager attention the working people all over Europe, and all intelligent friends of democracy and of world peace, have been watching their proceedings. Their hopes are not being disappointed.

And as a last word:—The fate of the Socialist Party in the United States will depend on whether we know how to act toward and with the basic movement of labor organized on the economic field. I hope last week-end at Chicago is not going to set the pace.

prise on learning of the Supreme Court action. "We did not expect the Supreme Court would grant the petition, but our protest has been registered as to the method of conducting the present hearing," a joint statement by counsel read.

The court also declined to reconsider its action last spring in dismissing the appeal of Angelo Herndon, colored Georgia Communist, convicted to serve from 18 to 20 years for allegedly "inciting insurrection."

So we found the Supreme Court at the beginning of this crucial fall session ready to act where property rights are involved and refusing to act when human rights are at stake.

"Hands Off Ethiopia!" Welsh Dockworkers Say

CARDIFF, Wales.—Dockworkers sailed aboard the Italian vessel Rina Corrado and plastered its sides and hatchways with large posters, "Hands Off Ethiopia!" The Italian crew and officers offered no resistance.