

NEW LEADER

With Which
Is Combined

THE AMERICAN APPEAL

Founded by
Eugene V. Debs

VOL. XIV.—No. 15

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1932

Price Five Cents

Roosevelt Dodges Jobless Issues and Shakes Hands With Hoover

Governor ROOSEVELT in his Detroit speech again approached the social abyss into which about forty millions of men, women and children have been thrust, looked in for a moment, and then retreated. He proposed to talk fundamentals and then turned to hackneyed pity for poverty.

"I am going to refer to some fundamentals that antedate parties and antedate republics and empires, fundamentals that are as old as mankind itself," he said. These fundamentals "have been expressed in philosophies for I don't know how many thousands of years in every part of the world."

So the politician turns sage. One philosophy would "let things alone" and the other "strives for something new." So the Democratic wing of capitalist politics offers something new. We in the social abyss are interested.

He proposes to attack the causes of poverty. Workers are injured in industry so we have workmen's compensation acts. Workers grow old in industry and this requires old age pensions. Some people become mental defectives and this requires special treatment to restore them to their families instead of incarceration in an asylum.

Ideas Three Decades Old

There are three items in this "new" philosophy that are at least three decades old. Each of them had its origin in trade union and Socialist agitation and even when they are reluctantly enacted into laws they often fail to fully comply with the needs of the masses. Often they are in part strangled for lack of enforcement machinery and appropriation of sufficient funds.

Our Democratic philosopher comes to unemployment insurance. Does he favor it? Note his guarded language: "Some leaders have wisely declared for a system of unemployment insurance throughout this broad land of ours, and we are going to come to it."

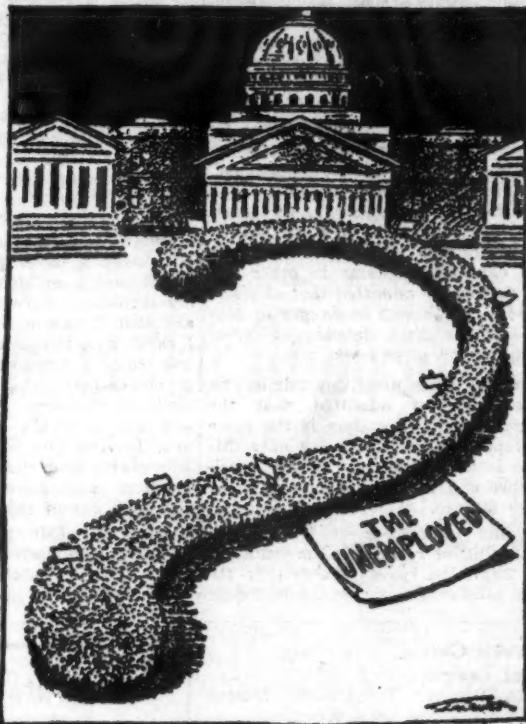
One can see the sage balancing on a tight wire in those careful words. "Some leaders have wisely declared" in favor of unemployment insurance but his "wisdom" does not permit him to express an opinion. He thinks we "are going to come to it." Or does he mean that it is going to come to us? We do not know, he does not know, and nobody knows.

An Epic Revelation!

Our sage moves on to consider the present tragic destitution of some forty million human beings. What about them? He represents something "new" and Hoover something "old." We are on the threshold of an epic revelation and we quake with anticipation. On what shall we rely to destroy hunger? This:

"First of all, perhaps, upon the private agencies of philanthropy, just as far as we can drag it out of them, and secondly, the other social organizations, and last, but not least, the church."

Herbert Hoover, meet Franklin D. Roosevelt. Caress him tenderly, for his "new" is your "old." What you, Herbert, in these four years of a vast population in rags and hunger have offered the workers in the social abyss is also offered them by



What's the Answer?

—Cincinnati Post

Hillquit Campaign Begins!

THE New York State Court of Appeals has decided that there must be a mayoralty election in November. The campaign for Morris Hillquit, Socialist candidate, begins Friday, Oct. 7, at dinner to Mayor Hoan and Hillquit at Park Palace, 110th Street and 5th Avenue, Manhattan. Reservations, \$1.50, can still be obtained up to 1 p. m., Friday, at city office, 7 East 15th Street. Phone ALg. 4-4620.

Mr. Roosevelt. The same charity doles, gilded with a little religious sentiment, the same sanctimonious piety for the starving. Shake hands. You are twin chicks from the same egg.

And now let us turn to some interesting facts. Roosevelt's Salt Lake City speech on railroads was submitted to several railroad magnates before it was delivered. It is an "old" practice which Roosevelt reconciles with the "new" philosophy.

The "New" Approved by Fat Boys

His New Jersey lieutenant, Frank Hague, one who wriggled up through the dirt like an earthworm in the foul politics of that state, last week solemnly announced that Roosevelt is loyal to the great "interests" of the nation. Recently "men high in business and the financial world" broadcasted their support of Herbert H. Lehman for Governor of New York, also the choice of Roosevelt.

So the exponent of the "new" Democratic piety is "safe" for the class in the upper heaven of capitalist society that has thrust millions into the lower hell of the social abyss.

Governor Roosevelt proposed to present some fundamentals. He presented none. He and Hoover would "let things alone" so far as the fundamentals of the capitalist system are concerned.

Some Real Fundamentals

The owners of industry have the power to fire workers. They have discharged millions. No work means poverty. It means sickness. It means worry and mental defectives. So long as the owning class has the power to sentence millions to idleness the main source of poverty remains. That is to say, as long as the capitalist system of production and distribution survives, the system will cast up hungry human beings, jobless men and women, ill-nourished children and mental defectives.

Mr. Roosevelt did not answer the question being asked by the unemployed millions whose ranks extend from the capital of the nation to all the states of the Union. Or, if he answered, it is the old answer of Hoover which is to feed soup to the destitute millions. Workmen's compensation, old age pensions, unemployment insurance, shorter hours and better incomes, yes. But genuine acts, not acts with "jokers" that emasculate them.

The Socialist Answer

But that isn't all. Triumphant Socialism would discharge the handful of industry's owners who have discharged millions of workers. It would release the millions in the social abyss by opening the gates of employment to them. It would wipe out ownership of industry by a class. We, the nation, will own industry and employ ourselves.

That's why we are for Thomas and Maurer, the Socialist Party candidates, and against Hoover and Roosevelt, the candidates of a rotting industrial system.

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NEW LEADER

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

JAMES ONEAL, Editor

Contributing Editors:

Abraham Cahan, Joseph E. Cohen, Morris Millquit, Jessie Wallace Hughan, Harry W. Laidler, Algernon Lee, Joseph T. Shipley, Charles Solomon, Norman Thomas, Louis Waldman.



SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1932

The Debs Anniversary

ON Oct. 20 the Socialist Party will commemorate the sixth anniversary of the death of Eugene V. Debs and the national campaign committee is urging all local organizations of the party to observe this anniversary. We hope that the local organizations will respond to this call and make the anniversary a notable one.

Eugene V. Debs for nearly three decades was the soul and inspiration of the Socialist movement in this country. No other man so inspired so many men and women in this country with revolutionary ideals as Debs, and to say this is not to disparage the life and work of other noble veterans.

The spirit of Debs, his fundamental confidence in the working class and their ability to emancipate themselves from economic subjection, was never more essential than now.

When Science subdued the forces of nature to the service of man, ought she not to have given leisure to the workers that they might develop themselves physically and intellectually; ought she not to have changed the "vale of tears" into a dwelling-place of peace and joy? I ask you: Has not science failed in her mission of emancipation? —Paul Lafargue.

To work at the bidding and for the profit of another, without any interest in the work—the price of labor being adjusted by hostile competition, one side demanding as much and the other paying as little as possible—is not, even when wages are high, a satisfactory state for human beings of educated intelligence, who have ceased to think themselves naturally inferior to those whom they serve.—John Stuart Mill.

Statement of the ownership, management, circulation, etc., required by the Act of Congress, August 24, 1912, of

THE NEW LEADER

Published weekly at New York, N. Y., for October 1, 1932.

Before me a notary public in and for the state and county aforesaid personally appeared Julius Gerber, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is Business Manager of The New Leader and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, and circulation of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, and business managers are:

Publisher—The New Leader Publishing Association, 7 East 15th Street, New York, N. Y.
Editor—James Oneal, 7 East 15th Street, New York, N. Y.
Managing Editor—None.

2. That the owner is:

Owner—The New Leader Publishing Association, 7 East 15th Street, New York, N. Y.; Adolph Warshaw, President, 7 East 15th Street, New York, N. Y.; Albert Halpern, Treasurer, 7 East 15th Street, New York, N. Y.; Julius Gerber, Secretary, 7 East 15th Street, New York, N. Y.

Stockholders holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of stock: None.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholders or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association or corporation has any interest, direct or indirect, in the said stock, bonds or other securities than as associated by him.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 4th day of October, 1932.

PETER K. HAWLEY.

My Commission expires March 30, 1933.

The World We Live In

A Socialist View of the Week

HERBERT HOOVER, the erring son, returned home last Tuesday to make his confession. Four years ago he painted American capitalism as a beautiful structure differing fundamentally from that structure in other nations of the world. Poverty was being exiled, all women wore silk stockings, a chicken was boiling in every pot, there was a car in every garage, and we had bathtubs and radios in abundance, to say nothing of oodles of cash in the savings banks.

British and European capitalism was in a bad way but the trouble with these foreigners was that they had not learned how to organize it intelligently. Eventually they would pattern after the American ruling class and its old political guardian, the Republican Party, and everything would be all right. Here, capitalism had the solid stability of the Egyptian pyramids. There was not a single word in the Hoover addresses four years ago to indicate that the American capitalist pyramid could be shaken.

At Des Moines on Tuesday night he admitted that in the past few years "an earthquake ran through forty nations." Did American capitalism avoid the shock? No. On the contrary, his speech was devoted to showing how his beautiful structure was rocked just the same as the capitalist systems in other nations. Indeed, he admitted that at times the whole system was in danger of toppling into the ditch, leaving universal ruin and chaos in its wake.

In making these unwitting admissions President Hoover admitted that the American capitalist system is the same as European capitalism. The only difference is that it is more highly developed here and the exploitation of labor is more intense.

The net impression of this speech upon intelligent readers is the weakness of our capitalist system rather than the granite solidity Hoover emphasized four

President Hoover Admits Capitalism Has Been Shaken to Its Foundations; Old Boasts of an Enduring Structure Abandoned as He Appeals to Hungry Millions to Give G. O. P. Another Chance

years ago. The speaker admitted the panic that possessed him and his advisers. They rushed from one "front" to another, strengthening a pillar here and a pillar there, meantime admitting the general ruin that was overwhelming more and more millions of human beings.

And then an anti-climax: "Let's be thankful for the presence in Washington of a Republican Administration."

Thankful for what? Thankful that capitalism had proven the beautiful and enduring structure he had described four years ago? No. Thankful that the wreckage has not been more widespread and that it has not yet overwhelmed more than 40,000,000 human beings!

It is like saying, "there are millions of you living on soup and sandwiches. I thought I could prevent this but I found that I couldn't. Forgive me for my stupidity. I know better now. You are still facing a dreadful future but I think that things will get better. At any rate, I know that the Democrats cannot do better than I did and they are likely to do worse. Put them in office and the sandwich will be taken from you, leaving you only the soup. I've had nearly four years at the job; give me four years more and I'll try to get the mess out of the way."

Hoover's chief appeal was to the farmers who have been marching in holiday strikes in the Middle West and his main offering to them was an agri-

cultural tariff. Since the end of the Civil War the G. O. P. has been tossing a few tariff bones to the farmers which have tied them into a political alliance with the capitalist rulers of the East. It is the cheapest bargain any ruling class has ever made and the poorest trade any subject class has ever made.

The price of the farmers' main crops is fixed in the world market and farmers should know by this time that an agricultural tariff is a swindle. What the bargain has accomplished is to build a wall around great capitalist enterprises and these in turn have jacked up prices of the things that farmers must buy. Corporate capital has also drawn all the paying industries out of agriculture in the past forty years, leaving the farmers the non-paying dregs.

In other words, the revolution in agriculture has made the farmer alliance with great capitalists in politics silly and disastrous for tillers of the soil. One might as well think of curing cancer with a poultice as to assert that an agricultural tariff will give farmers the advantage that it gives to the capitalist kings.

We are a nation of 25,000,000 families, said Hoover, implying that we are all in the same boat. The assumption is that capitalist and laborer, banker and debtor, landlord and tenant, millionaire and worker—all included in these 25,000,000 families—have similar interests. This is a falsehood hoary with age.

The capitalist, the banker, the landlord and the millionaire have similar interests; the workers and working farmers have other interests and the two sets of interests are in conflict. This truth pierces the shams and deceptions of the two capitalist parties and their agents like X-rays. When it is recognized and acted upon by the laboring millions there will be few votes for the Hoovers and Roosevelts and there will be a Socialist ballot revolution in the United States.

Roosevelt Gets a Liberal League

A NATIONAL Progressive League has emerged with Senator Norris as chairman and Donald R. Richberg, general counsel for the Railway Labor Executive Association, as executive chairman. The League will support Roosevelt for President. A. F. Whitney, president of the Trainmen, declares that Roosevelt is a "liberal" and we are inclined to agree, but just what a "liberal" is in politics no man knoweth, not even the "liberal" himself.

Hoover was the "liberal" supported by the railroad unions four years ago but he is discarded for another one. The association of Donald Richberg with the League is also interesting. He is the author of a book, "The Tents of the Mighty," published a few years ago. It was a moving narrative of the disillusionment of a "liberal" over many years through the Bull Moose crusade and the Wilsonian era. The irony of the man revealed frustration time and time again and his vivid portraits of some of his fellow crusaders left little to be said.

But the "liberal" is like the opium addict; the habit is difficult to abandon. Another drug is found in Roosevelt and even the railway workers must hit the pipe. Socialists need express no surprise over such conduct. If ours is a proletarian movement it is what we must expect from most of these dear souls.

Farmer Strike in New York State

MEANTIME the Democratic Party in its campaign book is making a leading issue of the bankruptcy of the farmers and Roosevelt's western tour was designed to get the farmer vote. The campaign book presents data that is convincing enough, but as it appears sections of New York farmers rise in protest against milk prices. We wonder how this news from Roosevelt's own state will strike the western farmers. Two weeks ago Thomas H. Monro,

The Seats of Power

By William Allen Ward

The presidency
Is a swivel chair
In which robots sit
Dominated by those who
Touch the button.

Congress
Is a stable where
Senator Jackass and Representa-
tive Donkey
Bray loudly.

Law enforcement
Is a bitter pill Doctor Society
Prescribes for those who are poor
and
Have no "pull" at police headquar-
ters.

The courts
Are places where reporters
Get hot news and the camera
clicks.
Where murderers are heroes.

The higher courts
Are vultures who live
On the decaying flesh of
Precedent.

chairman of the Council of Agricultural Markets in New York State, invited Roosevelt to solve the milk problem in his own state before solving the surplus problem of wheat and corn in the West. Monro declared that New York dairy farmers produce a minimum daily surplus of milk of 300,000 quarts which in summer months runs as high as a million. "Governor Roosevelt has not lifted his hand in any way to help bring about a solution of this problem," said Monro.

As this is written, 300 up-state farmers are on strike, pickets are stationed on the highways in three-centers and milk cans have been held up. It is such an embarrassing thing to happen to Roosevelt. He "solves" a surplus in

the West only to find one grinning at him in his own state with the possibility of New York farmers imitating the picketing of Iowa and South Dakota.

Fascist Decline in The German Reich

ALL forecasts indicate that the German Fascists reached their maximum strength in the election last March and that they will suffer losses in the election of November 6. They do not show the confidence, the big capitalists are not pouring out money as in previous elections, and the Fascist ranks are also divided. Hitler appears to have missed his chance when he refused a place in the Cabinet and demanded all or nothing. One section of the Fascists desired this Cabinet post and Hitler's refusal to consider it left them dissatisfied.

The big capitalist magnates have turned to the support of the von Papen government of Junkers and a section of the Fascist middle class elements appear to be also going this way. The Hitler rallies do not measure up to the huge meetings of last Spring and it is said that Fascist control of Prussia is also a vanishing dream since the Federal Government took over that state. What the Socialist and Communist vote will be is uncertain.

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 Louis Waldman

Society Owes Duty to All Workers

IN this the third year of the severest economic depression in the Nation's history, this one fact stands out: there is a complete absence of social legislation to protect the American wage earners from want because of unemployment, or ill health, or old age.

The tragedy of American labor was never greater than it is today. Fighting with its back to the wall, against great odds, to maintain rapidly vanishing standards of wages and conditions of unemployment, labor has been confronted with an ever-increasing army of unemployed, an army now estimated to be as high as 11,000,000.

State Industrial Commissioner Frances Perkins, in a recent report shows that there was a further decline in New York State factory employment, and records the sharpest June drop on record. Out of every 100 workers employed in manufacturing in New York State in 1929, 45.3 are now idle. Reports from other parts of the nation show conditions in industrial centers as being equally bad.

Left in the Cold

These unemployed are callously left to shift for themselves by state Democratic administration in this, the wealthiest nation in the world. The public local relief agencies are tragically inadequate. At best they attempt to cover the extreme cases of starvation and distress.

The shamefully inadequate allowance to those who are receiving relief in New York City shows the low standard of living our government is forcing upon the victims of unemployment.

The 55,000 families receiving relief are averaging about 50 cents a day. The amounts doled out to the needy unemployed in Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis and other centers are as low, and lower. Certainly no family can live on such sum without undermining health, decency and morality.

The price the community will be called upon to pay for this is incalculable. Aside from the social deterioration of our people, the governments of city, state and nation will pay for its neglect to the unemployed in increased crime bills, hospital bills, and other institutional charges.

It is a cardinal Socialist principle that one of the primary functions of government is to guarantee to its people security against want.

A Social Responsibility

The government must see to it that work is supplied to those willing and able to take it, or must by law compel industry and the community to provide for the jobless workers and their families by the enactment of a universal system of unemployment insurance. Had such system been in existence since 1920 an insurance fund would have been built up, by 1929, large enough materially to reduce the disgraceful consequences of the depression and would certainly have prevented the bread-lines in our cities.

As part of a system of unemployment insurance provision should be made for the establishment of an adequate number of employment exchanges and the setting up of agencies for the retraining of those workers permanently displaced by technological improvements, the merger and other factors of modern efficiency.

The Republican and Democratic leaders consistently shirked the duty of protecting the workers through a Federal system of unemployment insurance. The Republican platform is completely silent on the question, while the Democratic platform makes a weak

In Face of Tragic Unemployment, So-called "Relief" is Pitiful Indeed—Unemployment and Other Social Insurance is a Right, Not a Dole—If War Veterans Can be Pensioned Off, Why Not Those Who Build, Not Destroy?—Socialist Party Demands a Comprehensive System of Social Insurance

gesture of favoring insurance by state action. Yet, in the states where they are in control, the Democrats did nothing about it. They also know that State action alone is impossible as the problem transcends state lines. National action is required to make the system effective.

The two old parties are perfectly willing to countenance the pauperization of the American workers through the dole of private or public charity. The Socialists resent the pauperism of our working men and women. We urge upon the Nation and the several states the adoption of unemployment insurance as a measure of justice.

Unemployment insurance has proven itself a sound, economic and social policy. In Germany there are 16,738,000 workers covered by unemployment insurance. In Great Britain and Ireland, 12,000,000 are similarly protected and in all of continental Europe a total of 47,500,000 wage earners are en-



titled to receive insurance benefits during periods of unemployment. Of all advanced industrial countries in the world, American labor is least insured against the risks of unemployment. Private unemployment benefit plans in the

United States are utterly negligible. In a recent survey made by the United States Department of Labor, it was found:

That 79 unemployment benefits or employment guarantee plans were in existence. The number of employees potentially affected by these plans was about 226,000, but, for reasons noted below the number actually eligible to benefit at the time of the survey (between April and July 1931) considerably less than this number.

How pitiable to have considerably less than 226,000 out of 40,000,000 wage earners affected by loosely administered, so-called unemployment plans! Clearly voluntary unemployment insurance cannot be relied upon. It must be accomplished by law.

After thirty years of Socialist agitation there is a growing recognition of the need for the enactment of legislation for the security of the aged. We are happy that

this principle is gaining a foothold in American public life. The only disquieting feature about it is that the old political parties reluctantly yielding to public pressure for justice to the good, emasculated the principle and offered sugar-coated poor laws instead. The Socialist Party will continue to wage relentless war against indifference towards the millions of aged men and women in the United States who are depending in whole or in part upon charity to live through the declining days of their lives.

A Matter of Right

We urge for the veterans of industry annuities or pensions as a matter of right in the same way as veterans of war and employees in Civil Service are pensioned.

In line with the principle that it is the function of government to guarantee to its citizens and people security against want, the Socialists have urged and are pressing upon public attention today a program of health and maternity insurance.

A state investigation conducted in Ohio found that, even in normal times, the burden of sickness falls with crushing force upon the working people. About twenty per cent of the population were disabled for more than one week each year. One-fifth were disabled for from four to eight weeks; 6.5 per cent were disabled for from eight to twelve weeks; and 3 per cent for more than six weeks. It is estimated that in New York City 450,000 persons are disabled for from four to eight weeks each year and that 140,000 persons are disabled for from eight to twelve weeks a year.

The Workers' Disease

A recent study made by Dr. Louis I. Dublin and Robert J. Vane, Jr., on the causes of death by occupation show that death rates for tuberculosis, to mention only one serious affliction among the working population, is from two and a half to nearly four times as high as among professional, (Continued on Page Five)

Socialism Is the Hope of the World

By Harry W. Laidler

Socialist Candidate for Congress, 6th District

A Socialist conceives of Congress as potentially a far more important body from the standpoint of the workers by hand and brain in this country than it is at present.

