

# NEW LEADER

With Which  
Is Combined

THE AMERICAN APPEAL

Founded by  
Eugene V. Debs

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## That Machine God That Yokes Labor in Servitude Must Be Yoked by Workers

**C**ENTURIES ago our primitive ancestors began to invent tools to increase their productive power. Tools became machines a few hundred years ago. Man then harnessed the machines to steam, later to electricity. Machines and power then passed into the hands of a class, capitalist owners. The owners were a new ruling class; wage workers became a new subject class.

This was the beginning of the modern servitude of the working farmer and industrial laborer. The worker of old had the tools but when they became machines they passed out of his control. When they became power-driven machines he was slowly pushed out of the places of work.

### Workers Yoked to Machines

The machines developed to monstrous proportions and from them gushed increasing quantities of goods. In the possession of the owners the machines became the masters of the laboring millions. Father, mother and child became yoked to machines. So the labor army became divided into robots harnessed to machines and outcasts on the highways while the machines piled up wealth for their owners.

It has been a long road travelled by the workers over the centuries since they mastered the tools to the present day when they are enslaved by the machines. Our artist has pictured the enslavement of the toilers in this graphic cartoon and made the Socialist indictment of capitalism so vivid that all can understand.

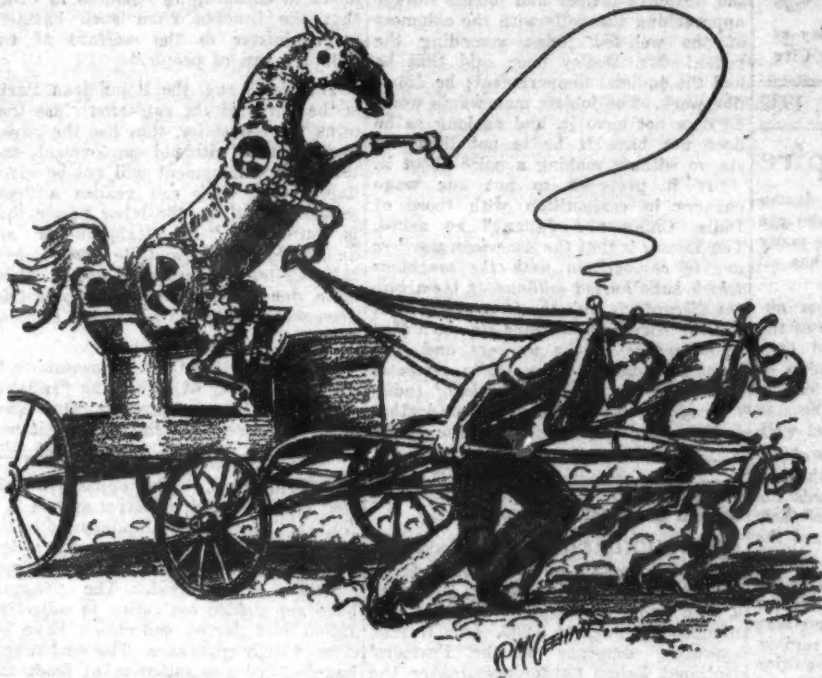
### Machine God Gushes Huge Surplus

The machines have not only created a surplus army of workers for which capitalism has no use; they heave enormous values upon the markets, so enormous that they are much in excess of the purchasing power of society. These surplus commodities choke the channels of exchange. They pile up in factories and warehouses and eventually make further production impossible.

Production is curtailed, workers are discharged, breadlines form, poverty becomes widespread, and millions of human beings become victims of the Machine God of capitalism.

The machines heap up a mountain of commodities, but the things produced are not in excess of our needs. We could use and enjoy all that comes from the machines if we could get them. Why is it that we cannot use and enjoy them?

Simple enough. The machines produce more than we can buy, not more than we can use. The owners of the machines cannot use the commodities heaped up and we cannot buy them. Because they cannot sell them we cannot use them!



**When fast and faster our iron master,  
The thing we made forever drives.**—William Morris.

The absurdity is evident from another point of view. Because we cannot buy what the machines heap up, the owners of the machines cannot buy our labor power. They will not employ us because that would be for us to operate the machines and increase the quantity of unsaleable commodities! So the machine process of capitalistic production becomes in part paralyzed because production and distribution are in conflict.

### The Socialist Program

There is a conflict that neither Hoover nor Roosevelt will face. In all the addresses they and other politicians of the parties of capitalism may deliver they will never consider these absurdities and conflicts of our bloated industrial system. That Machine God lurks back of every economic issue in this political contest and yet the old party brokers cannot, will not, and dare not face it.

The national platform of the Socialist Party does face it. That platform declares:

### Conquer the Machine God

"Unemployment and poverty are inevitable products of the present system. Under capitalism the few own our industries. The many do the work. The wage earners and farmers are compelled to give a large part of the product of their labor to the few. The many in the factories, mines, shops, offices and on the farms obtain but a scanty income and are able to buy only a part of the goods that can be produced in such abundance by our mass industries."

And how are we to remove the yoke imposed by the Machine God upon workers? The Socialist Party platform answers:

"It proposes to transfer the principal industries of the country from private ownership and autocratic management to social ownership and democratic control."

Hoover and Roosevelt represent the owners of the Machine God that yokes millions in servitude to the capitalist system.

Thomas and Maurer and the Socialist Party would lift that yoke and make the Machine God produce for the welfare of all.

It is for you to choose!

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# NEW LEADER

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JAMES ONEAL, Editor

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## The Wrecked Insull Empire

RARELY have we been treated to such a drama as that of the Insull utility magnates who are fugitives from justice. In this drama we have many of the sordid phases of capitalism bared. It has all the interest of a realist novel.

Here are two brothers who emerged from obscurity to become nobles in the utility empire of the United States. Their sovereignty extended over many states and they were linked in a kinship of interest with other utility empires. They built a vast structure of power and money and became "real persons" in government and banking as well.

Politics and politicians were also sources of investment. They financed politicians, Republicans and Democrats alike, like a dog fancier feeds his pups. They did not care what political label their creature in office bore so long as he recognized the sovereignty of the Insull empire.

Press, radio and education were also a part of the regime. The Insulls were a part of that greater empire that censored text books so that American subjects would get the "proper" view of the regime. College professors were annexed and their erudition was mobilized as heavy artillery for the defense of utilities. Quite a number of these "educators" have served the ruling magnates with a loyalty that is typical of much of the hire learning. Newspaper and magazine editors were also found to sing the praises of the corporate kings.

So in almost every niche of the capitalistic heaven the Insulls had their servants and allies. Then came the depression with its deflation and ruin. The Insull structure, much of it tinsel because of wizard financing, sagged and then crashed. The ring of utility and banking pirates were caught in the ruins and eventually some of the Insull allies suspected that the brothers had not played the game straight.

The result was flight, Martin and Sam fleeing to the shelter of other lands and from the wrath of some of their partners. The double-cross often practiced by racketeers is said to have been observed by the kinsmen. At any rate, the stuffed shirts who but yesterday owned parties and politicians, who inspired the alteration of text books, purchased professors as they did their cigars, are refugees and not even their allies pay them the homage that was once their due.

It was only a few years ago when petroleum spattered many noble gentlemen at Washington that a number of the oil gentry sought repose and peace of mind in Europe and now one phase of utility capitalism is deflated and two monarchs are in hiding.

It was once the custom for European radicals and liberators to flee to the United States as a refuge. In these twilight days of capitalism Europe is becoming a refuge for our great swindlers who cannot face the music when their huge enterprises are wrecked. A few more exposures like that of the Insull regime and intelligent masses will be immune from the ballyhoo that markets our great exploiters for that which they never were and cannot be.

Whatever any of us may do, whatever attitude we may assume, we are but a portion of collective humanity. How little do we possess, how little have we, that we can really call our own—that is partly individual? We draw for our knowledge not only upon those who came before us, but from those among whom we live. The greatest genius even would produce little if he had to depend upon his own natural resources.—Goethe.

## The World We Live In

# A Socialist View of the Week

## Calvin Coolidge Speaks For Rule of Industrial Masters Over "Ordinary Run of People" Who Must Be Fed Out of The Alms Bags of the Rich

THE speech of Calvin Coolidge in Madison Square Garden Tuesday night was the dullest heard in this campaign. Its poverty of thought was appalling and certain statements he made recall the blunders made by children who blurt out something that embarrasses invited guests. Again and again he implied that workers constitute the "ordinary run of people" who are dependent upon the capitalist class for a living and this class will not provide jobs unless it can sweat profits out of the working class. Many of the leading Republican politicians who heard the speech over the radio must have winced when they heard these statements. Coolidge's view is what they accept but it is not one that they believe in broadcasting.

Cal wants the voters to consider voting as a "judicial function." Imagine the wretched farmer and jobless worker approaching the polls with the calmness of the well-fed judge ascending the bench! Mr. Dooley once said that he had the judicial temperament; he didn't like work. The jobless man wants work, he does not have it, and as long as he does not have it he is not likely to starve without making a noise about it.

"Is it proposed to put our wage earners in competition with those of India, China and Japan?" he asked. The answer is that the American workers are in competition with the machines which have hurled millions of them into the discard. It isn't the foreign standard but the American machine standard that is a menace to the workers and that machine standard successfully competes even with the work standards of India, China and Japan. Machine production is the cheapest production in the world,

cheaper than the hand labor of any nation, and the man who does not understand this isn't qualified to serve as a village constable.

"We have become a great organized industrial democracy," said Cal, and the G.O.P. does not believe that workers can be provided employment unless "some one could derive a reasonable profit from employing them." The G.O.P. "believes in encouraging business in order that the benefits from such business may minister to the welfare of the ordinary run of people."

That is to say, the Republican Party is the party of the capitalist class that owns the industries, that has the power to give or to withhold employment, and that such employment will not be given unless that class can realize a "reasonable profit" on the labor power that is purchased. Such statements are amazingly frank and to assert that this capitalist supremacy and working class dependence constitute "industrial democracy" is to rub salt into a bleeding wound.

If we apply the Coolidge reasoning to elections by way of explaining "political democracy" it would read: "Our class owns the election machinery and it will

let you vote if it is profitable for our class to have you vote and we will suspend the right to vote if such voting is unprofitable to us." Such a statement made to the "general run of people" would encourage a revolutionary upheaval but made in relation to the monopoly of the opportunities of employment by the capitalist class it gets a round of applause from the Coolidge claqueurs.

And what has been done and should be done for those who are thrown out of industry? Coolidge answers: "For the past three winters he (Hoover) has mobilized the charity of the nation for the support of millions of distressed."

Here is the philosophy of capitalist serfdom, naked and unashamed. If capitalists cannot gouge profits out of workers, close the gates of employment and feed the millions of outcasts out of the charity bags of the exploiters. He innocently adds that "the fundamental remedy is not some form of pauperism."

... It isn't? What, then, is this hateful charity offered the outcasts of industry?

In all the history of American politics there has never been another apologist of class rule of this type. Fisher Ames and Harrison Grey Otis of the old New England Federalist oligarchy proudly proclaimed their support of the "wise and good rich" and expressed their contempt for the human pack-horses of their time. Coolidge, however, is clumsy, witless and perfectly innocent of the implications of his own philosophy. It is not surprising that the regency of national politicians who would not permit President Harding to talk direct to reporters continued the fiction of the "White House Spokesman" during the reign of Coolidge.

## Farmers Plan a March to Washington

FIVE-HUNDRED farmers have decided to march on Washington for a four-day conference beginning December 7 and with the expectation that the number will swell to 5,000. Lem Harris, executive secretary of the Farmers' National Relief Conference, makes the announcement. This organization is an outgrowth of the Iowa strike movement, and Harris states that the marching farmers will proceed to Washington in trucks, relying upon farmers to feed them on the way.

The new movement demands a moratorium on farm debts; a rise in farm produce prices by reduction of middlemen's profits; stopping of foreclosures, tax sales and evictions; immediate cash relief for farmers.

Organization plans have been completed and voting delegates are being chosen on the basis of one for each 25 farmers. Each group will give its delegate \$10 for gasoline and oil and expenses at Washington, but how the delegates are expected to survive in that city on this sum is a mystery. At any march appears in the same papers that rate, the announcement of this new reported the speech of Lord Calvin in New York City. These are terrible days for expectant Congressmen, Senators and postmasters.

## Bolshevik Dissenters Ousted for "Treason"

ZINOVIEFF, Kameneff and 22 other active members of the Russian Communist Party have been expelled this week as "traitors to the working class for trying to form by underground ways a counter-revolutionary organization to re-establish capitalism in the U.S.S.R." The expulsion of Zinovieff is a bit of grim irony. Zinovieff was head of the Communist International in the first few years of its existence and he directed the splitting of the Labor and Socialist movement in all countries. He was an expert on what constitutes a "pure" working class movement and now the Russian movement has devoured him.

The expulsions are due to the difficulties and disappointments with the

Five-Year Plan. The opposition held that the farm and collective system is a failure. Since last January both the heavy and light industries, with a few exceptions, and transport have been considerably demoralized. The peasants have not yielded opposition to collectivization and forced collections have increased their resistance. The food supply has declined and rationing of foodstuffs has become more unsatisfactory for the masses. Various decrees of recent months have been intended to counteract these unfavorable trends and in the party an opposition to the official policy developed. The expulsions are the result. Stalin

## "Brother, Can You Spare a Dime?"

(This is the bread-line song that stops the show in the new Shubert "America.")

THEY used to tell me I was building a dream—  
And so I followed the mob  
When there was earth to plough or guns to bear—  
I was always there—right on the job.  
They used to tell me I was building a dream  
With peace and glory ahead—  
Why should I be standing in line  
Just waiting for bread?

Once I built a railroad, made it run  
Made it race against time  
Once I built a railroad, now it's done—  
Brother, can you spare a dime?  
Once I built a tower, to the sun  
Brick and rivet and lime,  
Once I built a tower, now it's done—  
Brother, can you spare a dime?

Once in khaki suits, Gee, we looked swell  
Full of that Yan-kee Doo-dle-de-dum  
Half a mil-lion boots went sloggin' through Hell,  
And I was the kid—with the drum.  
Say, don't you remember, they called me Al—  
It was Al—all the time  
Say, don't you remember, I'm your pal  
Buddy, can you spare a dime?

and his faction have the upper hand and with the expulsions of this week few of the old Bolshevik fighters are left. The next few months may bring more interesting news.

## Estimates of the Jobless Millions

ESTIMATES of the number of jobless workers in the United States place it at 11,000,000 and this is based upon the reports of the American Federation of Labor. It is said that this is a reduction from previous estimates which ranged as high as 11,500,000 reported by the Federation last August. If this were a permanent improvement one could rejoice but it is likely that it is largely due to seasonal influences.

The British total of the jobless is 2,358,000, the German 5,100,000, the Italian 946,000 and the French 257,000. These are figures from a few of the leading nations and the total throughout the world would make an impressive picture of the world-wide sufferings of the workers.

In this country the Red Cross reports that the demands for relief are now greater than at any time since the World War. The jobless millions and the deflated farmers have little left but their ballots and these will be parted with on November 8. How many will be cast for the Socialist Party will be the only aspect of the election that will be of interest to the forces of human emancipation.

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 Daniel W. Hoan

# What the Socialists Have Done in Milwaukee

THE Socialist Party of America, which nominated Norman Thomas for President and James H. Maurer for Vice President, comes before the people with a definite program, which its candidates are pledged to carry out. What is this program? In brief, the Socialist Party aims to do for every village, city, state and the nation what it has been doing and will do for Milwaukee.

In New York State the Socialist Party has nominated Louis Waldman.

**Before the Socialists Came**  
Like Norman Thomas and James H. Maurer, Waldman is making his campaign on a program looking to the relief of the unemployed and to the reorganization of the state government along the lines of the Socialist plan. What we did in Milwaukee the Socialist Party in New York state can do. Your resources are rich and you can accomplish a great deal for the well-being of your people.

For Lieutenant-Governor, the Socialist Party nominated Charles W. Noonan, a citizen of Schenectady, who will honorably discharge the duties of the office of Lieutenant Governor if given that opportunity. I am here to speak for the entire state and national ticket.

Twenty-five years ago Milwaukee reeked in graft and corruption. Over 200 indictments were returned by the Grand Jury charging the commission of crimes such as bribery, extortion, crooked contracts, thievery of public money, down to stealing a city horse. We have cleaned out graft and corruption in municipal government and now our people receive a full dollar's worth of service for every dollar paid in taxes.

Next, the Socialist officials went to work to clean out dens of vice and iniquity. In the old days a house full of painted ladies was maintained near the City Hall for the benefit of the city officials. Today, Milwaukee is the cleanest large city in America.

Gangs of tough boys were broken up by the gradual introduction of well-equipped playgrounds and by the opening of the finest social centers in America. I. those days we had no modern play spaces. Today, with the help of the women and civic organizations, Milwaukee has acquired 55 well-equipped, supervised playgrounds with the result that gangs of tough boys have been eliminated.

Certain criminal gangs of adults existed in some districts. They prospered because of the political partnership which existed between these gangs and the government. The Socialist Party smashed this partnership with the result that even these gangs disappeared. Today we are the only large city in America that is free from criminal gangs of every kind and nature. The fact is that gang warfare cannot exist in any community unless there is a partnership between the gangs and politics.

**The Crimeless City**  
Milwaukee's splendid record for its comparative freedom from crime is no better illustrated than by the fact that we have the lowest burglary insurance rates of any city in America and we are the only large city enjoying small village automobile theft insurance rates.

The Police Department had to be overhauled by the Socialist officials. First of all, they cleaned out that department of those police officials who had been derelict in their duties, and promoted from the ranks a new chief. He was

**Socialist Mayor Tells the Story of the Rejuvenation of the Great City by the Lake—From the Vilest City in America to the Cleanest—A City for the Workers, Milwaukee Points the Way to New York and All Other American Cities—Hoan Calls for a Great Vote for the Entire Ticket—Socialism Alone Can Save America and the World.**

given orders to institute a police school to teach the members of the department how to be serviceable, to practice courtesy and to secure the good will of the citizens.

We instituted the best pension system of any city and increased the salaries of the members of the department. Most important of

all, we provided an honest merit system by which accurate records are kept of accomplishments and the men who go wrong are soon found out and discharged while

By Morris Hillquit

## The City for the Workers!

EARLY in the campaign Governor Roosevelt coined the rhetorical phrase of the "forgotten man," and speculation has since been rife about the identity of this mysterious victim of public amnesia.

As far as the city campaign is concerned the riddle has been solved. The forgotten man will not be James J. Walker or the promised fusion candidate for Mayor, but the Tammany leader who was haled before the Seabury Committee to confess his own misdeeds and who for a time basked in the limelight of unenviable publicity.

Sheriff Thomas M. Farley of erstwhile tin-box fame, Sheriff James A. McQuade of the prolific McQuade family, Dr. William F. Doyle, leader of the veterinary-legal profession, former Tammany leader George W. Olvany, John A. Lynch, John Theofel, Charles W. Cuklin, they are all forgotten men and will remain forgotten and forgiven in the city campaign. In fact, the whole sensational Seabury investigation will be a forgotten incident.

Already the astounding an-

**Candidate for Mayor Lays Down Lines of Campaign for Capturing the City.**

nouncement has been made on behalf of Mr. Pounds that in his campaign "municipal corruption as uncovered by Samuel Seabury's investigation for the Hofstadter Committee will be a secondary issue which will not be emphasized over-strongly." How could it in the face of the Curry-Koenig judicial deal?

