

NEW LEADER

With Which
Is Combined

THE AMERICAN APPEAL

Founded by
Eugene V. Debs

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1933

Price Five Cents

Workers Pushed to Lower Levels by Increasingly Grave Industrial Crisis

HOOVER the "Miracle Man" took over the governing machine in March, 1929. He will turn it over to Roosevelt in March, 1933. Between the two periods the capitalist system has passed from comparative health to chronic sickness that has become worse with each passing month. Hoover could not prevent its collapse and Roosevelt cannot effect its recovery. Each represents the politics of ruling capitalist property interests and they differ little in their plans of passing pills, salves and bandages to hungry and jobless millions.

According to the estimate of President Green of the A. F. of L. the number of the unemployed at the end of November was 11,590,000. This number topped the peak figures of last August and is now the highest in our history. *It is an "all-time peak" and promises to be exceeded before the end of this year.*

From the Children's Bureau at Washington comes a report of the charity extended in twenty large cities, not including New York. More than 13,000,000 meals were provided for destitute men, women and children and lodgings were found for 4,300,000 persons during the first nine months of 1932.

This is only one corner of the economic hell. If the curtain were lifted on the whole desolate scene in all the cities, large and small, the thousands of villages and the vast rural areas, what a stew of human misery it would reveal!

From the Department of Commerce at Washington comes another survey based upon replies to a questionnaire sent to 400,000 owners of industries, large and small, in December. Of 2,500 replies received the "share-work" plan is reported as having "almost unanimous approval." *About 82 per cent of these 2,500 firms have adopted this plan.*

The Sinking Ship of Capitalism

That is to say, workers having jobs now work reduced hours to make room of those who have no jobs. The pay of the former group decreases with the decrease in hours. The trend is to level down, to bring workers clinging to a security level down to the millions of unfortunate facing an insecure living.

The A. F. of L. report and the Department of Commerce report bring out the following important fact: although the trend of capitalist enterprise is to make room for some of the jobless by levelling down, this has not checked the increase in the total number of the jobless! On the contrary, the "all-time peak" of unemployment was reached in November and no reversal of the trend is evident.

Let's shift the spotlight to the robber burg of the Tammany chieftains, New York City. For more than two years civil employees, aside from the teachers, have contributed \$4,000,000 to relief by donating 1 per cent of their pay each month. Recently those earning \$3,000 or less per year have taken a wage reduction. *Many of them threaten to discon-*

tinue their contributions and they are being subjected to official coercion to continue giving.

Another item regarding the sinking capitalist ship. The number of "white collar" workers seeking assist-

Questions for 'Vigilantes' And Congress to Consider

ON this page last week we bared the mysterious work and program of a mysterious organization which styles itself "The New Vigilantes of America." We asked whether this organization is a "racket or an undercover conspiracy." It is either one or the other and it is important that it should be dragged into the open.

Copies of the issue last week were sent to a selected list of members of the House and Senate at Washington. The New Leader has performed a distinct service to the masses by making this exposure and urging that Congress investigate the "Vigilantes." Whether this will be done remains to be seen.

During the post-war period hundreds of "patriotic" organizations appeared that put the fear of God into the hearts of big capitalists and bankers. This racket was designed to scare them with the idea that Moscow was about ready to take over the United States. Millions of dollars were contributed by our ruling Babbitts to these organizations but these rackets finally petered out as the funds declined.

The "Vigilantes" may be a revival of this racket or it may mean something much more dangerous. When its literature refers to "reconstructive citizenship" and of the possibility of "punitive measures" we want to know what these upstarts mean. Who is to be reconstructed and why; against whom will "punitive measures" be taken and why? Moreover, by what authority is the "Vigilantes" to act? Is it the might of a military clique which proposes to assume and exercise powers over the rest of us?

We are entitled to answers to these questions.

ance in New York City has more than doubled in the last year. These professional and clerical workers number 28 per cent of those registered as unemployed last November. Here again there is no reverse trend; on the contrary, the situation is getting worse and what is happening in New York City is happening in other cities.

One gets the impression of capitalist society as a number of layers. At the bottom is an extensive one of unskilled workers and poor farmers. A little above is the skilled workers, the "white collar" group, and those farmers who still have some small resources. Another layer consists of the small shopkeepers, salesmen, and government employees clinging to uncertain and insufficient incomes. Above all, these are smaller and smaller layers ranging from the fairly secure to the small group at the top who are masters of the capitalist system.

The depression is like a flood undermining the intermediate layers while those clinging to those decaying layers fall into the mass misery below. The ruling plug hats at the top also follow policies that level down and that shift the burden of relief upon the backs of those in the layers much below them.

A Job Facing Socialists

That is to say, millions of human beings are being transformed into proletarians. Their numbers are rapidly increasing and a gulf yawns between them and the ruling minority at the top of this decaying social pyramid.

Is there any person who believes that Roosevelt and his awkward squad of Democrats will do anything more to face this problem than Hoover and his mediocre Republican squad has? If so, it is a vain hope.

The working class of the nation has been like a patient pack animal whose load has been increased and whose rations have been reduced. It is these workers down in the abyss whose fighting spirit is essential to an effective challenge of the ruling classes and their rotting capitalist system.

Here is the job facing Socialists. To the extent that we reach these millions having no stake in the preservation of capitalism will we rise to the duty that confronts us.

To awaken the masses to a knowledge of their power and organize them to fight their battles for relief and emancipation is the duty of the hour.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1933

Socialist Education

FIRST returns of the Socialist Party vote disappointed many of our members and sympathizers. The final returns added considerably to the number reported the first week after the election, and even these did not measure up to the expectations of many enthusiasts. We do not think that this mood is justified. There is every reason to be satisfied with the Socialist vote when one considers our meager resources in organization and funds during the campaign.

But no matter what the vote may have been; what is just as important is the post-election period. If there were any disappointment it is not now evident. From all quarters of the country the eagerness of members for study and education is obvious. One of the most encouraging signs is the expansion of the correspondence courses at the Rand School. The eagerness for systematic study of Socialist philosophy, economics and history that has developed in party branches since the election has exceeded the expectations of the school.

The lecture announcements that appear in The New Leader from week to week and reported from many states are also encouraging. Since the election The New Leader itself has received many inquiries on this matter which have been passed on to party officials. The growth of the Yipsels has also been steady and continuous and this is the most promising thing for future party development. We may also add that despite the depression, which makes it difficult for many of our readers to renew their subscriptions, the renewals that fall due at this time of the year exceed our expectations.

All of this shows life, a desire to go ahead, to study basic essentials of the Socialist philosophy and program. If we had polled double the vote we actually polled and this had been followed by no evidence of a desire by the members to equip themselves for the work of the coming years, that would be a genuine reason for pessimism. A vast following with little or no desire to acquire knowledge and experience is less desirable than a smaller following thirsting for these essentials of a growing Socialist movement.

There is another reason why this evident desire for thorough knowledge of Socialist principles is welcome. The whole capitalist system here and abroad is still disintegrating and some crisis may be reached that will foster emotional rather than intelligent reactions within the movement. The less informed we are the more likely it is that the reaction in our own ranks will be emotional. To judge the correlation of groups and classes in an emergency, to so act that the movement will neither fall into the hands of its enemies nor compromise its basic views, depends upon a well-informed membership. The better informed the better will the movement be able to meet any emergency and any crisis that may arise.

There is a lack of good literature on Socialist interpretation of modern phases and trends of capitalism, but that will also come with a larger membership and more extensive knowledge of Socialist philosophy and principles. Our job is to see that every educational tendency is encouraged so as to build a movement that will be worthy of the working class, without whose support there can be no Socialist movement worthy of the name.

The World We Live In

A Socialist View of the Week

Hoover Again Asks For a Sales Tax

LAST December President Hoover in his message to Congress pointed out that revenues had decreased and that the government still faced a deficit. He again returned to this in his message on Tuesday. "The increases in revenues enacted at the last session have not had the results hoped for because of the continued economic stagnation." He estimates that the income for the next fiscal year will be anywhere from \$100,000,000 to \$300,000,000 less than the amount required.

He holds that income taxes have reached the peak of what they can yield in revenue and he recommends the extension of sales taxes to meet the deficit. "To extend this form of taxation is neither new nor revolutionary," says Hoover. "Instead of spreading it over a few scores of commodities and services at irregular rates... it would seem the essence of good statesmanship to apply such a tax generally at a low rate upon all manufacturers except upon food and cheaper grades of clothing."

President-elect Roosevelt is opposed to this proposal and it brought immediate criticism in the House but we may expect the eventual enactment of the sales tax by Congress after next March. How the Democrats will sugarcoat the nasty pill is their problem. They are doomed to deflation before their first year in office has come to a close.

A Proposal for "Dividing Up"

SENATOR HUEY P. LONG of Louisiana, known as the "Kingfish," is battling in the upper house for what he calls "decentralization of wealth." He contends that the Democratic Party is in some way pledged to this idea. In a recent address he declared that neither Republican nor Democratic leaders in the Senate "are undertaking to carry out the mandate of the people of the United States to decentralize wealth." He holds that Hoover in his Madison Square Garden speech and Roosevelt in his speech at Columbus last year approved this idea.

After citing the hunger and unemployment in many states Senator Long declared: "It is, therefore, up to us by some means, by some process, to obtain organized, concerted legislative effort in the Senate and in the other House to transfer into law this mandate to decentralize and spread the wealth of this country among the people."

That's all! There is nothing in the Hoover and Roosevelt campaign speeches to justify the Long interpretation. Then when it comes to translating the idea into a definite proposal the "Kingfish" merely says that there should be "some means" and "some process" of accomplishing it. The proposal itself is absurd. What is needed is not dividing up but the abolition of capitalist ownership of the means of production and distribution—Socialism.

Child Labor in the Depression Period

JANUARY 29 is Child Labor Sunday.

How do children in the lower levels of society fare in this period of depression? Due to economic necessity many have been driven to seek employment and have taken the places of adults who need work.

In the year 1930 there were children between the ages of 10 to 17 to the number of 2,145,959 employed in gainful occupations in the United States. Another group between the ages of 18 and 19 number 2,542,213. The whole number from the ages of 10 to 19 include 4,688,172.

These figures are for the depression year 1930 and no doubt many of these youngsters have lost their jobs but there are still a large number at work who should be in school. Meantime it is little short of criminal in this period for any children to be gainfully employed while workers walk the streets.

The Chief of the U. S. Children's

FATHER TO HIS SON

By William Allen Ward

BE wise

My son and know

You meet devils on earth. . . .

They sit at directors' secret

Tables.

Discount

The fairy tale. . . .

You do not go to hell

After death . . . walk across the street

At night!

And hear

A baby cry

Because there is no milk

To fill the bottle, and no bread

To eat.

Bureau reports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, that "where child-employed industries are still actively functioning, the decrease in the number of children going to work has been relatively small. In fact, there is evidence that in some localities the depression has brought new demands for child labor." Our readers may supply their own comment. We cannot exercise the proper restraint.

Confiscating Farms Of the Farmers

THE Bureau of Agricultural Economics, reviewing forced sales of farm lands for a five-year period ending March 1, 1932, presents some interesting information of what has happened. There has been a big turnover in ownership during this period, nearly 10 per cent of the farms having passed out of the hands of owners. Of the increase in the number of forced sales in 1932 compared with the year before, the Bureau declares: "Not only were there more farms sold as a result of tax delinquency, but a greater number changed ownership as a result of mortgage foreclosures, bankruptcy proceedings, sales to avoid foreclosures, deed-back to avoid legal action and other related causes."

The bankruptcy of farmers has continued from year to year, the average number of farms changing hands as a result of mortgage foreclosure and related defaults being 28.4 per 1,000 in 1932 as against 18.7 in 1931, while for all types of forced sales the average rate was 41.7 per 1,000 as against 26.1 the year before! That is, the number of farm tax sales nearly doubled in 1932.

As this report is released Iowa farmers gather in groups as large as a thousand to block sales of land and in many cases have succeeded. The movement is spreading to Nebraska and other farming states are likely to be affected. No doubt many of these farmers have thought that Socialism will confiscate their holdings but they face a confiscation now that is real.

Rah for the Brown Men's "Independence"

THAT Philippines "Independence" bill passed over the presidential veto is the queerest monstrosity that ever issued from a legislative chamber. If a sharper were to take a man in charge who had lost his way, promising to lead him home; if he were to conduct him through a maze of dark alleys, winding streets, up rickety stairways, down into basements and finally release him some miles away from his home, somewhat groggy from his wanderings, we would have a parallel to this "independence" conferred on the Filipinos.

Our little brown vassals are required to frame a constitution which must be submitted to the President who may disapprove; it will then go back to the Filipinos; if a plebiscite finally approves it there will be a ten-year probationary period during which measures regarding coinage, foreign commerce, immigration and others will be within range of a presidential veto. All acts must be reported to the American Congress and foreign affairs will be controlled by the United States. American military bases are to be retained and neutralization of

the islands will be attempted. Free imports into the United States will be replaced by tariff rates, with special consideration for sugar and vegetable oils.

Senator Borah became almost poetic in support of the measure but we agree with the New York Times' view of the proposal: "In the name of the Prophet, sugar and coconut oil!"

Reaction in Peru Suppresses Apristas

IT is difficult to interpret the various "radical" movements in Latin-America but a letter in the New York Times by the secretary of the executive of the Aprista Party in Peru provides important information. In the coming years the Socialist organizations of North and South America should get together and the more we know of the working class movements in Latin-America the better prepared we will be for that event.

The reaction in Peru is supreme although Aprista claims 300,000 members, a large number for that country. Haya de la Torre, its leader, has been illegally imprisoned since last May and in solitary confinement. For a time he was deprived of books and newspapers but last August a hunger strike restored them. When the Legui dictatorship was overthrown and the Civilista Party came into power in December, 1931, the Aprista became the opposition which worked "through both Parliament and its own press, subject to the severe discipline which has characterized the Aprista Party from the beginning."

