

NEW LEADER

With Which
Is Combined

THE AMERICAN APPEAL

Founded by
Eugene V. Debs

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Price Five Cents

Workers in Flight From Panics Must Now Fight For Freedom

A NOTHER dread winter approaches. Millions of toilers in industry and on the farms are like driftwood tossed by mighty waves. They are the victims of the malign collapse of an industrial system which they once thought to be a workable one.

How to escape the cruel rigors of winter is beginning to haunt them. That was the problem of our barbarian ancestors who lived in caves many thousands of years ago!

What a fate to come to the working masses in the twentieth century! We must fight not only hunger but also battle for shelter against the icy winds and snow within the next few months.

Time was when the working masses found a refuge against industrial collapse. In the industrial crises of 1819, 1837 and 1857 tens of thousands of workers fled from the East into the West. Over the mountains into the Ohio Valley came the outcasts of industry in the first two crises.

The March of Broken Men

Men, women and children, members of broken families of workers, stocked carts with a few cooking utensils and some bedding and made the weary trek into the wilderness. Many thousands had not even a cart and carried their equipment and their babies, walking foot-sore over the rough roads into the valley.

There they found a refuge against unemployment and hunger. They became farmers. By 1857 the flight of the outcasts from Eastern capitalism took them into the Mississippi Valley and in the ensuing years they filled up the great spaces to the very foothills of the Rocky Mountains.

So in three great industrial disasters the working masses fled westward and found relief. The terrific crash of 1893, however, presented a marked contrast. There was no flight into the West. Many sons of millions who had fled westward in previous crises had become wage workers and the industrial blight extended from the Atlantic seaboard to the Pacific Ocean!

The Refuge of the Jobless Gone

The working class no longer had a wilderness into which they could flee. In 1893-4 the working masses found themselves penned up in the capitalist system. For the first time in our history the trek was from the West to the East, from the fertile valleys of the Ohio, the Mississippi, and the Great Plains to the East!

The outcasts of the newly settled region marched eastward to Washington as divisions of Coxey's ragged army of the unemployed. Even the agriculture of the West which had been created by the fathers and grandfathers of the outcasts of '93 was prostrate before the capitalism which had also spread over the new region.

The Democratic Party ruled at Washington. Its officials met the vanguard of the jobless armies, threw



We are blind if we do not begin now to face it

—Des Moines Register

them into jail, and the rank and file shambled out of the nation's capital, disappearing into the jobless and homeless regions from which they had emerged.

The Great Collapse of 1929

Time passes and the most terrific industrial crash came in October, 1929. The capitalist system is shaken by the severest convulsions in all its history. The great-grandsons of the men and women who had trekked into the West before the Civil War were caught in the terrible disaster. By 1932 over 11,000,000 of them are without work. In the West millions of the farmers are bankrupt.

The Republican Party rules at Washington. Jobless ex-soldiers trek into the nation's capital, a "petition in boots" like that of '93. Their wretchedness is

paraded before nice people, well-dressed, well-fed people. They want relief.

The tragedy of '93 is repeated, this time with more ferocious brutality. The jobless are dispersed, their wretched shacks are put to the torch, and they flee before clouds of tear gas. Like their fathers of '93 they trek back to the jobless and homeless regions from which they emerged.

In the West the yeomen of the soil vegetate in the desolation that capitalism has brought to the countryside. Both divisions of the labor army, working farmers and wage workers, are caught in the ruins of a paralyzed capitalism.

Despoilers Appeal for Votes

Winter approaches and Franklin D. Roosevelt is a candidate of the party that in '93 drove the jobless out of Washington. Herbert Hoover is the candidate of the party that in '32 drove the jobless out of Washington. Both appeal for votes in support of a system that has pursued the working class for a century, that has robbed our fathers and their fathers and ourselves of a decent human existence.

Winter approaches and the Socialist Party, the party of these masses of the disinherited, raises the standard of political revolt against the parties that have brought ruin to us. It presents Norman Thomas and James H. Maurer as torchbearers lighting the way out of our Egyptian bondage.

How often must this terrible history be repeated before we learn that control of the governing powers is of vital concern to the laboring masses? The power that brutally treated the jobless in '93 and in '32 was simply the transformed voting power of millions of voters given to their enemies in elections.

It is time to end this folly. It is time that we used our ballot power in support of our interests and for the welfare of all toilers.

Winter, Jobs, and Votes

Workers of the nation: Winter is a terrible thing for those who are homeless, who are without jobs, who are without income. The two capitalist parties have ghastly records in their dealing with you.

Your ballot is the last thing many of you have. Cast it against both your enemies. Cast it for you and yours, the jobless, the hungry, the destitute, for whom winter yawns with its menace of further privation.

Cast it for Socialism and the emancipation of your class!

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NEW LEADER

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1932

The Agricultural Revolution

SOCIAL revolutions emerge from the changing methods of producing and distributing wealth. Old economic groups are destroyed or pushed to lower levels and other changes become evident in the upper sections of society. Agriculture has felt the impact of mighty forces of change in the post-war period and the facts assembled by a writer in the "New York Times" last Sunday show the revolution that has come to this basic industry.

There have been two periods of "deflation" for the farmers, the first one in the decade of 1920-1930 and the second one in the past two years. In the first period 450,000 owners lost their farms, the value of farm property dropped 20 billions, tenancy increased more than 200,000, and farm income has declined over six billions in this period.

But all this is merely a prelude to what has happened since 1930. Complete data are not yet available but the farmers' purchasing power in twelve years has declined from 16 billions to less than five billions. "The loss is more than twice our total exports at their peak," says the writer. What is evident in the past few years is that farm prices are now below the cost of production!

The total farm mortgage debt is nine and one-half billions and in almost all cases they are taken over by absentee corporations. The lost farms, increasing tenancy, under-cost-of-production prices, deflated farm values, decreased purchasing power, and absentee corporation control of farms present a marked contrast with the enormous increase in farm production in the post-war period. The farmer is becoming a serf.

Another contrast. Kansas is in the heart of the desolate agricultural region and the state is represented in the U. S. Senate by Arthur Capper who last Monday over a national radio hookup pictured President Hoover as the nation's savior. Among gamblers the word "capper" means an accomplice who secretly aids his pals. Senator Capper, by a curious coincidence, plays the game of capper for the politicians who represent the despoilers of the farmers. There are other cappers in this stricken region and the toilers who have been looted have ratified the policies that have contributed to their looting.

It was only fifteen years ago that the ruling classes and their political agents were warning the toilers of the awful fate that awaited them if the Germans were victorious in the war. They conjured German armies occupying the United States and looting the population, levying tribute till the human pack-horses would have little left but their shirts.

Fifteen years later these toilers have been more thoroughly looted by the enemy at home than anything they feared in the days of the holy war for "democracy." Corporate capitalism is occupying their region, pushing the farmers into serfdom, and transforming the countryside into the same hell that has swallowed up millions of wage workers.

The working farmers face an industrial revolution which requires a revolution in their politics, discharging the cappers and aiming for power in alliance with their working class brothers of industry.

The World We Live In

A Socialist View of the Week

"Progressive" Politics And the "Liberals"

THE "liberal" complex is emerging in capitalist politics and Roosevelt is wooing it. In Washington the "progressive" phase of liberalism also gets under way with a manifesto. The "liberal" is the free lance intellectual of middle class views and the "progressive" is the politician in a capitalist party who wants to hold his job but fears the dissatisfaction of a section of his voting stock back home. The "liberal" and the "progressive" want capitalism with more bearable exploitation of workers. They fear the upper magnates of the capitalist oligarchy and equally fear the working class and its assertion of any claims of its own as an independent power in politics.

"We are very certain these days that the Democratic Party is progressive," said Governor Roosevelt in the West. That is to say, that it is safe for large and small capital invested in the exploitation of labor. His program for the railroads is consistent with the rule of capitalist enterprise. He would help them to a more healthy position in the structure of capitalism and that is what Hoover is trying to do with his Finance Corporation. Both are agents for rival shows presenting the same entertainment.

No other nation is afflicted with this "liberalism" and "progressivism" in politics and the main reason why it is a phase of American politics is because our working class has not yet built a powerful party of its own.

Sorry Plight of Labor Politics

CONSERVATIVE labor politics has not emerged from its activities within the parties of capitalism. The A. F. of L. statement issued this week condemns Hoover and Curtis and Roosevelt and Garner by making no choice between the two tickets, but it is silent regarding Thomas and Maurer, the Socialist candidates. However, the A. F. of L. seeks to find candidates for other offices within the two parties whose national leaders do not appeal to it. The Executive Council apparently regards a political party as a centipede. The head may be bad but among its numerous legs may be found a few that are useful. When the council learns that each party is a solid organism that cannot be thus dissected, labor politics will be effective in serving the working class.

Secretary of Labor Doak plays the game for Hoover and in a speech last week he declared that the Republican Party is "the party of the American workingman." No one fainted as he went on to sob over the "great humanitarian, Herbert Hoover, aided by that seasoned statesman, Charles Curtis." Indeed, he also declared Hoover to be "the one person to whom the down-trodden people of the world have looked."

One can only describe this as the performance of a bootlicker. Doak was born out of time. Had he been a poor white in the days of slavery he would have served as an overseer on a slave plantation.

A Stupid Ruling of Secretary Doak

THE medieval mind of Secretary Doak is revealed in his shocking order forbidding foreign students admitted to the United States on a non-quota basis to engage in part-time or vacation employment as a means of paying their way through educational institutions. It is stupid and contemptible and has aroused educators throughout the country. The ruling is accompanied with petty exceptions relating to odd jobs that is typical of Doak's reactionary mind.

seven days' news digested and interpreted from the viewpoint of the Socialist movement.

The total number of students affected by the ruling is probably less than 2,000, but it is reported that 700 at Columbia University are hit by it. Moreover, if the ruling becomes a permanent one it will restrict students coming here on a non-quota basis to the sons of the rich abroad. The ambitious youth of small financial resources will be told that he is not wanted, but that the sons of European exploiters of labor are welcome.

All this aside from the fact that the ruling will foster international ill will. Quite a number of students here now may have to return home if the Doak ruling is not reversed.

There is a term too often and too loosely used in this country, but it certainly applies to the Secretary of Labor. He is a model for the professional "labor faker," one who serves the dark forces that in all countries seek domination for the class interests of a few.

Fat Boys Want More Forms of Loot

A RATHER amusing report has been made by a special committee of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce. The committee has been investigating whether the government is engaged in forms of business that capitalists might enjoy. It was shocked to find quite a number of enterprises from harness, saddlery and garments to dry docks and steel foundries that should belong to the chamber boys.

The committee declares that the government's operations are "carried out without regard to the element of profit and loss, which are unavoidable factors in private business." If this policy should be expanded, "private business will be proportionately eliminated." Therefore, let's weep with the fat boys and start a crusade in favor of transferring anything in the hands of the government to them.

It so happens that the vast majority of industrial enterprises are capitalist property which has been carried on with due regard to the element of profit and loss and with little regard to the interests of the working masses. The staggering results are now evident in this and other nations and yet our arrogant capitalists of the chamber want even more regard for their interests.

We can assure them that when the masses awaken to their best interests they will have little regard for "profit and loss" and will have sole consideration for production for human welfare. That may be dreadful for the fat boys, but we should worry!

Farmers Fighting The "Price" System

FARMER dissatisfaction has spread to many states and in Iowa, once the Gibraltar of the G.O.P. and great Republican majorities, the striking farmers plan a parade of 20,000 when Hoover speaks in Des Moines next week. One suggestion for a float is to portray an aged farmer and his wife being evicted because of a mortgage foreclosure. Some picketing continues on the highways but there have been fewer clashes with guards the past week.

Meantime the dissatisfaction of dairy farmers has spread to the East and further into the South. In New York State a milk strike of farmers was threatened in a number of milk centers because of low prices, but for the present this has been averted by promises of dealers to stabilize prices.

In one milk area of Georgia 600 gallons of milk were seized and destroyed

by men who barricaded the highway with logs and halted some trucks en-route to Atlanta. In the Philadelphia area trouble has been averted by an agreement between producers and dealers.

It is always "price" that is in dispute. There is plenty of milk and plenty of people in need of it but "price" intervenes, prostrating the farmers and depriving the masses of milk. That is to say that capitalism is at fault.

Chaos in the Soft Coal Fields

ILLINOIS miners are divided into two factions fighting each other over the wage settlement made by their leaders under circumstances that provoked marches into various mining sections. The wage reduction favored by the leaders and resisted by a large section of the miners has been followed by the action of the Indiana miners who in a state convention voted 135 to 97 for a basic wage of 42½ cents less than what Illinois miners want. In Indiana the miners have faced such a desperate situation for years that they yielded in the hope of getting employment. How the Illinois miners can cope with this new situation it is difficult to understand. The whole industry is on such an anarchic basis that the most competent and progressive union could hardly bring order out of the chaos.

In the meantime martial law has been declared in Christian County, following two slight bombings and pickets have been dispersed at the point of the bayonet. A policeman was killed in an affray when union officials urged strikers at a meeting to accept the wage reduction. Arrested and released on bond, the union officials departed from the rear of the jail in taxicabs to avoid clashing with 300 miners waiting outside. Socialists are collecting relief for their families.

British Wage Cuts As Cabinet Is Shaken

WORKERS in the Lancashire cotton mills of England on strike for ten weeks have effected a settlement which includes a wage reduction. All of the 160,000 strikers are reinstated. The vote was 93 to 53 in favor of the agreement.

And now it is the turn of the British railway workers who are facing claims of the owners for 'substantial relief' in the form of wage cuts. Negotiations between the union and the owners began Friday and the union is offering strenuous opposition to the owners' demands. If there is no agreement the issues will go before certain boards set up by law.

Meantime MacDonald's Government is disintegrating. Philip Snowden walked out of the cabinet this week, leading a number of free trade liberals and it appears that this is the beginning of the end of MacDonald's leadership of all the bourgeois talents. The slogan of "equality of sacrifice" which he stressed when he left the Labor Party has its grim echo in the textile strike and the struggle that now faces the workers on the railways. MacDonald never accepted the class struggle as a guide. It is now deflating him.

THE NEW LEADER, an official publication of the Socialist Party, supports the struggles of the organized working class. Signed contributions do not necessarily represent the policy of The New Leader. On the other hand it welcomes a variety of 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.

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By William Karlin

An Attorney-General for the Workers

Socialist Candidate for Attorney-General Calls Upon the Workers to Capture That Vital Office for Themselves—Morgan & Co. Have Representation in That Office Now—It Belongs to the Masses.

IN accepting the nomination of the Socialist Party for Attorney-General of the State of New York, I did so knowing that it gives me an opportunity to put before the working people the importance of capturing that office for themselves.

At present that office is in the grip of the bankers. The present Attorney-General, a McCooley henchman, at the time he was designated for the office, was employed in the law offices of counsel for J. P. Morgan & Company. In choosing one of their lackeys for Attorney-General, the Morgan interests made no mistake.

The Attorney-General is the head of the Department of Law of the State of New York. He is chairman of the Board of Canvassers in the Department of State. He is a commissioner of the Land Office, and, moreover, a member of the Water Power Control Commission. It behooves, therefore, the people, and particularly the workers, to take unto themselves this extraordinarily important office. The present incumbent has signally failed properly to exercise its functions.

Regulation Breaks Down

There is a complete breakdown of public regulation of all public utilities in New York State. But one cannot expect that the present Attorney-General, a hireling of the Morgan banks, would regulate public utilities in the interests of the people while he is the beneficiary of an office given him by his former private employers. (Thus, the Morgan control, water power and electric interests, are charging the people \$7.50 per horsepower which cost them only 75c.) If ever the masses take over that office, their own Attorney-General, as a member of the Water Power Control Commission, would have to take his place on the people's side of the struggle between them and the Water Power Trust.

Hitherto the Attorney-Generals in utter disregard of our interests have permitted the alienation of power sites which under their very eyes have passed into private hands. The Legislature gave over to the power interests properties worth hundreds of millions of dollars without protest from the Attorney-General's office. That is why we are compelled by private distributors of public power to pay many times as much for electric current as it costs to produce. Instead of making water power the people's servant, the Democratic and Republican administrations have presented it as a gift to our taskmaster, the Power Trust.

As head of the Law Department of the State, the Attorney-General has brought no proceedings to discover whether the Tammany mayor violated the laws of the State, his oath of office, and whether or not the State Government was entitled to an income tax upon the Mayor's extraordinary income.

Buying Offices

We know that the buying and selling of public office, that the corruption of these offices is the order of the day. So, many have lost interest in politics, and the largest body of citizens today is that of the non-voters, larger than all political parties combined.

For many years the Attorney-General's office was blind to al-



William Karlin

most all the violations of law committed by Election Boards. Citizens who cast a protest vote have been beaten up and their votes miscounted. Even more willfully

Hosiery Union Leader Appointed to Milwaukee Police Board

MILWAUKEE.—John Banachowicz, president of the local branch of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, has been appointed to the police commission by Mayor Daniel W. Hoan.

The mayor announced that Walter Rybacki, who is an employee of the county, had declined re-nomination after his term expired, in line with the Socialist party's policy not to have one person hold two public offices.

Roosevelt's 'New Deal' For Exploiters Only—Workers are Left Out

Candidate Roosevelt made a speech at Salt Lake City in which he took up the railroad problems in a serious way. It was one of his "major" speeches and he considered it an important state paper in his definition of what he calls a New Deal, a statement of the policy he is to pursue in the event of his election.

"Governor Roosevelt," says "Time", the weekly newsmagazine, "had put much thought and effort into his railroad speech. . . . Baltimore & Ohio's Daniel Willard, Union Pacific's Carl Gray, and William Averill Harriman had conferred with him on the subject. American Car & Foundry's William Woodin had contributed ideas, as had Bernard Baruch, Wall Street's 'White Eagle'. . . . Circulated in advance among railroad men and bankers interested in rail securities, an early draft had received wide if silent commendation."

negligent is the present Attorney-General in permitting his Tammany friends and McCooley fellow-henchmen to violate the provisions of the election law. He has permitted the professional politicians to have floaters by the thousands in New York City, and to deny many voters the right to secret voting.

This failure of the present Attorney-General must be attributed to the fact that he is a beneficiary of a spoils system.

The very boldness of the plunderbund calls forth daring leadership which can only be found in the Socialist Party, for that party is the only one which seeks to overthrow the social order which by its nature breeds corruption. Now it is up to the masses to give more strength to the Socialist candidates. Let us strike terror to the hearts of all those who have conspired against the common weal.

If elected Attorney-General of the State of New York, I would exert all the powers of my office in favor of the direct distribution of electricity generated from public water power plants and would use the Law Department to insure the people the full protection of the law in every election district and would prosecute every public officer who employed his office to enrich himself.

By Heywood Broun

Why Not Vote for a Change For Something We Do Want?

NORMAN THOMAS was speaking over the air the other night and he said something which is good to remember and discuss and mull around in your mind. He was talking about the old familiar American election bogey—don't throw away your vote. And he said "it is only those who vote for what they don't want and get it who throw away their vote."

That has been true in this country of a great many years. We go on electing the candidates of one or the other major party although we know perfectly well that these organizations are not capable or even desirous of giving us the things we want most.

What we all want is pretty much the same thing. I suppose that first of all a man or a woman wants security. We want to be rid of fears and hardly a hand-full can say "for me there is no danger of poverty through economic or physical accident—and I am quite sure that my old age will be financially comfortable." Even people who are at the moment comparatively well-to-do are very far from being secure. Business under our fierce competitive system, has become so much of a gamble that no one can say what the life and expectations of a great corporation may be.