I agree with many things which Will Rogers says about present-day Congress. It is without rudder, adequate leadership or social philosophy. It is bewildered by the social drift of the last three terrible years. Its representatives are largely afraid to call their souls their own. They are pulled hither and thither by their own ignorance of the trends and needs of the times, by corrupt political machines, powerful special interests, short-sighted executives and archaic courts and, between these anything in behalf of the common various pulls, the wonder is that people of the country comes out of their collective deliberations.

The Socialists, nevertheless, recognize the possibilities of Congress as a great instrument for social change, when the people begin to send to its halls men and women representative of the lasting interests of labor, rather than of those who defend the present system of disorder, of insecurity, of gross inequality.

Socialists would seek, if elected, to transfer as speedily as practicable the great monopolistic utilities, natural resources and banking facilities from private to national ownership and efficient, democratic operation.

Immediately they would likewise urge:

1. Adequate federal relief for the unemployed, to the end that no man, woman or child be without sufficient food, clothing and shelter during these tragic times.
2. A \$5,000,000,000 public works program, with a view of putting millions to work clearing the slums of the great cities, building decent and beautiful homes for the workers, reforesting our waste lands, constructing needed highways and bridges and tunnels and harbors.



3. Drastic increase in income and inheritance taxes on the higher income brackets, so as to aid in a wholesome redistribution of income, and assist in developing needed public works and social services.
4. Pending a federal system of social insurance, the granting of federal aid to states adopting such systems.
5. A six-hour day and a five-day week. In 1929, the average worker could do in 5½ hours what it took his predecessor in 1919 to do in 8. Why should not increasing productivity lead to decreased hours of labor?

6. An amendment to the Constitution giving Congress affirmative power to enact federal system of old age pensions, unemployment, sickness and invalidity insurance, to pass legislation for the abolition of child labor and to enact other laws for the general welfare of the people of the United States.

7. The abolition of the use of federal injunctions in labor disputes.
8. A program of agricultural reconstruction, involving the development of cooperatives, the reorganization of the system of taxation, the creation of a federal marketing agency for the purchase and marketing of agricultural products and other social measures.

9. Measures enforcing the civil rights of men and women of all races and nations guaranteed by the first Amendment to the Constitution.
10. An international program for the building up of more wholesome and brotherly relations between nations, including the recognition of Soviet Russia, the steady reduction of tariffs, the cancellation of war debts, the steady reduction of armaments, with a view of total disarmament, the cessation of all economic imperialistic ventures abroad, the entrance of the United States into the World Court, and into the League of Nations under conditions which would tend to transform the League into a genuine instrument for world peace, and the building up of economic and political organizations on a world scale.

Today our system is in a tragic condition. Disintegration may be averted for a few years by a fascist control of industry and politics or by a few temporary palliatives.

Unemployment and industrial crisis, however, cannot be avoided unless the great mass of the nation's workers by hand and brain unite in a mighty effort to build a powerful party of their own, and through their own representatives in city, state and nation, begin the building of a cooperative order. In this task the Socialist Party urges all to join, for Socialism is the chief hope of the world today.

THOUSANDS GREET WALDMAN AND HOAN AT SCHENECTADY MEET

SCHENECTADY.—For the second time in two weeks the large Hudson theatre was jammed to the doors for a Socialist meeting, with hundreds turned away unable to gain admittance. The streets outside were black with citizens listening to the speeches through amplifiers.

Not since the days of Eugene V. Debs has the theatre housed so large an audience for any political party.

Monday night Mayor Daniel W. Hoan, of Milwaukee, and Louis Waldman, Socialist candidate for Governor, spoke to the enthusiastic throng, a crowd that equalled in size and spirit the vast turnout that greeted Norman Thomas and Charles Solomon late in September.

Every day, the local Socialists say, the movement is coming back with greater and greater momentum. New members are coming in almost daily, and it is confidently predicted that soon again this city, the old home of the late Socialist wizard Charles P. Steinmetz, will be a Socialist city.

Waldman devoted a large part of his speech to the so-called "Swope plan" of the General Electric company, and showed that no such plan can solve the problems that face the world today.

John R. Hegeman, of Saratoga, candidate for State Senator, presided.

Why Inflict Debate on Helpless Workers of New York? Asks Hillquit

Socialist Candidate for Mayor Sees no Need to Debate Communist Aspirant—Nails Communist "Error" on Negro Question—And Corrects "Mistake" in New Leader Quotation—Communist Party Appeal to Negroes Rankist Opportunist Nationalism, Says Hillquit.

THE following correspondence between Morris Hillquit, Socialist candidate for Mayor, and the Communist nominee for the office is self-explanatory. True to usual Communist tactics, the Fosterite Mayorality nominee grasps the opportunity to vituperate, and like all Communists eagerly takes everything he reads in the Capitalist press as gospel while garbling and falsifying a quotation from The New Leader by taking it from its context and making it appear to mean precisely the opposite of its actual meaning.

As a typical piece of Communist tactics the letter is a gem and is worth preserving, together with the reply of Morris Hillquit.

On a letterhead reading, "United Front Communist Election Campaign Committee," and giving the address of Communist party headquarters, William L. Patterson writes:

Patterson's Letter

Mr. Morris Hillquit,
Dear Sir:

As Communist candidate for Mayor of New York City, I challenge you who have been nominated for the same office by the Socialist Party, to debate with me on a date previous to the November 8th election on the issues of unemployment relief and specifically on the Negro question.

My fellow Negro workers are undergoing extreme suffering in this crisis. Sixty per cent of the workers in Harlem are unemployed. The rate of infant mortality in Harlem is four times greater than in any other district. In the matter of relief, the Negroes in New York City as elsewhere are viciously discriminated against.

Yet, since your nomination by the Socialist Party as its candidate for Mayor of New York City you have failed to make any protest against such shameful conditions. Among the ten planks adopted by the Socialist Party of New York City in its municipal convention on September 15, at which you were nominated, nothing whatsoever is said of the conditions of the Negro workers in New York City. Nor have you deemed it necessary to state what you would do, in event of being elected, to ameliorate the suffering of the Negro or white workers.

That you yourself lack confidence in the Socialist Party being able to change present conditions in New York City is attested by your statement published in a New York morning daily on September 17, 1932, shortly after your nomination, in which you stated:

"A Socialist regime in New York would not mean any great outward change in the government. . . ."

Together with other Socialist leaders you are in favor of segregating and Jim-crowding Negro workers. In The New Leader, a weekly controlled (sic) by your group, published in New York City, the following appeared on June 21, 1930:

"Almost all Southerners believe in segregating the Negro and deprive him of the social and political rights that whites enjoy. The southern Socialists must adjust their tactics to this state of affairs. It is certain that there never will be a thriving Socialist movement in the South, unless it is conducted in Southern style." (Emphasis mine.)

By your failure to object to this statement in The New Leader, you are openly on the side of those who support Jim-crowism, lynch-terror, brutal exploitation and oppression



of the Negro people.

The interview published in a New York morning daily on September 17, 1932, describes you as living in luxury. Yet thousands of workers for whose rights you claim to be fighting are dying of hunger. Your millionaire's mode of life, Mr. Hillquit, makes you the logical champion of the bosses who also live in luxury, but not of the workers for whom you are separated by barriers of wealth, and whose sufferings in the present crisis you can no more understand than can Herbert Hoover and other capitalist politicians.

The same interview quoted you as stating that if the Socialist Party gained favor it would degenerate.

Mr. Hillquit, the Socialist Party has already degenerated and is rotten to the core with opportunism and greed for power at the expense of the workers.

Your failure to accept my challenge will mean only the following: a confession on your part that you are hostile to the workers and especially to the Negro workers; that in office you would use your power to break down the workers' struggles against the capitalist class, and that you favor a perpetuation of Jim-crowism, lynching, and brutal exploitation of the Negro people.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) William L. Patterson.

Hillquit's Reply

Mr. William L. Patterson
Dear Sir:

I have your letter of September 28th, challenging me to debate with you on unemployment relief and "specifically on the Negro question."

The Socialist Party has adopted a comprehensive program of unemployment relief for all New York workers, Negroes, Jews, Ital-

ian, Irish and American alike. To us, Negroes are just workers and human beings. Any seeming discrimination in their favor would be as offensive to self-respecting Negroes as discrimination against them.

Your attitude on the Negro question strikes me as neither Socialist nor Communist. It is purely nationalistic.

You charge me with favoring segregation of Negro workers and in support of the charge you purport to quote a passage from The New Leader of June 21, 1930.

Your quotation is garbled. It consists of two disjointed passages from a report on the condition of the Socialist movement in Virginia. The writer mentions as "one of the most difficult problems to solve" the fact that "almost all Southerners believe in segregating the Negro and depriving him of the social and political rights that whites enjoy." The statement clearly refers to the non-Socialists in the South and is made not by way of approval but condemnation.

The report concludes with the assertion that "the Socialists of Virginia are good Socialists as well as Southerners and can be trusted to solve the intricate problems involved. They will be worthy of the best Socialist traditions."

The traditions of the Socialist Party are expressed in its platforms, constitutions and resolutions. They represent a consistent attitude of determined opposition to all forms of segregation within the Party and outside of it.

If you have not read the full article from which you purport to quote, you are a trifle careless in making charges. If you have, your sense of truthfulness is somewhat deficient.

You taunt me with my "millionaire's mode of life" and conclude that I am separated from the workers by "barriers of wealth." Of course, you know nothing about my mode of life or reputed wealth. You base your inferences solely on the inferences of a reporter for a capitalist paper. This is as unfair as it is irrelevant.

I do not happen to live in riotous luxury and am in much closer touch with the working masses than the coterie of parlor Communist intellectuals and Wall Street proletarians who have recently bestowed their apostolic blessings upon your party.

But why divert issues of principle to stupid and sterile personal attacks?

You volunteer the information that I am "openly on the side of those who support Jim-crowism, lynch terror, brutal exploitation and oppression of the Negro people" and that the Socialist Party

is "rotten to the core with opportunism and greed for power at the expense of the workers."

From the mild tone of your observations I infer that you are a novice in the Communist movement and have not yet fully mastered the picturesque vocabulary of Communist invective. If your letter is a

sample of the quality and methods of your discussion, it would be cruel to inflict a public debate with you on the working class of New York already so sorely tried and terribly weakened by three years of heavy depression.

Yours very truly,
Morris Hillquit.

How the Signatures Were Won

Ethel Lurie Tells How Band of Young Enthusiasts Got the 10,000 Signatures Required to Put Our Ticket on the North Carolina Ballot.

By Ethel Lurie

THE Socialists in North Carolina owe the State Board of Elections a vote of thanks. The requirement of a petition with 10,000 signatures for getting our ticket on the ballot was possibly the greatest single aid in the launching of the Socialist campaign in North Carolina.

Had the Board placed the Party on the ballot simply for the asking, as Virginia did for the Jobless Party, or had the number of signatures required been 5,000 or thereabouts, it would have been a very quiet matter.

As it is, newspapers all over the state were very sympathetic. They carried news stories whenever we approached them, and gave us very favorable editorials.

People who considered themselves fair-minded citizens were also somewhat aroused, to the extent that the daughter of one of the well-known democratic families was the one to secure the signature of Frank Graham, president of the University of North Carolina.

In the beginning of May the Board was approached. It was not until the very end of August that a final decision was rendered. The changes of heart, the varying opinions, the lack of knowledge of the law on the part of the State Board of Elections make an interesting story.

However, the situation at the beginning of September was this. A state, almost completely unorganized for our party, having as a matter of fact only one local, that at the university town of Chapel Hill, had to secure 10,000 signatures in a period of three weeks.

The National Office sent Harold Glasgow of West Virginia in charge of a crew of six workers to cooperate with the local comrades.

Never at any time during the campaign for names did we feel discouraged. Although at times it seemed physically impossible to secure the required number in the time set, we knew we were doing something much more important. From court house to market place, from college to the country drug store we were talking Socialism. People were just ready ripe to listen to us. In cases, multiplied many times over, a man who had taken any literature would come back for more and bring with him friends to sign the petition.

These were the people who were signing the petition because they wanted something different from the present chaos, and needed only to learn what Socialism is to realize they were Socialists. Naturally there were plenty of the other sort. People who were good liberals, who assured us they were not going to vote the Socialist

ticket, but who thought democratic fair play demanded our having a chance to present our ticket to the voters.

People all over the state wrote in to Glasgow and Alton A. Lawrence, State Secretary. Petitions were sent out and circulated by persons in their own communities. They were returned with two, and five and ten signatures, and ranged all the way to J. Pugh's 55 from Brown Summit and O. W. Fitt's 220 from Roanoke Rapids.

For the rest, we set up tables in county court houses and got a goodly number from that source. But again, the greatest satisfaction was to realize that the workers in the court houses were discussing Socialism; a delegate would come from one of the offices with a list of questions which we would answer and back up with literature. Students from the colleges came to get copies of the platform for use in government classes.

We made use, too, of the fair held in one of the towns. The city market places were a very good place, we discovered, for miniature street meetings. It was necessary only to stop to talk to one or two farmers sitting together on a box to collect quite a crowd. And then the petition was only the entering wedge to talk of greater things.

It is impossible to estimate the number of votes we shall have in North Carolina. But with surety we can say that locals can be organized and the party can grow by leaps and bounds.

Block and Levy Head Socialist Judicial Ticket

A strong ticket of Socialist lawyers was chosen by the party as candidates for Supreme Court in the First District at the official judicial convention held in the People's House. The official state and city conventions were also held.

To face the joint Tammany-Republican ticket headed by Samuel H. Hofstadter and Aron Steuer named in the recent notorious bipartisan deal between John F. Curry and Sam Koenig, the Socialist Party presents the following ticket:

S. John Block, veteran Socialist and labor lawyer, brilliant speaker and devoted Socialist, admitted by various bar associations to be one of the ablest lawyers in New York.

Matthew M. Levy, law partner of Jacob Panken, whose recent victory for rent-payers in the Sholem Aleichim rent cases was so sensational.

Marion Severn.
Sol Marcus.

The Second District convention, held in Brooklyn, named a judicial ticket consisting of Louis F. Goldberg, Sol Sholes and Louis Epstein.

At the same time the party's official city convention made the nomination of Morris Hillquit for mayor official, and the state convention ratified the nominations made at the party's unofficial convention at Utica.

PARTY TICKET ON BALLOT IN MOST STATES

CHICAGO.—In state after state it is being made possible for Socialists to stand up and be counted this fall, Clarence Senior, national campaign manager, announces.

Arizona will have a Socialist ticket on the ballot for the first time in sixteen years. North Carolina, where Socialist candidates were not on the ballot four years ago, will print the Socialist slate this year. Illinois is on the ballot after a heroic fight to get the signatures required by reactionary election laws.

Florida is having a little trouble because Democratic registration officials have entered names of several Socialist candidates as Democrats. The custom in that state is to register everybody as a Democrat unless he fights to have his name entered otherwise. M. E. Edson, state secretary, believes that this difficulty will be straightened out without great difficulty.

Socialist Period on WEVD

Station WEVD, the Debs memorial radio station, announces that there will be Socialist talks every day from 4:45 p. m. to 5, delivered by noted Socialist speakers and writers.

The first speakers will be as follows: Oct. 10th, August Claessens; 11th, Esther Friedman; 12th, Henry Jager; 13th, Harry Kritzer; 14th, William M. Feigenbaum; 15th, Gus Tyler; 17th, J. B. Matthews; 18th, William E. Bohn.

Mayor Hoan of Milwaukee spoke Friday, October 6th, and Mr. A. J. Patel, President of the Indian National Congress and Mayor of Bombay, a noted follower of Mahatma Gandhi, will speak Saturday, October 7th, from 7:45 to 8 p. m. on "The East and the West."

The special campaign supplement which The New Leader published Oct. 1st, was so well received by the organizations that cooperated in making the venture possible that another supplement will be issued on Oct. 15th. Organizations desiring the campaign supplement for their districts, should have their orders in the office of The New Leader not later than Saturday, Oct. 8th.

Besides articles by well known writers in our Party, each editorial special attention to the campaign news of each of the districts of the supplement will give triets ordering the paper. This is an opportunity of doing some effective propaganda work at the cost of a very little effort. Again, branches of the Socialist Party are reminded that orders must be in The New Leader office not later than October 8th.

Society Owes A Duty To All

(Continued from Page Three)

mercantile and agricultural groups. In Germany close to 32,000,000 are insured against invalidism and sickness. In England 18,000,000 persons are so insured; and, in France, by an act signed July, 1930, over 9,000,000 persons are likewise insured. On the other hand, in the United States, not more than 1,000,000, mostly of the wealthier class, out of an entire population of 125,000,000 are partly insured against illness and invalidism.

The 40,000,000 wage and salary workers and their families are not protected by private insurance against disabling sickness. They cannot afford it. The average wage for 35,000,000 wage earners, even in the so-called prosperous years, prior to 1929, was \$23.17 a week. Most of what there is of disability insurance does not cover

"Economy" Drive Bars Continuation School To Thousands of Boys

NEW YORK is to receive a taste of "business" administration and "economy" when the Central Continuation School, located at 42nd Street, closes its doors to hundreds of boys.

The Board of Education, as part of the McKee "economy" program demanded by Wall Street bankers, voted that beginning October 6th no boys over 17 are to be permitted to learn trades at city expense. It is estimated that this "economy" will throw several hundred jobless youths on the streets, and will throw 75 teachers out of employment.

This decision, in line with the only alternative the "business" administration of Mayor McKee can find to tin-box statehood, is arousing the widest protest.

In a letter to President George J. Ryan of the Board of Education, Dr. Henry Linville, president of the Teachers' Union, adds his protest to the protest of many other groups.

Linville's letter reads: Mr. George J. Ryan, President Board of Education 500 Park Avenue New York

My dear Mr. Ryan:— The latest step in the economy

City Wants to Save Money, So Boys Over 17 Are Out of Luck

program of the New York City Board of Education is to wipe out all classes in continuation schools of students who are over seventeen years of age. There are nearly 4,000 of these adult students, all presumed to be unemployed. The assertion is made that by closing this work of the re-education of the unemployed an annual saving of \$250,000 will be made. What the loss may be in discouragement, in chances for new jobs, and in the usefulness of the public schools, the Board of Education may not have considered.

The program of re-education of unemployed men and women was started by the school system in the existing depression on an appeal made by certain welfare groups. Educationally, it was one of the most important ventures the New York public school system has undertaken in a long time. Socially, it meant much constructively in contrast with the coerced collection of two million dollars last year from the teachers for general unemployment relief.

Another phase of the situation that is not without its social significance is the total lack of evidence of professional protest against the proposed elimination of the re-education program. At the meetings of the National Education Association Convention in June two members of the official staff of the New York schools spoke in terms of high praise of the work then going on in adult education in this city. They were Dr. Harold G. Campbell, Deputy Superintendent of Schools, and Dr. Morris E. Siegel, Director of Evening and Continuation Schools. Dr. Siegel said, "More than 35,000 unemployed men and women have enrolled in the New York City continuation schools in the past two years for re-training courses in seventy or eighty different occupations. About half of these have been placed or have placed themselves in industry."

The Teachers Union would like to know whether the Board of Education is prepared to defend its projected elimination of adult education classes in view of their demonstrated value.

Very truly yours,
Henry R. Linville,
President.

By Laurence Todd

How Steiwer, Oregon Labor-Hating Senator, Became a "Friend of Labor"

HOW ludicrous, if not sinister, may be the whitewash offered in a "friend-of-labor" certificate secured by a hard-boiled reactionary senator, running for re-election, is illustrated in the case of Frederick Steiwer of Oregon, who is now waving before the astonished gaze of the voters in his State a letter of endorsement signed by William Green, and another from the political committee of the Rail Labor Executives' Association.

Surely, if ever a first-term senator fought organized labor at vital points in its defensive line, and helped to weaken it in the face of the economic collapse, Steiwer is the man.

On June 20, 1930, Steiwer filed his long-delayed majority report from the Senate Judiciary Committee, attacking the Norris anti-injunction bill, and defending the yellow dog contract. The title of this printed document is Report No. 1060, Calendar No. 884, Senate, 71st Congress, 2nd Session. James Emery of the National Association of Manufacturers, who had testified against the Norris bill in committee hearings, was repeatedly in conference with Steiwer before this document saw the light.

Oregon Solon's "Endorsement" by Green Fine Illustration of "Reward-Your-Friends" Policy

Speaking of "anti-union contracts" in this report, Steiwer said: "However distasteful such contracts may be to us, yet the fact remains that the Supreme Court, in three cases, has held that there is no legislative power, State or Federal, to inhibit or outlaw contracts providing against union membership. . . . The constitutional right to make such contracts is both a right of liberty and a right of property. The contract when made is a property right. To provide by legislation that the courts shall not protect this right is unquestionably a deprivation of property without due process of law. . . ."

Chairman Norris, in his minority report of the same date, held that these contracts were "contrary to public policy," and that "if men must agree in advance to surrender any real liberty of contract in order to attain employment they are, under coercion of necessity, forced into working under conditions of involuntary servitude." He demanded adoption of the declaration of public policy, written into the bill—and enacted into law in 1932—establishing a charter of labor's rights of organization and free negotiation.

Agrees With Manufacturers

But Steiwer declared that any such assertion of public policy was wrong. He argued that "power to control or shape industrial relations is lodged with the States. It does not lie with Congress, through its control over Federal courts, by indirection to impose one pattern of industrial relationships upon the industries of the country, regardless of local conditions. . . . Much progress is now being made in that direction by voluntary co-operation. To adopt this statement of public policy regardless of its conflict with economic realities in many States might well be resented by the States. Moreover, there is a serious question of the power of Congress to make a valid declaration of policy upon any subject which lies outside the realm of Federal authority."

Which was exactly the argument made by Emery of the National Association of Manufacturers.

At the back of Steiwer's report are copies of his letter asking Attorney-General Mitchell for an opinion on the Norris bill, and Mitchell's reply, declining to give an opinion. The Steiwer majority sidetracked the bill to Mitchell on May 28, 1930.