The storm of reaction then broke and Colonel Sanchez Cerro, heading the new regime, imprisoned and then deported 23 Aprista representatives, invading Congress to arrest them. The party is a semi-Socialist organization and de la Torre is known as an idealist and poet. Apristas are deprived of employment and the prisons are full of them. A Latin-American Socialist federation would find in such situations an opportunity to serve such movements.

Japan Before the League of Nations

THE Committee of Nineteen at Geneva is facing some job in trying to preserve something of the League's waning prestige in dealing with Japan's adventures in China. The Japanese imperialists appear confident that they can get away with their raids. An attempt at conciliation between Japan and China which invited Russia and the United States to join a conciliation body was changed to suggesting that unnamed nations outside the League be invited. Japan rejected conciliation by non-members.

Tokyo explains that anti-American feeling is growing in Japan, largely due to Washington's attitude toward Manchuria and refusal of recognition of Manchukuo. President-elect Roosevelt's announced acceptance of the Hoover policy also brought expressions of regret in Tokyo.

On Wednesday came news of a raid by alleged Japanese "gangsters" on the Singer Sewing Machine Co. in Yokohama, said to be inspired by a strike of native workers. It is such incidents that may start our jingoes bawling at any time when Tokyo and Washington disagree on China and the Far East in general.

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 opinions 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 Joseph T. Shipley

A Decadent Civilization

THE old virtues were completely inadequate for the new day. The abilities of the pioneer and the conqueror, which resulted from their achievements. To overcome nature or nations calls for one set of qualities; to use the victory as a basis for a better state in human affairs calls for another. When men must turn from extending their possessions to making wise use of them, audacity, self-reliance, endurance, are not enough. Individualism, whether of the road-builder in the wilderness or of the self-determined general in the field, must give way. It is suited only to the wilderness and the battlefield."

The rugged individualism of Herbert Hoover and Henry Ford, Edith Hamilton declares, is here not adequate—it is doomed.

But she is referring—take comfort, Franklin Delano! — to ancient Rome; and the manufacturer of the world's most famous automobile has assured us that history is bunk. We are in much better case than the decaying Empire, for "her first necessity was for intellectual and spirit insight, for wisdom and disinterestedness"; while all we need is to turn the corner and shake hands with waiting Prosperity.

Oh! Rome, Rome!

Rome! What has that city, her bronze eagle and her vast empire, to do with New York and the golden eagle of the U. S. A.? Her starving citizens were given free bread and circuses. In the days of the Empire no self-respecting man went about the streets with less than five slaves. During the years of the Republic every respectable man went into politics.

As suavely and intelligently as she recently pricked the bubble of Burton Rascoe's self-esteem, Edith Hamilton in "The Roman Way" (W. W. Norton, \$3) shows how closely the Roman spirit resembles ours, how faithfully the symptoms that preceded her fall are now being reproduced.

Rome, "City where everything is for sale." Size and money-value were her standards. "Queen Money," Horace calls the root of all evil; "the man who was rich got all the other prizes, too." "Splendid luxury and unspeakable squalor; monstrous forms of irresponsible pleasure and fearful misery" — Rockefeller Center and Hooverville-in-the-Dumps. By the time Rome had reached the apex of its power "easy money had become possible for a great many and the ideal for most." Great wealth, great display. The grandeur of the Greeks not copied, but "enlarged and improved." Eternal Rome, forever triumphant—wholly unable to foresee its imminent fall.

Is the resemblance between Rome and our land to rest on a few

"The Roman Way" Tells About the End of an Order With Startling Parallels to American Life Today—When Wealth Accumulated and Men Decayed—High Pretensions and Low Morals.

generalizations? Miss Hamilton presses home a thousand details. The writers of Rome were no inspired poets; their aim was to provide quick culture for the thriving people—as our outlines of everything (which give but the skeleton of the shadow). Even Horace moralizes; Virgil's epic was written specifically to give Rome a background to boast. He makes Jupiter proclaim: "To the people of Romulus I set no fixed goal to achievement, no end to empire. I have given them authority without limit." Out of deference to Jupiter, our own phrase runs "The sky's the limit."

Mammy!

It is in Rome that sentimentality is first enshrined, that there are born the Mothers with a capital M, for whom our Mothers' Day is made. Here, too, were the patterns for our motion-picture heroes, always ready to die for the cause. The Greek always hated death; the Roman said 'twas "sweet" to die for his country. "The poor and lowly were happier than the rich and powerful; the old farm of boyhood's days to be preferred to marble halls; a mother always a mother"—thus was the papal order of the good old days. "Conscious virtue, noble declamation, a fine gesture—a sordid place, inhabited by people whose standards are at best those of a dull respectability, whose ideas are completely ordinary, not to say stodgy." O. K., America!

Of course, the Romans could never have been foolish enough to try Prohibition. Of course! They were more thorough; they looked at the many drunken parties that ended in fights—what should they do? Apparent solution: the Drinking! "Pass a law, then the invariable Roman comedy, to keep drunkenness within bounds. Of course it was both ways: everybody was obliged to empty the same number of glasses; the temperate man had to drink a great deal more than he wanted, but whenever laws are brought in to regulate the majority who have not abused their liberty for the sake of the minority who have, just such unexpected results come to pass. Indeed, any attempt to establish a uniform average in that stubbornly individual phenomenon, human nature will have only one result that can be foretold with certainty: it will press hardest upon the best, as everyone knows who is driven by large numbers to use mass methods." Of what century is Edith Hamilton speaking? While we are on the subject of codes, it was Rome that gave the world, along with other laws, the double standard of sexual morality.

Moral Duties

One more aspect of life. Cicero, who wrote a treatise on the "Moral Duties," answers Mark Antony's request of a favor: "Your friendly letter makes me feel that I am receiving a favor, not giving one. Of course I grant your request, my dear Antony. I wish you had made it in person. Then you could have seen the affection I have for you." He sends a copy of this note to a friend, and adds: "Antony's request is so unprincipled, so disgraceful and so mischievous, that one almost wishes for Caesar back again."

Horace, whose ideal of "golden mediocrity" makes him the bourgeois par excellence, advises his young friends to curry favor with those in power. It is little wonder that court scenes grew to be like

this: "The challenging of the jury took place amidst an uproar, since the prosecutor, like a good censor, rejected the knaves, and the defendant, like a kindhearted trainer of gladiators, set aside all the respectable people. When the jury finally took its more disreputable lot never got together even in a gambling hell. All the same, those noble talesmen declared that they would not come to court without a guard." In this land, which established the principle that a man is innocent until he is proved guilty one way to win

a case was to point out that a man had nothing on his side—no logic, no reason—nothing but a dozen witnesses; for what was easier than to buy testimony? "With liberty and justice for all." Thus Cicero's world, high ideals and the most foul practice. . . . Ten years later the Republic was ended.

Corrupt Life

With the Empire respectable men withdrew from politics. Cicero had said, "Anything more corrupt than the men and times of today cannot be conceived." But after



him came the tabloids of Juvenal. "His Rome is inhabited by a vile, degenerate people; it is a place where virtue has all but perished and what little is left exists only to suffer. It is a nightmare city, where men must dread prison when wine sparkles in a golden cup, and wives learned in the arch-poisoner's arts carry to burial their husbands' blackened corpses, and every day in the year you meet a man who has given aconite to a half dozen relatives." Where no one can sleep for thinking of a money-loving daughter-in-law seduced, of brides that have lost their virtue, of adulterers not out of their teens; where every street is thronged with gloomy-faced debauchees and banquets celebrate unnatural and incestuous vice; where spies abound whose gentle whisper cuts men's throats; where no woman is decent and no man to be trusted and all wealth dishonestly got and all position attained by abominable means: "the way to be somebody today is to dare some crime."

A pretty picture, and if but a partial, a tabloid picture, no less partially our own. As Edith Hamilton's brilliant book concludes: "Our mechanical and industrial age is the only material achievement that can be compared with Rome's during the two thousand years in between. It is worth our while to perceive that the final reason for Rome's defeat was the failure of mind and spirit to rise to a new and great opportunity, to meet the challenge of new and great events. Material development outstripped human development; the Dark Ages took possession of Europe, and classical antiquity ended."

Are we to take possession of our opportunity, to grow spiritually to our material power; or are we to bequeath our children a civilization in the long throes of spiritual death? Or is it already too late to choose?

THE NINTH ANNUAL DINNER OF THE NEW LEADER

FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 10th, 1933

6:30 o'clock

SPEAKERS:

DR. WILLIAM JAY SCHIEFFELIN
NORMAN THOMAS
CONGRESSMAN F. H. LAGUARDIA
MORRIS HILLQUIT

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The first article in last week's issue of The New Leader by Santiago Iglesias was given wide distribution in the Puerto Rican section of Harlem. The second of Iglesias' articles appears in this issue and Socialists especially in the Harlem section are urged to ask their newsdealers to give The New Leader a prominent display on the stands and in stores.

Leader of Farmers for Socialization

ALL over the world farmers are late coming into a Socialist movement. It is the lower layers whose prospective stake in capitalism has vanished that turn to the Socialist movement. This trend is pronounced in some sections of Canada but it has also appeared in the United States.

John A. Simpson represents a trend of opinion more advanced than any other responsible representative of the organized farmers. Our attention has been called to the address made by Mr. Simpson to the annual convention of his organization in Des Moines in November, 1931. It is an interesting document.

"The old capitalistic system is absolutely bankrupt," said Simpson, who proceeded to review the futile and deceitful federal program of the Republicans over a number of years, the continued decline of agriculture and the reduction of the farmers to extreme poverty.

Capitalism in the Pillory

In the excerpts from that address we print below our readers will observe that the speaker had arrived at a half-way station between capitalism and cooperative control of the powers of production and distribution. The religious trend of the address, the denunciation of the capitalist system and the contrast presented between capitalism and cooperation are characteristic of the agricultural producer being driven into rebellion against capitalism. The address, in part, follows:

"The Farmers' Union plan recognizes the fact that this government owes to every male citizen the opportunity of making a living for himself and family. The government does not owe them a living, but does owe every citizen the chance to make a living. Under this fundamental principle we demand that the government, through public works, furnish every unemployed man a job. There can be no prosperity in this country so long as seven million are out of employment and twenty-three million dependent on the seven million eating at the table of a free, self-sustaining American.

Marketing

"The Farmers' Union plan for marketing is simple but effective. In its fundamental principle it says, that just like the government owes to every laborer an opportunity to make a living, the government also owes it to farmers to see that they get cost of production for that part of their production, needed for home consumption. We care not what plan is used to get us cost of production, but we do lay on the next session of Congress the burden of seeing that the farmers of this nation do get cost of production for that part of their products, needed for home consumption. European governments are doing this for their farmers. There is no reason why our government should not do as much for the farmers of this nation. France for the 1930 wheat crop guaranteed to her farmers a minimum of \$1.71 per bushel, as measured in United States money. Italy guaranteed a minimum of \$1.60 per bushel in our money. Germany—a minimum of \$1.50 per bushel. In all these countries the price played above the minimum guarantee throughout the year. When I was in these countries in March and April, this year, I found farmers in France getting \$1.85 per bushel for wheat, in Italy \$1.80 per bushel, and in Germany \$1.88 per bushel.

"Such a plan is not new in this country. In the spring of 1919 heads of the Farmers' Union over

James A. Simpson Tells His Organization That Capitalism Has Failed—Farmers Are in Virtual Rebellion Against System That Enslaves.

the United States went to Washington and promoted a bill through Congress that provided a guaranteed minimum price of \$2.26 per bushel, Chicago basis, for wheat of the 1919 crop. Congress also appropriated one billion dollars to enforce the minimum guaranteed price. The government licensed all buyers, such as mills and elevators, and then required of them that they pay not less than the minimum price to farmers. The facts are the government never had to spend a dime of the billion dollars.

Bread did not go up in price, so there was no increase of cost to the consumers, and the price of wheat played well above the \$2.26 minimum the whole year through. May 1, 1920, wheat was over \$3.00 per bushel at Chicago. Our plan for marketing all of the major farm products such as wheat, cotton, wool, pork, beef and dairy and poultry products is to do for that part needed for home consumption exactly what the government did for wheat in 1919. Nothing less than a guaranteed cost price will

give farmers the purchasing power needed to bring prosperity back to this nation. Wheat and cotton are the only farm products that have an appreciable surplus, and when thirty million now eating in the bread lines of the country have a purchasing power through employment, there will be such an increase in consumption of these two farm products as will reduce the surplus to a minimum. Besides, there will be further increased consumption of cotton when all substitutes for cotton are barred from the country. Production of pork, beef and dairy products will have to be increased when farmers and laboring people are once more in the market as a prosperous group of sixty million people. When wool and its substitutes are barred from this country, the flocks of sheep will have to be doubled to produce enough to satisfy the demands of the home people. Our marketing program stands as the only one being offered that really means prosperity to the farmer.

Two Systems

"There are two systems of running the affairs of government and business. One is known as the capitalistic system, and the other is the cooperative system. The capitalistic system is of the devil's making. It has as its foundation principle, selfishness, greed, avarice; it leads to theft, robbery, murder, suicide and war. It operates for profit in order that it may feed the craving for MORE, that all its victims have. It encourages everything that is evil; it creates in man the desire to become a selfish, greedy, inhuman creature that even ceases to be an image of his Creator. It plants a little seed in the human heart that makes such a person want more than his share of the good things of life. He wants to become a millionaire, and when he has reached that point he wants ten million, and when he is worth ten million his craving is greater than ever and he wants one hundred million. When he

reaches that point he desires a billion ten times more, than he ever wanted one hundred million and he cares not how he gets it. His plans may mean hungry women, starving children, but he cares no more about them than ants in the dust. His whole ambition is to become a billionaire.

"The cooperative system is based on service instead of profit. It has as its attributes unselfishness and the brotherhood of man. It is of Christian origin instead of evil. I say to you that no man who is a Christian has a right to want more than the average could have. I also just as emphatically say no man has a right to want less for himself and family than the average can have. The Bible is clear on this question in the 5th chapter of James, there is a fearful warning against the ambition to be rich. The first three verses of that chapter read:

Go to, now ye rich men, weep and howl for the miseries that shall come upon you.