Wall Street men used to be fond of speaking about certain stocks as "blue chips." These were the assured investments for widows, children and orphans, but these so-called "blue chips" went tumbling down into depths which have never even been conceived. A mere turn of the wheel in the last couple of years has changed the status of some people from wealthy to complete poverty stricken. Unfortunately the wheel very, very seldom works the other way round. We are all gamblers at heart, at least, I will admit that for myself and not accuse the rest of you, but the game isn't a good game if it affords the possibilities of losing so much and

Prepare for Final Meeting at Madison Square Garden Nov. 3

THE local Socialist campaign, operating on three fronts for city, state and nation, will come to a climax at a great mass meeting in Madison Square Garden Thursday evening, Nov. 3.

The Socialist standard bearers, Norman Thomas, Louis Waldman and Morris Hillquit, together with other national and state candidates, will make their final appeals to the voters of the metropolis at a meeting that is expected to be the greatest political demonstration in the history of the continent.

The Garden meeting, however, will be but the first of a series of five wind-up meetings that will bring a historic campaign to a close in a blaze of glory. The full roster of meetings in the great wind-up follows:

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN Thursday, Nov. 3

STATEN ISLAND

(Place not yet determined) Friday, Nov. 4

BRONX COLISEUM, 2 p. m. Sunday, Nov. 6

BROOKLYN ACADEMY

OF MUSIC, 8 p. m. Sunday, Nov. 6

ABBYSINIAN BAPTIST CHURCH, 132 W. 138th Street

Speakers, Norman Thomas, Frank Crosswarth. Nov. 7

Harry Kritzer, who has been selected by the city campaign committee to organize the five meetings, has issued an urgent call for volunteers to co-operate in all the manifold functions required to make the great meetings successful. Committees of trade unionists, Yipsels, members of the L. I. D., women's organizations and others are being formed.



Heywood Broun

gaining so little. And, after all, even the gains are largely made at the expense of some other persons.

We talk about climbing the ladder of success as if it consisted of nothing other than a foot on a wooden rung. That isn't precisely so under this so-called system of rugged individualism. Climbing the ladder means putting your foot on somebody's neck and then another neck until you get to the top. Our everyday life has in it many elements of warfare. Competition may be the life of trade but it is also the death of comradeship and cooperation. We ought to know by now that the system under which we live doesn't function very well. Even its ad-

vocates have to admit that every six or seven years brings about a breakdown. The best they can hope for is to accumulate enough to tide them over these terrible periods.

And I think we are beginning to realize and ought to realize that poverty and misfortune are contagious diseases. That a slum can infect a whole city and that a cyclone of unemployment is going to spare very few roofs, indeed. Now if you honestly think that our present way of life is good enough for you and your fellows, I see no reason on earth why you should vote the Socialist ticket. Vote for a Democrat or a Republican.

Franklin Roosevelt, I will admit, seems to have more personal charm than Herbert Hoover. He may be a little wiser, I don't know, but at any rate he is practically standing for the same things. There may be minor differences of opinion here and there, but not in any fundamentals.

Possibly the most amusing thing in this campaign has been the attempt of Republicans to picture Franklin Roosevelt as a violent radical intent on overturning the country's institutions. I am not using violent radical as a reproach. I think that the best sort of radicalism is thoroughgoing radicalism. I don't mean that there is no such thing as compromise under certain circumstances. I have known people to say with the heroic air "I never compromise," but they were mostly people who are not telling the truth or people who didn't get anywhere and didn't expect to. But a compromise is worth considering only when it means a step forward. A sidestep or a backward move is no compromise at all. That's a retreat.

By Fred Henderson

British Labor Eager to Present Unbroken Front to Capitalism

MUCH more quickly than we could have hoped or foreseen, the breach in the British Labor movement created by the disaffiliation of the I.L.P. from the Labor Party is closing up; and the general advance towards a recovery of our strength, which has been so obvious since the parliamentary debacle of the last general election, is going forward again with hardly any perceptible interruption.

The trouble arising from this incident is already almost entirely confined to the fight which is going on within the I.L.P. itself. Many of its branches are refusing to sever themselves from the Labor Party; and practically every branch is in the throes of a disruptive quarrel over the policy of separation from the general Labor movement. And this is shaping, not merely as an internal discussion inside the branches, but in definite and widespread action to repudiate the decision to disaffiliate. This action, up to the moment, has gone ahead most rapidly in Scotland, where over a hundred of the branches of the I.L.P. have assembled in special conference at Glasgow, and formed themselves into a new Scottish Socialist Party to carry on the tradition of the I.L.P. in continued affiliation with the Labor Party.

Taking Over Scottish Movement

Our Scottish comrades have moved very swiftly and effectively in this matter, with Tom Johnston and P. J. Dollan as the prime movers in it. They take over, ready-made, the definite organization represented by most of the stronger and more active existing I.L.P. branches, with at least 90 per cent of the leading propagandists and workers. They have already established new headquarters in Glasgow, and are well away with the planned activities of a missionary campaign for Socialism within the Labor Party over the whole country.

Progress in England

A similar, though not as yet quite so far-developed, movement is taking shape throughout England. It has already its central committee; and a conference on the lines of the Scottish conference at Glasgow is arranged to be held at Leicester within the next few weeks, with every promise of bringing together in continued association with the general forces of the Labor movement the great body of I.L.P. members who are shrldu shrldu shrldu shrldu shrldu against the policy of disruption.

All this, of course, does not mean that those who are thus keeping in affiliation with the Labor Party regard as unjustified or unfounded the criticisms of the late Labor Government by which the disaffiliation section of the I.L.P. attempts to defend its policy of cleavage. On the contrary, we endorse that criticism.

My American readers will remember how insistently, month after month while the MacDonald Government was hanging on to futile office without the power to do anything but sap the faith and discourage the spirit of the rank and file, I, myself, voiced that criticism, and warned the Labor Party of the electoral nemesis it would bring upon them the moment the country had a chance of expressing an

Breach Created by I.L.P. Disaffiliation Rapidly Closing Up, Says Veteran Fighter, with Scottish Socialist Party Leading; "Capitalist System Must Go" Spirit Reanimating Labor Party; Renewed Attack on Living Standards Calls for Solid Line of Resistance

opinion about it. That criticism was justified up to the hilt.

Labor Learned Its Lesson

But the vital fact to be remembered—the essential fact in its bearing upon the present situation—is that the present leaders of the Labor Party who were then inside the MacDonald Government, did learn their lesson. It was not the debacle of the general election that taught it to them. It was they who, having followed MacDonald, out of a mistaken sense of loyalty, all too long, in his fatal policy of mere office-holding, did at last end the farce of their own accord; refused to consent any longer to a continuation of that policy; put MacDonald in a minority in his own Government; and took their stand clearly and definitely against that disastrous leadership. That they should have done it much earlier is true enough; but if we are to judge rightly as to our present associations with the Labor Party, the vital fact is that they did it and carried the party against MacDonald in doing it.

It was too late to save the electoral position at the general election which followed immediately upon their action. There is no need to go over the tragic story of how MacDonald, on the very day of the revolt of his own government against his leadership, went behind their backs into an arrangement with the capitalist parties by which he preserved for himself a

continuance in office in association with all the forces arrayed against Labor, who received him with open arms and a full knowledge that they could keep him harmless and impotent for anything but their own anti-Labor purposes.

The essential thing is that the Labor Party which went into that already lost electoral battle in such circumstances was not the Labor Party of the Labor Government's policy which the I.L.P. now urges as a reason for dissociating with it, but the Labor Party which had revolted against that policy and purged itself and the movement of MacDonald and the capitalist compliances which his policy had been dealing it into; a party conscious of its task of retrieving and rebuilding its position in the light of the sinister experience through which it had passed.

Ripe for Socialist Reconstruction

The bye-elections since the beginning of this year show how the rank and file have recognized this, and have rallied to the great effort of a clear Socialist reconstruction of the party and its policy. We are winning back our parliamentary seats and our power throughout the country. And we are winning them back by the clear and unmistakable fighting policy for Socialism which the party is pursuing.

My own statement of uncompromising Socialist purpose adopted and issued by the party to the nation is but one minor indication of

the present direction of the mind of the party.

In the demeanor of its group in Parliament, which began as a disheartened and rather stunned remnant of its previous parliamentary strength, and has now got into real fighting propaganda throughout the country; and in the systematic revision of policies and outlooks, the Labor Party gives clearer evidence with every day that passes of its emerging from the futilities of the MacDonald period into real strength for the task which it has refined for itself in its recent pronouncement that "to promote the transition to Socialism as speedily as possible is the purpose for which the Labor Party exists."

Rank and File Rallying

And the rank and file in the constituencies, watching this recovery of the central morale of the party, understand and rally to it.

Another bye-election which will again put this to the test is now pending in the Zwickham division, a constituency in the vast outer ring of London. Here the majority against Labor at the general election was no less than 25,398. You should have the result before this latter appears in print, and can make your own comparisons. Wiping out such a margin of difference between Labor and its opponents, looks a pretty hopeless task; and I hesitate about forecasting an actual win. In the circumstances that would be almost too much to ex-

pect; for not only was there this gigantic majority against us less than a year ago; but the seat is one we have never yet been able to capture; and winning it now would not merely be regaining our own lost ground, but an advance beyond anything we have previously done even when the highest tide of Labor success has been running. Still, watch it; and see the extent to which this enormous majority will shrink under the attack we are now making. That it will shrink sufficiently to give you yet another indication of the extent to which Labor, recovering its own fighting morale, is recovering its place in the confidence of the rank and file, I will predict without any sort of reservation.

(The results of the Twickenham polling fully justify Henderson's prediction. The Labor party vote increased from 13,763 to 16,881, a gain of 3,118, while the Tory vote dropped from 39,161 to 21,688, a loss of 17,473. The Tory majority over the Labor party fell from 25,398 to 4,807, a loss of confidence in the "National" government of 20,591 in this single constituency.)

In all these circumstances, the urgent call upon Socialists is for helpfulness to the new growth of the Labor Party; help and encouragement for the growing clearness of workers who, through the Labor Party, have already learned the lesson of political class-consciousness in the class-struggle; and whose advance towards a clearer grasp of the Socialist use of their political power is exemplified by the election address issued by our candidate at Zwickham, in which he says, "The capitalist system must go, and our aim must be to build an ordered system out of the existing chaos."

Meanwhile, events are moving very swiftly here in the industrial field. The attacks now being made by the National Government, in the name of economy, upon the standards of working-class life in every direction, and the encouragement being given by the authorities to capitalist undertakings to cut wages and worsen the conditions of employment, seem likely to plunge us into the gravest industrial conflicts; and all this in addition to the standing problem of a condition of unemployment and insecurity which grows worse and worse, and is needlessly intensified by pretty well everything the government does in regard to national finance.

Within the past few days the stoppage in the cotton industry, in resistance to proposed drastic wages cuts, has given us a foretaste of what may prove to be a winter of fierce industrial conflict. The whole force of the trade union movement is being mobilized in support of the cotton operatives; whose battle is recognized as being one not particular to themselves, but only the opening of capitalist hostilities in a general attack on working-class standards.

All this will have its repercussions in the political field; and the demands which it will make for an unbroken line of resistance by the workers of the country will probably be the most powerful influence of all in keeping any factional attempts to disrupt our ranks within the negligible proportions beyond which the mischief as yet shows no real likelihood of spreading.

By William M. Feigenbaum

McKee Wants to Save Money—For the Bankers

MAYOR MCKEE wants to cut the city's expenses. . . .

Just before calling upon city workers, down to those receiving \$2,000 a year, "voluntarily" to reduce their compensation the Mayor issued an order that the budget must be cut at least \$80,000,000 because otherwise the city cannot get loans from bankers to meet the November payrolls.

There is enough money in sight, he said, for the October payrolls, but the bankers had warned the city that no more loans would be forthcoming unless there were drastic reductions in the future. Promptly thereafter he called for the "voluntary" pay cuts.

And there the matter rests—for a while, at least.

But there the matter should not rest with the thoughtful workers of the city.

The good Mayor has given the citizens an opportunity to inquire what the purpose of city government is, and what it should be.

But the pressing need is a city for the workers, not the bankers and employers—Honesty is not enough.

Who Wants Graft?

No one wants useless and swollen expenditures. No one wants graft—except those who receive it and those who get something for giving it.

But mere honesty is not enough. Mere economy is a feeble ideal for which to conduct the affairs of a great city.

It may fill Mayor McKee's heart with joy to have the budget trimmed so effectively that the bankers will consider city bonds an eminently safe investment. It may fill reformers' hearts with greater joy to find that taxes on real estate are reduced and that the speculators in land and dwellings

will have to pay less and less to the city.

By all means cut out graft, reduce the swollen salaries of those who have been receiving 15,000 a year and more for services worth approximately nothing. By all means strip the payroll of all the political hacks who are rewarded for party services with places at the public trough.

By all means, go further than Joe McKee has dared go, and toss out of office every man and woman who receives public money in return for being district leaders; cut out all duplicating and useless officials and thus save many more millions of dollars than can be saved by slicing the none-too-adequate salaries of school teachers, policemen, firemen and street-

Let's Save Money

Abolish useless departments and—best of all—do away with the (Continued on Page Ten)

Bronx Tenants Win Great Victory

Panken, Levy and Other Socialists Lead Sholem Aleichem Tenants in Battle Against Landlordism; A Clean-cut Victory for Which Party Wins Credit; Celebrate at Banquet

ONE of the most significant victories in the history of class-conscious radicalism in America was won last week in the triumph of the 212 rent-striking tenants of the Sholem Aleichem Apartments, 3451 Giles Place, Bronx, with the aid of the Bronx Tenants' Emergency League of the Socialist Party.

For the first time the owners of property—in this case the powerful New York Title and Mortgage Company—were forced to share responsibility for the unemployed occupying their realty and to recognize the right of workers to bargain collectively as tenants for lower rents and better housing conditions.

When the strike started six weeks ago, the landlords flatly refused to have any dealings with the Tenants' Committee, headed by Samuel Laderman, a member of the Socialist Party. Although he was ready to make concessions to the tenants as individuals, they, in turn, refused to negotiate with him except through their co-operative organization.

A United Front

After being faced with this unbeatable united front for five weeks, the landlord capitulated and made the settlement with the Tenants Committee which represented all the tenants.

In addition to setting of this important precedent, the following material gains were won by the tenants:

- 1—Immediate reinstatement of the four evicted tenants to the apartments occupied by them, at the expense of the landlord.
- 2—Five per cent reduction in rent for all tenants. (In addition to the ten per cent reduction granted a short time ago when the strike was first threatened.)
- 3—Two and one-half per cent further reduction of all rents, this money to be set aside as an unemployment relief fund.
- 4—A month's concession to all tenants.
- 5—No rent to be charged for the social rooms used by the tenants.
- 6—Complete renovation of such social rooms at the landlord's expense.
- 7—All needed repairs and renovations in the apartments to be made by the landlord promptly.
- 8—Past due rents to be paid by the tenants at stipulated intervals to November 15, 1932.
- 9—Discontinuance of all suits and vacating of all dispossession and eviction orders.
- 10—Establishment of a Board of Mediation to resolve any disputes concerning arrears and the necessity of repairs.

The Agreement

The agreement was reached at a conference in the offices of H. P. Williams, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the New York Title and Mortgage Company. The mortgage was represented by Williams, Ritchings, the president of a mortgage company subsidiary; Catherine, a vice-president of the mortgage company, and Joseph G. Engel, attorney for the company.

The tenants were represented by the Tenants' Committee consisting of Samuel Laderman, Chairman, and Morris Sherman, Max Goodfriend, Sol Grossman and Abraham Sternthal, by former Municipal Court Judge Jacob Panken and, finally, by Matthew M. Levy, whose successful fight in the courts to prevent evictions made the landlord and his lawyers wild with joy.

"It is the first time in the history of this country in which a rent strike has been conducted for the principle of forcing the landlord to

share in the burdens of the unemployed tenants who cannot pay their rent." Judge Panken said after the agreement was reached, "This is pioneering work which the tenants have been carrying on and they may well be proud of the results."

Solidarity Prevails

The whole strike was characterized by extraordinary solidarity on the part of the tenants. The smashing victory of the tenants was a complete vindication of Socialist methods. No heads were smashed, no furniture was broken and there were no hysterics or futile battles with police. But the tenants remained grim, determined and re-

lentless in the pursuit of their object. They won at the start, when they pledged themselves never to give in to the landlord and never to split. This strike has shown that nothing can stop organized workers.

During the strike, all windows in the houses contained placards reading, "UNEMPLOYED EVICTED—TENANTS ON STRIKE." Pickets patrolled the streets every day. The landlord reacted to this display of solidarity so violently that he could not bear to come to his own houses.

The promptness and efficiency with which the Bronx Tenants Emergency League, consisting of Socialist comrades in the Bronx, took control of the situation has received a great deal of favorable comment. The services of the League, of Panken & Levy, Murray Gross, Alfred Belskin, Sol Perrin and Herman Saltzman were commended in unanimous resolutions of thanks passed by the tenants.

Repeal Unemployment!

"The principles for which this strike was fought are an example and an inspiration to tenants throughout the city," Matthew

Levy said. "Landlords were made to recognize the rights of tenants to the advantages of collective bargaining. The old slogan of 'rent, interest and profit' has in some measure given way to the new slogan 'Repeal Unemployment!'"

"The recognition of the principle of direct negotiation between the landlord and organized tenants is the point over which we are most elated," Samuel Laderman declared. "We have shown working people all over the city that organized tenants, like organized labor, can be recognized by capital. The tenants are enthusiastic about this settlement."

Murray Gross, Secretary of the League and Bronx County Organizer of the Socialist Party, said that the fight against landlordism in the Bronx would go on unabated. Delegations of Socialists will be sent to Albany when the Legislature meets to prevent the passage of laws against the tenants' interests and to put forward positive legislation for the betterment of housing conditions.

This Saturday night a Victory Banquet will be held by the tenants in their cooperative dining room. All concerned with the strike will be present.

A Significant Straw

What is generally conceded to be a significant straw indicating the early deflation of the Hitler movement in Germany is the result of an election in Rodensleben, near Magdeburg, in which the Nazis received a setback.

The most heartening thing about the election is the substantial Socialist gain. The Hitlerites lost over half their votes since July, the Socialists gained 35 per cent and the non-Nazi reactionary parties regained the votes that had previously gone to Hitler. The election, though unimportant in itself, is considered a weather-vane that shows which way the wind may blow when the new Reichstag elections are held November 6th.

A. Baroff Dies

The Labor and Socialist movement has suffered a great loss in the death of Abraham Baroff, for many years Secretary-Treasurer of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. Baroff, who was 62, died Tuesday in a hospital at Torrington, Conn.

Abraham Baroff was for many years right hand man to the late



Abraham Baroff

Benjamin Schlesinger, president of the International, and his valued aid in countless labor battles. He was associated with the waist and dressmakers' union and led the historic strike of 35,000 girls for decent shop conditions in 1909 and 1910, a strike that laid the foundations of union conditions in all the garment trades of New York. He was in the front line in many local and several strikes of his trade over more than 40 years.

Baroff served the movement also as the first president of the International Union Bank, and as head of the organization that established Unity House as a vacation home in the mountains for workers with slim purses.

A man of gentleness and charm, Baroff was an effective bargainer in countless conferences with employers, winning concessions and friends by his character, honesty and firmness.

He was a life-long Socialist, holding his party membership in the Bronx.

Laidler Plays Roosevelt For Stand on Utilities

A vigorous attack on Franklin D. Roosevelt's position on public utilities and a strong plea for public ownership as opposed to regulation of electrical and other services were made Monday night by Dr. Harry W. Laidler, Socialist candidate for Congress in the 6th District, Brooklyn, at Public School, 167, Schenectady Avenue and Eastern Parkway. Dr. Laidler challenged his Democratic opponent, Congressman Somers, to state his position on public ownership.