Green Denounces Views

That afternoon William Green issued a sizzling statement which began: "To the utter amazement of the officers and members of organized labor a majority of the Senate Judiciary Committee attending a meeting today voted to refer the anti-injunction bill to the Attorney-General of the United States. Not even an obscure reason was assigned for this unprecedented action. The friends of this injunction-relief bill are of the opinion that the action of the Committee was prompted by an obvious desire to delay action on this proposed legislation and thus prevent its passage before the adjournment of Congress."

The bill was delayed. It passed the Senate March 1, 1932, nearly two years later. Meanwhile Steiwer had gotten off the Judiciary Committee. A "progressive" governor had been elected in Oregon. Steiwer had begun to trim, by voting

BRITISH LABOR STANDS STRONG FOR SOCIALISM

LEICESTER.—There will be no more Labor governments in Great Britain formed on the sole responsibility of one man, no matter how trusted a leader he may be.

Arthur Henderson, chairman of the Labor Party, holding its annual conference here, reported to the delegates. The Executive had voted, he said, that there are to be no more MacDonald incidents. In the event that an election results in a line-up in the House of Commons that calls for a Labor Party government, he reported, a special conference of the party is to be called immediately to vote on whether or not the party is to take over the government, and even more important, on the personnel of the ministry.

The action was taken to correct certain evils of the last two Labor Party ministries that culminated in the debacle of August, 1931. In 1924, J. Ramsay MacDonald, leader of the party, decided to accept the invitation of the King to form a ministry although Labor was not even the largest party in the House, and the ministry had to depend upon the tolerance of the Liberals for a majority. In 1929 MacDonald formed his ministry without a clear majority behind him, and in both cases he alone selected the members. In both cases there was considerable dissatisfaction in the party ranks over the fact that all decisions were in the hands of the party leader rather than in the party membership.

In his opening address Henderson declared that the policy of the party should be more vigorous and clear-cut than ever in the direction of uncompromising Socialism.

The resolution of the Conference reads that "ordered prosperity can only be restored by a bold and comprehensive policy of national planning and development on Socialist and co-operative lines."

On Wednesday Sir Charles Trevelyan moved the leaders of the next Labor Government be instructed to support definite Socialist measures and that the party should stand or fall in the House of Commons on these principles. Arthur Henderson opposed this proposal but it was adopted by a large majority.

against the confirmation of Judge Parker, sponsor of the yellow dog contract. As his own prospects darkened, he trimmed more and more.

And in the end the deep saffron of his record was treated with official whitewash.

Tickets for Garden Rally Being Widely Distributed

"AND now," said Harry Kritzer, "we've got to get the tickets out."

Kritzer is in charge of arrangements for the great Madison Square Garden rally, destined to be the greatest political demonstration in the history of the continent.

The rally is to be held November 3rd, and it will mark the re-entry into New York of Norman Thomas after a triumphant tour of the country. It will gather over 50,000 people, it is expected, who will turn out in the most enthusiastic Socialist demonstration in history.

Most of the seats are free, and tickets are being distributed for

them. But a section of the lower floor is reserved, and tickets for that section are being sold at 25 cents.

The moment announcement was made that tickets were available, branch secretaries and party speakers began making demands for them. Kritzer himself reports that his youthful son Eddie went out one morning before school and sold a flat full and announced he would sell 100 at a quarter each.

Speakers at all street meetings are disposing of tickets by the hundreds, and Kritzer asks that all party workers get in touch with him at 7 East 15th Street at once to collect their quota.

Bonnaz Embroiderers on General Strike

Company 'Union' Is Repudiated by President Green

The American Federation of Labor, through President William Green, has issued a statement declaring that Local 306 of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Operators is the only bona fide union covering its field in New York.

The statement goes on to repudiate the so-called Empire State Motion Picture Operators' Union, Inc., and calls upon the labor movement and its friends to disregard it.

Local 306 is the organization that is picketing a number of movie theatres, while the Empire State "Union" is picketing the Loew houses and other theatres that have signed up with the bona fide union. The situation is made the more puzzling by virtue of the fact that the Schwartz theatres and others that are being picketed by union members who charge they were locked out display signs asserting that they are "100 per cent union."

It has been asserted that the so-called "union" has accepted a wage scale one-third lower than that paid to union operators, and that the existence of an incorporated union is the entering wedge which, if successful, will result in disaster to the labor movement.

Kentucky Miner Is Found Guilty On Murder Charge

HARLAN, Ky.—Jurors from Jessamine county have returned a verdict of guilty in the case of Jim Reynolds, union miner accused of conspiracy to murder Jim Daniels, one of the three deputized gunmen killed in the historic Evarts battle May 6, 1931.

Most of the testimony used in the trials of six of his co-defendants was brought into play against Reynolds. He was convicted on substantially the same evidence which acquitted Fred M. Bratcher on September 16. Bratcher was tried by a jury from Owsley county, not far from these coal fields, a jury which had some understanding of the realities of the industrial struggle in the Cumberland valley.

All seven defendants were accused of taking part in a conspiracy alleged to have been hatched in a public meeting on the night before the clash between miners guarding the town of Evarts and Black Mountain Coal Company deputized gunmen who came in with the expressed intention of shooting up the town. There was no evidence that Reynolds shot any of the three deputies.

Reynolds has been imprisoned since May 7, 1931, two days after the Evarts clash. An active union member, he has a wife and several children, who have stood by him loyally. His eldest daughter is a school teacher, who was blacklisted in the Harlan schools because of her father's arrest.

The defense was badly hampered in finding witnesses because of the fear engendered by the indictment on murder-conspiracy charges of eight men who testified for the defense in the previous trials.

THREE thousand workers in the Bonnax embroidery, stitching, pleating and tucking industry have answered the call of their union, Local 66 of the I.L.G.W.U., for a general walkout.

At four o'clock sharp on Oct. 4th the workers threw their tools aside and marched peacefully from all over the garment district to Bryant Hall, where Manager Hattab yesterday declared that main reason for the calling of a general strike was to test the actual strength of the union during this period of industrial chaos.

Working conditions in all shops have become so miserable that no other course was left but a general walkout, he said. Taking advantage of the depressed industrial conditions the employers have repeatedly cut the wage rate.

Other conditions have been introduced with the definite object of breaking down the prestige that the workers have gained in the past. Despite conditions that have tended to beat down their resistance, Hattab declared that the response of the members was gratifying.

Several attempts have been made

Over Three Thousand Pack Bryant Hall in First Strike Meeting

by the union to secure better conditions and the agreed wage, but all these have been unsuccessful. The employers' association has consistently refused to listen to the demands made. The situation has existed, and has become increasingly worse ever since March, 1932. It was at that time that the Bonnax Embroidery Union took under its jurisdiction the entire stitching, pleating and tucking industry. It succeeded in organizing a strong union out of a heretofore disorganized and chaotic group of workers. Local 66 established a minimum wage and a shorter week, and sanitary working conditions. All these agreements have been violated by the bosses, it is charged.

The meeting at Bryant Hall was the official opening of the strike. The thirty-five hundred people that jammed the auditorium were addressed by President Freedman, Manager Hattab, Assistant Manager Riesel of their own union and Edward McGrady, one of the or-

ganizers of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. McGrady extolled the benefits of organization and pledged the support of the Federation to the strike.

Strike headquarters have been established in strategic spots; one, located in the Rand School in charge of Riesel, has been organizing independent shops. The other located in the Church of Christ, 34th St. and 8th Ave. in charge of Mr. Kriegstein, a business agent, has been attending to the association shops. Settlement headquarters have been set up at the Hotel New Yorker, where Hattab and Freedman have been conferring with the representatives of the association. All the men in charge of the various headquarters expressed complete confidence yesterday that the majority of workers would be back in the shops within a week.

One of the sidelights of the walkout has been the sabotaging of the strike by the Communists. They have attacked the union officials and distributed leaflets. However, very little attention has been paid to them by the rank and file, it is reported.

BROOKWOOD OPENS 12th YEAR

KATONAH, N. Y. (FP).—Brookwood Labor College opened for its 12th year with 27 students from a dozen states and 17 occupations, ranging from miners and mechanics to needle trades and textile workers.

For the next eight months miners from West Virginia, Illinois and Pennsylvania, textile workers from New England and the south, needle pushers from New York and Cincinnati, and farmers from Illinois and North Carolina will be studying and working together at Brookwood with Pullman porters from Chicago and mechanics from Detroit.

J. B. Matthews, secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, who spoke at the opening exercises on his observation of the European situation, laid the farce of the Geneva peace conference and the alarming growth of working class support of Hitler in Germany to the lack of adequate workers' education. Pointing out that it was useless to expect governments to work sincerely for peace when they were bound up in giant international armament sales schemes, he declared that the failure of the peace conference should mean that "working people will cease to delegate their responsibilities for a peaceful world to their class enemies and take back their own responsibility for bringing about the brotherhood of man."

Longshoremen Reject Proposed Wage Slash

NEW YORK.—Rejection of the offer made by the deepwater steamship lines of 75 cents an hour for day work contingent upon acceptance of \$1 an hour for night work as the basis for renewal of annual wage agreement with the International Longshoremen's Association, was announced by Joseph P. Ryan, president of the I. L. A. Mr. Ryan said the offer had been submitted to the representatives of the various port locals and had been voted down by them on the ground that they felt the I. L. A. had made all the concessions it could reasonably be expected to make when it offered to accept reductions of 10 cents an hour in both day and night rates, bringing the wages to 75 cents for day work and \$1.10 for night work.

One Thousand Workers On Strike in Baltimore

BALTIMORE.—With negotiations for further settlements in progress, the garment workers' strike is marked by minor walkouts in scattered localities. Recent recruits swelled the picket lines to more than 1,000 men and women. Union officials awaited word from Mayor Jackson, who has under consideration their request for the appointment of a committee to conduct an investigation into reported insanitary conditions and low wages throughout the industry in Baltimore.

The Mayor began his study of the problem after two conferences with Miss Mamie Santora and Mrs. Dorothy Bellanca, representatives of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

Union leaders awaited a ruling by Jacob M. Moses, former judge of the Juvenile Court, who was chosen as impartial arbiter of disputes arising out of several separate strikes. Judge Moses took testimony in one controversy involving 600 men and women.

Theatrical Costumers Declare General Strike

The ladies' tailors, custom dress-makers and theatrical costume and alteration workers, often called the elite of the women's garment industry, have been called out on strike, and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has thrown all its resources back of the struggle to make every shop a union shop and every worker in the trade a union member.

The strike was called for Thursday, October 6, at 8 a. m., and thousands of workers marched to their meeting place, Imperial Lyceum 152 East 55th Street, to hear their leaders explain the objectives they are fighting for, and the

methods they are to employ in winning them.

The slogan of the strike is, "We must place our industry on a basis which will enable all the workers in the trade to live and work like human beings," the leaders say.

The union officials, representing Local 38, declare that many employers are offering improved conditions as a lure to workers not to walk out.

"These promises," say the union leaders, "are made to last during the strike only. The only assurance for fair and decent living conditions is a strong organization—A UNION."

Unemployed Organize

A non-partisan group of young unemployed workers organized in Brighton Beach Sunday to devise a means of meeting their unemployment situation. The group is composed of young unemployed teachers, journalists, musicians, office workers and unskilled workers.

Committees have already been formed, including an organization and program committee, which are already actively functioning. The meetings are held every Sunday at 3 p. m. at 722 Orient Court, Brighton Beach.

Socialist Students

Aid in Strike MINNEAPOLIS.—Largely through the aid of a group of Socialist students from the University of Minnesota, a strike of the Building Laborers' Union against a heavy wage-cut on a demolition job was converted from a threatened defeat into an emphatic victory.

The university Socialist club sent a number of its most active members, men and girls, to the picket line and their activity received considerable local publicity, resulting in considerable pressure upon the City Council to rescind the contract with the wage-cutting firm.

The students were aided by the cooperation of Amicus Most, who had come to the city to aid in preparing the local Norman Thomas meeting.

Union Health Center Planning New Work

There is hope in the hearts of those who carry on the work of the Union Health Center. The economic situation for the past three years have convinced us of the need for labor organizations to adopt a comprehensive plan by which to secure for their members medical and dental care at a minimum cost. In New York City the unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor have, to some extent, cared for their sick members through an arrangement with the Union Health Center.

The financial condition of these unions during the past 3 years, however, has filled us with apprehension for the future of the Union Health Center. The uncertainty of our ability to keep going made us fearful not only of the future, but of the present.

The unions, whose members have been the beneficiaries of all that the Union Health Center can give, have realized the necessity of seeing to it that the doors of the Union Health Center are kept open.

That is why we are hopeful, and are planning for more adequate services, for special clinics, and for more education on questions of health among the members of the various unions. Our facilities will henceforth be able to take care of every ailment at a minimum cost.

'Bootleg' Coal As Machinery Lies Idle

MT. CARMEL, Pa. (FP).—Mining methods as primitive as those of old Russia and up-to-date colliery machinery, idle—that is the paradox of the anthracite region.

Hardly a day passes without the local press carrying a story—Coal Bootlegger Jailed; Court Probes Poverty Story of Young Coal Bootlegger; Four Men Are Charged with Theft of Coal.

"Bootleg" operations are scattered over the entire anthracite area, where, in spite of the vast mineral wealth, one-third of the miners are without work and many face freezing homes for lack of coal.

At one of the operations visited, a correspondent found two men hauling coal from a rough driven shaft with an improvised derrick of three saplings to hold the pulley. A third man dumped the coal from a bucket onto a meager pile, while below a fourth mined with pick and shovel in a poorly propped room with only such ventilation as filtered down from above.

And by such methods—three men outside to each miner—these coal "bootleggers" were able to mine a ton of coal apiece a day and so earn a wage of \$5—almost as much as they could earn with the up-to-date machinery of the modern colliery.

Mrs. Berger Opposes Teachers' Pay Cuts

MILWAUKEE.—Using the argument of superior numbers, the "Non-partisan" members of the finance committee of the Milwaukee school board voted to cut school teachers' pay.

The vote was taken over the opposition of School Directors, Mrs. Victor L. Berger and Elmer Bauman, the Socialist minority.

Mrs. Berger's resolution opposing pay cuts was defeated three votes to two.

Real Solidarity

The Argentine railwaymen, a union under Socialist leadership, decided to refuse to handle transports of war material destined for Bolivia or Paraguay, and have appealed to the railwaymen in the other parts of South America to take similar action.

By Norman Thomas and Paul Blanshard

How Tammany Controls New York

THE real government of New York does not function at City Hall. It functions at many district clubhouses throughout the city, and at the county Democratic headquarters.

The four most powerful rulers of New York government are the four Democratic bosses of the four large boroughs, John F. Curry in Manhattan, John H. McCooey in Brooklyn, John Theofel in Queens, and Edward J. Flynn in Bronx. When, in September, 1932, it became necessary to decide whether Mayor Walker should run again for mayor, the press and the whole city recognized that the real decision lay in the hands of these four men. Here was a city of seven million people choosing its chief magistrate through four men, not one of whom has ever shown any great intellectual or business distinction, not one of whom would be chosen by any great corporation, school, or newspaper to direct its destinies.

The reason for this singular spectacle—at least it would appear singular if we had not become so utterly accustomed to it—is that New York is ruled by a closely knit predatory machine whose methods are quite familiar in every large city in America. The machine is based solidly upon the common man's self-interest plus the control of the powers that will satisfy that interest.

The Clubhouse

Under the Tammany system the place where men go when they want something is the district clubhouse presided over by the district leader. Behind a desk in this clubhouse the leader sits for several hours almost every night in the year while petitioning citizens interview him. They want city jobs or excuses from jury duty, or peddlers' licenses, or mercy from a local magistrate. The district leader hears their stories and reaches a decision. If he agrees to do something, the arrangement is colloquially called a "contract." It is not necessarily based on any direct payment to the leader or even a pledge to vote the Democratic ticket. The leader takes it for granted that when he gives favors to people they will support him politically.

He is always on the lookout to secure young followers to work for the machine on promise of promotion to a good job if they are faithful. "Better join my club," said a district leader recently to one of our young Socialist friends. "I can give a bright future to a young man like you and I need somebody who can read and write."

Before the Seabury inquiry began Professor Joseph McGoldrick of Columbia, who is an authority on New York's government, said that "a gross return of \$100,000 a year is probably fairly common" for the Tammany district leader, and the inquiry proved that his estimate was modest.

Bosses

The district leaders are the governing oligarchy in each county and they choose the Currys, McCooeys, Theofels and Flynn. Curry, boss of Manhattan, was elected by the district leaders by a very close vote, and he acts accordingly. The cherubic-faced McCooey of Brooklyn has a grand machine and is able to do marvelously well for all his relatives, but he has to respect his district leaders and his fellow county bosses, notably Curry of Tammany, and he does not forget it.

The district-leader government maintains a nominally democratic form. The party members in each county choose a county committee—an immense affair which in Manhattan numbers over 5,000 people—and this county committee chooses

This is Part of a Chapter from a New Book "What's the Matter with New York" by Norman Thomas and Paul Blanshard, Published by Macmillan October 4.

a County Executive Committee of about 30 district leaders who really run the government of the borough. The County Executive Committee has two very important subcommittees which are inner circles of wisdom and power, the Steering Committee and the Law Committee, referred to in popular parlance as the War Board. The county leaders like Curry and Mc-

Coey are chosen by the district leaders of the executive committee.

Above this official party hierarchy is the window-dressing of the Tammany Society itself, which is a fraternal order having 13 sachems—and an annual celebration on the 4th of July. Nominally, Tammany Hall, the popular name for the Democratic organization in Manhattan, is separate

from the Tammany Society. Actually the separation is a legal fiction and both are controlled by the same group. When a crisis occurs, the big official limousines with city-paid chauffeurs roll up of an evening to Tammany Hall on 17th Street and Union Square and the district leaders, and sometimes the sachems, put their heads together in the inner sanctum where the

dour-faced Curry sits beside a desk with a silver-framed portrait of Alfred E. Smith upon it. Here mayors, judges and governors are made and unmade.

Much is sometimes said of the political machine—especially Tammany—as a great benevolent organization. Actually it is generous with other people's money. It does not, like Robin Hood, rob the rich to help the poor. It collects a brokerage fee from the rich for protecting them in their privileges and it robs the poor themselves by the cost it adds to all city services. A typical district leader never gives away anything of his own, unless it is his time, and even for that he is well repaid. The main reliance of a district leader is the favors he can get from the city administration which he helped to put and keep in office. His own largesse, such as the spectacular gifts of the old Sullivan clan at the holiday season, or the outings of a Tom Farley association, are secondary. Even they are paid for out of the pickings of the leader which he derives as perquisites of his power.

A College Straw Vote

The faculty of Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa., is more progressive than the student body, it appears from the results of two votes there.

The students voted as follows:

Hoover 428

Roosevelt 172

Thomas 128

The faculty voted as follows:

Hoover 11

Roosevelt 4

Thomas 25

Norman Thomas studied at Bucknell for a year before going to Princeton.

The Bucknellian, student daily paper, carries an editorial in the issue that presents these figures criticizing the students for not being as progressive as their teachers!

The Columbia Spectator, student daily at Columbia University, carried an editorial shortly after the opening of college calling upon President Murray Nicholas Murray Butler to follow out the logic of his address at the opening exercises of the university, and to support Norman Thomas. The address contained severe criticism of both old parties.

Even Vermont Going Strong for Socialism

RUTLAND.—Even old Vermont, the state that gave the world Calvin Coolidge, is buzzing with Socialist activity. After a long layoff the party has been reorganized, the ticket is on the ballot, Fred Sutor, noted labor official and former Mayor of Barre, is candidate for Governor with the endorsement of the State Federation of Labor, and Norman Thomas spoke at meetings in Bennington and Rutland that packed the largest halls in those places and caused the dry bones to rattle.

Gretchen Garrison, chairman of the State Women's Committee with offices at 319 Safford Street, Bennington, has called for women Socialists and sympathizers to cooperate with her, and a complete organization of the party is being perfected everywhere.

Jules Umanaky of the Bronx, who spent a vacation in the Green Mountains, found himself devoting his holidays to propaganda, and enjoying it more than any loafing he might have done.

The Socialists are enthusiastic, and confidently expect that the old Green Mountain State, with its fine old traditions of liberty and independence, will be well up in front when the votes are counted.

Altman Confounds Earl Browder With The Communist Record

A PROJECTED political symposium planned by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local Union 2717 for Monday night at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, in which representatives of four parties were to submit their arguments for claiming the labor vote boiled down to a debate between a Socialist and Communist, the invited Republican and Democratic speakers failing to appear.

Local 2717 is one of the few A. F. of L. bodies which is Communist-controlled, although the majority of its membership is not identified with any party. This was brought out very clearly when Earl Browder, just returned from Soviet Russia, and general secretary of the Communist Party of America, in his presentation mentioned the name of Norman Thomas and much to his surprise found that instead of the boos he expected cheers and applause greeted the mention of the presidential candidate of the Socialist Party.

Browder had opened his speech and Jack Altman, Socialist candidate for Assembly, 23rd A. D., entered the hall about a minute after he had started. It was a usual Communist speech for example, asserting that Norman Thomas had been appointed to an advisory committee on the budget by Mayor Walker in 1931, and that he had failed to bring in any provision for unemployment relief. Browder did not give authority for this astonishing information.

Apart from reflections upon the character of Socialists, Browder's main argument was not for a Communist revolution, nor the dictatorship of the proletariat, nor even unemployment insurance, but for the immediate payment of the bonus. He said that unemployment insurance is not attainable in the near future, and therefore all efforts should be concentrated on the bonus, and stated that the Communist Party has been instrumental in influencing the American Legion to come out for immediate

Socialist Candidate for Assembly Shows Communists to be Ultra-Opportunist Section of Labor Movement.



Jack Altman

cash payment.

Jack Altman pointed out that Communist Party policy has changed often and fundamentally since 1919 and that it has become opportunist instead of revolutionary. At the time of the 1919 split Communists favored only immediate and violent revolution. Unemployment insurance and old-age pensions were reforms. Today, dividing the workers into classes such as Negroes, veterans, foreign workers, American workers, for the most reformist and opportunistic measures seems to be their line. Now they advocate waiting another four years in the hope that they might elect somebody to something.

