

Ill. Socialists Present Plan For Jobless

Legislative Committee Hears Ringing Demand for Immediate Action

NOT since the war had a Socialist voice been heard in the Illinois Legislature, till last Tuesday evening. Then—

Andrew Laffin, representing the Socialist Party of Cook County, and State Secretary Ben Lark, obtained a hearing before the Special Session of the Legislature, sitting as a committee of the whole. The hearing was obtained only after most persistent efforts had been made by the Secretary of the Socialist Party of Cook County. Laffin was granted only twenty minutes in which to make his talk. He, however, made good use of his time.

In sharp contrast to Banker Traylor, who spoke for two full hours earlier in the day, worrying only about the possibility of default by local governments of (naturally, a banker) Comrade Laffin stressed the terrible conditions of the unemployed people in the country and in Illinois in particular. "Not only is industry sick, but our very governments are tottering. Our National Government has a deficit of about \$500,000,000 and mounting daily by five million dollars. Local governments in Illinois, as is more important, not paying the salaries of their workers; teachers and others, who have no other incomes on which to exist!"

Quotes Declaration

Quoting from the Declaration of Independence, Comrade Laffin said: "We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men..." "THE RIGHT TO WORK cannot be separated from the RIGHT TO LIFE!"

"Under the present system, a banker by law has the right to interest; a merchant has the right to profit; a landlord has the right to rent; and if interest, rent and profit are slow in coming in, the law enables them to 'cash in' on the value of their property. This means that the worker to cash in, mortgage or borrow on his property, which is LABOR POWER! The exercise of labor power in the guise of the right to work is therefore an illusion, it is rather a privilege granted the worker by the grace of the captains of industry, and if the privilege is denied, and it is—the workers are left to starve and plenty."

Deny a person work, and his death warrant is signed! Without a job no one can live long in this capitalist society. The law should and must provide for the RIGHT TO WORK. Had our government taken and kept, the mines, mills, factories, railroads, banks, etc., (our very means of life) instead of giving grants, charters and franchises to a few with power to make unlimited wealth at the expense of the country as a whole, we would not now, as in the past, suffer from the mal-distribution of the nation's wealth! There would be no unemployment with its attendant poverty, crime, degradation and social unrest!!

Urges Immediate Action

Comrade Laffin urged immediate action on unemployment relief and enactment of unemployment insurance laws to provide somewhat for the next inevitable depressions, which will come as long as Capitalism reigns supreme, with its crazy planlessness!

The Legislature and the people in the gallery applauded the talk and a number of Legislators came over later, introduced themselves and congratulated Comrade Laffin. As one representative said to State Secretary Lark later: "It's been a long time since any thing worthwhile has been said from that rostrum, in behalf of the common people, and that talk also came from a Socialist!"

Phillips Thanks Comrades for Greetings Sent Him

Telegrams, letters and visitors that greeted Isidore Phillips, Socialist veteran who reached his seventieth birthday on November 30th, have cheered him up as the shower of greetings and congratulations were wholly unexpected. These were so numerous that Comrade Phillips finds that he has not the strength to acknowledge all of them and through The New Leader he extends a hearty thanks to all who helped to make the day a happy one for him.

About 35 telegrams and 50 letters were received by Comrade Phillips and among those who called personally were Esther Friedman, Edward F. Cassidy, Julius Gerber, Morris Glanet, Pat-Murphy and Celia Rotter.

Students See Change Coming In U.S. Industry

L. I. D. Conferences in New York and Chicago Attracting Many Collegians

REVOLUTIONARY changes in the economic and political structure of America within the next decade are predicted by a committee of students, representing the liberal clubs of more than 100 colleges, who will convene in two conferences in New York and Chicago, December 28th to 30th to discuss objectives and methods in "Guiding and Revolution."

An attendance of approximately 400 students from 50 eastern colleges is expected at the New York sessions which will be held at the Union Theological Seminary. An equal number of delegates is expected from middle-western and western colleges for the Chicago sessions which will be held in the University of Chicago.

Several delegates already chosen for the New York Conference have announced that they will propose socialism as one way out of the present crisis. Among those are Jerry Ingersoll of Amherst, son of Raymond V. Ingersoll of New York; John Hall of Harvard; and Donald M. Smith of Bates College, who recently organized a council of 1,500 unemployed men and women in Lewiston, Maine, to demand adequate protection against hunger during the winter months.

Others who will speak in New York include Arnold Johnson, Union Theological Seminary student, who was active in the celebrated strike of coal miners in Harlan County, Kentucky, last summer; Norman Thomas, Socialist leader; Dr. Harry W. Laidler, president of the National Bureau of Economic Research and author of "Concentration of Control in American Industry," "How America Lives," and many other books; Dr. Lewis Lorwin, noted economist from the Brookings Institution in Washington; Paul Porter, field secretary of the League for Industrial Democracy; J. B. Matthews, secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation; and Paul Blanchard, director of the City Affairs Committee of New York and vigorous critic of Mayor James J. Walker. Student leaders in the conference will include William Montgomery of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Albert Arent of Cornell University, Joel Seidman of Johns Hopkins, Lillie McGrath of Syracuse, Ruth Lehmann of Vassar, J. Lawrence Edwin and Winston Dancis of City College of New York, Naomi Weinberg of Smith College, Maurice Goldbloom of Columbia, William H. Melish of Union Theological Seminary, and Wallace J. Parks of Williams.

Student leaders at the Chicago Conference include Robert Cullum of Albion College, who was active in workers education in West Virginia last summer; Lee Foster of Northwestern University; Paul Ritterskamp, George Wheeler and Philip Booth of the University of Chicago and Andrew Juvinall of the Garrett Biblical Institute.

Other speakers at the Chicago Conference include Clarence Senior, National Secretary of the Socialist Party of America; Mr. James Macoll, of the British Labor Party; Tom Tippet, coal miner, author and leader in the West Virginia mine strike 1931; Professor Edward Bertram of the University of Illinois and Professor Karl W. Guenther of the Michigan State Normal.

The student sponsors announce that the conferences are only the beginning of a vigorous educational program toward a new order of society. Headquarters for the conferences have been established at the offices of the Intercollegiate Student Council of the League for Industrial Democracy at 112 East 18th street, New York City and 20 West Jackson boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

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Va. Socialists Appear Before Election Board

Socialists Present Convincing Case Before Election Codes Commission

By DAVID GEORGE
Special New Leader Correspondent

RICHMOND, Va.—The political clans of Virginia were amazed and frightened last week by the storm of protest that arose against the plan to bar minorities from the ballot by establishing cash deposits and signatures to petitions as pre-requisites to getting on the ballot.

The "Election Codes Commission" met in Richmond Dec. 3, after a ten-day recess, during which time the Governor, members of the Commission and the newspapers were deluged with protest. On Dec. 3, when the Commission reassembled in the State Capitol, over 100 telegrams and night letters added weight to the protest.

A committee of three from the Socialist party were granted one hour for a hearing Thursday. Herman Ansell, State Chairman; David George, State Secretary, and A. J. Royal of Local Richmond, spoke against the proposals, presenting suggestions of their own for an improvement of the ballot. The commission members fell over themselves to apologize for what they averred was a mistake of the newspapers in saying that they had referred to the Socialist candidates as "freaks."

"We called the independents who run just for advertising purposes 'freaks,' but never referred to the Socialists that way," Chairman Weaver, a State Senator, declared. "We don't want to do anything to hurt or hinder the Socialist party, or any other party."

Ansell denounced the entire proposal. He warned against any effort to "circumscribe or circumscribe the workings of minorities." He warned that it might not be long before the Socialist party would be the majority, and the Democrats the minority. Royal declared that his ancestors had fought under three banners of Revolution, in 1776, 1776, and 1861, in Virginia, one to each century of the state's existence.

"And if the workers are robbed altogether of the ballot as a means of attempting to change and improve their condition, another revolt may be necessary," he declared. "Take away the ballot altogether, and the worker has left only his strong arm. Give us the right to vote, and the state will peacefully come to Socialism."

George attacked the deposit and petition plan, and suggested that the qualification for candidates be a certification by the Central Committee of each party, or in the case of independents a petition of not over 200 names.

Senator Eggleston interrupted to ask how the Socialist party nominates, and for about 10 minutes the Socialist form of organization was discussed. Senator Eggleston finally declared that "You Socialists have us beat a mile in your organization methods." George answered that "A Raskob, a Bishop Cannon and a Harry Byrd would never be found together in the Socialist party." Asked which the S. P. would keep, George answered that "We are not taking sides in your internal controversies—in fact, we are not interested."

Asks for Proposals

The Socialist Committee was interrogated as to just what would suit the S. P. "How about reducing the deposit from \$500 to \$50, and the signatures from 1,000 to 300, and the necessary percentage of the vote to save the deposit from 10 per cent to 5 per cent," Chairman Weaver asked. George answered that it would be of course better, but would not suit us.

Before leaving, the Commission assured the Socialist delegation that they would abandon the plan to have all candidates make deposits, and that not apply to Congressional candidates. It also seemed certain that the requirements for Statewide officials would be lessened, with the deposit not over \$100.

The Socialists assured the Commission, however, that they should fight to the bitter end against any deposits or petition requirements for candidates of bona-fide political organizations.

The Commission assured the Socialists that they would adopt several suggestions approved by the Socialist party. These include a different ballot, so that voters can vote for their choice, rather than the present ballot, by which they scratch the candidates to whom they also carry the name of the Party, and the law will be changed so that a facsimile may be published in the newspapers, which is at present illegal, and so that sample ballots may be printed.

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A Night's Lodging

IT'S a world of rugged individualism in which we live and the man or woman who fails is responsible for the failure. Then, as Hoover has told us, the government is only an umpire in the race between individuals. He keeps each of us from tripping up the other. We all start with equal advantages and we are off in the race for success. Those with the best character and the noblest purposes are the winners.

Yet somehow or other the race does not seem fair to some of the runners. When one enters the race from a disease-breeding rookery and another with millions in his pocket given to him by a plug hat millionaire father; and Hoover's umpire smiles, rings the bell, and tells both that they "are off," there are cynics who laugh. Some may curse.

Dispossessed

If Mrs. DeVoe has heard of the Hoover fairy tale she must be bewildered. What was in her mind as she stood cold and hungry before a shoemaker's shop one can only surmise. A widow with two children cared for by relatives, without work, she was locked out of her room because of inability to pay her rent. She had walked the streets for hours and at no time in her wandering did she meet with Hoover's umpire. He was too busy looking for overseas investments for capitalists to think of the despairing mother of two who had in some way been knocked down in the race of life.

Standing in front of Rosario's shoemaker shop an icy wind beat down upon her. Rosario also owed rent, and customers were not as numerous as they were some years ago. The woman outside the shop was a "failure" and Rosario was by no means a "success."

An idea came to the shivering woman as a policeman approached. Would he please put her in jail by the side of steam pipes where she could keep warm? No. He took only those who broke the laws to the warm quarters of a jail.

Perhaps that policeman was a little dull of understanding. He passed on and another approached. The same question and the same answer. A third turned the corner and the broken woman asked him. The same reply and he disappeared.

Break the law, break the rules provided by Hoover's umpire, the government? There inside the shoemaker's shop was Rosario trying to earn the rent. A large glass window separated the two. It was 2:30 in the morning and Mrs. DeVoe had nothing to eat, nowhere to sleep.

The Window Crashes

Crash! The window of Rosario's shop crumbled into bits. Rosario was startled and a policeman, the third one she had accosted, returned on the run. She had complied with the instructions of the three officers of the law and the hungry woman was arrested.

The good cop heard her story and purchased her coffee and sandwiches on the way to the jail and there she spent the night by the side

of a comfortable radiator. All of the rules of Hoover's umpire had been complied with but it seemed to be a terrible mix-up in the end.

Then the solemn magistrate's court the next morning. Nothing was concealed by the prisoner. She was guilty, she admitted the "crime." She did not comply with the umpire's rules. She was crying.

Then a surprising thing occurred. All of the umpire's rules were pitched out of the window—at least for this occasion. "Every one was sorry right from the first," said a spectator. The magistrate suspended sentence. A lawyer gave the woman ten dollars and the Assistant District Attorney gave her five.

A nice lady who has a nice home with warm radiators and plenty of food looked on sympathetically. She had just paid a fine for having an unmuzzled poodle. Atonement was made for doggie's offense and the nice lady followed the homeless and workless woman into the street. The two had dinner together, the lady gave the woman ten dollars, and promised that she would try to get the latter a job.

Every rule of Hoover's umpire had broken down and had been discarded in the face of grim reality.

But we forgot Rosario, our shoemaker whose broken window added to his financial difficulties. He was in the magistrate's court in compliance with the umpire's rules. "What about my window?" asked Rosario. "I am behind in my rent, very behind, and had \$25 saved to pay on it. The window costs \$28 to fix."

The Mystery of Justice

There had been hot words between Rosario and his landlord and threats of being dispossessed. What was the shabbily-dressed Rosario to do?

"The case is over," said a court attendant sharply. "You can't get money for your window here."

Another rule of Hoover's umpire was broken and Rosario shambled out of the magistrate's court to the shoe shop with its broken window to settle with the landlord—if he could. Perhaps Rosario will soon be in the streets a wanderer and accosting policemen in front of another window in an effort to learn the mysteries of Hoover's umpire who arbitrates in a race between equals.

And now the reader may be left to solve these mysteries of a beautiful world of justice where equitable awards are made to us all in the race of life. You may find more consolation in Hoover's message to Congress this week where he again expounds those rules that went to pieces in a magistrate's court.

And the reader may also look up the Socialist's version of an umpire of fairness which admits of no plug hat heirs to start the race with millions of unearned dollars while a working class mother begins with no guarantee of opportunity and ends by losing her children and finds warmth for her famished body by a sojourn in a city jail.