"Franklin D. Roosevelt is today posing as America's great liberal," declared Dr. Laidler. "On the Pacific Coast he delivered a speech on public utilities. Thirty years ago those who boasted of liberal tendencies advocated public ownership of public utilities. Today Franklin D. Roosevelt categorically declares his conviction that, 'as a broad general rule the development of utilities should remain, with certain exceptions, a function of private initiative and private capital.'"

"As an eminent journalist recently said, Roosevelt's speech on public utilities was so mild that 'Roosevelt emerges as not such a bad bet for the power companies.' 'Mr. Roosevelt and likewise Mr. Hoover favor better regulation of power and other public utilities.'"

"But we have tried regulation and it has utterly failed. The trouble is that, under regulation the regulated corporations usually regulate the regulators."

"In 1928, more than 60 per cent of the companies reporting to the Public Service Commission were making more than 9 per cent on their capital, while 40 per cent were receiving more than 12 per cent."

"In the state of Pennsylvania, in 1929, under regulation, 6 companies earned from 28 per cent to 70 per cent profit on their own valuations."

"Contrast regulation with public ownership. In Ontario, under public ownership of the hydro-electric plants, the transmission lines and the distribution system, the housewives pay less than 2 cents per kilowatt hour for their electric lights as compared with three times that amount in the cities of New York State. In Los Angeles,

under public ownership of electricity, the average charge is 2.73 cents per kilowatt hour. In Pasadena, Tacoma, Seattle, Springfield, Ill., and other cities the charge is far less than that of privately owned plants."

Report on Work of Spanish Socialist Party Since 1928

The Spanish Socialist party now has a membership of over 75,000. In other words, the membership has been more than trebled since the fall of the monarchy in April 1931.

These and many other facts are to be gleaned from the very full report submitted to the 13th Conference of the Party, held in Madrid on October 6th and the following days. This report, a volume of 226 closely printed pages, is a volume apart, for it not only contains all the features usual to a conference report but also invaluable historical material relating to the position of the Party before and since the establishment of the Republic.

"Radicalism and Religion"

"How Mix Radicalism and Religion?" will be Rev. Clarence V. Howell's topic at the 8 o'clock Fellowship Service at the weekly meeting of the Bronx Free Fellowship, Azure Masonic Temple, 1591 Boston Road, near East 172nd St.

Last week THE NEW LEADER published an appeal from the West Virginia Mine Workers' Union for Socialist papers. Frank Keeney, president of the organization, said that he would distribute 500 copies weekly if the papers were sent to him. The first one to respond to the appeal, is Miss Eleanor Clark of Elmhurst. She sent \$5 to THE NEW LEADER, and copies of the paper are now on the way. Who is the next one to contribute to the fund?

Campaign Against Third Degree and Alien Raids

Formation of two special national campaign committees, one against the use of the third degree by the police and the other against lawless raids on aliens and deportation for opinion as well as anti-alien legislation, in Congress, was agreed on last week by the Board of Directors of the Civil Liberties Union.

"These committees," says the Union, "will meet a growing need. Many attempts at organized efforts against the third degree have been made, but no organization has yet really campaigned against it. The Civil Liberties Union will seek to enlist all organizations who have expressed their opposition."

"In the alien field the existing committees are not all-inclusive enough to handle the issues of lawless raids and the legislation in Congress directed particularly against alien radicals."

SWEDISH SOCIALIST CABINET ANNOUNCES WELFARE PROGRAM

Per Albin Hansson, leader of the Socialist movement of Sweden since the death of Hjalmar Branting, has completed an all-Socialist ministry, with himself as Premier, following the Socialist victory at the recent elections. With 104 Socialist members of the Riksdag, 58 for the next largest party, and with the support of 8 Communist members the Hansson cabinet will have four votes short of a clear majority, but little difficulty is anticipated in securing many more than four supporters among radical and left-wing liberal members of other parties for the program announced by the new premier.

The ministry includes several party editors, two party secretaries and several trade union officials among the members.

The cabinet includes Rickard J. Sandler, former Socialist premier, Foreign Minister; Judge Karl Schlyter, Minister of Justice; Ivan Vinnerstrom, party editor, Minister of Defense; Fritz Gustavus Moller, the party's secretary and former Minister of Social Welfare, in his old post; Henning Leo, another member of the party secretariat, Minister of Communications; Ernest Vigfrosi, Minister of Finance; Arthur Engberg, Minister of Education; Edvin Skold, Minister of Agriculture; Fridolf Ekman, head of the ironworkers' union, Minister of Commerce; and Ministers without portfolio, Thorstein Karl Viktor Nothin, former Minister of Justice, and Professor Unden, of Upsala University.

Premier Hansson announced a policy that included a striving for free trade, rigorous restriction and reduction of armaments, unemployment insurance and better old-age pensions. He also announced plans for the improvement of agriculture.

By Henry J. Rosner

What The State Can Do About Power

Waldman Urges a Shorter Week for the Workers

CORTLAND, N. Y.—Addressing a large audience here at the Conservatory of Music, many of whom had come from a distance to hear him, Louis Waldman, Socialist candidate for governor, told the people of Cortland that a general adoption of the six-hour day and five-day week in industry would put an end to the depression and return every unemployed man and woman to work within sixty days.

The Socialist Party, he said, vigorously opposes any plan further to reduce earnings or tends to lower standards of living, and pointed out that the tremendous increase in productivity in all industries in recent years was close to sixty per cent, while the number of hours for the workers remained substantially the same.

This demonstrated, the candidate said, that industry could well afford a cut in hours without any corresponding decrease in pay.

Waldman said, "The Socialist Party vigorously opposes any plan further to reduce the earnings of American workers or which tends to lower standards of living.

"We favor the spread of available work among a larger area of the working population, not by compelling labor to share its employed time and wages with the unemployed, as is being suggested by President Hoover and his committee of bankers and industrialists, but by compelling industry to adopt the six-hour day and the five-day week at prevailing rates of wages.

"If the people—the workers—of New York State seriously wish to end this depression and return each unemployed man or woman to work they can come close to accomplishing it by their ballots at the coming election.

"It has been estimated that an immediate adoption of the five-day thirty-hour week by industry generally would put every unemployed man and woman in the country to work within sixty days. This is not a fantastic dream but a practical fact, that can be substantiated by official figures and statistics.

"The tremendous increase in productivity in the past decade in practically all industries indicates that industry can well afford a cut in hours with no corresponding decrease in pay. A recent study of eleven large industries shows that the average productivity of these industries increased from 1919 to 1927—the latest date for which available figures could be obtained—close to 60 per cent, while the number of hours per work week remained practically the same. In most other industries the same was found to be true.

"The hours have remained stationary, while the productivity has increased at a tremendous rate.

"At the next session of the New York Legislature the Socialist Party will demand and press the passage of an emergency measure compelling the State's industries to adopt the six-hour day and the five-day week as a definite means to ameliorate the increasing distress from unemployment and to restore the shrunken purchasing power of the people, so essential to end this tragic depression.

"In the final analysis the result will depend upon your ballots and the ballots of thousands of other workers in every part of the State.

"The Socialist Party, which originally urged and sponsored the adoption of the six-hour day and five-day week in industry as a

Regulation of Utilities Has Broken Down; The Governor Must Share Responsibility with Hoover for Excessive Electric Rates; Socialist Economist Shows the Way Out for the Producers

The cost of living has steadily declined, the workers' incomes have been cut in half, yet the Public Service Commission has not launched an offensive to force the utilities to reduce rates in accord with the downward trend in wages and prices. Electric light rates today are as high as they were in 1929, for the average consumer. Virtually every electric and gas company is making as much money today as it did three years ago, and therefore is in a position to reduce rates substantially. The motto of our times appears to be that every one must make sacrifices except the utility companies.

Comparative Gouging

The situation in Binghamton is typical. The rates are among the highest in the state. The consumer in Binghamton who uses 40 kilowatt hours pays \$3.60 monthly; in Jamestown, N. Y., a comparable community, the charge for the same quantity of electricity is \$1.40; for

100 kilowatt hours the consumer in Binghamton pays \$6.00; in Jamestown, \$3.25; for 250 kilowatt hours the consumer in Binghamton pays \$10; in Jamestown, \$6.63. The Binghamton consumer pays twice as much as the Jamestown consumer.

The reason is that Binghamton is served by the privately owned New York State Electric and Gas Corporation, while Jamestown is served by a publicly owned and operated municipal plant which sells electricity at cost.

Cutting Millions

The New York State Electric and Gas Co. has materially prospered during the depression. In 1929, its gross corporate income after deducting all operating expenses was \$3,000,000. By the end of 1931, it had increased almost two million to \$4,800,000.

If Franklin Roosevelt were genuinely in earnest about providing the people with cheap electricity,

he would long since have ordered his Public Service Commission to wage relentless war upon the profiteering utilities in his own state. In addition to remembering the Forgotten Man, he should also remember the old maxim that charity should begin at home. His failure to do so stamps him as a friend and not a foe of the power trust.

Our Sad Experience

Experience with regulation has long since convinced impartial students of the utility question that public ownership and operation with service at cost is the only effective way of providing cheap electricity. The cheapness of Jamestown electricity as compared with Binghamton and other cities in the State is convincing evidence in support of this proposition. Nevertheless, Roosevelt in his Portland speech declared that he "does not hold with those who advocate government ownership of all utilities . . . that as a broad general rule the development of utilities should remain with certain exceptions a function for private initiative and private capital."

In short, Roosevelt, just like Hoover, is dedicated to the preservation of a system which has failed to give the people the cheap electricity that they deserve. Only the Socialist program of public ownership and operation at cost will do that.

"A Plan for America" Is Party's Campaign Book

CHICAGO.—A detailed presentation of the Socialist "Plan for America" and three chapters vigorously assailing the records of President Hoover and Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt feature the campaign textbook issued at Socialist national campaign headquarters here this week.

The chapters on Roosevelt were written by Paul Blanshard, executive director, and Henry J. Rosner, research director, of the City Affairs Committee. Blanshard attacks what he terms, "Roosevelt and the Tammany Myth," while Rosner analyses Roosevelt's record as governor on unemployment relief, unemployment insurance, old age pensions, housing and the regulation of public utilities.

Says Roosevelt Aids Tammany

"In the whole history of New York city corruption during his terms as governor," Blanshard declares, "Roosevelt has not done one thing to eliminate that corruption that has not been forced upon him by the pressure of public opinion."

Blanshard denies that Roosevelt had anything to do with starting the Seabury investigation. On the contrary, he says, the governor's party fought it. Roosevelt had nothing to do with choosing Judge Seabury to head the inquiry. The governor has never "broken" with Tammany, but "has continued his regular, friendly contacts with Tammany Hall through the worst revelations of municipal corruption since the days of Boss Tweed. Never once did he denounce Tammany nor indicate the slightest anger against it. He frequently received Boss John F. Curry and Boss John H. McCooey at Albany and promptly appointed their nom-

necessary protection for labor against the constant improvements in the machinery of manufacture, proposes that the coming election shall be in the nature of a referendum by which the voters of New York State shall express their will regarding immediate legislation requiring all industry to adopt the five-day week for the workers' benefit."

inees to state office.

Discussing "The Myth of a Progressive Governor," Rosner declares Roosevelt permitted reduction of the state's monthly unemployment relief fund from \$3,000,000 to \$1,200,000, despite a sharp increase in the state's unemployment; that Roosevelt refused to aid legislation seeking to end the seven day work-week for many thousands of public and private employees in the state; and that the governor's housing legislation has failed to affect even slightly the state's slum housing evil.

Roosevelt's utilities program has failed to prevent increased electricity rates for New York city consumers, Rosner charged, and the governor's Public Service Commission "has abandoned its regulatory powers and has pursued a policy of defeatism."

President Hoover comes in for severe lashing in a chapter by McAlister Coleman on "The Light That Failed."

"Stubbornly," Coleman declares, "the President clung to his petty bourgeois thesis that unemployment relief was a 'local concern' and steadfastly he set his face against granting a penny of direct relief to the starving people of his own country. Time and again he lashed himself into a temper tantrum against those who made the mildest suggestions that the fate of ten millions of those who make the wealth of this country might somehow matter to the government of that country. He encouraged his subordinates to give out false figures in regard to the extent of suffering and punished those who refused to stultify themselves. Then at the end of three years, driven by the grim facts into a corner, he made the belated admission that the welfare of its citizens may be one of the businesses of the government, yet he snarled detestation for so plainly a palliative measure as the Wagner relief bill."

Give Socialist Plan

The handbook, edited by Edward Levinson of New York, and Maynard C. Krueger of the University

of Chicago, contains nine chapters setting forth the Socialist proposals on unemployment, nationalization of industry, farm relief, social legislation, peace and disarmament, women workers, Negro problems, taxation and banking. These chapters were written, respectively, by James H. Maurer, the party's vice-presidential candidate; Harry W. Laidler, co-director of the League for Industrial Democracy; Krueger; Louis Waldman, Socialist candidate for governor in New York; Kirby Page; Mary Hilmyer; Frank R. Crosswaith; Mayor Daniel W. Hoan, of Milwaukee. The chapter on banking under Socialism was also written by Krueger.

Pen pictures of Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for president, and James H. Maurer, are written by Devere Allen and Assemblyman Darlington Hoopes of Pennsylvania. Morris Hillquit's "key-note" address at the Socialist nominating convention and the platform adopted there are also included in the book. Leo Krzycki, secretary of the Milwaukee Socialist party, tells of Socialist accomplishments in that city, and Clarence Senior, national campaign manager, writes of the Socialist organization. The final chapter, written by Paul Blanshard, gives a picture "What a Socialist America Would Look Like."

Labor Planks Compared

A comparison of the labor planks of Republican, Democrat and Socialist platforms is a feature of the book.

Thomas' contribution emphasizes the "practicality" of the Socialist platform.

"We offer not only the one true hope for reorganizing our economic life," Thomas declares, "but also immediate plans for making things better. We are aware that masses of men will not vote for deeper purgatory now in the dubious hope of paradise hereafter. Hence we are concerned with programs to keep the peace now, to relieve unemployment now, to help the farmers now. Our demands are practical as no other proposals are."

The book is illustrated with cartoons by Art Young.

Primaries Bring Out Record Vote for Milwaukee

MILWAUKEE.—The Socialists of this city are elated by their showing in the primary election and point to the vote their candidates received as a straw presaging an overwhelming victory in November.

There are no contests in the Socialist primaries, and one vote for each candidate is enough to get him on the ticket. Nevertheless the enthusiasm for the Socialism campaign is so great that a record number of Socialist voters went to the polls.

The vote, likewise, was remarkably solid. There was little variation from one candidate to another.

Two years ago, at a time the party swept Milwaukee county, the primary vote was beaten 10,500 and 10,600. In 1932 the primary vote was between 25,300 and 26,600.

The Socialists are jubilant over their showing and are confident that the elections will show a clean sweep of city and county for Thomas and Maurer and every county candidate on the ticket, as well as two congressmen and a heavily increased legislative delegation.

A Warning

Ralph Gray has not been authorized to collect funds for the Socialist party or any of its activities, or for the Emergency Conference on Unemployment, or for any Unemployed League. Please notify your friends to look out for this unauthorized person, who is reported to be soliciting funds and claiming to be an agent of the Socialist party.

New Leader Prints Special Edition of 100,000 Copies

This week The New Leader publishes a special four-page campaign supplement of 100,000 copies for seven party organizations. These organizations include the Upper West Side Branch, Bronx County, the New York State Campaign Committee, Harlem Branch, Chelsea Branch, the Sixth and Tenth Congressional districts of Kings County. So enthusiastically has the supplement idea been received that requests for another issue are being made.

These requests warrant another issue on October 15th. Organizations desiring to take advantage of this should have orders in the office of The New Leader not later than Oct. 8th.

The current issues of the supplement carries articles by Norman Thomas, James H. Maurer, Louis Waldman and other candidates. Each edition gives special attention to the candidates and the campaign in the district that orders it. Each organization also obtains advertising that helps to pay the cost of its publication.

These special issues also bring The New Leader to the attention of a 100,000 voters. Party organizations interested in a special supplement should apply immediately. Phone Algonquin 4-4622.

Candidates Met by Vast Crowds

Thomas Greeted with Wildest Enthusiasm in Milwaukee, Madison and Other Cities.—Mayor Hoan Leads Parade with Thomas Through Downtown Streets.—Sledge-Hammer Blows at Capitalism and Political Racketeers.

MILWAUKEE.—Greeted with wild enthusiasm by vast crowds of people lining downtown streets, Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, marched into Milwaukee like a conqueror at the head of a parade made up of thousands of men and women who had come to the Northwestern station to greet him.

Thomas arrived at 11 A. M. and was escorted by his comrades to the Fourth Ward Park, where he addressed more than 5,000 people standing in the drizzling rain, and at night he addressed a colossal mass meeting at the Eagles' Club. There were other speeches during the day, at the State Teachers' College, at lunches and elsewhere.

The procession was one of the most remarkable political demonstrations ever seen in this city, wholly spontaneous and an outburst of genuine enthusiasm for a great cause and its notable spokesman.

Leads the March

Thomas, his tall figure looming considerably above the men and women about him, headed the procession that marched through cheering crowds, walking directly behind the color guard bearing the American flag and the red flag.

Mayor Daniel W. Hoan and Frank W. Metcalfe, Socialist candidate for governor, marched on either side of Thomas, and in the guard of honor was Sheriff Al Benson, one of the popular Socialist office holders of this city.

The parade was more than a mile long, and its members made up the bulk of the crowd at the meeting in the park.

Thomas came to Milwaukee from Madison, the state capital, where he had addressed a capacity audience of 7,500 in the University of Wisconsin stadium.

The Milwaukee meeting was followed by meetings in Chicago and Racine, and before entering the Badger state, the Socialist leader spoke at Saginaw and Jackson.

In Rare Form

Thomas was in rare form at all his meetings. The harder he works the fresher he appears to get. His Socialist message is always to the point, and appropriate to the city he is speaking in.

In Milwaukee he said, "If Milwaukee and Wisconsin are to keep their place of leadership in the Socialist movement they will have to hump themselves."

"Wisconsin won't live up to its record unless it votes a straight Socialist ticket this fall. This idea of electing a man here and there just won't get us anywhere."

In Madison he paid his respects to John B. Chapple, who won the G.O.P. nomination for United States Senate over the LaFollette faction of the Republican Party. Chapple won his nomination in a campaign in which he resorted to "red-baiting" of a nature unheard of in this country since the days of Palmer, Lusk, Sweet and W. J. Burns.

A Racketeer

"Chapple came back from Europe after the war a Bolshevik for whom the Socialist Party was too conservative to consider joining. His recent swing to red-baiting labels him as a political racketeer."

Thomas also paid his respects to the two old parties in the following words:

"What do the old parties offer? Certainly nothing that goes to the root of the matter. President Hoover and the Republicans at last have come to a point where

and without unduly raising prices, felt deals in pious hopes. Farm-Something is to be done for silver, but the gold standard must stand secure. Railroads are to be better regulated and it will be less expensive to get receiverships. Meanwhile workers are to get the most the railroads can pay, which is exactly what the railroad executives say except that they add that they can only pay 20 per cent less than they are now paying.

"Indeed, the whole quality of this campaign on both the Republican and Democratic sides attests the truth that both old parties belong to the same set of interests, that they are merely glass bottled with different labels and both of them empty of any medicine for the sickness of our times."