Mr. O'Brien can also be relied on not to emphasize the issue of municipal corruption "over-strongly." He is proud of Tammany and its splendid public record.

The only ones that will remember the interesting revelations of the Seabury investigation will be the Socialists and they too will not make it the main issue in this campaign.

We always knew that Tammany was corrupt and did not need the confirmation of the Seabury investigation. We always knew that the local Republican machine was a Tammany affiliate even without the striking power of the Hofstadter-Steuer bargain.

Honesty and cleanliness in the city government are a very important issue and so is economy in administration, but even more vital are the lives, the health and welfare of the city's seven million inhabitants.

Our campaign will be made largely on the issue of adequate relief of the 1,150,000 suffering victims of unemployment. This will be the overshadowing, all absorbing problem for the city in the next year.

Mr. Coolidge has just assured us that the worst troubles of the country are past and that "economic recovery is beginning."

This is merely Republican political optimism, in line with Mr. Hoover's perpetual vision of "prosperity around the corner" for the last three years.

As a matter of hard and bitter fact, there are no visible signs of actual economic improvement and unemployment is not abating. The coming winter will, in all likelihood, see more widespread misery and more tragic destitution, than the city has witnessed in the memory of man.

It will be infinitely more urgent to relieve this human misery than to reduce taxes.

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

## Every Corner of Westchester Covered by Peppy Meetings

THREE mass meetings in the largest halls available in the cities of Mount Vernon, New Rochelle and Yonkers will take place on Monday evening, October 24, with a battery of state and county candidates, including Louis Waldman, Charles Solomon, William Karlin, Esther Friedman, Carl O. Parsons, August Claessens, Leonard Bright and Cornelia Valenstein.

A check-up of local activities at the Westchester County committee meeting held last Sunday at White Plains showed that successful indoor and outdoor meetings are being held and that new members are joining the Socialist Party in large numbers.

In Peekskill headquarters have been opened that can accommodate 500 persons. Until the conclusion of the campaign meetings will be held there at least once a week with outstanding speakers, and after the campaign a forum will be established there. Cornelia Valenstein, state senatorial candidate, will address the North Westchester League of Women Voters at Katonah on Tuesday afternoon, October 18.

New Rochelle activities are receiving front page notices in the local press. An attack has been made on the manner in which unemployment relief is being administered and the mayor has been requested to appoint a non-partisan



Carl O. Parsons

committee to investigate the situation upon which should be at least one member of the Socialist Party. In view of the interest shown in Socialism by the colored people, largely due to speeches recently made by Frank R. Crosswaith, a meeting will be held in the colored section on Friday evening, October 21st.

Reports also show that Mount Vernon, Port Chester and White Plains are doing good work. Esther Friedman addressed the Council of Jewish Women at Port Chester, and Gordon Halstead the League

of Women Voters at White Plains.

At the annual luncheon of the Westchester League of Women Voters the Socialist Party will be represented by Carl O. Parsons, Cornelia Valenstein, Leonard Bright and Eleanor P. Hunt. It will take place on October 25th at the Hotel Gramatan, Bronxville.

Leonard Bright will speak at the symposium arranged by the New Rochelle Civic League at the Salem Baptist Church on October 26th.

Open air meetings in new sections with Cornelia Valenstein, Leonard Bright and Carl O. Parsons as speakers will be held as follows:

Oct. 14th, Mount Kisco (Gordon Halstead, chairman); 15th, Tarrytown; 21st, Harrison; 26th, Hastings; 28th, Rye; and 29th, Ossining.

With Carl Parsons back from Worcester, Mass., where he gave considerable aid to the Socialist Party, things will hum faster than ever not only in Westchester County, but in Rockland County, too, which includes his congressional district. Parsons will attack vigorously the record of the Republican congressman, Charles D. Millard, who has refused to debate with him because, he said, it is too "old-fashioned to debate issues." He has charged him with being a tool of the power interests and of having voted in favor of the manufacturers' sales tax.

those who make a good record know that they will be rewarded by promotion. Thus, it is more advantageous in Milwaukee for a member of that department to be honest than to be crooked.

Why is it that since the advent of the Socialist officials in the city and county governments in 1910 Milwaukee has won a national and international reputation for clean government, absence of crime, wiping out of viciousness, high type of departmental service and for its sound financial position?

The answer to this question is of prime importance. When local government is corrupt people lose confidence not only in government but even in banks. In other large cities, where city governments are either corrupt or bankrupt, they have had from twelve to seventy bank failures. There have been 6,000 bank failures in the past ten years. In Milwaukee only one small bank has failed and several small banks have undergone a reorganization. Otherwise the soundness of our banks is unimpaired.

**Officials Go Straight**

Why is it that the Socialist Party can guarantee that the officials it endorses and elects will go straight in government? First of all, it consists of working people and those good citizens who want their government kept clean and who demand good government. The party keeps a constant check on its officials and sees to it that they go straight or step out. Any other city can clean up its Augean stables by supporting the Socialist Party and its candidates.

In the second place, one of the foremost planks of the Socialist organization is the public ownership of public utilities and the giant industries of the nation. Any man or woman who subscribes to this plank wants government kept clean and honest; they are anxious to demonstrate that government is a fair and honest employer. They do this because they want all others to subscribe to the proposition that government is a fair employer and fully capable of owning and managing all of the public utilities and industries in the interest of the common citizenry.

The Socialist organization looks forward to the time when through the failure of private ownership, and because millions of men and women are unable to secure employment, it will be necessary for government to take over and to operate democratically all the large means of production and distribution so that hours of toil may be limited and the producers given the full product of their toil. Believing in this proposition, which is Socialism, as the only and final program proposed for the breakdown of capitalism, every Socialist is militantly working to keep the government clean and efficient so that the people will have the required faith to make Socialism a practical success.

**A Safe City**

The same spirit for improved service has been injected into every department. This year when

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

### NEW YORK CITY

**Your Last Chance to Register!**

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**IF YOU DO NOT REGISTER YOU CANNOT VOTE!**

**Register Today!**



By Henry J. Rosner

# How Private Ownership Robs the Masses

**SOCIALISTS** for many years have pointed out the failure of public regulation in providing the people with cheap electricity, gas and telephone service and have urged public ownership and operation at cost as a solution. The depression has served to give added emphasis to this thesis.

Rates should have been sharply reduced in the past three years to conform with the downward trend in wages. According to the New York State Labor Department the total wages paid to factory workers in New York State have been cut in half since 1929. These workers should have had their gas and electric bill correspondingly reduced.

Instead rates for many small consumers have actually been increased, while most utility companies can well afford to reduce rates very sharply because they are making more money today than they were three years ago for their owners.

Consider the situation in New York City which is fairly typical; the four electric light companies which serve the New York City area, the New York Edison, the New York and Queens Electric Light and Power, the United Electric Light and Power, and the Brooklyn Edison, in the summer of 1931 increased monthly bills for the 800,000 poorest consumers by raising the rate for the first 10 kilowatt hours from 7 cents to 10 cents.

## Profits Still Big

The first three of these companies has maintained a 12% dividend on the book value of their common stock while the last named has paid 8% throughout the depression. This rate of return is excessive on an investment which is so secure that it can maintain such a high dividend in these hard times.

Investors lend money to the state of New York today at 3 1/4% to 4% because they feel that their money is guaranteed. Surely a

**Socialist Economist Shows How Utilities, Controlled by Private Owners, Take Millions From Workers' Pockets—The Robbery Could be Ended in a Moment, by Socialist Action—Vote to End the Robbery!**

state bond is no safer from an investment standpoint than the common stock of these electric light companies.

Then, why this discrepancy in capital costs? The answer is that these 4 electric and power companies belong to the Morgan controlled Consolidated Gas Company and Mr. Morgan and his associates must have their pound of flesh even at the expense of the small consumer who is fortunate if he can make both ends meet today.

## Twenty-Seven Million Saved

If electricity were furnished at cost by a public corporation, rates could be reduced \$27,000,000 annually to the 1,600,000 residential consumers in New York City; by reducing the present excessive 12% return to 4%, the normal rate of interest on public credit. The average working class consumer spends less than \$34 annually or \$2.86 monthly for his electricity. Public ownership and operation would mean, therefore, at the very minimum a 50% reduction in electric bills.

Actual experience with public ownership and operation substantiates this conclusion. In Toronto where the consumer enjoys the benefit of electricity supplied at cost by a public corporation, he pays \$1.13 for 40 kilowatt hours of electricity; in New York City \$2.55. In Toronto for \$3.23 he can buy 250 kilowatt hours; in New



Henry J. Rosner

York City \$18.05. In other words, for \$3.23 the Toronto consumer receives approximately five times as much electricity as the New York City consumer.

## Gas Rates

The story of gas rates is similar to that of electric rates. The Brooklyn Union Gas Company, which serves 680,000 consumers in Brooklyn and Queens, increased its rates in August 1931 for all consumers who had previously received monthly bills of \$2.50 or less. This was done by increasing the charge for the first 600 cubic feet from 1 1/2 cents to 16 1/2 cents per hundred cubic feet. The reduction from 1 1/2 cents to 9 1/2 cents for each hundred cubic feet after 600 was so small as to help only the very large consumers to any considerable degree.

The great bulk of poverty-stricken families, who have been hardest hit by the depression, are in the group, whose rates have been increased. Instead of getting relief they must now pay more to preserve the profits of the company. In 1929 this company paid a total dividend of \$3,611,000, which in 1931 increased to \$3,704,000. Thus far in 1932 it has continued to pay its usual dividend of 10% on the book value of its common stock.

At least 41% of the Brooklyn Union's capital stock, however, represents no actual investment and is pure water. For 37 years the public has been forced to pay dividends on this non-existent capital. To date these dividends have amounted to more than 40 millions of dollars.

If the Brooklyn Union territory had been served by a publicly-owned and operated gas system, this 40 million of "inexcusable" dividends, stolen when measured even by capitalist standards, could have been used to retire completely the 39 million bonded indebtedness of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company on which the public must continue to pay annual interest charges of 2 million dollars.

## Swollen Profits

This amount, plus the \$1,500,000 annually paid on the \$15,000,000 of "moist" stock, constitutes an unnecessary capital charge of \$527,000 which, under public ownership and operation, could be passed on to the consumer in the form of reduced rates.

In addition, the company pays a dividend of \$2,200,000 on its \$22,000,000 of legitimate stock capital. (Continued on Page Five)

By Joseph E. Cohen

## Let the Millions Remember!

**A GREAT** fact stands out with regard to this campaign:

The nearer we get to election day, the further away do the old political parties go from discussing the main issue.

So far as they are both concerned, the monstrous depression is carefully forgotten.

Twelve millions of unemployed wage-earners, as many several millions of small business men, catering to their neighbors,

**The World Is Going to Smash Before Our Eyes, and the Old Parties Stage a Sham Battle—The Millions Have a Way Out.**

again of partly-employed and their suffering families are forgotten.

borhoods, have had their life savings wiped out and their shops closed. They are forgotten.

Additional millions of once independent farm owners have been strangled by mortgages and debts and are wrenched from the soil. They also are forgotten.

A whole industrial structure rocks at its foundation. That, too, is forgotten.

Presidential candidates of the two old parties play around the wreck with toy shovels instead of giant cranes and derricks. They say unkind things of each other, to make it look as if their clash is not a drawing room tete-a-tete but a street brawl. But the shop on the corner, the public, keeps looking the other way.

When either Mr. Hoover or Mr. Roosevelt attacks the evils of capitalism, he roars like any cooing dove.

And in spite of Mr. Hoover's sobbing and Mr. Roosevelt's sympathizing, the many millions in acute distress are entirely forgotten.

Neither candidate says what he would do to give them work and income, because he cannot do it without twisting capitalism from the vicious monster it is into being a tame beast of burden for humanity.

And each candidate belongs in point of view to the upper class, which benefits by capitalism.

Mr. Hoover satisfies the plutocracy of the country. They are satisfied with him.

Mr. Roosevelt is backed by the darkest section of the land, the reactionary South, with its vice-presidential candidate as a hostage.

With that, so bitter is the animosity of the stricken Middle West against Hoover, it is supporting Roosevelt. Doubtful only are the more conservative, plutocratic States. Whenever Roosevelt speaks to his followers, his eyes face toward the conservative voters he may still need to be elected.

When it comes to telling what he could do to help the millions in distress, the Democratic standard bearer halts. They are forgotten.

Mr. Roosevelt does not care to remember that his party controlled the lower house of Congress in its last session. He must know that it failed as utterly as the President and the Senate to lift a finger against the depression.

Hard times come to the masses in Republican administrations just as they came in Democratic administrations. They are the poison of

capitalism. Neither old party can do without that.

A vote for either party is a choice as to which shall pour the bitter dose down our throats.

The many millions who are without work and hope, without means and opportunity, cannot have their stomachs or their heads filled with the stale and mouldy promises of the old parties. The masses are crammed too full with the inhuman performances of both these parties. There should be no room for more and still worse to come.

Let the many millions who are forgotten by the old parties now forget them.

For the masses there is but one party—the Socialist Party.

Let the forgotten millions remember themselves, their empty pockets, hungry mouths, misery and despair. Let them grip as their only chance the Socialist program to have industry run to give plenty to all.

Let the forgotten millions elect the Socialist ticket!

## Fine Writes Pamphlet On Seabury Investigation

**"AT** least 10,000 copies of this pamphlet should be sold," said Morris Hillquit, candidate for mayor, referring to Nathan Fine's new booklet, "The Collapse of the Seabury Investigation." This sentiment was echoed by Julius Gerber, party executive secretary. He urged that at Socialist outdoor and indoor meetings the pamphlet should be energetically pushed.

The pamphlet, in the opinion of Hillquit and Gerber, should be promoted to emphasize the importance of the mayoralty election. The Rand School Press, publishers, is selling it at 10 cents a copy, but is making a substantial reduction to the branches of the party for quantity orders.

"The Collapse of the Seabury Investigation," is the result of months of research by Nathan Fine, director of the Labor Research Department of the Rand School. He has outlined in readable and simple form the Seabury revelations.

In discussing graft he says: "The existence of graft, while of importance to the workers, is by no means so vital a matter as the reformers make it out to be," and declares that Capitalism is the cause of graft. Then he considers carefully the program of Seabury and the reformers, for a City Manager plan and an independent municipal political party of "good citizens" pledged to good government.

He writes that "the City Manager plan is a totally inadequate

remedy for the basic ills that beset New York City. . . . It is useless as a rallying cry for those who look upon government as an agency of social welfare and as an instrument for the economic emancipation of the masses of workers." He shows that its whole concept is false: "parties, whether national, state or city, represent economic interests and groups . . . the reformers who put so much emphasis on a change in the machinery of government never have and never will accomplish anything fundamental in America."

Fully one-third of the booklet is devoted to the constructive side of the Socialist Party program: unemployment, the wages and conditions of city employees under a Socialist administration, housing, education, electricity, gas and transit, health, child welfare, and parks and playgrounds. A concluding section follows on the importance of some amendments to the city charter to give New York City genuine home rule, and it ends with an appeal to build the Socialist Party.

## Great Rallies in the West To Be Exceeded at Garden

**"CROWDS BATTLE TO HEAR THOMAS."**

This is the headline in one of the New York newspapers over a story from Los Angeles telling of the eagerness of tens of thousands to hear our standard bearer when he came to the City of the Angels.

"Police quelled an incipient riot among an overflow crowd that turned out to hear Thomas," the story goes on to say. And at Pasadena, not far from Los Angeles, Thomas "stood bareheaded in a driving rain to address 1,000 admirers unable to enter the auditorium."

These scenes were repeated everywhere the Socialist rational standard-bearers have been speaking. The crowds have been unprecedentedly large. In every part of the country the largest halls have been too small for the crowds, and many extra speeches have been added because of demands of organizations of all kinds to hear the Socialist message.

But the greatest rally of all, the greatest crowd of all, are expected in New York November 2nd, when

Thomas and Maurer, Waldman and Hillquit, and other spokesmen of Socialism, will speak at the final great rally at Madison Square Garden.

More than 50,000 people are expected to storm the Garden, and those unable to get in will hear the speeches through amplifiers outside.

To make the meeting the success that is expected, however, tickets must be distributed at once. Most of the great Garden will be open to holders of free tickets, but a limited section will be reserved for holders of twenty-five cent tickets.

Party workers are urged to get their tickets at once, and to begin distributing them where they will do the most good.

Tickets can be secured at the party office, 7 East 15th Street, and at other party headquarters.



By William M. Feigenbaum

# While We Are on the Subject of Voting

THIS is a pretty good time to think a little about what working people can do with their sacred—so to speak—right of suffrage.

American workers have not given very much thought to the subject of voting—at least not very serious thought. They have had the bad habit of considering an election something more or less like a bathing beauty contest or choosing the most popular movie star or most useful player on the Gints. Americans, looking at what has been done with politics and what politics has done to them, have become cynical and have been staying away from the polls in large and enthusiastic numbers.

It is a significant thing that even in 1928, when excitement over the Presidential election was greater than in many decades, less than 37,000,000 voters took the trouble to go to the polls, out of a possible total vote of 68,000,000 to 70,000,000. It is significant that despite the increase of his majority from 25,000 to 753,000 Governor Roosevelt actually lost 359,000 votes between 1928 and 1930; the increase in his majority, being due to a slump of 1,351,146 in the total vote cast (the Socialist vote which gained 18% over 1928 alone increasing). People are frankly cynical of voting, and political action—and they shouldn't be.

## Why Vote?

This is as good a time as any to set down black on white, where all may read, some of the reasons men and women should take the trouble to vote; and why they should vote Socialist; and why they should be so earnest about it that they should go out and get as many others to do it as they can.

First, of course, we will set aside the obvious argument that we will never begin electing Socialists and getting to work on the Socialist program unless we begin sometime, and why not start now? We will also set aside the consideration that generally speaking Socialist candidates are better men, far cleaner, more able than the run of old party candidates; that argument is generally true but it is quite beside the point, for if that were the only reason for voting for Socialists the old parties might strive to get better men than we have, and thus destroy our reason for existence at one fell swoop.

When 'Gene Debs said that it is better to vote for what we want and not get it than to vote for what we don't want and get it, he was uttering a profound truth, a deeply understanding remark all too little appreciated these days.

But there are reasons for voting Socialist, for gaining a vast following for our party at the polls this year, without waiting for another time, that are even more urgent than the moral question of voting for our ideals.

We want Socialism, and it is better to vote for it and not get it than to vote for the Capitalist chaos and misery that we have.

But there are things we want, and must have at once, that we can get by voting Socialist TODAY.

## Get Something New

We should vote for Socialism today—vote the ticket straight, from top to bottom—because there are things we want, and WE CAN GET THEM.

Specifically, we want a new deal for the victims of Capitalism.

Even more specifically, we want a new point of view in government, a point of view that can be described as social responsibility.

**The Only Vote that Isn't Thrown Away Is a Socialist Vote—Vote for what We Want—and Get It NOW—It Is Not Necessary to Wait Until We Have Power Before We Get Anything—A Mighty Socialist Vote Will COMPEL the Old Parties to Grant Something of the Socialist Program—Social Reforms follow the Socialist Vote.**

Government today generally, speaking, takes the more or less individualistic position that society has no responsibility for the welfare of the masses as individuals; less government in business is the way it is usually phrased.