Whoopla of Hoover Sunshine Committee in Begging For Alms

THE slogan-slingers have again been mobilized as in war-time in order to stimulate national morale. The Hoover Sunshine Committee is very active.

The national magazines have of late been carrying full-page advertisements featuring these peppy pronouncements:

"Give Generously!"
"Feel the Thrill that Comes with Victory!"

"Go Forward with America to the Better Days Ahead!"

"Of Course We Can Do It!"

"Morale—It Wins Wars—It Beats Depressions—It Lays the Firm Foundations for Prosperity!"

"Etc.—Etc.—Etc."

"Very truly yours, the President's Organization on Unemployment Relief, by Walter S. Gifford director; and Commission on Mobilization of Relief Resources by Owen D. Young, chairman."

A great many people will readily remember the activities of the slogan-slingers and phrase-fashions who flourished during the World War and also during the immediate post-war period. No doubt you can recall the catch phrase, "Back to Normalcy!"—which meant nothing less than lowering of wages and reducing the farmer's earning power down to pre-war levels.

The Great Engineer of the White House—recently referred to by the head of a big farmers' organization as "the stationary engineer of the White House"—with his mania for hand-picked committees, is at us again! They are attempting to make the word "dole" appear hideous to us while at the same time compelling the private citizen to DOLE OUT charity in the role of "his brother's keeper" while government evades a great social responsibility.

If the unemployed are not being subjected to a "dole" then what in God's name is it? Only, instead of being a business-like arrangement in the form of unemployment insurance, to which the worker has contributed and may therefore accept with dignity as his

right, it comes to him with all the traditional stigma of "private charity!"

Of course the administration in Washington had to find sponsors for this program and the administration has nothing to do with dispensing this charity relief (DOLE) except in an advisory capacity—which leaves the Great Engineer free to point his finger in scorn at our brothers across the sea and tell us what an awful thing it would be to introduce the "dole system" in the United States.

What's the use of splitting hairs and making distinctions without differences? Manipulate the word as you will, relief as it is now being administered is spelled D-O-L-E!

As to "whooping it up" with the masses of the people with these catch phrases signed by Gifford and Young, this effort in the light of FACTS is an insult to the mind of any right-thinking man or woman.

Talk about "stimulating morale"—this private charity program is breaking it down every day in terrible fashion—converting independent American citizens into marked recipients of charity, though God knows there's nothing else for them to do under present conditions.

Why didn't the administration mobilize the slogan-slingers 18 months ago and begin handing us these juicy phrases before things came to the present pass? In time of war generals do not wait until morale is shattered by cold and hunger and then try to build it up! They know that in order to maintain effective morale, their soldiers must be well fed, warmly clothed and comfortably housed. If our government were forced to put 10,000,000 soldiers in the field tomorrow, means would be quickly found to provide for their physical needs.

This is peace time. Yet, in addition to the 10,000,000 unemployed and their 30,000,000 destitute dependents, there are the additional millions working at part-time and with reduced wages, tortured with

a sense of insecurity, with fear hanging over their heads! National morale will never be recovered or established with FEAR stalking the country!

It is necessary that these millions shall be fed and clothed, but it is a pity and a shame that the "Great Engineer" who fed the Belgians, the starving Armenians and the White Russians (with our money) could not long ago have found an acceptable solution to the problem which involves the material, social and spiritual welfare of the country which has placed him in the position of the highest power, honor and authority.

It is well for Gifford and Young to give advice to the people to "conquer or die, etc." but what has either of them done—the one heading the American Telegraph and Telephone Company and the other the General Electric Company—in order to alleviate the distress of the workers? Their concern has been to protect "the wages of capital"—the dividend and interest payments. But Gifford's colossal concern has laid off thousands of workers by installing the dial telephone systems, without thought as to what these workers could or would do to earn a livelihood, and the United States Steel Corporation of which Gifford is a director cut the wages of all its employees 10 per cent while drawing upon a big reserve to the extent of \$37,000,000 since the first of this year, for paying dividends and interest!

But, no matter how hot under the collar you get, don't suggest a "dole"—for that's a White House bugaboo and very obnoxious. Please call it charity—sweet charity. O charity, what crimes are committed in thy name and guise!

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Socialists File Charge Against Bronx Police

Levy Asks Hearing as Result of Beating Given Watcher at Polls

THE Socialist party of the Bronx has begun a fight against police officers who are alleged to have permitted the beating of a Socialist watcher at the polls last election day. Matthew Levy, of Panken and Levy, has written to Police Commissioner Mulrooney to demand an inquiry be held in his letter, Mr. Levy charged that previous complaints to the local police precinct have gone unanswered.

Mr. Levy's letter sets forth the incidents on election day and the subsequent developments: On election day, Benjamin Schubert, a duly accredited Socialist watcher in the 15th Election District of the 4th Assembly District, Bronx, at Public School No. 63, Franklin avenue and 168th street, Bronx. While attending to his duties, Schubert was violently assaulted at the polling place by four thugs, in the presence of a number of policemen, dragged across the floor for its entire length, and brutally beaten in a hallway. His cries for help brought no protection from the policemen present.

One of the assaulters, David Aronson, was later arrested. At a hearing before Magistrate Overton Harris in the 6th District Magistrate's Court in the Bronx, Aronson was held in bail for Special Sessions. That the officers of the law who were placed for the protection of the public looked on without doing their duty, appeared in the testimony taken on the hearing.

"On behalf of the Socialist party, Bronx County, I am writing to you for the purpose of bringing charges against these policemen, and I ask the opportunity of presenting witnesses before your Trial Commissioner," Levy's letter continues.

"Three of the gang who assaulted and battered Schubert were never apprehended. On Nov. 3 complaint was made to the commanding officers then in charge of both the uniformed and detective divisions of the 42nd Precinct in the Bronx. More than a month has gone by. The complainant has not even been interviewed. I have been informed that no action whatsoever has been taken on this complaint; that the police present have not been questioned; and that the members of the several election boards there, at the time of the assault have not been asked to disclose their knowledge of what occurred. I have therefore also been requested by the Socialist party, Bronx County, to bring charges against the responsible officers of the 42nd Precinct for neglect of duty.

"I expect to hear from you

N. J. Socialists Increase Vote 100 Per Cent

Candidate for Governor Receives 5,247 as Against 2,041 in '28

SOCIALISTS of New Jersey have every reason to rejoice at the result of the recent election. Official returns show that the Socialist party has made substantial gains in every county of the state except one.

Herman F. Niessener, candidate for Governor, received 5,247 votes which is an increase of 3,206 votes over the previous election for governor in 1928. The vote that year was 2,041.

In three counties, Bergen, Camden and Essex, the vote for governor was nearly three times greater than in 1928 and Union County increased its vote from 135 to 612 or nearly five times the vote of the previous election.

The organized counties where campaign meetings were held naturally produced the largest number of votes, but there are a dozen counties in the state in which no meetings were held and where nevertheless the Socialist vote increased 100 per cent and more in some cases. This proves that the field is ripe for the harvest and that with a little better organization and more agitation work the S. P. can easily double and triple this year's vote at the next election.

The Assembly vote also shows a gratifying increase. Only seven out of the twenty-one counties in the state had local candidates in the field. The total average Assembly vote in the state is 5,614, an increase of 380 votes over the election in 1930. There has been a steady increase every year in the Assembly vote, from 1,895 in 1928 to 5,614 in 1931.

Essex County is the banner county recording the largest increase in the Assembly vote; 1,741 against 1,104 in 1930. This is an increase of 637 votes. Union county comes next with 878 votes against 514 in 1930.

With this splendid showing to encourage them New Jersey Socialists will hold a general membership meeting in Jersey City Dec. 27 and lay plans for the campaign of 1932. A Socialist Party local in every county and Assembly candidates and congressional candidates in every district and county of the state is the goal we aim at for 1932. Better organization and more propaganda activity all that is needed in this state to increase the vote and carry party to victory at the polls.

promptly, and I trust that you will be vigorous in your efforts to see to it that police officers uphold the law they are sworn to enforce and obey."

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\$1.25 A Day Paid On Gov't. Work, Green Charges

12 Hours' Daily Work Is Lot of Laborers on Flood Control Projects

WASHINGTON—(FP)—An announcement that the American Federation of Labor is submitting a copy of its investigators' report on "a most amazing and shocking state of affairs" as to labor, economic and living conditions of workers on the lower Mississippi flood control contract jobs, to the proper government officials with an urgent request that investigation be made and the guilty be punished, was made Dec. 4 by President William Green. He had just received the report from his two representatives at Gulfport, Miss.

"Evidently exploitation of defenseless workers has been practiced in a most vicious and reprehensible way," Green said. "One can scarcely comprehend that working people in any section of the United States could be exploited and oppressed in such a shocking way as is revealed by this report."

"Evidently employees of these contracting companies engaged in government work were paid wages as low as \$1.25 for a 12-hour day. They were compelled to spend these small earnings in government commissaries where they paid high prices. The inhuman treatment accorded many workers is revealed in the fact that when they were injured and thus became incapacitated they were neglected and treated in a most shameful way."

The text of the report, made public by the A. F. of L., shows that at Lake Providence, La., the Sternberg contract wages were from \$1.25 to \$2.00 a day of 12 hours or longer, for common labor. Three years ago the present employees, working for the government, received \$3.50 for 8 hours' work. Names of individual workers, with their working time and rate of pay, are cited, to lay a basis for a genuine investigation. Names of men discharged unpaid, discharged after suffering industrial accidents, and given neither accident compensation nor even their wages due, are also given.

Roach's camp at Greenville, La., evidence indicated, at least 100 men had been "unmercifully" run off their jobs and getting any part of the wages due them.

The major portion of the report says, "the commissaries established by the contractors for their employees are compelled to charge a minimum of \$4.50 a week for their meagre wages. If not married they are charged \$3 a week for a cook. If they are charged exorbitant prices for their goods and if their accounts are disputed they are taken and whipped. Five cents per day is charged for ice water used in the job during warm weather. Women are flogged if they do not have the meals of their men on the works at meal time, according to witnesses. Women have been beaten because they did not commissary accounts, according to the testimony of other witnesses."

Some sample prices of commissary goods are: 5 lbs. lard \$1.25; 12 lb. sack flour 75 cents; 20 lb. sack 20 cents per pound, sugar 2 lbs. for 25 cents. A "commissary investigation of the commissaries is likely. Rep. Col. H. H. Hays, who has taken the lead in the War Department, Sen. Wheeler of Montana, proposes an investigation of commissaries paid and conditions imposed on workers by contractors on all kinds of government construction now in progress. Wheeler has charged that, all over the country, contractors are violating the "prevailing wage" clause in the appropriation acts.

Miner Is Convicted In Dynamite Case

PRINCETON, Ind.—(FP)—"This case has been one of the most complete frameups on an individual since the Mooney case in San Francisco," so spoke up Thomas B. Morton, Indiana official of the United Mine Workers of America, to the judge in Circuit Court here after a jury found him guilty of conspiracy to dynamite the home of a mine company boss. The conviction carries a prison sentence of 12 to 14 years and a fine of \$1,000. Nine other mine workers face trial on similar charges. The charges were brought against them on the basis of testimony of labor spies because of their opposition to a non-union, cooperative mine at Somerset. Attorneys for Morton say they will appeal his conviction to the state supreme court. Judge Thomas Duncan refused the jury's verdict with evident relish. "These things cannot be done," he said, referring to the frameup. "I want those responsible for this conspiracy to the severity of the blow they get when convicted in this case."

Bldg. Unions Face Big Cut In Pittsburgh

Contractors Serve Demands on Individual Trade Unions—Internal War Hurts Labor

PITTSBURGH—(FP)—Union building trades workers of Pittsburgh, their unions torn with internal warfare, face a 25 per cent wage cut, demanded by the contractors' association. The demands have already been placed before individual unions.

Wage scales of 40 cents an hour for unskilled labor and 75 cents for skilled workers on state road construction are cited by contractors as an outstanding reason for forcing reductions on union workers. Appeals by building unions to Gov. Pinchot and other state officials against the low wages on state highway work so far have been fruitless. Contractors on public work in the cities use the state scale as an excuse for evading union requirements.

In addition Pittsburgh building unions are torn by a bitter war between the Building Trades Council and the alliance formed by electrical workers, carpenters and bricklayers' unions. The electrical workers, on strike on school jobs, assert the council is aiding the formation of a dual union. The council denies the charge. The electricals had the support of the carpenters and bricklayers in their strike until the two international unions ordered their men back to work. The electricals assert they have had no help at all from the other building trades unions, which permit their men to work on jobs struck by Electrical Workers Local 5.

N. Y. Workers Demand Action for Jobless

(Continued from Page One)
The jobless be reemployed. An executive committee of 50 was elected to push the program adopted by the conference, which is as follows:

1. The City of New York to increase its Unemployment Relief appropriation of \$2,500,000 a month to \$5,000,000.
2. The City of New York to set up machinery for expediting \$155,000,000 of frozen contracts for public works.
3. The Governor of the State of New York to call upon the legislature in his message to the forthcoming session to (a) increase its appropriation for unemployment relief from \$20,000,000 to \$100,000,000, the money to be raised by increased taxation upon those incomes in the higher brackets; (b) reduce the age limit from 70 to 60 years for those eligible for old age pensions; (c) raise the age limit for leaving school to 18; (d) impose upon industry by legislation a six-hour day and a five-day week.

4. The President of the United States, in a special message to Congress, to urge a \$5,000,000,000 loan to be repaid in the years to come out of increased income and inheritance taxes. Part of the money should be used directly for unemployment relief. Most of it should be loaned to public housing corporations created by cities and states to clear slums and to provide model housing for the workers.

5. The New York State legislature to enact at its forthcoming session an Unemployment Insurance law which shall pay the worker 50% of his wage as long as he is out of a job plus an allowance for dependents (but no more than \$25 and no less than \$12 a week), the funds to be provided equally by industry and the state, the latter raising its share by taxes on the large incomes and inheritances and large gifts made to avoid inheritance taxes.