Speaks in Beloit

Glenn Turner, Socialist candidate for district attorney in Dane county, presided at the Madison meeting. Other speakers were Frank Metcalfe, Milwaukee Socialist candidate for governor; Emil Seidel, Milwaukee, Socialist candidate for the senate, and Clarence Senior, Chicago, national secretary of the party.

From Madison, Thomas and the speakers motored to Beloit where, after an informal reception by Socialists, he spoke in Forest White Park at 8 P. M. At the latter meeting, Prof. Dean, instructor in biblical languages, presided. Otis J. Bouma, Racine, was among the speakers at the Beloit meeting.

Jim Maurer's Tour of the Country a Triumphal Procession; the Labor Warrior Speaks at Great Meetings in Butte, Spokane, Seattle, Portland, and Many California Cities.—Labor Cooperates with Party.—Yipsels Doing Magnificent Work.

REPORTS from every section of the country indicate that James H. Maurer, rugged Socialist and labor leader and candidate for vice-president with Norman Thomas, is winning countless supporters for Socialism as a result of a triumphant campaign tour that took him to the Pacific Coast.

Mooney Still Strong In Fervent Idealism, James H. Maurer Finds

James H. Maurer, immediately upon his arrival in San Francisco, called upon Tom Mooney in San Quentin prison, meeting him in the Warden's office.

"He was dressed in a white suit," Maurer writes, "and looked well and seemed cheerful. But back of everything he said one could detect the great hope that the working class would keep up the fight to establish his innocence. Tom Mooney is a fine, upstanding character; he has an ideal, to free the working class from exploitation. For this ideal he is willing to suffer and die; but his greatest desire is that the workers organize and fight for this New Day."

Speaking in every part of the country, Maurer has been met with great crowds, addressing labor meetings, college student bodies, outdoor and indoor meetings and even dinners. Everywhere he has been wildly acclaimed, everywhere repaid the compliment implied in his reception by delivering straight Socialist propaganda, straight from the shoulder and imbued with the homely, salty philosophy that has made Jim Maurer one of the colorful figures of this generation.

Maurer was the Labor Day speaker in Butte, Mont., long a labor stronghold and for a number of years a Socialist city. Although labor spies, provocateurs and even murder were resorted to by the copper barons to discredit, disrupt and destroy the Socialist movement in the days of Mayor Lewis J. Duncan and to smash the labor movement, hope has never completely died among the rugged workers of the city often described as the greatest mining camp in the world.

Hope Born Again

With Maurer's great Labor Day address there were definite signs that there is a revival of hope among the miners and that means that the Party is coming back as the ideal for them to work for.

The Maurer speech was the feature of the Labor Day celebration of the Trades and Labor Council, and he carried the vast crowd with him. The meeting was held in an outdoor garden, and through an arrangement of loudspeakers a vast throng heard him. The enthusiasm at the Maurer meeting was in sharp contrast with the chilly reception given Governor Roosevelt there.

Following the meeting Maurer met the local Socialists in a heart-to-heart meeting at Socialist headquarters.

As a result of Maurer's visit, the Trades Council elected a committee to act with the party local in arrangements for the Thomas meeting, October 1st. Committees are visiting all local unions soliciting contributions to make the meeting a success and are meeting with a hearty response. The sentiment is growing, according to reports, and it is a Socialist sentiment, not merely a sentiment for the candidates.

At Spokane

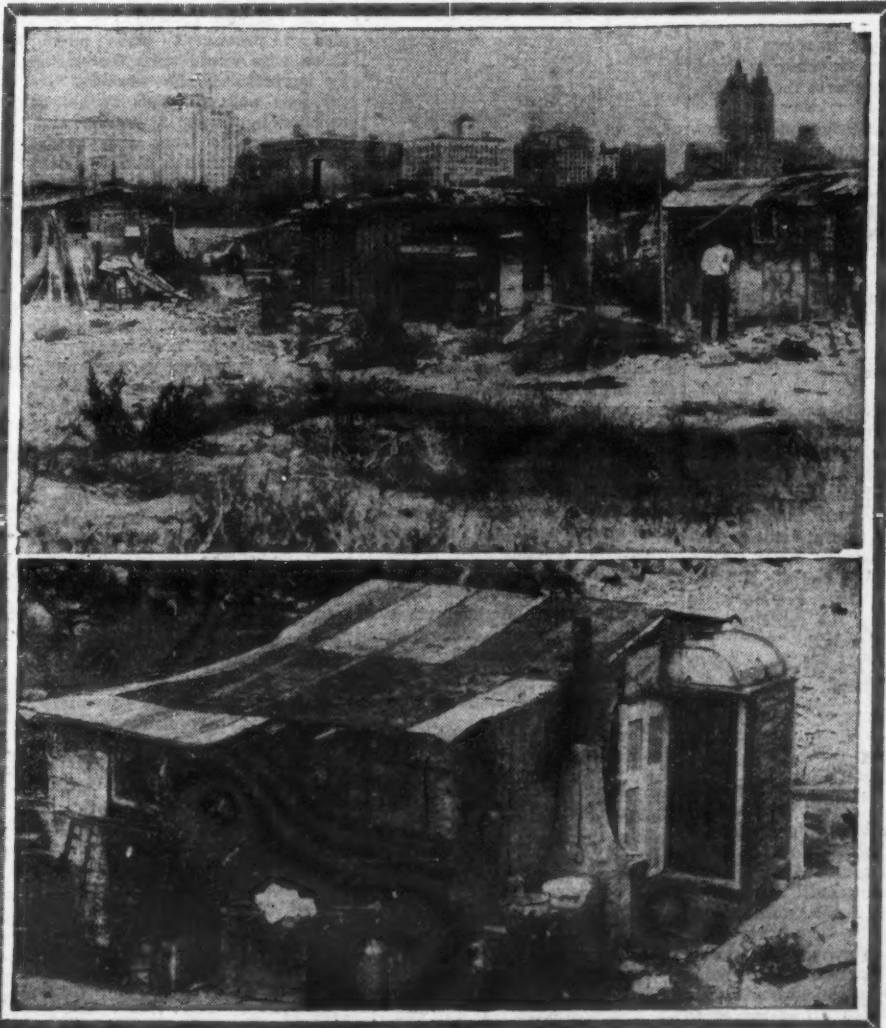
At Spokane, the next stop, Jim was met at the station by about 500 Socialists, mostly former "Wobblies," a fine, high-spirited group of men and women, who paraded with their candidate to the hotel, and later held a meeting in their headquarters, which was jammed to the doors.

There was a luncheon meeting, and again an evening indoor meeting, all of them highly successful.

Fine meetings were also held in Portland, on the eve of the American Legion convention, and at Seattle.

Stitt Wilson, former Socialist Mayor of Berkeley, Cal., and now candidate for Congress there, met Maurer at Oakland, and accompanied the vice-presidential candidate to splendid meetings at San Jose, at the University of California, San Francisco and other (Continued on Page Twelve)

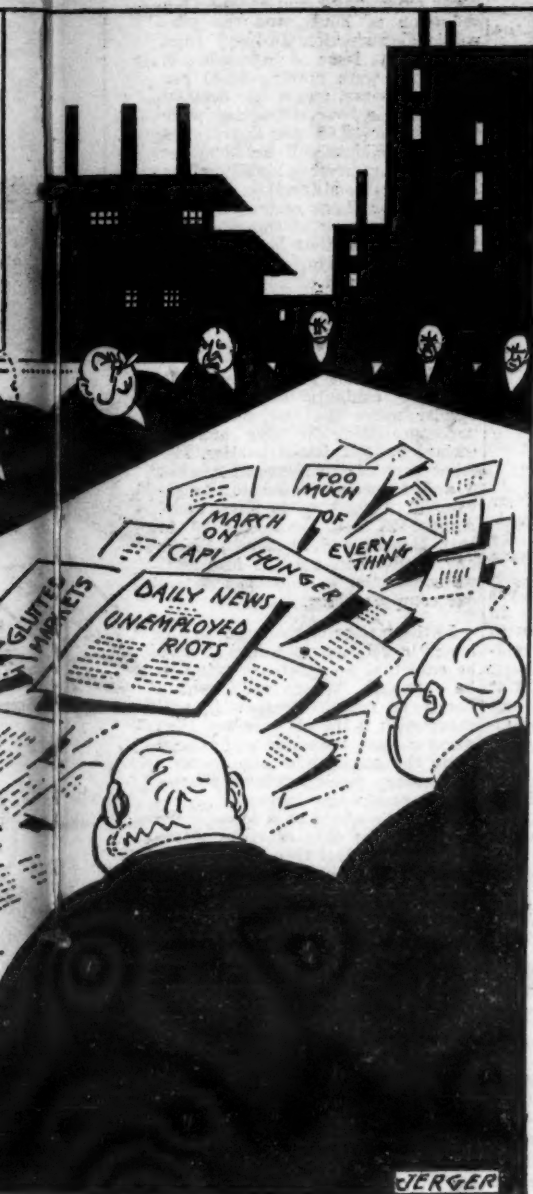
IN THE SHADOW OF LUXURY



Here are some tasteful views of "Hoover Valley," an exclusive settlement in Central Park, within ethyl-gas smelling distance of Fifth Avenue and in full view of the Central Park West apartment houses. Homeless men built these shacks in the bed of the old reservoir disregarding the feelings of the wealthy who cannot bear the sight of misery. If the election returns in 1928 had been just a little different the homeless men would probably now be living in "Smith Valley." Most of the colonists have votes, and if they put two and two together they can do something about it outside of just calling names.

at "New Leader" Features

OF THE DEPRESSION



er way out. We must have a nice, big war.
of the useless unemployed by letting them die heroically
glad to do that.
plies of food, clothing and shelter glutting the markets at
simple.

Country Needs . . .

en, you know, the food
people in India have to
completely terrible. It doesn't
compete with the food
American unemployed don't
eat.
the rich look down
miserable poor. In Amer-
the rich are too sensitive to
the miserable poor. They
made the summer and
the winter.
the Indians dumb!
300,000,000 of
them. You don't
Englishmen rule
people. Nobody but
you and their pos-
sible us. No for-
sents America! No-
r Indians are struggling
right to vote. Think how
would be in America if
t vote against Herbert
ful thing about the
the blind belief in

magic and superstition. But we
are an intelligent people. We kick
out the Republicans to put in the
Democrats, and then kick out the
Democrats to put in the Repub-
licans—just to change our luck.
But we don't believe in superstition!
At least, we don't put our faith
in one superstition. When the Re-
publican magician fails to pull a
full dinner pail out of capitalism,
we hire a Democratic magician
to pull a half-full dinner pail out
of capitalism.
The Republican and Democratic
magicians know but one trick—
how to pull votes out of the peo-
ple whom they have betrayed.
This is a slight-of-hand trick.
If we watched closely we'd see
how they fool us.
"The Republican magician is a
faker," says the Democratic magi-
cian. "Don't let him fool you any
longer. Let me do it."
"The Democratic magician is a
faker," says the Republican magi-
cian. "He merely wants to fool
you. I've had more experience."
Continued on Page Eleven

By Joseph Orlando

World's Last But Greatest Capitalistic Experiment

MUCH water has run under the
Seine's bridges in the last
three years, but still more illusions
have vanished from the heads of
many intellectuals, of France and
other countries, who for years
spent their brilliant dialectic in
defense of nationalism and in vain
confutation of Marxism.

When, three years ago, prosper-
ity was at its peak these intel-
lectuals mocked Marx for having
taught that the capitalist regime
would bring the proletariat to in-
creasing distress and that the
workers favor a revolutionary
movement. General world affairs
and the still mounting tide of
prosperity seemed—in the view of
these persons—the surest proof of
the failure of the socialist view; the
fact that general welfare was be-
coming more and more widespread
through the various social strata
seemed to show clearly the error
of Marxist anticipations.

America was pointed out as the
ideal country in which, founded
upon individual initiative and on
the free play of the economic
forces, a new order was emerging;
creator of wealth for all and soft-
ening, if not eliminating, the strug-
gle of classes. In America, they
said, each worker can have his
own comfortable house and his
own car, and aside from these
privileges, he can save part of his
earnings to secure to himself a
serene old age.

Peace By Solidarity

By American example the intel-
lectuals of the international bour-
geoisie wanted to demonstrate that
it was possible, perhaps relatively
easy, to establish a true and dur-
able peace in the national arena
giving to it, as a basis, not the
struggle but the solidarity of the
classes, not the opposition but the
community of interests of all those
belonging to a given nation. The
Socialists—who, in spite of the ap-
pearances of prosperity persisted
in asserting the fundamental points
of their doctrine were, by a strange
irony, pointed to as anti-pacifists.
For, while they urged the abolition
of national frontiers—they—accord-
ing to the socialist critics—claimed
to suppress the partial war among
nations only to substitute for it
universal war among classes.

Time is a very good mender.
Three years have passed and in
this short time not only the wave
of optimism has receded but, what
is more, we may observe here and
there signs of the spiritual crisis
which troubles the men of the in-
tellectual bourgeoisie. Some of
them in their writings display
their confusion and anxiety; oth-
ers, more courageous, go deeper
and even if unwilling to draw the
extreme consequences, they do not
hesitate in declaring that the para-
bola of capitalistic civilization is
near its end and that new forms
of social organization are neces-
sary in order to preserve our civil-
ization from a complete catastrophe.

Maurois Says

Especially symptomatic—for the
man who wrote it—is an article of
the well known French writer,
André Maurois, appeared in the
"New York Times Magazine,"
Sept. 11. The author frankly ad-
mits that "the era in which liberal-
ism was allied with science for the
attainment of human happiness
seems at an end." "Will the new
era be that of the organizing
ant?" And "Collectivism may tri-
umph." "If the Russian experi-
ment succeeds, it will have created

a society of new type. The system
of planned economy, with varia-
tions, will spread, not necessarily
by revolutions or conquest, but by
contagion and osmosis."

To realize fully the value of the
evolution of Maurois' thought it
will be enough to remember that
he was one of the leading elements
of the so-called French neo-
nationalistic current, which desired
to convey both the political and
economic forces toward a double
goal; first, that of removing the
economic competition with other
States through the channel of in-
ternational cartels of capitalists,
and secondly that of eliminating
the internal struggle of classes by
the way of a better understanding
between capital and labor.

Neo-Nationalism

Not only the neo-nationalistic
program sank but, what is more
important, one after another all
the principles upon which depended
the theory of American prosperity
were shattered: While the ship of
prosperity was able to master the
enraged sea of international com-
petition and so secure a possible
standard of living to the workers
of this country, all was well for
the capitalistic propagandists
abroad. They could, then, speak
of a new Eldorado and with some
exaggeration to make American
workers appear as living in the
best possible world. Now, unfor-
tunately for them, things are
changed and if they want to say
something astonishing about Amer-
ica they may only speak of its
twelve millions of unemployed
workers.

The American crisis has had the
great merit of tearing the veil of
a dangerous illusion from the eyes
of millions of workers of other
countries who looked to America,
expecting a miracle.

America has certainly been the
last and greatest capitalistic ex-
periment. It has failed, and its
failure happening in the richest
country of the world, in a country
where the greatest part of its
population is kept apart from real
political life by its unshaken op-
timism, makes still more evident
the absolute incapacity of capi-
talism to deal with the solution of
present problems.

Unity to Remain Open Until October

The continuation of the season
until after the Jewish Holidays, in
response to the many inquiries
and requests by guests, has been
announced today by Isadore Nag-
ler, Chairman of the Unity House
Committee.

Unity House will arrange for
concert and entertainment to be
given the coming holiday week-
end.
For next week, the General
Executive Board will hold its
meetings at the house, and the of-
ficial closing will therefore take
place on October 10th, which is
after the Yom Kipper week-end,
which will give many an oppor-
tunity to spend that holiday in the
Poconos during Indian Summer.

I. T. U. For Five-Day Week

LONG BEACH, Calif.—The con-
vention of the International Typo-
graphical Union here declared in
favor of the five-day week and by
a large vote referred the matter to
a referendum of the membership
for final action.

Some Stories of the Struggle; Socialist Boy and Girls Dare Everything for Their Cause

By Sol Perrin

Guest conducting for Sam De Witt, who took a vacation to
give even more time than usual to campaign work—and how
he works!

To Norman Thomas

*I have found the words for my thoughts,
I have found the voice for my words,
And my thoughts are freed
And my words take shape.
And the silent wish and the blind desire
Which were my thoughts and my words*

*Straight is the road, and broad,
True the way and certain the goal,
And our beloved leader in the van,
Come, America, let us join hands
And march, singing, together.*

SOME day a book ought to be written, and it should be
called A Saga of Socialist Heroes. It will be a big
book, perhaps many books, and it will contain much that
has been previously written. I venture to say it will be
made up largely of the deeds and struggles of unsung and
unknown Socialist heroes. It will be a story of men and
women, young and old, who refused to take the blows of
a capitalist society passively, but who struck back and
struck back hard. I want to tell some of these stories.

This happened in east Harlem in the heart of its slums.
It is July—a hot, muggy night. A street corner meeting is
in progress. The speaker stands on a rickety platform, a
bedraggled flag droops beside him, a small apathetic audi-
ence faces him. It is a Socialist meeting, and I stop to
watch. A gang of rowdies gathers nearby. They begin to
shout remarks, they throw something, they jeer and laugh.
A few of the rowdies separate themselves from the group
and disappear.

Five minutes later a large bag of water comes tumbling
from a roof, drenching several people, including the speaker
and the committee. A young girl takes the platform, a
Yipsel, I don't know her name, and she doesn't care. Her
eyes glitter, her fists are clenched, she pours out words of
scorn and challenge, she bids the rowdies do their worst,
the meeting will continue. Her passionate outpouring strips
the crowd of its apathy, some applaud, the rowdies are
cowed. The meeting continues.

A strike is in progress in the Bronx. Two junior
Yipsels, Caroline Goodman and Sylvia Kaplan, are dis-
tributing leaflets for the strikers. The proprietor of the
shop complains to a cop. He has an injunction against
this sort of thing: Why does not the law act? The cop
orders the girls to go away or he'll run them in. They go
to the street meeting that is being held on another street.
They ask the chairman what to do. He tells them to go
back and continue distributing. They go back, although
they know arrest faces them. They are arrested and later
fined. All in the day's work.

These stories are typical of what is going on daily in
the Socialist struggle for workers' emancipation.

There is Ben Schubert, quiet, unassuming, sickly. He
comes reeling out of a polling station battered and bleeding.
He was a lone watcher but he did not approve the illegal
tactics of some Tammany gorillas. He objected and the
toughs evidently did not like what he said.

I remember Aaron Levenstein lecturing a cop on his
duties and on the law when the cop attempted to interfere
with a meeting, and inviting arrest. Not once but many
times.

I will never forget the drama and thrill in the court-
room when Matthew Levy berated the judge in the rent
strike cases for his bias and prejudice and read a long
statement into the court records defending the historic right
of workers to organize in industry, and as tenants for rent
strikes to fight intrenched landlordism. Or when Jacob
Panken, at a conference, challenged the landlord, in the
same rent strike situation, and dared him to evict a single
family and, by heavens, he would have a tent colony erected
and picket the house and keep it permanently vacant.

I do not want to go bookish on you, but on this subject
of fighters, I want to recommend the story of Meyer London
by Harry Rogoff. There was a fighter. When London first
arrived in Congress, which was made up then as it is now,
of Rotarians, Babbits, corporation lawyers and unsuccessful
farmers who went in for politics, he was burdened, in the
eyes of his fellow-congressmen, with every handicap. He
was a Socialist, an east-sider, a foreigner, a Jew, he spoke
with an accent, and he had brains.