Altman showed that Browder's claim to having influenced the American Legion should prove no credit to the Communist Party. While it is true that the Legion did come out for cash payment of the bonus it must be remembered

that men like Smedley Butler and Waters, who are potential if not actual fascists, were also in favor. The proof of the Legion's conversion to Communism must be looked for in the balance of the program adopted at its Portland convention.

"The Legion," said Altman, "adopted unanimously a resolution against the recognition of Soviet Russia, for a bigger army and navy, for a bigger air force, for the expulsion of all alien radicals; and while the Communists may be satisfied with this program, we Socialists consider it reactionary and fascist."

Altman pointed out that the main fight must be for unemployment insurance and for adequate relief for the unemployed; that the veterans are only a small part of the 13,000,000 unemployed, and that if the workers vote solidly for the Socialist Party in sufficient numbers, even a Republican or Democratic government would be compelled to institute a system of unemployment insurance and to give adequate relief.

Altman then compared the consistently international Socialist position throughout the war and ever since of Norman Thomas and other Socialist leaders to that of the Communist candidate for president with his record as a war bond salesman and investor. He asked his opponent how he expected to accomplish the revolution by such zig-zag policies, or how he could expect to get the workers to follow a party which talked of revolution but which in practice was reactionary and opportunistic. "If you can't show the workers how to vote straight, how can you expect them to shoot straight?"

Immediately after the meeting had adjourned and many of the carpenters had left the hall, some one with a ready-made resolution indorsing the Communist Party tried to have it adopted. The union members who were left would have none of it, and their protest was so loud that the resolution was hastily withdrawn.

Gerber to Make Radio Contacts for State Party

G. August Gerber, Socialist candidate for Congressman at Large, has been assigned to take charge of radio addresses by Socialist speakers in up-state communities.

This will be but one part of the job he is doing on his up-state tour, which will take him into every section of the state.

On Oct. 14th he will start his up-state tour as follows:

Poughkeepsie, Oct. 14; Binghamton or Endicott, Oct. 15; Elmira, Oct. 16; Ithaca, Oct. 17 (with Maurer); Schenectady, Oct. 19, broadcasting over Station WGY, 7 to 7:15 p. m., on "Socialist Position on Education" in symposium under auspices of New York State Teachers' Association; Buffalo, Oct. 20, broadcasting over Station WGR from 11:30 to 11:45 a. m.

Labor Committee for Socialism

Carl Holderman and John W. Edelman, members of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, will visit unions in Pennsylvania and New Jersey within the next few weeks, lining up support for the Socialist national ticket.

and speaking in the evening at a meeting of the Buffalo League of Women Voters; Buffalo, Oct. 22, meeting at Black Rock; Buffalo, Oct. 22, broadcasting over Station WBN from 7:15 to 7:30 p. m. on "Socialist Position on Education" under auspices of New York State Teachers' Association; Dunkirk, Oct. 23; Niagara Falls, Oct. 24; Jamestown, Oct. 25, and Olean, Oct. 26.

Mrs. Herstein Killed by Auto

Mrs. Anna Herstein, for many years an active and enthusiastic member of the Socialist Party, was killed Friday afternoon by an automobile near her home, 1542 72nd Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. Herstein was the wife of Dr. Bernard Herstein, noted chemist and at one time United States Collector of Customs at the port of Manila. She had been a member of the party for over three decades, and was active in the Bensonhurst branch to the end.

In addition to her husband she is survived by her sons, Karl Marx and Frederick Engels Herstein, and two daughters. She was buried Sunday in the Workmen's Circle cemetery at Mount Carmel, Queens.

Bill Says Liberalism is Like a Dead Man All Dressed Up and No Where To Go and Shocks Joe's Broad View

By AUTOLYCUS

"I SEE that the liberals are coming your way, Bill," said Joe, as they sat down to lunch. "It's a good sign of the progress you are making."

"I'm restraining my enthusiasm, Joe," said Bill. "I'm willing to welcome the support of every sincere person we can win, but liberalism has the substance of the froth on that beer you are drinking."

"There you go with your narrow views," Joe responded. "A vote is a vote no matter who casts it and the more liberals who support your party the stronger it is."

Narrow and Broad Views

"I am narrow in my views only in comparison with something else," said Bill. "If you say that the chair on which I am sitting is short—it is short only in comparison with the high-chair in which the baby sits. So it is with what you call narrow. So-called broad views may be precisely the views that will not serve the working class. Workers are a class and as a class they must formulate their own philosophy of emancipation."

"But what application to the liberals do you make of those remarks?" said Joe with some impatience.

"Well, the liberals are so 'broad' in their views that they can shift from one election to another, making individual choices in politics and even then never presenting unity of views or in support of candidates. Have you followed the course of the liberals in this election?" asked Bill.

"Not say that I have," Joe replied.

A Farce in Politics

"It's amusing," said Bill. "The liberals are broad enough to spread themselves over all parties and candidates regardless of the fundamental contrasts that parties, candidates and programs may present. You will find liberal support of Roosevelt, Foster, Thomas and Hoover. That is the result of having 'broad' views. As a cohesive force liberalism is a farce in politics."

"It does seem absurd," said Joe. "I never thought of it that way. How do you account for it?"

"It's a long story, too long to elaborate during the lunch hour," Bill replied. "However, its parentage is generally ascribed to Jeremy Bentham who lived in the last half of the eighteenth century and into the third decade of the nineteenth. This period corresponded with the transition to the factory system in England and the rise of middle class manufacturers and capitalists. Bentham formulated the philosophy of this rising capitalist class. He was opposed to the upper aristocracy of the landed nobility and equally opposed to the working classes. The rising class between these two classes appeared to Bentham to be the carrier of all the political and economic virtues. His views were 'broad'. He was for the middle group but it should not abuse its power; he was against the upper group but no violence should be done to it; he would teach the working class not to rebel against the 'eternal laws' that made workers an 'inferior' class. Liberalism had and has all the instability that belongs to an intermediate class in a society that is constantly changing."

A Ghost in the Modern Period

"But the class for whom Bentham spoke according to your own interpretation," said Joe, "is no longer a middle class. It is the upper class, so how do you explain the liberalism we are now discussing?"

"Simple enough," Bill responded. "Like many ideas associated with the Reformation, liberalism floated into the modern period after its original economic basis had been removed by important industrial changes. It survives as a ghost of the past and assumes a modern cultural dress that appears learned and imposing. It is impartial because it has no fundamental convictions. It is liberal because it isn't against anything definite nor for anything positive. It can be for Hoover and for Al Smith and even half for one and half for the other. It can spend much time weighing the 'qualities' of candidates and give its preference to the candidate of one party and to the platform of another. It is erudite, sentimental, impressionistic and never consistent but it is consistent with a cloistered life of ease above the class struggle in which the working class must live and fight its battles for release from capitalist exploitation."

"And yet the liberal's vote counts as much as the worker's vote," Joe objected.

Culture and Revolutionary Aims

"It does," Bill replied, "and if we were interested only in getting votes we would strive for the liberal vote but to get that vote it is necessary for us to water our Socialism. That means to move away from the working class and toward an unreliable ally. When we do that we forfeit the respect and confidence of the workers and abandon our revolutionary aim of abolishing capitalism."

"The workers need culture, don't they?" Joe inquired.

"Yes, the proletarian culture of a Socialist movement, not the mushy collection of views associated with a liberalism that has no revolutionary aim. Liberalism is like the dead man who rejected heaven and hell. It's all dressed up and no where to go," said Bill as they parted.

By J. B. Matthews

How the Bloody International Makes Mere Pacifism Futile

Sir Basil Zaharoff Can Laugh at Narrow Nationalism — It Feeds His Coffers — Socialist Action Alone Can End Wars.

SIR BASIL ZAHAROFF is the dominant figure today in the Bloody International. He is the much-touted "mystery man" of Europe, though there is nothing mysterious about the role he has played in the history of Europe during the last half century. The only thing secret about him is the extent of his terrible machinations with governments and his traffic in death.

The Bloody International is obviously not the official title of any organization; it is used to describe the hideous international traffic in death-dealing instruments of war. Zaharoff's official connection today is with the most powerful armaments firm in the world, Vickers, Ltd. He was born in Greece in 1849, and as early as 1877 came into prominence in the international traffic in weapons of war. In that year he reaped the profits of the struggle between Russia and Turkey for power in the Near East. Shortly afterwards he profited by the enlargement and re-equipment of the Greek army.

Sells to Both Sides

Then he won the distinction, as an agent of Nordenfjeldt, of selling Greece the first submarine built for practical war purpose. The next step of selling two submarines to Turkey was an easy one. Ever since then he has been the master salesman in applying the principle of "keeping up with the Joneses" to government purchases of armaments, playing one off against the other with nothing but an eye for the profits.

Before the war Zaharoff was the close personal friend and adviser of Lloyd George, who became England's war-time Minister of Munitions, and of such eminent statesmen as Clemenceau and Briand. When, in 1917, there was a possibility that peace negotiations might be undertaken Zaharoff was consulted. Lord Bertie, then the British Ambassador in Paris, wrote in his diary on June 25, 1917: "Zaharoff is all for continuing the war jusqu'au bout."

No Narrow Nationalists

If any one imagines that the makers of armaments are afflicted with the narrow nationalism or patriotism of the D. A. R. brand he should learn that the Harvey United Steel Company was a vast international armament trust which operated across all national boundaries and included in its circle four British firms, the two great German firms of Krupp and Dillenger Steel, Bethlehem Steel of the United States, three French firms led by Schneider, and the Italian Terni Steel works. It was closely allied with the Nobel Dynamite Trust (source of the fabulous Peace Prize!) which controlled the explosive side of armament manufacture.

Mr. Hugh Dalton, speaking on the Naval Estimates in the House of Commons on March 11, 1926, told how Vickers supplied the Turks with munitions: "Vickers had been supplying the Turkish artillery with shells, which were fired into the Australian, New Zealand and British troops as they were scrambling up Anzac Cove and Cape Helles. Did it matter to the directors of these armament firms, so long as they did business and expanded the defence expenditure of Turkey, that their weapons mashed up into bloody pulp all the morning glory that was the flower of Anzac, the youth of Australia and New Zealand, yes and of the youth of our own country? These

men, these directors of armament firms, are the highest and completest embodiment of capitalist morality."

It would require a substantial volume to explain the inter-relationships of the armaments firms today. The range of activities of Vickers alone is illuminating and also typical. It includes armaments, shipbuilding, docks, railways, general engineering, aviation, oil, hydraulic plants and steel.

Vickers, Ltd.

Sir Herbert Lawrence, chairman of Vickers, Ltd., said on April 4, 1932: "Vickers-Armstrongs depends very largely on armament orders for its existence, while the capacity of its works for armaments production is an important factor in the defence of the country."

While the old Harvey United Steel Company was dissolved in 1913 the international ring in armaments is even more powerful today. Vickers-Armstrongs has a company in Italy; one in Canada; a subsidiary in Japan which is allied with the powerful Mitsui armament industry in that country; factories in Rumania (and Sir Herbert Lawrence is a director of the Bank of Rumania); factories in Ireland; two concerns in Spain; an associate in the Fokkers aviation firm in Holland and the United States; and holdings in Poland along with the French firm of Schneider.

Important connections with banks are easily maintained through such directorships as that of Sir Herbert Lawrence in Rumania. Newspapers are similarly important in the scheme of the Bloody International. Zaharoff has important interests in French and Greek newspapers. Major-General G. P. Dawney, a director of Vickers, is also a director of Financial Newspapers Proprietors, Ltd., and his brother, Col. A. G. C. Dawney, is a member of the Land Commission of the Disarmament Conference!

Big Bass Drum

The people of the United States have not forgotten the activities of William B. Shearer at Geneva in 1927 which wrecked that Disarmament Conference. They may have forgotten that Senator Shortridge who headed a committee of investigation on Shearer's activities never presented a report to the United States Senate. Enough was revealed, however, to connect Bethlehem Steel and other armaments interests with Shearer's work at Geneva.

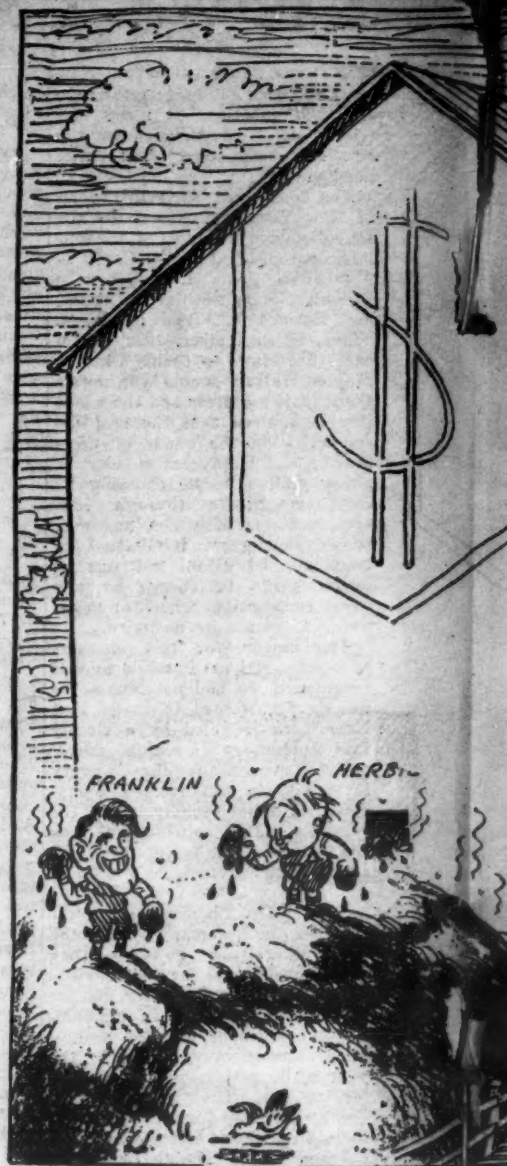
A news story of very recent date reports the sale of twenty-four war planes by firms in the United States to the Turkish Government. Another news item from Paris reports a great increase in the export of arms from France in 1932, especially to Rumania, Poland and Yugoslavia. Japan has been plentifully supplied with modern war equipment from England to carry on her war in China.

Long ago the farcial nature of efforts at disarmament should have been clear, so long as private profit-making interests are left free to exploit international suspicions, and actually to stimulate international fears in order to sell their deadly products to governments.

But, sad to say, there are still hosts of deluded pacifists who fancy they can reduce armaments and end wars without touching the capitalistic system whose morality, as Hugh Dalton correctly pointed out, reaches its highest and completest expression in the activities

(Continued on Page Nine)

WHAT DOES



Oh, see the Fat Man with the big Cigar and his little Boys are playing—the nice, clean Game! You Amused. Why is he interested? Dope—don't you the Game is The Real Thing you won't look to think too much about why you're in a tough spot. smokes his Cigar and laughs. Suppose, you are, all Game and take a Hand yourselves! Ah, that's what you're too dumb. Maybe he's wrong for a change

But Could It

LET no man tell you it could not be worse," says President Hoover of the depression. What a slogan for a re-election campaign!

Hoover rode into power four years ago as a braggart, proclaiming the Republican Party as a divine force, and now tries to keep power as a bully, threatening the people with "worse."

In other words, Hoover says that capitalism has not yet done its worst.

Hoover told how he lived through a depression when he was a boy in the 1870s and how "the family tightened its belt and, with confidence, voted for James A. Garfield, a Republican president." Which reminds me of the story of the peasant woman who had a child suffering from measles but didn't know what remedy to apply.

Another peasant woman advised her to feed her child chickory three times a day.

"But is chickory really a remedy for measles?"

"Of course, it is. Three of my children had the measles and I just kept feeding them chickory. That's the only remedy I've ever used."

"Well, maybe you're right," comments the worried mother. "I guess I'll have to try your remedy. By the way, how are your three

children who had the measles?"

"O' they died."

Hoover's career is a constant attempt the curious to get just to check up on his that things might get

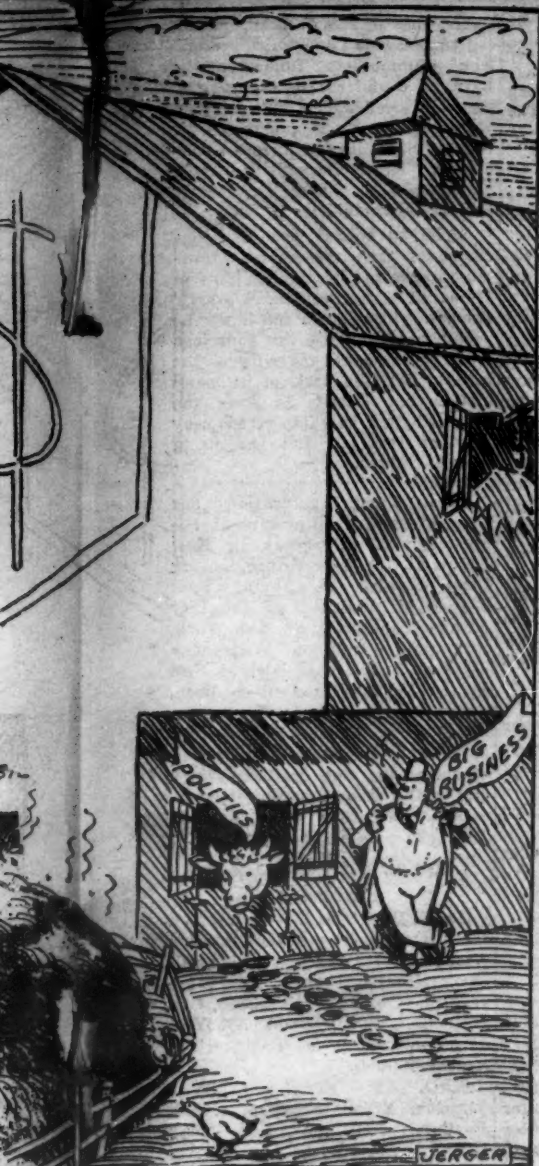
The physician who treated the sick-chambered man spared the patient's amputating his one leg have also provided a hardening of the heart to my efforts, he died his diseases. He might have been a great man.

On reading Hoover's gets the impression that the Republican Party saved all the dangers of the world—with the exception of collapse.

While Hoover has r Perils of Pauline to Moines audience for Roosevelt was but in to make one of the qu of costume for which famous.

Frank barnstormed th his popular characteriza farmer. In his not imp Frank will play the

DOES HE CARE?



Cigar in his Mouth. Is he interested in the Game the Game? You said it. He is not only interested, he is pe—don't you know? So long as all of you think that won't look too closely at the Big Barn and you won't tough spot. So the Big Guy keeps the Game going and you all, you all of you decide not to play the Nice clean Ah, that's what worries the Big Boso. But he thinks for a change!

It Be Worse?

who has the measles?" daughter on his Southern tour. Frank won't have time to play the villain act until after Election Day.

Up at Albany, Frank made a big hit in his role as an "old potato." He was very realistic as he lay there in the dirt with the Tammany henchmen, conferring on patronage and the pork barrel.

While up at Buffalo, the State Republicans got up a slate that looks as though it was dictated by the Executive Council of the League of Nations. The Republican bosses deliberately set out to find a Catholic, a Jew, a Protestant, an Italian, etc.

But the Democrats were not asleep on the racial question, either. Mr. Roosevelt, for instance, issued New Year's greetings to the Jewish people about two months before the date of their New Year. He wanted to be sure he'd do it before Hoover.

But Roosevelt has laid himself wide open. Suppose Hoover were to come out for a Merry Christmas!

Politicians go so far in their antics to capture blocks of racial voters that I shouldn't be surprised to learn of a politician committing bigamy to capture the Turkish P. H.

Hoover was reciting the of Paul to his De audience Franklin D. was but in New York one of the quick changes me for which he is so barnstormed the West in far characterization of the In his not impersonation, will put the farmer's

By Elizabeth McCausland

Crisis Drives Hordes on the Road as Nomads

Vivid Impressions of the Homeless Nomads Observed
By the Writer During a Recent Trip to New Mexico

AMERICA is on the road. Where once a few thousand might have summed up the nation's migrant population, now more than 300,000 adolescent boys and girls are on the highways.

Add to these the men and women of mature years, the old married couples tramping the hard concrete pavements, the families uprooted from their homes, veterans besieging Washington, starving farmers marching on the cities they think the cause of all their ills, and one cannot help but know that a great migration is on foot in this country, a migration greater than that which set the nation moving westward with relentless tread, greater than the great movements of population in western Europe, greater than the historic migration headed by Genghis Khan. And if the Tartar conqueror's migration was indeed a storm over Asia, the migration of the year of Our Lord MCMXXXII is storm over America—and more.

Up and down the highways, on the main arteries of transcontinental traffic, on the wide road bearing the name of the Great Emancipator, wherever the automobile goes, there are these suppliants by the wayside, these mendicants of the motor age, the new nomads, the migrants who are not hoboes because what puts them to tramping and hitch-hiking is not a disinclination to work but a dreadful inability to find any kind of work to do.

Homes Destroyed

Homes destroyed and families driven out into the great world with no roof to shelter them, economic security gone and with it spatial security, lost all the dear roots and ties that little souls live by, irretrievably severed, the present sheared off from the past.

From New York to the Mississippi the new nomads tread the highways. Back and forth they shuttle, some bound for a fixed destination, some the helpless victims of an industrial holocaust, whose random gales are blowing them hither and yon like scraps of paper. The great migration, the great exodus, the great exile, so may the year 1932 be known in history, if enough of our civilization survives for it to have a further recorded chronicle.