6. Federal congress to enact legislation for financial assistance to state unemployment insurance funds.

According to the report of the credentials committee there were 75 delegates from 38 unions, including three international unions, five joint boards and one central body, the United Hebrew Trades; 132 delegates from 66 branches of the Workmen's Circle and 88 delegates from 44 branches of the Socialist Party. In addition there were delegates from the Socialist Consumers League, Young People's Socialist League, Young Poale Zion, Jewish Socialist Labor Party and the Progressive Women of Brooklyn.

Henry Fruchter was secretary of the Resolutions Committee, the other members being Edward F. Cassidy, Lawrence Rogin, Solomon Marcus, Henry Rosner, Justus Ebert and A. Diamond.

The Ingersoll Forum

Mrs. F. Robertson-Jones, president of the American Birth Control League will speak on "Birth Control and Economic Security," in the Pythian Temple, 135 W. 70th street, Sunday, at 8 P. M. The lecture is given under the auspices of the Ingersoll Forum.

Young Austrian Socialists Rally for the Republic



A small section of the Socialist parade recently held in Vienna in commemoration of the overthrow of the Hapsburg monarchy and the setting up of the Austrian republic.

New Zealand Laborites Gain Four New Seats

But Lose to Conservative Coalition by Two to One Vote

THE Labor Party in New Zealand faced an election last week in which the United and Reform parties combined as Liberals and Conservatives did in the recent British election but the New Zealand Laborites fared better than their British brethren. The Coalition won a two to one victory but the Laborites, instead of losing seats, gained four.

The position now is that the Reform party has 29 seats, the United party 21 and Coalition Independents one, totaling 51, while the Laborites have 24 and the Independents five. Two of these Independents will give general support to the government.

The Laborites, who won five seats and lost one, expected greater gains. The cities voted Labor, as previously, but there was little change in the country districts.

Minister of Agriculture David Jones was the only member of the Cabinet who was defeated. The Coalition was formed in September, but the opposition of the Laborites to the government's drastic program of retrenchment forced the Ministry to seek a new mandate from the country. The coalition leaders, like Ramsay MacDonald, Stanley Baldwin and Sir Herbert Samuel in Britain, recently asked for a free hand to take any measures they considered necessary to save the country from bankruptcy, and the New Zealand electors decided the issue in much the same way as the British.

The Laborite program was to restore wages to their former level, increase the surtax and protective duties, to finance development by a loan of £25,000,000 and control currency and credit through a state-controlled central bank.

HAYS TO DEBATE WEISBORD

Arthur Garfield Hays, well known author and liberal, and Albert Weisbord, secretary of the Communist League of Struggle, will debate on the subject of "Which Way Dictatorship?" at Labor Temple, Dec. 10th at 8 P. M. Dr. Edmund B. Chaffee will act as chairman.

"What Norman Thomas Finds" will be the subject of the lecture to be given by Dr. G. F. Beck at the Labor Temple, 15th street and Second avenue, Sunday, at 5 p. m. Miss Josephine Schain will speak on the subject of "Disarmament" at 8 p. m.

I. W. W. Committee Raising Xmas Fund for Class War Victims; Centralia Families to Be Aided

EFFORTS are being made by the General Defense Committee, I. W. W. organization, with headquarters at 555 West Lake street, Chicago, Ill., to follow its annual custom by sending substantial checks at Yuletide to many men and women of the working class. The committee was organized in 1917 to defend labor cases; however, at all times monthly relief and a cheerful sum at Christmas time has been extended to those who unfortunately were imprisoned or left destitute. The I. W. W. Centralia Victims who are serving the twelfth year of long prison sentences in Walla Walla prison will be remembered. Warren Billings, Tom Mooney, J. B. McNamara, Matt Schmidt and others are on the list. Mrs. John Lamb, Mrs. O. C. Bland, Mrs. Eugene Barnett, wives of the Centralia victims; Mrs. John Eastones, widow of murdered Colorado strike miner, and Clemente Chavez' mother, who cares for her orphan grandchildren, rendered fatherless and motherless by the Walsenburg Colorado massacre, likewise will be remembered.

The 15th Annual Prisoners' Xmas Fund Drive comes at a critical time in the annals of the General Defense Committee. In Kentucky the murder cases of forty-two framed-up miners are on. The committee in conducting the defense requires enormous sums to transport several hundred desperately poor mining folk 150 miles from the Harlan region to the hostile court scene. They must also be fed and sheltered through the trial period. The competency of the G. D. C. in defending these cases is proven by the acquittal of William Burnett on Nov. 20th, and the crushing of indictments for murder against other miners since the wholesale arrests. From funds now being raised the Christmas checks will be sent to Class-War Prisoners and dependents and whatever is over will go towards the Kentucky cases.

Labor Ready to Fight British Fascist Threats, George Lansbury Says

Leader of Labor Party Declares Mammoth Conservative Majority in House Will Be Overthrown at Next General Election—Pleads for International Socialism

By George Lansbury, M.P.
(Leader of the Labor Party in the British House of Commons)

LONDON.
THE LABOR PARTY will have to fight a new form of Fascism. That is the promise of the current trend of events since the general election.

The constitutional rights of the people of this country will be to some extent suspended. The new government will not declare a dictatorship but will take powers which in effect give the cabinet a dictatorship. For example, our Board of Trade has been given the power to impose a tax up to 100 per cent on any foreign manufacture they please. This is called an emergency measure. True, if Parliament sits long enough it can call in question such a tariff but parliament will probably not be sitting for months on end so that the Board of Trade will be able to do much as it pleases and the power of the House of Commons will be small indeed.

Labor to Fight Back

The victims of our economic system are in for a bad time. The international and national bankers have won their first fight with the Labor Party. Wages will be pulled down and social services reduced in every possible way. Maybe the people only learn by suffering and we have to pass through a period when the masses are ground under the iron heel of capitalism. The Labor Party is by no means crushed by defeat. We have set to work to make the workers understand the present crisis and to make the party's position clearer on finance and banking.

Apart from the desertion of our colleagues the greatest factor in our defeat was fear. The people save themselves robbed and their savings lost. They did not understand that the crisis came from a world economic breakdown. The party must make clear this fact and also that only Socialism applied nationally and internationally can save the world. In parliament we will, on every occasion, put forward the fundamental basis on which our principles are founded, which is international Socialism.

We will have to fight the tariff question so that our people will learn that fiscal policies will not solve unemployment. There are many in England who regard tariff as the magic pill which will cure all our ills despite the fact they can see huge unemployment in high tariff countries and in free trade countries. Only international Socialism can cure these economic ills—not tariffs or a lack of tariffs.

It is quite certain that our work

Argentine Poll Goes Against Dictatorship

Uriburu Regime Beaten, Incomplete Returns Show—Socialists Elect 22

RETURNS of the elections in the Argentine Republic so far at hand are against the dictatorship of General Uriburu. The returns are from the city of Buenos Aires but information of the vote, in the provinces is scattering. Uriburu desired to continue the rule of the militarist clique through election of General Justo as President. The Socialist party and the Progressive Democratic party agreed on an alliance in the election which had been approved at the Socialist congress held late in August. This involved support of Lisandro de la Torre for President and Nicholas Repetto, of the Socialist party, for Vice President.

The Civil Alliance, as it was called, agreed to support the Socialist candidates for the Chamber in the Federal capital. In the Province of Santa Fe the Socialists supported the list of the Progressive Democrats. In other provinces combined lists were supported.

The course of the Independent Socialists showed that they had practically ceased to be Socialists. Instead of supporting the Left opposition they rallied to the support of Uriburu's candidate, General Justo.

The campaign was carried on in the face of all the restrictions imaginable and a strong opinion showed itself in favor of the Civil Alliance. Numerous universities set up committees and many trade unions which had formerly always remained neutral in the political struggles, lent their support to these candidates in order to prevent the reactionary and militarist victory which would bring with it the loss of the rights and advantages gained by the working class after hard struggles.

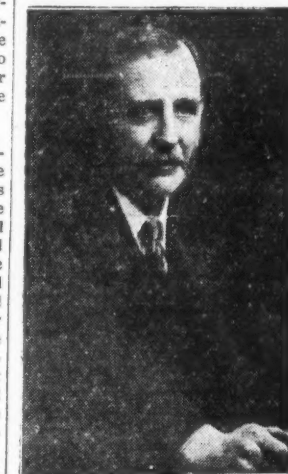
Irigoyen's old party the Radical party, put forward Senator Marcelo de Alvear, the former President, and Senator Adolfo Gueemes. The "anti-personalist" Radicals were somewhat divided one section supporting the candidate of General Justo and the other that of Senator de Alvear. In the meantime General Uriburu arbitrarily annulled both these candidates and the "personalist" Radicals announced that they would sustain from voting in the election.

The returns give the Socialists and Democrats 166,000 votes in Buenos Aires and 128,000 to General Justo. The Socialists won 22 seats in the Chamber of Deputies and the Independent Socialists 10 but as the latter have become bourgeois they must be counted with the conservative reaction. The Socialists also elected two Senators, Bravo and Palacios, both of whom have served the working class in jail a number of times. Palacios is a professor of law at the University of Buenos Aires and also translated Marx into Spanish.

It is probable that the returns from the provinces will show the same results as in the capital.

In the neighboring country of Uruguay the Socialists and Communists both made equal gains. Each had one member of the Chamber and each won three seats in the new Chamber. The vote of each was also about 5,000.

A split in the Socialists ranks a few years ago enabled the Communists to obtain control of the party organ and most of the members, but the Socialists are "coming back" with a stronger organization.



GEORGE LANSBURY, M.P.

outside and in parliament will make it possible so to organize ourselves that when the next test of strength comes we shall overthrow this mammoth majority. For it, like the capitalist system, carries within itself the seeds of its own destruction. I call to mind Chesterton's lines, written in 1912:

"It may be we shall rise the last
As Frenchmen rose the first,
Our wrath come after Russia's
And our wrath be the worst."

The comfortable Tories in the House of Commons and those who live in fine homes in the West End of London may think it fine sport to smash the Labor Party. Were it to be smashed we would see a Bolshevik revolution take its place, or what to me would be worse, economic decay which would bring about that destruction of the manhood of our people which always precedes the downfall of empire.

But I really believe that the Labor Party out of defeat will regain power and regain it because our faith rests on the rock of truth which is that the masses of the world by united effort will ultimately transform the world into a Workers' Commonwealth.

Macaroni Workers Strike in New York

Macaroni Workers, Local No. 16, affiliated with the Amalgamated Food Workers, and chauffeurs, salesmen and helpers employed in New York and vicinity, went on strike Dec. 2nd. Twelve hundred workers in the industry went out.

The bosses have reduced the wages three times during the past two years, each time 10 per cent. The workers labor from 54 to 60 hours per week or from 10 to 11 hours per day and sometimes are laid off 2 to 3 days during the week. The women workers receive as low as \$14.00 to \$18.00 per week for a 54 to 60-hour week. The union demands a 44-hour work week, recognition of the Union and the return of the last wage cut. The strike headquarters is at 142 Second avenue (between 8th and 9th streets) New York City.

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8 P. M.—"FASCISM IN ITALY AND ABROAD"
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will speak on
"The Writer Looks on an Industrial Tragedy"

Subscription—Members, 50c Non-Members, 75c
(Net receipts for benefit of National Committee of Political Prisoners.)

DEBATE
Resolved: "That Periodic Business Depressions Can Only Be Eliminated by Socialism"
MORRIS HILLQUIT vs. GEORGE GORDON BATTLE
SUNDAY, DECEMBER 20th, 8:30 P. M.
Brooklyn Forum — Brooklyn Academy of Music 39 Lafayette Ave.
TICKETS \$1 - 50c - 25c
AT BOX OFFICE OF RAND STORE, 7 E. 15th St., N. Y. C.

THE PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE

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Eighth Street and Astor Place
At 8 o'clock

Friday Evening, Dec. 11th
DR. C. R. STOCKARD
"The Role of Heredity in Personality"

Sunday Evening, Dec. 13th
DR. HORACE J. BRIDGES
"What This Country Needs"

Tuesday Evening, Dec. 15th
MR. NATHANIEL PEPPER
"The New International Society: Russia or America?"

At Muhlenberg Library
200 West 23rd Street
At 8:30 o'clock

Thursday Evening, Dec. 17th
PROFESSOR E. G. SPAULDING
"The System of Greek Thought: Logic"

DEBATE RUSSELL

Hon. Bertrand Russell Is Modern Morality a Failure?

Says "NO" Dr. Stephen S. WISE

Issues Involved
Birth Control
Divorce Laws
Companionate Marriage

Says "YES"
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December 13th
MRS. F. ROBERTSON-JONES
President, Amer. Birth Control League
"Birth Control and Economic Security"

5 P. M.—DR. G. F. BECK
"What Norman Thomas Finds"

7:45 P. M.—STANLEY A. DAY
Organ Recital
8 P. M.—MISS JOSEPHINE SCHAIN
Subject: "Disarmament"

LABOR TEMPLE

14th Street and Second Avenue
DR. EDMUND B. CHAFFEE, Director
Sunday, Dec. 13th
5 P. M.—DR. G. F. BECK
"What Norman Thomas Finds"

7:45 P. M.—STANLEY A. DAY
Organ Recital
8 P. M.—MISS JOSEPHINE SCHAIN
Subject: "Disarmament"

The Bronx Free Fellowship

Assure Masonic Temple
1201 Boston Rd., near East 172nd St.
Sunday Evening, December 13th, 1931
8 P. M.—Rev. Elmer D. Colcord on:
"Synthetic and Authentic Factors in Human Development"

9 P. M.—Nathan Fine on: "What is Wrong With American Radicalism?"
Music Admission Free

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Foreign Trade and the Future of Capitalism

Increased Difficulties in Developing Profitable Foreign Trade Point to Added Burdens Workers Will Be Called Upon to Shoulder

A previous article showed that the American domestic market will expand more slowly in the future than in the past and that as a result American capitalists will be forced to seek wider foreign markets and an outlet for their surplus production. In this article the prospects of this necessary export trade are discussed.