But he soon forced their respect, they listened when he
spoke. A lone voice of sanity in a bedlam of stupidity,
he fought untiringly against exploitation, privilege, arma-
ments, and war, and for Socialist construction. It is an
inspiring book and should be read by everyone active in
the party.

But speaking of unsung heroes, how about the fellows
who—but let us hear what George Bernard Shaw had to
say: "I never refused or broke an engagement to speak
on Socialism to pass a gallant evening."

It should be an easy matter to write the private life
of any Socialist. He hasn't any!

Books in Brief

With Benefit to None

By Haim Kantorovich

LENIN, by James Maxton. D. Appleton & Co., N. Y. 1932.

A THOUGHTFUL person's query on reading this book certainly will be: Why has the author written it? A book of this kind must have some justification. There is no lack of Lenin biographies; there are dozens of them. An author must, if he does not add something new to the existing biographies, at least have a new approach, a new interpretation. Maxton has neither.

It is the usual biography "done" in the usual, standard Communist fashion. There is not a line in the book that can be called Maxton's, nothing but repetitions of the commonplace, of what has been said hundreds of times, of what everyone already knows by heart.

Lenin was a great man. He "made" Russian Social-Democracy; he "made" Bolshevism. He "made" the Russian revolution. The entire history of the Russian revolution is summed up by Maxton in these words:

"The leader sat in his headquarters at the Smolny Institute, working, eating, sleeping there. He persuaded, he coaxed, he threatened, he bullied and terrorized. He turned his socialist agitator friends into a government, to act as a government and think as a government. He turned rioters and pillagers into a disciplined army of ironides." (P. 158.)

And this is how a social revolution is made! Happily for Russia, there happened to be a "He"; the others don't count. The Russian worker, the peasants, the specific social and economic conditions that made Bolshevism possible, get no credit whatsoever from Maxton.

Trotsky is mentioned, but it was "He" who turned rioters and pillagers into a disciplined army of ironides and not Trotsky.

Lenin was a great man and he made great mistakes, mistakes for which the Russian masses are still paying. Lenin often acknowledged his mistakes. Maxton apparently knows nothing about them. Maxton knows that "He" could not have made mistakes. The tragic uprising of peasants and Kronstadt sailors of 1921 is described by Maxton in the following words:

"Evidence of discontent were showing in one or two places among the peasants and the Kronstadt sailors. They were easily put down." (Page 162.)

The revolt against military communism in 1921 and the bloody and brutal way in which it was put down is one of the bloodiest pages in Bolshevik history which no falsification can erase. Of course, it was "easily put down." It was easy for machine guns to put down unarmed, starved peasants and sailors. When the "discontent" was "easily put down," "He" declared the New Economic Policy. The real Lenin openly declared that the N.E.P. was a step backward. Maxton's "He" will, of course, not make such unwise admissions; "He" knew that it was just the thing to do in order to bring about communism.

Maxton knows very little of the history of Russian Socialism. His book is therefore strewn with mistakes and misstatements, such as that all Mensheviks were defenders during the war, which is

not true; that there were no Social-Democrats in the elections to the first "Duma"; or that the split in the Russian Social Democratic Party was on Revisionism and orthodox Marxism. Speaking about the split of the Russian Social Democratic Party he tells his readers that

"The big issue involved and underlying most of the questions under discussion . . . was the subject of controversy in every European Socialist Party, and in the conferences of the International Socialist movement. It was usually called the fight between revisionism or reformism and revolution."

This is of course not true. Lenin's opponents were precisely those who fought revisionism tooth and nail. The split occurred on the question of Democracy and Dictatorship within the Party. In his book, "One Step Forward, Two Steps Backward," Lenin frankly explained his "fundamental principle" in these words: "Bureaucratism against Democracy—that must be the organizational principle of the revolutionary Social Democracy."

Maxton, of course, could easily have found out the truth about this if he had wanted to, but his aim was not the truth; his aim seemed to be to write an "orthodox" book on Lenin, and the result is a quite worthless, dull repetition of what "every body" says.

A Graphic Picture of Tragic America

One of the most unique publications that has come from the press in recent years is a book 10 by 8 inches, *A Picture of America*, by Charles Cross (Simon and Schuster, \$1.50). The sub-title adequately indicates its theme and contents, "A Photo Story of America—As It Is—and As It Might Be. Told by the News Camera." Carrying an introduction by Norman Thomas, this volume vividly portrays the follies, stupidities, contradictions, absurdities and anarchy of the capitalist system of production and distribution. This is accomplished by photos of the contradictions and stupidities of our industrial life accompanied with only a few comments.

By way of leading up to the present chaos the author goes back to earlier industrial depressions, beginning with 1837, and photographs items from the press showing that hunger and industrial depression have occurred over and over again. The reader is then conducted on a pictorial tour of the present United States and the camera flashes the contrasts and contradictions. Here is chaos and the camera's eye closes.

It opens again with more views to show what can be made of the powers and opportunities of which capitalism has made a horrible mess. Finally, there are three roads ahead, Fascism, Communism, and Socialism. The first two mean dictatorship and terror; the third means industrial, social and political democracy.

The volume has all of the merits and some of the disadvantages of simplicity in presenting a complex theme. We would make some important amendments to his presentation of Communism and would revise his presentation of Socialism but for all that this unusual volume will shake the most hardened numbskull out of his complacency and make him think, and that is the supreme value of the book.

J. O.

THE BRAY of THE WEEK



Lightning Defied By Ajax as Hoover Hurls Back Hordes Harassing His Harmony

SENATOR ARTHUR CAPPER of Kansas in a radio address from Chicago hailed President Hoover as the man who depressed the depression. He said:

"So recently as the last nine months, Hoover has been our pilot through a series of tremendous emergencies. Two of these emergencies were unprecedented; we have never seen their like before. One of them threatened the total collapse and impoverishment of this nation. It came after economic distress and credit prostration, resulting in panics, had brought about revolutions in twenty countries. Three-quarters of the population of the globe was affected.

"At one of the gravest moments of our own uncertainty, some of our good men and true became alarmed, then frightened, then lost their heads. But the President kept his.

"It is when you see a man in action day after day under stress, as I have seen Hoover, that you really come to know him for what he is.

"Had the President failed us, had he weakened, it is not too much to say there would not be a bank open in America today. The whole economic and industrial fabric of the country would have been wrecked or paralyzed, and we ourselves would have gone down in the wreck."

McKEE WANTS TO SAVE MONEY

(Continued from Page Four)

vicious practice of letting contracts in city work and thus permitting favored insiders to make huge fortunes at the expense of the people.

But even if every uselessly spent dollar is saved, even if the budget is drained of all the tens (or possibly hundreds) of millions of dollars that constitute the "honest" graft of the old-party machines, where are we?

It is the object of Tammany government to save money for real estate speculators and to safeguard the investments of bankers.

The aim of Socialist government is to carry on constructive and SUBSTANTIVE work for the people who dwell under its rule.

In the happy days before the Great Awakening there used to be a slogan among the reactionaries: MORE BUSINESS IN GOVERNMENT; LESS GOVERNMENT IN BUSINESS.

The idea was that corrupt expenditures should be cut out—an ideal that no one objects to except the political racketeers.

And the idea further is that,

having been stripped of all corruption government should thereupon confine itself to policing and cleaning the streets, maintaining an army and navy, passing tariff laws and in other ways leaving the way clear for business to go ahead unhampered.

In other words, rugged individualism, the right of business to make what profits it can with the least possible hindrance.

A New Ideal

With that idea Socialism takes issue.

With that idea those who do the work of the world should take issue.

A city government has only started when it has policed and cleaned the streets, inspected tenements and maintained a health department.

When a city supplies schools, water, parks, museums, band concerts, sewerage and streets it is not paternalistically coddling the people; it is an example of the people minding their own business through the only possible agency for doing their own work.

POCKET BOROUGHS

By Anna Bercowitz

In The New Leader of September 24 we carried an item on a resolution of the State Campaign Committee of Virginia censuring the American Socialist Quarterly for the following statement in its last issue: "Attempts at pocket boroughs of North and South Carolina, where there were no organizations, were made by having each state represented by a party member from Virginia."

The resolution received by the American Socialist Quarterly states: "It is true that the Virginia party suggested to the N. E. C. that Virginia alternates be permitted to take seats from states lacking representation otherwise."

Since the A. S. Q. was not in existence in 1928 it could not have raised objection to such practice on previous occasions.

HAVE YOU GONE DEMOCRATIC?

By E. Verburg

Don't you comrades in New York know that the real opposition in the coming election is the Democratic Party? The Reps have condemned themselves—their actions speak louder than word—yet all editorials and news items in The New Leader are careful not to attack Roosevelt policies or Democratic principles. Perhaps your Governor has done no wrong? Out here we need stones for our slingshots, to answer Democratic arguments. The Public Ownership League of America is pleased with Roosevelt so, if you too are not agin' him, you must be for him.

National Campaign headquarters asks that articles, speeches be mostly propaganda and attacks on persons be in small percentage only, but why not divide our attackism 50-50 between the Rep and the

Dem or show up the Dem 90 per cent and Rep 10 per cent if you dare.

This is another viewpoint that needs explaining. You criticize the reduction of hours and the proportional reduction in pay, page 2, column 2, issue of September 3. If a man were making \$8.00 per day of 8 hours, would our demand be \$1.33 per hour if the day were 6 hours, or \$2.00 per hour for 4 hours; should it still be \$8.00 per day? If I remember rightly, when attending the Milwaukee Convention, Mayor Hoan requested to be recorded in favor of this plank, if it assured him that he could give bare persons employment—but with no increased cost of government in Milwaukee. Please elaborate.

Chicago, Ill.

We have not gone Democratic and the contents of The New Leader prove that we have been uncompromising in our attitude toward both capitalist parties. The front page of the issues of August 6 and 13 was devoted to Roosevelt; of August 20 to Hoover; of August 27 and September 10 to both Hoover and Roosevelt. How any reader can get the idea that we are tender to Roosevelt passes our comprehension.

In the matter of the reduction of hours in relation to wages it may be said that no arbitrary rule can be followed. Where reduction in hours is made, whether it will carry with it the old rate and thus mean a wage reduction will depend upon the strength of the workers themselves. Socialists favor shorter hours and wage increases, especially for workers on a lower wage level. In the case of cities where Socialists control this would be the aim. It should be remembered that in Milwaukee Socialists do not yet have full power.—Editor.

QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

Communist Falsehoods

Communists have charged that the Socialist administration in Milwaukee has cut the wages of city employees by calling for a 10 per cent wage donation by city workers and that city employees have been sent to military camps for a number of weeks. Will you mind giving me the correct information? I fear that this is another Communist misrepresentation.

Herbert Bessin, Brooklyn.

It is another falsehood. We have seen a document sent out by the secretary of Mayor Hoan answer-

ing this and other falsehoods. We suggest that in all such statements made by Communists that comrades write direct to Mayor Hoan. We cannot spare the space to answer every accusation that comes from the Communists.—Editor.

"Still unemployed. Have had to discontinue subscriptions to several periodicals: but I must have THE NEW LEADER. My renewal enclosed." (Chas. G. Gireluis, N. Y.)

Three new ones from Sarah J. Brown, Colorado.

The Party Forges Ahead

Sayers Finds Great Promise In Old Florida

J. D. SAYERS of Queens County, N. Y., formerly of Texas, reports remarkable interest in Socialist propaganda in Florida, where he is working as national organizer. "My first week as national organizer," he writes, "has been an unexpected success. I anticipated a cold reception, but I was agreeably surprised." He found a number of old time comrades in Jacksonville, and before going into the unexplored western corner of the state he collected a considerable sum for the party and sold many subscriptions for "The New Leader" and for "America For All".

ARKANSAS

Although arrangements are not yet complete negotiations are under way to establish an official weekly organ of the Socialist Party of Arkansas with union support. Clifton Hicks, former New York advertising writer, has been selected as editor. So great is the demand for addresses by Clay Fuiks, gubernatorial candidate, that J. C. Thompson, state organizer, is substituting for Fuiks in many cases on the original schedule.

MICHIGAN

The state convention at Grand Rapids last week unanimously passed the following resolution: "In view of the recent statements in the so-called liberal press that the movement in Michigan was divided in its allegiance to Socialism, be it hereby resolved, that this convention go on record as being solidly and unreservedly behind the national party, and its candidates for President, Norman Thomas, and Vice President, James H. Maurer."

MINNESOTA

"The Thomas and Maurer Club" of the University of Minnesota has joined to help union pickets on a non-union building job at "Block 20". Dean E. E. Nicholson of the university has indicated that there will be no official interference with the rights of students to do picket duty. Several of the pickets are co-eds.

IDAHO

CLARKS FORK.—A Socialist rally was the largest gathering ever seen at a political meeting here. W. R. Snow was at his best. High school students turned out in mass, including the principal and his staff.

WEST VIRGINIA

Dr. Robert T. Kerlin, a Socialist and head of the English department in Potomac State College at Keyser, spoke with Murray Baron there recently. A record breaking crowd was present. The reactions to Dr. Kerlin's public appearance have been very favorable.

Dr. Kerlin will address the students of the State Normal School, Fairmont, also the students of the West Virginia State University at Morgantown and other colleges. Dr. Kerlin is a good public speaker and his brave stand has already strengthened the morale of the membership.

MONTANA

The Whitefish local has passed a resolution of greetings to striking farmers of the midwest, pointing out that "the capitalist system, as represented by the Republican and Democratic parties, is responsible for the condition in which we find ourselves, and therefore cannot be trusted to make the change to one for the betterment of the condition of the working and producing classes. The only hope of the producers is to help build and support, to a successful conclusion, a party of the class which produces the necessities to feed, clothe and house the nation."

Henry J. Sutton Not a Socialist

An organizer for the so-called New Liberty party, Henry J. Sutton, who claims to be a member of the Socialist party in Utica, N. Y., is not a party member and is repudiated by his former local.

PENNSYLVANIA

A weekly Socialist paper will be published by the newly formed local in Altoona. Campaign speeches are being made over a local radio station for the Socialist ticket.

A printed letter headed "The First of a Series of Circulars for the Education of the Masses in Socialistic Economy", sent out in plain envelopes to citizens of Lancaster and purported to be prepared by J. G. Eddy, managing editor of "Plain Talk", is a forgery, Eddy says. The letter advocates "sexual reforms" that do not represent his views in the remotest detail, he says, and the document is plainly issued to create anti-Socialist sentiment.

"There are but two political parties," is the heading of a new leaflet published by the local at Reading. "The Republican and Democratic parties are one party," the leaflet says. The Socialist party is the second party."

Threats of tear gas by the mayor of Lebanon failed to stop Socialists from holding a mass meeting, which 2,000 people attended. Tear gas was not used, but Arnold Johnson, Max C. Putney and Ralph O. Bigony were arrested at the meeting and later released.

The State Executive Committee has suspended the Nanty-Glo Branch because it failed to comply with the committee's request to expel Nathan Asbel. The committee carefully considered the evidence against Nathan Asbel who was charged with conduct unbecoming a Socialist in dealing with capitalist politicians and with maliciously slandering state party officers. At present there is no party branch in Nanty-Glo. The committee asks party speakers, organizers and members not to cooperate with this group as Asbel does not represent the party and cannot speak or act for it.

CONNECTICUT

State Secretary Arnold Freese reports that the following important meetings to be held in the coming weeks:

MAYOR HOAN of Milwaukee, in New Haven and Bridgeport, October 5th, 4 P. M. and 9 P. M.

JAMES H. MAURER, Danbury and New Britain, late in October.

NORMAN THOMAS, Hartford, New Haven and Bridgeport, 3 P. M., 7 P. M. and 9 P. M., October 30th. August Claessens, in Hamden, Sunday eve., October 2nd, at School Street and Whitney Avenue.

Jasper McLevy and Devere Allen meetings will be held in all sections of the state every day until election.

NEW CHARTERS

New charters were granted for Socialist Party locals at Fairfield and Stratford, new locals are in the process of organization in New Milford, Southington, Thomaston, and Middletown. Local New Haven granted a special charter for a branch composed of students at Yale College.

THE THOMAS RED SPECIAL

The Red Special which raided ten towns and cities was successful beyond expectations. The largest meetings were held in Danbury, Meriden, and Norwalk. Norman Thomas was the main speaker at all ten of the meetings. McLevy, Devere Allen, Martin Plunkett, Polsky and others spoke at some of the meetings. The results of this tour will be the organizing of a number of new locals.

The new Socialist Party organization at Yale College has opened headquarters on Chapel street. A banner will soon be raised.

HARTFORD

On Tuesday, John Vaninety of New Britain, addressed an audience of several hundred at the corner of Front and Temple streets, in Italian, and was well received. Italian platforms were distributed.

NEW HAVEN

Plans are being made for a mass meeting Wednesday afternoon, October 5th, on the Central Green, at which Mayor Hoan will be the speaker.

Four open-air meetings are planned for this week.

Thomas Denied Use of School

SPOKANE.—Socialists and the Spokane school board are in a row over the use of the Lewis and Clark High School auditorium for the meeting to be held here October 2 for Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for president.

Recently, members of the party obtained a permit, paying 35 for use of the auditorium. The school board this week notified them the auditorium is not available for Thomas.

"He's a Radical!"

Members of the party in charge of arrangements said that they are not disposed to accept the edict of the school board and may take court action.

Literature advertising the Thomas meeting has been sent out since the permit was issued.

Alex Turnbull, president of the school board, said it is desired to cancel the permit because board members feel Thomas preaches a doctrine contrary to Americanism taught in the public schools.

"We understand this man Thomas is a radical and that he teaches things that are opposite to the fundamentals we are attempting to instill in our boys and girls," he asserted. "We don't want a man of that kind talking in our schools."

Party Reports Many New Locals

ARIZONA

Douglas: H. G. Burt, sec., 675 Eighteenth St.

Globe: P. H. Brouillette, sec., Box 1382.

Tucson: William M. Davis, sec., Box 1364.

ILLINOIS

Divernon: J. F. Danis, sec.

Kewanee: Edward Hill, sec., 337 Beach St.

KENTUCKY

Henderson: W. L. Harwood, sec., Route 2.

Lexington: Richard Weaver, sec., 370 Alesford Place.

MICHIGAN

Pellston: John Gehman, sec.

MARYLAND

Baltimore (branch): Joseph S. Brown, sec., 328 East 20½ St.

Baltimore (branch): Samuel Miller, sec., 1609 Payson St.

MASSACHUSETTS

Cambridge: John Brooks Wheelwright, sec., 8 Plympton St.

Easthampton: Carl Walz, sec.

Gilbertville: F. S. Mikell, sec.

Milford: William Harris, sec., 22 Glines Ave.

NEW JERSEY

Audubon: Rudolph B. Winter, sec., 600 Wyoming Ave.

Fair Lawn: Elsie Trapkin, sec., Route 1.

VERMONT

Barre: Fred W. Sutor, sec., Scampini Bldg.

Bennington: Ronald V. B. Sinclair, sec., 425 Main St.

Rutland: Henry A. Cheney, sec., 61 Pleasant St.

"Picture of America" at New Low Price

In order to encourage the sale of "A Picture of America," Charles Cross's tabloid explanation of history from the Socialist standpoint, national headquarters has arranged with the League for Industrial Democracy to retail this book at \$1.00, postpaid, instead of \$1.50 as previously charged. Orders should be sent with remittances to the Socialist Party of America, 549 Randolph St., Chicago.

In New York State

OFFICIAL CONVENTIONS

The official conventions of the Socialist Party for the state and First Judicial District will be held Saturday afternoon, at 7 East 15th Street. The official State Convention will legalize the nominations and actions of the July 2nd, 3rd and 4th unofficial convention at Utica. The First Judicial District Convention will nominate candidates for Justice of the Supreme Court.