Your riches are corrupt and your garments are moth-eaten.

Your gold and silver is cankered; and the rust of them shall be a witness against you, and shall eat your flesh as it were fire.

"In closing I want to give you an illustration, showing the difference between the cooperative and the capitalistic system. As an illustration of the cooperative system I take the family table, where father, mother, sons and daughters, and a few friends, seat themselves to eat. On this table we find soup and greens, also the delicacies and goodies. Every member of that group is cooperative in spirit. They are Christians. They do not want more than their part of all the things on the table. In fact, if someone at that table should become capitalistic in his methods and reach out and say: 'I will take all the goodies, the rest of you can have the soup and greens,' he would start a riot. The others gathered around that table would not stand for such greed and avarice.

"But how do we behave at the national table at the close of the year. One hundred twenty million people surround the table on which lie the net profits of the year, ninety billion dollars. Under the capitalistic system 4 per cent of the people around that national table reach out with hoggish, greedy hands and say: 'We will take 80 per cent of these net profits and you—96 per cent—can have 20 per cent to divide among you, and the pity of the thing is, that the 96 per cent do not rise up in righteous indignation and refuse to let the 4 per cent do it.

Our Jobs

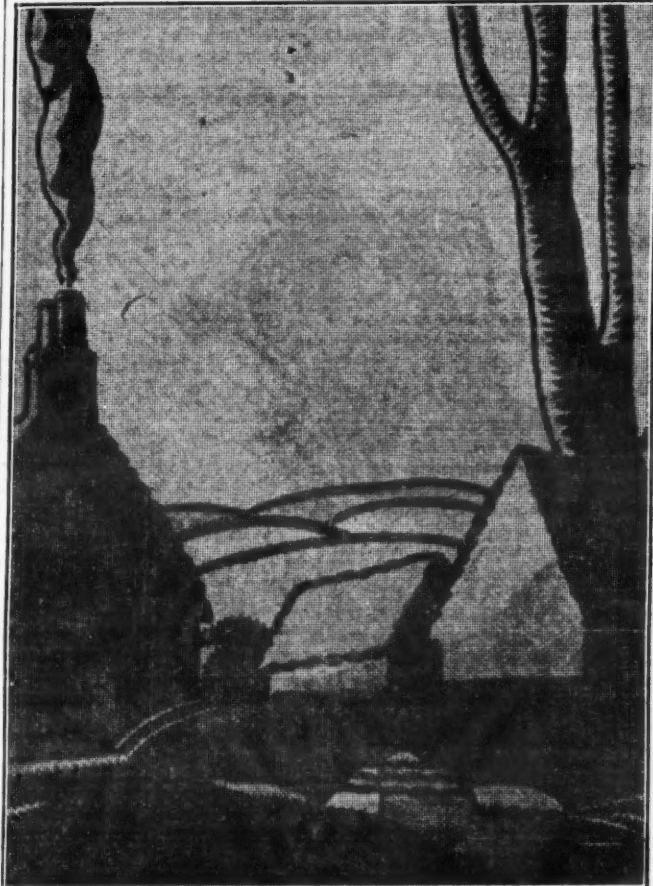
"Members of the Farmers' Union, and delegates to this convention, the job for our organization is to do its part in ridding the one hundred twenty million common people of this country of the twenty thousand leeches, who through the interest and profit system bleed white, each year, the producers of this nation.

"It is our job to see that there is a more equitable distribution of the net income of the people of this nation at the close of each year.

"It is our job to see that those who live by clipping coupons shall have their swollen fortunes clipped through income and inheritance taxes.

"It is our job to make the other fellow take his hands out of the farmers' pockets and keep them out.

"It is our job to carry to victory the emblem that stands for Equity, Justice and the principles of the Golden Rule to the end that there shall be established in this nation a real Brotherhood of Man."



Fat Profits Are Extorted Even in Depression Time

Louis Waldman, acting as State Chairman of the Socialist Party of New York, addressed a communication to the Public Service Commission calling for an immediate reduction of rates charged by utilities to the people. The request is backed up with figures compiled by Henry J. Rosner, Research Secretary of the party, showing that despite the disastrous depression the utilities are making huge profits. The details of such profit-taking differ from state to state, but in virtually every part of the country the same general situation exists. The analysis of the situation in New York gives an idea of the workings of capitalist business everywhere. It is also a fact that virtually every state has a utilities commission through which action can be taken similar to that taken by the Socialists of New York, at least in opening the subject. Part of Waldman's letter follows.

AN analysis of the 1931 and 1932 profits of representative public utility corporations in New York State made by Henry Rosner, research secretary of the

Socialist Party Shows How Utilities Squeeze Increasing Profits Regardless of Distress of the Masses.

Socialist Party, shows that excessive dividends paid by those companies make large rate reductions practicable.

Every one of these companies despite the depression is main-

taining a return on the book value of its common stock from 8% to 60%, depending upon the extent to which its capital operations are financed by the sale of low fixed dividend preferred stock or fixed interest bonds. We submit that this return is excessive at the present time for two major reasons.

Increase in purchasing power due to decline in the cost of living (Continued on Page Six)

Depression Profits

	Book Value of Common Stock	Total Common Dividends	Rate of Return	Av. rate per KWH for 50 KWH
Buffalo General Elec...	15,125,800	\$ 3,228,676	21.3%	5c
Utica Gas & Electric...	4,000,000	480,000	12 %	6.5c
Syracuse Lighting	5,023,751	1,200,000	24 %	4.8c
New York Power & Light	8,937,107	8,649,738	41 %	5.7c
Central Hudson Gas & Electric	13,235,224	1,200,000	9 %	6.54 c
Westchester Lighting Corp.	41,800,000	4,517,334	11 %	9.6c
New York Edison	285,699,850	31,541,991	12 %	6.1c
Brooklyn Edison	125,000,000	10,000,000	8 %	6.1c
New York & Queens Elec. Light & Power	21,500,000	3,340,000	16 %	6.1c
Consolidated Gas	392,095,820	45,901,378	11.7%	
Brooklyn Union Gas	37,054,300	8,704,020	10 %	
Long Island Lighting Co.	3,000,000	1,800,000	60 %	
New York Telephone Co.	871,000,000	\$9,700,000	8 %	

by Santiago Iglesias

The Workers of Puerto Rico Build a Great Socialist Party

THE Socialist Party of Puerto Rico has just elected seven senators and fourteen representatives to the Insular Legislature and the Resident Commissioner to Washington. It has also elected various mayors and other insular and municipal officials.

The Socialist Party frankly declared itself against secession and maintains in its program that "The influence of the people of the United States in the destiny of Puerto Rico, has been, is and will be civilizing, and that the extension of the Constitution of Puerto Rico represents a positive guarantee of the public and political liberties convenient and favorable to the enjoyment of the individual rights."

The Socialist Party of Puerto Rico rejects all formulas of a colonial government. It considers this disgraceful and not compatible with the civil dignity of the Nation when proclaiming the union of Puerto Rico with the people of the United States. It hopes to establish and consecrate in the country a socially and industrially democratic community.

Birth of the Socialist Party

The Socialist Party supported by the organized labor movement as represented by the American Federation of Labor, surged vigorously after many years of sacrifices, conquering a position of responsibility in the public life of Puerto Rico. The nobility of its ideals, the generosity, altruism and enthusiasm of its organizers and orators gave the capitalistic and intellectual people examples of devotion and public spirit in the face of all the oppressive administrations. It always predicated social justice with the example of the manumission of the peasant and the worker and proclaimed the civil, economic and social emancipation of the chained and enslaved masses.

Professionals from the capitalist world entered the ranks of the Socialist Party now, some of them as convinced and sincere defenders of the generosity and justice of the new ideas; and others perhaps with the malicious education of the reigning social political reaction.

The Socialist Party and their leaders are accused of having aroused and misled the proletarian conscience because we think and act with the idea that all the people should have an opportunity of living honorably and decently and of complying with their duties and enjoying the full human and civil rights. Our traditional reactionaries are astonished at the thought that this might happen, and they attack any democratic system which might permit and tolerate it.

Two-Edged Assaults

On the other hand the intellectuals of the bourgeoisie accuse us of being conservative. They advise us, with sinister political ends, to stimulate a more revolutionary-social, radical and racial spirit within the Socialist Party. They advise this in order to overturn as soon as possible the present social and political system, destroying the "American political and capitalistic system" and establishing another complete system of the native patriotic and American capitalist proclaiming political independence and separation from the United States.

It seems well to remember that since the beginning of the propaganda of social ideals and the organization of the workingmen in 1897, the fields of Puerto Rico are down with struggles and contin-

Iglesias Tells of Early Struggles — "Intellectuals" Denounce Socialists as "Conservative."

uous personal and collective sacrifices, imprisonments, deaths and sufferings. At the outset of the career of our party the organized labor movement of human freedom in public life in the Island it was rudely and harshly opposed. The spirits of the person and parties dominating the direction of the people, in their official, industrial and political character, were blind, ignorant, oppressive, selfish and unjust. When our Socialist Party originated it was denounced as criminal revolutionary madness and as a social peril which was inspired by irresponsible and subversive men.

The first meeting of protest organized by the Socialist Party to defend the people of Puerto Rico was held in 1899 at Cooper Union in New York where Morris Hillquit and others spoke.

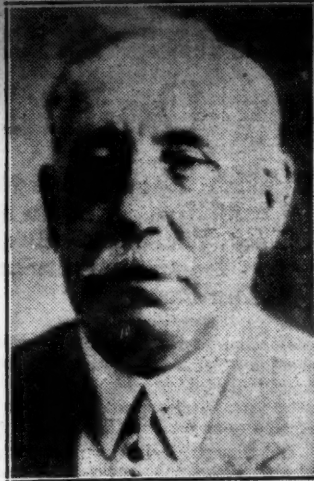
The authorities, the financiers, the employers and political leaders of Puerto Rico would not toler-

ate an independent political and economic organization of the workingmen to raise their citizenship and standard of living.

Our Victories

The first municipality conquered by the organized workingmen was that of Arecibo, won by more than 4,000 votes. Santiago Iglesias (the writer) was elected senator of Puerto Rico in the year 1917 by 21,492 votes, in 1920 by 51,231, in 1924 by 55,679 and in 1928 by 67,990 votes. In November, 1932, he was elected Resident Commissioner in Washington by nearly 100,000 votes of the Socialist Party only and 110,000 votes of the Union Republicans, about 210,000 votes against 170,000 votes of his opponents.

My prominent opponents accuse me of being a "social perturber" and a "socialist revolutionist" and of having been born in Galicia, Spain. I declared myself guilty of the first two accusations throughout the Island. I had no responsibility in the third accusation. I have been laboring in Puerto Rico for 32 years, I was in Cuba ten years lending my assistance in their struggle for freedom and human justice, as well as in



SANTIAGO IGLESIAS

the United States, Mexico and everywhere.

The Minister of Labor of the Republic of Spain, Mr. Largo Caballero, defining his ideas with regard to freedom, the country and the sovereignty of the peoples and "Spanish-Americanism," expressed the following thoughts: "We, the authentic liberals, the Spanish republicans and Socialists, place freedom even above the country. More than that: we believe that a country without freedom, a country which denies freedom to the sons of her soil, and to the brothers of other lands, cannot be the country of any free man."

By Gertrude Weil Klein

A Woman's Point of View

LYNBROOK, L. I.—I've never been a feminist and I've never gotten excited about man's inhumanity to women, and of course I'm not a man-hater, but if there's one thing that was knocked into a cocked hat by our little strike in Lynbrook it is the notion that women are inferior to men in quickness of understanding, in loyalty and in spirit. This does not mean that the much debated question in union circles, "Can Women Be Organized?" can be answered by a decisive "yes" or "no." It does mean though, that once you have gotten their attention and presented your case simply and clearly, the chances of having them stick are almost 100%.

Here we have a group of 65 women and girls, some of them only 15 years old, most of them not over 21, who have never heard anything about unions before. They are out on strike for the second week. That means they are practically penniless. Most of them are getting "hail columbia" at home from parents, husbands or brothers for doing such a crazy thing as going on strike when millions are unemployed and thousands are starving.

For many reasons the union is very slow in helping with relief money. There isn't much money in these times to begin with. And then the practical difficulties of sparing someone to travel the distances from the city to take care of financial obligations create all sorts of trouble. This week, in fact, we were about to be locked out of our headquarters because the promised rent money was not forthcoming. And yet these girls

The Girls Are Sticking Nobly — And the Men Are Helping, Too — And the Socialists.

are holding on, determined to see the strike through.

The Men

The men—there are about a dozen of them—are sticking with the girls, of course. Whenever there is a strike in a country town, the union organizers look to the men to be its backbone. Usually the men are from the city. Usually, too, they have some sort of union experience and background. In the Lynbrook factory we even have a couple of "finke". It was the men in the first days of the strike who constantly wept on my shoulder because they were sure the girls wouldn't stick. "What can you do with a bunch of girls?" There is a whole lot more, then, than meets the eye, when I say that the men are sticking with the girls, because, draw what conclusions you will, that is the way the situation has swung around. I'm getting a great deal of satisfaction just knowing some of these girls and women. It's made me more hopeful than I have been at any other time during these past dark years. I really do believe that it is possible to bring about a great change in the outlook and disposition of the workers. If we only had the money and the people to do the work!

And second to the satisfaction this renewed hope has given me is the positive joy I've gotten from the help of the comrades in Nassau County. What can Socialists do in a labor struggle? Ask Gertrude Stone and Florence Mulford! How can the Socialist Party come closer to the exploited workers? Ask Comrade Winnie Branstetter, who delivered a beautiful talk. Ask Comrades Patten and Christianson and the Stenholms. There have been other comrades, whose names I don't know, helping quietly on the sidelines. We've even had two ministers deliver good Socialist talks. Yes, the people who came around found that there was plenty for them to do.



G. W. Klein

Help from the Socialists

And while we don't talk Socialism to the strikers, I do make it my business every day to mention that the women and men who have been helping us in the strike are all Socialists.