By Louis Stanley

II.—Foreign Markets

AMERICAN capitalists are jockeying for advantage in the markets of the world. The home consumption is becoming insufficient to maintain high profits. It will be necessary to seek new foreign outlets for surplus production. This will not be easy. American workers will be made to pay the price in low wages and speeding up. As a result of the increased exploitation the class struggle in the United States will be intensified.

Slow-Growing Exports

The size of the American export trade will make for difficulties. It has not been increasing fast enough at a time when competition from foreign capitalists has been weak. The prospects for the future are not encouraging because business men abroad are going to make greater efforts to increase their share of the world's foreign trade. It is true that American exports have been increasing. In 1913 the pre-war peak was reached with exportations of merchandise amounting to \$2,465,884,000. After the war the highest level was attained in 1929 with the sum of \$5,240,995,000. Nevertheless, it is also true that the rate of expansion since the war has actually been less than before. Table I gives the annual average figures for five-year periods and the percentage of increase or decrease from one-half decade to another. From the twenties to the war the gain from five-year period to five-year period was more than 20 per cent. The world conflict caused the abnormal increase of 62.1 per cent. The 1921-1925 yearly average, as was to be expected, showed a decline over the war period figure. It is more significant that the last five years have been marked by a gain of only 8.4 per cent. Even if we omit the depression year of 1930 and make a comparison of the annual average for the four prosperous years 1926-1929 with the annual average for 1921-1925 the increase is only 14.0 per cent. One would at least expect that the war had placed American exports on a new high level. Even this did not materialize.

If we assume that the last pre-war rate increase of one-third (33.3 per cent) every five years had continued, then the annual average for 1915-1920 would have been \$3,161,000,000 instead of the actual figure of \$6,521,000,000; that for 1921-1925 \$4,215,000,000 instead

of \$4,397,000,000 in reality; and that in 1926-1930 \$5,820,000,000 instead of the \$4,777,000,000 which occurred. In other words, if the war had never occurred and the United States had not all the supposed advantages of the resulting profiteering prosperity American exports following the war would have been about the same as they actually were and more recently even higher. If American capitalism cannot increase its exports at a speedier rate it will not be able to expand rapidly enough to continue its enormous profit-taking.

TABLE I

VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES

Period	Average Annual Val. of Exports	Per Cent Inc. or Dec.
1876-1880.....	\$ 677,000,000	
1881-1885.....	792,000,000	17.0
1886-1890.....	738,000,000	-6.8
1891-1895.....	892,000,000	20.9
1896-1900.....	1,157,000,000	29.7
1901-1905.....	1,454,000,000	25.7
1906-1910.....	1,779,000,000	22.4
1911-1915.....	2,371,000,000	33.3
1916-1920.....	6,521,000,000	62.1
1921-1925.....	4,397,000,000	-17.2
1926-1930.....	4,777,000,000	8.4

Small Proportion Exported

American exports play too small a role in the economy of the United States to be an effective factor in preserving profits. The home market, as we have seen, has absorbed practically all of American production. As a matter of fact, the proportion of movable goods produced in the United States that has been exported has tended to decline. The Department of Commerce, as Table 2 shows, has estimated that three decades ago, just as the United States was emerging as a world power, the percentage of movable goods exported from this country was 12.8 per cent. In 1929, at the height of prosperity it was 9.8. American consumers had kept up with American production. In the years to come for the reasons described in last week's article they will not maintain this rate of consumption.

TABLE II

PERCENTAGE OF MOVABLE GOODS EXPORTED

Year	Per Cent
1890.....	12.8
1904.....	11.1
1909.....	9.4
1914.....	9.7
1919.....	15.7
1921.....	12.3
1923.....	8.7
1925.....	10.1
1927.....	9.9
1929.....	9.8

Formerly the chief exports of the United States were raw materials and foodstuffs. Today newly developed sections of the world are producing the cotton, wheat and meat that American capitalism used to be able to sell abroad. Capitalism in the United States must now rely upon semi-manufactures (copper, lumber, iron and steel, oil and leather) and upon finished manufactures (machinery, automom-

biles, gasoline, iron and steel and cotton manufactures) for foreign trade expansion. Table 3 shows that a half century ago semi-manufactures constituted only 4.5 per cent of American exports and finished manufactures 14.9. In the last five years the average has been 14.1 and 45.3 respectively.

TABLE III

CLASSIFICATION OF AMERICAN EXPORTS

Period	Crude Materials	Manufactured Foodstuffs	Semi-Manufactures	Finished Manufactures
1876-1880.....	32.2%	24.4	4.5	14.9
1881-1885.....	33.8	21.0	25.5	4.8
1886-1890.....	38.1	15.0	25.5	5.5
1891-1895.....	33.7	17.2	27.2	6.3
1896-1900.....	26.1	18.9	24.0	9.6
1901-1905.....	30.3	12.2	22.2	11.3
1906-1910.....	31.7	8.9	18.1	14.2
1911-1915.....	30.7	8.8	14.3	15.4
1916-1920.....	18.2	9.2	17.7	15.4
1921-1925.....	27.5	9.7	13.9	12.5
1926-1930.....	24.4	6.4	9.7	14.1

Though manufactures have been of growing importance in the American export trade the exportation of manufactured goods has not been of the greatest importance to manufacture. In the future, however, the necessity for this kind of foreign sales will be urgent. In Table 4 estimates of the United States Department of Commerce for the share of manufactured merchandise exported are shown. It will be seen that the percentage of total manufactures exported has declined from around 10 in 1899 to about 8 in 1929, that the percentage for manufactured foodstuffs has dropped from approximately 17 thirty years ago to about 4 1/2 today and that other manufactures, which have experienced a gain since 1922, still show a percentage of exports of barely 9. These low percentages prove that American manufactures have not yet made such great advances in foreign trade that it is of the greatest moment to them. Their big battles for world market are still to come but the international economic position will hinder their easy success.

TABLE IV

PERCENTAGE OF MANUFACTURES EXPORTED

Year	All Manufactures	Foodstuffs	Other Manufactures
1899.....	9.8-10.5%	16.4-18.4	7.6-8.0
1904.....	8.6-9.2	11.6-13.2	7.6-7.9
1909.....	7.3-7.8	8.1-9.5	7.0-7.3
1914.....	9.3-10.0	8.6-10.0	9.5-10.1
1919.....	13.9-14.6	18.3-20.7	12.2-12.6
1921.....	9.8-10.3	9.9-11.0	9.8-10.1
1923.....	6.7-7.0	7.3-8.1	6.6-6.8
1925.....	7.6-8.0	6.6-7.2	7.9-8.1
1927.....	7.7-8.0	5.0-5.5	8.4-8.7
1929.....	8.0-8.2	4.5-4.8	9.0-9.2

Recovery of Rivals

While the destination of American exports has been shifting from Europe to other parts of the world, the commerce with Europe is still of tremendous importance. In order that Europe may continue to do business with the United States, it must have money and in order to get money its capitalists must become substantial rivals of American business men

in the very markets that American capitalists have been cultivating. A half century ago more than four-fifths of American exports went to Europe; today less than half goes but this is the largest single portion of the outgoing trade of the United States. A comparison

TABLE V

CHANGE OF MARKETS FOR AMERICAN EXPORTS

Year	1899-1900	1909-1910	1929-1930
Northern N. A.....	5.9%	17.0%	17.0%
Southern N. A.....	5.6	5.6	8.4
South America.....	3.1	9.4	9.4
Europe.....	78.7	46.8	46.8
Asia.....	3.9	12.0	12.0
Oceania.....	2.3	3.7	3.7
Africa.....	1.5	2.3	2.3

The United States increased its share of the world's export trade

of the situation at the end of the nineteenth century with that in recent years indicates the relative importance of the changing export channels (Table 5). Northern North America (Canada and Newfoundland) in 1899-1900 took 5.6 per cent of American exports, in 1929-1930 only 17.4 per cent. South America used to buy 3.1 per cent now it purchases 9.4. Asia, Oceania (Australia, New Zealand, etc.) and Africa formerly accounted for 3.9, 2.3 and 1.5 per cent of American exports; today their quotas have risen to 12.0, 3.7 and 2.3 per cent respectively, not very large portions of the total business.

TABLE VI

CHANGE OF MARKETS FOR AMERICAN EXPORTS

Year	1899-1900	1909-1910	1929-1930
Northern N. A.....	5.9%	17.0%	17.0%
Southern N. A.....	5.6	5.6	8.4
South America.....	3.1	9.4	9.4
Europe.....	78.7	46.8	46.8
Asia.....	3.9	12.0	12.0
Oceania.....	2.3	3.7	3.7
Africa.....	1.5	2.3	2.3

The United States increased its share of the world's export trade

over a period of three months, and though their final reports squared all too well with the Presidential Purpose, there have been rumors of considerable conflict of opinion during the process of formulating the recommendations which each committee made. Moreover, while a report approached the question of home building and individual ownership, its contents hovered almost lovingly about the vital problem of housing. The arguments for home building were made obvious as a gesture of loyalty, and one report after another pointed out the fact that medium-priced homes were a drug on the market. Further, that home ownership was neither possible nor advisable for the great mass of our wage-earning population.

In view of this recognition of the realities of the situation, one experienced keen disappointment that at no session of the Conference was there a direct approach to the crux of the problem. How to solve the problem of financing home ownership for the sixty-six and two-thirds per cent of our population who have not been touched by new housing insistently came up to haunt the various sessions. The effort to dodge the issue was amusing at times. One committee in its report passed the buck to another. The Committee on Relationship of Income and The

cent in 1929, Germany's from 11.3 to 9.7, and France's from 6.6 to 5.9. America's rivals will make strenuous efforts to recover their lost ground. They may not recover their former positions but their competition will obstruct the expansion of the American export business much beyond the present limits. Keeping American capitalism within bounds will result in increased pressure being brought to bear upon the American working class to help preserve profits.

Industrialization of Markets

Not only will the industrialized countries of the world push

forward to obtain their share of the business in foreign markets but the countries which now constitute these markets will become industrialized in their turn and the native capitalists will begin to compete with the foreign capitalists for control of the home market. In China and India. At the same time there will be a tendency to distribute the available business opportunities among the capitalists of several countries in order that the so-called "backward" regions will be able to find customers prosperous enough to

buy their raw materials. South America is faced with this problem. Also, in order to circumvent retaliatory tariff policies or to increase their profits American capitalists will set up business enterprises abroad or at least invest funds in native endeavors, as has taken place in Canada. The American-supported foreign establishments will compete with industry at home to the detriment of domestic labor conditions. The flow of income from abroad into the coffers of American investors will further widen the gap between the capitalist and the working classes

in the United States.

American Class War

The future of American capitalism points to an intensification of the class struggle in the United States. A slowing down in the rate of expansion of the home market coupled with increased difficulties in the development of foreign markets will lead to a greater exploitation of American workers in order to maintain profits. The crumbs that the working class has been receiving from a bourgeoisie that was rapidly enriching itself will no longer be generous. The class war will be revealed clear and unmistakable. Socialism in the United States will have to be adjusted to the intensified class struggle.

The Hoover Housing Conference

By Helen Alfred

Conservatism Rules Capital Sessions Devoted to Home and Mother

THAT institution, the great American Home, was discussed from many standpoints—technically, socially, economically, and at all times conservatively, at the conference called by President Hoover in Washington last week. At no time did the chairman of the various meetings permit discussion to get off the key struck by the President in his opening speech on Wednesday evening.

"It should be possible," said Mr. Hoover, "in our country, for any person of sound character and industrious habits to provide himself with adequate and suitable housing and preferably to own his own home."

Committees had been meeting over a period of three months, and though their final reports squared all too well with the Presidential Purpose, there have been rumors of considerable conflict of opinion during the process of formulating the recommendations which each committee made. Moreover, while a report approached the question of home building and individual ownership, its contents hovered almost lovingly about the vital problem of housing. The arguments for home building were made obvious as a gesture of loyalty, and one report after another pointed out the fact that medium-priced homes were a drug on the market. Further, that home ownership was neither possible nor advisable for the great mass of our wage-earning population.

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Home did better than any of the rest, when it included in the recommendations this statement: "There remain to be considered various devices for bringing governmental aid into the field of home building and housing generally. These proposals include governmental loans, tax-exemption, and direct participation of government agencies in the construction, renting and sale of housing facilities. The committee feels that it does not possess a sufficient body of information to warrant its making recommendations upon the controversial matters raised by this last group of proposals."

The Committee on Large Scale Operations went a little way toward the bull's eye also. While the Committee as a whole merely reported that the time for government housing had not yet arrived, one of the Committee members was permitted to include this statement in a special report, "Thus far, as far as I can learn, nobody has found a way to house families of this type (workers who live in the slums) if they are required to pay a rent that will produce a return upon the capital cost of the housing. . . . For these families of the lowest income levels—their number is a startling proportion of the whole number of families—there are but three possible things: (1) Continue to live in the worst of slums; (2) Increase the family income so as to permit paying rent in the better houses produced under the types of governmental regulation and participation discussed above; or, (3) Provide government subsidy that will permit houses to be built to be rented within the means of the people to pay." The Committee on Housing and the Community, expressed the conviction that "questions of housing and the community rest upon an economic background."

They did not recommend, but merely asked, "Is the way out to be by private initiative on a limited dividend basis, by indirect government

ment subsidy by way of tax levy, or by government housing as in England?"