When government goes into business it is usually to lend a hand to bankrupt and crippled capitalism, as in the case of the R.F.C.

The masses can starve, or depend upon what our noble president calls private agencies, for all capitalist governments care.

We believe government should reverse its point of view and consider human welfare first.

Even before we can have any degree of socialization there is much government can do for human beings—if it is inclined to.

And now a curious fact can be reported. There are states and cities that have a considerable amount of such social legislation, but in almost every case such social legislation is IN DIRECT RATIO TO THE SIZE OF THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

Tammany in New York was

blind and deaf and vilely contemptuous when social legislation was first suggested. Al Smith himself knew nothing about such things as factory legislation, and cared less when he entered public life.

## What Socialist Votes Can Do

But it is a fact that can be demonstrated mathematically that as the Socialist vote grew in New York AND ESPECIALLY IN AL SMITH'S OWN ASSEMBLY DISTRICT Al Smith began to be interested in such things.

The social legislation we have, the feeble factory code and the inadequate compensation system, and all the other "advanced" legislation that adorns our books IS THE DIRECT RESULT OF SOCIALIST VOTES. It would be a far better code if the vote were better.

In states where Socialism has been a negligible force, such as the black South, Al Smith's own party has been as vilely contemptuous toward such legislation as his Tammany was in New York before the fear of losing district after district taught them to behave themselves a little.

Even woman suffrage, a democratic reform with little class basis, was won only after New York was carried, AND NEW YORK WAS CARRIED FOR SUFFRAGE IN 1917, THE YEAR OF THE BIG SOCIALIST SWEEP, the counties that had the smallest Socialist vote going solidly against suffrage.

There are many things we want: unemployment insurance, a system of old-age pensions, a steeply graduated income tax, with those in the higher brackets paying the most out of the wealth that the working class created for them.

Today, there isn't a chance in the world that anything like that program can be achieved either through the Republican Party or its nominal opponents.

## Get Out the Millions!

Today, however, even without expecting to carry the state or the nation, it is eminently possible to force whatever party wins the election to adopt certain definite

things. How many things depends upon the size of our vote.

It is possible to reform the taxation system to make it more equitable; it is possible to establish necessary public works, and to institute a system of social insurance. It is possible to do something toward remedying the ghastly agricultural mess. It is possible even to take the first steps toward a saner and more civilized international policy.

We cannot do it ourselves as yet; we will have to wait until we get a substantial delegation in Congress before our voice will be more than that of one or another of the minor "blobs." We cannot as yet carry things in the legislatures.

But we CAN compel the old parties to do something NOW that they would not dream of doing if they were not given a decided hint by a large and growing Socialist vote.

## BUT IT MUST BE A SOCIALIST VOTE!

When capitalism broke down government stood ready to give a dole. Capitalist government stood ready to soak the workers and impose on them a direct sales tax, so as to leave capitalism in possession of most of its wealth—created for it by those who hunger and suffer.

Government undertook to do these things because it was reacting to the election returns.

There is a direct relation between the vote you cast and the way you live. There is a direct relation between the size of the Socialist vote and the amount of relief capitalist governments are prepared to grant.

If there is a straight Socialist vote of 3,000,000; if Louis Waldman polls 350,000 to 400,000 votes for Governor—AS HE VERY EASILY CAN—and if Morris Hillquit polls 300,000 votes for Mayor—AS HE PROBABLY WILL!—things will begin to hum.

## Right Away

We won't have to wait for a majority to get things done; the old parties will fall all over themselves trying to do something to head us off.

If there is a Thomas and Maurer vote of 3,000,000—BACKED BY A CORRESPONDINGLY LARGE VOTE FOR ALL OTHER SOCIALIST CANDIDATES—and if Socialist Congressmen are elected and Socialists appear in legislatures in large numbers—the stampede to enact at least a moderate portion of our program will be a thrilling sight.

It won't be much. It won't be enough. But IT WILL BE SOMETHING. And it will be the DIRECT RESULT OF THE SOCIALIST VOTE. And if there were no such vote IT WOULD NOT HAVE COME.

And if there is a Socialist vote of five or six million—But why speculate? By that time it will be time for us to be preparing for what we want to do POSITIVELY rather than negatively.

## VOTE FOR WHAT WE WANT AND GET IT!

Poll a gigantic STRAIGHT Socialist vote and see things begin to hum. And there's no other way.

## Fichandler on Russia

"Russia Revisited" will be the subject of a lecture to be delivered by Dr. A. Fichandler, Tuesday, Oct. 18th, on the Group Auditorium, 150 West 85th Street, at 8:30 P. M. On Sunday, Oct. 23rd, at 4:30 P. M., Seymour A. Seligson will speak on "Liberation of American Literature."

## How the Masses Are Robbed

(Continued from Page Four)

ization. That 10% return is outrageously high for an investment so secure.

A publicly-owned gas system need pay only four percent for this capital. That would make possible an additional saving of \$1,320,000. The total saving would be almost \$5,000,000 a year under public ownership and operation.

Passed on to the consumers it would result in an immediate 30% reduction in their gas bills or almost \$8 a year for each family.

The story of the New York Telephone Company is similar to that of gas and electricity. In June 1930 the standard rate for 66 calls or less was increased from \$4 to \$4.25 a month. As a result the dividend payments to its owner the American Telephone and Telegraph Company increased from 24 million in 1929 to 31 million at the end of 1931. In 1932, to judge from the quarterly dividends heretofore declared, the same total dividend will be paid in 1932 as in 1931. The rate of return on the book value of its common stock is 8%. Under public ownership and operation it would be reduced 1/2 to 4%. This would result in a total saving of almost \$16,000,000 annually to New York telephone subscribers. Divided equally among the million and a half telephone subscribers in New York State, it

would mean an average saving to each telephone user of \$10 a year.

## A Heavy Toll

The average user of telephone, gas and electricity service in New York City, in short, pays \$35 a year more than he would for similar service furnished at cost by a public corporation. In these times, \$35 bulks large in the budget of the average workingman. Why should he pay this totally unnecessary sum to the profiteering magnates who furnish him with these vital services? He needs that additional \$35 far more than the Morgans, the Rockefellers, and the Giffords who receive enormous dividends from these companies.

The Democrats and Republicans in control of our state government have granted these public service corporations special monopoly privileges. They operate only by and with the consent of the state. The legislature and the governor of New York could revoke these privileges tomorrow through the power of condemnation and furnish these services at cost with a resultant saving of \$35 a year to the average consumer. The failure to take this action stamps the Democratic and Republican parties as friends of the magnates and enemies of the common people.

One of the first acts of a Socialist government would be to end the legalized robbery of the utility barons.

## German and French Socialists United in Demand for Equality in Disarmament

THE German Socialists are fully committed to the program of arms equality with France and other nations, but on the basis of general disarmament, the Socialist Reichstag group declares in a manifesto in which they take violent issue with the rebirth of militarism and nationalism in their country.

The present official German policy looking toward a Germany armed equally with France, the Socialists declare, threatens to isolate Germany, to unite the world against her and to perpetuate the treaty of Versailles.

"The most resolute opposition," the Deputies say, "is called for by the fact that in the midst of the economic crisis and the social impoverishment through wage reductions and the collapse of social institutions the Government is going forward with expensive armament schemes."

"The Social-Democratic Party therefore regards this action as

## Junker Demand for Arms—Equality and French Chauvinist Insistence on German Disarmament Met by Sister-Parties in Stirring Stand.

mistaken. This action is dangerous, inasmuch as it provides the other Powers with an excuse for starting an unrestrained race in armaments, a race that would menace German security most of all and would lead the nation into a catastrophe.

"As a member of the Labor and Socialist International the German Social-Democratic Party is fighting for complete disarmament by international agreement. Disarmament will only serve peace if it is not a one-sided obligation imposed upon the conquered in the World War by the conquerors. Permanent peace is only to be achieved between nations with equal rights." The stand of the German Social-

ists must be considered in connection with an article in the official French Socialist organ by Leon Blum, leader of the French Socialist Party, in which he denounces the French chauvinists for a policy whose direct result has been the reawakening of the nationalist and belligerent spirit of Germany, directly resulting in the Junker and Nazi demand for equality in arms.

Blum says that "The French General Staff would prefer to re-arm Germany than to disarm itself." The article created a profound impression everywhere and is considered an important political document.

By taking a position in favor of equality in disarmament at the same moment the French and German Socialists are doing their Socialist duty in the struggle against the increasing militarism of the day that is a serious menace to world peace and that threatens the very existence of civilization.



## "Share-Work" Campaign Described as a Swindle

**Big Soap Firm Uses "Share-Work" as Excuse to Drive Down Wages and Discharge Workers—A Capitalist Class War Weapon.**

"CLASS WAR" is an ugly word, and those who are waging war on the working-class under White House leadership have found a pretty name for the bloody slaughter. The latest battle in the class war is being called "Share-Work."

Every one remembers, of course, how capitalist spokesmen in the good old days used to make their audiences shudder at the horror of a Socialist administration "dividing up" their property.

But now the capitalists of the nation, under the leadership of the White House and with the approval of national Democratic as well as Republican leaders, have declared themselves for a ruthless policy of "dividing."

But the capitalists don't want to "divide up." On the contrary, they want to divide down. The Share-Work drive, organized with the blessings of Herbert Hoover, is being captured by W. C. Teagle, president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and embraces the leading employers of the nation.

### "Share-Work"

The Share-Work drive is a plan for freeing the employers and the taxpayers of all responsibility for unemployment relief. The workers—whose pay has already been drastically reduced—are to support the unemployed out of their meagre earnings.

Share-Work is really Share-Misery.

Here's how it works:

In a large industrial centre, let us say that 8,000 men are employed full-time, ten thousand part-time and four thousand are being helped by municipal and private charity. Because of the money being spent by the municipality on relief, the industries have to pay higher taxes. The Share-Work drive is launched and the eight thousand men who have been working full-time are placed on part-time. All the workers are reduced to the level of those who have been dependent upon charity. But the taxpayers no longer have to support the unemployed.

Share-Work is a camouflage name for a bit of class-war strategy whereby the capitalist class makes the working-class pay the full cost of the depression.

The Share-Work drive lends itself to innumerable schemes for oppressing the workers. For instance, a corporation announces adherence to the Share-Work campaign and tells its employees that henceforth they will receive only four days' pay instead of five. But the employer may require the men to do as much work as they had formerly done for five days' pay; and many cases of the practice are already reported.

Some employers who had been giving their workers a half-holiday on Saturday have responded to the Share-Work campaign by going on a five-day week and taking a full day's pay from the workers. This is an actual pay reduction.

The Share-Work committee claims that thousands of employers have joined the drive. Yet there is no record of a single great corporation that has re-employed any considerable number of men and women since the campaign began. The very best that the Share-Work committee can boast of is the contention that a number of firms would have laid off more employees had they not joined this campaign.

An example of the manner in which employers are using the Share-Work drive as a weapon in the class war is furnished by Procter and Gamble, one of the leading manufacturers of soap. Before the depression, Procter and Gamble had set up a company

union to prevent its workers from organizing a real union. One of the inducements to the men to join the company union was a definite agreement that the company would never reduce wages and that it would guarantee them 48 weeks work in every year. Because of these guarantees the company paid its employees considerably less than union wages.

Nevertheless, when the depression came on, the company wanted to evade the terms of its own agreement. The Share-Work campaign gave the company the opportunity to cheat its workmen while posing as great patriots and benefactors.

After cutting wages ten per cent, in violation of the agreement it had foisted on its employees, Procter and Gamble announced that it would go on a five-day week. The company issued a flowery statement, declaring that it was sacrificing its own convenience to spread employment. Actually, it was getting out from under an agreement—and winning the praise of the nation's press for its hypocrisy.

In one large factory of the Procter and Gamble Company the payroll has been reduced more than 50 per cent, despite the fact that the employees had an agreement protecting them against wage cuts and against discharge. This Share-Work employer has in this one factory, by a gradual process reduced the number of "guaranteed" employees from 2,300 to about 1,600 and has cut the earnings of the remaining employees by 20 per cent. The decline in production has been imperceptible, the soap market being comparatively stable.

And all this has been done in the name of the Share-Work campaign, which Democrats and Republicans alike proclaim as the great remedy for the depression and unemployment.

The case of the Procter and Gamble Company is typical of many others. In itself, it warrants the launching of an investigation by the U. S. Senate to ascertain the extent to which the Share-Work drive has been used to deceive and defraud the workers in order to make them pay the full cost of a depression brought on by capitalist misrule. Employers who have joined the Share-Work movement should be compelled to produce their payroll records in order that the nation might learn how this so-called cure for the depression has been used to grind labor.

## SEVEN MILLION LEAFLETS

National headquarters of the Socialist Party reports that to date 7,024,122 leaflets have been printed and distributed. This figure includes only the literature of the National Office and does not include organizations supporting the Thomas-Maurer ticket outside the party, nor state and local literature thus far put out.

It is possible that the total amount of Socialist literature thus far distributed far exceeds 10,000,000, which is a record for the United States.

## Wage Levels Are Still Decreasing

The number of wage increases continues negligible while decreases persist in large volume according to "Facts for Workers," the monthly economic newsletter published by the Labor Bureau, Inc. During the month ending July 15, 1,527 cuts were reported. This compares with aggregates of 1,468 and 1,535 for June and May, respectively. These statistics on wage changes, limited to fragmentary reports available, are totally inadequate in presenting a full picture of the wage market and merely show the general trend, the report goes on to say.

"When we turn to the world of industry and trade, of employment and output, the figures show clearly enough what has happened so far," the report says. "That is a marked upturn in the textile industry, and, to a smaller extent, in the shoe industry. There are a few other slight increases, as in coal, but these are almost wholly seasonal, while other industries have failed to show normal seasonal advances. Employment in textiles increased 16 per cent between July and August. The only other important manufacturing industry to show an employment gain was food products, where the improvement is largely due to seasonal factors."

"Employment in the United States as a whole, so far as recorded in the index numbers, rose two per cent. Insofar as this was not due to the influence of the textile and shoe revivals, it was almost wholly seasonal in nature. Indeed, it might very well have been less than seasonal without the textile boom, since employment shrank two per cent in iron and steel, four per cent in machinery manufacture, one per cent in paper and printing, eight per cent in transportation equipment and three per cent in cement, clay and glass. The primary or basic industries have shown no signs of recovery yet. The seasonal improvement from July to August left the volume of employment in August, 1932, 21 per cent behind August, 1931."

James Oneal, editor of The New Leader, lectured last week to Local 32 of the Building Service Employees International Union. Oneal discussed the depression and the duty of the organized workers in the present crisis. The speaker was warmly received and invited to return for another lecture. J. W. Knipsel, organizer of the union, obtained nine subscriptions for The New Leader. Another local union will soon be organized in the Bronx and Oneal will also speak to its members.

### NOTE ON PROSPERITY

EXPECTANT mother going to hospital in December, will do housework for woman who will adopt baby. L 337, 204 Federal St.

Classified ad in Pittsburgh paper.

This simple four-line ad tells more about capitalism than ten thousand speeches.

## Hillquit on the Air

Morris Hillquit, candidate for Mayor on the Socialist ticket, will deliver four important addresses to the voters of New York over Station WEVD, as follows:

Tuesday, October 18th, 8 P. M., Economy, Efficiency and Honesty in City Government.

Tuesday, October 25th, 8 P. M., Municipal Relief.

Tuesday, November 1st, 8 P. M., Transit and Municipal Ownership.

Thursday, November 3rd, 8 P. M., Housing, Health and Education.

## "Non-Partisan" Endorsements Are Vigorously Opposed

**Delegates Gag at Tammany Stump-Speeches in Central Labor Body—Opposition to Old Policy Growing Fast.**

THE local official labor movement, organized in the Central Trades and Labor Council under conservative leadership, went through its usual endorsement of Democratic Party candidates at a recent meeting only after a stiff fight against the endorsements was put up by supporters of the Socialist Party as the only political organization worthy of labor support.

The endorsement came as a recommendation of the joint Non-Partisan committee of the five counties.

On Thursday, October 6th, the Central Trades and Labor Council of New York and Vicinity held a meeting at which its so-called non-partisan endorsements of candidates for public office were bestowed as usual on the Democratic Party.

This came as a recommendation of the joint non-partisan committee of the five counties. It was preceded by a resolution giving a vote of thanks to Governor F. D. Roosevelt and Lieutenant-Governor Herbert Lehman for the help they gave in the re-opening of the Federal Bank and Trust Company.

Delegate Herman Woskow of Printing Pressmen's Union No. 51 said he would not be bound by any action the central body might take on the resolution of the so-called "non-partisan committee." In advocating endorsement of the candidates of the Socialist Party on the state and national tickets, he said: "In these trying times to defeat Hoover and elect Roosevelt would mean to run away from an elephant only to be kicked by a donkey. We must build a new economic system based on economic security and social justice, and if we are to be loyal to the workers whom we represent in this body we must urge upon them to build that new society through the instrumentality of the Socialist Party."

Mention by Woskow of Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City brought upon him the vilification of several delegates who said there was no better "friend" of labor anywhere than the Jersey mayor. President Ryan defied Woskow to go into Jersey City and say anything derogatory to Hague. A delegate of Bricklayers' Union

No. 37 and a recent recruit to the Socialist Party took issue with the committee. In a brilliant speech he showed that the government of this country is not run by individuals but by parties. "The Democratic Party," he said, "is not a working-class party. It is the party of Raskob, Young, Baruch and the capitalist class of America."

"No political party has ever done more," he added, "to disfranchise colored workers in the South than the Democratic Party."

"I will not only vote the Socialist ticket," he continued, "but I will dedicate myself to the cause of Socialism in order to banish forever the curse of unemployment, poverty, exploitation and all the other ills from which we are suffering today."

A delegate representing the Hotel and Restaurant Employees who are working seven days a week, and in whose behalf Governor Roosevelt refused to recommend legislation that would give them one day's rest a week, said he would rather support a man like Curry for president than Norman Thomas.

Rebecca Shapiro, representing a local of public school teachers, appealed to the delegate when they vote to think of the children. Although she mentioned no name of candidates she would support, it was plain she was urging support of the Socialist candidates, but Betty Hawley, a vice-president of the State Federation of Labor, said "Sister Shapiro made the greatest speech for Governor Roosevelt that she had yet heard."

After more discussion, largely Democratic harangues, the recommendations of the committee were adopted with about a hundred voting in the affirmative and about two dozen voting in the negative.

## Woll in Hot Water Over His Tariff Policy

It is said in Washington that Matthew Woll is in hot water because his high tariff lobby, the Wage Earners' Protective Conference, is making war on the endorsements of U. S. Senators by the A. F. of L. For example, the A. F. of L. is fighting Jim Watson in Indiana while M. J. Flynn, secretary of Woll's tariff lobby, is supporting him. Watson is one of the most reactionary men ever to sit in the U. S. Senate.

There is a conflict between the two organizations in Utah also where the Woll group is supporting Senator Smoot and the Federation is fighting him. The Utah State Federation of Labor obtained a Flynn letter endorsing Smoot and sent it to President Green urging that he reply to it. Both Watson and Smoot are pro-injunction Senators and both voted in favor of confirming the appointment of Judge Parker to the Federal bench.