Young lads, walking singly or in pairs, a young boy and a young girl out to see the world from the asphalt's superior vantage point, families bowed before the storm, crippled by time and adversity, an ancient Negro Joan and Darby, pitiable in their rags, their hands gnarled and twisted by toil, their worldly wealth in a gunnysack, a weary-faced woman leading a child by the hand, a cowboy fiddler from Albuquerque singing for his supper, a Kansas farmboy with large patches on the seat of his pants, a middle-aged woman in khaki knickerbockers, a girl alone bumming rides, a grotesque unemployed chambermaid who asks for a cup of coffee, the great migration sweeps by like a dream procession by Dore-out of Dickens.

A National Panorama

Or rather it is the procession that stands still while the observer sweeps on, impotent to put the nomads back into a stable and happy way of life, helpless before the misery for which he has no cure or aid.

Ride from New England to New Mexico, and the reality of the depression tomes home as never before. This ceaseless march of men and women who have no jobs and therefore no homes is like a diabolically olympian penance devised for a society which is unable (or

has refused) to care for its citizens. If every citizen and every leader of the people had to speed down the Lincoln Highway at 50 miles an hour, passing the migrants, turning a deaf ear to their need, leaving them to walk as he rides, there would be a different tale to tell of the year 1932.

Day and night the procession moves. Back and forth across the continent it passes. Some of the marchers have friends or relatives to whom they are going; most have none. It is the nation in flux, a people stirred up to meaningless motion by their misery. If ever that misery should crystallize and the movement take on form and goal, again there would be a different tale to tell. If these hundreds of thousands of homeless, jobless men and women, old and young, should unite forces and march on Washington, they could not be turned aside as easily as a mere handful of 25,000 bonus-seekers.

What of Human Life?

Or again, assume no drastic violence results from this migration, no great overwhelming destruction like that of Genghis Khan, what of the human beings who have seen their homes vanish in a great economic debacle, who have been cast precipitately out into a world in which life has no sacredness or rights? What of the children led by the hand down hard roads where the motor cars whiz by at 50 miles an hour? What of the adolescents whose awakening to life, in short, in which there is no humaneness, no pity, no sense of the importance of the humblest existence?

No wonder these single walkers and these walkers in pairs, hundreds of thousands of times multiplied, walk with a tread which strikes terror to the heart. Their footbeats are mighty and dreadful music, the tramp of doom, the awful tramp of destiny. Suppose these walkers, whose march is as if in a sleep, came to the crossroads of fate, and one way led to destruction and one way to a new world, would they have eyes to see and strength to take the right road, these men and women, these children, these young boys and girls in whose ears have rung only the sound of passing motors and the weary tread of their own feet?

Think of that, my country, when you set the nation marching on your highways. Remember that, my America, when the hour of reckoning has come. Those footsore and weeping nomads whose pleas and tears you now ignore will have their revenge then. But what of my country which has no homes for its children, no shelter for its old men and women?

(Continued from Page Eight)

of armaments firms.

The socialization of all major industries, including aviation, chemicals, steel, shipbuilding, banks, explosives, radio, newspapers, and oil, removing the profit motive as the organizing principle of these industries, is the only intelligent peace program.

The Socialist Party offers to the United States the only realistic peace measures. The Bloody International will successfully defy all sentimentalists; it cannot long defy a mass party of workers bent on maintaining peace by ending the profits of a murderous capitalism.

Baldy, The Barber, Urges Tact in Use of Language to Avoid Any Hint of Classes in This World of Clubmen

By BEN BLUMENBERG

(Batting for Samuel A. DeWitt, who when last heard from was still fighting like the very blazes for the party ticket on four or eleven fronts at once.)

THE talk had turned to ideals in a political democracy. Notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, for it was past eleven o'clock, the patrons of the Elite Cafeteria, the most exclusive dining place on Railroad Avenue, were reluctant to adjourn the spirited confab. The bus boy, doorman for the nonce, turned the lock in the door and fled. The manager of the Elite undid the strings of his apron, throwing it on a chair where it stood for an instant, swaying before gracefully collapsing. Observers may have noticed that towels in printing shops behave in similar fashion, without, of course, possessing the final gracefulness of the kind of aprons worn by cafeteria employees. Several of the diners noted the proposed flight of the host and sang out for coffee.

"Throw away that can of goosy and put some real coffee in mine," said one. "Gawd, they're good for another hour," thought the boss.

As Baldy Sees

"As I was saying," said Baldy the barber, "we must strive to eliminate from the language words and expressions which connote the existence of social groups or classes. Why be snobbish or caddish in our attitude towards those whom circumstances have placed in grooves different than those enjoyed by our set. They have their good points too," he added generously.

"You'll admit there is a difference between the worthy rich and the deserving rich," said one.

"Rich, rich," murmured another who had been gassed during the late unpleasantness. "Oh, yes. You'll never get rich you son—"

"Aw, can it. The war's over."

"One can have one's memories, can one not?"

"G'wan. Yeh make more fuss than the unknown soldier."

"Ah, the repartee of the young sophisticates. It's simply devastating."

"Granted," said the barber, having taken advantage of the interruption to mop up the coffee spilled from the cup which had been bounced on the tile-topped table. "Granted that there are those to the pent-house born while others have the background, the esprit, the finesse of say, a movie star or a political heir to a magic box. Do I make myself clear?"

Just as Clear as Crystal

"Clear as crystal," said one of the listeners while others nodded. Still others dozed. A few snored.

"The important thing is to avoid the usage of terms which imply class distinctions, not to say divisions. Never let us forget that our nation is one big family. The use of different terms by various members of that family tends to make for discord."

"That's something like the line the spieler handed us during the I-will-share campaign," said one of the auditors.

"Tact and understanding is what is needed," said Baldy pensively. "I recently attended a function given by one of those climbing upstairs whose success rates back to the time when three day a week work tickets were given to the influential."

Our Cultured Social Life

"Ah, one of the nouveau riche?"

"Quite so. The affair was in the nature of a coming out party for the youngest of his five daughters. The younger set and all the smart, chic debutantes from back of the yards and the gas house districts were present. I never saw a more brilliant assemblage of charming matrons, gallant eligible bachelors and representative clubmen. Truly, the cultured social life of our city was mirrored on this occasion."

"Our city?"

"Well, our part of it."

"They must have thrown some party."

"It was until the host injected a sordid note of class distrust by declaring that the present distribution of wealth may be open to criticism. Can you picture the effect of an observation of that nature in an assemblage such as has been described?"

"It was curtains then, eh?"

"It could not have been otherwise," said Baldy the barber as he folded up Cholly Knickerbocker's society page in the Journal at the same time inquiring of his auditors, "Who can let me have a buck until pay day?"

* One Wish

Little children make me sad

When I observe them in their play;

They seem so carefree, and so glad

To great the hours of the day.

If I had but one wish to make,

One wish that would not be in vain,

I'd beg for happiness and take

The road that leads to youth again!

—Douglas B. Krantzor

NEW LEADER FORUM

IS IT DEFEATISM?

BY PAUL PORTER

I protest against the cynical defeatism expressed by The New Leader editor in his reply to Herman Woskow's letter in the Sept. 17 issue.

A conscientious Socialist trade unionist, Comrade Woskow, attends the convention of the New York State Federation of Labor, finds that various nominal Socialists, qualified to sit as delegates, have stayed away and permitted thereby an unchallenged endorsement of anti-Socialist candidates and policies; he charges them with having abandoned their Socialist obligations as the price for Tammany small favors, and calls upon the labor committee of Local New York to investigate their "moral bankruptcy."

The editor neither denies that certain "Socialist" labor officials are indebted to Tammany nor voices one word of criticism against their desertion of their Socialist duty. Indeed, he defends these deserters by declaring first, that the old scapegoat, the Communists, have "disgusted many (union) members with political action," and second, that Communist opposition, inevitable changes in membership, and changes within the industry have weakened the so-called Socialist unions until they are faced with "acute problems of sheer preservation."

Are these labor officials so flabby in their Socialism that their disgust with Communist tactics will cause them to abandon their Socialist principles? How far does the editor go in justifying "acute problems of sheer preservation" as a cause for hiding one's Socialist allegiance? Would he apply this yardstick to Socialists in political office? Would he, by any chance, apply it to Socialist papers faced with these "acute problems?"

Thousands of rank and file workers are turning to the Socialist Party, as I know from much association with them in recent months. They look to Socialists to help them fight their battles—against union machines as well as against political machines. I am ashamed for them to encounter such shocking and cynical defeatism in a responsible Socialist paper. It is cold water doused upon their readiness to struggle for a workers' commonwealth.

The declaration is unworthy of a veteran Socialist like the editor of the New Leader.

BY JAMES ONEAL

Paul Porter's letter represents a college type of view that has come into the Socialist Party in recent years. It high-hats the working class. With this attitude is also an assumption that the trade unions will come to the Socialist position if we as a white-collar brigade stand on the frontiers of the unions and continually cry their shortcomings.

Fundamentally it is a middle class complex. My view is that of a proletarian. This middle class attitude extends to a policy of wooing "liberals" and "progressives" to the Socialist Party by sweet pleading and tender criticism. When it turns to the organized working class it is harsh in its denunciation. The high-hat is tipped to middle class "liberals" while the working class get a stony stare. A critical attitude toward the unions is consistent with Socialist policy and the writer has exercised it time after time, but he approaches this duty not as a high-hatter but as one imbued with a proletarian philosophy.

Now to the facts. The writer said that the unions in question had fundamentally changed in the post-war period and that the changes are due to a number of causes: (1) years of Communist wrecking; (2) a marked change in the composition of the membership; (3) important changes in the industry which have undermined the unions. For these reasons, I said, to think of these unions "in terms of their pre-war Socialist idealism is to ignore much post-war history." I now add that to ignore

these changes is to indulge in illusions.

In the above statement I considered solely the membership of these unions. Comrade Porter ignores this and asks, "Are these labor officials so flabby in their Socialism," etc. He ignores my fundamental premise by transforming it into a matter of "leaders." He considers the organized working class in terms of leaders and I consider that class in terms of the rank and file.

Does he deny that the Communist wrecking for years has disgusted many of the rank and file with politics? No. He merely refers to it as a "scapegoat." I state an important fact; he sweeps it aside with a Podsnap flourish. Is that the way for Socialists to meet the problems of a changing world?

I state that the composition of the membership has also changed. That is, thousands of workers are now members who came in without any revolutionary theories at all. This new type of member and the old type who became disgusted with politics have changed the composition of the rank and file. This important fact is also swept aside as Comrade Porter is mainly interested in the leaders.

I mentioned important changes in the industry which, for the unions, bring "acute problems of sheer preservation." Is that vital fact considered by Comrade Porter? Not at all. He is only interested in the leaders. If malign forces of disintegration threaten the life of the unions such trends are not important to him. They are important to the rank and file but why should that disturb one who thinks of the unions merely in terms of the leaders?

I may be asked, "Shall we ignore the leaders?" My answer is no, but as a general rule the leaders are to be understood only in relation to the rank and file. To be sure, there are exceptions to this rule where leaders have in some cases usurped power and engaged in racketeering, especially in the building trades. The New Leader has attacked such abuses editorially and otherwise but even in this case its criticism has been with the view of helping the rank and file and avoiding an approach that is difficult to differentiate from the capitalist enemies of the organized working class.

Comrade Porter asks: "Are these labor officials so flabby in their Socialism that their disgust with Communist tactics will cause them to abandon their Socialist principles?" My answer is, that many—how many I do not know—that he identifies as labor officials and who were once Socialists are not Socialists now. Does that surprise Comrade Porter?

Well, he should remember that thousands of the members of the Socialist Party and local Socialist leaders as well during the years of the frightful war with the Communists "caused them to abandon their Socialist principles" in sheer disgust. We are not so sure that if Comrade Porter had been a member of the party in those years of Communist delirium that he would have continued to fight on in what to many appeared to be a hopeless struggle. Moreover, the Communist wrecking had a similar effect upon the miners and other progressive unions.

We now come to union leaders who are said to be members of the party and whom Comrade Porter declares to be false to their Socialist duty. He must have knowledge of the facts. I agree that any party member, whether he is a member of a union or not, who so conducts himself in any other organization as to violate Socialist principles and ethics should forfeit his party membership. However, I also insist that any party member who knows of such guilty conduct and does not bring accusations in the party against such member is an accomplice in such conduct. Let's have the charges, naming the accused, and present the evidence. No one will more heartily support the expulsion of a member proven guilty than myself, but blanket accusations that throw suspicion on Socialist members or leaders in

THE BRAY
of
THE WEEKBanish Pericles and
Aristides But Don't
Can Unhappy Hoover
So Unjustly Abused

FROM the celebrated "key-note" address of W. Kingsland Macy, permanent chairman of the New York State Republican convention at Buffalo. Hear ye:

In the ancient world they banished the great Pericles, whose name is the glory of Greece, and sent away the great Aristides because some were tired of hearing him called "The Just." From that day to this no public man has been more unjustly abused than our great President, Herbert Hoover.

In this State a year ago our cause seemed to be an unhappy one. Today the Republican Party is on its feet, champing at the bit and ready for the fray. Every one of the sixty-two counties of the State where I have either visited or talked to the leaders are in arms and confident of victory.

Gathered here in convention, we send our message to the Republicans in every State of the Union:

"Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord"—

In this State, the Empire State, His truth is marching on.

William Pickens Joins the
Socialist Party.

William Pickens, field secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People, has applied for membership in the Socialist party.

Pickens, who is one of the leaders of the advanced section of the Negro race in America, studied a copy of the party's platform, and then mailed in his application card, with a check for his dues accompanying the application, with the remark: "This platform is something worth fighting for, even if it is not immediately realizable."

general are harmful to a working class movement.

To be sure, there are thousands of workers in the unions turning to us because of the breakdown of capitalism. Just because they are turning to us it is important for us to go to them, not as high-hatters but as exponents of a proletarian philosophy. It is the duty of Socialists in the unions to fight for clean and progressive policies and for the party itself to help the working class in its fight against the exploiters. It isn't a "cynical defeatism" the writer urges but a working class philosophy that avoids illusions which in turn lead to the defeat of an enduring Socialist idealism in the unions. Educational work among union members has never been more necessary than now but if it is not carried on in a spirit of proletarian understanding of working class life it will produce dead sea fruit in the end.

QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

Socialism vs. Communism

I wish you would explain as brief as possible the main differences between Communism and Socialism. Please answer in The New Leader.

Tom Marans, Newark, N. J.

The differences are made. The Communists seek to obtain power and put the whole working class under their dictatorship, ruthlessly suppressing all other workers' organizations, and jailing or executing those who persist in thinking for themselves. They call this a "dictatorship of the proletariat"; what they aim at is a dictatorship by Communists over the working class. This is even forecast in their present physical attacks on street meetings held by other or-

ganizations of the workers, including two outside Communist groups. The Communists fundamentally have no confidence in the masses to whom they appeal but consider workers as cattle to be driven with the knout. This fundamental conception runs throughout their "philosophy". They are really Anarcho-Communists.

Socialism relies upon the education of the masses, their thorough organization and discipline in terms of a self-created workers' democracy. Socialism considers the social revolution as the conscious work of the great majority of the toilers, not the task of a small clique that intends to drag the masses by the hair into freedom by way of the jail and the firing squad.—Editor.

Yale Men Plan Plan Socialist
Drive in New Haven

NEW HAVEN.—Over 40 Yale students met to form a society to wage an active campaign in New Haven in behalf of the Socialist party's candidate for President of the United States, Norman Thomas.

The meeting was presided over by Charles C. Cheng, Chinese graduate student. Cheng outlined the program which the club will carry out during the next few weeks. Members of the society will make street corner speeches throughout New Haven and also conduct a house to house campaign distributing Socialist literature.

Peter Nehemkis urged the group to raise \$150, which is the sum necessary to defray expenses. Pledge cards were passed out and a total of \$46 was promised immediately.

The Yale Socialist Society will have headquarters in 1056 Chapel Street, where the Thomas for President Club and the League for Independent Political Action have offices.

These three organizations are sponsoring several prominent Socialists who will speak in New Haven in the near future, among them Daniel W. Hoan, Paul Blanshard, secretary of the City Affairs Committee of New York, who will speak on Wednesday night at 8 o'clock in Dwight Hall at the University; Devere Allen, editor of The World Tomorrow, and Norman Thomas.

The announcement of the organization of the club created quite a stir in the university and it is expected that many more students will take part in the campaign.

Thomas on Pacific Coast
Hook-Up

SAN FRANCISCO.—Stations on the "Gold" hook-up of the National Broadcasting Company, which will carry Norman Thomas' speech before the Commonwealth Club, San Francisco, Friday, October 7, from 12:45 to 1:30 p. m., Pacific time, are as follows:

KPO, San Francisco; KGR, Seattle; KGA, Spokane; KEX, Portland; KSL, Salt Lake City; KOA, Denver; KECA, Los Angeles; KFSD, San Diego.

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, November 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 eight wind-up meetings that 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

Curtis High School, St. George..... Friday, Nov. 4

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

James Madison High School, Bedford Ave. and Quentin Road, Brooklyn..... Friday, Nov. 4

JAMAICA, L. I.

Jamaica Teachers' Training College.. Saturday, Nov. 5

BROOKLYN

Probably Girls' High School; Halsey St. and Nostrand Ave..... Saturday, Nov. 5

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

BROOKLYN ACADEMY

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

ABYSSINIAN BAPTIST CHURCH, 132 W. 138th St.

Speakers, NORMAN THOMAS, FRANK

CROSSWAITH..... Nov. 7

Harry Kritzer, who has been selected by the city campaign committee to organize the eight 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.

Debs Drive is Now Under Way

Tribute to Memory of Departed Leader to Be Paid by Intensified Party Work—Drive on All Fronts—Candidates' Tours Greatest Ever Experienced by Party

ENCOURAGED by the response which has come from all parts of the country to the suggestion of the national campaign committee of the Socialist party that Socialists plunge into campaign activities with a will to win, final plans for an intensive drive along every front were whipped into shape for the launching of the drive which began on October 1st.

At the request of a number of Socialist locals the period of the drive will be continued until October 20, the anniversary of the death of Eugene V. Debs when the climax will be reached at gatherings in every State, featured by a national radio hook-up which will enable Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, and James H. Maurer, vice-presidential candidate, to address hundreds of assemblies.

The drive was launched on October 1, with meetings at Butte, Montana, at which Thomas spoke; St. Louis, Mo., where Maurer delivered the principal address; Detroit, Mich., where Mayor Daniel W. Hoan, of Milwaukee, opened a ten-day tour that is taking him into the East and back to the Middle West, and Utica and Syracuse, N. Y., where Heywood Brown addressed gatherings at noon and in the evening.

Great Thomas Tour

While Thomas continues his western tour, covering Spokane and Seattle, Washington, on the 2nd and 3rd, Portland, Oregon, on the 4th, and entering California for meetings, radio broadcasts, dinners and receptions in Berkeley, San Francisco, Bakersfield, Los Angeles and Hollywood, Hoan worked towards the East, Schenectady 3rd, Springfield, Mass., 4th, Bridgeport 5th, New York 6th and 7th, and swinging back to the Middle West to cover meetings at Pittsburgh, Louisville and St. Louis, which will have the third of the major rallies of the campaign.

Prominent Socialist speakers will also concentrate on the two old parties in the East, speaking at dozens of rallies in every Eastern State.

Marx Lewis, treasurer of the campaign committee, reports that at all meetings, between October 1 and 20, fund raising to raise the 100,000 goal set by the national executive committee will be stressed, and appeals for help made.

Another Thousand

An additional contribution of \$1,000 was made by the Jewish Daily Forward, while contributions from other sources has swelled the total by several thousands, and raised the amount subscribed beyond the \$25,000 mark. Lists of contributors by States will be sent to all State secretaries weekly.

Organization of a Committee of One Thousand was brought nearer completion last week. Each member is expected to raise \$50. Attention is paid to sections where other campaign activities are lagging. Every member of the committee is urged to raise one-half of the quota by the middle of October, and to raise the balance at the gatherings on October 20.

On October 20, Thomas will be the guest of Cincinnati Socialists and liberals at noon at a dinner arranged in his honor. On that evening he will speak at Columbus. An effort will be made to have Thomas speak at a national hook-up, to be followed by Maurer. Members of the Committee of One Thousand, particularly in the smaller communities, are asked to arrange for either home or public gatherings, at which an appeal made by the Socialist

standard bearers for funds will be followed by collections.

On Debs Day

Lewis estimated that between \$10,000 and \$15,000 may be collected that night. The drive will be stimulated, Lewis declared, by the following activities, climaxing on the Debs anniversary:

1. A series of tag days on the 8th and 9th of October, and continuing on the 15th and 16th. This will be under the direction of George Smerkin, national secretary of Socialist victories. Mayor Hoan, of Milwaukee, chairman of the

CONNECTICUT

On last Friday Winston Dancis addressed two meetings in the fifth district in Bridgeport. Fred Cederholm, candidate for Senator in the 21st District also spoke. Minnie Cederholm, candidate for Alderman, presided. Leon, Bright of New York will speak for the fifth district Socialist Club on Friday, Oct. 7, in Wood Park.

The Young People's Socialist League is busy gathering clothes for striking miners and their families, which are being sent in a few days from their club rooms, 298 Wood Ave.

A hayride is being arranged by the fifth district and the Y.P.S.L., which will carry a truck load of Y.P.S.L. members and followed by a number of cars, carrying banners and placards with members of the fifth district. Horns and other noises will announce our arrival throughout the city.

The New Leader has been placed on the newsstands in the fifth district and sold at all open air meetings.

The Socialist Party will continue its street meetings at the corner of Helen St. and Circular Ave., Hamden, Friday evening at 8 p. m. John M. Corbett, who has been campaigning in New Haven for the last two weeks, will be the speaker.

Hamden Socialists expect to hold the largest rally ever held by their party on Oct. 21. The meeting will be held at the Town Hall. The party's candidate for United States Senator, Devere Allen of Wilton, will be the feature speaker of the evening.

COLORADO

Advance speaking dates for Carle Whitehead, Socialist candidate for U. S. Senator, are as follows: Oct. 5, Greeley and Brush; 6, Sterling; 7, Holyoke and Amherst; 8, Wray; 9, Yuma and Morgan; 14, Canon City and Florence; 15, Salina; 16, Gunnison; 17, Montrose; 18, Delta; 19, Austin; 20, Grand Junction; 21, Fruita.