It seemed as if everybody in Washington was in attendance at the meeting of the Finance Committee. The air was a bit electric as Mr. Ecker, of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, opened the session. We waited with more or less bated breath to hear what these important and highly experienced gentlemen would prescribe. There certainly were some groans audible when Mr. Ecker merely reported that the members of his committee believed that "the financing of such projects (large scale community housing operations) presents a problem extending beyond the activities of regular home owning institutions." A gleam of hope still remained when it was announced that Mr. Alexander Bing would make a special report on the basis of his wide experience in the field of large-scale operations. Further disappointment here, however. Mr. Bing went only so far as to say that the number affected by privately interested limited dividend companies serve merely as an object lesson, "because of the limitations of capital accessible to promote such enterprises." He closed his report with the sad admission of his committee's inability to make recommendations for the flow of capital for this purpose.

The remark was made by one gentleman, during the conference, that he was reminded of the poor worm that got its neck twisted so that its eyes were turned toward its tail. The worm optimistically remarked, "Well, I may not be able

Unionism Main Issue In Harlan Mine Trial

(Continued from Page One)

inal syndicalism," which involves punishment up to 21 years in jail and \$10,000 fine. In the cross-examination of witnesses, state attorneys are apparently trying to suggest to the jury that union activities are wicked.

Even reporters for the business press comment on this, for example John T. Montoux, of the Knoxville News-Sentinel. Montoux also quotes Philip Kinsley, Chicago Tribune reporter, as terming the trial "an old fashioned fight on labor unions—they are 10 years behind the times."

When Prosecutor Pope asked Miner Jones what the union was going to do when organized, Jones replied, "Better our conditions." Pope then brought out the fact that if the operators did not yield to requests, a strike might result and every union man might be called out of the mines.

Machine Guns Heard

"How much did you have invested in these mines," Pope asked the man who had grown thin and wiry in 20 years of working for operators.

"Nothing," replied Jones. "We miners are all poor and own no property or stock."

"And was there any law compelling you to work in the mine if you didn't like the conditions?" asked the attorney, so well educated and so ignorant of the law of hunger.

Judges Dislike Negroes

Several farmers and a Bell county mine foreman with no affiliation to any union, testified that the reputations of five of the chief state witnesses were bad.

Gill Green, Negro preacher, said he was chairman of a committee sent by the union meeting held the night before the May 5 battle to ask Sheriff Blair for protection against the Black Mountain mine guards, and that Blair "didn't refuse and he didn't give."

to see where I am going, but

least I can see where I have been. The conference was not quite so bad as that though. Although the committee had learned their lessons well, and all behaved like well-bred, back-boneless children, the undercurrent of dissatisfaction with the recommendations made was highly encouraging. Here were 3,000 realtors, commercial builders, architects, social workers and what-nots gathered together to consider home building and ownership. What really happened was that their attention was brought during every single session to the important, social-economic problem of housing at low cost. Whether they liked it or not they were faced with the fact that it is only a question of time before the government must assume responsibility for the solution of this problem. Furthermore, a large supply of excellent material has been assembled, analyzed and made accessible for reference. New data is now at hand for our use in pointing out the relationship between bad housing and the health, safety and behavior of a community; and in promoting programs of slum clearance, rehousing and new low cost construction.

Though the field was fenced with a conservative President's purpose, it has been cultivated with convincing and widely disseminated facts. It remains for Socialists to sow seeds of sound and fully worked out programs. Socialists have only themselves to blame if public funds for the production of good homes for earners are not provided with relatively short time. The air is ripe. There are large numbers ready to follow and support. It is purely a matter of organized procedure.

When the prosecuting called Green "Mr. Judd" interrupted. "His name," said the judge, "There are 'mistakes' in the court room

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

M. STERLING, K. commonwealth attorney, laboring deviously to send Jones, Harlan coal miner, electric chair for "conspiracy murder" in the frame-up deal to break the rising power of unionism, a very real conspiracy of coal barons' legal lackeys to itself in another of its many aspects. Starvation is to mine operators' ally and it is far to cripple the miners' unless thwarted by immediate financial response of the class and all friends of the cause to the General Defense Committee's appeal.

Not without foresight, Harlan County attorney venue change to court from the mine was a selection of "non-work class Blue Grass counties" across the state was to have miners tried by juries very actively prejudiced against unionism. The General Defense Committee also showed that moving the scene 200 miles off would mean great hardship for the impoverished defendants who would be hundreds of witnesses. Far from home their maintenance problem loomed as another burden. In open court Commonwealth Attorney W. C. Hamilton showed the coal corporation-commonwealth venom by trying to limit to 16 the number of defense witnesses entitled to state payment of mileage and maintenance claims.

100 Witnesses Needed

In the Jones case alone, the first of ten miner murder trials on the Montgomery Circuit Court docket, well over 100 witnesses are needed for the defense. Starvation, there has been a grimly gnawing reality among Harlan mine people, that those of their number here added terrors of being strange roofs. Loyally, obviously they have come to a perilous kind from being in the death chair. A stiff defense counsel secured 75 witnesses, leaving a laborer without provision of that given by our organized local boarding places where witnesses are staying are wives and children of mine. Other witnesses, penniless, families at home have no money. For many months most of witnesses have been on locked out and blacklisted to perform their class duty must be maintained. The of starvation is the primum card.

Populism as a Political Movement

By James Oneal

THAT the material factors underlying the life of a people largely determine their thought and action, and that these factors are more important than any others in interpreting their civilization, are facts that are more and more coming to be understood by specialists in history. The academic police of capitalism may sneer at Marx as a "dead dog," but there are few special studies of American history in the past twenty years that do not pay homage to him by following his method. The debt to Marx is rarely acknowledged but the output of these special studies shows how much modern historical interpretation owes to him.

As a rule such works appear as university monographs with a limited circulation and in the main they are intended for the few who are interested in such special studies, if we except the work of Beard and a few others. Some of these writers make no claim for any school of historical interpretation and yet the explanation of events is sought in the underlying material factors. Populism as a political movement in this country is an interesting example of a regional movement so shaped by the material basis of the region; its climate, its rainfall, its agrarian economy, and its friction with the capitalist system of the East. Prof. John D. Hicks has written what is likely to be accepted as the definitive history of this movement (The Populist Revolt, Minneapolis: The University of Minnesota Press, \$4) and in the background of his work are found the factors mentioned.

The Populist movement was unthinkable before the Civil War although it has some minor analogies with Jacksonian Democracy. The capitalist class of the Northeast had to first settle accounts with the ruling planter aristocracy in the South before it could give attention to the exploitation of the West. There had been an ill-balanced sharing of power between the two classes at Washington but Northern capital developed more rapidly than planter capital and by 1860 Northern society had advanced farther than Southern so-

Capitalism Forcing Poor Farmers Into Alliances With Workers of the Urban Areas

ciety in practically every phase of its life—population, railroads, manufactures, education, etc. Planter society became archaic and it was destroyed in the clash of arms. The capitalist class no longer had to share power with wealthy planters and could turn its attention to the West.

Behind the Populist Revolt

The war period was the beginning of feverish railroad building in the West, aided by a generous government completely controlled by the capitalist class. It is unnecessary to enumerate the many methods by which capital marched into the region and came to grips with the small farmers whose life was that of a lower middle class. The cheap lands attracted the immigrants from the East and from Europe while the railroad companies that had been voted empires of land spent millions abroad to attract settlers. "This rapid movement of population to the West," says Hicks, "was accompanied by an equally extraordinary movement of capital in the same direction. Not much of the capital, however, was brought in by the settlers."

In that brief paragraph is a fundamental explanation of the Populist revolt. A few decades before there was a rural and merchant resentment against the rise of capitalists in the East and, in fact, in the early twenties in New York State the first capitalists were considered undesirable citizens and vulgarians still smelling of large shop enterprises. However, these first owners of capital developed among neighbors. They were not absentees while in the West the capital was not possessed by the settlers but by absentee owners in the East. As invested capital obtained increasing mastery of their economic life the farmers rebelled against what they regarded as alien masters. Thus "Wall Street" symbolized absentee domination.

At the same time the farmers needed railroads to transport their crops and, much as they hated Eastern domination, towns and coun-

ties often voted great quantities of bonds not only to aid railroads but also other enterprises. Expecting cheap rates, the farmers were often the victims of extortion while the railroad gamblers through wizard finance cut many a juicy melon. In Kansas, the author points out, in a five year period the municipal and state contributions to railroads amounted to over \$74,000,000. When one remembers the enormous funds and land grants voted to railroad corporations we can appreciate how much it paid Northeastern capitalism to get rid of its ancient enemy in the South.

In the Southern States, with the destruction of the large estates, small farmers also had numerous grievances but here the survival of a nation for the Negro and the rise of the crop-sharing system, which placed the farmers in the grip of merchant-bankers, presented a variation from the Western situation. Moreover, the West was Republican and the South was Democratic which, in the days of Populism, produced some comic situations in politics. Something like debt servitude came to the tenant farmers of the South while the old bourgeois leaders of slave politics continued in the seats of power. They had little interest in the plight of the tenants and proposed legislation in the interest of tenants was given scant consideration. Usurious interest on loans, lien laws favorable to the merchants and increasing support of rising business interests by the bourgeois fostered the agrarian revolt in the South.

New Exploitation

Additional forms of exploitation angered the Western farmers. Elevator companies gouged them with excessive storage charges, their wheat was graded against them, a tariff protected their mortgage companies swindled them, a tariff protected their Eastern exploiters while they sold in a free trade market, and the National Bank Act had nursed a brood of bankers whom they

considered their natural enemies. In periods of drought suffering increased and radical resentment increased.

Here were two regions with an agrarian economy having striking similarities and some minor differences that produced a political revolt which made no headway in other sections of the country. "From Iowa to New England," says Hicks, "from the states of the upper South to the Canadian border, Populism had made no genuine impression." That it did not spread to other sections was not because voters outside the regions of revolt were more wise or more ignorant but because Populism had no material basis elsewhere. The same is true of the Nonpartisan League of ten years ago and the Water Agricultural Bloc in Congress. These movements belong to a pre-capitalist stage of history and represent exploited farmers who hate capitalism but who want an assured status within the capitalist system, not the abolition of capitalism itself.

The revolt first assumed the form of economic organization such as the Grange, the Farmers' Alliance, and similar groupings but farmers were always confronted with public powers in the hands of clever politicians representing those who lived on their labor and political action was eventually the result. The problem differed somewhat in the West with its two-party system and in the South with its one-party system and the differences in the two sections produced some ludicrous results. In the West there were many fusions with the Democrats against the Republicans and in the South there were many fusions with the Republicans against the Democrats.

Moreover, in the declining days of Populism the Populists accomplished the unusual feat in a number of Southern States of fusing with the Democrats on a

"Frankenstein" -- Thrills at the Mayfair

English Playwright and Director



Van Druten and Aurio Lee are the author and director. "After All" at the Booth Theatre.

The Week on the Stage

By Joseph T. Shipley

TOWARD A NEW WORLD

"BLOODY LAUGHTER." By Ernest Toller. Maurice Schwartz. At the 49th Street.

Ernest Toller (whose "Boiler Room" is being banned in Germany today, where twice already he has been imprisoned for protesting against such a "Reign of Terror of the spirit" as he sees now coming) has in "Bloody Laughter"—"Der Deutscher Hinkemann"—given us at once a searing portrait of an individual problem and a searching glance at the ills of all society. The individual problem is tense, even tremendous, enough to be keyed lower than the Schwartz presentation; but the social aspects are unerringly and pitilessly shown.

The individual difficulty is that of Hinkemann, made a cunuch by a wound in the war, and of his wife who loves him. Desperate to hold his wife's respect, the man takes a job—the one he can find—as "Homunculus, He Eats 'Em Alive" in a freak show. The woman, still loving him, yields in a weak moment to the call of sex; Hinkemann believes that she, along with everyone else, mocks him in his misfortune; and loving one another they torture one another beyond living endurance. This story is well told, with effective scenes outside the freak show, and in the victims' home.

Rising out of Hinkemann's misfortune is a guess for a solution to human ills, which he is not sure a revolution guarantees. Lust rules the world: soldiers and prostitutes, he sees, using the two weapons of persuasion and force against our bodies and souls. And in the new order shall we be so changed as to be free of this? In the beerhall scene, perfect of its kind in writing and performance, we watch every type of radical proclaiming his remedy: "Organization," "charmony," "change the social conditions and the rest is simple"; we see the pious mystic and the skeptical anarchist. Hinkemann hears them all, and says: "You hate your comrades who has a different remedy more than the evil you both seek to destroy."

In its implications as to human nature and society, the play is thought-provoking. Its story is effective, poignant. The English is jangled into a Broadway, not a worker's, slang; I prefer the translation that first stirred me when I read it in "Germinal" some years ago. While Schwartz, as Hinkemann, makes me wish John Barrymore might have tried the role, the production is better than his Yiddish offering of the play, and unfailingly powerful. "Bloody Laughter" is a play every radical should see—and ponder.

THE WAYS OF THE PARENTS

"AFTER ALL." By John Van Druten. At the Booth.

Van Druten has joined Zangwill and the many others who have

HECKSCHER Theatre, 104th St. and 105th St. A Short Season of American Opera. Monday Night, Dec. 16 at 8:30. New York Premiere of the American Opera.

THE BLONDE DONNA by ERNEST CARTER. Reservations at the New York Opera Company, Inc., 113 W. 57th St., N. Y. Room 1004, Phone Circle 8-2281 or at Theatre, University 4-1831 after 2 p. m. Week Jan. 11-16, PARISIAN LIFE (La Vie Parisienne) - Offenbach. Week Feb. 8-12, THE CHOCOLATE SOLDIER - Oscar Strauss. Week March 8-12, MIREILLE - Gounod. Week April 4-9, "THE RAT" (Die Fledermaus) - Johann Strauss.