May I please say that while this commuting every day from the Bronx to Lynbrook, on top of the arduous job of organizing, has me pretty well frazzled, still I'm not responsible for the way some of the sentences in these articles have been getting balled up. I'm not really batty yet. It must be the printer.

Keep It in the Libraries

IN every mail The New Leader receives letters from friends urging that this paper be placed in every library in the country, especially at this time when so many workers are unable to afford to renew their subscription.

In previous weeks lists of public libraries were printed, in which The New Leader was on file, but in which it will not appear in the forthcoming year unless some friend sends in a subscription for that purpose.

Herewith is printed another installment of the list of such libraries. Read it and act accordingly.

Ohio

Marietta College, Dept. of Eco., Marietta; Philosophy Dept., Granville; Ohio Wesleyan Library, Delaware; Ohio University, Athens; Mt. Union College Library, Alliance; McClymonds Public Library, Massillon; Ohio State University, Columbus; Western Reserve University Library, Cleveland; Slovenia National Library, Cleveland; Cleveland Public Library, Cleveland; Public People's Home Library, Cleveland.

Oklahoma

City Library, Comanche.

Pennsylvania

Public Library, Wyomissing; Public Library, Tarentum; Carnegie Free Library, Swissvale; Free Public Library, Scottdale; Public Library, Milton; Ent and Eden Home Library, Library; Free Library, Indiana; Hanover Public Library,

SEN. DEVOLD URGES SOCIALIST PROGRAM

ST. PAUL.—Senator A. O. Devold, for many years Socialist member of the upper house of the Minnesota legislature, brought the popular interest in Technocracy into public life by introducing a resolution reciting the criticism of capitalist economics inherent herein, and memorializing Congress to pass a program of thoroughgoing labor legislation.

Senator Devold said that there is nothing new in Technocracy, but popular interest in the word gave him an opportunity to propose his resolution.

After summarizing the criticism of capitalism inherent in Technocracy and in the report of the President's Committee on Social Trends, the resolution calls upon Congress to enact legislation as follows:

Enactment of a law establishing the 6-hour day and the 5-day week in basic industries and transportation. The bill, introduced by Senator Black, of Alabama, being basic thereto.

Adequate minimum wage laws, and the abolition of child labor.

A compulsory system of unemployment insurance and old age pensions for men and women sixty years of age and over.

Passage of the Frazier bill, and a moratorium on sales of homes for non-payment of taxes by destitute farmers and unemployed workers.

Higher income and inheritance taxes.

Federal appropriations for public works and roads, reforestation, slum clearance and homes for workers, by the federal government, states and cities.

Enactment of legislation permitting agricultural, industrial and transportation groups, through cooperative efforts, to plan production and regulate employment under governmental control, by repeal of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, if necessary, and

Senator Devold also moved that the Secretary of the Senate be instructed to ascertain which members of the Senate desire the union label placed upon their stationery, and to place the union label on the stationery of those members who so desire. Which motion prevailed.

Hanover; State Sanatorium, Hamburg; Elwood City Public Library, Corry; Bryn Mawr College Library, Bryn Mawr; Bala Cynwyd Library, Bala Cynwyd; Pottstown Labor Lyceum Library, Pottstown; Labor Research Library of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh; Logan Square Library, Philadelphia; Labor College of Philadelphia, Philadelphia; Kensington Labor Lyceum, Philadelphia; Franklin and Marshall Library, Lancaster; Allentown Free Library, Allentown

Rhode Island

Westerly Public Library, Westerly; East Greenwich Public Library, East Greenwich; Auburn Public Library, Providence.

South Carolina

Carnegie Free Library, Gaffney

South Dakota

Vermillion Public Library, Vermillion; Carnegie Free Library, Madison; Carnegie Public Library, Huron; Deadwood Public Library, Deadwood.

Tennessee

McGhee Lawson, Knoxville.

Texas

Electra Public Library, Electra; Corsicana Public Library, Corsicana; Carnegie Library, Bryan; Carnegie Library, Abilene; Houston Public Library, Houston; Southern Methodist University Library, Dallas; Public Library, Dallas; Public Library, Commerce St., Dallas.

The Ninth Annual Dinner of THE NEW LEADER will be held Friday evening February 10, 1933. Send for reservations today.

Tammany Steals Vote Even When They Don't Need Them

IT is probable that there has not been an honest election in all the history of the largest city in the Republic.

There have been two major changes in the election machinery of the city in the last fifty years, but Tammany thieves have never had difficulty in circumventing both. Prior to 1886 there was no secret ballot and the elections were an outrage to decency. Returns bore not the slightest relation to the votes actually cast.

In that year the great Single Taxer, Henry George, ran for Mayor as a labor candidate with whole-hearted Socialist support. On the face of the returns the "respectable" Tammany candidate, Abram S. Hewitt, was elected and George came second, with Theodore Roosevelt a very bad third. But the feeling was so widespread that George had actually been elected, and—what was more important—the temper of the masses cheated out of their great victory was so ugly that the secret "Australian" ballot was established shortly thereafter.

But a little thing like that could not thwart a diligent and conscientious Tammany thief, and it was not long before the paper ballot—first with party columns and after 1913 the "Massachusetts" ballot with candidates grouped by offices—was subjected to the butchery so familiar to Socialists of the past decades.

Mutilating Ballots

Mutilation of ballots was a commonplace. Election clerks deliberately tore, smudged or marked with pencils concealed in finger rings Socialist ballots, and then threw them out as "mutilated," often fifty to one hundred in a single election district, all "mutilated" in precisely the same way. Tally sheets were butchered. Votes cast for Socialists were transferred by scores and even hundreds in single election districts to the Tammany candidates.

In recent years three elected Socialists were given their seats after recounts had shown the Tammany hacks declared elected were beneficiaries of the most ghastly frauds. It was the thieves responsible for sealing the elections of Aldermen Algernon Lee and Edward F. Cassidy, and of Assemblyman Claessens, who were never punished.

Elections in Harlem, the East Side, and Bronx and other sections were a howling farce. In 1920 the late Marion H. Laing was report-

Wouldn't Know How to Count Honestly, Even if They Wanted to—Election Frauds a Challenge to Our Party.

ed elected to the Assembly—until election officials "discovered" about 1,500 "misaid" votes a day or two after the election, and Holy Joe McKee went back to the Assembly.

Old-timers recall the East Side elections in 1906, 1908, 1910 and 1912, when Morris Hillquit and then Meyer London were defeated for Congress by typical Tammany tactics. London used to say that it was necessary to give Tammany a licking by 10,000 votes in order to get a certificate of election; the fact that three times London actually did receive certificates of election indicates how complete was the loathing of the people for Tammany.

A Stolen Mayoralty

Possibly the worst single election outrage of the period of the Australian ballot was the theft of the election of William Randolph Hearst, who "got religion" and ran for Mayor on an anti-Tammany ticket in 1905 (while sitting as a Tammany Congressman!), and was undoubtedly elected, although the returns gave Tammany a lead of 3,500. Ballot boxes were found floating in the East River and batches of ballots were found in sewers, "correctly" marked ballots undoubtedly having been prepared to take their places.

These incidents are the highlights of a long, a shocking and an outrageous story. It is a fact that regularly, as a strictly routine matter voters were intimidated, floaters colonized and voted en masse, registration lists padded and an honest election made impossible in divers ways familiar to the ingenious minds at the Wigwam. And it is a further fact that regularly, as a routine thing, votes were stolen wholesale by crooked canvassers, and Socialist watchers and representatives of civic organizations seeking an honest count of the votes as cast were intimidated, terrorized, often driven away, beaten up and on occasion sent to the hospital.

And it is a further fact that Tammany has always been able to enlist the official aid of the city authorities in preventing honest elections or the punishment of proved election thieves.

MORE TAMMANY ARITHMETIC

HERE are more instances of Tammany Hall arithmetic, in the little matter of counting Socialist votes:

In 17 election districts (8 in the 2nd A. P. and 9 in the 4th A. D.) in Manhattan the vote as recorded on the machines, and as reported by the canvassing boards, follow:

	Votes Cast	Votes Credited
President	238	111
Governor	144	29
Mayor	512	126

The City Gives Aid

When the election of Aldermen Lee and Cassidy was stolen in 1919 it was the Corporation Counsel—a city official on the city payroll—who took every ingenious legal step to prevent, or at least delay, a recount, who obstructed and delayed every legal step looking toward a correct determination of the actual will of the voters, to the effect that Lee and Cassidy were not seated until October, 1921, two years lacking a month after their election. No action was ever taken, of course, to punish the crooks responsible for the stealing of the election or to rebuke the Corporation Counsel for the use he made of his office.

When the election of August Claessens to the Assembly was stolen in 1921, when Tammany canvassers were caught red-handed in the most outrageous butchering of tally-sheets on record, and whole boards were arrested on the insistence of S. John Block, acting for the party, it took months to secure a recount and Claessens was not seated until a week before the end of the Assembly session. Then the Socialist press undertook a campaign to sting District Attorney Joab H. Banton into action; day after day the New York Call carried front page editorials headed, "HOW ABOUT IT, MR. BANTON?", giving details of the proved thieveries and quoting chapter and section of the election laws under which the thieves could be prosecuted.

We personally, for years, carried on a campaign to get action. We called on Banton and argued with him. We pounded away and, finally, after many postponements, indictments were secured against

Fat Profits Extorted

(Continued from Page Four)

ing has meant a considerable increase in real dividends to the owners of these stocks.

The total dividends paid by the companies included in the table except the Consolidated Gas to avoid the duplication of dividends paid to it by its New York City electric light subsidiaries is \$94,000,000. Consequently, these dividends measured in terms of 1929 buying power are really between \$104,000,000 and \$119,000,000. It is outrageous that investors in public utility securities should have had their real incomes increased at a time when total wages have been cut in half.

A return of 6% should be more than adequate in the present low state of business activity. There are very few businesses today that yield a return on common stock as high as 6%. A business which is so safe that in the bitterest depression of our economic history it can continue to maintain as high a rate of return as these public service corporations can get all the money it needs on a common stock basis at 6%. If these companies exclusive of Consolidated Gas were compelled to reduce rates to a point at which a 6% return would be realized, the total saving to their consumers would be \$40,000,000 a year.

Watered Stock

This computation takes no account of the "water" in their common stock. Commissioners Walsh, Bonbright and Adie in their report to the 1930 Legislature, after an exhaustive investigation stated that the public service corporations of New York State were highly overcapitalized in order to conceal the actual return and thus furnish a justification for excessive rates. They charged that the Consolidated Gas system and its electric light and power affiliates were overcapitalized to the extent of \$150,000,000 to \$200,000,000. They urged that the Public Service Commission be given sufficient funds to make a complete valuation of all public utility properties in New York State preliminary to combining their books of all inflated capitalization. This was never done. These facts are cited to indicate that a 6% return on their own val-

men caught *flagrante delicto*. And then after many more postponements an Assistant District Attorney—the same James G. Wallace, now in charge of prosecuting the 1932 frauds—brought the crooks to trial; and the case against Tammany election officials who stole on behalf of Tammany candidates was

uation of their stock would prove to be higher if the "water" were squeezed out.

The Wisconsin Public Service Commission recently established a precedent for reductions predicated on these principles. In an order dated June 30, 1932, it compelled a 12½% reduction in telephone rates. In its accompanying opinion it argued that the increase in the purchasing power of the dividend dollar and the excessiveness of an 8% common stock return in a period of demoralized business justified this reduction. The new rate schedule was set at a level which would yield a 6% return. Decisions from Supreme Court utility cases were cited to show that these principles of rate regulation are in accord with the fundamental law of the land. The New York State Commission would do well to consult this opinion.

Publicly and Privately Owned

The excessiveness of New York electric rates is readily seen when comparison is made with rates charged by publicly owned and operated plants. Jamestown, New York, with a municipal plant enjoying none of the economies of large scale generation and distribution which the private companies enjoy, sells electricity to the consumer at 3½ cents per kilowatt hour, whereas the private companies generally charge in excess of 6 cents. The Hydro-Electric System of Ontario which distributes through the municipalities, does enjoy these economies and is able to provide electricity for less than 2 cents per kilowatt hour—one third the average rate in New York.

A determined Public Service Commission could cut the rate in half to 3 cents within a short period of time.

Gas rates with few minor exceptions have been maintained. The Consolidated Gas Company and its subsidiaries in Manhattan, Bronx and Queens are still charging \$1.15 per 1,000 cubic feet—a rate which was set in 1927. Brooklyn Union increased rates in July 1931 for the average consumer.

The New York Telephone Company likewise increased the average rate 7% in June 1930.

No time is to be lost. We present these facts to you in the urgent hope that you will move at once to lift a \$40,000,000 burden from the backs of the consumers of the corporations studied. The relief is needed now—not several years hence. This sum will be increased another \$10,000,000 when companies omitted from the study are included.

A Manual for Socialist Speakers

by August Claessens

(Continued from last week)

Progress in Argumentation and Climaxes

A well constructed speech must also be planned for effectiveness. The best of material, if poorly arranged, may fail to get the response that it should obtain. The individual as well as the group or crowd mind is far from receptive to new ideas and propaganda generally. Bearing in mind that one has a cold or indifferent attitude to contend with in the average audience, it is necessary to raise its temperature. This is accomplished by arranging the material so that the argument improves and grows stronger and more impressive as the speech progresses from point to point. In brief, if there are, for example, a number of arguments or illustrations in the speech in any sub-division of it, they should be so arranged so that the relatively weakest come first, the better ones following, and the best one last. The average mind remembers the last points most vividly

and usually judges the whole speech by its concluding section. Moreover, this method lifts the state of interest from a lower to a higher level and arouses response. It is the prime element in spell-binding. A clever debater makes use of this psychological factor in worsting his opponent. He does it by reversing the order of his adversary's argument, briefly answering his best points first and then having a grand time with his victim's comparatively poorer points at the end of the rebuttal.

The progressive arrangement and development of material in a speech also leads to the form of a climax or a series of climaxes and when this is successfully achieved you get "a rise out of the audience," in other words, applause and the demonstration of approval.