NO ASSOCIATE JUDGE THIS YEAR

According to advices of the Bureau of Elections of the Department of State no Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals is to be elected this year. Although the Governor appointed Judge Pound to fill out the uncompleted term of Chief Judge Cardozo, Judge Pound did not thereby forfeit his seat as Associate Judge, and his term was not due to expire until December 31st, of 1934.

G. AUGUST GERBER TO TOUR

G. August Gerber, candidate for Congressman at Large, has been delegated by the State Campaign Committee to make a short tour of counties on the west side of the Hudson River. He will promote party organization and the state campaign in Sullivan, Ulster, Delaware, Otsego, Schoharie, Greene and Albany counties.

REGISTRATION IN ALL CITIES AND VILLAGES THROUGHOUT NEW YORK STATE EXCLUSIVE OF NEW YORK CITY.

Registration dates for voting in the coming Election are as follows: In cities and villages of five thousand or more inhabitants personal registration can be made on October 14, 15, and 21, from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. On October 22 from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. Non-personal registration outside of cities and villages of five thousand or more, dates of registration are October 13 from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m.; October 22, from 1 p.m. to 10 p.m.

Every Socialist and sympathizer should do his or her duty to see that every Socialist voter is registered. How large the Socialist vote will be will depend upon a large registration.

Local Rochester is trying something new in the way of party bulletins, a long sheet 8½x17 inches, printed on one side, which can be used either as a letter or as a "wall newspaper".

Arrested for carrying banners on his car announcing a Thomas mass meeting, Gordon Halstead, Socialist worker at White Plains, was booked for driving with the rear license plates concealed.

Kritzer Calls for 1,000 Workers for Garden Rally

PREPARATIONS to make the Madison Square Garden meetings of November 3rd, the final campaign rally of 1932, the greatest political demonstration in the history of the continent are being rapidly pushed.

The mere announcement of the renting of the Garden for the demonstration has evoked the greatest enthusiasm among Socialist party members and supporters, and thousands have been begging for tickets for themselves and to distribute to others, while hundreds have been volunteering for duty at the meeting.

Harry Kritzer, who has charge of arrangements, has been busy during the past week organizing committees and laying out the work in general outline.

Approximately one thousand workers are required to man the meeting, and to take care of all its activities. Because of the huge size of the Garden it will be necessary to have perfect organization among the various committees, Kritzer says, and it is necessary to get the names of volunteers

long in advance of the meeting. Kritzer has his headquarters at 7 East 15th Street.

"We fully expect over 50,000 people to participate in the demonstration," he said, "although possibly not more than half that number can get into the Garden. If the streets surrounding the Garden are black with people, as now seems probable will be the case, that fact will have its great moral influence in determining thousands of voters on the verge of voting Socialist to throw in their lot with their own party."

"Those unable to get in, however, will not be deprived of the benefits of the meeting, for in addition to participating in a historic demonstration they will hear the speeches broadcast by a public address system."

"There is a limited number of reserved seat tickets at 25 cents each, and they are going fast. Those who want tickets had better make application for them in a hurry, or they are likely to be left in the cold."

What This Country Needs..

(Continued from Page Nine)

The latest effort of the old parties at magic is the attempt to put the unemployed to work by making the jobless divide their joblessness equally among themselves.

The capitalists have always pretended that they are opposed to dividing. The truth is that they are opposed only to dividing UP; they are heartily in favor of dividing DOWN.

The first step in dividing down is to divide the workers as Democrats and Republicans. The first step UP is to unite the workers as Socialists.

Having spent two weeks saying "Howdy" to the folks out West, Frank Roosevelt is going South, after which he will return to say "How-dee-do" to New England.

After Roosevelt concludes his tour, he will know just what the people want. Not that he intends to do anything about it, but it's nice of him to want to know.

Now Santa Claus doesn't have to go travelling about the country to learn what the people want. Santa learns by reading his mail.

But with the increase in postage rates, it is believed that Santa, expecting that the people will not write him, has sent Franklin D. as his agent.

Mr. Roosevelt's Santa has some cute dolls in stock for the good little boys and girls who'll vote the Democratic ticket this year. There's Frank Hague and darling little Jim Farley and Gene Tunney, who can actually walk and talk.

Vote for Santa Claus Roosevelt and these cute little dolls will be put in the cabinet where all the Democratic boys and girls may look at them and feel so glad.

Of course, you can't expect Santa Roosevelt to put anything into stockings that are torn. The gifts would fall right out. But all the good little boys and girls who have new stockings that don't have any holes can expect generous treatment.

P. H.

The Campaign Booms Everywhere

Westchester Campaign Advances; All Towns Hear Party Message

Encouraged by the splendid meeting at the County Center in White Plains, addressed by Norman Thomas and others and by the response speakers are receiving at outdoor meetings in Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, Peekskill, Portchester, White Plains and Yonkers, Westchester County Socialists made plans at a campaign committee meeting to increase activities during October.

As a beginning it was decided to hold two large indoor rallies in each of these towns and to hold meetings in Bronxville, Croton, Dobbs Ferry, Hastings, Irvington, Katonah, Mount Kisco, Ossining, Rye, Scarsdale, Tarrytown, Tuckahoe and Yorktown Heights. Socialists living in these towns who can help in arranging meetings should communicate with Jacob Jay, county secretary, at 706 S. Columbus Ave., Mount Vernon.

The candidates who will address most of the meetings are Carl O. Parsons, candidate for congress in the 25th district, and Leonard Bright, candidate for state senator in the 25th district. In addition, Cornelia Valenstein, candidate for state senator in the 25th district, will speak in the upper part of the county.

The campaign in Westchester County is receiving considerable publicity in the local press, the primary victory in Mount Vernon was front page news there, while editorials have appeared in at least eight papers calling on disgruntled Republicans and Democrats not to throw their votes away on Socialists, indicating perturbation of the part of Westchester politicians. These editorials were replied to by Comrades Parsons and Bright in appropriate letters, which were published.

If the necessary funds are provided, active Socialists in Westchester county feel sure that the campaign this year in the county will result in new locals in the formerly unorganized territory.

L.I.P.A. Endorses Louis Waldman for Governor

Louis Waldman, Socialist candidate for Governor, has been endorsed by the League for Independent Political Action, it is announced by Howard Y. Williams, national organizer of the league.

At the same time, four Socialist candidates for Congress were endorsed. They are Harry W. Laidler, 6th district; B. C. Vladeck, 8th district; Reinhold Niebuhr, 19th district, and Frank R. Crosswaith, 1st district.

The league had previously gone on record in endorsement of Governor Floyd Olson, of Minnesota, and the entire Farmer-Labor ticket of that state.

Professor Paul H. Douglas of the University of Chicago presided at the meeting at which the endorsements were made.

Nearing to Lecture

Scott Nearing, who has just returned from Russia, will deliver a course of six lectures under the auspices of The Institute For Advanced Education, beginning Monday, October 10th, in Irving Plaza Hall, Irving Place and 15th Street. The subject of Dr. Nearing's first lecture will be, "Must We Starve?" Under the auspices of the same organization, Dr. Alfred Adler, famous Vienna psychologist and founder of the individual school of psychology, will also deliver a course of lectures. The first one, "Introduction To Psychology Individual Psychology," will be given October 18th.

Dinner to Hoan and Hillquit Friday, Oct. 7

NEW YORK Socialists will turn out in force on Friday, October 7, to do honor to both Mayor Daniel W. Hoan of Milwaukee and Morris Hillquit, New York veteran and beloved leader of Socialism, who is the party's candidate in the coming special mayoralty election, at a dinner at the Park View Palace, 110th Street and Fifth Avenue, Manhattan.

Reservations for the dinner may be made now through Julius Gerber, secretary of the city committee, 7 East 15th Street, at \$1.50 per person.

Speakers at the dinner will include, beside the guests of honor, Louis Waldman, candidate for governor; Dr. Harry W. Laidler, candidate for Congress in the 6th Congressional District, Brooklyn, and Paul Blanshard, Charles Solomon, candidate for United States senator, will act as toastmaster.

Foster's Record Stops Hecklers of Socialists

SPOKANE.—John McKay, Socialist candidate for governor, has effectively silenced Communist hecklers who had been trying hard to break up his meetings and destroy the effect of his fine campaign for Socialism in the Puget Sound county.

At all his meetings Communists appeared and denounced Morris Hillquit, National Chairman of the party. McKay went after his would-be tormenters with a clear statement of the war-time activities of William Z. Foster during the war, and contrasted them with the stand of Hillquit and Eugene V. Debs at the same time.

McKay hammered home the fact that Foster admitted publicly the purchase of \$500 worth of war bonds, and that he cooperated in bond-selling activities, while Debs went to jail and Hillquit took a brave, courageous and uncompromising stand against war and for internationalism despite the grave risk involved.

Repeated all over the Puget Sound region, McKay's hammerblows caused the Communist hecklers to cry quits and to refrain from further disruptive tactics.

The response to McKay and other Socialist speakers is better than in many years, and the largest halls are packed whenever Socialist speakers are announced.

Maurer Thrills Crowds

(Continued from Page Seven)

towns and cities in the Bay District.

Then on to the oil town of Bakersfield, and then to Los Angeles.

At the station a large gathering of Yipsels met Jim early in the morning, dressed in brown trousers and skirts and red ties, and singing Socialist songs. With a motorcycle escort the procession marched to the hotel, where George R. Kirkpatrick called on his old colleague and fellow-agitator of many decades and they talked of the battles of the past and the hopes for the future.

Meetings, attracting vast and cheering crowds, were held at Pasadena, Santa Monica, and Los Angeles. Everywhere were banquets and lunches, and everywhere were Yipsels.

The greatest impression made upon Maurer was by these young enthusiasts, growing in numbers and eager to do everything that the party requires to be done.

Hillquit Argues City Election Must Be Held

A decision will be rendered by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court within a day or two on the appeal of the Socialist Party and other political bodies against the decision of Supreme Court Judge McGeehan that there is not to be a mayoralty election this year.

Morris Hillquit, acting as attorney for the Party, argued the appeal Tuesday afternoon, while attorneys for Mayor McKee maintained that an election cannot be held because the mayoralty of this city is technically not a constitutional office.

The Party took up the appeal in order to secure the people the right to vote for a mayor, while McKee is anxious to have the election set aside and thus gain the right to serve another year without submitting to election.

The issues involved are highly technical and abstruse matters of constitutional law and its interpretation.

It is understood that whatever the Appellate Division decides the issue will be taken to the Court of Appeals, where it will be finally decided.

Where You Can Hear Socialist National Speakers on Tour

Norman Thomas
Oct. 1—Butte, Mont. 2—Spokane, Wash. 3—Seattle, Wash., Eagles' auditorium, 8 p. m. 4—Portland, Ore. 5—Berkeley, Calif. 6—San Francisco, Calif. 7—San Francisco, Calif., 12.45-1.30 p. m. Commonwealth Club luncheon, broadcast from KGO and NBC Pacific coast network; Stockton, Cal., College of the Pacific auditorium, 5 p. m. 8—Bakersfield, Calif., City Hall park, 9.30 a. m.; Pasadena, Calif., 3 p. m.; Los Angeles, Calif., dinner, 6.30 p. m. 9—Santa Ana, 9 a. m.; Los Angeles, Calif., Trinity auditorium, 2 p. m.; Hollywood, Calif., 8 p. m. 11—Salt Lake City, Utah. 12—Cheyenne, Wyo. 13—Boulder, Colo., University of Colorado auditorium, 11 a. m.; Denver, Colo., party dinner, 6 p. m.; mass meeting 8 p. m. 14—Salina, Kansas, train meeting, 11-11.10 a. m.; Manhattan, Kansas, K. S. A. C. auditorium, 2 p. m.; Topeka, Kansas, 8 p. m. 15—Arkansas City, Kansas, afternoon; Wichita, Kansas, evening. 16—Oklahoma City, Okla., afternoon; Tulsa, Okla., evening. 17—Fort Worth, Texas, afternoon; Dallas, Texas, evening. 18—Little Rock, Ark., noon; Memphis, Tenn., evening. 19—Lexington, Ky., afternoon; Louisville, Ky., evening. 20—Cincinnati, O., noon; Columbus, O., evening. 22—North Carolina, probably Greensboro, High Point, Raleigh. 23—Baltimore, Md. 24—Pittsburgh, Pa. 26-27—Philadelphia, Pa. (27, with James H. Maurer). 28—Newark and Elizabeth, N. J. 29—Boston, Mass. 30—Connecticut. 31—Buffalo, N. Y., Elmwood Music Hall.
Nov. 1—Rochester, N. Y., Convention Hall. 2—Syracuse, N. Y. 3-7—New York City.

James H. Maurer
Oct. 1—St. Louis, Mo. 2-5—Chicago, Ill. 6—Marion, Ind. 7—Indianapolis, Ind. 8—Muncie, Ind. 9—Evansville, Ind. 10—Middletown, Ohio. 11—Portsmouth, Ohio. 12—Lima, Ohio. 13—Youngstown, Ohio. 14—Buffalo, N. Y. (with Louis Waldman). 15—Albany, N. Y. (with Wm. Karlin). 16—Schenectady, N. Y. (with Chas. Solomon). 17—Ithaca, N. Y. 18—Rochester, N. Y. 19—Fall River, Mass., 7.30 p. m.; New Bedford, Mass., 9 p. m. 20—Worcester, Mass. 21—Gardner, Mass., 7.30 p. m.; Fitchburg, Mass., 9 p. m. 22—Haverhill, Mass., 2 p. m.; Lynn, Mass., 8 p. m. 23—Providence, R. I., 8 p. m. 25-26—Connecticut. 27—Philadelphia, Pa.

Prof. Dewey Added To Speaker's List at West Side Dinner

Professor John Dewey, it is announced, has accepted an invitation to attend and speak at the dinner given by the Upper West Side Branch Sunday night at the True Sister Building, 150 West 85th Street.

The dinner marks the mid-point of the active campaign wages for the party ticket in that neighborhood, and has attracted a list of speakers including Morris Hillquit, Louis Waldman, Heywood Broun, and the two candidates for Congress, Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr and Alexander Kahn.

The Upper West Side Branch has purchased 25,000 copies of the special campaign edition of THE NEW LEADER, and the active members are busily engaged in distributing them.

Straws

At the first dinner of the Jersey City Executive Club, held at the Jersey City Y.M.C.A., the following straw vote was taken:

HOOVER30
THOMAS23
ROOSEVELT18

This club consists of superintendents and foremen in every part of the city.

HARTFORD.—A presidential poll taken by a reporter of the Hartford Times on the streets of Hartford during the past week gives Norman Thomas eleven out of ninety-two votes. The reporter accosts people on the street and asks them to state their presidential choice and their reasons for it.

Reasons given for voting for Thomas vary all the way from that of the engineer who declared there was no use trying to patch up a system that was full of holes, to the factory foreman who felt that the Democratic and Republican parties had had their chance and failed, and the housewife who said, "I wouldn't vote for Thomas if I thought he had a chance, but I think a large Socialist vote would scare the old party politicians into doing something."

The straw vote recently taken at the Buffalo State Teachers College indicates a remarkable increase in the probable Socialist vote this year. It is undoubtedly more accurate than the Literary Digest poll, for the latter is confined to persons still fortunate enough to own an auto or rent a telephone.

The faculty voted as follows: Hoover 35, Thomas 17, Roosevelt 3. The student body vote was: Hoover 498, Roosevelt 257, Thomas 224.

Unauthorized Organizer

A Negro named Cotter or Carter has been travelling in New Jersey, representing himself as an organizer for the Socialist Party, and making engagements even through regular party locals in some places. He is not authorized by any official party organization, and Locals Linden, Roselle and Camden County, New Jersey, report that he has borrowed money and incurred debts in the name of the party, without authorization.

(with Norman Thomas). 28—Chester, Pa. 29—Lansford, Pa. 30—Wilkes-Barre, Pa. 31—Sayre, Pa. Nov. 1—Williamsport, Pa. 2—Shamokin, Pa. 3—New York City. 4—Pittsburgh, Pa. 5—Brookville, Pa. 6—Reading, Pa.

Daniel W. Hoan
Oct. 1—Detroit, Mich. 2—Philadelphia, Pa. 3—Schenectady, N. Y. 4—Boston, Mass. 5—Bridgeport, Conn. 6-7—New York City. 8—Camden, N. J., afternoon; Trenton, N. J., evening. 9—Pittsburgh, Pa. 10—Louisville, Ky. 11—St. Louis, Mo.

Campaign in New Jersey Expands; Many Meetings

The growing demand for speakers, literature, and organization made upon the new Jersey State Committee has become so tremendous that at the last meeting a special campaign committee consisting of Henry Jager, Herman Niessner, John Martin, State Secretary Witel and Geo. H. Goebel were given complete power for the remainder of the campaign, with Goebel as Secretary-Director.

The specific work of this committee will be to attempt to place the candidate for U. S. Senator (Niessner) for an October meeting in every county, to urge upon every isolated friend or organized group systematic weekly house-to-house distribution of leaflets, to arrange dinners in cooperation with the national office with outstanding speakers, and to secure as wide a hearing as possible for non-Socialist organizations in every part of the State.

Headquarters, open 11 to 11 daily with a 30-foot Thomas and Maurer sign overhead, have been opened at 4 Center Street, Newark, facing the Park Place tube station, where information and cooperation will be given organizations or New Leader readers asking for it in person or by mail.

Ten cents a year is the price set for "Freedom," a new propaganda paper issued by Local Union County. Henry Jager is editor.

Hudson County Street Meetings

Friday, Sept. 30: Ave. C and 22nd St., Bayonne. Speaker, George Bauer.—Jackson and Orient Aves., Jersey City. Speaker, Sam Seidman.—Central Ave. and Charles St., Jersey City. Speaker, J. J. Killoran. Saturday, Oct. 1: Washington and 6th Sts., Hoboken. Speaker, George Bauer.—Bergenline Ave. and 14th St., West New York. Speaker, Sam Seidman.

KEARNEY.—8 P. M., Kearney Ave., opposite Town Hall. Speaker, Geo. H. Goebel, on "Roosevelt, Politician or Progressive?"

NEWARK.—Morris Rosenkranz, campaign manager, reports that all arrangements are being made for the auto parade on Thursday, Oct. 27, 1932, and the Thomas meeting on Oct. 28, 1932. Tickets are now on sale. All comrades and sympathizers who have cars and want to participate should notify Campaign Headquarters, 4 Centre St., or Dr. L. Reiss, 188 Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J.

400 New Leaders were sold at the open air meeting held in Military Park last week.

A public meeting will be held in campaign headquarters on Sunday, Oct. 2, 1932, at 8 P. M. Good speakers will address the meeting.

BAYONNE.—Mass meeting in Bayonne Labor Lyceum on Thursday, Oct. 6, at 8 P. M. Speakers: Judge Jacob Panken; Herman Niessner, candidate for United States Senate. Chairman, Geo. H. Goebel.

New York Americans to Play Benefit Soccer Game

The New York American Soccer Club, which consists of most of the former Hakoah players, will play the Italian All-Star Team at Fawcett Field, Bay 50th Street and Stillwell Ave., Coney Island, Saturday, Oct. 8th, at 3 P. M.

The game had been arranged by the Camp Eden Vacation Fund and the members of the Eighth Congressional District of the Socialist Party are cooperating. Heywood Broun has accepted the honorary chairmanship for this benefit, and Congressman LaGuardia will put the ball in play.

Tickets may be secured from 1637 E. 17th Street, 6731 Bay Parkway, Boro Park Labor Lyceum and the Coney Island Educational Center, 2202 Mermaid Ave. Admission to the Park will be 50 and 75 cents.