MONDAY DEC. 14 8 P. M. HENRY HADLEY And the Manhattan Symphony Orch. Soloist: Emil Velazco. Orchestra \$1.00; Balcony 50c. HOTEL ST. GEORGE, Clark St., Bklyn.

CARNEGIE HALL, SATURDAY APT., DEC. 19, at 3:00. Song Recital by the Coterie Soprano-Metropolitan Opera Co.

LILY PONS (Kunze Plans)

Title and Opening Date Selected

"Cold in Sables" will be the title of the play by Joseph Jackson and Doris Anderson, in which Arthur Greville Collins will present Taylor Holmes. It will have its premiere in New York City on Wednesday evening, Dec. 23d, at a theatre as yet to be decided upon. Betty Ross Clarke, Brandon Peters and others are in the cast. Mr. Collins is directing the company.

"Kaiserlichechen" and "Opera Ball" 7th Week At the Little Carnegie

That the current German film presentations at the Little Carnegie Playhouse are entertaining cinematic offerings, is fittingly attested to by the fact that a continual large attendance has warranted its entrance into the seventh week of an indefinite run. New York's original foreign film theatre has succeeded in combining "Opera Ball" and "Kaiserlichechen" ("The Kaiser's Sweetheart") a clever musical romance, into a program that sparkles with gaiety and charming music.

Otto Strinsky, foremost contributor of German screen music, has succeeded in writing a sparkling waltz, "Music, the Dance, and the Night," and a pleasant tango, "In Santa Lucia," both of which aid immeasurably in enhancing the entertainment qualities of "Opera Ball." The waltz tune, especially, on the fact that the good old ways are not only old, but good, and that as the child ages it grinds its wild oats into tame, conservative oatmeal. In "After All" we find the brother and sister become mother and husband—but not father, exhibiting all the traits of domesticity of their parents, with every indication that they will drive their own youngsters to revolt—and later tameness. The one persisting rebel is the music hall singer wife of the boy, with her ten minutes an actress could have made important.

What saves the play from banality is the picture of the original mother, pressed home by Helen Hayes. If her children are away, they are neglecting her; if they stay home, she regrets that duty makes them sacrifice themselves. It is a full picture of the sensitive widow, for whom nothing is right, who wants still to direct her grown children's lives; who always, without asking, makes demands; and who is always, in her most selfish moments, thinking only of her happiness. Like a good many mothers, "after all."

FAIREST FAIRY

"THE GOOD FAIRY." By Ferenc Molnar. At Henry Miller's.

Helen Hayes is a delightful embodiment of the enchanting whimsy Molnar provides in "The Good Fairy." To seek for consistency in this lovely loss of the streets and the skies—who asks the meaning of one word, and a moment later glibly uses many more difficult—would be to hold a match to rainbow gauze. The "fairy" is an "unemployed glow-worm"—usher in a movie-house, whose flashlight used to flicker down the aisles; and she tries to justify the joy she seeks in life, by having her sins of the flesh bring happiness to others. How the incongruous subject of her beatific aspiring—excellently played by Walter Connolly; it's a splendid cast!—is almost overcome by his felicity, and how the American millionaire, and the diplomat, and the head waiter—oh well, it is one of those pleasant and gracious fables which is no serious matter, yet (in an age where whimsy and beauty are scant) matters a great deal.

IMPERIAL Thea. 45th St. W. of Broadway, Even. 8:45. Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:45. ANOTHER SMASHING WYNN HIT!!

ED WYNN (THE PERFECT FOOL) in

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with JEANNE AUBERT, LAWRENCE GRAY and others. "By far the best and funniest entertainment in town." — GARLAND, WORLD-TELEGRAM.

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"CUBAN LOVE SONG"

with LAWRENCE TIBBETT, JIMMY DURANTE, LUPE VELEZ. — Another Glorious Stage Show — ABE LYMAN. In person and his BAND FANCHON & MARCO'S

"3 BIG FEATURES" Idea Sing with HAL BECKETT at the Organ

Fifth Avenue Playhouse Reopens — New French Film Current Attraction

The Fifth Avenue Playhouse again resumes its interrupted career as the "bohemian" rendezvous for the seekers of the unusual in the realm of talking pictures, as well as for all those who wish to have this type of entertainment served on a somewhat different "platter."

The Playhouse extends open arms to all those unassuming and unheralded creations of the foreign motion-picture industry that contain genuine merit and therefore afford an opportunity to those tired of the common-place to always see at the Fifth Avenue Playhouse something different, but at the same time, entertaining and interesting.

This week the current attraction is a French film "La Douceur D'Aimer," "The Sweetness of Loving," said to be one of the most entertaining pictures that has come over from France.

Jacobs to Produce New Yiddish Musical

Jacob Jacobs, actor-director of the Prospect Theatre in the Bronx, and producer of its current week-end drama, "The Unfortunate Bride of Suffolk Street," bought a new Jewish musical comedy by William Segel and Yasha Kretzberg called "The Galizian Shlemel," which he will present there on December 17.

MARILYN MILLER IN "HER MAJESTY, LOVE," HOLDS OVER AT WINTER GARDEN. "Her Majesty, Love," Marilyn Miller's current starring picture at the Winter Garden, is now in its third week.

"There is fine material all through it and writing of great sympathy and humanity." — JOHN ANDERSON, Eve. Journal.

"Counsellor at Law" by ELMER RICE with PAUL MUNI

PLYMOUTH THEA. W. 45th St. Even. 8:30; Mat. Thurs. & Sat. Phone LA 4-0720

LOUVER PLEASE

with LEE TRACY

Staged by GEORGE ARBOTT

MASQUE 45th Street Theatre W. of 5th Ave. Even. 8:30; Mat. Wed.-Sat.

Leslie Banks

Spring Time for Henry

A Bright New Farce by Benn W. Levy with HELEN CHANDLER

NIGEL BRUCE FRIEDA INESCORT

BIJOU THEATRE 45th St. West of Broadway

Even. 8:30; Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

Distinguished Producer Whose New Play is at the Barrymore Theatre



Arthur Hopkins' second play of the season is "The Passing Present" which stars Hope Williams.

"The Cuban Love Song" With Lawrence Tibbett At Fox B'klyn; Colorful Fanchon-Marco Revue

At the Fox Brooklyn Theatre this week, Fanchon & Marco's "Three Big Figures" idea makes a fitting stage presentation for "The Cuban Love Song" on the screen.

"The Cuban Love Song" brings Lawrence Tibbett to the screen as a mariposa stationed in Cuba and who becomes enamored of a little peanut vendor. This is Lupe Velez, a pretty foil for Kagen Morley, the aristocratic beauty Tibbett left behind. Comedy is left in the hands of Ernest Torrence and Jimmy Durante. W. S. Van Dyke directed the production which is filled with many novelties such as an imported Cuban orchestra, Lupe Velez dancing the Rumba, Tibbett learning "The Peanut Vendor" in Spanish, and other outstanding songs by the star.

Fanchon & Marco's "Three Big Figures" idea is an ultra-modern extravaganza in three scenic episodes—"The Peanut Vendor," "The Old Fashioned Girl" and the "Orchid Lady."

GILBERT MILLER presents HELEN HAYES in MOLNAR'S New Comedy "THE GOOD FAIRY"

"In one of the few triple-starred, immediately recommended, entertainments in town." — J. Brooks Atkinson, The Times.

HENRY MILLER'S Thea. 124 W. 43rd St. Even. 8:30; Mat. Thurs. & Sat. 2:40

MAX GORDON'S MUSICAL TRIUMPH "THE CAT AND THE FIDDLE"

"The finest music Jerome Kern has ever written, which is the highest praise I can give a score." — Robert Garland, World-Telegram

A Musical Love Story by JEROME KERN and OTTO HARBACH

GLOBE THEA. B'way & 46 St. Evenings at 8; Mat. Wed. & Sat.

APOLLO THEATRE 42nd St. Even. 8:30; Pop Mat. Wed. & Sat. 51 to 53

George White's 1931 Scandals

with RUDY VALLEE and ETHEL MERMAN

with EVERETT MARSHALL and RAY BOLGER

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EARL CARROLL Thea. 7 Av. 50th St.

Evenings \$2.00

Best Seats

Story of First Robot Has Fine Cast, Held Over at The Mayfair Theatre

"Frankenstein," Universal's thriller adapted from Mary Shelley's novel, which shattered house records at the Mayfair, naturally extends its engagement in the Broadway house. The picture was directed by James Whale, and features Colin Clive, Mae Clarke, John Boles, and Boris Karloff. Prominent in the cast are Dwight Frye, Frederick Kerr and Edward Van Sloan.

The story follows the novel in so far as Frankenstein, a young medical student, obsessed with the idea that his discovery of a more powerful light ray than the ultraviolet can produce life at will, establishes himself in an obscure deserted windmill on the top of a mountain, sets up a laboratory, and with the aid of a hunchback helper, constructs the figure of a monster man from stolen bodies. Patiently he awaits an electrical storm to work in conjunction with his elaborate equipment to bring the figure to life. His fiancée, becoming worried over the vagueness of his letters, enlists the help of an old friend, and together with the scientist who formerly taught Frankenstein, they arrive on the mountain top just as the storm breaks. They are forced to witness the mad experiment which brings to life this monster that is to provide several reels before it is dramatically brought to bay.

Symphony in Ballroom

The Manhattan Symphony gave its third concert of the season on Sunday last in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf Astoria. The conductor was Mr. Charles Laturup of Copenhagen, who proved himself a talented technician of the baton, and a musician of high calibre. His program was classic to the nth degree and taxed the resources of the orchestra to the utmost. The musicians, however, came out of the trying ordeal with flying colors.

The Manfred Overture by Schumann was the high spot of the concert, and might be called a virtuoso performance. The soloist, Miss Julia Peters possesses a fine soprano voice, and her rendition of Weber's aria from Der Freischutz was a pleasure to listen to.

A first performance of Vivian Burnett's overture, "Racketty Paddy House," was the novelty of the evening. It was well played, particularly by the strings in the Valse theme. C. K. D.

MAURICE and HELEN SCHWARTZ MacKELLAR in Ernst Toller's

BLOODY LAUGHTER

"Maurice Schwartz is an excellent actor. He has strength, eloquence and magnetism. He is too rich, too sweeping for the ordinary dramatic fare. He gives you considerable respect for the play. He knows how to dominate with burning emotion. As the workingman's wife, Helen MacKellar plays with frankness and simplicity in her most resolute style." — J. Brooks Atkinson, The Times.

49th ST. Thea. W. 57th St. 4:40

MA. Wed. and Sat. 2:40

FIFTH AVENUE PLAYHOUSE

66 Fifth Ave. at 12th St.

First Showing in America

"La Douceur D'Aimer"

"The Sweetness of Loving"

The best Screen Comedy ever made in France with Music and Song Hits.

A Sensational Innovation! A NEW TYPE OF NATURE FILM FROM THE U. S. S. R.

"KILLING TO LIVE"

A drama of animals as they fight for food and existence

42nd St. & B'way

10 A. M. 25c to 1 P. M.

THE CHAMP

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture with WALLACE BEERY

JACKIE COOPER

ASTOR 42nd St. & B'way

3 times Sun. & Hols. at 2:30. Mat. (exc. Sat.) 50c to \$1. Even. 50c to \$2

Seats on sale at box office

PHILHARMONIC-SYMPHONY

TOSCANINI, Conductor

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE This afternoon at 2:00

CASERINO-TEDESCO, HEARNES DVORAK, WEBBER-BERLIOZ

The Founder of the Yiddish Art Theatre Has a New Play on Broadway



In "Bloody Laughter" by Ernst Toller, which is at the 49th Street Theatre, Maurice Schwartz has a vehicle that is said to be both powerful and interesting.

"Killing to Live," Made in the U. S. S. R., Has American Premiere At the Cameo Theatre

A quotation by Karl Marx was the inspiration that fired a shock-brigade of the Soyuzkino to make a film showing that men can change nature and improve on evolution.

The film, "The Struggle for Life," is to have its American premiere showing at the RKO-Cameo Theatre, starting today. The quotation is: "Philosophers have only explained the world. The thing to do is to change it."

The shock-brigade selected Vladimir Karolevitch as director and he in company with his co-workers searched through most of Soviet Russia to find dramatic episodes to prove that there is no peace in nature. He caught amazing scenes of battles. He photographed episodes in which one animal killed another, and in turn he showed the killer being slain by another more fearful beast. Their photographed evidence showed that nature was

ROXY 7th Avenue & 50th St.

"Good Sport"

LINDA WATKINS and JOHN BOLES

On the Stage — TESS GARDEL

and N. Y. U. GLEE CLUB in "Campus Capers"

with Rosettes - Ballet Corps and Roxy Theatre Symphony Orchestra

CAPITOL Broadway and 51st Street

BERT LAHR

"Flying High"

with CHARLOTTE GREENWOOD

M-G-M's Roaring Comedy Holiday Stage Revue

LIGHTS AND SHADOWS

with A. Robins, Fran Tulesall, Edward Albert, Hector's Pals: Yasha Bunchuk and Grand Orch. Metro Sport Reel "Dive In."

ROXY SHOW IN NEW YORK!

including WILL & GLADYS AHERN

RICHARD DIX in "SECRET SERVICE"

HIPPODROME 25 6th Ave. & 43rd St.

EUROPA 154 West 53th Street

AMAZING REVELATIONS of historical facts that shook Europe at the end of the last century!

The sensational historical German talking film "LIL DAGOVER"

in "ELISABETH von OESTERREICH"

The assassination of the Empress—the double suicide of the Crown Prince of Austria, the Countess Veitstoss—the mysterious death of the King of Bavaria.

COSMOPOLITAN Broadway and 59th Street

Where Americans Enjoy the Best Continental Pictures

A Hit of Berlin in New York

3rd WEEK

GEHEIMDIENST

("Espionage")

A GREAT DRAMA with WILLY FRITSCH

BRIGITTE HELM

Cont. 12:30-11:30 p. m.—Popular Prices

3rd Big Week!