Illustrations

"So and so is an interesting speaker." Why! He may be eloquent, pleasing, amusing, or instructive. Each and all of these qualities may interest listeners. However, a necessary factor in holding the interest

of an audience is the good use of illustrations. They serve like pictures in books and newspapers and help one to see more clearly; and the illustrations in a speech add vividness and elaboration to the argument. Illustrations should consist of simple narrations or descriptions of things seen, heard or read about. They can also be serious, satirical or humorous stories. When carefully used, illustrations heighten the effectiveness of a speech and bring relief against the monotony of argument piled on to argument. They are much easier to listen to and furnish light upon the subject. A "dry speaker" is usually one who ignores the necessary "human interest" element and fails to "dramatize" his subject.

Abundant use of illustration brings liveliness to a talk. Of course, one must be able to tell a story well and describe a scene vividly. This skill can also be acquired. By listening to effective speakers and studying their methods and by imitating (there is no crime involved in doing that) much can be learned. Steal a good

story if you want to, but please remember that you offend only by spoiling it in the telling. Don't be so sure that you can not repeat a story or describe a touching scene. Try it often and even though you may not do it as perfectly as "so and so," you will eventually do it well enough to be effective. Always keep in mind the important advice that an illustration must illustrate. It must throw light on the important point in the argument. The thing you want to prove is the primary objective and hence the illustration is a secondary means. A story, no matter how good, should not be used for its own sake; it has no place in a serious argument unless it is apropos. It should also be used in proper proportion and in relation to the argument it elaborates. An illustration must not distract attention or overthrow the lesson it wishes to drive home. It must shed light and color upon the theme. A study of fables and parables is excellent instruction for the fine use and effectiveness of illustrations.

(To be continued next week)

No Wage Cut With Shorter Week, Is A. F. of L. Demand

Spokesmen of Federation Nail Weinstock's Committee as Communist Disrupters—Dunne's Lies Exposed.

WASHINGTON.—An organization styling itself "New York A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief," a representative of which appeared before a Senatorial committee a week or two ago and made a bitter attack upon officials of the A. F. of L., is nothing but another Communist "innocents' club," according to President William Green.

One L. Weinstock, speaking for the committee, and William F. Dunne, the latter a prominent Communist but speaking for what is called the Trade Union Unity (!) League, appeared at committee hearings on Senator Black's proposed 30-hour week bill and in the guise of supporting the bill criticized Green. Weinstock's outfit is nailed in a letter by President Green as a Communist group seeking to disrupt the labor movement.

In his remarks Weinstock charged that Green was a supporter of the Teagle "Share-Work" plan, which is part of the tactics of big business to reduce the standard of living. He further declared that a shorter work-week means nothing unless wages are kept up, and by implication charged Green with being interested in lowering the standard of living of the workers.

Because of the name of his organization many Senators and newspaper correspondents believed that Weinstock was speaking for an official committee of the A. F. of L., and his testimony was given considerable weight as representing labor opinion, until the "maneuver" was unmasked by Green as a typical Communist tactic.

A few days after Dunne's attacks upon the good faith of Green and other A. F. of L. leaders, W.

C. Hushing, legislative representative of the A. F. of L., nailed Dunne's statements as falsehoods. In denial that the A. F. of L. has neglected to demand that weekly earnings be maintained when weekly hours of work are cut, Hushing cited the resolution adopted at the

recent Cincinnati convention. The resolutions committee said: "If the shorter work-day and work-week is brought about at the cost of the worker by reducing his wage in proportion to the hours and days of work reduced, we are retrogressing and are accomplishing nothing good." Hence the resolution was amended to read: "That we instruct our Executive Council to take all necessary steps toward having proper legislation, embracing this suggestion (of a shorter work-week) insofar as possible without reduction in the daily, weekly or monthly wage, and to have same presented to the incoming session of Congress for their consideration and approval."

LABOR COMMITTEE NOTES

A meeting last Saturday of the trade union members of the Socialist Party adjourned after a three hour discussion on the subject "What Shall Be the Attitude of the Socialist Party Press Toward Internal Affairs of Trade Unions?" until this Saturday afternoon, at 2 P. M. in the Rand School. The discussion will be continued.

Local 662 of the Poultry Workers' Union, affiliated with the Amalgamated Meat Workers, have won their strike in the Bronx. The lock-out still continues on the East Side and in Brooklyn.

The Retail Clothing Salesmen held installation of officers on January 12. The union voted an extensive organization drive in the Bronx, Brooklyn and Manhattan. Hyman Nemser has been placed in charge.

The Mineral Water Workers' Union have settled their strike in the Bronx, after four weeks on the picket line. Several days ago the employers on the East Side served notice on the union and broke the agreement. Upon notification to the employers by Samuel Kroner, attorney for the union, they withdrew their lockout order, and the union men are back at work.

The Cleaners and Dyers Drivers' Union has been successful in a strike against L. Wohl of Brooklyn and Long Island. They also signed an agreement with several employers in Mt. Vernon. They are still out on strike against the World Cleaning & Dyers' Company.

The Newark Building Trades Council have begun a campaign against municipal pay cuts, which went into effect recently. President Wm. J. Lyon is in charge.

British Labor has just made known its current membership reports. The aggregate membership of all unions is 4,610,768. Falling off of membership is about 7 per cent in mining and quarry, 16.9 in steel, iron and tin plate, and 15 per cent in the wool and worsted group. The report also points out that 10 per cent more trade unions contracted "in" to pay political dues.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and other trainmen organizations have joined forces with the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor in presenting its legislative program to the Legislature. The principal demands the labor groups will make are the following: 30-hour week, 5-day work week for women and children; out-

\$500,000,000 Relief Bill Backed by Wm. Green

WASHINGTON.—Declaring that "nearly half our population are now living below the minimum needed to maintain health and efficiency," William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, told the Senate Manu- factures Committee that the Federation gave its full support to the LaFollette-Costigan \$500,000,000 Federal unemployment relief bill.

Green pointed out that private contributions to relief needs made through Community Chests will be 20 per cent less this year than last year. "Yet," he added, "the demand for relief is rising."

He declared that data collected by the American Federation of Labor confirmed the statements of other witnesses that actual slow starvation is widespread in the nation. "The damage," he said, "is terrible, immeasurable."

He emphasized "the great decline in human values—health, faith, hope, morale—that will stay with us for a long time."

If the nation thoroughly understood the conditions prevailing, he insisted, public opinion would force Congress to adopt the LaFollette-Costigan bill or a similar measure.

Extras Get Wages Slashed

HOLLYWOOD.—Movie extras have had their wages cut from \$7.50 to \$3 a day, due to the great number of unemployed vaudeville and stage employes on the west coast who jump at a job at any price. Studios which do hiring outside the Central Casting Bureau have been able to obtain workers for less than \$3, it is reported. At the Fox studio, 1,200 children were hired at \$1.50 a day and lunch. Most of the children came from families where fathers and mothers are unemployed and the money is badly needed.

lawing of the "yellow dog" contract; improvement in the anti-injunction legislation; all relief work to be paid in cash at union rate of wages; labor representative on county relief boards to be appointed by the State.

Immediate enactment of legislation embodying the six-hour day, and the five-day week was demanded of the Wisconsin Legislature by the Wisconsin Federation of Labor. Another demand was for provision for adequate funds to take care of the immediate needs of the unemployed.

Local 3 of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers at its last meeting voted down a proposal submitted to them by the employers for two wage scales. The employers demanded that the workers received \$9 a day on alteration work. The union is working at this time without an agreement.

HARLAN INDICTMENTS QUASHED BY STATE

HARLAN, Ky.—All but three of more than 20 indictments against miners for the Evarts battle, May 5, 1931, in which several deputies and a miner were killed, have been dismissed by Commonwealth's Attorney W. A. Brock. This practically ends the Harlan frameup.

Charges against F. M. Bratcher, whose three trials have resulted in two hung juries and an acquittal verdict, were not dismissed. The jury has not yet reported in his fourth trial and the result is expected to be a hung jury. If so, it is believed the Bratcher case will be dropped, too.

Indictments against Garrison Mills and Carl Williams, who have forfeited bonds totalling \$30,000 by failing to appear in court when their cases were called, were also not dismissed.

The reason for separating these three from the other indictments is that the commonwealth believes them "ringleaders," Brock said.

The jury's verdict on Bratcher's case will mark the close of a series of Evarts battle trials which resulted in seven life sentences and six sentences ranging from 2 to 5 years.

Vienna Party Continues Its Onward March

VIENNA.—Vienna Social Democrats carried out during November a great membership campaign, the object of which was to get 10,000 new members for the Party. The Arbeiter-Zeitung now reports that 13,087 new members were secured.

Of the new members 6,182 are men and 6,905 are women. These magnificent results of a membership campaign in a city where four-fifths of all the men and two-fifths of all the women who vote Social Democrat are members of the Party is a testimony to the driving power and organizing ability of Red Vienna.

Sixty-six per cent of all the citizens in Vienna vote Socialist, and the percentage is constantly increasing.

Tammany and Elections

(Continued from Page Six)

prosecuted by the Tammany prosecutor with such vigor . . . that the men were acquitted.

The Machines
There came a time when public sentiment called for voting machines. There was a bar to the movement; a good Tammany man was in the executive mansion. The much-be- praised Al Smith did everything in his power to discourage and prevent and obstruct legislation looking toward the installation of such machines. One year a bill was actually passed, and the New York City Board of Elections, under the presidency of the sainted John R. Voorhis, simply ignored the law and did nothing about it. Later Tammany got its allies in the labor movement on the job and an attack was made upon the installation of voting machines on the ground that they were not union made!

By this time protests against election thievery and thuggery had become so commonplace that people were inclined to pay little attention to it. In districts where the Socialists had been polling 60 to 75 per cent of the total the reported vote fell in a year or two to from 400 to 600 in a total of 5,000 to 7,000. Constantly shouting, "Wolf! Wolf!" had dulled popular indignation, and it was san- tionously asserted that Socialist

WORKERS CAN'T BUY BREAD—HENCE GL

WASHINGTON.—Restricted demand for wheat and flour in importing countries is responsible for the burdening of the world wheat market by heavy stocks, the Department of Agriculture has announced.

"Shipments of wheat and flour from July through mid-December from the principal exporting countries," it stated, "have totalled 261,000,000 bushels as compared with 335,000,000 bushels in the corresponding period last season."

"This low level of shipments has left the principal exporting countries with somewhat larger stocks of wheat as of Dec. 1 this year than on Dec. 1, 1931. Total stock available for export and carryover from the old crop in the United States, Canada, Australia and Argentina are estimated to have been about 745,000,000 bushels on Dec. 1 this year as compared with 708,000,000 bushels on Dec. 1 last year. Also, the new crop of both Argentina and Australia is estimated to be somewhat larger than year."

Locomotive Engineers Support 30-Hour Week

WASHINGTON.—Arthur J. Lovell, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, told the Senate Committee considering the Black 30-hour week bill that his organization, representing 120,000 employes, 40,000 of whom are of work, strongly favored the measure.

He expressed belief that the United States Supreme Court would declare the bill constitutional.

He said that with present conditions continuing and with the unemployed growing desperate, it was not so sure but what they would resort to strikes if some provision were not made to provide employment.

"Legislation should be enacted to make such provisions without resorting to strikes," he said.

He pointed out that improved engines and cars, bridges and trams have thrown thousands of men out of work during the last decade as well as existing economic conditions.

strength had dwindled and the complaints of fraud was multiplying by a licked party.

Then came the machines. Last we were to have honest elections . . . or were we?

Possibly machines had come late; tens of thousands, discouraged by the constant failure to have their votes counted in ceased voting Socialist. But for the gain of the machines there were many thanks.

But even machines did not discourage conscientious Tammany thieves. In the first place, colonization, intimidation and padding registration lists continued as the past. That is Tammany forte; the Braves wouldn't know how to conduct an honest election even if they (miraculously) did. As usual, voters were driven to the polls, voters were "assisted" vote by Tammany henchmen, names were voted by the tens of thousands.

But about the counting of votes?

Well, the machine does that. But it is the Tammany ear- ing board that enters the figures on tally sheets, and it is the sheets that are the basis of official returns and the certificate of election.

A Re-examination
And you will recall that many with the aid of the
(Continued on page 16)

Joe Ascends Into Stratosphere After Inalienable Rights and Bill Brings Him Down to Earth

By Autolycus

"I BELIEVE in the inalienable rights of man and the sooner we get back to this philosophy of the Declaration of Independence the better," said Joe as he and Bill left the Rand School class in history. "We have forgotten that governments are 'instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.' Let's get back to first principles."

"Up in the stratosphere again," said Bill, "when these times require us to plant our feet on material reality. Do you believe in ghosts?"

"Certainly not," Joe replied. "But don't you believe in these inalienable rights?"

"No, they're ghosts, phantoms of the human brain," said Bill. "We have just learned in the class room of the mighty influence of soil, climate, topography and rainfall in which human society rests, of the forms of production in that society that divide people into classes with differing interests, and of the ideas and struggles emerging from those interests. Now you ascend above all these factors into the stratosphere to get an explanation of what is happening below. Is it because Professor Piccard has just arrived?"

Inalienable Rights and Jobs

"CUT out the sarcasm, Bill, and get down to terra firma yourself," said Joe with some heat.

"All right. Let's put those inalienable rights on the operating table," said Bill. "Inalienable means something that cannot be taken away. You have no job and yet you say you have the right to live. So does the Declaration. When you live without a job?"

"I will starve unless some one feeds me," replied the after Joe.

"So that inalienable right is a phantom of your brain. It is not a reality in capitalist society," said Bill. "To work and live is something real, but to assert that this is also an inalienable right is to indulge in an abstract idea not based upon reality. If the employing class can deprive you and millions of other workers of the opportunity to work and live, what becomes of that 'inalienable right' of which you boast?"

"It seems that you have alienated the inalienable," said Joe.

"No, the inalienable did not exist in the first place. You cannot destroy what does not exist. Now what about governments deriving their powers from the consent of the governed?" asked Bill.