The conflict of the two organizations has demoralized the "non-partisan" political policy and is making it ridiculous. It is expected that the whole matter will come up at the Cincinnati convention of the A. F. of L. in November and a row is likely to result.

## Police Arrest 128 Strike Pickets in Baltimore

BALTIMORE. — (FP) — Police arrested 112 women and 16 men pickets of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America during a mass picketing demonstration near one of the men's clothing plants that is holding out against settlement of the strike begun Sept. 13. More than 4,200 of the 5,000 strikers are back at work under union contracts, with increased wages and reduced hours, but two factories refuse to yield.

The arrested pickets were released on their own recognizance, pending grand jury action, when they demanded jury trials. They are accused of the common-law offense of "creating terror."

Mayor Jackson, already worried because the Willard committee of 60 local capitalists has decided to beg \$2,000,000 instead of the \$5,000,000 which Jackson demanded for local relief of the destitute, announced that he would start an investigation of conditions in the men's clothing industry in the city.

He appointed Dr. J. H. Hollander of Johns Hopkins University, former impartial chairman for the industry in Cleveland, to make the inquiry and report to him on the essential facts. Hollander accepted the task.



# Campaign to Reach Peak October 20

**Anniversary of Death of Eugene V. Debs to Be Commemorated by Meetings Everywhere—Thomas on Radio, to Be Heard at Thousands of Meetings.**

THE drive to raise sufficient funds to finance the national Socialist campaign, which entered an intensive period on October 1st, will reach a climax Thursday, October 20, the sixth anniversary of the death of Eugene V. Debs.

With several hundred meetings, many of them large ones, and many others private gatherings, in progress at the same time, Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, will address them all over a coast-to-coast network, speaking from Columbus, Ohio, at 8:15 P. M., Eastern Standard Time, and urge upon the many thousands of Socialists, as well as to several million non-Socialists the need of carrying the present campaign to a successful conclusion.

Indiana, the state which gave Eugene V. Debs to the nation, will take the lead in having meetings in every part of the State. Ed. Henry, state secretary of the Socialist Party, informed Marx Lewis, treasurer of the Socialist national campaign committee. Meetings will be held simultaneously at Indianapolis, Marion, Muncie, Columbus, Kokomo, Logansport, Jasonville, Sullivan, Elkhart, South Bend, Gary, Hammond, and Terre Haute, Debs' home town.

Among the other State secretaries of the Socialist Party who announced elaborate plans for a large series of meetings in their respective states are Sarah Limbach, state secretary of Pennsylvania, J. F. Higgins, of West Virginia, and David G. George, of Virginia. Many others will follow.

An appeal to all Socialist Party speakers to place themselves at the disposal of the Debs Memorial Day Committee, for assignment wherever speakers will be needed on

that night, has been addressed by Lewis to over 300 Socialist Party speakers. At the meetings to which they will be assigned they will follow the radio talk of Norman Thomas, and outline the needs of the national campaign and the part every Socialist and party sympathizer can play in making the campaign successful.

Station WEVD, erected as a memorial to Eugene V. Debs, announces that a special radio program, relating to the life, deeds, and achievement of the great So-

cialist martyr, will be arranged for that night, the details of which will be made public within the next few days.

Every Socialist newspaper in the nation, including foreign language publications, will carry special articles on Debs, while in every city of the nation party members and sympathizers will hold private gatherings to listen to the radio broadcast of Thomas. A special fund, to finance the memorial exercises, has been created, and Socialists throughout the nation will be asked to help defray the expense.

At several hundred meetings that will be held between now and October 20, in every part of the country, speakers will be requested to announce the radio broadcast and the memorial day arrangements and urged to take part in what is expected to be a national holiday. Close to 1,000 branches of the Workmen's Circle, the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit

Fund, and other sympathetic groups have already received invitations to take part in the program.

In the meantime, plans to raise funds with which to send additional organizers into the field, print between 10,000,000 and 15,000,000 pieces of literature at the national headquarters of the Socialist Party, and contract for a series of radio broadcasts for Thomas and Maurer, were being mapped by the national campaign committee of the Socialist Party.

Daniel W. Hoan, chairman of the committee, completed a highly successful ten-day speaking tour on October 10th. Norman Thomas addressed a series of dinners in and near Los Angeles, arranged by Ethelwyn Mills, of Los Angeles, that developed into almost delirious Socialist demonstrations, while James H. Maurer continued his successful tour through Indiana, Ohio, New York, Massachusetts,

Rhode Island, Connecticut, and winding up in his home city of Reading the Sunday before Election Day.

Reports received from the various cities Hoan, Thomas and Maurer visited during the past week indicated that everywhere record-breaking attendances marked the appearances of the Socialist leaders. The collections at each of the meetings were declared to be satisfactory, in spite of the poverty-stricken condition of the communities visited.

Heywood Brown, Socialist and noted journalist, attracted large audiences last Saturday at both Utica and Syracuse, and helped secure in both cities additional support for the local, state and national ticket.

It will take approximately \$25,000 to finance the national campaign until Election Day, Lewis estimated, if the broadcasts that are contemplated are contracted for. It is estimated that approximately \$10,000 of that will result from the drive for \$1 subscriptions, the first appeal for which has just gone into the mails, while a similar amount is expected from a select list of contributors who will be asked to contribute \$5 and \$10 to the national campaign fund. Several tag days that are being arranged, appeals for funds being circulated among friendly organizations, and radio appeals are expected to yield the rest.

By Joseph Baskin

## The Workmen's Circle and the Campaign

It is not merely the force of tradition that impels the members of the Workmen's Circle to set up special campaign committees to help the Socialist Party in every election campaign, but rather because this display of political solidarity has become an essential part of their life and activity.

The historic Meyer London campaigns will always be remembered by the Jewish working masses for the remarkable enthusiasm and tremendous energy shown by Workmen's Circle members. We do not

### General Secretary of Great Fraternal Order Appeals to Membership to Aid the Party's Campaign.

exaggerate when we boast that the members of the Workmen's Circle were primarily responsible for their success.

Valuable services have also been rendered in many other campaigns in New York City and throughout the country. Who does not recall with pride the splendid enthusiasm and inspiration they displayed in the last presidential election? They organized canvassing committees, went from door to door, spoke to friends, distributed literature and collected money. The Workmen's Circle committee collected that year over \$12,000, the largest sum ever collected in such a campaign by any single Jewish radical organization!

It is expected that in the present campaign the members of the Workmen's Circle will not merely fulfill the expectations and hopes placed in them, but will surpass them. They will exert themselves to the utmost, for in times like these we must strain every muscle, make every sacrifice in order to make substantial gains.

There is little need to explain present conditions to members of the Workmen's Circle. Can we paint a worse picture of hunger, need and suffering than that which they see about them? They feel far too much the effects of the economic crisis. At first, our leaders and rulers did not understand what was taking place and later tried to conceal the truth about the depression in every conceivable way.

As long as people starve silently, they are praised, they are aided by charity, they are thrown a dry bone to gnaw on. If, God forbid, someone talks up he is immediately cried down as a "Red", an "alien", a criminal, and the whole official machinery of justice is set in motion against him.

We Socialists have a great duty, a terrible responsibility, to carry on a stirring campaign. From now to the last day of the campaign, activity must be carried on widely and intensively. We must arouse the masses, inflame their souls, speak to their hearts and minds.

To do this we must have resources, ammunition, financial means. An army, said Napoleon, marches on its stomach.

Campaigns can only be carried

on with financial resources. We must get these means. We have got to get busy. We must be prepared to sacrifice something, for in these times the poor man must deprive himself of something to aid the Socialist cause. Human progress has never taken place without sacrifices. Every step forward is achieved through struggle, effort and pain.

During this terrible period of depression, despair and hopelessness we must not cease in our work. Despair and hopelessness are the source of all oppression and slavery. The mightiest army is defeated as soon as it is touched with demoralization and despair.

We, the more advanced, the radical leaders of the labor movement, must keep our courage, maintain discipline in our ranks and continue our work.

We must contribute our greatest aid and financial support to the Socialist Party in its great struggle for the enlightenment and the politico-social education of the American masses.

"Woe to the conquered!" cried Brenius on defeating the Romans, when the latter complained bitterly about the burdensome tribute he had exacted.

I say to our friends and sympathizers: Woe to the conquered, woe to those who, in times like these, when courage, energy and readiness to make sacrifices are so much needed, maintain a defeatist spirit and retire from the field of battle, crushed and hopeless.

Let us hope that none of the members of the Workmen's Circle will ever know such despair. Let them become the most active workers in the Socialist campaign. Let them become the leaders in each district; organize other elements to become the great support of the Socialist campaign. Help spread the Socialist message among all classes. Let the Socialist message ring mightily in the great struggle for a better and more beautiful world.

We must see to it that the war-chest of the Socialist campaign committee is not empty. Make the instrument, which is so essential and powerful in carrying on the Socialist campaign, so effective, so mighty, that the work shall go on unhindered.

Members and branches of the Workmen's Circles: Do your duty in this noble work. Send the maximum that you can give to the Workmen's Circle Socialist Campaign Committee in New York.

## Big Garden Rally November 3rd Will Be Peak of the Campaign

NOW to get some of the facts...

"You say," we asked Harry Kritzer, who is in charge of arrangements for the big November 3rd Madison Square Garden meeting with which the local campaign reaches its peak, "that you need about 1,000 volunteers to man the meeting properly. Isn't that a lot of committees to ask for? How do you figure that out?"

"Don't mistake me," said Harry dropping a lot of cigar ashes on his vest. "This isn't a bluff. I'm not calling for 1,000 volunteers because I need 250. When I say we need 1,000, I mean we need 1,000."

"But that's three weeks off. There is something we have to attend to right now—not next week. That is getting out the tickets—both the free admission tickets and the 25 cent reserved seat tickets. We have a lot of them out, but they have got to be all out as soon as possible. We want to have all the 25 cent tickets out and sold and paid for right away, so we can go ahead with arrangements with ready money in hand. If possible we would like to have the meeting paid for before we open the doors, and the best way to do that is to get the 25 cent tickets out and paid for as soon as possible."

"But about the 1,000 volunteers," we said.

"Oh, yes," said Harry, lighting a new cigar, "the 1,000 volunteers. You know, that figure is based on careful study and upon a lot of experience. Come over here, Julius."

Julius Gerber, who has been running Madison Square Garden meetings ever since the Garden was "way downtown, took a hand to

point out how a big meeting must be handled.

"There are five floors," he said, borrowing a match from Harry to light a cigar on his own account, "and we need two floor managers on each floor. These managers, ten in number, will have to be drilled in their duties, and in turn they must have absolute cooperation and discipline."

"Now, the minimum number of captains required is 26, and that makes 36 highly-skilled workers already. There are also 50 doormen."

"We have made a careful study of the Garden and we figure we cannot get along with less than 218 ushers. We could use many more than that, but 218 is a minimum figure."

"Then there is something I almost forgot. I have been told we must take a collection, and I guess we might as well. We usually do, and I wouldn't break an old custom like that at my time of life. The absolute minimum we need is 424 collectors to cover the Garden. We don't want to hurt the feelings of anybody who insists upon giving us some money."

"We have already accounted for 728 workers, and we have got to get them right away."

"But there are also workers needed to sell literature, and to do many other things not listed here. Yes, I guess we can manage with 1,000. But not one man or woman less. And we need them right away. And tell the readers of The New Leader to volunteer at once."

"Yes," said Harry, "Julius is right. But don't forget the 25 cent tickets."

"Okay," we replied. And here's the story.

## All Party Members Will Meet Sunday

A meeting of all Socialist party members, as well as members of the Young People's Socialist League, has been called to meet Sunday evening at 7 East 15th St.

Morris Hillquit and Louis Waldman, candidates for Mayor and Governor respectively, will be present and lead the discussion.

The purpose of the meeting is to coordinate all the party's forces for a united drive during the last three weeks of the campaign. The meeting is expected to attract an even larger attendance than the first of the meetings of party workers held several weeks ago.

## SOCIALISTS CHOOSE ELECTORAL SLATE

The Socialist slate of 47 Presidential Electors, chosen by the State Committee, is as follows:

Morris Hillquit, Herbert M. Merrill, Matilda Lee, Julius Gerber, Edward P. Clarke, Sadie C. Smith, Bradford Young.

Benjamin Feigenbaum, Agnes Laidler, Bernard J. Riley, A. Belsky, W. W. Passagio, Wilhelmus Robinson, Minnie Weisberg.

Cora Sluder, Joseph Weinberg, Anita Block, Abraham Cahan, Meyer Gillis, Frances Thomas.

Heywood Brown, Herman Wolter, Cecilia S. Hade, Sophia Segaloff, Ethelred Brown, Olga K. Long, George McMullen, S. Libin.

Augustus Batten, Ethel S. Brasseit, Elmer Rosenberg, James C. Sheahan, Joseph S. G. Bolton, Theresa B. Wiley, George J. Brassard.

James A. Manson, Erna Mader, Sannie Hall, Elma Sander, Elmer G. Pierce.

Vladimir Karapetoff, William H. Hilsdorf, Martin T. Cook, Thomas Justice, Frank Ehrenfried, Hazel V. Bowers, E. J. Squier.



## What is Socialism Progress to Joe Is Retrogression to Bill Who Dispute Over Liberalism By AUTOLYCUS

"WELL, you Socialists are making progress these days," said Joe as he met Bill in the street.

"Nothing surprising about that," said Bill. "It is what we expected. Workers are receptive to Socialist propaganda because conditions have changed. We put in the same earnest efforts four years ago that we are putting in now and we had a much larger campaign fund four years ago than we have this year. We made no headway then but we are making progress now. We appealed to the same human beings then that we are appealing to now. We are getting results now not because they are different human beings but because their material world has changed."

"There you go again," said Joe. "Talking about the workers. I suppose their votes are needed but I had in mind the independents and liberals who have declared for the Socialist ticket. They're thinkers and when you get their support you're going some. Here's Oswald Garrison Villard saying in The Nation that he is going to support the Socialist ticket and that if you poll two or three million votes it will 'make both old parties sit up and take notice, and encourage those who desire a third liberal party without the Socialist name.' That's what I call progress."

### Bill Gets Peeved

"And that's what I call retrogression," Bill responded. "That statement of Villard's means that the price of such support is the scuttling of the Socialist Party by abandoning its name and transforming it into a liberal party. Would you welcome support of your trade union if a few supporters proposed to transform it into a social club to serve their fads and fancies rather than advancing the class objectives of the union?"

"Of course not," Joe responded, "but you are too dogmatic in your interpretation of that statement. Villard probably didn't mean what you say."

"But skilled journalists do not write carelessly," Bill answered. "Mr. Villard knew precisely what he meant. I have respect for his candor. What he wrote is consistent with his known views. He is a liberal and wants a liberal party. He has tried to make the Democratic Party comply with his liberalism and he failed. If he tries to make the Socialist Party a liberal party and says so under his own signature, why should we try to place any other interpretation on his statement than what its plain meaning implies and what we know of his own views?"

"But these independents and liberals are thinkers and to get them is a valuable asset for your movement," Joe protested.

### Workers Train Their Own Thinkers

"Back to your old habit again," Bill replied with a despondent gesture. "You cannot think of a working class movement developing its own thinkers, writers and philosophers. Have you ever heard of Bebel the turner's apprentice, of Debs the railroad worker, of Hanford the printer, of Mailly the miner, of other other proletarians who have enriched the Socialist movement with their thought and work?"

"I've heard of them," Joe replied. "But Marx wasn't a proletarian. Neither was Engels, Bax and Morris. What have you to say of that?"

"Your answer reminds me of the fable of the lioness that was ridiculed by the cat," said Bill, "because the lioness had given birth to but one cub instead of a half-dozen. The lioness replied: 'Only one, but a lion.' Marx, Engels and the others were lions compared with our litter of liberals. They came to the working class movement not to shift it to some vague liberal views but to enrich the Socialist movement with a proletarian philosophy and to help give a sense of self-reliance and class consciousness to the workers. They accepted the class character of the Socialist movement and helped to destroy its old liberal and utopian inheritance."

### Liberals Have No Goal

"Oh, well, I suppose there is a difference," said Joe. "But why should you discourage the liberals when they offer support?"

"I do not want to discourage any person," Bill answered. "I'll welcome anybody who desires to support the Socialist Party for what it frankly stands for, but when support is offered on the ground that the supporter wants to fundamentally change the party, it is our duty to say why we cannot accept that change. His vote is his own. He can cast it for us or for some other party, for that is his own affair; but if he expects us to transform the party into a liberal organization to get his vote, that is something we cannot do without forfeiting the respect and the support of the workers, to say nothing of bartering their interests for a few votes."

"But liberals are thinkers," said Joe. "Let's get somewhere."

"That's it. We plan to get somewhere. The liberals have no goal and their thinking has led them everywhere, not somewhere," said Bill, as he started to leave.

"Going somewhere?" inquired Joe.

"Yes, to a Socialist meeting," said Bill as he disappeared down the street.

By G. August Gerber

## Distress of the People Imposes Duty Upon Socialist Workers

Candidate for Congressman-at-Large Does Not Want  
Party to Glory in Distress—Not an Opportunity  
But a Duty.

NINETEEN THIRTY-TWO with its many acute problems is generally regarded as a year of Socialist opportunity. This opinion should be narrowly limited if constructive gains are to be recorded as the result of the energy and effort which are now being bent to the task of the Socialist Party campaign.



G. August Gerber

1932 is not so much a year of opportunity as it is one of Socialist responsibility. It is not enough to be merely critical of the deplorable situation in which our people find themselves. It is not sufficient to feel that the resentment which now does, or should, prevail shall show itself only in a large vote for the Socialist Party candidates. It is far from our desire to appear to be the beneficiaries because of the hunger and privation of the unemployed industrial workers and the marketless farmer.

It is fearful to contemplate the sufferings of hungry children, distracted mothers and unemployed and harassed fathers. We must be more than aroused to resentment against the miserable and doleful charities to which millions have been condemned by the haphazard and inevitable drift of capitalist economy.

It is the duty and the responsibility of the Socialist Party to teach the true explanation for hard times and depressions and to organize the people for a Socialist system of industrial and social justice and equity. It is the obligation of each Socialist to build and to strengthen the Socialist Party so that from and of the people themselves might be fashioned the agencies for the achievement of a Socialist order.

Socialists must teach the need for a planned economy in our economic and industrial system; not a planned economy for the manufacture of more goods—technologically the productive processes are even now adequate to our needs.

The processes of distribution need to be streamlined out so that the makers of the things of life shall have and share their use and benefit. It is the function of Socialists to quicken the popular conscience for the end of the wages system and to raise the workers' capacity and demands to the highest point of consumers' good.

Socialists cannot content themselves by merely looking for the recovery from the present crisis or depression. There have been other crises and subsequent recoveries.

A greater and greater participation for the workers in the benefits of machine production should be innovated and extended. With Nature subdued man should indeed become free. Leisure, not unemployment, should be technology's share to the worker—the machine's attendant. A higher and higher consumer's capacity must be developed for the workers and producers.

1932 is a year in which undisguised, in stark and naked lines, are set out the utter hopelessness and the inherent antagonisms of capitalism. The shifting sands have caused so many apparent permanences to collapse and tumble.