MARILYN MILLER

In "Her Majesty Love"

with LEON ERROL, W. C. FIELDS

FORD STERLING, BEN LYON

CHESTER CONKLYN

GUS ARNHEIM'S BAND

Winter Garden Broadway & 50th Street

HELD OVER for 2nd Big Week

WARNER'S SENSATIONAL RED-HEADED RHYTHM

JAMES CAGNEY

IN "BLONDE CRAZY"

with JOAN BLONDELL

STRAND Broadway & 47th Street

Continuous—Popular Prices

Ken Maynard

And His Famous Horse TARZAN

IN "BRANDED MEN"

A stirring tale of the old wild west with a brand new angle.

WARNER BROADWAY & 33rd Street

Continuous—Pop. Prices

HOT from HARLEM

'BLUE-RHYTHM BOYS' on the STAGE

On the Screen — "COMPROMISED"

with BEN LYON - ROSE HOBART

BEACON BROADWAY & 74th Street

6th WEEK

Greatest Foreign Film Value

OPERA BALL

Sparkling, Tunesful Viennese Comedy with ENGLISH TITLES

—Extra Added Feature— The Musical Film Romance

"Kaiserlichechen"

with Walter Janssen of "Two Hearts"

Little CARNEGIE 37th St. 5c to 1 P. M.

of 7th Av.

Organizing of New Branches Urged by Senior

National Secretary Appeals to Members at Large — Party News From Other States

(By a New Leader Correspondent)
CHICAGO.—The number of newly formed Socialist locals has been increasing steadily for several months, and in the last three months a new record has been set for a non-campaign year. Our movement is making progress, but that progress is not automatic. It depends on organization. Are we working to build the cooperative commonwealth by working to build a Socialist organization in your community?

The national office has addressed a special appeal to members-at-large: If you want to try your hand at organizing a local where you live, get in touch with your state secretary or with the national headquarters at 255 Washington boulevard, Chicago. You will be furnished with a list of names of people near you who have in some way expressed an interest in Socialism. Literature will be sent to you for distribution in your pre-organization campaign. Suggestions as to method will be given you.

Don't you feel rather lonesome as a single comrade fighting all by yourself for Socialism?

Taylor Plans Southern Tour
Charles H. Taylor, member of the Baltimore, Md. chapter, who has been frequently spoken for by the party in the South, will begin an organization tour through the southern states next week.

Arizona
J. T. Landis, Colorado state organizer, will work in Arizona under the direction of national headquarters, beginning late this month. He will center his attention on Glia County.

California
LOS ANGELES.—A three-story building at 935 South Main street, has been leased for local headquarters. The county executive committee, headed by J. I. has asked that the N. E. C. meet again in that city before the next election.

California
The Socialist Party of California have announced an informal get-together supper at which to welcome their new state secretary, George R. Kirkpatrick, who will be held at the Socialist Center, 10 North St., Los Angeles, on Wednesday, Dec. 16, at 8:30 p. m. Kirkpatrick will outline his plans for the building of a Socialist California.

Indiana
BLOOMINGDALE.—Dr. J. J. Livingston, No. 3, has volunteered to help build a new Socialist local.

Kansas
Four members in three new Socialist locals in Kansas, are working for November. Secretaries of the new organizations are: City, W. E. Baldrige, Box 400, D. W. E. 618 North 11th St., Independence, Mo. 1117 North Penn avenue.

Maine
AND.—F. H. Maxwell, 547-A, is canvassing a list of names for a new Socialist local seeking to organize a new local.

Missouri
SPRINGFIELD.—Cliff L. MacNeil, 10th St., has taken the Socialist organization and plans to get a group together for a local chapter.

Ohio
COLUMBUS.—The state organizer is moving from Dayton to the eastern part of the state. Until Jan. 1 he will be in the northern part of the state. He is being directed by the state committee. He is being directed by the state committee. He is being directed by the state committee.

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Play Santa to Yourself

Subscription to The New Leader Makes Ideal Gift to Socialism, to a Friend and to Your Own Best Interests

THE season for giving is here. American workers, many of them now living in the doubtful luxury of enforced idleness, have of course been quite accustomed to giving. All their adult lives, and many of them as boys and girls, have been giving until it hurts. Giving to the masters of industry to fill their homes with the good things of the life and their vaults with the riches of the nation. Every day is Christmas—or was Christmas, until the great Hoover Pan set in for the owners of industry.

It is high time the workers of America started to play Santa Claus to themselves. There is plenty that the workers can give each other this Christmas. First and foremost is the precious gift of class solidarity, of a sense of mutual interest which should take concrete form in a political party of Socialism to give daily battle against the evils of capitalism and strive for the final overthrow of that great racket.

The ammunition for the building of a strong, invincible Socialist party is at hand. The truth is on our side. The problem is how to get the facts to the workers. That is where The New Leader and its army of loyal Socialist leaders come.

Here is our proposal for the ideal Socialist Christmas gift:

Send your fellow worker, some friend on the fence or who needs some of the facts of the struggle to open his eyes to the great truths of Socialism, a year's or six months subscription to The New Leader. That will be not one gift, but a gift each week—a newspaper of Socialism, following the vital news of the day with news stories, editorials, articles setting forth in forthright language. Every week it will carry home the Socialist criticisms and the Socialist positive program.

The growing subscription list of The New Leader is our guarantee that the gift will be a success. Here is what one new reader writes unsolicited: "The New Leader made its appearance at my home today. I am delighted with it. My name will remain on The New Leader mailing list as long as I live."

Connecticut
NEW HAVEN.—New Haven Socialists are planning a bridge party at the Workmen's Circle Center, 72 Legion avenue, Jan. 8, to raise funds for an educational campaign.

Connecticut
HARTFORD.—The local to boost the New Year's edition (special) of The Commonwealth. The names of members, friends and locals who send a dollar or more will be printed in this issue with New Year's greetings.

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I can raise cash to pay the annual subscription. That is the testimony to J. M. Guillemin, the first New Leader subscriber in Berea, Kentucky, which puts Berea on the map.

In the meantime, Christmas or no Christmas, the New Leader army keeps working. If we were handing out commissions or titles, we would make Comrade Morris Franklin, of Chicago, a general, or a major-general, at the very least. This week came his welcome check for \$74 TO COVER 37 NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE NEW LEADER.

"We are going to use THE NEW LEADER for discussion and study among our young men and women of our various churches. Too long have the young people of the churches been going along with out an understanding of the problems faced by the mass of the people. We are anxious that our young people should know the new trends of thought that are becoming more valuable and popular." (Truman J. Menadue, pastor, St. Paul's Universalist Church, Little Falls, N. Y.)

Sarah Lockstein, Secretary of Strawberry Mansion Branch, Philadelphia, sends in a couple of subs with request for a supply of sub blanks. The big increase in the Socialist vote in Philly is beginning to show in the increased number of subscribers to THE NEW LEADER.

"We have a couple of live wire comrades here in the persons of Mr. and Mrs. Wouters, formerly from Indianapolis. The \$8 enclosed for subs, is the result of their activity." (W. E. Washburn, Ga.)

Need more be said. These comrades and scores of others who send that it CAN be done. Here is a job cut out for you. Make your contribution to the Socialist movement and at the same time take some friend off the political literacy list by acquainting him with The New Leader. If you can collect subs like Comrade Franklin of Chicago or Comrade Washburn of Georgia, go to it. If you cannot, how about playing Santa Claus yourself?

by the party constitution, and locals are requested to send in their reports to the state executive committee.

BROOKLYN.—P. A. Wingblad, Box 273, has offered to work to build up the local in this district to include also the towns of Dunkirk, Fredonia and Westfield.

HAMDEN.—The local to boost the New Year's edition (special) of The Commonwealth. The names of members, friends and locals who send a dollar or more will be printed in this issue with New Year's greetings.

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this meeting on Tuesday, Dec. 22.
18TH A. D. BRANCH.—By the first of the year it is hoped to have all plans ready for the monthly distribution of a leaflet or a paper, which will be the main activity of branches 1 and 2 of the 18th until the presidential elections in 1932. At last week's meeting, Max Delson addressed the comrades on "War Time Socialism." At the next meeting, David P. Berenberg will speak on "The Fundamentals and Principles of the Socialist Movement."

BRICKLAYERS' UNION
LOCAL 64, L. O. G. W., 15th St. Algonquin 4-3687-3688. Executive Board meets every Tuesday night in the office of the Union, 15th St. President: Leon Hattab, Manager: William Altman, Secretary-Treasurer.

LOCAL 10, A. D. Branch and headquarters, Brooklyn Labor Union, 949 Wiloughby Ave. Phone 3421. Office open daily except Saturday from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Regular meetings every Tuesday evening. Charles Pfaff, Fin. Sec.; Frank P. Luta, Treasurer; Andrew Street, Bus. Agent; William Weingert, President; Charles Weber, Vice-President; Milton Rowlett, Sec., Corresponding Sec.

AD. D. BRANCH 2.—A meeting of Branch 2, 22nd A. D., will be held Sunday, Dec. 13, at 10:00 a. m., at its headquarters, the Workmen's Circle Center, 218 Van Sicken avenue. The Branch is happy to announce the organization of a "Yippee Circle." Meetings are being held in the home of Comrade Sade Rivkin on Sunday afternoons at 3:00 p. m.

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MIDWOOD.—The Sunday School held its first session last Sunday and 18th A. D. Branch. Children between the ages of 7 to 14 were registered and the next session will begin at 10:00 a. m. Books are being collected to help pay a library. Donations are requested. An important meeting will be held this Tuesday, Dec. 15, at 187 E. 17th street. Nominations and election of officers and committees will take place. The class in Socialism will hold its first session on Thursday evening, Jan. 7, 1932. The instructor will be David P. Berenberg.

21ST A. D.—The branch meets every Monday evening at 55 Snyder avenue. At the coming meeting election of officers and committees will take place. Following the business meeting, which ends at 8:00 p. m., Broder Young will give an interesting talk on "The Autobiography of Lincoln Steffens."

QUEENS
The official canvass of the Socialist Party vote in Queens County, N. Y., is as follows: Supreme Court Judges: Goldberg, 12,546; Meserole, 12,603; Axerad, 14,128; Daublin, 12,474; Schulman, 13,905; Rivkin, 13,472; Rapaport, 13,734; Frankel, 13,387; Sholes, 13,478; Weinfield, 13,215; Bell, 12,882; R. Halpern, 13,084; Ulanoff, 12,453; 15th A. D. Branch, 12,453; 16th A. D. Branch, 12,453; 17th A. D. Branch, 12,453; 18th A. D. Branch, 12,453; 19th A. D. Branch, 12,453; 20th A. D. Branch, 12,453; 21st A. D. Branch, 12,453; 22nd A. D. Branch, 12,453; 23rd A. D. Branch, 12,453; 24th A. D. Branch, 12,453; 25th A. D. Branch, 12,453; 26th A. D. Branch, 12,453; 27th A. D. Branch, 12,453; 28th A. D. Branch, 12,453; 29th A. D. Branch, 12,453; 30th A. D. Branch, 12,453; 31st A. D. Branch, 12,453; 32nd A. D. Branch, 12,453; 33rd A. D. Branch, 12,453; 34th A. D. Branch, 12,453; 35th A. D. Branch, 12,453; 36th A. D. Branch, 12,453; 37th A. D. Branch, 12,453; 38th A. D. Branch, 12,453; 39th A. D. 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NEW LEADER

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

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One Year Postpaid in the United States.....\$2.00
Six Months Postpaid in the United States.....1.00
One Year to Canada, \$3.00; to other Foreign Countries 3.00

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

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1931

Heart Throbs

CORRELATING with the Hoover message to Congress came the radio address by Frazier Hunt on the life of Hoover. Into this address he managed to pack much of the buncombe that has yielded a rich harvest to the retainers of American capitalism. There is the poor boy who faced the world with only a few dollars in his pocket, the boy unafraid, who earned "his bread by the sweat of his brow" and finally his virtues are rewarded with wads of cash. Then—God's in his heaven—the Presidency.

"And America today?" he asked "this man of the great heart." (Heart throbs are essential. Have a throb with us). "America is more the land of opportunity than ever before. The American boy or girl has even better opportunities and chances today than he had forty years ago." (More throbs). No more assurance is required for if anybody knows the former poor boy does. Other poor boys may think otherwise but there are always perverse persons in this world and we have to put up with them.

What does the great man think of standardization? "Well, standardization helps individualism." (Never thought of that, did you?) The reason for this is that bathtubs, radios, motor cars "and a thousand other things actually built up individualism by increasing the horizon of the individual." (Isn't it thrilling? Have another throb while you are estimating that increased horizon that came with your bathtub.)

"We are still a nation of doers and workers," said the great man, and Hunt paused to paint a picture of the man "battered and swept by storms of misunderstanding and emotional dissatisfaction and unfair mob psychology." We were about to enjoy another heart throb when our eye caught another news item, a man and woman found dead in the street of cold and hunger. They await identification in the morgue. Life was passing from these two as the other carried these heart throbs into millions of homes and now we may turn to our wider horizon and be thankful that opportunities are as abundant as forty years ago.

Congress

CONGRESS convenes with the Democrats strong enough to control and to elect a Speaker and this is followed by the usual baloney about the House rules being "liberalized." The fact is that as industry in the last several decades has assumed more and more the character of a feudal oligarchy Congress has been shaped by the same trend. The revolt against "Cannonism" in the Taft administration was hailed as a victory but when the Democrats came into control the oligarchy continued. Part of its machine rule was transferred to the heads of the more powerful committees.