"Oh, I suppose you have some dynamite under that, too," said Joe. "Go ahead and touch it off."

Bill Dissects Another Idea

"WELL, Socialist philosophy is an explosive that destroys many illusions," Bill replied, "and there are many abstractions in workers' heads that must be destroyed to fit them for the task of destroying the system that cultivates these illusions."

"Let's put this second abstraction on the table," Bill continued. "Do governments derive their powers from the consent of the governed? They do and they do not."

"Now you're up in the stratosphere," said Joe with glee. "Worse still. You're up in the air and down here at the same time. That isn't even an abstraction. It's lunacy."

"Not so," Bill replied. "What we now have is something a little more complex than your inalienable rights. Eleven years after the Fathers adopted the Declaration they framed the Constitution. They did not write into the second document the view that governments derive their powers from the consent of the governed. On the contrary, the Constitution left the mass of workers and farmers without a vote. The government set up did not derive its powers from the consent of these masses who were governed. So the abstraction of the Declaration remained an abstraction in the Constitution."

Up Again, Down Again

"THAT'S true," said Joe. "But you said the government do and do not give consent. How come? You're up in the stratosphere."

"I've never left the earth," said Bill. "I've brought you down from one ascent and I want to bring you down to another one. We agree that the governing class did not ask or even permit the consent of the governed. Since that period the working class have won the suffrage and they participate in elections. They give consent, but under what conditions? Most of the agencies of information, knowledge and education are in the hands of the ruling class. The result is that millions of workers think and act in terms of capitalistic interests. They think that they are for themselves, but they really consent to the rule of their enemies. So the results are the same as in the period when they were denied the power to consent. They believe in the government, but they are governed."

"Is Piccard going to make another ascent?" asked Joe. "If he does, as a scientist his feet will be planted on the earth while he is up in the air," said Bill, as they parted.

By J. D. Sayers

Charges Communist Tactics Will Sacrifice Many Negroes

Southern Socialist Believes Communist Methods Permanently Alienate South From All Radicalism—And Would Cause Bloodshed.

WERE I naive enough to take such things seriously I would bitterly resent certain performances of the leaders of the American Communists; both the nasty distortion in their official organ of the meaning of my article on Socialist propaganda in the South in The New Leader of December 3rd, and the reckless, irresponsible line they are taking in their own Negro propaganda.

What I say here is offered on my own responsibility as an old-time Socialist and as a Southerner, and in no way commits the Socialist Party or The New Leader. What I write is offered to Socialists and to those Communists who have not abdicated their powers of reasoning and their sense of justice.

In my opinion I am wholly correct when I unqualifiedly charge the responsible Communist directors of propaganda in the South with deliberate intent to sacrifice Southern Negro workers needlessly for their own selfish ends.

They have already sacrificed many, including those poor misled colored share-croppers in Tallapoosa County, Alabama, recently offered up in the insane, tactless bid for front-page publicity.

A Wall of Prejudice

Every time the Communists precipitate such a hopeless show of violence as the Tallapoosa venture they raise the wall of prejudice against them in the South to new heights.

It would be bad enough if this prejudice merely kept the people, both white and black, away from meetings where they might learn economic truths. It is, however, far worse, because it is already reaching such a high level that Communist agitators are now in danger of lynching anywhere in the South. Witness the treatment with clubs and coats of tar and feathers two of their number received in Tampa last summer.

It is natural for any Socialist to abhor lynching, no matter who are the victims. It is infinitely worse for Socialists when blind, bull-headed Communist tactics bring down upon Socialist speakers similar treatment from ignorant and unreasoning mobs, for in most localities, unreasonable as it may be, Socialists are classed with Communists.

I went into a county-seat town in Florida to work up a meeting. I called on the mayor and sheriff. I was told that a Communist had been in the county recently, agitating among both Negro and white farmers, but that he had suddenly disappeared. The officials told me that they would not let me speak there because they didn't want more trouble.

One Meeting

I reasoned with them and convinced them that the Socialists wanted only the opportunity for peaceful education. I was given permission for a meeting. I put up about thirty handbills announcing the meeting and talked to many of the people. There was an atmosphere of either fear or suspicion about everyone to whom I spoke. When time came for the meeting I had as an audience two deputy sheriffs—no more.

It is not difficult to see why the Communist "strategists" wish to stir up poor illiterate Southern Negro workers to violence. It is in line with their contention that a majority of the workers cannot be won to Socialism by peaceful educational methods. The more "persecution" they can create, the more exploited workers shot down or hanged or burned by insensate mobs, the more glory for the Com-

munist Party among unlettered, excitable Southern Negro workers who don't know Karl Marx from the man in the moon.

Undoubtedly the Communists expect to build a Southern revolutionary sub-rosa organization by such direct-action tactics. They may win a very few Southern white workers to such a program. They will most certainly bitterly alienate the vast majority of Southern white people from all radical thought, and set the population apart into ever more and more embittered camps. Not in this generation, nor the next, can they win more than a negligible minority of the Negroes, conditions being what they are. This they will not concede because they cannot understand the psychology of the rural and small-town Southern Negro.

Increasing Friction

Their main achievements will be increasing racial friction, with more and more deaths to their credit. The greatest satisfaction they can expect will be similar to what one of their dupes said, writing in the Chicago Defender, an important Negro organ, about two years ago: "When my time comes I'll get me at least ten [white people] before they get me. If every race man would do the same it wouldn't take long to wear them down to nearer our own number."

And after the Communists have succeeded in getting tens of thousands, both white and black, killed, will they be any nearer Socialism? A general race war in the South, toward which present Communist tactics are leading, is the most likely result. Killing people won't win either the dead or the living to support of a saner world.

I wish again to urge upon all those who have opportunities for propagating Socialism in the South to carry the message to the white workers, who have the votes, and to win them.

And if opportunities are offered, or can be worked up, for speaking to and distributing literature to groups of Negroes, invite a number of the local white men to attend the meeting with the Negroes, thus dispelling all chance of suspicion and misunderstanding. That sort of open, above-board spreading of Socialist education will win both Southern white and Negro workers and farmers, obviating strife and bloodshed, which are the logical fruits of ignorance and misunderstanding.

EAST BRONX WOMEN

When the recently organized East Bronx unit of the Women's Section of the Party met at the Bellamy Club, 907 Prospect Ave., Mrs. Cecelia Gross was elected organizer, Mrs. Ida Kauffman secretary.

After the business meeting a good-sized audience listened to a talk by Helen Pickenbach, co-organizer of Chelsea Branch, Manhattan, on the responsibility of Socialist women toward those who are not yet in the party but whose support is needed. Considerable interest was shown in the questions and discussion which followed Comrade Pickenbach's talk.

Socialist No. 5 — Otto F. Branstetter

OTTO BRANSTETTER used to get a lot of fun out of an incident that occurred during the farce-comedy of the Albany Ouster. As National Executive Secretary of the party he was summoned by the solemn asses of the New York Legislature to explain various matters of weight and moment. One day he was put on the stand, and being duly sworn deposed and said this and that.

After the formal examination one of the statesmen took him in hand and pursued a line of questioning all his own. He asked Branstetter where he had been born, and why. What he had done for a living, and how long. He learned that Branstetter had been a painter, that for many years he had earned a modest living as an ordinary workingman before becoming an official of the Socialist Party.

"And so," said the Solon triumphantly, "in spite of the fact that you began life as a mere workingman you rose to the important position of National Executive Secretary of the Socialist Party. And how can you say," looking around to see how his triumph registered, "that a poor man hasn't a chance to rise in this country?"

It was quite characteristic of Otto Branstetter's inherent modesty that to him the remark was a huge joke. Service in the movement was a matter of course. There was nothing particularly exalted in any particular job, nor anything too trivial or mean. To serve Socialism—that was his life. Nothing else mattered.

Once he spent an entire day in high financing. Notes were due, checks to be presented to banks in which there were not sufficient funds, bills were clamoring to be paid. Needless to say, salaries did not count. He went from one office to another entreating, arranging, manipulating; and at the close of the day he said sadly: "There are some things I would not do even to save my life—except for the Party."

Bertha Hale White, his successor as National Secretary, once said: "I do believe that Otto would be willing to be slowly flayed alive, if he could thereby advance the interests of our party." And those who knew him well quite agreed with her.

There was no swank, no "side"

to Otto. He was a man with a quiet, intimate sense of very great ability. Branstetter was a man who became a Socialist.



OTTO F. BRANSTETTER

state secretary TETTE growth of the r been a painting the and his wife had there. H living from ban farmer neither good crop a mis cotton land. Afil that a Socialist he try nor party from city had be South, working out by speaking in the ty in he happened to trade

He was one of those men who knew enough to make a relatively appeal to the South either awakening and Soci or at the same time with his principles. He was through Miss Mpromi South Carolina he trav speaking every Alabama ing the seed of Tennessee

When he was and spr the Socialist Pam. were magnificent. Oscar Ameringer, but it was needed balance-wheel of an Hog tion; and that have Branstetter and organ applied late J

About 20 years Chicago, where to the end of h the National C He was his bo Commit campaign

By Israel Saltzman

Symposium on Russia at Brooklyn Forum

DISCUSSIONS on Russia are still lively. The excitement at the Brooklyn Academy of the Brooklyn Forum symposium, with Isaac American correspondent in Russia and author of Lamont, former instructor of philosophy at Columbia, convert to Communism, and Algernon Lee, So President of the Rand School. The chairman, by his skillful handling of the meeting, prevented a Communist heckling festival.

Levine began by saying that the last six months had witnessed a jumble of decrees and actions that were "not planned, not foreseen, and not expected." He suspected a break in Stalin's ranks because of the frequent executions of Communists, and because Ismont and Tolmachoff, Communist leaders, had been expelled from the Communist Party and imprisoned. He was skeptical of a policy that allowed workers to leave Russia only on paying \$250, and of an agrarian policy that necessitated negotiation with Canada for 100,000 head of cattle. All this that Russian The workers do cause little foot peasants refuse because almost them. They lectives ago there was l with more tr

Comm

The Comm applauded Stalin to

Profiles Branstetter

He was a quiet, taciturn man, with a sense of humor, and only his closest friends were aware of his Oklahoma background. He became prominent where he was.



F. B. R. A. TETTER

maintaining the great life here. He had a good corn, a miserable and. After that was the first time he had been in the city in the trade and one of the wherever to make a few dollars. So South well taken and Socialist same as without prejudices, Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, and spread. Alabama City. There are need for a Hogan; that have the organiza- applied by late John where he came to his home. He was on Committee campaign of

ssively mision

plenty of day at former Corliss a recent tor and Goebel, turning

indicates wrong. well be- hem, and ce food from 1922 1931.

of the people (the Russians) are forget- their personal troubles and

1912, and it was in that battle that he became nationally known.

In 1919 came the disastrous left-wing split. Adolph Germer had been national secretary for a number of years, but he was under a 20-year jail sentence, and he wanted to quit the office anyway. Branstetter took over the job. It was a heart-breaking assignment. He had to hold a crumbling party organization together; he had to conduct the fight for the defense of comrades under indictment, and for amnesty for Debs, Kate O'Hare and other comrades in jail. He had to raise funds, run a great national campaign (with his presidential candidate in jail), and in his spare time run around and make speeches. And they were very good speeches, indeed.

How he did it all is a miracle. He rarely became ruffled. He felt deeply, but he did not let his feelings get the better of him. He had the loyal cooperation of his splendid wife, Winnie E., and his two lovely daughters, Theresa and Gertrude—all three of whom are now active in the party in Long Island. He commanded the complete loyalty of all his associates, for no one came into contact with him who did not realize at once that here was a rare soul.

Debs was finally released from jail. After a period of rest the great leader went on a speaking tour that would have broken down a man half his age but that he faced with serene courage. On that tour Otto Branstetter traveled with him, and his last party work was therefore the task he probably loved more than anything else he did in his life. He went from Coast to Coast, he was constantly in 'Gene's' company, he introduced him at the meetings, took the collections, kept 'Gene' in condition, and he was serenely happy.

One day early in 1924 he fell and injured his leg. He had worked so hard and unremittingly that he was badly run down, and scepticaemia set in. He lingered on in horrible agony for six months, and then passed away.

Otto Branstetter put in a rich, full life in the service of Socialism. His party honors him for his noble work; his close friends revere his memory as of a man of rare soul and character; and his family can look back with pride upon the husband and father who served the working class, and through that class all humanity. W. M. F.

(Next week: Ferdinand Lassalle.)

to 1932 wages had increased 67%, but when he pointed out that in the same period the cost of butter, eggs, milk, meat, cheese, and bread had increased 300-500% their applause changed to boos.

Lamont, whose father is a Morgan partner and who was greeted with tremendous applause by the Communists, began by calling the audience "Friends of the Soviet Union" and, turning to the speakers, said "Enemies of the Soviet Union." The Communists relished this very much and again applauded.

He pointed out "ten fallacies that seem present" in the arguments "against Russia." 1. That the Soviet Union is warlike. 2. They neglect its culture, history and geography. Before the revolution 90% of the Russians were "illiterate, ignorant, and stupid." 3. People expect a paradise in Russia. "We all know there is a food shortage at present." 4. People judge Russia by American standards. 5. "People make comparisons absolutely and not relatively." 6. Present conditions are not the way to judge Russia. "The people (the Russians) are forget- their personal troubles and

By Joseph E. Cohen

The Farm Relief Plan Will Work Only If it Leads to Socialism

Present Prospects Indicate a Scramble, Like the Making of a Tariff—An Awkward Way of Beating the Devil Around the Stump.

WITH the passing by the lower house of Congress of the bill to put Government money into the pockets of the farmers the issue is now raised as to how far the Government is expected to go on this spending spree. With Uncle Sam acting as father in generous "paternalism," and treating his children alike, he can go far.

When first offered the farmers' measure was meant to boost the price of wheat, cotton, tobacco and hogs. It was supposed that if the farmers would raise only so much produce as the Government allotted to them, the Government could afford to pay them a bonus between what price they could get on the market and what they should have to get by.

To Stimulate

From this it was supposed the price on other food stuffs would tend to rise, wages would follow in the footsteps of the new prices, and the cycle of trade would again be on the upgrade.