New York Party News

REGISTRATION WEEK.—Every branch and every active Socialist should keep in mind the dates for registration and see that every Socialist and sympathizer registers. Registration in New York City begins Oct. 10. The polls are open every day in the week from 5 p. m. to 10:30 p. m., with the exception of Saturday, Oct. 15, when the polls are open from 7 a. m. to 10:30 p. m. Unless Socialists register they cannot vote.

TAG DAY.—Drive for funds to carry on the greatest Socialist campaign in the history of Local New York to be made on Oct. 15 and 16. Every active Socialist and Yipsel should participate in the solicitation of funds. Every volunteer is urged to get in touch with Jack Altman, City Campaign office, 7 East 15th St.

CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the City Central Committee has been postponed from Wednesday to the following night, Thursday, Oct. 6, in the Rand School, 7 E. 15th St., at 8:30 p. m.

MANHATTAN.—Branch meeting was held Thursday, Sept. 29, at the Civic Club, 10 E. 10th St. New headquarters have been definitely located at 9 Barrow St. Members who wish to be active are advised to call any afternoon or evening.

UPPER WEST SIDE.—Make your reservations for the dinner in honor of Alexander Kahn and Reinhold Niebuhr on Oct. 2. You can phone Susquehanna 7-6760, not later than Saturday, 5 p. m. Those willing to assist in the last details of dinner arrangements are asked to report to headquarters, 100 W. 72nd St., room 504, Friday night. A meeting of the Executive Committee will be held on Tuesday, Oct. 4, at headquarters.

YORKVILLE.—Members are busily engaged in advertising the great annual event of the district, Yorkville re-union campaign dinner, Saturday, Oct. 8, at 7:30 p. m., at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th St. Diversified program, excellent dinner, entertainment, dancing and prominent speakers; reservations \$1. Capacity of hall is limited. Address to branch headquarters, 241 E. 84th St.

MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS.—Branch meetings have been resumed on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month. In the future no notices of these meetings will be sent to members unless some important occasion arises. All members are urged to take an active part in campaign plans. The new Campaign Committee calls attention that members are requested to pay their income tax dues which are due on Oct. 1. A mass campaign rally will be held Monday, Oct. 3, at 8:15 p. m., in Debs' Hall, 3109 Broadway. On Oct. 20, a mass campaign rally is being planned in celebration of Debs' Memorial Week. The YPSL will open Debs' Hall, 3109 Broadway, Saturday, Oct. 1, with a Barn Dance.

BRONX.—Coliseum tickets are now available, every comrade should have a supply on hand. Speakers should stress this point at every open-air meeting.

7th A. D.—The branch met last Tuesday. Every member present either made a cash contribution to the campaign or pledged something. Big outdoor meetings with amplifying truck to be held on Wednesday, Oct. 5, at Prospect and Tremont Aves.

8th A. D.—A large indoor rally will be held on Wednesday evening, Oct. 5, in the Burnside Manor, Burnside near Harrison Ave. The automobile outing last Sunday was a success. Eight street meetings were held each week during September and will be considerably increased during October. 10,000 New Leaders were ordered for weekly distribution and considerable literature is being distributed. The Y.P.S.L. is active and growing. The women's committee is doing excellent work. The

next indoor rally will be held in De Witt Clinton High School with the State and city speakers. Watchers are needed to cover the district.

AMALGAMATED COOPERATIVE HOUSES BRANCH.—The branch has opened a new campaign headquarters at 3443 Jerome Ave., near Moshula Parkway. Campaign in the upper section of the 8th A. D. will be conducted from this headquarters.

BROOKLYN.
BRIGHTON BEACH.—This branch will meet every Thursday evening at 71 Oriental Blvd. Immediately following Election Day a regular Thursday night Forum will be established at the same place. Watch for announcements.
11th A. D.—Branch meeting will be held on Monday evening, Oct. 3, at 8:30 p. m., in the home of Mrs. Boulton, 58 Quincy Street, between Franklin and Classon Avenues. A speaker will follow the brief business meeting.
18th A. D. BRANCH 1.—The branch has been too active the past

few months to tell about itself. With outdoor meetings since the 1st of April and the distribution of about 20,000 leaflets on Unemployment by Kirkpatrick, has been added the intensive work waging the campaign in the 6th Congressional District. Last Monday saw the first school meeting in P. S. 167, Schenectady Ave. and Eastern Parkway, with a full house. The campaign banquet occurs Oct. 12, Columbus Day, at 844 Utica Avenue; tickets \$1.00. The branch has been installed in comfortable quarters at the Oriental Restaurant, 1439 St. Johns Place, near Utica Ave., and will drive for an increase in membership.

BAY RIDGE BRANCH NOW ORGANIZING.—First meeting is being held at the home of Sol Sholes, 120-68th Street, Brooklyn, at 8:00 p. m. Every Bay Ridge Socialist or sympathizer is requested to be there. You will be cordially welcomed. 200 letters were sent out Sept. 29 to the enrolled Socialist voters of the district requesting their cooperation. Members of the Borough Park Branch are also making a house-to-house canvass for members.

Meetings This Week

HALL MEETINGS

SUNDAY, OCT. 2

2:30 p. m., Bellamy Club, 904 Prospect Ave., Bronx—Harry W. Laidler.
7:00 p. m., True Sisters Hall, 150 West 85th St., Manhattan—Banquet tendered to Alexander Kahn and Reinhold Niebuhr, Congressional candidates. Speakers, Morris Hillquit, Louis Waldman, John Dewey, Heywood Brown.

MONDAY, OCT. 3

8:30 p. m., Debs' Hall, 3109 Broadway, Manhattan—Louis Waldman, William Karlin, Reinhold Niebuhr, Ronald Duval.
8:30 p. m., Women's Trade Union League, 247 Lexington Avenue—m League, 247 Lexington Ave., Manhattan—Symposium, Charles Solomon and others.

TUESDAY, OCT. 4

8:30 p. m., P. S. No. 165, Hopkinson and Lott Aves., Brooklyn—Charles Solomon, Jacob Panken, B. C. Vladek, William M. Feigenbaum, Morris Rosenbaum.
8:30 p. m., Jewish Community Center, Yonkers—Symposium, L. Waldman and others.
8:30 p. m., Washington Heights Branch, 4046 Broadway, Manhattan—Paul Blanshard, J. B. Matthews.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 5

8:30 p. m., Jewish Art Theatre, 12th St. and 2nd Ave., Manhattan—Louis Waldman, Charles Solomon, Jacob Panken, August Claessens, and others.
8:30 p. m., Burnside Manor, Burnside and Harrison Aves., Bronx—Morris Hillquit, Jacob Panken, Samuel Orr, Patrick J. Murphy, William Karlin, George I. Steinhart, Esther Friedman.
8:30 p. m., P. S. No. 135, Linden Blvd. and Schenectady Ave., Brooklyn—Louis Waldman, Harry W. Laidler, August Claessens, and others.

THURSDAY, OCT. 6

8:30 p. m., P. S. No. 233, 16th Ave. and 42nd St., Brooklyn—B. C. Vladek, Charles Solomon, W. M. Feigenbaum, and others.
8:30 p. m., P. S. No. 205, 67th St. and 20th Ave., Brooklyn—Mayor Daniel Hoan, Louis Waldman, William Karlin, B. C. Vladek, William M. Feigenbaum, Harry Haskel.
12 noon, City College—Symposium, Charles Solomon, and Republican and Democratic speakers.

FRIDAY, OCT. 7

7:00 p. m., Park Palace, 110th St. and 5th Ave., Manhattan—Banquet tendered to Mayor Daniel Hoan and Morris Hillquit. Other speakers: Louis Waldman, Harry Laidler, Charles Solomon, Paul Blanshard, Algernon Lee.

12:00 noon, New York University, Washington Square—Louis Waldman.
8:30 p. m., Prospect Theatre, 161st St. and Prospect Ave., Bronx—Mayor Daniel Hoan, Louis Waldman, Jacob Panken, William Karlin, Emil Schlesinger, and others.

SATURDAY, OCT. 8
7:00 p. m., Labor Temple, 243 East 84th St., Manhattan—Yorkville Campaign Dinner; Louis Waldman, Morris Hillquit, Algernon Lee, and others.
2:00 p. m., Rand School, 7 East 15th St., Manhattan—Youth Rally; Louis Waldman, Morris Hillquit.

SUNDAY, OCT. 9
2:30 p. m., Bellamy Club, 904 Prospect Ave., Bronx—Wm. Karlin.

STREET MEETINGS

SATURDAY, OCT. 1st
7th Ave. and 14th St., Manhattan: Klein, Marcus, Schuler.
79th St. and Broadway, Manhattan: Coronel, Regaldi.
86th St. and Lexington, Manhattan: Steinberger, Brannon, Corn. Jamaica, L. I. (front of Town Hall): Koepficus, E. Fine.

Junction and 38th Aves., Elmhurst, L. I.: Cordiner, Brown.
122nd St. and 18th Ave., College Point, L. I.: Sackman, DeWitt.
47th St. and Greenpoint Ave., Sunnyside, L. I.: N. Fine.
Forest and Myrtle, Ridgewood, L. I.: Sonntag, Oneal.
Northern Blvd. and 162nd St., Flushing, L. I.: Sackman, Tucker, P. Smith.

WEEK OF OCT. 3rd
12 and 13 Congressional District. Meetings every night, various corners. Speakers report at 126 Delancey St. Conan, Ulanoff, Taubenslag, Goldowsky, Corn (Friday).

14 Congressional District. Meetings every night, various corners. Speakers (report at 327 East 9th St.): Claessens, Tuvim, Kaplan, Weinberg, Weingart, Umansky (Monday). Corn, Ben Fischer (Tues.), Dearing (Mon. and Wed.).

3-5-10 A. D., Manhattan. Monday, Carmine and Blecker; Tuesday, 7th Ave. and Barrow St.; 8th Ave. and MacDougal St.; Wednesday, 7th Ave. and 4th St.; 7th Ave. and 14th St.; Friday, 7th Ave. and 11th St.; 8th Ave. and 14th St. Blumenberg, E. Hughan, Marcus, Klein, Claessens, J. W. Hughan, Antonson (Monday and Friday).

7-9-11 A. D., Manhattan. Various corners, meetings every night except Tuesday. Speakers report at 100 West 72nd St., phone SU. 7-6760, Niebuhr (Mon.-Sat.); Kahn (Mon., Fri., Sat.); Coronel (Mon., Sat.); Rantane (Mon.); Halpern (Mon., Fri.); Tonks (Mon.); Parker (Wed.); Hade (Wed., Sat.); Wolf (Wed.); Kuhnel (Thurs.); Paris (Thurs.); Peck (Fri.); Regaldi (Sat.).

Yorkville, 1-15-16 A. D. Tuesday, 79th St. and 3rd Ave.; Thursday, 86th St. and Lexington; Friday, 86th St. 1st Ave. Brannon, Steinberger, Sackman (Thursday).

17-18-20 A. D., Manhattan. Meetings every night, various corners. Speakers (report at 1536 Madison Ave.): Poree, Youngstein.

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BRICKLAYERS' UNION, Local 9
Office and headquarters, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Ave. Phone Stagg 2-4621. Office open daily except Saturday from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Regular meetings every Tuesday evening. Charles Pfau, Fin. Sec'y; Frank F. Lutz, Treasurer; Andrew Streit, Bus. Agent; William Weingert, President; Al Bayerle, Vice-President; Milton Rowcroft, Rec., Corresponding Sec'y.

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA
New York Joint Board, 31 West 15th St., New York, N. Y. Phone Tompkins Square 6-5400. Hyman Blumberg, Sidney Ressman, Managers; Abraham Miller, Secretary-Treasurer.

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA
Amalgamated Bank Bldg., 11-15 Union Square, 3rd floor. Phone, Algonquin 4-6901-2-3-4-5. Sidney Hillman, Gen. President; Joseph Schlossberg, Gen. Sec'y-Treas.

N. Y. JOINT COUNCIL CAPMAKERS—Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union. Office, 133 Second Ave.; Phone Orchard 4-9360-1-2. The council meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday. S. Herskowitz, Sec'y-Treas., Operators. Local 1—Regular meetings every 1st and 3rd Saturday. Executive Board meets every Monday. All meetings are held at 133 Second Avenue, New York City.

FUR WORKERS' UNION OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA. Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, 9 Jackson Ave., Long Island City, N. Y. Tel. IRonside 6-8306. Morris Kaufman, Gen. Pres. and Sec.

FURRIERS' JOINT COUNCIL OF N. Y. Local 101, 105, 110 and 115 of the INTERNATIONAL FUR WORKERS OF U. S. and C., 28 West 31st Street. Phone Penn. 6-7932. Meets every Tuesday at 8:00 P. M. B. Merkin, Manager.

FUR DRESSERS' UNION, Local 2, International Fur Workers Union. Office and headquarters, 949 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn; STagg 2-0798. Reg. meetings, 1st and 3rd Mondays. President, Morris Reiss; Vice Pres., Joseph Kurras; Business Agent, B. Kalimoff; Secretary, Samuel Mindel; Treasurer, Albert Held.

UNITED HEBREW TRADERS, 175 East Broadway. Phone Drydock 4-8610. Meets 1st and 3rd Monday, 8 P. M. Executive Board same day, 5:30 P. M. M. Tigel, Chairman; M. Brown, Vice-Chairman; M. Feinstein, Secretary-Treasurer.

THE AMALGAMATED LADIES' GARMENT CUTTERS' UNION. Local No. 10, L. L. G. W. U. Office, 109 W. 38th St.; Phone WIs. 7-8011. Executive Board meets every Thursday at the office of the Union. Maurice W. Jacobs, Pres.; Samuel Perlmutter, Mgr. Sec.; Morris W. Jacobs, Chairman of Exec. Board; Phillip Oretsky, Asst. Mgr.

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

AMALGAMATED LITHOGRAPHERS OF AMERICA. New York Local No. 1. Offices, Amalgamated Bldg., 205 West 14th St.; Phone WAt. 9-7764. Regular meetings every second and fourth Tuesday at Arlington Hall, 19 St. Mark's Place. Albert E. Castro, President; Patrick J. Hanlon, Vice-President; Frank Sekol, Fin. Secretary; Emil Thenen, Rec. Secretary; Joseph J. O'Connor, Treasurer.

MILLINERY WORKERS' UNION. Local 24. Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union. Downtown office, 640 Broadway, phone Spring 7-4548; uptown office, 30 W. 37th St., phone Wisconsin 7-1270. Executive Board meets every Tuesday evening, 8 P. M. Manager, N. Spector; Sec'y-Treas., Alex. Rose; Organizers, L. H. Goldberg, A. Mendelowitz, M. Goodman, Lucy Oppenheim; Chairman of Executive Board, Morris Rosenblatt; Secretary of Executive Board, Saul Hodas.

MILK WAGON DRIVERS' UNION. Local 58, L. U. of T. Office, 259 W. 14th St., City. Local 531 meets on 3rd Thursday of the month at Beethoven Hall, 210 East Fifth St. Executive Board meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays at Beethoven Hall, 210 E. Fifth St. Chas. Hofer, President and Business Agent; Max I. Lebler, Secretary-Treasurer.

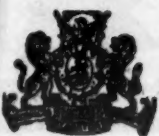
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UNITED NECKWEAR CUTTERS' UNION. Local 6369, A. F. of L., 1123 Broadway. Chelsea 3-7249. Regular meetings first Monday of every month at Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 15th St. Gus Levine, President; A. Weltner, Vice-President; E. Meyer, Recording Secretary; A. L. Berger, Fin. Secretary and Treasurer; William R. Chisling, Manager.

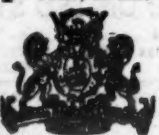
UNITED NECKWEAR MAKERS' UNION. Local 11010, A. F. of L., 7 East 15th St. Phone Algonquin 4-7082. Joint Executive Board meets every Tuesday night at 7:30. Board meets every Tuesday night at 8:00 in the office, Ed Gottesman, Secretary-Treasurer.

GERMAN PAINTERS' UNION, Local 499, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers. Regular meetings every Wednesday evening, at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th Street. P. Wollenack, President; Fred Wolf, Secretary; Peter Rothman, Fin. Sec'y.

BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS OF AMERICA. District Council No. 9, N. Y. C. Affiliated with the Amer. Federation of Labor and National Building Trades Council. Meets every Thursday evening. Office 62 East 23rd St. Phone, GRamercy 5-6500. David Shapiro, Sec'y; Robert Sembroff, Fin. Sec'y-Treas.; Allen Fisher, Pres.



PAINTERS UNION, Local 261
Office, 62 East 106th Street. Tel. Lehigh 4-3141. Exec. Board meets every Tuesday at the office. Regular meeting every Friday at 210 E. 104th St. M. Galt, Fin. Sec'y-Treas.; M. Greeninger, Recording Secretary.



PANTS MAKERS' TRADE BOARD of Greater New York. Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. Office, 31 West 15th St.; Tompkins Sq. 6-5400. Board meets every Tuesday evening at the office. All locals meet every Wednesday. Morris Blumenreich, Manager; Hyman Novodor, Sec'y-Treas.

INTERNATIONAL POCKETBOOK WORKERS' UNION. New York Joint Board, Affiliated with the Amer. Federation of Labor. General office, 53 W. 21st St., New York. Phone GRamercy 5-1023. Charles Kleinman, Chairman; Charles L. Goldman, Sec'y-Treas.; Philip Lubliner, Manager.

NEW YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 6. Office and headquarters, 24 West 16th St., N. Y. Meets every 3rd Sunday of every month at Stuyvesant High School, 15th St., East of 2nd Ave. Phone Tompkins Sq. 6-7470. Austin Hewson, President; Daniel McCauley, Vice-President; James J. McGrath, Secretary-Treasurer; J. J. Fahey, J. J. Bambrick, John Sullivan, Organizers.

VEST MAKERS' UNION, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. Peter Monat, Manager. Office, 31 W. 15th Street; Phone, Tompkins Square 6-5400. Meetings every 1st and 3rd Wednesday evening.



WAITERS & WAITRESSES
Local 1, 11 East 28th St.; Tel. AShland 4-8107. Sam Turkel, Pres.; Louis Rubinfeld, Sec'y-Treas. Regular meeting every 2nd and 4th Thursday at Beethoven Hall, 210 East 5th Street.

WATERPROOF GARMENT WORKERS' UNION. Local 20, L. L. G. W. U., 3 West 16th St. Phone, Chelsea 3-3577. Executive Board meets every Monday at 7 P. M. Benny Weisberg, Manager; Jos. Kessler, Secretary-Treasurer.

WHITE GOODS WORKERS' UNION. Local 62 of L. L. G. W. U., 3 West 16th St., New York City. Phone, Chelsea 3-5758-5757. A. Snyder, Manager. S. SHORE, Executive Supervisor.

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"The Crooked Circle" on Fox Brooklyn Screen—Varied Screen Revue

Ben Lyon and Zasu Pitts, popular screen stars, come to the Fox Brooklyn Theatre beginning today in their latest success, "The Crooked Circle," supported by a cast which includes James Gleason, Irene Purcell, C. Henry Gordon, Raymond Hatton, Roscoe Karns, Berton Churchill, Spencer Charters, Robert Frazer, Ethel Clayton, Frank Reicher and Christian Rub.

"The Crooked Circle" starts out with the mysterious atmosphere of a thriller, then assumes the character of a crook drama, and suddenly becomes a blithe comedy.