ILLINOIS

Headquarters of State and Cook County organizations has been moved to 3252 North Ave. Local Cook County has begun the publication of a monthly membership bulletin.

"Struggle to the bitter end" against attempts to organize a Fascist movement among Bohemian-born Americans was pledged by Socialists at a Bohemian anti-Fascist meeting held in Chicago last week. Joseph Martinek, editor of the American Labor News of Cleveland, was the principal speaker, and 2,000 people jammed the hall to hear his speech.

KANSAS

Students from six colleges will gather at Topeka for Norman Thomas's meeting on Oct. 14. Schools to be represented include Washburn College, Topeka; University of Kansas, Lawrence; College of Emporia, and Kansas

will direct this appeal, coupled with a request for funds so that labor may finance its own political party.

tary of the Yipsels. With a goal of \$3,000, committees, led by local Y.P.S.L. groups, will try to raise the quotas assigned, the more important of them being New York, Boston, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Detroit, Baltimore, St. Louis, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Chicago and Los Angeles. Thomas-Maurer buttons will be used and sold.

2. Conferences in the more important cities, at which various liberal and labor groups will be asked to assume leadership, along with the Socialists, in a fight for

national campaign committee, has issued invitations for such conferences.

3. Under the direction of Hannah M. Biemiller, operating from New York City, prominent liberals, members of the Thomas-Maurer Committee of Five Thousand, will address a large number of meetings and dinners in support of the Socialist candidates.

4. Over 10,000 trade union organizations, some of whom have declared their sympathy for Socialist principles, will be urged to help build a party of their own. Leo Krzycki, of Milwaukee, executive secretary of the Labor Committee for Thomas and Maurer,

5. A general letter to 75,000 members of organizations known to be sympathetic to the Socialist party will be mailed. It will contain an appeal for \$1 contributions.

6. State directors will assist in the formation of local committees and in the solicitation of funds. Active operations have begun in Texas under Chet Bruington, director; in Connecticut, where Thomas Harrison is lining up support, and in several other States where directors have been left with the state committees.

Contributions are to be sent to Socialist Party, 549 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

Party Meetings Boost New Leader Sales

PASSAIC.—John S. Martin addressed a corking meeting last Saturday, almost blocking the street at Main and Passaic Ave., the first open-air meeting since the organization of the new branch with twelve charter members. Fifty New Leaders were sold.

The next branch meeting will be held Friday, October 7, in the Workmen's Circle Building, 50 Howe Ave. A delegation of the Paterson Branch will give us a good start and make acquaintance.

George Grover Mills will address the open-air meeting on Saturday, October 8, at Main and Passaic Ave., 8 p. m.

The State Committee meets Sunday, Oct. 9, at 10 a. m., at 105 Springfield Ave., Newark. Urgent campaign matters require the presence of every delegate on time.

State Teachers' College, Emporia; Baker University, Baldwin, and Ottawa University, Ottawa.

OHIO

Nineteen Jewish organizations in Cleveland have organized "The United Jewish Organizations for the Socialist Campaign," which will work with the party in its election work.

TEXAS

George Clifton Edwards, famous throughout the South for his activity in civil liberties cases, has been nominated for Governor by the Socialist Party in Texas.

FLORIDA

J. D. Sayers, national organizer in charge of getting the party ticket on the ballot in Florida, has been meeting with some warm cooperation in unexpected quarters, and in others unexpected hostility.

In Tallahassee, capital of the state, he was virtually told by the police authorities that he was not wanted and no Socialist doctrine could be preached in the town. But in other places he found genuine friendliness, even if there was not always much understanding of what the party is driving at.

MICHIGAN

There are over fifty locals in Michigan. A year ago there were only about ten.

Norman Thomas's meetings in Detroit, Pontiac, Grand Rapids, Jackson, Greenville, Travers City and Saginaw were all great successes, as were the meetings of Jim Maurer.

Rev. Le Roy, candidate for Congress in the 11th district, is keeping things going in the northern part of the lower peninsula among the small-town proletariat and the Indians. John Taylor is working in the western part of the state.

The state convention at Grand Rapids nominated a full ticket; several counties have county tickets in the field.

MONTANA

William R. Snow, old-time soap-boxer and Socialist organizer, is speaking to fine audiences in Montana. Since last February he has covered 21,000 miles in a divver, speaking in the western states, and since July he has

spoken at sixty meetings in Montana, two in North Dakota and one in Idaho.

Montana is the brightest Socialist prospect in the West and the greatest meetings have been held in this state. Many of the best meetings are held among working farmers, sometimes thirty and fifty miles from a railroad. In the cities fine meetings have been held in Great Falls, Butte, Billings, Miles City, Missoula, Livingston.

Twelve meetings were held in the one county of Saunders alone which Socialists have a good chance of carrying in November. Montana has many of the old-time Socialists of Marxian convictions and the state is worth cultivating by the national office. It is hard to finance the work as the workers are broke but the fighting spirit is fine.

Snow moved over the Montana line into Idaho to hold a meeting in Clarks Fork, a small town where the Democrats had held a rally. Comrade Owens, who arranged the meeting, said that the Socialist meeting was twice as large. The Democrats had a ton of melons on hand to attract the crowd. Idaho is a dry state and the politicians treat the crowd to watermelons instead of near beer.

Everywhere meetings are greater and more interest is shown than at any time since the World War. Jim Maurer had six fine meetings in the state, and James D. Graham, tireless state secretary, deserves much credit for carrying on in the face of tremendous financial difficulties.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Under the direction of Donald M. Smith, national organizer, the Socialist Party last week placed its candidates on the ballot in New Hampshire. The fight to place the ticket in the field was opposed by New Hampshire mill owners and won by lonely farmers and workers who gathered the thousand signatures that make it possible for terrorized mill employees to vote for Socialism this fall.

A feature of the campaign was the 28-mile bicycle ride of Luther N. Smith, of Hancock, in order to certify the signatures to petitions. Although old and suffering from heart disease, Comrade Smith risked his life to do his job.

WEST VIRGINIA

Murray Baron had good meetings all through the past week. Beginning on Sunday, Sept. 17, on the crest of the Allegheny Mountains in Elk Garden, W. Va., and Kitzmiller, Md., in the afternoon and at Ridgeley that night. Monday at Martinsburg and Berkeley Springs, Tuesday he spoke on the spot where John Brown was hung in 1859 in Charlestown. Wednesday at Grafton in the Taylor County court house. Thursday in the Barbour County court house, Philippi. Friday at Follansbee, where a strike of the iron mill workers is on. Saturday at open air mass meetings of the strikers. Sunday in Wheeling in the Labor Temple.

Five separate crews of Socialist speakers were in the field last week in this state. Funds raised from the sale of "Letters to Judd," given to the state organization by Upton Sinclair, have been used to start our organizers.

Thomas May Get Two Million Votes

WASHINGTON (FP).—Democratic as well as Republican experts in Washington campaign headquarters have begun to concede Norman Thomas at least 2,000,000 votes in the November election.

The Republicans were first to discover that the Socialist candidate, devoting his talks to the poverty of the wage workers and farmers, was making headway against the old two-party system. Now the Democrats are taking account of the disgust of many of the unemployed at the non-committal tone of their own candidates, and are saying that Thomas will get a big vote in some of the factory towns and among "busted" farmers in the West.

Socialist Selectman Chosen in Connecticut

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—For the first time in history one of Connecticut's small towns has elected a Socialist Selectman—Edward I. Mills, carpenter and former Republican First Selectman at Easton.

Mills was not the only Socialist elected at Easton. Bronislaw Bortosik was chosen Registrar of Voters over the veteran Democratic incumbent, John D. Candes.

The election was held on the day President Hoover made his Des Moines speech.

PROF. MOLEY AT COMMUNITY CHURCH

October 11th, 8:15 p. m.; Professor Raymond Moley of Columbia University will speak on "Police Lawlessness" at the Community Church, 2 East 76th Street. All are invited.

DR. LAND ON JUDAISM

"Humanity's Debt to Judaism" will be the topic of Rev. Leon Rosser Land's address at the 8 o'clock Fellowship Service at the weekly meeting of the Bronx Free Fellowship, Azure Masonic Temple, 1501 Boston Road, near East 172nd Street, Sunday evening, October 9.

MATTHEWS ON RUSSIA

J. B. Matthews, secretary of the Fellowship for Reconciliation, who has just returned from his sixth trip to Russia, will speak on "Soviet Russia Today" at the weekly meeting of the Eugene V. Debs Club of the Rand School in the Rand School, 7 East 15th St., Thursday, October 13, at 8:30 p. m. Admission 10 cents.

On the following Thursday, Oct. 20, a Eugene V. Debs Memorial Meeting is planned. The tentative list of speakers includes August Claessens, McAlister Coleman, Eleanor Schachner, Abraham Lefkowitz and Ben Fletcher.

From the stalwart Socialist city, Reading, come seven new subs, sent in by that tireless worker, Ralph Bigony.

New York Campaign Hits Its Stride

Morningside Heights Holds Rally

The mass meeting October 3rd with Reinhold Niebuhr, William Kartin and Ronald Duval as principal speakers was a huge success. Many new applications were received as a result.

The executive committee will have a full report of campaign activities and assignment of work for week of election at the next branch meeting, Oct. 11. McAllister Coleman will speak.

The first Morningside Sunday Forum of the season will be held Sunday, October 9, at 3 p. m. Leon Land, leader of the Bronx Free Fellowship and Socialist candidate for State Senator, will speak on "Socialism and Religion."

Following is a schedule of Morningside Heights Branch speakers: Tuesday, Oct. 11, Sidel, Pfaff, Duval; Wednesday, Oct. 12, Rutherford, William Hade, Cora Sluder, Land; Thursday, Oct. 13, Sinclair, Ruth Shallcross, Duval; Friday,

p. m., with the exception of Saturday, October 18, when the polls are open from 7 a. m. to 10:30 p. m. Unless Socialists register they cannot vote. The first day for affidavits for the filing of absentee ballots with the Board of Elections is Oct. 9th. The opportunity to file these ballots will continue every day until October 22nd.

TAG DAY.—Drive for funds to carry on greatest Socialist campaign in history to be made Oct. 15th and 16th. 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 E. 15th Street.

VOLUNTEERS FOR MADISON SQUARE GARDEN MEETING.—All comrades willing to act as volunteers to handle huge Madison Square Garden meeting on Thursday, November 3rd, are urged to send their names and addresses at once to Organizer Claessens, 7 E. 15th St. A committee of about one thousand is needed to handle the greatest Socialist demonstration ever held.

WATCHERS FOR ELECTION DAY.—Every branch in the city is now collecting names of volunteers who will watch on Election Day. All who are available for this work should get in touch with their branch headquarters at once. Every polling place in the city must be covered to assure a true count of the Socialist vote. Volunteers can also report to the city office, 7 E. 15th St., for assignment. A meeting to instruct watchers will be held in the city office, Tuesday evening, October 11th.

DEBS' MEMORIAL MEETING.—On October 20th, the anniversary of the death of Eugene Victor Debs, a series of mass meetings will be held throughout the country. New York will likewise set aside the day for its memorial meeting. These meetings will be held in halls and some out doors. The indoor meetings will connect with a National hook-up enabling audiences to hear Norman Thomas who will broadcast from Columbus, O., between 10:30 and 10:45 that night.

THANKS TO VOLUNTEERS!—The city office wishes to make acknowledgement and thank the numerous comrades who volunteered to assist in the last several weeks and who made it possible to get out a mailing of more than 50 thousand without expense to the Socialist Party. This volunteer help is the finest demonstration of Party loyalty and consisted of all sorts of services, typing, sealing, folding, and distribution of literature, etc.

MANHATTAN.

6th A. D.—Campaign in the district is well under way. Numerous meetings being held. On Saturday evening, Oct. 15th, there will be a campaign get-together, luncheon and speeches at the headquarters, 48 Avenue C. On Tuesday evening, Oct. 18th, mass meeting in Hennington Hall under the auspices of the Socialist Consumers' League of the East Side.

3rd-5th A. D.—The branch will cooperate with Chelsea Branch on their mass meeting. All members are to be present on Monday, Oct. 10th, at 11 Barrow St. All comrades willing to distribute circulars will please notify Jean Cornell, care of Party office.

CHELSEA.—Regular membership meeting at headquarters, 11 Barrow St., Thursday, Oct. 13th, at 8:30 p. m. All active members are urged to be on hand in order to carry out campaign plans.

UPPER WEST SIDE.—Branch meeting will be held Tuesday, Oct. 11th. Our headquarters at 100 W. 72nd St., are open every evening. Telephone number is Susquehanna 7-6760. All comrades are requested to spare at least one night a week to assist in our campaign work.

YORKVILLE.—The annual campaign dinner which has been so successful in recent years will be held again for the present campaign this Saturday evening, Oct. 8th, at the Labor Temple, 243 E.

Levy Sees Socialism The Only Remedy

Matthew M. Levy, nominated as one of the four candidates of the Socialist Party for Justice of the Supreme Court, First Judicial District, in announcing his acceptance of the nomination as a clarion call to the performance of an important and imperative professional and civic duty, denounced the Steuer-Hofstadter judgeship deal, and said, only Socialism can end the level conditions that create corruption.

He said: "That the jackass and the elephant are again bed-fellows is not at all strange in our topsyturvy social order. Mascots and emblems as they are of putrid and polluted political parties, organized for plunder and pillage, of what possible hope to the true administration of justice can their present union be?"

"Together with my colleagues on the Socialist ticket, I shall endeavor to convince the electorate that the present judiciary deal (as was the McCooey-Steinbrink deal of 1931) is symptomatic of the racketeering system under which we live; and that only when we abolish that system will we eradicate the disease of political and financial corruption."

"As long as our citizenry are going to vote blindly for the 'gold trust twins', the corrupt tweedle-dum and the crooked tweedledee of our capitalist order, just so long will we get what we vote for."

84th St. There will be speeches, a good dinner, music, dancing, songs, etc. Comrades and sympathizers from other parts of the city are welcome.

17th-18-20th A. D.—Harlem Campaign Committee is running a benefit theatre party to raise funds for the campaign. It has taken a block of tickets for the Jewish Art Theatre for Friday evening, Oct. 28th. Tickets can be obtained through Sophie Segaloff at headquarters, 1536 Madison Avenue.

CHELSEA BRANCH PICNIC.—Chelsea Branch will hold an automobile picnic and outing in Hempstead Lake Park, Sunday, Oct. 16th. Everything is ready for a glorious autumn outing—everything save a few automobiles. Comrades willing to donate the use of cars should communicate with Mrs. Margaret Gillan, Walker 5-8374. Ben Blumenberg, Alg. 4-4622, or headquarters, 11 Barrow Street.

BRONX.

Saturday, October 15th, Bronx County in conjunction with the Y.P.S.L. Borough Council, is holding a dance and entertainment at 9 W. 170th St. A fine program has been arranged; refreshments will be served; prizes will be awarded at this affair. Sunday, Oct. 9th, Bronx County Executive Committee meeting will be held at 11:00 a. m. at 9 W. 170th St.

All comrades who have ads for the second special supplementary campaign edition of The New Leader, please turn them in immediately to Murray Gross, 9 W. 170th Street.

2nd A. D.—The branch will officially move into the County headquarters Saturday, Oct. 8th, at 8:30 p. m. Members very busy arranging an entertainment program. All other events of importance for the 2nd A. D. includes a Ratification Meeting on Wednesday, Oct. 12th, at P. S. No. 190, 168th St. and Sheridan Avenue. A regular branch meeting will take place Tuesday, Oct. 11th, at headquarters, 9 W. 170th St. Branch has also taken the Paradise Manor, for Oct. 25th, where Waldman, Panken, Viadeck, and others will speak. The branch is holding meetings, and distribution squads are leaving the headquarters every evening, including special distributions every Sunday.

4th A. D.—Branch meeting Tues-

day, Oct. 11th, at 8:30 p. m. at 1351 Boston Road. The branch is cooperating with the 3rd and 5th district branches in holding meetings on Sundays at 2:00 p. m. at 904 Prospect Ave.

5th A. D.—Branch meeting will be held on Tuesday evening, Oct. 11th, 904 Prospect Ave. Campaign rallies are held at the same place every Sunday afternoon under the joint auspices of the 3rd, 4th, and 5th A. D. branches.

7th A. D.—Branch meeting Tuesday, Oct. 11th, at 8:30 at headquarters, 789 Elmside Place. **AMALGAMATED COOPERATIVE BRANCH CELEBRATION OF NEW CAMPAIGN HEADQUARTERS.**—All Socialists and sympathizers of Moshulu and Gun Hill Road sections are cordially invited to join the celebration of the opening of the new campaign headquarters by the Upper 8th A. D., Bronx (Amalgamated Branch) at 3443 Jerome Ave., near 208th St. (next door to drug store), which will take place this Friday, at 8:00 p. m. Prominent speakers. Admission free. The branch wishes to express its deep appreciation to Comrades Geller, Volovick, Kochalsky, Lipson, Reiff, Gorenberg and especially to I. Polstein, who spent several days painting large signs and decorations.

BROOKLYN

BRIGHTON BEACH.—New meeting place and headquarters have been obtained at 411 Brighton Beach Ave. N. & H. Inn. All campaign work will be conducted from this new large meeting place. Next Friday at the official opening, local candidates will speak.

11th A. D.—Branch meeting on Monday, Oct. 10th, at 8:30 p. m., at home of Evelyn Cohen, 201 Eastern Parkway.

23rd A. D.—Distribution of literature; house-to-house canvassing, open-air meetings are going on in full force. Confidence in the outcome of the coming elections prevails. Ratification meeting at the Lyceum with Daniel W. Hoan was only a prelude to great events in our section. Oct. 25th, Morris Hillquit and other prominent speakers will speak at the Empire Manor at Thatford and Pitkin Aves. Another meeting with Jacob Panken and others will take place November 1st at Saratoga Mansion. The final wind-up of the campaign in Brownsville is the theatre party, arranged for Nov. 4th, at the Rolland Theatre. With the cooperation of all members and sympathizers in buying and selling tickets, the cost of literature distributed, etc., will probably be covered.

QUEENS

COUNTY COMMITTEE.—Every branch was represented at the last meeting except Jamaica. Flushing reported the first permanent headquarters in Queens. House-warming Sunday night, Oct. 2nd. Street meetings are being held in Flushing for the first time. Thirteen enrolled in a new Y.P.S.L. in Flushing. Ridgewood is holding outdoor meetings for the first time in many years. Astoria has ordered 5,000 leaflets. Letters have been sent to 50 civic organizations urging

Beardsley's Tour Was Successful

Samuel E. Beardsley who is on the last lap of a highly successful speaking tour which commenced September 24, has covered Corning, Olean, Salamanca, Jamestown, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Oswego, Fulton, Auburn, Utica and Rome.

He will conclude his tour with open air meetings in Mechanicsville, Friday, Oct. 7th, and Glens Falls Saturday, Oct. 8th.

Wherever possible he addressed noon meetings of workers at factory gates in addition to evening meetings. Bad weather in several towns failed to mar his meetings, large crowds standing in cold and rain to hear his message to the end.

His tour was of great value in heartening Socialist workers upstate to greater efforts and in crystallizing Socialist sentiment in unorganized communities on his itinerary. Several new locals are expected to materialize as outcome of tour.

them to arrange symposiums and offering to send Socialist speakers and assist in securing old parties speakers. Several such symposiums have already been arranged. It was voted to spend \$350 for large posters advertising the Socialist Party if the necessary funds can be arranged.

QUEENS SYMPOSIUMS.—Monday, Oct. 17th, 3:00 p. m., League of Women Voters, Mary Nash School, 149-09 No. Blvd., Flushing. Open meeting. Socialist speaker, John C. Duff. Friday, Oct. 21st, 8:00 p. m., Sunnyside Forum, Monroe Court Community Room, 43-13 47th St., Sunnyside. Open meeting. Socialist speaker, Nathan Fine. Monday, Oct. 24th, 8:00 p. m., Workers Sick and Death Benefit Society No. 28, Turn Hall, 44th St. and Broadway, Astoria. Socialist speaker, A. C. Weinfeld. Wednesday, Oct. 26th, 9:00 p. m., Workers Sick and Death Benefit Society No. 44, 41-26 58th Street, Woodside. Open meeting. Socialist speaker, James Oneal.

SUNNYSIDE.—Standing room only at the last meeting of the branch when J. B. Matthews told the members what he saw in Russia last summer. Lively discussion was participated in by Mark Khinoy of the Forward editorial staff and Morris Gordin, a former Soviet official. Ten new members were accepted. The branch voted to endorse the picketing of Bliss Theatre by Moving Picture Operators Local 306, and urged the members to refrain from patronizing this theatre as long as the lock-out lasts. A very successful outdoor meeting was held Saturday night, Oct. 1st, aided by a truck with amplifiers. Members volunteered to visit prospective voters and urge them to register and enroll.

FLUSHING.—The branch officially opened new headquarters, at No. Blvd. and 132nd Street, last Sunday. Seventy people present and a collection of \$40 was received. Membership of branch is 50.

SCOTT NEARING

will deliver a course of six lectures Monday evenings at 8:30 o'clock

IRVING PLAZA HALL

Irving Place and 15th Street

Oct. 10: "Must We Starve?"

October 17: "The Crumbling of Western Europe"

October 24: "What Next is Germany?"

November 7: "The Outlook for America"

November 21: "The First Fifteen Years of the Soviet Union"

November 28: "The World Economic and Social Outlook"

Course tickets, \$2.50. Single admission, 50c.

Phone, Pennsylvania 6-2999.

Samuel D. Schmalhausen

Lectures in Irving Plaza Hall

Thursday, October 11, 8:30 P. M.

"The Flight of Socialism"

Lectures of Scott Nearing and Samuel D. Schmalhausen are given under auspices of the Institute for Advanced Education.

Tickets for the course of ten lectures, \$4.00.