But others in Congress were not prepared to wait until nature took this course—if it ever would. They loaded up the bill with amendments, to include protection

Freudian complexes." 7. These critics neglect "the spiritual aims of Russia." 8. The Five-Year Plan is said by critics to have failed. 9. Critics misunderstand the meaning of the shifts in policies of the Russian Government. 10. These same people think that "Soviet Russia will collapse."

"Nothing," he said, is further from the truth. Her bonds are very stable and much sought after by foreign investors. That is a good sign.

Algernon Lee Speaks

Lee's speech was a calm exposition of the causes of the Russian Revolution and the reasons for fundamental economic changes. He asked Lamont if "illiterate, ignorant, and stupid" people could elect Social-Democratic deputies to the early Dumas, and if such people could make a revolution. He asked him, furthermore, if he had ever heard any Socialists hope for the collapse of Russia.

Lee showed that although capital punishment had been abolished by law in Russia, hundreds are executed yearly in the name of "the highest measure of social security." He proved that the changing policies were a logical result of the Revolution, and that these changes were predicted at the time of the Revolution by Socialists throughout the world.

He quoted Lenin's statement that "Anyone who thinks we can build a Socialist state in Russia with the rest of Europe capitalist, is either an imbecile or an idiot." Lee showed that Lenin engineered the Bolshevik coup d'état only because he believed that it was but a short time before the rest of Europe would be in revolt against capitalism. When, as the years went by, and the rest of Europe did not rise in revolt, policies were changed of necessity.

A Popularized Specter

The specter of capitalist aggression was popularized, the Five-Year Plan was launched, and a great effort was made to strengthen Russia's spirit and build up her industry. Soon the peasants began passive resistance against speedy collectivization. Food was exported for sale to provide money for the construction of factories, dams, and turbines, and as a result the population was not well fed. Workers constantly changed jobs in search for more food. Lee wished Russia success.

(Continued on Page Ten)

through similar subsidy for other articles. Whether the measure will be enacted into law remains to be seen. Whatever it intends to do after a while, for the time being it is only a sales tax; and on the people's food at that.

Any such law may be expected to duplicate our experience with tariff legislation. Particular interests are looked after rather than the general good. Too often these privileged groups ride high and pretty at the expense of the rest of the nation.

A Straw Ride

What is expected in the case of agriculture is that it is down so low that, should it be given a real lift by the Government, it would carry everybody else along on the hay wagon. The straw ride would be a joy ride for all.

To be sure, it failed with the previous farm aid measure. Perhaps the method of approach here is not sound.

A nearer search toward the heart of the trouble is the "Kent" plan submitted by the chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. This is the closest yet to duplicating the part the Government played during the prosecution of the war, when it took over the railroads, decided which of the other industries were most important, appointed food and fuel administrators and bought goods on a cost-plus basis. The sponsor for this plan is afraid it may be labeled "Socialist." Should it ever be tried and work out, it would be in the direction of State Capitalism, which is still far from Socialism.

But having arrived here it is high time there was presented the definite idea that business will never serve the people again until it is backed by the Government. Just what the program should be is what really matters.

Buying Power

To the farmers it may be hinted that they cannot get out of the rut until they hitch their wagon to added power for buying among the masses. If the Government can jack up the wagon's hind wheels by paying the farmers money, then it can and should provide more pulling power for what the farmer has to sell by boosting the wages of labor. When the great bulk of the population who are wage-earners, given jobs by a thirty-hour workweek, get their Government bonuses then the farmer would find the market to buy what he has produced. What a horn of plenty that would be for city and country!

But this, at best, is an awkward way of beating the devil of depression around the stump. It would mean that the Government would go in for the most gigantic wage and price-fixing scheme imaginable. A large number of the armies of unemployed could get jobs in the enforcement of such a law.

In the end the Government would act as the clearing house, taking money from those who have, by taxation, and giving it to those who need it to balance their budget for cost of living. It would be putting the Government back of business in a big way.

Only will it work to the extent it leads to Socialism.

THE CHATTERBOX

A Fine Poem by Eliot White:
Suppose Our Farmers Decided
Not to Stand It Any Longer?

By S. A. DeWitt

THE DIGGERS

IN gathering dusk of the winter afternoon I come upon a long queue of subway laborers waiting for their pay. Their powerful forms in the rough garments, smeared with mire of the trenches from which they have just climbed, are startling in contrast to the aspect and attire of the city sidewalk throngs that pass them by, scantily noticing. The apparition of stalwart Goths and Franks in barbaric attire on the streets of Rome, not more significant of approaching change to a civilization outworn and arrogant! These toilers not merely waiting for pay envelopes; Their grimed garb itself but an envelope for stupendous strength that is digging more than subway tunnels! Through crumbling shale driving excavations under a world edifice of Exploitation— Under the seemingly unshakable bastille of concentrated wealth, Under the complex fraudulence of banking, Under the long tyranny of corrupt politics, Under the bribed legalization of colossal plunder, Under the insolence of "vested rights" where none but God and all his children alike can truly own. Yes, the mud-stained ones are diggers of more than subway tunnels. And they have brothers also waiting for more than pay envelopes, Who know how to build on better foundations than the old— On Justice and Love unshakable ready to erect the beautiful new world. The night wanes fast, A day to fulfil the prophets' most daring visions is at hand!

ELIOT WHITE.

Wouldn't it be just the funniest thing if the farmers of this be-mortgaged land were again to fire the shot "heard 'round the world"?

The tid-bits of news that drop through the sieve of unofficial censorship acquaint one with rare doings out in the open spaces. First comes the rumor that a foreclosure auction sale of one farmer's chattels, established an all time low on pigs and cows. . . . Four cents each. . . . Meaning, of course, that all the neighbors stood loyally by, and refused to buy at any price. This left the usurers—(or bankers) with a real live problem on their hands.

Next comes the tale where the Nebraska plain-billies are organizing into "persuasion units." Meaning, of course, that the sheriff will have a genial reception committee on his hands should he attempt to seize and sell a farmer's property to satisfy a defaulted piece of paper. . . .

Meanwhile, Congress is running a race against an agricultural revolt, by offering the farmer's subsidy bill. Just a promise, that, if the dirt-boys will behave and keep paying up to the banks, next year they will be guaranteed a profit. . . . That is, the workers will be made to cough up more for bread, butter and such other luxuries, in order to save the mortgages for the money-lenders. . . .

I'm just wondering whether the farmers will snap at the bait and get hooked again, or will they really make the first break for the big change? . . . Farmers of America unite! You have nothing to lose but your debts. . . .

Old Stuff

I'VE been listening a great deal lately to the Technocrats, just to see if there isn't something to their stuff and the reason for its sudden popularity.

When they get all through I find that I've been hearing many of the speeches we Socialists have made on street corners for the last ten years. . . . That is, those parts of our talks that deal with an explanation of unemployment, starvation and despair in the midst of unprecedented plenty. . . . Everything sounds pretty good from them, up to the point of . . . Who is going to own the mechanical means of producing plenty, and under what scheme and for what purpose will this plenty be distributed? . . .

Right here the issue becomes confused, blurry and futile. . . . Stuart Chase in his "Tragedy of Waste" gives a fine outline of the mismanagement of production under private ownership for profit. The Technocrats give a plausible set-up for eliminating that waste and putting the industrial processes into rational gearing. . . .

All of which is devoutly to be wished for. . . . Yet pray tell us, in what way will planned production and efficiency to the nth degree dissolve what remains so insoluble as long as the present order exists?

How will we manage to pay the billions in debts, mortgages, liens, rents, bonds and unclipped interest coupons, now owing to the money-changers and investors? Technocracy has no answer to that. . . . Ah, if these technical experts would say: "We will liquidate all that by issuing fiat money, or long, long term bonds payable in empty generations from now, while we set about reorganizing the machinery we have, and improving all that is sluggish, put everybody to work at living wages, produce what we need, and use up what we need in a sane, ordered plan, paying no rent, interest, or profit to any one except the state. . . . and that in the form of tax sufficient for administrative needs. . . ." then would we say, "Here, you Technocrats. . . . here are your red cards. . . . you are full-fledged members of the Socialist Party." . . .

Otherwise, we predict that in less than a year the fate that befell the miniature golf-courses of America will be visited upon them. . . .

NEW LEADER FORUM

AN ERRONEOUS REPORT
By Monroe Sweetland, Jr.

In an Associated Press dispatch of Dec. 30, from Chicago during the recent National Student Congress Against War, the following statement appeared: "The Socialists fought unsuccessfully to have the Congress go on record as opposed to class war." Whether someone made this statement deliberately, intending to misrepresent us, or whether it was a bona fide mistake, I do not know. In answer to a number of inquiries from Socialist friends I wish to have it understood that we did not seek to have the Congress go on record as opposed to class war. Whatever effort was made in that direction by pacifists in the Congress did not enlist our support, and I believe I express the predominant sentiment of the Socialist delegates in saying that we would have opposed any such resolution had it come to a vote.

Syracuse, N. Y.

TO PEACE VETERANS
By Carl L. Elliot

Since the World War many veterans societies have been organized. We have the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Disabled War Veterans, etc. The writer, a disabled veteran, has belonged to the first three organizations and knows that they glorify war. I don't know so much about the other veteran societies, but I hear that they, too, glorify war. Comrades, and all others who are interested in world peace. Why not start a veteran organization that glorifies peace? Call it "The War Veterans Society for the Glorification of Peace."

The writer would like to hear from comrades and others who would be interested in starting such a society. Only veterans

would be eligible for membership of this society. This organization should have an auxiliary consisting of mothers, fathers, widows, and children whose loved ones had been killed in war.

Address all communications to me at 110 Eastman Avenue, Syracuse, N. Y.

Questions and Answers

We have received from Scott Frampton, national secretary of the Workers Socialist Party, nearly five pages disagreeing with the item in The New Leader of Jan. 7, entitled "The Chorus of Chaos." The letter presents the case for the Workers Socialist Party which "maintains itself to be the only Socialist Party in the United States."

We have a high respect for the devotion of this group to education in fundamentals of Socialist philosophy, but we submit that the sentence we quote above justifies the caption we gave to our item. The claim of the Workers Socialist Party is the claim of the S. L. P., the Socialist Party, the Communists and others and these mutually conflicting claims constitute a "chorus of chaos." The letter of Comrade Frampton enumerates the reasons for the claim his party makes.

We have no desire to open our columns to a general debate between the organizations we mentioned regarding the respective claims of each. Our statement was a general one. It did not single out the Workers Socialist Party nor did it exclude the Socialist Party.

If there is to be a debate on this theme The New Leader is content to call attention to the theme but not to provide the forum for discussing the merits of the various organizations.

CUVILLIER WILL
DEFEND TAMMANY

THERE is something the matter with New York, but what is it? Dr. William J. Schieffelin thinks that it is Tammany Hall. Louis A. Cuvillier, Tammany's dean of the Assembly, thinks that it is something else. And Paul Blanshard, of the Socialist Party and the City Affairs Committee, has an opinion quite different from Cuvillier and Schieffelin.

The subject will be debated by these three men at the next meeting of the Brooklyn Forum, Sunday night, January 22nd, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

The subject will be "What's the Matter with New York?" Blanshard has been the spearhead of the attack upon Tammany's misrule of New York for three years, while Cuvillier has been its most vocal defender in the Seabury Committee, as he was the most voluble assailant of the Socialists in the New York Assembly during the notorious ouster proceedings of 1920.

Dr. Schieffelin is director of the Committee of 1,000, is the prime mover of the City Party, and is chairman of the Citizens' Union.

SYMPOSIUM ON RUSSIA

(Continued from Page Nine)

and said it had, and will have, to alter its policies.

During Refutation Period

Levine asked where the Lamonts were in 1917 when nothing was to be gained by supporting Russia. He repeated Lee's query as to whether "illiterate, ignorant, and stupid" people could have made the Russian Revolution, and suggested that eventually it might be Lamont, and not Levine, would be called a counter-revolutionary. This the Communists boomed.

Lamont, in his rebuttal, explained the food shortage as Lee did, and then compared Russia to an express train on its way to a better future.

Lee, in his summation, said it was impossible that the express train was on the wrong track, and that he hoped it would "slow up, back up a bit," and get on the right track and go straight ahead in the future.

RIGHT, AS USUAL

THESE facts are submitted without comment:

In The New Leader of December 17th, a writer called attention to a banner carried by the Communist "Hunger Marchers" on its return from Washington bearing the words, "Four Policemen in the Hospital at Hagerstown," and commented "We don't need to make any elaborate investigation—we know that there is a stool pigeon among them."

The local Communist sheet paid some attention to the item. Not much, however, for to deny that there had been stool pigeons in the ranks would be to accept Communist Party responsibility for the inscription on the banner, with all the ugly implications thereof. And to repudiate the banner would have been admission that there were stool pigeons. They therefore contended themselves with the usual denunciation of "Social Fascists" without being too precise about the item they were getting worked up about.

On January 13th, 1933, the Communist sheet carried a picture of a man, captioned, "Looks like Hoover" (he resembles the President about as closely as Schnozzle Durante resembles Jean Harlow, but let that pass). Under the picture are the words: "But it is not him. [Communist grammar.] Just an ordinary slimy stool pigeon and quickly exposed by the workers in the National Hunger March in Washington. The capitalist meth-

BOOKS IN BRIEF

REFORMS AND REFORMERS
By James O'Neal

FAREWELL TO REFORM. By John Chamberlain. New York: Liveright, Inc. \$3.

THE sub-title of this book, "The Rise, Life and Decay of the Progressive Mind in America," forms its main theme and the "farewell" is the conclusion of the author. It is another one of those volumes that reveal an increasing interest in and the study of American culture. Beginning with the nineties, Chamberlain surveys the evolution of ideas in literature and politics down to the present hour and concludes that the reform complex has passed into history.