Banks closing and savings wiped out; stock markets collapsing and

security values disappearing; Kreuger, Insull, and utilities racketeering; high tariffs and trade barriers; the vanishing of international markets; the inability of the farmers to find a fair market for their crops; the destruction of crops and under-sowing in the face of the generally prevalent hunger, want and distress; the conferences for peace and the armaments for war; the need for work and the all too general unemployment—these are but indications of the insanity of our present industrial and social organization.

There is need for a new order of society. There is necessity for new values upon which we shall build our lives and existences. There shall be security in life for the people who live it. To the creators of the world's goods shall come the enjoyment thereof. Exploitation and misery, anxiety and want, shall be no more!

This is the message which Socialism contains. This is the work to which the Socialist Party is committed.

## GERBER TOUR WINS MUCH SUPPORT FOR THE PARTY TICKET

The up-state tour of G. August Gerber, of Richmond, candidate for Congressman-at-large, continues to be highly successful. By means of lectures, outdoor meetings, mass-meetings and radio broadcasts, Gerber is reaching tens of thousands of voters never before reached with the Socialist message, and winning friendly interest everywhere.

Gerber's schedule for the forthcoming week is as follows:

Oct. 14—Poughkeepsie, Masonic Temple, Cannon Street; Oct. 15—Binghamton, Court Square, 8 P. M.; Oct. 16—Elmira, afternoon meeting, Southside High School (where he will share platform with Maurer); Oct. 17—Ithaca, Unitarian Church (with Maurer); Oct. 19—Broadcast over Station WGY, Schenectady, 7:00-7:15 P. M. Subject: The Socialist Position on Education; Oct. 20—Buffalo, afternoon meeting of League of Women Voters. Several hall meetings in the evening; Oct. 21—Buffalo, Black Rock meeting, etc.; Oct. 22—Buffalo, Broadcast over Station WBN, 7:15-7:30 P. M. Subject: The Socialist Position on Education.

## Subway Operation as well as Ownership

On September 9, 1932, New York City began the operation of the first section of its new independent subway. The city owns the other subways but does not operate them. The question may be asked, if it can operate the new subway, why cannot it also operate the old?

The building of a subway is no child's play. The city can do that. From "Municipal Reference Library Notes" we learn that the construction of the new 8th Avenue Line took seven years and "presented by far the most difficult problems of the whole system." It required boring through miles of rock, tunnelling under tall buildings and beneath the elevated structure, blasting rock alongside the Catskill system's water mains, etc. The city can do all this. And yet there are those opposed to municipalities doing things for themselves, because they claim these cities don't know how.

## UP IN



Once upon a Time there was a Farmer who had a very old bottle of High Cockalorum today, or Low Cockalorum!

## STRONG-MAN

A. L. SMITH has gone in for a realistic description. Meeting Franklin D. Roosevelt, Smith greeted him, "You old potato." Smith hasn't run into the Tammany candidate for Mayor, who is a very old tomato.

Roosevelt set out to "give battle" to Tammany to prove to the nation how strong he was. He won a complete defeat.

The Roosevelt-Tammany fight was like a man staging a wrestling match with himself.

Roosevelt issued a bold ultimatum. He told Curry that he would oppose any Tammany candidate for Mayor, unless the candidate were named by Tammany.

Whereupon Tammany bowed down before Roosevelt in complete subjection and named Jimmy Walker's "perfect choice."

Which shows the whole world that when Roosevelt roars "yes" or "no" he means "maybe" or "perhaps" respectively.

Thus far, Strong Man Roosevelt has accepted: A Tammany candidate for Mayor; a cheap politician from the prize-fight racket for national chairman; and Jack Garner, denounced by the American Federation of Labor for his record, as his running-mate; and now he is begging for the support of Al Smith, who has virtually denounced him as a demagogue.

Roosevelt's character is so strong that he chews compromises, eats raw contradictions and swallows insults. There's a real he-man for you.

## FIFTY YEARS FRENCH ADMINISTRATION

On October 1st the French Socialists held a celebration of the first Socialist authority in France of Commemorative of Allier. The coal and iron 000 inhabitants noteworthy, it was the first the Socialists because it was the hands of the whole of the In numerous Jules Guesde Socialism in Allier. Christ over the work Socialist organization, a very short time secured in the 4th, 1882, a purely Socialist for the first The first Communist vrier, who is ways appear when a dep blouse. He in 1896 present Mairé is son, Thivrier.



# THE AIR



Farmer had a local Reputation as a Healer. No Farmer could Fix him Up. When a Man or a Woman had a Rheumatism or a Sore Thumb, the Farmer would tell them to put a bottle on the shelf, filled with Likker out of Different Labels. One was labeled "High Cockahurim". Sometimes he would pour out a Dose of Low Cockahurim, but it was all the same to Broadcasting his Wares over the Radio, the other Label. But this Sturdy Citizen tuned in that doesn't know whether the Farmer is talking

# FRANKLIN..

on his chest frighten him. When he looks in the mirror his reflection is so terror-stricken that it wilts and cringes.

Jim Farley, who as chairman of the New York Boxing Commission knows more ham fighters than any man in the world, was the boy who picked Roosevelt for a knock-down, drag-out brawl. Frank signed on the dotted line, but he thought Jim Farley wanted, not a brawler, but a BAWLER.

When Frank learned that his new job called for fighting he refused to go into the ring until he got some smelling salts. "Take Jack Garner with you," said Jim Farley. "His record smells strong."

"But suppose some one hits me, what will I do?" pleaded Frank.

"Don't worry," advised Jim. "Just keep off the platform and never stand on anything. Then no harm can come to you."

"How will the decision be made?"

"That'll be a tough job for the referee. Everyone is hoping for a double knock-out."

"Do you think I have a chance to win, Jim?"

"You have a fair chance. It's a cinch, the people who are paying for the show will lose. Some one has to win, and it might just as well be you."

"I'll be a great man if I win, won't I, Jim?"

"Sure, Frank. You'll be another Herbert Hoover."

## "Azeff the Second", a Communist Betrayer of Many Communists

Conspirative Methods Bring Their Natural Reward When Baranov, Sent by Comintern to Keep Eye on Polish Communists, Betrays Them to Police.

There were some queer incidents in the American Communist movement in its formative years and occasionally news comes from abroad of queer complications that grow out of the application of Communist "morality." One of the most striking episodes in years recently occurred in Poland. Benjamin Haskel relates it in the following translation from The Jewish Daily Forward.

THE Warsaw correspondent of the Berlin "Vorwaerts" reports in the issue of August 24th the following story:

Some time ago the Polish political police began to receive detailed reports about the secret activity of the leaders of the Communist Party. The reports were signed, "Azeff the Second." (Azeff was the famous agent provocateur in the Russian Socialist-Revolutionary Party, who betrayed many revolutionaries to the Czarist police.)

On the basis of these reports the Polish police arrested a number of Communist leaders and active workers who had been sought for some time.

The police were for a long time unable to find out who this "Azeff the Second" was. But the mystery was finally solved, under very dramatic circumstances.

One day, a young man ran into the office of the Chief of the Warsaw political police in great agitation and declared that he was "Azeff the Second" and begged that he be protected from the persecution of the Communists. His real name was Nicholas Baranov, a member of the Polit Bureau of the Polish Communist Party. He had come to Warsaw as an agent of the Communist International to supervise the activities of the Polish Communist Party.

Soon after he arrived, said "Azeff" Baranov, he noticed that many of the leading spirits of the Polish Communist Party were living a gay life, squandering on themselves the large sums of money received from Moscow for Communist propaganda in Poland. He immediately reported the situation to Moscow. But, in the meantime he decided to make those Communist leaders harmless by betraying them to the police.

The sudden mass-arrests of leading Communists spread panic among the Communist leaders. Suspicion soon attached to Baranov, so the remaining members of the central executive committee, in his absence sentenced him to death.

That same day two Communists enticed him to a forest outside the city. There they met a third Communist who was to carry out the sentence of the Party tribunal. But Baranov managed to escape at the last minute and leaped on a passing car. He was afraid to go home; so he went to the Chief of Police to beg protection from his own Party comrades.

But the episode did not end here. There arrived from Moscow new agents, who were sent to clean up the corruption in the Polish Communist Party with an iron hand. But the immediate consequence of such action was that these Communists followed Baranov's example. They went to the police to seek protection from the agents of the Communist International, and naturally, at the same time, betrayed many of their Party comrades to the police.

There have always been spies and provocateurs in all secret revolutionary parties. But a leader of a revolutionary party betraying to the police other leaders of the party, who he believes are not be-

having properly; and such a leader going to the Chief of the secret police for protection from his own comrades... this is something unheard of before in the history of revolutionary movements. Such a thing is possible only among the Communists who have adopted a Jesuit morality, that the end justifies the means, that in the name of "revolution" it is not only permissible to employ fraud and lies, make false charges against an opponent in order to make him loathsome in the eyes of the masses, but actually physically to exterminate, shoot and destroy anyone who stands in the way of the Communist leaders.

This "morality," which Lenin outlined, was further extended by Stalin. It is now the dominant morality of the Russian Communist Party, and, of course, of all the other Communist parties under the control of Moscow. This is why it is so easy for a Communist to become a provocateur and for a provocateur to become a leader.

The Communist leaders are so accustomed to using this morality at every step, in the name of "revolution," that they must eventually defraud their own "revolution." No decent person can remain a leader very long. He who cannot invent absurd falsehoods about opponents and throw mud at everyone who criticizes Stalin's dictatorship, cannot for a single day be an editor of a Communist paper or a leader of the Communist Party.

The honest, decent, idealistic Communists have everywhere been removed from Party leadership. There remain only the careerists who merely watch the way the wind blows.

## FASCIST CLAIMS TO 40-HR. WORKING WEEK BRANDED AS A BLUFF

The Italian Fascist government, following out its recently adopted policy of pretending a liberalism and advanced legislation that it really does not believe in, has recently announced the introduction of a 40-hour working week.

The so-called unions of Italy are, of course, nothing but creatures of the Fascist state and have no real existence, while the genuine Italian labor movement has been driven underground.

The bona-fide railway union is issuing a paper called "La Tribuna del Ferroviere," but naturally it must be printed and circulated secretly, for to be caught organizing a labor body or printing any publication without the O.K. of Mussolini means instant and severe punishment.

A copy of the secret paper has come to this desk, and we learn from it that the claim to a 40-hour week is simply untrue.

The paper notes cases on the Italian state railways where men work 15 hours consecutively in a single day on the locomotives, and monthly work of 240 to 250, far in excess of the 40-hour week that the Duce boasts of.

## "Is Religion an Unmitigated Curse?"

This will be the subject of a debate in which Arthur Goldsmith and L. E. Schlechter will participate Sunday, Oct. 16, at 8 p. m. The debate will be held in the Pythian Temple, 135 West 20th St., under the auspices of the Ingersoll Forum.

## "Prosperity" Is Coming Back—Some Sign of Its Return Seen by this Doubting Socialist

By Michael C. Arcone

Taking the pulpit this week, while Sam DeWitt pounds away at the enemy on street corners and in countless halls.

THIS starts off with the intention of being a column... just how it will wind up is more than I can now say... there is so much to write about, so much to say...

They would have me believe that prosperity is coming back... the newsmen show it and the ads say so... in the newspapers and magazines, on the billboards, car-cards and automobile stickers... and if the ads say so, it must be true... for the Better Business Bureaus have laid down the dictum: "Truth in Advertising"... but I can't believe it... for I'm just back from a somewhat leisurely jaunt through the Middle West... unemployed men and women and ragged children still paw over Cleveland's garbage dumps for discarded scraps of food... the Ford plants at Dearborn and Rouge River still bear the signs "NO HELP WANTED"... Chicago's breadlines grow longer day and day... thousands upon thousands of young workers on the roads, hitch-hiking or riding the freights, looking for work... miners and their families in the Pittsburgh soft coal area are still on a semi-starvation diet... corn farmers in Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Kansas are letting thousands of bushels of corn go to rot in the fields because it won't bring enough to pay the cost of cutting it... perhaps prosperity is coming back... but the workers haven't heard the news... and the farmers don't seem to believe in the resurrection of the dead...

## Hoover's Chickens Found!

I think that I've finally discovered where the Hoover chickens have gone... Roosevelt must have been keeping them in his back yard all the while... for now he has dragged them out, and they're cackling: "Hee-Haw, we're coming back"... but the workers seem to have lost their taste for chicken... if the audiences that are listening to Socialist stump speakers in the Middle West are any indication... most of them claim that they would be satisfied with some old-fashioned pot-roast or corned beef hash, with mashed potatoes and gravy on the side...

Add Mr. Ralph Easley of the National Civic Federation to my list of pet comedians... Mr. Easley, in case you don't know it, is a gentleman who sees red... which puts him in the same class with Messrs. Fish, Woll and Doak... this time it is the seats of higher learning which have aroused his rancor... Mrs. Easley is peeved because the professors in some of our universities and colleges are pacifists, socialists and communists... and Mr. Easley has written to Secretary Doak and to the newspapers, sounding a tocsin of warning... I only wish that it were so... for then the educational problems of the radical movement would be greatly lessened... but the fact is that their radical activity, in nine cases out of ten, stops at their support of non-partisan committees urging the election of either Thomas or Foster...

## Up With the Barricades!

Add Communist logic to the growing list of things which I can't understand... why do they insist on talking about the barricades to a street corner audience... I heard one speaker mention the word fifteen times in ten minutes... can anyone expect the workers to go on the barricades when they won't even go to the ballot box... I wonder when they are going to discard the romantic phraseology engendered by the success of the Russian revolution and when are they going to take a more realistic approach to the American working class... the masses have been uniformly unresponsive to the message of the communists... and some of the intelligentsia are falling over each other in flocking to the 13th Street headquarters of the Saviors...

## Norris-Hague Coalition

Add this to the week's comedies:

"Lincoln emancipated the black slaves... Hoover refuses to take a single step to free the white collar slaves, the wage slaves, the agricultural slaves... by enslaving electricity we can emancipate labor from economic slavery... but if this necessity of human life, which should free us from slavery, is owned and controlled by monopoly, slavery continues... Mr. Hoover and his adherents have done everything in their power to withhold the benefits of our natural resources from the people... Roosevelt has fought the power trust at every step..."

Senator George W. Norris, in Liberty Magazine, September 24th, 1932.

"The Republicans can't hang radicalism on us and make it stick... radicalism in the Democratic Party died with Bryan... all our leaders are conservative... Curry and McCooey are conservative... the national committee, of which I have been a member for fifteen years, is conservative... and our party is the party of the interests and the industries..."

"When you say interests," the reported asked, "do you include the power trusts?"

"I mean everything," the Mayor replied. "To be against big business would..."

Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City, as quoted in the World-Telegram of September 28th.

"I am very happy to hear that," said the big industrialist in a very polite voice. "I was somewhat afraid..."

"I was wondering," said John Goldberg DiPietro Schmidt Pryzblinski Jones, with some show of impatience, "which is the best way out of this mess?"

"Now, let me tell you," began Tweedledum, "you climb upon the elephant here, and follow the jackass..."

"No, no," interjected Tweedledee, "that is the wrong way out... now, you mount the jackass here, and follow the elephant..."

But John G. DiP. S. P. Jones turned his back, and with a classical quotation from the third act of one of Goethe's minor plays directed to both Tweedledum and Tweedledee, started off to where a light gleamed through the wood.



## NEW LEADER FORUM

THE SWEDISH SOCIALISTS  
By J. G. Richman

The Labor Party of England after two years of mere office-holding was overwhelmingly defeated at the polls; the Labor Party was split. Is not this the inevitable course of Socialist minority governments?

Open your New Leader of October 1 to page 5. The article on the Swedish Socialist Party states: "With the support of 8 Communist members . . . with 104 Socialist members of the Riksdag the Hansson cabinet will have four votes short of a clear majority." The Hansson cabinet, moreover, is all Socialist. On page four, Fred Henderson points out to Socialists the danger of forming coalition governments. But on page five you tell us that "little difficulty is anticipated in securing many more than the (needed) four supporters among radical and left-wing liberal members of other parties for the program announced by the new premier."

Who are these radicals? Who are these left-wing liberals? These questions The New Leader does not answer. But as for the program: "striving for free-trade, rigorous restriction and reduction of armaments, unemployment insurance and better old-age pensions." Is there not unemployment insurance in Nationalist England? And must not free-trade only lubricate capitalism? But why is not striving for Socialism, why is not Socialism itself, part of a Socialist program?

On page four, Fred Henderson explains what happens to Socialist minority governments. What is the meaning of the story printed on page four without benefit of editorial comment? What will happen to the Swedish Socialist Party after two years of mere thumb-twaddling?

It is true that Fred Henderson pointed out the danger of coalition governments but the Swedish government is not of that type. It is Socialist. At the same time the Swedish Socialists are fully aware of the fact that their power is not a stable one as the press service of the Labor and Socialist International now at hand states. Their vote increased from 873,931 four years ago to 1,039,249. Swedish Socialists recognize that this is an abnormal increase due to the depression. The article in the L. S. I. press service states that "It is possible that we are facing an adventure of short duration" and that the bourgeois parties will coalesce against the government. What little the government can do for the working class under these conditions remains to be seen.

## A SOCIALIST "STRIKE-BREAKER"

By Meyer Diamond

Communists of New York and nearby towns are making an issue of a so-called "strike" that took place in a fur shop. They have

gone to the trouble of hiring halls, printing leaflets (non-union) and holding outdoor meetings denouncing Meyer (Jack) Diamond, Chairman of the Bronx Borough Council, Bronx Organizer of the Young People's Socialist League as a "Socialist scab" hired to break a strike.

Speakers all over the city are being asked questions about this and we feel that the following story should be told.

Thursday at noon four men asked me to go out on strike. I asked, as a worker, what the demands were and was told that nobody knew but that I should go on strike and then go to the Left union and learn of the demands. My reply was that before I strike I want to know what I am to strike for. However, I said "AS A Socialist I AM WILLING TO HELP ANY WORKER THAT IS ENGAGED IN A LEGITIMATE STRUGGLE." I was told to "strike" or go to a hospital.

A fellow-worker was escorted to a restaurant and told, "Go in and eat; we will wait for you here." Workers were forced to "strike" BY BUMS NOT MEMBERS OF THE UNION.

An important thing to remember is that NO REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNION CAME UP TO THE SHOP TO "PULL" IT DOWN.

The Furriers' Union was once a powerful one. Then along came the Communists and reduced it to a pitiful condition and are striving hard to break it. All Y. P. S. L. and Party members in our industry should try to build a strong and real union. Let's reorganize. Get in touch with Comrade Diamond or Begoon at the Union, 28 West 31st Street.

## Socialism and Taxes

Under Socialism will there not be taxes, at least in effect, if not in name? Please answer in The New Leader.

A. H. Cager, California.

A collective society of Socialism will provide for social services such as schools, fire prevention health, etc., the same as a capitalist society does. Whether such services are maintained by some system of taxation or the funds for their maintenance are deducted before the distribution of incomes is a matter of conjecture and will be worked out through experiment. One thing is sure: with workless incomes abolished it will make little difference to an emancipated humanity whether it provides for social services through taxation or some other method. The Socialist democracy of the future will solve its own problems out of its own experience. Our provisional solutions of these problems may be helpful, but a Socialist civilization will act in accord with its own decisions, not our forecasts.

## AN INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS CALLED

The Executive of the Labor and Socialist International, at its recent meeting in Zurich, voted to call an International Socialist Congress shortly to discuss the means by which the workers are to carry on their struggle for power under the present economic and political conditions.