With the restoration of the old kings under Harding the Republicans took over the works and the machine moved along as before. By 1926 co-operation between Republican and Democratic leaders in the House was so smooth that when the Democrats wanted to punish a member who had "impugned the reservation" arrangement was made with Speaker Longworth and the job was done. In that year Democratic leaders of the House were anxious to assist Longworth to get the Republican nomination for President in 1928 if Lord Calvin decided to return to the Ber-shires.

The fact is that party life and struggle are dead in the House. The reason for this is that the Democratic party since the end of the World War has enlisted about as many millionaires as the G. O. P. In 1928 the Republicans had about ten leading contributors of this class to its campaign fund and the Democrats had about seven. Corporate capital and finance has flooded both parties so that differences disappeared in platforms; in Congress, and in those who underwrite the expenses of parties. Ours is the

only country in the world where the ruling capitalist class own two parties.

Watch the new "liberalized" House. If there isn't back-stairs co-operation between the two-party brokers we will feed Hoover's rugged army of happy freemen.

A Short Cut

ONE suggestion has been made to pull the wreck of American capitalism out of the hole. It is offered by the *Rolling Mill* of Pittsburgh, a journal of the steel interests, and it is simplicity itself. "The building of the largest air fleet, army and navy in the world," it declares, "would probably do more to return prosperity and confidence to this country than all the proposals and agreements to stabilize currencies and markets."

A few details are offered by way of temptation. Such a program would "raise the morale and increase the nationalism of the American people." Modestly enough, it is pointed out, there would be huge orders for steel for motors, tanks, armor plate and guns; copper, aluminum and other metals for munitions, aircraft structures, and other supplies.

Some people might object to this vast war machine but they should be assured that we would not "be thrown into action without justifiable circumstances" and the circumstances "are more likely to arise when our country is unprepared." All this is offered as "A Short Cut to Prosperity."

Well, it would be prosperity for the steel, copper and aluminum boys, that is certain, but we doubt whether workers with brains would care to be used up as cannon fodder. If we could induce the steel, copper, aluminum and other great capitalists of the country to make up the fighting forces we would work up some enthusiasm for this "short cut." If they never came back we would be glad to take over their industries and even erect a memorial to the dead, but to give them the profits, the army and the navy and give the workers the graves doesn't quite appeal to us.

Striking in the Dark

POLITICIANS and patriots are accustomed to speak of the farmers as a bulwark of conservatism but that the impact of desperate economic privation will transform them as well as others is evident from events in recent weeks. A few weeks ago dairy farmers in Illinois resorted to sabotage on a large scale against their exploiters and now it is the turn of the tobacco growers of Kentucky to run wild.

At Lexington more than 1,500 farmers under a determined leader halted burley tobacco sales at four warehouses, marching from one to the other and ordering them stopped. Prices have declined from six to eight dollars compared with last year and the farmers face bankruptcy. Last week a similar demonstration of farmers at Owensboro closed the tobacco markets. At Lexington farmers forced the release of their leader who had been arrested and at one warehouse they ejected two officers.

Whatever may be the tendency of workers in normal periods, in an abnormal period of suffering they are likely to turn to methods that shock the upper classes and their politicians. Human beings will not starve without making a noise about it, not even to please the stupid and arrogant who live on their labor and yet wild and instinctive action by the victims of exploitation will bring no relief. The farmers are blindly striking in the dark at an enemy they know is there but whose power they do not clearly understand.

IN A NUTSHELL

By J. O.

Historical Materialism

"Human beings are not mere automatons helplessly shaped by the material environment. This exclusion of free will makes one a fatalist." This sums up the objections one hears to historical materialism and they merely exhibit confusion, not understanding. The misunderstanding arises largely from confusing the will to live and to do with free will.

When one studies a nation over a definite period or the classes within that nation and even sections of that nation he will be impressed with the fact that each is responsive to some definite underlying cause. If we were born in Turkey we would likely live and think and act like Turks and if the Turk were born on the American frontier he would live and think and act like the rough frontiersman whatever cause might will be in either country.

Nations and regions with nations change as men obtain increasing mastery of their environment and new ideas arise in the changing environment. On the other hand, some of the old views may survive in one form or another for a long period. In a little known book published in this country in 1909, "The Road to Power," by Karl Kautsky, the author remarked that "Relations that have been constantly repeated through decades and indeed through centuries, create customs and instincts, that continue to operate after their material basis has disappeared." In this way ideas and habits difficult to explain in the modern world have their origin in a former environment and survive as a cultural lag.

This brings us back to a consideration of the will. One cannot say that a movement of masses like herds on a prairie displays a free will. No doubt they will to do but that will is not free of the environment and the accumulated intellectual baggage that have come down from other decades and to which are added the ideas and intellectual coercion exerted by the ruling classes. In fact, the will of many is coerced against their own best interests.

In bourgeois philosophy "the human will is a separate element alongside of and above economic," wrote Kautsky. It is this idea of a free will that sustains the American myth that as a small number of men have become millionaires so all can become millionaires if they so will.

Historical materialism subscribes neither to the fatalism of an automatic process nor to the bourgeois view of a free will. Socialists seek to inspire the working class with a will to power but not to shape things irrespective of the material forces that underlie the changing society in which we live.

A Market Letter

The Bottom Is in Sight

Economist Charts Way Out of the Depression

By Our Financial Editor

THE close of the year finds the views expressed by leading bankers, publicists and statesmen sound; at least as sound as they have ever been and by that is not meant sound and furry, signifying nothing. A survey shows that the advice the bankers gave that we must "save with safety," holds good. Signs on the windows of defunct banks prove that the counsel was sound. Indeed, at a conference held by the directors of the Bank of the Universe, a resolution was adopted in which the spending for non-essentials by the workers was described as carrying us towards the dole. Grave warnings continue to be sounded by leading educators who say the struggle will become intensified for the things of the spirit and the finer things of life.

One of the noticeable results of the slightly disarranged period through which we have been passing for the past twenty-six months is the lessened speculative tendency, especially in jobs, if any, hours to be worked and wages to be paid, if any. Eight hours work—looking for jobs—bears out the promise that staggered shifts would put the country on its feet with a big corn crop.

To be sure some readjustments were necessary during the business recession. Depreciation and depletion have been inevitable corollaries. The hopeful sign in this connection, is the workers' amortization program which includes plans to pay the grocer, landlord and public relations who are employed. This course is fraught with promise which will surely mature if the corner around which prosperity is peeping can be approximately discovered. All that is needed now are jobs. It's certain that we are reaching the bottom of the depression and the reaching will continue to absorb the nation's best energies until deflation is defeated. Babylon cannot put the matter with greater clarity.

The following market report is revealing, accounting as it does for the source of the large volume of belly-aching between elections.

White-collar workers. Wgk. No demand.

Small business men, formerly known as "independents." (See reports of mail order and chain store systems).

Labor, unskilled. Heavy demand by those composing this group that workers with trades peddle their labor power elsewhere.

Panhandlers, retail. The market is a flop. The only activity noted in this group consists in mooching from one another. This does not add a bean to the national wealth.

Panhandlers, wholesale. Active. Holds promise that the breadline dole will combat unemployment insurance. Those in the higher brackets keeping their pledges to war on poverty even to the extent of further wage slashes and the increasing of the amount taken from pay envelopes.

The nation's energies are mobilizing in the war on poverty. The best minds have worked out a comprehensive program, the salient points of which are as follows:

Bigger and more frequent layoffs.

The substitution of niggardly wage cuts of 10 per cent to the adoption of 20 per cent to 40 per cent reductions.

Bigger and longer charity

Lagging Behind



R. Macauley in The Brooklyn Eagle.

drives to meet lessened purchasing power.

More altruistic moves to enable the workers to give larger amounts for charity.

The moratorium on thinking in effect during the last election is reflected in the sinking fund of erstwhile wage-workers. In fact the sinking fund is thoroughly sunk. The bright side is seen in the infliction of reparations, the settlement of which will give to each destitute family the satisfaction of not being the victim of the dole and of 63 cents weekly before overhead, administration and other fixed and foxy charges have been deducted. This will prevent hoarding and the upsetting of our financial structure through the flight of the dollar.

Convertible issues continue active. In fact vacant lots and stor-

age garages are glutted with 1929 emblems of prosperity, such as second, third and fourth hand autos. Installment firms are raising the roofs in order to make room for the comebacks sold during the period when sales resistance fell before the onslaught of scientific salesmanship.

Invested capital temporarily unproductive, such as mines, mills, railroads, etc., is not earning as much profit as could be desired. These "earnings," however, are governed by far different laws than those which govern the incomes of unemployed and part-time workers. (See financial pages of capitalist press).

While other financial authorities are able to predict events a few months in advance, our forecast covers a period of years and may be read at a glance.

RESULTS

1932
Doubled Socialist party vote and membership

Tripled Socialist party vote and membership

Quadrupled Socialist party vote and membership

Increased size of the slivers taken from the Socialist platforms to bolster political parties of capitalism.

A string of Socialist daily papers through the nation.

May mean the turning point in labor history as an industrial force.

Consult records of plunder-bund political parties in relation to Socialist vote, past and present.

Eligibility for old age pensions reduced by one year for each additional 100,000 Socialist votes cast.

The larger the Socialist vote the fewer the knots in which this measure will be bound.

Old age pensions for all over 70. Limited unemployment insurance.

Beginning of a labor comeback.

Five-day week. Six-hour day. Inauguration of social and industrial legislation.

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Neither Song Nor Sermon

UNLESS I am much mistaken, the idea that the crowning of the capitalist mode of production is its planlessness is going to get some hard jolts in the years to come. A "planned economy" is already in sight. A sugar plan and a coffee plan, each practically worldwide in its scope, are already in effect. At international conferences held in New York and Pittsburgh within the last few weeks substantial progress was made toward launching a copper plan and a coal plan. In our own country a good start has been made on an oil plan and a cotton plan, while the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Federal Reserve Board are beginning to plan for land transportation and for banking and credit. Gerald Swope is not the only master mind of capitalism who is thinking of a general plan which shall interpenetrate all these and other branches of our economic life. There will be many difficulties to meet in devising and executing these plans, but they may all be overcome—and what then? My prediction is that if anarchic capitalism has chastised us with whips, planned capitalism will chastise us with scorpions.

Shall we Socialists think to meet this situation by sitting down in our studies or meeting in conference and elaborating the picture of a "planned economy" more to our taste and then offering it to the world as a substitute? I hope we shall not fall back into such utopian fatuity.

But if it is practical for capitalists to do this sort of thing, why would it be utopian for us? Because they have power, and we have not. That makes all the difference in the world.

"First catch your bear" is a good maxim. And for us, catching the bear means awakening and educating and organizing the working class. That is our task for a while yet, and it is a big enough one to engage all our forces and all our means. Let us plan for that, and carry out the plan.

One way not to accomplish that task is to cudgel our brains for ways of disagreeing with Organized Labor whenever we see it trying, however diffidently, to grapple with a big economic problem.

A couple of years ago we American Socialists, like Socialists in all other countries, were saying that the evil of unemployment is to be dealt with, so long as the wage system still exists, mainly on three lines—raising of wages, to increase society's total effective purchasing power; shortening of the work-week, to diminish competition in the labor market; and unemployment insurance, to minimize the suffering in so far as it cannot be prevented.

Now I hear comrades saying that it is a mistake to struggle for higher wages, because the cost of living goes up when money wages

On WEVD

Dec. 14—2:30 P. M.—Labor's News Reporter, The Federated Press.

Dec. 15—2:30 P. M.—Labor's News Reporter, The Federated Press; 8:15 P. M.—Robert L. Bobrick, "Between the Headlines."

Dec. 16—1:30 P. M.—Talk, Women's Peace Union; 2:30 P. M.—Dr. A. C. Goddard of the Methodist World Peace Commission; 3 P. M.—Labor's News Reporter, The Federated Press.

Dec. 17—1 P. M.—Jesse Quittman, "Birth Control and Marriage"; 1:30 P. M.—Frank L. Palmer, "Labor's Front Page"; 2:30 P. M.—Labor's News Reporter, The Federated Press; 3:45 P. M.—Dr. Jacob A. Goldberg, "Protecting the Health of the Worker"; 4:15 P. M.—Rafael Jonah Wise, World Peace Posters, Inc.; 8:15 P. M.—E. M. White, "City Affairs"; 8:45 P. M.—William Karlin, "Current Events."

Dec. 18—1 P. M.—Labor's News Reporter, The Federated Press.

Dec. 19—1 P. M.—Labor's News Reporter, The Federated Press.

Dec. 20—1 P. M.—Labor's News Reporter, The Federated Press.

Dec. 21—1 P. M.—Labor's News Reporter, The Federated Press.

Dec. 22—1 P. M.—Labor's News Reporter, The Federated Press.

Dec. 23—1 P. M.—Labor's News Reporter, The Federated Press.

Dec. 24—1 P. M.—Labor's News Reporter, The Federated Press.

Dec. 25—1 P. M.—Labor's News Reporter, The Federated Press.

Dec. 26—1 P. M.—Labor's News Reporter, The Federated Press.

Dec. 27—1 P. M.—Labor's News Reporter, The Federated Press.

Dec. 28—1 P. M.—Labor's News Reporter, The Federated Press.

Dec. 29—1 P. M.—Labor's News Reporter, The Federated Press.

Dec. 30—1 P. M.—Labor's News Reporter, The Federated Press.

Dec. 31—1 P. M.—Labor's News Reporter, The Federated Press.

Tamiment Reunions

The third of a series of Tamiment reunions, the first having been held in New York, Philadelphia, will be held in Newark, N. J., on Sunday evening, Dec. 12. The Men's Hebrew Club of Newark will attend in a body and a large delegation from the People's Union has promised to be present, as well as the social staff of the camp, many New York friends. Free admission prizes will be awarded. Lown's famous orchestra will furnish the music. To reach the Hotel Treat Hotel, take the Hudson River train, get out at the Newark station.

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