Single admission, 50c. Phone: Penn. 6-2999.

New York State

Days of registration in all counties outside the City of New York are Friday and Saturday, October 14th and 15th, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.; Friday, October 21st, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.; Saturday, October 22nd, from 7:00 A. M. to 10 P. M. This applies to cities and villages of 5,000 or more inhabitants where personal registration is required. The days for territory outside such cities and villages are October 15th, from 7:00 A. M. to 10:00 P. M., and October 22nd, from 1:00 P. M. to 10:00 P. M. Those who register should also enroll.

SALAMANCA.—Samuel E. Beardsley drew a 700 crowd at an open-air meeting held here recently, a clear indication of unusual interest in the Socialist Party and its program. The Organizer and Corresponding Secretary of Local Salamanca is Ernest DeLong, 608 Wildwood Ave.

ELMIRA.—Local Elmira has opened a campaign headquarters at 316 East Water Street. Socialist Party activities are receiving good publicity in the local newspapers. The personnel of the new local is made up largely of active members of organized labor. William C. Perry, 315 West Ave., is organizer and corresponding secretary.

BUFFALO.—A Socialist campaign rally will be held Friday, October 14th, at the Eagles Auditorium, corner Pearl and Tupper Sts. The speakers will be James H. Maurer, candidate for Vice-President; Louis Waldman, candidate for Governor, and Heywood Brown. Elizabeth C. Roth, candidate for State Comptroller, will preside.

Hundreds of visitors are being attracted to the campaign headquarters, 814 Main Street. A capacity crowd was present at the formal opening when the principal speaker was Samuel E. Beardsley of New York. Herman J. Hahn presided.

A Colored Thomas for President club has been formed under the leadership of Jesse Taylor, Negro, Socialist candidate for Assembly in the third district. Weekly meetings are held at 225 Clinton Street.

New York City

REGISTRATION WEEK.—Every branch in the Party and every active Socialist should keep in mind the dates for registration and do his or her utmost to see that every Socialist and sympathizer with whom they can make contact, should not fail to register. Registration in New York City begins on October 10. The polls are open every day in the week from 8 a. m. to 10:30

The Labor Temple School

14th Street and Second Avenue

Special Lecture Series

By ALBERT WEISBERD

"PROPOSED ROADS TO FREEDOM"

on Tuesday evenings at 8:30

Subjects and dates as follows:

Oct. 11—Liberalism

Oct. 18—Anarchism

Oct. 25—Syndicalism

Nov. 1—Socialism

Nov. 8—Fascism

Nov. 15—Communism

Admission to each lecture 15 cents

Freethinkers of America

Sunday—Steinway Bldg., 113 W. 37th St.

Major Joseph Wheeler

Class in Bible Criticism, 2:30 P. M.

"TOLK SUPERSTITIONS IN THE OLD TESTAMENT"

Regular Lecture at 8:30 P. M.

Mr. Albert Weisberd

"ATHEISM IN RUSSIA—IS IT A RELIGION?"

Admission Free—Questions and Discussion

Meetings This Week

HALL MEETINGS

SATURDAY, OCT. 8

2:30 p. m., Rand School Auditorium, 7 E. 15th St., Manhattan—Youth Rally. Speakers, Morris Hillquit, Louis Waldman, Aaron Levenstein, Jacob Kaufman.

7:00 p. m., Yorkville Campaign Dinner, Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th St., Manhattan—Louis Waldman, Morris Hillquit, Algernon Lee, Samuel A. DeWitt.

SUNDAY, OCT. 9

2:00 p. m., Bellamy Club, 904 Prospect Ave., Bronx—William Karlin.

8:30 p. m., Morrison Memorial Church, 149 W. 136th St., Manhattan—August Claessens.

MONDAY, OCT. 10

8:30 p. m., Chelsea Headquarters, 11 Barrow St., Manhattan—Louis Waldman, Jacob Panken, Jessie W. Hughan, Wm. Bohn, August Claessens, Chas. Solomon.

TUESDAY, OCT. 11

3:00 p. m., Jewish Community Center, Victory Blvd. and Forest Ave., Tompkinsville, Staten Island—Symposium; Louis Waldman.

3:00 p. m., Sisterhood of Forest Hills, Jewish Center, Forest Hills, L. I.—Symposium; Esther Friedman.

8:30 p. m., Amalated Temple, 11 Arion Place, Brooklyn—Charles Solomon, Jacob Panken, B. C. Vladeck, August Claessens.

8:30 p. m., P. S. 225, Ocean View Ave. and Hoff St., Brooklyn—Louis Waldman, William Karlin, B. C. Vladeck, Wm. M. Feigenbaum, M. Rosenbaum.

9:30 p. m., Young Folks, Pride of Judea Orphans' Home, Dumont Ave. and Elton St., Brooklyn—A. I. Shiplacoff.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 12

11:30 a. m., N. Y. University, University Heights—Louis Waldman.

7:00 p. m., 6th Congressional Campaign Dinner, 844 Utica Ave., Brooklyn—Heywood Brown, Charles Solomon, Harry W. Laidler, Jacob Axelrad, and others.

8:30 p. m., P. S. 90, 166th St. and Sheridan Ave., Bronx—Louis Waldman, Wm. Karlin, Paul Blanshard, Matthew M. Levy, Samuel Orr, Emil Schlesinger, Abraham Molin.

THURSDAY, OCT. 13

8:30 p. m., League of Business and Professional Women, 419 W. 34th St., Manhattan—Charles Solomon.

FRIDAY, OCT. 14

8:30 p. m., P. S. 19, South 3rd and Keap Sts., Brooklyn—Morris Hillquit, James Oneal, Wm. M. Feigenbaum, B. C. Vladeck, Frank Cross-waith, Wm. Karlin.

8:30 p. m., P. S. 220, 9th Ave. and 49th St., Brooklyn—Jacob Panken, Abraham Cahan, B. C. Vladeck, Wm. M. Feigenbaum, Charles Kanowitz, Robert Bobrick.

STREET MEETINGS

MANHATTAN.

12th and 13th Congressional Districts.—Meetings every night, various corners. Speakers (report at 126 Delancey St.), Conan, Ulanoff, Taubenshlage, Goldowsky, Corn (Friday).

14th Congressional District.—Meetings every night, various corners. Speakers (report at 327 E. 9th St.), Claessens, Tuvim, Kaplan, Weinberg, Weingart, Corn (Tuesday), Ben Fisher (Tues.), Dearing (Mon. and Wed.).

3rd-5th A. D.—Tuesday, 8th Ave. and 28th St., Herling, Fischer, Whitney; Thursday, 8th Ave. and 21st St., Herling, Bohn; Friday, 10th Ave. and 47th St., Bohn, Pickenbach.

10th A. D.—Meetings every evening. Speakers report at 11 Barrow St., Jessie W. Hughan, Bohn, Claessens, Evelyn Hughan (Tues. and Thurs.), Kaye (Mon.-Wed.).

7th-9th-11th A. D.—Various corners, meetings every night except Tuesday. Speakers (report at 100 W. 72nd St., phone Sus. 7-6760), Niebuhr (Fri.), Hillyer (Sat.), Halpern (Fri.), Hade (Mon.-Wed.-Fri.), Delson (Wed.), Rosner (Fri.), Paris (Wed.), Coronel (Mon.-

Thurs.), Bohn (Sat.), Wolf (Wed.), Count (Wed.).

Yorkville, 14th, 15th, 16th A. D.—Headquarters, 241 East 84th St. Tuesday, 76th St. and 1st Ave.; Friday, 78th St. and 1st Ave.; Saturday, 86th St. and Lexington Ave. Brannon, Steinberger, Kaye (Tues.), Sackman (Fri.).

17th, 18th, 20th A. D.—Meetings Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, various corners. Speakers (report at 1536 Madison Ave.), Poree, Youngstein, and others.

13th A. D.—Meetings every night, various corners. Speakers (report at 3109 Broadway), Duval, Shallcross, Land, Lash, Hade, Sluder.

19th, 21st A. D.—Meetings every night, various corners. Speakers (report at 2005 7th Ave.), Cross-waith, Brown, Poree, Gasper, Walters.

23rd A. D.—Meetings every night, various corners. Speakers report at 4046 Broadway.

BRONX.

1st A. D.—Meetings Tuesdays and Wednesday, various corners. Speakers (report at 262 Cypress Ave.), Cobin, Rosenblatt, Wilson (Tues.), Steinhardt (Wed.).

2nd A. D.—Meetings Mondays, Wednesdays, Saturdays, various corners. Speakers report at 9 W. 170th St.), Molin, Schlesinger, Doerfler, Klein, Levenstein (Mon.), Belskin (Sat.).

3rd, 5th A. D.—Meetings every evening, various corners. Speakers (report at Bellamy Club, 904 Prospect Ave.), Fruchter, Marcus, Samis, Kavesch, Cohen, Umansky, Wilson, Heltzer, Orr (Thurs.), Hendin (Tues.-Fri.).

4th A. D.—Meetings Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, various corners. Speakers report at 1581 Washington Ave.), M. and A. Levenstein, Hertzberg, Shapiro, Saltzman, I. and B. Saltzman, Schoushan (Wed.).

6th A. D.—Wednesday, Oct. 12, Alberton and Cruger Aves.—Collins, Perrin, Dancis, Wisotsky. Thursday, Oct. 13, Burke and Holland—Rosenblatt, Wisotsky, Weil. Friday, Oct. 14, Stratford and Westchester—Perrin, H. Saltzman, Kavesch.

7th A. D.—Wednesday, Oct. 12, Tremont and Prospect—Breslau, Weil, Kleinman; 187th St. and Crescent—Woskow, Valenti, Barshop, Diamond. Friday, Oct. 14, Tremont and Wyse—Breslau, Barshop, Kleinmann; Tremont and Clinton—Woskow, Weil, Diamond. Saturday, Oct. 15, Tremont and Crotona P'way—M. Levy, Breslau, Woskow, Weil, Orr, Fruchter.

8th A. D.—Meetings on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Saturdays at various corners. Speakers (report at 20 E. Kingsbridge Rd.), Steinhardt, Belskin, Kleiger, Fenyvesi, Polstein, Ruskin, Murphy, Orr (Tues.).

BROOKLYN

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

3rd A. D.—Monday, Van Brunt and Walcott; Wednesday, Coffee and Dwight; Friday, Henry and Lorraine; Saturday, 37th St. and 4th Ave.—Mannino, Glass, Perlmutter, Cory (Wed.).

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

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

8th Congressional District; 2nd, 9th, 16th A. D.—Monday (speakers report at 6731 Bay P'way), Bobrick, Rosenbaum, Nemser, H. Haskel, Manus, Feigenbaum, Tuvim, C. Haskel, Epstein, Meyers; Wednesday, speakers (report at 6731 Bay Parkway), Glass, Gertrude W. Klein, Fruchter, Rosenbaum, Manus, Meyers, Haskel, Epstein, Tuvim, Hemser; Tuesday, District speakers report at P. S. 225; Wednesday, W. 22nd St. and Mermaid, Feigenbaum, Haskel; Thursday, district speakers report at P. S. 220; Friday, speakers (report at 1637 E. 17th St.), Feigenbaum, Haskel, Manus, Nemser, Epstein, Meyers.

11th A. D.—Tuesday, Franklin and Eastern P'way; Thursday, Nostrand and Eastern P'way. Speakers—Frankie, Boulton, Afros, Breslau.

6th Congressional District, 17th, 18th, 21st A. D.—Meetings every evening, various corners. Speakers (report at 844 Utica Ave.), Laidler, Axelrod, Viola, Cornell, Rosner, Yavner, Krublit, Goldstein, Sunarsky, Parker, Saranson, Margolios,

Party Reports Many New Locals

ARIZONA. Bisbee—Brownie, Potter, sec., Lowell.

CALIFORNIA. Los Angeles (Brooklyn Heights branch)—Abe Monson, chairman, 335 No. Soto St. Los Angeles (Pico branch)—Florence Wyle, sec., 4216 W. 30th St.

CONNECTICUT. Fairfield—Jos. Sipocz, sec., Stilson Road.

Milford—John Smith, sec., 20 Oak Ave.

Stratford—Benjamin Hartley, sec., 952 Long Brook Ave.

ILLINOIS. Bend—Balilla Rossetto, sec., Box 442.

Galesburg—Henry J. Olson, sec., 718 Arnold St.

KANSAS. Emporia—Merlin G. Miller, sec., 1502 W. 15th St.

Kansas City—Paul Eppert, sec., 841 State Ave.

MISSOURI. Elmira—William Sullivan, sec.

Excelsior Springs—D. H. McCulloch, sec., 323 E. Excelsior St.

Valley Park—Van Parker, sec., West Ave.

Wellston—Allen O. Kern, sec., 2149 Elm Ave., St. Louis.

OHIO. Belmont County—Robert E. Edwards, sec., 810 Jefferson St., Martins Ferry.

Girard—B. M. Worely, sec., 142 Church Hill Road.

GREENE COUNTY. Caroline F. Urie, sec., 716 High St., Yellow Springs.

Newton Falls—Elmer Hughes, sec., 24 Liberty St.

PENNSYLVANIA. Tamaqua—Harry Sembach, sec.

Williamsport—B. F. Barton, sec., 1608 W. 4th St.

UTAH. Salt Lake City—Mrs. Isabella Adamson, sec., 819 Sherman Ave.

Rivkin, Cohen, Gross.

22nd A. D.—Meetings every night, various corners. Speakers (report at 218 Van Sicklen Ave.), Shapiro, Block, Shiplacoff, Schoushan.

23rd A. D.—Meetings every evening, various corners. Speakers (report at 219 Sackman St.), Sadoff, Friedman, Altman, and others.

QUEENS

1st A. D., Astoria.—Tuesday, Ditmars and 2nd Aves.—DeWitt; Thursday, Jamaica and Steinway—J. B. Matthews; Saturday, Broadway and 36th St.; Grand Ave. and 34th St.—Sayers, Oneal, N. Fine.

2nd A. D., Sunnyside.—Monday, 69th St. and Woodside; Saturday, 47th St. and Greenpoint Ave.—Fine, Oneal, Matthews, Rogin.

3rd A. D., Elmhurst, Corona.—Wednesday and Saturday. Speakers, Rogin and others.

4th A. D., Flushing.—Various corners in Flushing and College Pt.—Speakers, DeWitt, Sackman, Fine, Wolf, and others.

4th A. D., Jamaica.—Meetings various corners, several evenings during the week. Speakers, Oneal, DeWitt, Wolf, Koeppicus, and others.

5th A. D., Rockaway.—Meetings Mondays and Fridays, various corners. Speakers, Wolf, Trevas, Hodge, Friedman, Sackman.

6th A. D., Ridgewood.—Saturday, various corners.

Out of Sorts?

That's Nature's Warning

of delayed elimination of food wastes. Ex-Lax, the safe, delicious laxative, thoroughly cleanses the system. Tastes like chocolate—works like Nature.

Ex-Lax is the ideal family laxative, because it is a pure, delicious chocolate, combined with a harmless and tasteless laxative which is being prescribed by noted physicians. Ask for Ex-Lax by name and refuse imitations.

Keep "Regular" with
EX-LAX
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Rand School Notes

Special Course in Psychology

The course on Psychology and Life which will open at the Rand School on Monday evening, Oct. 17, promises to be one of the most important and interesting given at the school during recent years. The list of lecturers is made up of some of the best known biologists and psychologists of the country. Each one will deliver a single lecture on the most important work which has been done recently in his field.

All who are interested are asked to note the names and titles in the following list: Oct. 17, at 8:30, Dr. H. S. Jennings, of Johns Hopkins University, on "Can Human Beings be Bettered by Breeding?" Oct. 24, Dr. Floyd Allport, of Syracuse University, on "Recent Developments in Social Psychology"; Oct. 31, Dr. Morris S. Viteles, of University of Pennsylvania, on "Measuring Fitness for Work"; Nov. 7, Dr. Clarence Cook Little, of Jackson Memorial Laboratory, on "Trends in Biology"; Nov. 4,

Dr. A. A. Brill, author "Fundamental Conceptions of Psychoanalysis," on "The Freudian Contribution to Psychology"; Nov. 21, Dr. Arthur I. Gates, Teachers College, on "Psychology and Learning Ability"; Nov. 28, Dr. Bernard Glueck, author "Studies in Forensic Psychiatry," on "The Relation between Psychiatry and Criminology."

Claessens Writes New Booklet

Divided into four parts, each based on a part of Morris Hillquit's statement that "Socialism is a criticism of modern social conditions, a theory of social progress, an ideal of social organization and a practical movement of the masses," a new booklet by August Claessens of New York presents for the first time in a 5c pamphlet a rapid but nevertheless comprehensive summary of the Socialist program.

The title is "Essentials of Socialism" and is written in Claessens' usual telling and clean-cut style. It may be obtained from Rand School, 7 East 15th St., New York City, or from National Headquarters, Socialist Party, 549 Randolph St., Chicago. The price is 5c a copy, 50c a dozen, \$3.00 a hundred.

Rand School Dates

On the following dates important events have been arranged by the Rand School. All comrades and friends are asked to reserve them, and to co-operate with the school to make each event a success. Officials of Socialist and radical organizations are especially requested to preserve this list and to arrange their future events in such a way as to avoid conflicts.

Sunday, Nov. 20: After-the-Campaign Dinner, Webster Hall.

Wednesday, Nov. 23: Dance of Rand School Students, Webster Manor.

Friday, Jan. 27: Dances given jointly by Rand School, Camp Taminent, and Sandyville, at the Level Club.

Sunday, March 26: Metropolitan Opera Benefit, last concert of the season.

"Rush 100 sub blanks. Will do my best for the official Socialist Party organ," writes Walter F. Hackner of Penn.

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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 Pham, Fin. Sec'y; Frank F. Lutz, Treasurer; Andrew Streit, Bus. Agent; William Weingert, President; Al Bayerle, Vice-President; Milton Rowcroft, Rec., Corresponding Sec'y.

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

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA
Amalgamated Bank Bldg., 11-15 Union Square, 3rd floor. Phone, Algonquin 4-6900-1-2-3-4-5. 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. Herakowitz, 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. IRonsides 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 Karsas; Business Agent, B. Kalmikoff; Secretary, Samuel Mindel; Treasurer, Albert Heid.

UNITED HEBREW TRADERS, 175 East Broadway; Phone Drydock 4-9610. 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, I. L. G. W. U. Office, 109 W. 38th St.; Phone Via. 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; Philip 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, Amalithone Bldg., 205 West 14th St.; Phone Watkins 9-7784. 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 7-4348; 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, I. H. Goldberg, A. Mendelwitz, M. Goodman, Lucy Oppenheim; Chairman of Executive Board, Morris Rosenblatt; Secretary of Executive Board, Saul Hodas.

MILK WAGON DRIVERS' UNION, Local 584, I. U. of T. Office, 259 W. 14th St., City. Local 584 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 Liebler, Secretary-Treasurer.

NECKWEAR CUTTERS' UNION, Local 6360, 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.

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

PAINTERS' UNION, Local 400, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers. Regular meetings every Wednesday evening, at the I. O. O. F. Temple, 245 East 84th Street. P. Wolke, Pres.; 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 5-0500. David Shapiro, Sec'y; Robert Sembroff, Fin. Sec'y-Treas.; Allen Fisher, Pres.

PAINTERS' UNION, Local 241
Office, 62 East 100th Street. Tel. Lehigh 4-3141. Exec. Board meets every Tuesday at the office. Regular meeting every Friday at 210 E. 104th St. M. Gaff, 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.

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 I. 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 UNION, 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, I. L. G. W. U., 3 West 16th St. Phone, Chelsea 3-3677. Executive Board meets every Monday at 7 P. M. Benny Weissberg, Manager; Jos. Kessler, Secretary-Treasurer.

WHITE GOODS WORKERS' UNION, Local 62 of I. L. G. W. U., 3 West 16th St., New York City. Phone, Chelsea 3-5756-5757. A. Snyder, Manager. S. SHORE, Executive Supervisor.

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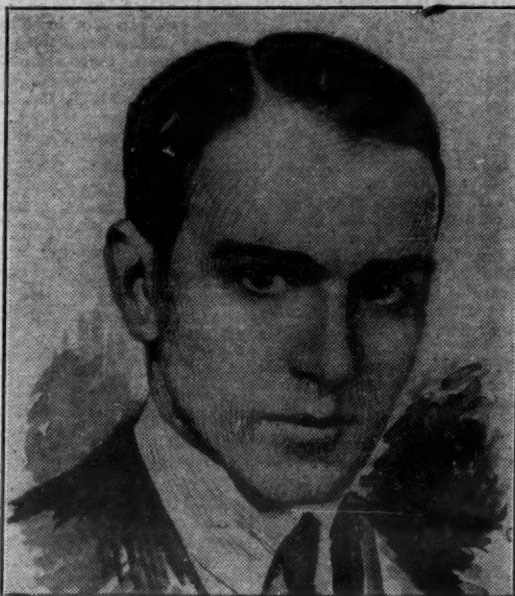
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Socialism in the Isle of Bali

Responsible for the Importation of Widely Acclaimed Film



John Krimsky thought so highly of "Maedchen in Uniform" when he saw it in Europe this summer, that he decided to bring it to America, where it is duplicating its success at The Criterion Theatre. Gifford Cochran, the artist, is associated with Mr. Krimsky in the American presentation.

"Hat Check Girl" and New Stage Revue at Roxy's

"Hat Check Girl," a dramatic comedy of night life where Park Avenue meets Broadway, is current at the Roxy Theatre, Sally Eilers heads the cast. In support of Miss Eilers are Ben Lyon, Ginger Rogers, Monroe Owsley, Arthur Pierson, Noel Madison, Dewey Robinson, Harold Goodwin, Eulalie Jansen and Purnell Pratt. The story is adapted from the novel of the same name by Rian James.

On the stage Frank Cambria presents "Carnival," with Captain Willie Mauss in his daring bicycle stunt, "Wheels Within Wheels."