The Executive meeting was largely attended, and the decision represents the best thought in the international movement. It is expected that the Conference, when it is held, will lay down a course of action that will have a profound influence upon the policies of governments in the immediate future.

## Wants Reprints of First Page of The New Leader

"How about having the front page of The New Leader of September 17 reprinted as a leaflet for distribution? Greetings from Local Martinsburg," writes Jesse Brillhart of West Virginia.

Down in Kentucky comes a similar request. "What can you furnish me 1,000 copies of the first page, 'The Army of Liberation,' in the September 24 issue of The New Leader for? It's the finest thing I have ever seen," writes James F. Redman of that state.

The New Leader occasionally receives such requests for first-page reprints. If your local or branch is interested, write The New Leader for terms.

## THE BRAY of THE WEEK



## Cal Calculates That Humanitarian Spirit Is a Sacred Trust of the Grand Old Party

FROM the solemn funeral oration of Calvin Coolidge, chief mourner at the obsequies to rugged individualism in Madison Square Garden last Tuesday night. Silence:

The charge is made that the Republican Party and its candidates do not show any solicitude for the general welfare of the common run of people but are interested only in promoting the interests of a few favored individuals and corporations of large possessions.

This charge is made against the party of Abraham Lincoln, Theodore Roosevelt and Herbert Hoover. Lincoln and Roosevelt are both dead. (A Voice: "How about you?")

No one has any personal authority to speak in their name, but the humanitarian spirit which they exemplified in their life works, based on sound and solid economic principles, remains as a sacred trust to the Republican Party which it has never failed to strive to administer.

## Henrik Van Loon Aids The Queens Campaign

A rally at Public School No. 19 in Elmhurst on Monday evening, October 17, marks the beginning of the last lap in the energetic campaign waged during the last two months by the party in Queens County. At this meeting, Louis Waldman, Charles Solomon, James O'Neal and Darwin Meserole will be the speakers.

The next rally will be held in Flushing High School, Thursday evening, October 27, where a large overflow crowd is expected to greet Morris Hillquit, candidate for Mayor. Other speakers are Paul Blanshard, James O'Neal, Henrik Willem Van Loon and S. A. De Witt. Fifteen thousand pieces of literature and 150 large posters will be used to spread word of this rally throughout Flushing.

The wind-up of Queens' indoor meetings is scheduled at Jamaica Teachers' Training College for Saturday evening, November 5, with Norman Thomas, Morris Hillquit and Louis Waldman as the principal speakers.

Every week at least thirteen outdoor meetings and four large outdoor rallies with amplifiers are held in Woodside, Flushing, the Rockaways and Jamaica. Other districts of Queens are holding regular weekly open air meetings. Candidates who have helped most in filling speaking dates are Nathan Fine, J. B. Matthews, S. A. DeWitt and James O'Neal. And tribute must be paid to the dozens of our comrades who have aided as chairmen and in the more arduous Jimmie Higgins tasks.

A heavy increase in the vote is expected as a result of this revival of activity in Queens County.

## BOOKS IN BRIEF

The Vienna Congress  
By James O'Neal

The proceedings of the Fourth Congress of the Labor and Socialist International, held in Vienna in July, 1931, are contained in a thick volume of over 900 pages. The report of the Brussels Congress in 1928 was published in three separate sections and this single volume is more handy.

This report is not only informative regarding the discussions and decisions of the last Congress but the reports of the various affiliated sections give short histories of the movement in each country since the Brussels Congress.

The volume is divided into two sections, the first one carrying all reports made to the Congress and the second one being devoted to its proceedings. The total membership of the affiliated organizations is reported as 6,204,112, which includes 1,534,829 women. The youth section has 269,877 members.

The political strength of the affiliated parties is interesting. The total vote cast by them was 26,400,689, and the total number of members of parliamentary bodies was 6,378. In six countries Labor and Socialist parties are illegal and these include Yugoslavia, Armenia, Georgia, Italy, Russia and the Ukraine. Of these one, Armenia, is partitioned between Turkish and Communist dictatorships, three are under Communist dictatorships, and two bear the yoke of Fascist dictatorships. Hungary is a semi-dictatorship where the organized working class lives a precarious existence.

It is impossible to give a complete summary of the volume. It is like trying to review an encyclopedia. The pages devoted to the American delegates will be consulted by American Socialists with much interest. Party members can order the report from the Rand School Book Store for \$2.50 and, we may add, those who would think and act intelligently on international questions related

to the Socialist movement will find this report necessary.

## Death and Profits

Study of the War Policies Commission. By Seymour Waldman. New York: Brewer, Warren and Putnam. \$1.50.

This small book of 156 pages deflates the pretensions of those who declare that the profits will be taken out of any future war in which the United States is involved. It is a study of the War Policies Commission which considered the problem of profitless war in response to cries against any more profiteering such as we had in the last war. The commission reported last March. The author attended all the hearings before that body and the result is this exposure.

The American Legion had been raucous in a number of conventions against any more profit-making in war but its leaders eventually agreed to a nice 7 per cent on invested capital. The two capitalist parties in their platforms four years ago appeared to agree with the sentiment of conscription of all industry, and even Lord Calvin of the Berkshires had expressed a similar view.

Here is told in detail how the commission has transformed this sentiment into one that justifies profits in war. Liberal citations are given from the records and any intelligent reader will concede that in the "next war" conscripts will be seized as before, while in the case of capital it will be a matter of business as usual. The presentation is effective and convincing and the book carries much material that will be useful in fighting the war mongers.

On the other hand, Socialists will be careful not to accept the idea that if the profits are really taken out of war we may raise no objection to war. Whether capitalists, contractors and bankers make profits or not, Socialists will oppose imperialist wars. To take the profit out of these imperialist conflicts will not render them any more acceptable to us.

## ALTMAN ACQUITTED

Jack Altman, charged with disorderly conduct by a police officer complainant, was found not guilty in the Snyder Avenue Magistrates Court, Brooklyn, where he was represented by Charles Solomon. Altman and another were arrested at a corner in Brooklyn where a street meeting had been in progress, after the policeman rushed into the crowd, throwing persons to the ground and arresting two, including Altman, who protested.

## Y.P.S.L. Victory Dance

Held November 8th

The Young People's Socialist League is holding a Victory Dance on Election Night, Tuesday, November 8th, in the Debs Auditorium. Prominent candidates have been invited to attend. Songs, music and election returns are planned. Y.P.S.L., party members and their friends are invited. Tickets are 40c, plus 10c wardrobe charge.

## THE STRANGE CASE OF FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

—The real story of The Governor and The Tammany Tiger is a typical chapter in

## What's the Matter with New York?

by

NORMAN THOMAS and PAUL BLANSARD

Socialist candidate for President Executive Director of the City and renowned leader in public Affairs Committee, New York's most militant civic reform body.

"Gang Rule in Elections," "The Equitable Bus Scandal," "The Tin-Box Brigade," are among the subjects discussed.

Not only sensational material never before published, but provocative suggestions of WHAT CAN BE DONE about it.

At all bookstores \$2.00 - MACMILLAN







## MASSACHUSETTS WILL POLL A BIG VOTE FOR PARTY

BOSTON.—A record-breaking vote for Thomas and Maurer, Lewis, Socialist candidate for Governor, and the entire state ticket was predicted by State Secretary Lewis at the State Executive Committee meeting on Sunday, Oct. 9. Comrade Lewis, after a two weeks' speaking tour, reported wide interest in Socialism and unprecedented campaigning for the Socialist party.

Lewis said that George R. Jones of Springfield, Russell Flanagan of Easthampton and Joseph Orr, candidates for the state legislature, have a good chance of being elected. Of the Congressional candidates, Ralph S. Harlow of Northampton is making a fine fight and is expected to poll a large vote.

Arrangements were made for Norman Thomas on Oct. 29, at a rally in Tremont Temple, Boston. Lewis, candidate for Governor; George E. Roewer, for Attorney-General, and Kirtley Mather will also speak. Joseph Bearak will preside. Two thousand reserved seats at 40 cents will be sold, the remaining 1,500 to be free.

A dinner for Thomas before the Tremont Temple meeting is being arranged at the 20th Century Club. Tickets are 75 cents. Tickets to the meeting and dinner can be secured from the party headquarters at 3 Joy Street, Boston.

Thomas will also speak on Oct. 29 at Lawrence at 8 p. m. and Lowell at 8 p. m. Plans are being made for a "red special" of automobiles to follow Thomas on his tour and to broadcast Thomas' speech at Tremont Temple.

"Jim" Maurer, candidate for Vice-President, will be in Massachusetts the coming week. His itinerary follows: Oct. 20, Worcester; Oct. 21, Gardner at 7:30 p. m. and Fitchburg at 9 p. m.; Oct. 22, Haverhill at 2 p. m. and Lynn at 8 p. m., and Oct. 23 at Brockton.

George E. Roewer, candidate for Attorney-General, who has carried on an active campaign and recently toured western Massachusetts, reports good meetings and fine publicity.

Charters were granted to Pawtucket, R. I.; Claremont, N. H.; Williamstown, Mass., and Fall River, Mass.

Campaign headquarters, Lewis reports, have been established in the following places: Northampton, Easthampton, Springfield, Westfield, Holyoke, New Bedford, Lynn, Dorchester, Ward 14, and North Adams.

### Midnight Show For Campaign Saturday, Nov. 5th

An all-star midnight show has been arranged for Saturday, Nov. 5, at the 2nd Avenue Theatre, 2nd Ave. and 2nd St. The proceeds of this performance are to be used in the campaign.

Many prominent stars of both the Broadway and Jewish stage will appear. A committee consisting of Heywood Brown, Reuben Guskis, manager of the Hebrew Actors' Union, Leon Crystal, city editor of the Forward, and Morris Novik, manager of Station WEVD, are working out the program; details will shortly be announced.

### SYMPOSIUM ON RELIEF

Bradford Young of the Socialist Party will support the party's position on unemployment relief at a dinner-symposium at the Central Y.M.C.A., 55 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, next Wednesday at 6:30. The Republican position will be upheld by Edward H. Wilson, vice-president of the Brooklyn Bar Association. F. R. Sorri will accept responsibility for the Democratic position, and Earl Browder will make the Communist speech.

Barrow Street, Manhattan, Walker 5-0289. Evening, 6:30. Concessions: telephone, breakfast privileges, bathroom, continuous hot water, steam heat, electricity, gas, household laundry, cleaning.

## State Campaign Going on High Speed Everywhere

WITH meetings filling the largest halls in all cities visited, with larger and larger crowds at outdoor rallies, with growing interest in their message manifested in the press of the communities they come to, the state candidates of the Socialist party report that the 1932 campaign is the greatest in the history of the party.

Louis Waldman, candidate for Governor, is winning friends for Socialism whenever and wherever he speaks, while Charles Solomon, candidate for United States Senator, William Karlin, nominee for Attorney-General, and G. August Gerber, one of the candidates for Congressman-at-Large, and other speakers are making a deep impression in every corner of the state.

Friday night, October 14, Waldman speaks with Heywood Brown and James H. Maurer, vice-presidential candidate, at Eagle's Hall, Buffalo, while August Claessens speaks at Cortland.

Maurer and Solomon speak at Albany on Saturday and together with Claessens they speak in Schenectady the following afternoon, while on Sunday evening Solomon will speak at Saratoga Springs.

Monday night Maurer will be joined by Claessens and G. August Gerber in Ithaca, while on Tuesday Maurer and Claessens speak at Convention Hall.

The past week was featured by numerous addresses by Waldman and Solomon in the course of which hot shot was poured into the old parties and their pretensions to the support of the masses. In speech after speech the two candidates analyzed the speeches of old-party candidates and compared platforms and pretensions with past performances, and won countless supporters to the party standard.

DUNKIRK.—Socialists of Dunkirk, Chautauqua County, have made application for a charter as a local of the Party. Ernest W. Sherman of 414 Leeward St. is temporary secretary of the new local, the charter application of which was secured by Organizer William E. Duffy.

WATERTOWN.—Local Watertown has reorganized with nearly forty charter members.

BEARDSLEY TOUR SUCCESSFUL.—Samuel E. Beardsley has returned to New York after completing a tour of the state which took him as far west as Jamestown and Dunkirk, and as far north as Oswego and Glens Falls. He reports unusually large audiences and interest displayed.

ROCHESTER.—Jack Britt Gerity will complete a week's speaking tour here and then proceed to Buffalo. Local Organizer Hilsdorf pays a tribute to the "splendid organizing work" done in Rochester by State Organizer Duffy. The Brown dinner held here was a big success from every point of view.

JAMESTOWN.—On Monday evening, October 17th, a Socialist campaign rally will be held in the City Hall of Jamestown. The speakers will be three Congressional candidates, John G. Cooper of Olean, candidate in the 43rd district, and the Rev. Herman J. Hahn and Robert A. Hoffman, of Buffalo. E. J. Squier is in charge of arrangements.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—G. August Gerber, candidate for Congressman-at-Large, will be speaker at a meeting of the Erie County League of Women Voters Thursday afternoon, Oct. 20th. He will speak Thursday evening in Socialist headquarters, 814 Main St. Friday evening he will address two mass meetings, 97 East Street, Herweg Maennerchor Hall, where Martin B. Heimler will preside, and at Perseverance Hall, 82 Edison St., where James Battistoni will preside.

MT. VERNON.—Sam Collins will speak at a Y.P.S.L. organization meeting on Friday, October 14th, at 8 P. M., at 201 S. 3rd Ave.

## Roosevelt vs. Thomas

Professor John Dewey will defend the Socialist Party's presidential ticket in a radio debate Sunday evening at 10:15 over WEVD against Frederic C. Howe, who will support the cause of Governor Roosevelt. Howe is a former Commissioner of Immigration at the Port of New York, and was for many years a leading liberal.

(Continued from Page Eleven)  
Early Street, Providence.

Presidential electors: Charles Herrmann, Oakland Beach; Selina A. Parker, Greystone; Clara Hedquist, 33 Oldham Street, Providence; Barnett Weinbaum, 10 1/2 Paca Place, Providence.

This is the first time in twelve years that the Socialist Party has had a complete state and national ticket on the ballot in this state, under the ARM and TORCH emblem.

James H. Maurer, Socialist candidate for vice-president, will speak at two meetings in R. I. on Sunday, Oct. 23rd, in Pawtucket, at the Elk's Auditorium, at 2:30 P. M., and at Providence, in the Providence Plantations Auditorium at 8 P. M. These meetings are being arranged by the R. I. Socialist Campaign Committee. Admission free to both meetings.

### CONNECTICUT

Leonard Bright and Henry Iwanicki spoke at a successful meeting at Wood Park, and many New Leaders were sold.

There will be a rally October 21st, at Town Hall, Hamden, with Devere Allen, candidate for U. S. Senator, Martin F. Plunkett and others.

Following are some of the meetings to be held in the near future:  
Oct. 22—Afternoon, Fenner Brockway, at New Haven. Evening, Fenner Brockway, Prof. John Dewey and Devere Allen, at Wilton, Town Hall.

Oct. 25—James Maurer, at Central Jr. High School Auditorium, New Britain, 8 P. M.

Oct. 26—James Maurer, at Town Hall, Danbury, 8 P. M.

Oct. 30—Norman Thomas, Hartford-Bushnell Memorial Hall, 2 P. M. New Haven, Woolsey Hall, 7 P. M. Bridgeport, Central High School Auditorium, 9 P. M. Radio Broadcast over WICC from 9 to 9:30 P. M.

Socialist candidates in Connecticut are: Governor, Jasper McLevy; Lieut. Governor, Louis O. Krahl; Secretary of State, Dorothy Raymond; Treasurer, Joseph Kligerman; Comptroller, David Mansell; United States Senator, Devere Allen; Congressman-at-Large, Inadore Polsky; Congressman, 1st District, Fred M. Maurer; 2nd District, Albert Boardman; 3rd District, Carl M. Rhodin; 4th District, Arnold E. Froese; 5th District, Paul Grossenbacher.

### NEW JERSEY

Newark—Monday, Oct. 17th, 8 P. M. Mass Meeting, Workmen's Circle, Lyceum Auditorium, 190 Belmont Avenue. Judge Jacob Panken, Geo. Goebel, Dr. Louis Reiss.

Newark—Auspices Labor and Branch 2, Monday, Oct. 17th, Newark Labor Lyceum, 704 S. 14th St. Harry Wendrich, Sec-Treas., Newark Pressmen's Union; J. J. Crystal, of the Carpenters; Herman F. Niessner, Candidate U. S. Senator. Belleville—Monday night, Town Hall, Belleville. Rev. Dr. Frank Kingdon, Andrew P. Wittol, Dr. Louis Reiss.

Orange—Friday night, Oct. 21st, in Spanish War Veteran Hall, Main St., near Bay St. Prof. Walter E. Peck, Jas. M. Reilly, Herman Niessner, Morris Alexander.

Long Branch—Symposium, auspices, Y. M. and Y. W. H. A. Geo. H. Goebel for the Socialists. Passaic—Saturday night, Oct. 15th. Open air, Main St. Esther Friedman, Herman Miller.

State and local headquarters are open 11 to 11 at 4 Center St., Newark, opposite Park Place Station of the tubes. Information, literature, speakers, etc.

Street meetings: Saturday, Oct. 15, Washington and 6th Sts., Hoboken. Speaker: Sam Seidman.

Bergenline Ave. and 14th St., West New York. Speaker: Jean J. Coronal.

Tuesday evening, Oct. 18, Paul Blanshard will speak at the Waldheim-Stevens Forum, 916 Garden Street, Hoboken. Wednesday evening, Oct. 26, he will speak at the Jewish Community Center, 680 New York Ave., Union City. Meetings start at 8 P. M. Admission is free.

CAMDEN.—Schedule of campaign meetings:—  
Thursday, Oct. 20th, 8 P. M., at Sons of Italy Auditorium, 4th and Spruce Sts., Camden. Rev. Dr. Frank Kingdon of East Orange will be the principal speaker.

Friday, Oct. 21st, 8 P. M., Audubon High School, Audubon, N. J. Walter E. Peck.

3,000 people heard Mayor Hoan in Camden predict an overwhelming vote for the party's national candidates. It was one of the most enthusiastic and successful meetings held in Camden for some time. The collection amounted to

\$75 and \$18 worth of literature was sold. The meeting was preceded by an automobile parade.

NEWARK.—Campaign manager Rosenkranz reports, that all arrangements for the Thomas and Maurer parade, on Oct. 27th, are completed. About 50 or more Socialists and non-Socialists have already registered to participate. Motorcycle police and a sound wagon with music will head the procession; signs and fire works will be furnished to the participants.

The following night, Oct. 28th, Thomas will be heard in Newark at Central High School. Amplifiers will be installed to enable 10,000 people to hear. Only a few hundred reserved seats are left.

Open-air meetings are being held every Monday on Lincoln and Main Sts., East Orange; Fridays, 7th St. and Bloomfield Ave.; Saturdays, Military Park. Speakers are: Henry Green, Sam Seidman, Rudy Smith, Hart Walker, Rosenberg and others.

## Bad Breath is a warning—

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TUCKERS, STITCHERS AND PLEATERS' UNION, Local 66, I.L.G.W.U., 7 East 15th St. Phone ALgonquin 4-3657. Executive Board meets every Tuesday Night in the Office of the Union. Z. L. Freedman, President; Leon Hattab, Manager; Morris Fishman, Secretary-Treasurer.