On the stage will be "Girl Trouble," featuring Chester Frederick, also new vaudeville acts by Julia Curtis, De Long Sisters, the California Red Heads, Arthur Angel and the Fox Beauties. Sam Jack Kaufman and his Joy Band, Barre Hill singing with the orchestra, and Rosa Rio at the organ with popular songs.

"Goonna-Goonna" Third Week at the Cameo

"Goonna-Goonna," the Andre Roosevelt-Armand Denis romance of the Island of Bali, is topping its own records at the Cameo Theatre. The second week end of the showing attracted more persons than the first. The picture will continue indefinitely.

Several producers have communicated offers to Roosevelt and Denis to lead a motion picture expedition due to the success of "Goonna-Goonna." Roosevelt is at present in Paris, but may sail shortly to complete negotiations here.

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Back on Broadway
Helen Ford who will appear in "The Other One" which Thomas Kilpatrick will bring to the Biltmore Theatre next week.

"Gitta, the Hungarian Nightingale," German Film, at Hindenburg

Following the successful "Cruiser Emden" which had a lengthy stay at the popular Hindenburg Theatre on West 48th Street, Mr. Zimm, the managing director, announces the first showing of "Gitta, the Hungarian Nightingale," a new German musical operetta, at the theatre's new tenant. This new film was directed by Carl Froehlich, responsible for the widely acclaimed "Maedchen in Uniform," and features the popular German star Gustav Froelich and Gitta Alpar, who is said to be the most popular actress in Germany today. "Gitta, the Hungarian Nightingale" will stay indefinitely at the Hindenburg Theatre.

Pain's Outdoor Spectacle at Polo Grounds Embraces Old and New Favorites

A special program of "old favorites" taken from the pages of the last half century is included in the fireworks entertainment each evening at the Polo Grounds in conjunction with Pain's outdoor spectacle "Last Days of Pompeii," which is being presented by the New York Chapter of the Knights of Columbus.

Each evening the program will embrace a mammoth reproduction of the American Flag in natural colors, produced by means of fireworks. It also embodies such special set pieces as the Boys and Girls' Club emblem, portraits of famous American statesmen, the Palace of Jewels, and other favorites of past years.

The program of scenic and aerial fireworks each evening is, in addition to the revival of Pain's "Last Days of Pompeii," which is, in itself, said to be the largest fireworks spectacle ever produced in the open air in the last half century.

A Large Colored Group Brings "Ol Man Satan" to the Forrest Theatre

Rather more pretentious than most dramatic offerings of the new season, "Ol Man Satan" at the Forrest Theatre is in 36 scenes and has an all-colored cast of 125 people, including a double choir. Many of the best Negro actors on the American stage participate in the piece and all are said to give creditable accounts of themselves. A. B. Comattheire plays Satan, while others of the cast include Lionel Monagans, Edna Thomas, Dan Michaels, Georgelette Harvey, Mike Jackson, Alice Ramsey, Freeman Fairley, Hayes L. Pryor and Laurence Chenault, with Walter Richardson, international concert artist, featured with Mr. Comattheire.

"Ol Man Satan" is a colored mammy's conception of the story of the devil and while it is a bit mixed in its sequences it affords ample opportunity for legitimate comedy.



Helen Ford who will appear in "The Other One" which Thomas Kilpatrick will bring to the Biltmore Theatre next week.

A SERIOUS ACCOMPLISHMENT "MAEDCHEN IN UNIFORM."

German Film with English subtitles. At the Criterion.
Stories of life in private schools have usually been of the rough and ready Kipling ("Stalkie & Co.") variety for boys, or of the sweet, sweet ("Rose in Bloom") variety for girls; until André Gide in France showed more frankly the many problems that crowd upon boys in crowded quarters, and Chista Winsloe in Germany pictured the ways of girls thus herded in boarding schools. The German book ("Yesterday and Today") has in "Girls in Uniform" been converted into a sensitive and sincere film, a genuine artistic accomplishment of the cinema.

The picture, of which the photography is admirably attuned to the story, deals with the young girls of an aristocratic Potsdam boarding school, especially with the sensitive and motherless Manuela Von Meinhardis, whose friendship with one of the younger teachers—in reaction against the teasing of the other girls, the sycophancy of the Assistant Principal, and the military domination of the Principal, who has all the School under her iron control—is open to a sexual interpretation that for a time colors the girl's life still more darkly.

Without reticence, yet delicately, the life of these girls is revealed; and the deft and understanding camera work for which the Germans are famed is at its best. "Mädchen in Uniform" is unquestionably one of the outstanding films of this stage of photoplay development.

Jules Leventhal Plans a Busy Season—Will Produce "Good Fairy," "Great Lover"

With his securing of the rights to Ferenc Molnar's "The Good Fairy," Jules J. Leventhal has acquired his second play within a period of seven days. A revival of the Hatton's, "The Great Lover," starring Lou Tellegen, was announced last week. It is now in rehearsal.

Judging by present indications, Mr. Leventhal's production of "That's Gratitude" at the Waldorf Theatre will be moved to another house to enable "The Great Lover" to be presented there.

MUSIC

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TOSCANINI, Conductor
OPENING CONCERTS—CARNEGIE HALL
BACH—SCHOPENBERG—BRAHMS
TANZMAN—DEBUSSY
Thurs. Eve., Oct. 6, 8:45; Fri. Aft., Oct. 7, 2:30
Sun. Eve., Oct. 8, 8:45; Sun. Aft., Oct. 9, 3:30
ARTHUR JUDSON, Mgr. (Steinway Piano)

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Brooks String Quartet—Musical Art Quartet
Clarence Adler—Budapest String Quartet
and Eddy Brown
\$1—ARTISTS' RECITALS—\$1
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Leo Ornstein—Harold Samuel
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Washington Irving H. S. Irving Pl. & 16th St.
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Six Sat. Eve Dance Recitals, Oct. 15th, Nov. 5th, Jan. 14th, Feb. 18th, Mar. 25th, Apr. 22nd.
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Sol Sells His Soul For Success at—Maxine Elliott's

The Week on the Stage

By Joseph T. Shipley

WHEN SUCCESS IS FAILURE
"SUCCESS STORY." By John Howard Lawson. The Group Theatre at Maxine Elliott's.

It is convenient to be born with a gold spoon in the mouth. Life through, it facilitates feeding. Raymond Merritt, who began business with an inherited \$50,000, smiles and goes gaily to speak-easies in fair fortune and fowl. Never having known poverty, he likewise knows no insecurity; and insecurity is the latest bogie with which psychologists are belaboring the age. Consider, by contrast, the case of Sol Ginsberg. Sol was born poor; therefore he grew to be a radical, hungry for a share in the good things of the world. And one day life (aided by Mr. Merritt's sense of humor) gave him "a break"—so he called it. Money, money, money. Power, power, power. When Merritt was tired of drinking, he could go to an art gallery, and perhaps recognize the most publicized pictures. Sol dares not go to the galleries, for the dread bogie, Insecurity, has him by the tail; he must go on and on making more and more money so that he will have power to beat down this dread—and shroud the ghost of that early radical, the young Sol Ginsberg, now sometimes leering around corners at the money-mind that inhabits his body. Lucky aristocrat Merritt: the worse his fortune grows, the stronger his character. And poor damned Sol: the more he makes, the worse it makes him. He once was tender-hearted; at times the feeling returns; a quick revulsion from it brings his end—one more who has gained the world and lost his soul.

In almost hectic rush John Howard Lawson tells this story, and somehow he manages to make some

of us think it is more significant than second thought it seems: the picture of a young radical whom wealth corrupts, who grows as fervid for fortune as once for a better world. Sol's career is buttressed by two contrasting female pictures. There is Agnes, who sells her body as he his soul, who symbolizes the woman's feverish quest for security and surety, as he the man's. There is also Sarah, his friend in early misery, steadfast to him and to their early ideals; she the sincere, the unchanging. Bravely she resists the lures of the boss, Merritt; she wants only the one-time Sol. Rather than have him otherwise, she saves him from too long existence with his sorry self. In the background, smiling upon these four figures, is the

Victor Moore



Who continues his role as the eminent Vice President of these United States, in the Pulitzer Prize Winner "Of Thee I Sing" which moves to the 46th St. Theatre October 10.

banker, a man who takes life as he finds it, and weaves it to his ends.

makes one wonder whether there be profundities in some of the swiftly passing remarks; but it seems rather that the characters take measure of vitality from the brilliant performances of the best company the season has yet brought together. Stella Adler could be no more natural, as Sarah the faithful, the true love and loyal secretary; nor could Luther Adler bring more intensity into the role of the seeking Sol. Franchot

Tone takes life as a light companion, which is true Merritt; Morris Carnovsky is suavely condescending to them all, as the man who holds the strings—purse-strings. Mordecai Gorelick has given an excellent setting to the advertising office where all these folk wax and whine; and "Success Story" may well have a story of Broadway success. But the critic remembers that the last words of the play are: "Too ambitious."

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THEATRE PARTIES

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

By Norman Thomas

TIMELY TOPICS

every week the presidential candidate pauses in his campaign to hammer out pithy comment on the anvil of Socialist philosophy and ripe experience.

The Insulls Get Caught—
And We Learn a Lesson

INTEND to use such revelations as have come to light in the strange adventures of the Insull Holding Companies to illustrate two things: One, the racketeering stage which capitalism has reached and the poison of its virus on the public, leading financiers, newspapers and bar associations; and, two, the obvious folly of continuing to try to regulate this sordid gambler's grab game of a power trust instead of owning it publicly and managing it for the public use.

It requires no expert to realize that the custom of permitting advance purchase of stock at half the market value is legalized robbery; that leaders of high standing and politicians were virtually bribed by Insull's "generosity"; that for six months newspapers and prosecuting officials contrived to play down the truth.

The Price America
Pays for This

IN good times the Insulls, with legal help, pyramided holding companies until according to John T. Flynn's calculations, one dollar in Middle West controlled \$1,750 of basic capitalization in certain operating companies. They were leading actors in a general scheme of financing power development under private ownership which careful estimate shows must cost the American public at least \$1,000,000 a day more than it needs to pay for light and power.

And despite what consumers paid—never forget that consumers did pay for all this in rates—investors have lost terrifically. The audit of the Utility Investments Corporation seems to show a deficit of \$78,000,000 with an estimated aggregate loss of \$226,000,000. The audit of the Mississippi Valley Utility Investment Corporation, which showed a strange variety and character of loans to officers and investments, showed that a book value of \$49,000,000 has slumped to \$9,000,000. And the audit of the Middle West Utilities appears to show a loss to investors of \$714,000,000.

His Excursions Into Politics—
And what He Got for It

AND what method of corrupting government equals Mr. Insull's purchase or attempted purchase of public officials and leaders of public opinion. The facts in this connection speak for themselves. Samuel Ettleson, chief Insull lawyer, was for many and long periods the actual mayor of Chicago during the late and unlamented reign of Big Bill Thompson. In 1930 Mr. Insull got from Chicago his long sought for perpetual monopoly of Chicago streets for his consolidated traction system.

Samuel Insull was kind to both major political parties as they were kind to him. In 1926, Mr. Insull contributed liberally to the campaign funds of two Republican factions as well as to the Democratic Party in their contest for a seat in the United States Senate. In that year he gave \$125,000 to Frank L. Smith and \$10,000 to Senator McKinley, Smith's opponent in the Republican primary. To the Democrats Mr. Insull gave a contribution of \$15,000 to help elect George E. Brennan to the United States Senate. It was Brennan in 1927 who as campaign manager for Mayor Dever tried to stop exposures of the Thompson-Insull connections. And as proof that easy money appeals to Democrats, high and low, as well as to Republicans, we have the fact that the eminent Mr. Owen D. Young heads a list of Democrats who are on the Insull list of favorite insiders.

When the Insull house of cards collapsed what happened? Great banks which had been caught heavily tried desperately not to get the holding com-



Our Candidate

panies into bankruptcy. Newspapers, the largest of which had one of its financial reporters on Insull's insiders' list, played everything down so as not to shake public's confidence. In the equity preceding, the court at first appointed Insull himself as receiver.

What a Story—
If We Know the Moral

WHAT a story! And it is not unique. It is paralleled by the story of the South American loans, and Kreuger and Toll. In the public utility field while the Electric Bond and Share may have stayed within the law, they have cost investors and public dearly.

This is the mess Governor Roosevelt thinks he can clear up by an eight point program he now puts forth but which he has not applied successfully in his own state. Over 50% of the domestic users of electricity in New York City pay more than they did when he became Governor because of an unwarranted service charge.

When regulation has broken down for railroads it is no time to try to improve it for the power trust. Regulation is the essence of bureaucracy. It consists of setting some men to watching other men work. What we must have is public ownership.

The Insull failure was not a mere personal dereliction. The Boards of Directors of his companies included some of our leading financiers.

They share moral if not legal responsibility. They were participants in a great racket, or else unable to detect a great racket and continued to connote it.

That is what capitalism essentially has become in its dying hours. The situation demands not an impossible regulation of the system by the appointees of its political tools, the Democratic and Republican parties.

It demands a new program, the new vision, the new philosophy, and the new organization of Socialism.

Street Meetings

(Continued from Page Thirteen)
Gross, Salzman (Wed.); Wilson (Wed.).

2nd A. D., Bronx. Meetings, Monday, Thursday and Saturday, various corners. Speakers (report at 9 West 170th St.): Mollin, Schlesinger, Doerfler, Klein, Levenstein (Mon.); Levy, Nathan, Orr (Thurs.).

3-4-5th A. D., Bronx. Meetings every evening, various corners. Speakers (report at 904 Prospect Ave.): Marcus, Fruchter, Samis, Umansky, Wilson, Cohen, Levenstein, Hertzberg, Dancis, Heltzer, Wisotsky, Brown (Wed.); Diamond, Kavish.

6th A. D., Bronx. Wednesday, Allerton and Cruger; Thursday, Lydig and Cruger; Perrin, Collins, Levenstein, Rosenblatt, Salsky, I. Saltzman, Hertzberg.

7th A. D., Bronx. Monday, Tremont and Clinton; 180th St. and Daly; Wednesday, Tremont and Prospect; Friday, Tremont and Marmon; 180th St. and Prospect. Woskow, Weil, Keil, Goodman, Breslau, Gertz, Kleinman, Diamond, Hendin, Levy.

8th A. D., Bronx. Meetings Tuesday and Saturday, various corners. Speakers (report at 20 East Kingsbridge Rd.): Steinhart, Belskin, Kleiger, Knobloch, Fenyvesi, Polstein, Ruskin, Tyler, Murphy.

2nd-4th A. D., Bronx. Tuesday, Claremont and Washington. Kaplan, Levenstein, Orr, Salzman.

BROOKLYN

1st A. D., Monday, Flatbush and Hanson; Friday, Clark and Henry Sts.; Young, Cory, Perlmutter, Knebel, Safranoff, Glass.

3rd A. D., Monday, Dwight and Verona; Wednesday, Van Brunt and Visitation; Friday, Conover and Coffee; Saturday, 32nd St. and 4th Ave.; Mannino, Glass, Perlmutter, Cory (Wed.).

4-14 A. D. Meetings every night, various corners. Speakers (report at 250 South 4th St.): Schachner, Sussman, Belsky, and others.

5-6th A. D. Meetings every evening, various corners. Speakers (report at 167 Tompkins Ave.): Sadoff, Friedman, Helfgott, Kritzer, Smith and others.

8th Congressional District; 2-9-16th A. D. Monday, Speakers (report at 6731 Bay Parkway): Rosenbaum, Nemser, H. Haskell, Manus, Feigenbaum, Tuvim, C. Haskell, Epstein, Meyers, Weinberg; Tuesday, Speakers (report at P. S. 165, Lott and Hopkinson): Epstein, Manus, Haskell, Tuvim; Wednesday, Speakers (report at

Trends Towards Two
Opposite Extremes

(Continued from Page Eight)

armed insurrection must of necessity be secret. Can the workers secretly accumulate sufficient machine-guns, airplanes and bombs to offer even the pretence of struggle? The answer, of course, is in the negative. It becomes necessary, therefore, to acquire political power by peaceful means.

The communists refuse to understand this either through ignorance or deliberate evasion of the facts or both; the latter following naturally from the former. Their continual insistence upon violence has served only to frighten the American masses with a "red scare."

It should be noted how carefully the B.E.F. and striking farmers avoided the slightest suggestions of communism within the ranks. Every demagogue paints lurid pictures of communism and confuses it with socialism in the attempt to give the impression they are one. The communists chose to interpret such adverse publicity as an indication of capitalist fears and proceed to provide the reasons for a hue and cry of "red menace."

Tactics of Hoodlumism

Their tactics in seeking to smash the meetings of the Socialist Party in New York and other cities can have but one result; that all political meetings will be prohibited. The capitalist parties can ask for nothing better. Street meetings are not a prime necessity with them. They have the radio and the press.

It seems strange that communists do not see what is so obvious to everyone else. It seems less strange, however, on consideration of the numerous agents provocateurs within their ranks. These spies frequently occupy high positions in the Communist Party and are always the most violent and "revolutionary"; the greatest believers in direct mass action. It serves the capitalist interests well to be confronted in a period of discontent with a movement that adopts illegal methods and promises armed insurrection. They ap-

pear justified in crushing it by whatever means seem fit to use. The Communist Party, unless it changes its tactics, will some day come face to face with the responsibility for fascism in America. The tactics of the Socialist Party in combating fascism fall into two classifications:

- 1—Preparing the masses for fascist development.
- 2—Emphasizing the legal nature of the party.

To frustrate any fascist attempts should constitute at the present time a good portion of Socialist Party activities.

Unfortunately, all too few speakers point out the dangers of fascist development in the United States. This may be due either to lack of knowledge; or being acquainted with fascist attempts our speakers may ignore them as inconsequential at the present time. It is obvious that the time to prepare against any invasion upon the right of popular election, freedom of speech and press is the present. It is equally obvious that to wait until fascism has gained a foothold in America is to invite political suicide for the Socialist Party and all other working-class organizations. The masses must know the meaning and causes of fascism; and must be prepared to recognize and fight it in any form.

The Socialist Party is the only working-class organization that can be a check to fascist rise. Its ostensible non-violent character gives no opportunity to the super-patriots to alarm the country with a "red scare." Its legal tactics give no cause to fear for the sanctity of the Constitution and American "liberty."

We may expect that those "patriots" who now prate of the "fundamental principle of American liberty" will soon ask that such principle be handed over in their keeping. They must be reminded that any principle of liberty is safer when the workers are the keepers of its trust.

Mayor Hoan Coming
To Make Fight for
New York Ticket

Daniel W. Hoan, Socialist mayor of Milwaukee whose administration has aroused to much admiration for its economy and efficiency without limiting its comprehensive program of social services, is coming to New York to help the local campaign.

Hoan makes his first speeches Thursday night, when he speaks at P. S. 205, 67th Street and 20th Avenue, Brooklyn, with B. C. Vladeck, William M. Feigenbaum, Harry Haskell and others as additional speakers; at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman St., where other speakers will be Dr. Louis Sadoff, Jack Altman, Samuel H. Friedman and others; and at P. S. 70, 12th Avenue, between Grand and Jamaica Avenues, Queens, where with him Charles Solomon, James O Neal and Nathan Fine will occupy the platform.

Friday night Hoan will be guest of honor at the Hoan-Hillquit dinner at Park Palace, and at 8.45 the Mayor will speak over WEVD.

Socialists Win Place

RALEIGH, N. C.—The State Board of Elections has adopted a resolution placing the names of Presidential electors of the Socialist Party on the North Carolina ballot for the November election.

The Board, however, rejected a petition to place Presidential electors for the Prohibition party on the ticket. Board members said the Socialists had more than the 10,000 signatures required by law while the Prohibitionists had less than 300.