The Roxy Theatre Orchestra, under the direction of David Ross, will play the overture and special "Carnival" orchestrations.

Columbus Day Matinee For "Counsellor-at-Law"

"Counsellor-At-Law," the Elmer Rice success with Paul Muni in the featured role, will play a special Columbus Day matinee on Wednesday afternoon, October 12th, instead of usual midweek Thursday matinee. The Saturday matinee of the holiday week will be played as usual.

Rose Hobart



Lured from the screen, the popular star has a leading role in "I Loved You Wednesday" which Crosby Gals will bring to the Harris Theatre Monday.

Adele Katz Gives New Music Course at Rand School

Adele T. Katz, with the assistance of Kurt Weil, is giving a course of thirteen lectures at the Rand School, Friday evenings at 8:30, on "Challengers of Musical Tradition."

The lectures are: "The Beginnings of Music," "Monteverdi and the Opera," "Bach and the Protestant Reformation," "Haydn and the Sonata," "Gluck and Opera Reform," "Beethoven and the Age of Romanticism," "Wagner and the Music Drama," "Brahms and the Symphony," "Franck and the Nationalist School," "Moussourgsky and Realism," "Debussy and Impressionism," "Schonberg and Anti-Romanticism," "Stravinsky and Neo-classicism." The lecture on

Master of the Violin



Jascha Heifetz, who hasn't been heard in New York for more than a year, will give a recital at Carnegie Hall, Tuesday evening, October 11.

THE CHEERFUL MUSICAL REVUE!

BALLYHOO

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EUGENE
JEANNE AUBERT
Lulu McConnell

Bob Hope, Vera Marshe, Gloria Gilbert
71 — BALLYHOO BEAUTIES — 73
"Something to see and hear... inventive, swift and humorous."—News

44th ST. Theatre West of W'way
Even. 8:30. \$1 to \$3.50
Matinee Wed. & Sat.—\$1.00 to \$2.50

As Observed by Andre Denis, Explorer, Responsible for "Goon-Goon" at The Cameo

Practically all activities in Bali are based on a system of primitive socialism, according to Andre Denis, co-producer of the film "Goon-Goon," now in its fourth week at the Cameo Theatre.

Denis asserts that a village council decides when certain fields will be ploughed, flooded, planted and harvested, apportioning the work among the able-bodied and distributing the harvest according to the needs of each family, administering a village fund and spending its surplus. Money is seldom involved in daily life; the surplus of the village activities being more commonly a surplus of time than a surplus of money.

This explorer and scientist points out however that all the social ideas in Bali are essentially instinctive. Why it has never occurred to any individual Balinese to do more work than his share, and thus acquire power over them is mysterious. The Balinese is fundamentally and instinctively an artist, a social being to whom personal advancement has no meaning. It is not the observance of any rigid code of ethics, but rather a carefully nurtured respect for the good of the community, or abhorrence of egocentric endeavors, which maintains this happy island, which has never heard of the name of Karl Marx.

MUSIC

CARNEGIE HALL
Monday Eve., October 24th

TIBBETT

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CONCERT-OPERA—MOVIE STAR
STEDART WILLIE at the Piano
Mgt. Evans & Salter Steinway

JOHNSON

Town Hall, N. Y. C.
Sat. Night, Oct. 15th

PHILHARMONIC-SYMPHONY

TOSCANINI, Conductor
Carnegie Hall, This Aft. at 3:30
BACH-SCHOENBERG...BRAHMS
TANZMAN...DEBUSSY

Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Eve., Oct. 13, at 8:45
Fri. Aft., Oct. 14, 2:30; Sat. Eve., Oct. 15, 8:45
Brooklyn Academy of Music
Sunday Afternoon, Oct. 16, at 3:00
VIVALDI-BACH...SCHUMANN
SIBELIUS...TANZMAN...ROSSINI
ARTHUR JUDSON, Mgr. (Steinway Piano)

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Six Evening Concerts: Oct. 28, Nov. 26, Dec. 23, Jan. 21, Feb. 23, Apr. 15.
Gordon String Quartet — Easday Trio
Brooklyn String Quartet, Musical Art Quartet
Clarence Adler — Budapest String Quartet
and Eddy Brown

\$1—ARTISTS' RECITALS—\$1

Six Evening Concerts: Oct. 22, Nov. 11, Dec. 10, Jan. 7, Feb. 4, Mar. 10.
Felix Salmson Robert Goldsand
Leo Ornstein Harold Samuel
Andreas Weissgerber — Georges Enesco
Washington Irving H.S., Irving Pl. at 16th St.

or subscription to each series of six concerts. Both series \$2.
Mail orders to People's Symphony Concerts, 32 Union Square (STU. 9-1391). Also on sale at Gimbel's and at Wanamakers.

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DANCE RECITALS

Six Sat. Eve. Dance Recitals, Oct. 15th, Nov. 5th, Jan. 14th, Feb. 18th, Mar. 25th, Apr. 22nd.
Edwin Strawbridge Tamiris
Doraks Martha Graham
Hans Wiener — Felicia Sorol & Gluck-Sander

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Singing Down the Devil (In "Ol' Man Satan") at The Forrest

The Week on the Stage

By Joseph T. Shipley

DOWN FROM HEAVEN
"OL' MAN SATAN." By Donald Heywood. Skillwood Productions at the Forrest.

The Negro conception of the ways of the Lord toward men having been shown in "Green Pastures," along comes a Negro view of the first great sinner, that fallen angel, Ol' Man Satan. As the old Mammy (excellently played by Georgette Harvey) spreads the fear of the Lord over her pickaninny, outside the little cabin door, scene after scene reveals the efforts of the devil to corrupt and capture humankind. (The reviewer is reminded of a quite different mood, but the same sort of scene, when the Mammy's lesson ended: "And now, my chillun, with dis lesson grapple; seven times nebbet eat a unripe apple!") There is more hearty temptation in the present play.

It must be confessed, however, that there are long stretches of dullness in the devil's doings; relieved mainly by some splendid spiritual singing, of which much comes from the rich voice of Walter Richardson as David.

Author of Many Successes



Rachel Crathern, whose new play, "When Ladies Meet," opened last night at Royale Theatre.

The good Lord does not walk the stage, as in the other season's drama; but A. B. Comathiere makes Satan vivid enough for us to yearn for the comforting assurance of divine rescue from his snares. The large cast carries on with an enthusiasm that gives no sign of exhaustion from the months of rehearsal and postponement of the play; with a verve, indeed, few white casts can summon; and this abundance of willing spirit helps carry the audience over the dry stretches of Satan's torment. Those who have had no view of "green pastures" may well behold this singing survey of more barren lands the fiends inhabit.

"I Loved You Wednesday" Due Monday at the Harris

Crosby Gaige announces the premiere of "I Loved You Wednesday," a new play by Molly Ricardel and William Du Bois, at the Sam H. Harris Theatre next Monday, October 10th, at 8:45 P. M.

The cast will include Rose Hobart, Frances Fuller, Humphrey Bogart, Henry O'Neill, Jane Seymour, Fred Irving Lewis, Henry Bergman, Robert Henderson, Edward La Roche, and others. The production was staged under the settings were designed by Raymond Sovey.

"Chandu" Mystery Thriller at Fox Brooklyn—Diversified Stage Revue

Starting today, Edmund Lowe comes to the Fox Brooklyn Theatre in "Chandu," supported by Bela Lugosi, Irene Ware, Henry Wallace and other screen favorites.

In "Chandu" Lowe and Lugosi are said to create interesting characterizations thoroughly in keeping with the personalities of the original radio serial on which this drama is based.

As in the radio episodes from which it was taken, the picture features weird oriental costumes, settings and effects in keeping with its Egyptian locale.

On the stage will be "Night Club," featuring Jack Holland and June Knight, Fritz and Jean Hubert, Wilton Crawley, Rudy Kaye, Petch and Deauville, Janice Walker, and the Fox Beauties. Sam Jack Kaufman and his Joy Band, Barre Hill singing with the orchestra and Rosa Rio at the organ

Feminine Lead in Elmer Rice's New Play



Mary Phillips, well-known to Broadway audiences, will appear in "Black Sheep" which Elmer Rice brings to the Morocco Theatre Thursday night.

Montague Glass Play Coming

The new comedy, "Keeping Expenses Down," by Montague Glass and Dan Jarrett, which opens at the Majestic Theatre, Brooklyn, next Monday, October 10th, under aegis of Dimitri Tiomkin, is scheduled for Broadway immediately following the engagement over the bridge. It may be looked for on the local boards some time during the week of October 17th. The completed cast now includes Louis Sorin, Phil White, Joe Greenwald, William Tannen, Alice Burrage, Samuel Schneider, Bernard Gorey, William E. Morris, Raymond Bramley, Patricia Quinn and Arthur Jarrett. The play is being staged by Dan Jarrett.

First Night Audience Applauded After Final Curtain for 10 Minutes.

"OL' MAN SATAN"

A Biblical Fantasy by DONALD HEYWOOD
Staged by WM. A. SHILLING
36 SUPERB SCENES
125 CLEVER PEOPLE
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Singing Season's Most Enchanting Melodies

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39th ST., EAST OF BROADWAY
Even. 8:30; Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

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IN HIS ORIGINAL ROLE
With a Distinguished Cast

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Even. 8:30; Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2:30

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A New Play by ROSE FRANKEN

with A Distinguished Cast, Led by
GLENN ANDERS
MARGARET WYCHERLY
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JOHN BRAL

BOOTH THEATRE, 42nd W. of B'way
Even. 8:30; Mats. Wed. & Sat.

"A prankish inspiration, developed in a mood of gusty satire, written brightly and acted by a cast that the producer must have got from heaven."—Percy Hammond, Herald Tribune.

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A COMEDY OF PRESENT DAY SOVIET RUSSIA
by BELLA and SAMUEL SPEWACK
with THOMAS MITCHELL

TIMES SQUARE THEATRE, West 42nd St., Evenings at 8:40
Matinee Saturday and Wednesday, 2:40

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All New America's Greatest Revue
Most Beautiful Girls in the World
with a Cast of over 200 leading
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Broadway at 51st St.

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There's Always A Better Show at RKO
"Outstanding production of the new cinema season."
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with BILLIE BURKE and KATHARINE HEPBURN
"Intelligent and restrained."
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Radio's greatest thriller brought to life!
"CHANDU, the Magician"
EDMUND LOWE BELA LUGOSI
On Stage—"NIGHT CLUB" with great star cast!

Hat Check Girl

with

SALLY EILERS

FRANK CAMBRIA-CARNIVAL

with Diamond Brox, Lucille Page and others

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Silly Symphony Cartoon

Fox Movietone News

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2nd Big Week!

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in "CABIN IN THE COTTON"

3:30 to 1 P. M.
exc. Sun.

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(Girls in Uniform)

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"I recommend it without qualification. It is the year's ten best pictures rolled into one!"
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CRITERION THEATRE, B'way at 44th St.
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"... its railery, its gentle caricature and its Gallic humor all contrive to stir into life the very breath of France."
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"The story may be followed quite easily by those who have no knowledge of the language."
—N. Y. American.

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340 W. 57th St. 3:30 to 1 P. M.

STRANGE INTERLUDE

NORMA SHEARER
CLARK GABLE

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture

ASTOR Broadway and 48th Street
Daily 2:30-5:15; Sat. & Sun.

& Hols. 3-4-6-8; Sat. Midnite Show.
Mat. (Excl. Sat.) 5:00 to 8:15; Evs. 8:40 to 11:15

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 4-4623 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.

Milking for Sport! It's Better Than Tennis

TODAY among farmers tenantry increases. The owning farmer is really owned by the mortgage. I have seen figures to show in the dairy regions of New York and Michigan that milk prices barely cover costs of feed, etc. The farmer milks for sport, he milks instead of playing tennis and his amateur standing is better than most great tennis players for he doesn't get as good an expense account! Yet how shall we help dairy farmers very much until city workers can buy milk again? In New York City alone by 1931 the milk consumption was off by 1,000,000 quarts a day!

We need a new order of society planned production for use, not profit. Nothing else will save us. That order of society requires encouragement of voluntary cooperation among farmers; it requires an end of absentee farm landlordism. Landlords and tenants cannot eat out of the same dish and both be fed. The first means Socialists would use to wipe out farm tenantry would be a tax to appropriate the rental value of land—not improvement to the land—for society.

We must have a balanced program lest any measure to reduce debts simply help mortgage holders and a plan to raise prices redound to the advantage of middlemen. For instance, I admire the spirit behind the farmers' strike, I see how it can win something in the case of a perishable commodity like milk but scarcely in the case of other commodities. In many of them a temporary rise in price will first of all benefit commission men.

What Socialism Will Do For the Farmers

SOcialism would alter this picture for the better by its own program of socialism. It would socialize the farm machine trust, it would socialize the great dairy companies, packing houses, elevators, etc. All processing and selling should be in the hands of cooperatives or of public agencies. At the same time the Socialist program for city workers and for the relief of unemployment would greatly increase the demand for farm products. It would automatically somewhat tend to raise prices and that rise in prices we should further promote by a controlled inflation deliberately de-



Norman Thomas

signed to restore as far as possible the price level of 1926-27.

We should also declare a moratorium on foreclosures. We should in every state urge repeal of the general real estate tax which is in effect an unfair income tax paid out of current income, and a shift to graduated income and inheritance taxes with such use of a land values tax as may be necessary to prevent absentee landlordism under which more than half of our farmers in many states now fall.

A Plan for the Use of Land

THERE must be plan for the use of land. Land reverting to states for taxes should not just be promiscuously sold. We want no new haphazard homesteading. National and regional planning boards must discuss the intelligent utilization of land. Much that has lapsed in taxes plus much that could and should be cheaply bought should be put back in publicly owned forests which we sorely need and shall more sorely need. We face a timber famine in 40 years.

The great decision about the use of land requires us to choose behind isolation in America behind high—almost prohibitively high—tariff walls or world trade. In our interdependent world I believe we must and shall choose or drift into the latter. That means lowering tariffs on what farmers buy and removing artificial checks like war debts and reparations on foreign trade.

No real control of production is possible save under a general Socialist economy. Tariffs in the long run help wages or for real returns to farmers on their labor. The best sugar protection has given us an unwholesome low paid industry on soil for which it is indifferently adapted here in America—all at great expense to all consumers in country and city.

Farmers Are Workers, Not Owners

AGRICULTURE like industry requires the Socialist society. On the way to it Socialism offers:

1. Drastic tax reform for farmers.
2. Cost reduction to farmers by socializing the farm machine combine, etc. and by reducing tariffs.
3. Price raising for farmers by increasing the power of wage workers to buy, by socializing processing agencies, by creating a federal non-profit marketing agency, and by controlled inflation through our program of unemployment relief.
4. Debt reduction by the same process of controlled inflation, a moratorium and foreclosure, and a refunding and actual reduction of farm debt accompanied by a capital levy on wealth to meet the cost of this and other debt reduction.
5. National and regional planning for the most efficient use of land.

All this must be based on the recognition by the farmer that he must seek his rewards as worker, not owner. Farm landlordism and tenantry must be wiped out and the farmer must accept agriculture as a way of life, not a capitalist business or a real estate venture.

The Claim of Justice

By William Morris

IHAVE looked at this claim by the light of history and my own conscience, and it seems to me so looked at to be a most just claim, and that resistance to it means nothing short of a denial of the hope of civilization.

This, then, is the claim:

It is right and necessary that all men should have work to do which shall be worth doing, and be of itself pleasant to do; and which should be done under such conditions as would make it neither over-wearisome nor over-anxious.

Turn that claim about as I may, think of it as long as I can, I cannot find that it is an exorbitant claim; yet again I say if society would or could admit it, the face of the world would be changed; discontent and strife and dishonesty would be ended. To feel that we were doing work useful to others and pleasant to ourselves, and that such work and its due reward could not fail us!

What serious harm could happen to us then? And the price to be paid for so making the world happy is the revolution.

Washington Watches Insull Propaganda Expense

WASHINGTON (FP).—How much of the \$2,000,000,000 lost by investors in Insull stocks and bonds was squandered in influencing the press, the schools, the clergy, lecturers and the radio and moving pictures, as part of Insull's bold propaganda campaign against public ownership?

That is a question which the Federal Trade Commission and the progressives in Congress will watch, as federal investigation of America's most gigantic capitalist swindle proceeds.

Insull was found, at the very outset of the Federal Trade Commission's investigations three years ago, to be the man behind the power trust propaganda network. He it was who tamed university faculties and dictated party platforms, further to inflate his "securities" which are now a burst bubble. The investors paid for this lavish persuasion of public sentiment and the cost was passed on to the public in the form of rates.

Party Wins Fight To Use High School For Thomas Rally

SPOKANE.—Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, addressed a vast and enthusiastic audience here in the Lewis and Clark High School auditorium. Thousands were turned away for lack of any more room, and those who managed to get into the school heard one of Thomas' great fighting speeches.

The school board of this city, which had refused to permit a Thomas meeting in the high school building, backed down in the face of numerous protests and because of the ridicule poured over the mossbacks who thought Thomas and Socialism unfit to be associated with the public school building. The threat to go to court to secure the party's right to hold a meeting on even terms with any other political party might have had something to do with the Board's retreat.

A. Biondolitto, Philadelphia, says that he always looks forward to the next issue, and at the same time sends in two new subs.

Two more from J. W. Adams of Pennsylvania.

Students Are Told Why They Should Vote Socialist

By James Oneal

Written by request for the Brown University Student daily.

THE college student should vote the Socialist Party ticket in November for a number of reasons.

The two ruling parties are simply two firms marketing the ideas and interests of the controlling industrial and financial magnates. Once the Democratic Party represented the lesser capitalists and middle class elements. In the post-war period it has gone into the service of the upper ruling class and its role now is merely one of competition with the Republican Party to serve that class. Either party will serve this purpose well.

But our ruling class and its political retainers in office face an industrial paralysis. Their system is disintegrating and it must be reorganized on another basis. The propertyless millions have no stake in its preservation. The upper ruling class has and many of the middle class elements think they have.

The course of the student is therefore simple. Unless he is the prospective heir to millions accumulated by the exploitation of labor he has no certain future under capitalism. Just because his future is precarious he should throw in his lot with the working class whose every interest lies in the overthrow of capitalism and replacing it with a Socialist order. He should not only vote the Socialist ticket. He should also join

the Socialist Party and become an active worker in its ranks.

If the student is of middle class affiliation he may think of a safe niche for himself in the capitalist order midway between the ruling class and the working class. In so thinking he is indulging in illusion. The upper capitalist and banking magnates are rooting out the lesser capitalists and middle class elements. There are few chances of the student climbing up into world of the ruling oligarchs; he is not likely to retain a footing in a middle class niche, and his prospects are good for being hurled into the working class below.

These observations constitute the economics that should determine the political action of the student. He is living in a world of economic chaos, social anarchy, and political futility. He cannot escape responsibility for intelligent action in this changing world of capitalism.

Our vast industrial powers have become social in character and should be socially owned. To think and act in terms of "individualism" is to go back to the tomb of Jefferson for knowledge of this modern era.

The Socialist philosophy is an interpretation of economic and social evolution, a program of action, and a forecast of the new social order that must replace capitalism. It is for the student to determine what part he will play in the great struggles ahead.

Reward of Virtue

The following item in the recent Police Promotion List should prove of particular interest to Socialists: "Advancement to Grade Patrolman to \$3,000.00 Grade—Harry Lichtblau."

Harry Lichtblau will be remembered as the police officer who arrested two young comrades, Jesse Gross and Bernard Rifkin, and who was later convicted, through the efforts of Charles Solomon as attorney, for severely beating the youngsters. Lichtblau recently had the decision of the court reversed.

Organizer Julius Gerber preferred charges against Lichtblau with the Police Department, which charges were shelved for over a year. The case was finally called before Deputy Police Commissioner Leach of Brooklyn, who, in the course of his examination of some of the witnesses, said "This case must be carried to the end as the Police Department must not leave itself open to any adverse criticism." It was then postponed until the fall.

The case has not been carried to the end, but the Police Department, apparently, still feels that a promotion is in order, while charges of "third degree" are hanging over Lichtblau's head.

Hillquist Boosts The New Leader

Following the letter sent to the locals throughout the country by National Chairman Hillquist, in which he urged the increasing of the circulation of The New Leader during the present campaign, many of the active Socialist Party members are making a systematic effort to carry out Comrade Hillquist's suggestion. The special campaign offer of a year's subscriptions to THE NEW LEADER applies to new subscribers only and expires on Nov. 15th.

A couple of more subs from Anton Zornik of Pennsylvania.

Hyman Lassow of Mass., rounds up five new ones.

"We are trying to get every member in our local to subscribe

Afternoon Class for Socialist Women

The Socialist Women of New York have for several years been convinced that they should have classes in the afternoon, the time when most women can attend. In co-operation with the staff of the Rand School they have worked out a plan and now announce the opening of their first class. The group will take up Socialism and Public Speaking. The teachers will be Esther Friedman and August Claessens. A small fee will be charged.

The meetings will be held on Monday afternoon from two till four, and the course will run from November 21 to February 19.

It is important that all women who plan to take this course should register in advance. The Rand School office will receive registrations immediately.

Fichandler on Russia

Dr. Alexander Fichandler who has recently returned from his second trip to Russia will speak on "Russia Revisited," in the Group Auditorium, 150 West 85th Street, Oct. 18th. The Group will stage an entertainment and dance on Oct. 11th. Jim Phillips, a Camp Tamiment favorite, will render several solos.

What it means to miss THE NEW LEADER is summed up by Benj. Gersberg of New Haven, who writes: "Only a Socialist can realize what it means to lose all contact with the movement as a whole."

A couple of more subs from James D. Graham of Montana, member of the N.E.C. of the party.

"Yours in revolt," writes George R. Daffoe of Florida, ordering a bundle of The New Leader to be sent to him regularly.

for THE NEW LEADER," writes Barbara E. Baxley of California in a letter enclosing three subs.

Three renewals from Louis Stark, Pa. "More subs will follow soon."