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

**CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA**  
New York Joint Board, 31 West 15th St., New York, N. Y. Phone TOMpkins 6-5406. Hyman Blumberg, Sidney Reisman, Managers; Abraham Miller, Secretary-Treasurer.

**CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA**  
Amalgamated Bank Bldg., 11-15 Union Square, 3rd floor. Phone ALgonquin 4-6500-1-2-3-4-5. 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. Hershkowitz, Sec'y-Treas. 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. RIonsides 6-5308. 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., 25 West 51st Street. Phone PENn 6-7764. Meets every Tuesday at 8:30 P. M. B. Merkin, Manager.

**FUR DRESSERS' UNION, Local 2**  
International Fur Workers Union, Office and headquarters, 242 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn. STags 2-0798. Reg. meetings, 1st and 3rd Mondays. President, Morris Reiss; Vice Pres., Joseph Karras; Business Agent, B. Kalmikoff; Secretary, Samuel Mindel; Treasurer, Albert Held.

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

**THE AMALGAMATED LADIES' GARNMENT CUTTERS' UNION**  
Local No. 16, I. L. G. W. U. Office, 160 W. 38th St.; Phone WY 7-3011. 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' GARNMENT WORKERS' UNION**, 3 West 16th Street, New York City. Phone CHelsea 3-2148. David Dubinsky, President.

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

**MILLINERY WORKERS' UNION**, Local 24, Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union. Downtown office, 640 Broadway, phone SPring 7-4545; 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. Mendelowitz, 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: 350 W. 14th St., City. Local 534 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 6369, A. F. of L., 1123 Broadway, CHelsea 3-7240. Regular meetings first Monday of every month at Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 15th St. Gus Levine, President; A. Welter, Vice-President; E. Meyer, Recording Secretary; A. L. Berger, Fin. Secretary and Treasurer; William B. Chaling, 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 Gottesman, Secretary-Treasurer.

**PAINTERS' UNION**, Local 490, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers. Regular meetings every Wednesday evening, at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th St., P. Wollenbeck, President; Fred Wolf, Secretary; Peter Rothman, Fin. Sec'y.

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

**PAINTERS UNION, Local 261**  
Office, 62 East 100th Street. Tel. LEgh 4-3141. Exec. Board meets every Tuesday at the office. Regular meeting every Friday at 210 E. 164th St. M. Galt, Fin. Sec'y-Treas. M. Greenberg, Recording Secretary.

**PANTS MAKERS' TRADE BOARD**  
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.

**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 6-7470. Austin Hewson, President; Daniel McCutley, 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 20th St.; Tel. AShland 4-8107. Julius Berg, Pres.; Wm. Lehmann, Sec'y-Treas. Regular meeting every 2nd and 4th Thursday at 81 Beethoven Hall, 210 East 5th Street.

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**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 Welsberg, Manager; Jos. Kessler, Secretary-Treasurer.

**WHITE GOODS WORKERS' UNION**, Local 63 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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## New York City

**General Membership Meeting.**—How best to utilize the remaining three weeks of the campaign will be considered at a general meeting of Party and Y. P. S. L. members on Sunday, Oct. 16, 8 p. m., at the People's House, 7 E. 15th Street. Morris Hillquit and Louis Waldman will speak.

**Watchers.**—The training class for watchers will meet on Monday, October 17, and Thursday, October 20, 7:30 p. m., at the Party office, Room 601, People's House, 7 E. 15th St. Every branch should have at least one member present at these classes so that he or she may receive instructions and then be able to instruct others.

**Socialist Period on WEVD.**—Station WEVD set aside a period for Socialist talks every day in the week except Sunday, from 4:45 to 5:00 p. m. At these 15 minute periods, prominent Socialist speakers will explain various phases of the campaign and the Socialist platform and issues. The list of speakers and 17th, J. B. Matthews; 18th, Wm. E.

Bohn; 19th, Nathan Fine; 20th, Herbert M. Merrill; 21st, Jean J. Coroneil; 22nd, Louis Waldman; 24th, Ar. N. Weinberg; 25th, William Karlin; 27th, Louis Sadoff; 29th, Jacob Panken.

**Meeting of Greek Socialists.**—A meeting of Greek Socialists and sympathizers will be held on Sunday, Oct. 16, at 8 p. m., at People's House, 7 E. 15th Street. William Karlin and Mr. Canoutas, a Greek writer, will address this meeting. Pass this news on to your Greek friends and co-workers.

**MANHATTAN**  
**Chelsea.**—The opening of the new headquarters which was celebrated last Monday evening, brought out a capacity attendance. Chairs had to be brought from various Socialist headquarters to accommodate the crowd that attended this mass meeting. The branch intends to hold a number of meetings in this huge place. The next program to be announced is the Debs' Memorial meeting on Thursday, Oct. 20, at 11 Barrow St. Members are asked

to come down any evening to offer their services for canvassing, etc. Special campaign committee meeting, Oct. 18, 7:30 p. m.

**Yorkville.**—The annual banquet last Saturday night exceeded all previous events in attendance, spirit, etc.

**Morningside Heights.**—The mass meeting being planned for October 20, the anniversary of the death of Eugene Victor Debs, promises to be a great success. Norman Thomas will be heard over the radio; McAlister Coleman will speak. All members of branch are urged to report at Morningside Heights headquarters on work nights: Monday, Wednesday and Friday nights at 7 p. m. from now until Election Day. Get your assignment of work. The next important branch meeting Tuesday, Oct. 25.

**3-5 A. D.**—Regular branch meeting Tuesday, Oct. 18.

**Bronx**  
**Bronx County Affair.**—A dance and entertainment will take place Saturday evening, Oct. 15, at 9 W. 170th St. A good band has been engaged. Refreshments will be free. Prizes. It will be held under the joint auspices of the Bronx County, Socialist Party, and the Borough Council of the Y. P. S. L.

**County Committee.**—Bronx County Committee will meet this coming Sunday, Oct. 16, at 11 a. m., at 9 W. 170th St.

**Coliseum Meeting.**—Preparations for this meeting are now in full swing. All headquarters are alive with activities. Tickets are being sold every day at every open-air meeting. Indications are that this meeting will be a tremendous success. It is important to have an advance sale of about 10,000 tickets before the gates open. The list of speakers includes Norman Thomas, who will make his only appearance in the Bronx in this campaign; Louis Waldman, Morris Hillquit, Jacob Panken, Charles Solomon, William Karlin, Matthew Levy, Samuel Orr, Heywood Brown.

**Women's Section.**—A meeting of the Women of East Bronx will be held Thursday, Oct. 20, at 2 p. m. at 904 Prospect Ave. Esther Friedman, candidate for Representative in Congress in 24th district, will be the principal speaker.

**5th A. D.**—Street meetings nightly. Literature distribution Sunday morning. Get tickets for big Halloween dance.

**6th A. D.**—Big open-air meeting with amplifiers at Allerton and Cruger Aves., Wednesday, Oct. 19.

**7th A. D.**—Big open-air meeting with amplifiers on Tremont Ave. and So. Blvd., Saturday, Oct. 15, at 8 p. m.

**BROOKLYN**  
**11th A. D.**—The letters sent out by the branch have been rewarded with a few additional members and a great number of people who are interested but have not yet joined. Plans are in progress for the extension of our campaign activities and all members, friends and sympathizers are requested to join the distribution committee at the home of Dr. Breslow, 500 St. Johns Place, Sunday morning, Oct. 16, between 9:00 and 10:00 a. m. for the purpose of distributing our campaign literature. The next meeting of the branch will be held on Monday, Oct. 17, at 8:30 p. m. sharp at the home of Dr. Breslow.

**23rd A. D.**—The campaign managers, Comrades Weisberg and Rosen, are receiving fine cooperation. The Yipels are excelling in their devotion and propaganda work. Literature is being distributed in every house and meeting place. Full preparations are being made for the great Hillquit meeting held on Oct. 25 at Empire Manor, Thaford and Pitkin Aves. Comrades Altman, Friedman, Sadoff and Shiplacoff are also on the list of speakers. A theatre party is arranged for Nov. 4 at the Rolland Theatre.

**Midwood.**—An interesting meeting was held Tuesday night when Dan O'Brien, Dean of the Hobo College, gave an interesting and amusing talk on "A Hobo's Outlook on the Political Situation." Comrades are busily engaged distributing literature. Many new members have joined the branch. Plans are being made for a theatre party.

**Canarsie.**—The first entertainment and dance given by the newly organized Italian branch of Canarsie will take place on Saturday evening, Oct. 29, at 8:30 p. m., at Arcadia Inn, Rockaway Parkway and Canarsie Shore. The group of Italian players from Paterson, N. J., will present a one-act play. Dancing will follow. Admission charge 35 cents.

## Meetings This Week

### Hall Meetings

**SATURDAY—OCTOBER 15.**  
3:00 P. M.—Webster Hall, 119 East 11th Street, Manhattan—Morris Hillquit. Trade Union and Jewish Socialist Verband Conference.

**SUNDAY—OCTOBER 16.**  
11:00 A. M.—Webster Hall, 119 East 11th Street, Manhattan—Louis Waldman. Trade Union and Jewish Socialist Verband Conference.

8:30 P. M.—People's House, 7 East 15th Street, Manhattan—Morris Hillquit, Louis Waldman. General Party and Y. P. S. L. meeting. Admittance to members only.

8:30 P. M.—People's House, 7 East 15th Street, Manhattan—William Karlin, S. Canoutas. Greek Socialist meeting.

8:00 P. M.—Greenwich Hall, 27 Barrow Street, Manhattan—Symposium—Louis Waldman.

8:00—Colonial Mansion, 8th C. D. Dinner. Speakers: Morris Hillquit, B. C. Vladeck, W. M. Feigenbaum and others.

**MONDAY—OCTOBER 17.**  
8:30 P. M.—P. S. No. 19, Roosevelt Ave., Corona, L. I.—L. Waldman, Chas. Solomon, James Oneal.  
8:30 P. M.—Forward Hall, 175 East Broadway, Manhattan—Morris Hillquit, Charles Solomon.

**TUESDAY—OCTOBER 18.**  
8:30 P. M.—P. S. No. 194, Brigham St. and Gerritsen Beach, Brooklyn—Charles Solomon, Jacob Panken, David M. Cory, James Oneal, Wm. M. Feigenbaum, Morris Rosenbaum, B. C. Vladeck.

8:30 P. M.—Hennington Hall, 216 East 2nd Street, Manhattan—Jacob Panken, William Karlin, Abraham Tuvim, A. N. Weinberg, David Kaplan.

**WEDNESDAY—OCTOBER 19.**  
8:30 P. M.—P. S. No. 67, Mohegan Ave. and 179th St., Bronx—Morris Hillquit, Louis Waldman, William Karlin, Matthew Levy, Jacob Panken, Samuel Orr, Herman Woskow, Sidney Goldstein.

8:30 P. M.—Women's City Club, 22 Park Avenue, Manhattan—Symposium—Louis Waldman.

8:30 P. M.—Temple Beth Emeth, Church Ave. and Marlboro Road, Brooklyn—Symposium—Charles Solomon.

8:30 P. M.—Y. M. H. A., 159th St. and St. Nicholas Ave., Manhattan—Symposium—Matthew M. Levy.

6:30 P. M.—Y. M. C. A., 55 Hanson Place, Brooklyn—Symposium—Bradford Young.

**THURSDAY—OCTOBER 20.**  
8:30 P. M.—11 Barrow St., Manhattan—Morris Hillquit, August Claessens, others.

8:30 P. M.—Campaign Dinner, Rockaway Branch, Long Island—Louis Waldman, J. B. Matthews, S. A. DeWitt, others.

8:30 P. M.—158 Carroll Street, Brooklyn—Charles Solomon, William Karlin.

8:30 P. M.—Workmen's Circle, Branch 216, Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton Street, Manhattan—William Karlin.

8:30 P. M.—P. S. No. 219, Clarkson Ave., Brooklyn—Charles Solomon, Jacob Panken, others.

2:00 P. M.—904 Prospect Avenue, Bronx—Women's meeting—Esther Friedman.

**FRIDAY—OCTOBER 21.**  
8:30 P. M.—Hall, Driggs Avenue and Eckwot St., Brooklyn—James Oneal, G. Valenti, E. Gottlieb.

8:30 P. M.—High School of Commerce, 155 West 65th Street, Manhattan—Louis Waldman, Charles Solomon, Alexander Kahn, and others.

8:30 P. M.—Workmen's Circle, Branch 210, Broadway Central Hotel, 673 Broadway, Manhattan—Charles Solomon.

8:30 P. M.—P. S. No. 174, DuMont and Alabama Aves., Brooklyn—Louis Waldman, B. C. Vladeck, William M. Feigenbaum, Morris Rosenbaum.

8:30 P. M.—P. S. No. 50, South 3rd St. and Driggs Ave., Brooklyn—Jacob Panken, A. I. Shiplacoff, others.

8:30 P. M.—Auditorium, 2925 Matthew Avenue, Bronx—Matthew M. Levy, and others.

**SATURDAY—OCTOBER 22.**  
8:30 P. M.—Hall, 4046 Broadway, Manhattan—Morris Hillquit, Louis Waldman, Charles Solomon, Jacob Panken, William Karlin.

### Street Meetings

**MANHATTAN**  
12th and 13th Congressional Districts—Meetings every night, various corners. Speakers (report 126 Delancey Street), Conan, Ulanoff, Taubenshlag, 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 Fischer (Tues.), Dearing (Mon.-Wed.), Brannon (Thurs.).

3rd, 5th A. D.—Monday, 8th Ave. and 28th St.—Herling, Klein, Cornell; Wednesday, 8th Ave. and 21st St.—Herling, Whitney, Bohn; Friday, 10th Ave. and 47th St.—Pickenbach, Bohn, Herling.

7th, 9th, 11th A. D.—Speakers: Kahn, Hillyer, Niebuhr (Mon.), Hade (Wed.-Thurs.), Halpern (Wed.), Matthews (Mon.), Count (Tues.), Herling (Mon.), Parker (Tues.), Bobrick (Wed.), Wolfe (Wed.), Coronel (Wed.), Pore

(Thurs.), J. W. Hughan (Thurs.), Kuhn (Thurs.).

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

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

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

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

19th, 21st A. D.—Meetings every night, various corners. Speakers (Continued on Page Fourteen)



# Fervor and Fireworks "When Ladies Meet": at The Royale

## WHAT CHANCE HAS A MAN?

"WHEN LADIES MEET." A new comedy by Rachel Crothers. At the Royale.

Into a situation as intense as unique, Rachel Crothers has, with the easy naturalness of life, infused the sympathy of two sensitive, intelligent women, and created the best play of the opening season and one that will live beyond the year's swift changings.

Mary Howard is a virgin, fallen in love with a married man. Convinced that their love is more than a passing passion, that his first wife was incapable of rising to his level, sure that they are fundamentally and lastingly "right" in their love, Mary nonetheless decides to live with the man for a year, to make assurance doubly sure, before she goes to tell the wife. Claire Woodruff is a married woman, deeply, "abjectly" in love with her husband. His first "affair" almost killed her; the second took away the sting of the first. She is resigned now to his butterfly fancies, content to be the solid haven to which he comes home—afraid only that some day her husband may meet some one who will move him to his depths—and from his wife, from her.

Mary has put her own story into a novel, which she—and her publisher—deem her best; young Jimmie, who loves her and sees what is going on, feels that it is shallow, untrue. Through Jimmie's manoeuvring, the two women come together. They grow very fond of each other at once, recognizing

## In Sole N. Y. Recital This Season



Tonight at Town Hall, Hall Johnson and his famous Negro choir will be heard in a new program, after which they leave on a coast-to-coast tour.

a similarity of taste and sensitivity. Of a sudden they become aware that they are the two rivals for Rogers, Claire's husband, Mary's publisher and wooer. The man, come upon them just after Claire learns the truth, and bringing with him Mary's awakening, must choose between them. A worse choice than Hobson's is his: whichever he chooses, he has lost both. If his relationship with

## "Smilin' Through" Brings Norma Shearer, Fredric March, and Leslie Howard to the Capitol Screen

It remained for the talking screen to present Norma Shearer with the two most unusual roles she has had: In "Strange Interlude," now at the Astor Theatre, Miss Shearer portrays three different ages: youth, mature womanhood and late middle age. In her latest starring vehicle, "Smilin' Through," which opened yesterday at the Capitol Theatre, she plays a dual role for the first time in her motion picture career.

"Smilin' Through" is an adaptation of the famous play which Jane Cowl first brought to the attention of New York theatre audiences in 1919.

First as the intended bride of Sir John Carteret and then as his ward, Miss Shearer is able, through the medium of motion pictures, to return in fantasy to the mind of her lover. In these moments of

Mary is also just an affair—how can his wife, recognizing Mary's worth, any more respect him? And with her respect her love goes crumbling. If he could turn, for casual philandering, from such a woman as Claire, what hold upon him can Mary make more lasting? (Mary's thoughts, along this line, have less chance to develop, for in the moment of his testing Rogers turns once more to the haven of his home. . . . This time, the port is closed.)

While this hasty sketch may indicate some of the power of the situation, in "When Ladies Meet," it fails totally to convey the illusion created by the background of other characters, by the swift and sure dialogue, and by the distinguished quality of the acting. Walter Abel—after a minute of slight over-heaviness—warms to the best work in his intelligent and sensitive career. Alive beside him—as though we were in the room, their acting makes us feel—Frieda Inescourt ranges from light banter to the depths of broken love. If the other roles were in less competent hands, the sparkling Spring Byington, as the naively would-be sophisticated widow, would run away with the evening's honors. She must, however, further divide them with Selena Royle as the charming wife, and Herbert Rawlinson, smoothly effective in the least sympathetic role of the husband whom ultimately no woman wants.

J. T. S.

## One of the Native Beauties in Goona-Goona



Dasney, who has one of the important roles in the Cameo's long running film.

reverie she appears twice in a single scene. In this way she has an advantage over Miss Cowl, for the mechanics of the flesh and blood production did not permit such amazing duality.

Fredric March, playing opposite the star, also is required to play a dual role. To this young man, however, it is no novelty. March, it will be recalled, successfully undertook this task in both "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" and in "Strangers in Love."

Leslie Howard retains a single identity throughout the story. But his role, too, is an intricate one, requiring a transition in age covering three distinct ages. First, and briefest, is his youth. At that stage occurs the tragedy which settles its pall over the remainder of his life. The second is middle age, when the graying, solitary man allows a ray of sunlight to

## Big Cast in "Thirteen Women" at Roxy's—New Stage Revue

Perhaps, in this day and age, few people believe in the supernatural. Yet some strange, inexplicable sorcery was wrought in the lives of thirteen women, decrying their doom. This is, in essence, the basis of RKO Radio's newest film, "Thirteen Women," which opens today at the Roxy Theatre. The cast is headed by Irene Dunn, Ricardo Cortez, Myrna Loy and Jill Esmond.

The Roxy Theatre Symphony Orchestra, conducted by David Ross, will play as an overture selections from "Madame Sherry."

creep into his life by adopting the orphaned niece of the girl he loved. Finally, there is old age, with all his long-kindled bitterness and hate fanned again into flame.

The balance of the cast includes Ralph Forbes, O. P. Heggie, Beryl Mercer, David Torrence and Margaret Seddon. "Smilin' Through" is under the direction of Sidney Franklin, who was at the helm in "The Guardsman" and "Private Lives."

## MUSIC

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VIVALDI-BACH...SCHUMANN  
SIBELIUS...DINDY...ROSSINI  
Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Eve., Oct. 20, at 8:45  
Friday Afternoon, Oct. 21, at 2:30  
Soloist: ERNEST SCHELLING, Pianist  
Mozart, Schelling, Franck, Wagner  
Carnegie Hall, Sat. Eve., Oct. 22, at 8:45  
Sunday Afternoon, Oct. 23, at 3:00  
BEETHOVEN...FRANCK...WAGNER  
ARTHUR JUDSON, Mgr. (Steinway Piano)

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(Continued from Page Eleven)

(report at 2005 7th Ave.), Cross-wait, Brown, Poree, Gasper and Walters.

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

### BRONX

1st A. D.—Meetings Tuesdays and Wednesdays at various corners. Speakers (report at 262 Cypress Ave.): Cobin, Rosenblatt, Shapiro (Tues.), Wisotsky (Tues.), Woskow (Tues.), Shindler (Wed.).

2nd A. D.—Meetings Monday, Thursday and Saturday at various corners. Speakers (report at 9 W. 170th St.): Mollin, Schlesinger, Klein, Minkoff, Doerfler, A. Levenstein (Mon.), Orr (Thurs.).

3rd A. D.—Meetings every evening at various corners. Speakers (report at 904 Prospect Ave.): Fruchter, Samis, Kavest, Heltzer, Orr (Tues.), Hendin (Tues.-Fri.-Sat.).

4th A. D.—Meetings Monday, Wednesday, Saturday at various corners. Speakers (report at 1531 Washington Ave.): Saltzman, Levenstein, Hertzberg, Shapiro, Schoushan (Mon.), Bertman (Sat.), Orr (Mon.).

5th A. D.—Allerton and Cruger—Esther Friedman, Fruchter, Perrin, A. Levenstein, Collins; Thursday, Oct. 20, Lydig and Cruger—Wisotsky, Perrin, Levenstein; Friday, Oct. 21, Lydig and Cruger—Wisotsky, Kavest, Shoushan, Marcus.

7th A. D.—Monday, Oct. 17, 180th St. and Daly—Breslau, Weil, Kleinman; Tremont and Marmion—Woskow, Barshop, Saltzman, Diamond; Friday, Oct. 21, Tremont and Clinton—Woskow, Barshop, Kleinman; Tremont and Washington—Breslau, Saltzman, Diamond.

8th A. D.—Meetings Tuesday, Wednesday, Saturday at various corners. Speakers report at 20 East Kingsbridge Road): Steinhardt, Belskin, Klieger, Fenyvesi, Polstein, Ruskin, Murphy, Orr (Sat.).

### BROOKLYN

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

3rd A. D.—Monday, 3rd Ave. and 40th St.; Friday, 3rd Ave. and 43rd St.; Saturday, 3rd Ave. and 21st St.—Mannino, Glass, Perlmutter, Cory (Wed.).

4th, 14th A. D.—Meetings every night at various corners. Speakers (report at 250 South 4th St.), finkel.

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

8th Congressional District; 2nd, 9th, 16th A. D.—Monday (speakers report at 6731 Bay Parkway), 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, Meers, Haskel, Epstein, Tuvim, Nemser; Friday (speakers report at 1637 East 17th St.), Feigenbaum, Haskel, Manus, Nemser, Epstein, Meyers.

11th A. D.—Tuesday, Franklin and Eastern Parkway; Thursday, Nostrand and Eastern Parkway—Frankle, Boulton, Arros, Breslow.

6th Congressional District; 17th, 18th, 21st A. D.—Meetings every evening at various corners. Speakers (report at 844 Utica Ave.), Laidler, Axelrad, Viola, Cornell, Rosner, Yavner, Krublit, Goldstein, Sunasky, Parker, Saranson, Margolies, Rivkin, Cohen, Gross.

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

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

### QUEENS

1st A. D., Astoria—Tuesday, Ditmars and 2nd Aves., Fine; Thursday, Jamaica and Steinway; Saturday, Broadway and 36th St.; Grand Ave. and 34th St., Garfinkel.

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 Point. Speakers, DeWitt, Sackman, Fine, Wolf, others.

4th A. D., Jamaica—Saturday, October 15, Front of Town Hall, Nathan Fine.

5th A. D., ar Rockaway—Station Plaza, Monday, Oct. 17, Tucker P. Smith.

6th A. D., Ridgewood—Forest and Myrtle Aves., Saturday, Oct. 15; Oneal; Saturday Oct. 22, Garfinkel.

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# Max Gordon, Howard Dietz, Come Along with "Flying Colors"

## The Week on the Stage

By Joseph T. Shipley

**A ROUSING REVUE**  
"FLYING COLORS." Max Gordon presents the new Howard Dietz Revue at the Imperial.

Under full steam "Flying Colors" gets swiftly under way at the Imperial, and keeps entertainment at high speed through the evening. The fun, as is unusual in revues, combines good taste and intelligence in steady flow. Every number but one (Tamara Geva needs not sing; we enjoy her dancing!) hits the five-star final word in varying wit or nonsense. Several of the skits are sheer nonsense, succeeding because of the piling on of absurdity after absurdity; but beneath them is often a strain of sound satire—as in the bewildered gentleman from abroad who, standing on 34th Street, wants to find his way to 28th; or as in the hotel "On the American Plan," which specializes in rooms for suicides.

Clifton Webb is his usual graceful and soft-voiced self, with most of the songs and skits enlisting his willing aid. Charles Butterworth is, if anything, more than his usual self, especially in the "Harvey

In the Spewack's Comedy  
"Clear All Wires"



Dorothy Tree has an important role in Herman Shumlin's new hit at The Times Square Theatre.

Woofers Five Point Plan," which again combines nonsense and jibes at our political order. Tamara Geva dances through some numbers with her lithe grace and the chorus directed by Albertina Rasch make harmoniously delightful, with backgrounds of beauty by Norman-Bel Geddes. The chorus, both white-skinned and dusky, also seems to unite beauty with more

"Hat Check Girl" Graces Fox  
Brooklyn Screen—Stage Revue  
Has Popular Names

Sally Eilers comes to the Fox Brooklyn Theatre for a week's run in her new vehicle "Hat Check Girl," with Ben Lyon, Ginger Rogers, Arthur Pierson, Monroe Owsley and a supporting company of screen favorites.

"Hat Check Girl" is the film version of an original story by Rian James, arranged for the screen by Philip Klein and Barry Connors, dealing with the night life of Broadway and the loves and sorrows of the girls who work on the Great White Way.

On the stage will be "Big Top" featuring Jack Sidney, The Famous Ringmaster, also Adele Nelson and her dancing Elephants, Flo Mayo, Happy Harrison's Merry-makers, Beebe and Rubyette Company, Six Modern Gladiators, Dolly Kramer, Broadway's Tiniest Comedienne. Sam Jack Kaufman and his Joy Band, Barre Hill singing with the orchestra, and Rosa Rio at the organ with popular songs.

Powell and Francis in "One Way Passage" at The Strand

For the sixth time, William Powell and Kay Francis are

intelligence and sense of humor than such groups usually make evident—throughout its various aspects, "Flying Colors" stays at the highest level of revue entertainment.

S. Hurok



The famous Impresario, who at one time or another managed Pavlova, Fokine and Isadora Duncan, will inaugurate his season with the dance recital of Escudero, at the 46th St. Theatre on October 23. Mr. Hurok plans an ambitious season, for he will bring back Mary Wigman, and others later in the season.

teamed, this time in "One Way Passage," now at the New York Strand Theatre.

At the Fifth Ave. Playhouse

"La Couturiere De Luneville" ("The Dressmaker from Luneville") featuring Madeleine Renaud of the Comedy Francaise is to have its New York premiere at the Fifth Avenue Playhouse starting today.

Supporting Mlle. Renaud in the principal role are Pierre Blanchard, Jeanne Fusier-Gir and Armand Lurville. The story has been adapted to the screen by its author Alfred Savoir and directed by Harry Lachman.

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have got from heaven."—Percy Hammond, Herald Tribune.

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Freddie March Leslie Howard

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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.

## Capitalism Is Going Ultra-Nationalist

CAPITALISM at this final end of its epoch has definitely gone nationalist, partly because nationalism is a convenient opiate to drug exploited workers. The very poverty of the world lessens resistance to war, heightens the strife for markets, and creates almost a positive desire for large scale war as a means of inflating a sadly deflated domestic economy.

So illogical from the standpoint of economic lines are national boundaries that we despair of any sound peace by some version of the ancient formula of justice between nations. What is justice in the tangle of race, language and economic interest across which so many boundaries cut?



Norman Thomas

## Workers of the World Unite!

IT is only when men think in other terms than merely as French, Japanese, British or American that these problems can be solved. Hence, the Socialist insistence on its slogan "Workers of the world unite." It is when some other concept of human solidarity in the struggle for life and security and beauty is substituted for absolute nationalism that we have the basis for peace.

The idea must be carried over into organization. An independent world requires world organization. That does not mean an end of national organization or an overpowering world state. It does mean that in addition to our none too effective machinery for preventing war we must rapidly develop machinery to deal on a world scale with such matters as the allocation of raw materials, the exchange of goods and the fiscal system. In plain terms, then, our task is to change the capitalist-nationalist system, which is the breeder of war, while we seek to prevent particular wars.

In the Socialist immediate program, first and foremost I should be inclined to put the recognition of Russia. It is ridiculous to say that we can have world planning of the most elemental sort and exclude a nation from ordinary diplomatic recognition which governs one-sixth of the habitable globe, has captured the imagination of millions of workers, and has so much to teach us of good or evil, as Russia.

I should put second a world economic conference to consider interallied debts, not only in relation to German reparations, which already have been tolerably well dealt with at Lausanne, but also world trade and world disarmament.

It is already too late to do by the forgiveness of debts what could have been done in 1929. They have deeply poisoned the psychology of nations and have had a tremendously disorganizing influence on trade. Back to the infamous reparations sections of the Versailles treaty and the interallied war debts (closely related in fact if not in law) we can trace in large part the unwholesome orgy of gambling we called prosperity and the growth of Hitlerism. Legally the Allies owe us the debts. Practically, we can't collect, and if we could it would be at a cost to world trade we could not afford.

## Disarmament

### By Example

IN the third place is disarmament. It is unreasonable to expect disarmament as an isolated event in our crazy world. It is reasonable to expect it as part of a great program of friendly relations. And it is more reasonable to expect complete disarmament than an impossible parity.

## Embargo on War Munitions

OUR fourth point is the end of a trade, more shameful than any since the slave trade, in weapons and material of war, including loans to belligerent nations.

This brings me to my fifth point. We are poor preachers against imperialism while our marines occupy Haiti and Nicaragua, and the shadow of our dollar imperialism is over most of Latin America. Nothing will suffice but an end of the whole imperialist business. Marines as missionaries are more needed in Chicago than Managua. They have not even brought national benefits worth much to the natives and what has been done has been at a terrible cost to true friendship and internationalism. Help to our weaker neighbors in sanitation and education does not require us to shoot a number of them first.

This end of imperialism should be accompanied by autonomy for Puerto Rico and a willingness to fix a definite and near date for Filipino independence without exacting from the people of those islands the shocking price of cutting them suddenly adrift from the American tariff and trade economy into which we brought them by force.

## No Purely National Salvation

IN these paragraphs I have outlined the Socialist position.

There is no purely national salvation in an interdependent world. There are no walls of armaments and tariffs behind which America can become an island of the blessed. Our chance of keeping out of any future large scale war is infinitely smaller than I could wish.

With all my heart I favor resolute opposition to war. Always I work for such agreement among the workers of all nations as may block war by a general strike. I believe that young men who let it be known that they cannot be thrown by politicians like so many pawns into fratricidal homicide are part of our hope of peace. But that hope is little worth unless with it goes a positive program of world organization, the first steps toward which our Socialist platform has indicated.

# What the Socialist Party Has Done for Milwaukee

(Continued from Page Three)

the United States Chamber of Commerce looked about to find which of our many cities had the best health program and service and which cities had the most efficient fire prevention and fire fighting activities it awarded both first places to the city of Milwaukee.

Besides putting the service of our many departments on a basis second to none, we have put our financial house in order. Milwaukee was a bankrupt city in 1910. All of its funds were depleted or facing actual deficit. Today three-fourths of our departments are on a cash basis. We are among the lowest bonded debt cities in America. We are the only city in the world that is accumulating funds each year that will ultimately wipe out our public debt.

This city has promoted the interest of the workers in all its battles. In times of strikes we have had no disorder. We were among the first to establish the eight-hour day and minimum wage in all city work and at the present time we are working to cut this to six hours a day. This is the only city where private detective agencies that encourage lawlessness in industrial struggles are not allowed to operate.

## Why Not Everywhere?

Why can't the same policies be inaugurated among the states and in the federal government? Why is it that down in Washington up to now we have had billions of dollars to appropriate to help out the banks and the large industrial barons? Why is it that they lowered the income taxes of the rich? Why is it that they passed no legislation in favor of the common people? It is because you have voted like a flock of sheep for the two old corrupt, capitalist controlled and dominated political parties, the Republican and Democratic parties.

Once in four years you nominate Punch and Judy. You have tried to pick the winner or pick the lesser of two evils, with the result that you lost, no matter who was elected.

The whole history of recent successful Presidential aspirants has been a record of broken promises. Wilson was elected because he promised he would keep us out of war. After election he immediately plunged us into this useless slaughter. Hoover promised prosperity and a chicken in every dinner pail. You have been handed the worst of all industrial depressions. How long do you expect to be misled and to betray yourself and your family by re-endorsing either one of these two gangs of political pirates?

Is it not about time to call a halt? Is it not time for you to kick? Are you satisfied with the miserable conditions which exist? No one is happy. Even large industrialists and bankers who made millions have lost. Occasionally they blow out their own brains.

The worker who labors with his wife to acquire a farm or home or to educate his children now finds his home taken away because he cannot make a living. Surely, the 11,000,000 men and women who are out of employment and their families are unhappy. Surely in this oncoming national election the American people must make a mighty kick.

You can never expect a change in these conditions so long as you support two old parties that are exactly alike. If you cast your ballot for either the Democratic or Republican nominees you are notifying the plutocrats in Wall Street and in Washington that you are perfectly satisfied with the con-

tinuation of the miserable conditions in which you find yourselves.

## Vote Socialist!

If you vote the straight Socialist ticket you are registering a kick. You are notifying the oligarchs who control your government and large industries that you demand a new deal. A few million votes for the Socialist ticket will do more to arouse this Nation from its lethargy, to scare the plutocrats into doing something, than any other action. The National election is a referendum to ascertain what our sentiment is. It is interpreted by the rulers as a mandate to be robbed or a demand for a program of service to those who toil.

The Socialist Party is the only political organization that has a program to meet this frightful catastrophe. You may not agree on all its plans. I have not the space here to explain our platform. I advise you to read Socialist books and literature, including the platform of the Socialist Party. Go to the nearest local and join. If possible, contribute a few dollars to help spread the gospel and inspire hope in men's hearts that we can work out a system based on justice, brotherhood and peace.

The least you can do is to talk with your neighbors and induce as many as possible to march to the polls and cast their ballots for Norman Thomas for President and James H. Maurer for Vice-President, for Waldman and Hillquit, and for the straight ticket, thereby adding your vote of protest against a system which piles up eight billion dollars for the Mellon family and throws 11,000,000 men onto the streets to starve.

Arouse yourselves! March to the polls in a mighty protest and put the fear of God in the hearts of our oppressors!

# The City for the Workers

(Continued from Page Three)

Other vital problems of the government of New York are cleaning up the slums, providing decent housing accommodations for the poor and taking adequate care of the education of our children.

The lines of battle have been definitely drawn in this campaign. Tammany stands for racketeering in the city government. The Republicans stand for short-sighted and false economy regardless of social effects. We Socialists stress the human factors in municipal administration.

The Tammany principle is The City for the gang. The Republican slogan is The City for the real-estate owners and bankers. Our slogan is The City for the people.

## Tag Days Oct. 15 and 16

October 15 and 16 should see hundreds of Socialists all over the city collecting funds for the campaign through the sale of Thomas-Maurer buttons.

All party members and Yipsels must join in this week, because our finances must be obtained from the workers themselves. Every party branch and Y.P.S.L. circle has received a letter explaining the entire matter. Party members and Yipsels should immediately volunteer for this work.

Twenty-five per cent of all funds collected will go to the branches and Y.P.S.L. circles. The party will supply the buttons.

Send in your names at once, or call in person, to Jack Altman at 7 East 15 Street.

## DUTCH SOCIALISTS GAIN

The recent congress of the Socialist Party of the Netherlands heard some interesting figures of gains in party membership.

In March, 1922, the party had 41,816 members. Ten years later the membership was 77,855. Three months later the membership was 81,621, and this despite the secession of about 3,200, who formed what they called the Independent Socialist Party.

Permit me as a Socialist and a newspaper editor to state that The New Leader seems to be improving right along.—Samuel S. While, California.

## Thomas on the Air

TUNE IN! Columbia Broadcasting System will offer Norman Thomas's speech at Columbus, Thursday, Oct. 20, 8:15 P. M. Eastern time, to all its stations.

Local Broadcasts: Friday, Oct. 14th, 8 P. M., WIBW, Topeka, Kans.; Sunday, Oct. 16th, 8 P. M., KVOO, Tulsa, Okla.; Monday, Oct. 17th, 8 P. M., WFAA, Dallas, Texas.

## A Wire From

Norman Thomas

SAN FRANCISCO.—Wonderful crowds, marvellous enthusiasm and growing organization in all Western States.

NORMAN THOMAS.

## CORN BURNED FOR FUEL

According to an Associated Press item, Iowa has a "market-choking" surplus of 13-cent corn that is creating a problem among the folks of the Corn Belt.

Engineers of Iowa State College found that 141 pounds of ear corn with eight per cent moisture has about the same heating value as 100 pounds of Iowa coal, and that about forty bushels of corn will do the work of a ton of coal.

Ten acres of corn are figured as enough to keep a family warm all through a mid-Western winter. And more cheaply than coal at \$5.50 a ton.

And that's a nice story to tell to the folks on the breadline, and to the families whose breadwinner has been out of work for a year. Or maybe some arrangement can be made to feed him coal while the Iowa farmers use corn for fuel.

## ANOTHER STRAW VOTE

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—The Socialist ticket of Thomas and Maurer received a surprisingly heavy vote in a straw poll conducted by fifteen North Carolina newspapers.

The vote in this rock-ribbed reactionary state was as follows:

ROOSEVELT	5,393
HOOVER	1,217
THOMAS	326

The Thomas and Maurer vote was 4.6 per cent of the total, an amazing percentage for this state. It is significant that the Socialist vote was heaviest in the communities where the best work was done in getting signatures to put the ticket on the ballot.

The Socialist Party never in any Presidential election polled as many votes as were cast for its candidate in this straw vote.

## UP-STATE NEW YORK

### Registration Days:

Friday, October 14th  
Saturday, October 15th  
Friday, October 21st, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.  
Saturday, October 22nd, from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.