Although he does not divide his study into periods it falls roughly into three, the nineties with its agrarian rebellion under the Populist banner, the disappearing frontier, Coxey's armies, Henry George's Single Tax, the A. R. U. strike led by Debs, Turner's epoch-making historical thesis of the frontier, and topped by the Spencer-Sumner theory of individualism; the second period brings the giant industrial dinosaurs crashing into the scene, frightening the underlying population, summoning the "muckrakers" to battle, producing the novel of respectable dissent, and expiring to the roar of the guns of the imperialist war; the third period in its ripe stage producing the planners like Soule, Chase and Beard with reform a pale ghost receding into the background.

To be sure, this is a rough classification for there is an extension of ideas from one period to another and even a reversion back to or a survival from a former period, as in the case of LaFollette who was something of an old-style Jeffersonian floating into the modern age. Moreover, W. J. Ghent as 1902 could in the satirical manner forecast an industrial feudalism which in some respects is realized in the great corporations of our time.

Throughout the whole range of this study one gets the impression of the futility of the reformers so far as any major conquests are concerned. They have moved forward to the assault time after time and have been repulsed, sometimes with strange reactions. For example, Lincoln Steffens, king of the

Muckrakers, who "has succeeded under successive inoculations of disillusion to the dangers of pragmatism, and is orally inclined to the theory that whatever is, is right—provided you think it is. This is a species of New Thought that enables him to sympathize with the Russian experiment at the same time that he sees a solution in Mussolini's coercive Merovingian state, where a Mayor of the Palace rules in the name of the King. It permits him to see the virtues in Lenin, the virtues in Henry Ford and the virtues in Herbert Hoover."

Chamberlain does not present that cocksureness of the literary Bolsheviks nor does he attempt to read a thesis into the past. His final impressions are those of the independent Socialist who is feeling his way, who realizes the need of a party "dominated by labor, skilled and otherwise, the white-collar worker, the unemployed, and the poorer farmer." The planners ignore the importance of power in society. If there is to be planning will it be for the masses and, if so, how plan for them when the power is possessed by the present dominant economic groups? Planned capitalism "is a contradiction in terms."

So ends a stimulating volume that is suggestive, critical and interpretative of three stages of American development that are familiar to millions still living. One does not have to agree with each of his interpretations to pay this compliment to the first book of this new surgeon of American culture.

TECHNOCRACY
REVIEW APPEARS

The first number of Technocracy Review, published by Techni-Craft Publishing Corp., 98 Park Place, New York City, has appeared, with Hugo Gernsback as editor and David Lasser as managing editor.

The first number carries articles by Paul Blanshard, J. K. Atkins, Edward Levinson, Howard Scott and William Z. Foster. A variety of points of view of Technocracy and the questions it raises are presented while the editor proposes that married women and minors be withdrawn from industry, thus removing 9,000,000 workers and re-employing three-fourths of the 12,000,000 unemployed.

states that the new courses of lectures are designed to reach wider audiences than heretofore and that reduced rates will be given to students. Among the courses to be given are the following: Psychology of Personality, Jos. M. Osman; Towards a New World, Alfred Kreymbor; Current Events, Scott Nearing; A Survey of Contemporary Civilization, V. F. Calverton; The Foundation of Personality: Social and Psychological Application, Louis Berman; Practical Application of Adlerian Psychology, W. Beran Wolfe; Intimate Glimpses of the Great, Irma Kraft. The well-known authors and critics John Langdon-Davies and C. Hartley Grattan will also lecture for the Institute the latter part of the month.

The Institute of
Advanced Education

The Institute for Advanced Education has moved to well equipped, commodious headquarters, located at 111 East 15th St., Dr. Dagobert Runes, editor of The Modern Thinker and The Modern Psychologist and director of the Institute,

od of sending agents into the workers' ranks in order to disrupt them. . . .

And the Socialist method is vigorously to avoid doing those things that are open invitations to stools, provocateurs and sneaks to mislead and betray workers into disaster.

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New York, N. Y.

Pa. Socialist Legislators
Move for Socialization

HARRISBURG, Pa. — Socialist Representative Lilith Wilson has again introduced the Public Service Districts bill providing for the creation of a new type of municipality to carry out a program of socialization of the production of necessities.

Armed with powers of taxation and the right to issue bonds to cover cost of purchase or construction, boards would be empowered to build plants and supply almost all kinds of necessary goods or services. Boards could exercise powers of condemnation of property or works to protect themselves against utility plants. Powers specifically open under the bill would be production and supplying of water, heat, light, power, foodstuffs, ice, electricity, clothing material, fuel, street railway and taxi and bus service, dwelling houses, etc.

Socialists have frequently sponsored proposals for the socialization of specific industries, but Pennsylvania's Socialist legislators are here seeking to lay out institutions for the carrying on of general socialized production on a wide basis.

Socialist for Federal Child Labor
Amendment

Representative Lilith M. Wilson again introduced the resolution for ratification of the pending Federal Child Labor Amendment. Mrs. Wilson sponsored the same resolution in the 1931 session, and the proposal is again to be urged by the Socialist legislators with over 2,000,000 children under 17 years still employed in industry in spite of the millions of unemployed adult workers.

Compensation for Occupational
Disease

The glaring injustice of many years standing under the Pennsylvania version of the Work-

men's Compensation Act whereby workers whose lives are whittled away by occupational disease have no recourse, would be remedied under a bill of Socialist Representative Darlington Hoopes making victims of occupational disease eligible for benefits from the insurance system that employers must carry. Pennsylvania employers have for years withstood the demand for reform until the Pennsylvania act, originally one of the most advanced, lags far behind other less important industrial states.

UNMASKED AGAIN!

YOU can't fool the Communists.

No matter what Socialists say or do they know us and find us out. For example, in a recent issue of their official sheet that fair-minded and clear-headed journalist, H. M. Wicks, exposes the Socialists again. As for example:

"What we failed to see clearly in many instances in the past, and what many do not understand today is that the Socialist Party leaders and the Socialist press are not, as some would have us believe, 'honest but misinformed individuals.' It is not stupidity, or ignorance, or mistakes and errors that account for the deceptions of the Socialist press. Everything they do and say, everything these people print, is carefully prepared and is part of a definite line against the working class. Everything they do is for the purpose of deceiving the masses, to try to defeat [the struggle against capitalism. . . . To impute to these leaders the slightest honesty of purpose is to aid them in their attempts to conceal their betrayal of the workers."

Gracious! Is there nothing that can be kept a secret from H. M. Wicks?

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Socialist Party Progress

Proposed Amendment

National headquarters of the Socialist party has been notified that the party members of Reading, Pennsylvania, voted to initiate a referendum to the party constitution to permit unlimited supply of exempt stamps for unemployed members when requested by state and local organizations. The present constitution provides: "Exempt stamps to be given free to state and local organizations at the ratio of two to five for regular due stamps bought and paid for, when asked by the organization."

The proposed amendment reads as follows: "The national executive committee shall also issue exempt stamps to be given free to the state and local organizations as required when asked by such organizations."

The motion must be endorsed by at least five locals in three different states, having a total membership of 20 per cent of the party. The constitution provides that the motion shall remain open for seconds for a period of three months, but as soon as the required membership has endorsed the motion, it will be submitted for an individual vote by all the members of the party.

Locals desiring to second the motion should send seconds to the executive secretary, 549 Randolph street, Chicago.

CALIFORNIA

Bakersfield Wins Right to Meet in Schools.—Local Bakersfield has forced the school board to give the Socialist Party the right to hold meetings in the schools without payment of rental. The provision of the state law by which this action was forced seem to apply to all California public schools. Other locals in the state who have had trouble getting use of schools for meeting places should write to Comrade R. W. Henderson, an attorney in Bakersfield, for information about the law involved.

Los Angeles.—Coincident with the dissolving of the Los Angeles County Central Committee, eight locals and branches have organized the Southern California Federation of Socialist Party Locals and Branches, designed to include member branches and locals throughout the ten southern counties of the state. Branches and locals represented at the initial Federation Central Committee meetings included Hollywood, West Hollywood, San Fernando Valley, Polish Workers, Pasadena, Centinella Valley, South Park and Long Beach, with 450 members in good standing. A convention will be held Sunday afternoon, Jan. 15, at Los Angeles which will be attended by upwards of 100 delegates from southern California locals. Membership in the Federation is not arbitrary, but is optional with each local. Officers of the Federation are: Stanley Rogers, chairman; John Spears, vice-chairman; Ethel Fonda Jackson, executive secretary; Mildred Gardner Ash, recording secretary; Anne Abbott Kinney, treasurer, and Harold J. Ashe, organizing secretary.

Hollywood.—Representing the greatest consistent increase in membership of any Socialist Party local in California, membership in Local Hollywood has now passed the one hundred mark, with three locals in the Hollywood Conference, where there was only one a short time ago. Branch (now Local) Hollywood was reorganized last April with seven members. In October a West Hollywood branch was organized, while in November another branch was formed in North Hollywood (San Fernando Valley Local). Plans call for organizing a Beverley Hills Local of the Conference in January. The Conference holds weekly propaganda meeting at 5402 Hollywood Boulevard, while the branches also have meetings twice monthly. W.

Scott Lewis is chairman of Local Hollywood. Other officers are: Stanley Rogers, vice-chairman; Robert Beatty, recording secretary; Maurice Kains, treasurer; Charles A. Parr, literature agent; Harold J. Ashe, executive secretary and organizer.

NEW MEXICO

A state convention of the Socialist Party of New Mexico has been called to meet at Clovis, Sunday, January 22.

OREGON

The socialist movement in Oregon is gaining momentum and speakers find themselves hard pressed to fill all available speaking engagements.

Party representatives were invited by a legislative committee on old age pensions and unemployment insurance appointed by the governor to sit in on the deliberations of that body. The party was represented by George Buickerood, Charles Kolb, and Albert Streiff. Many of the suggestions were adopted by the governor's committee.

Streiff, Buickerood, and Kolb have been appearing regularly before the Portland City Council to press the party's demands upon the city. Their activities have been gaining widespread publicity.

WISCONSIN

Wisconsin socialists have demanded the state take over idle factories and give the unemployed jobs. A vigorous campaign to organize the unemployed behind this demand will be launched. These decisions were reached at a state conference, the largest in the history of the party, more than 300 party members attending. Delegations were present from Racine, Madison, Sheboygan, Sheboygan Falls, Caledonia, Kenosha, Two Rivers, Horicon, Green Bay, Manitowoc, Wausau, Crandon, and Chicago and Rockford, Ill. The conference was unanimous in its demand that the time is ripe to push for socialization. Mayor Hoan of Milwaukee opened the conference with a stirring plea that the party fight for a constitutional convention to socialize the state. He further urged that every county in the state be organized.

Organization of the unemployed has been started in Madison, Marinette, and Milwaukee. These organizations are expected to spread rapidly.

A mass convention of organized labor, farm, and unemployed groups will be called in Madison during the next few weeks. A special committee consisting of Mayor Hoan, State Senator Polakowski, City Attorney Max Raskin, Alderman Coleman and Andrew Biemiller of Milwaukee, Arnold Zander of Two Rivers, and Art Howan of Racine was selected to arrange the conference and to submit the program. A committee on organization was appointed to strengthen the state organization, consisting of Carl Minkley, Paul B. Schmidt, Maud McCreery and Wm. Zumad of Milwaukee, Mayor M. V. Baxter of West Allis, Mrs. Ada Burrows of Horicon and Glen Turner of Madison. Leo Krzycki, will serve as an ex-officio member. Educational plans were presented by Andrew Biemiller, newly appointed educational director for the Socialist Party in Milwaukee.

At a meeting in the home of W. Hallert a charter was granted to the newly organized Socialist local at Fort Atkinson. Emil Seidel, state executive board member, stressed the need of organizing farm as well as city workers.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Tenants' League, representing the poorer tenants and those in greatest need of protection, was formally organized Wednesday night by the District of Columbia's Socialist Local. The Washington party is conducting a Sunday evening forum, a labor chorus and a Rand School extension class in Socialist fundamentals.

CONNECTICUT

Hamden Socialists will elect local officers for 1933 at the local meeting at the home of Ernest Castiglioni, 2359 Whitney ave., Thursday eve., 8 p. m., January 26th. A report of the doings of the state executive committee will be made by W. E. Davis, committeeman from Hamden district.

Bridgeport.—The Senior Y.P.S.L. Circle has been gaining members steadily. Meetings are held Fridays at 8 p. m. at 298 Wood ave. A junior group is being organized and meets every Sunday from 4 to 6 at the Workmen's Circle Hall. In conjunction with the fifth district branch of the party, each organization contributed \$1 for a sub to The New Leader for the Public Library.

New Britain.—Local New Britain has voted to institute a "forum hour" for debating political science, unemployment, the money system, and other questions.

MARYLAND

The Socialist Party has sent its unemployment bill to Governor Ritchie and to the President of the State Senate, also to the Speaker of the General Assembly of Maryland.

The party's legislative committee sent copies of the bill to the Baltimore Federation of Labor and the State Federation of Labor for their approval. The committee consists of William A. Toole and Charles Bernstein.

INDIANA

Local Marion held a picnic with more than 150 leading Socialists to talk over organization and a plan of action for the future. A dinner was served at noon and in the afternoon we listened to a master address by Comrade Steven Garrison of Montpelier, Ind. We have an orchestra of nine pieces which is doing fine work. The Workmen's Council of Local Marion have opened a soup kitchen, and we are furnishing soup to about twenty-five families. Our work is progressing nicely at present in this part of the state.

FLORIDA

Sam Seidman is continuing his fine propaganda work here. He is scheduled to speak in St. Petersburg in Williams Park, where over 1,200 people listen to band concerts. From there he goes to Clearwater, and then he proceeds to

LECTURE NOTES

"Magic in Modern Life" will be the subject of a lecture by Dr. George B. Vetter under the auspices of the Ingersoll Forum, Pythian Temple, 135 W. 70th St., Sunday, at 8.

The week's program of the People's Institute Cooper Union lectures is as follows: Friday, Dr. Everett Dean Martin, "Voltaire: Treatise on Tolerance—Justice as Respect for Human Personality." Sunday, Clifton Fadiman, "The Crisis in Culture: Europe." Tuesday, Dr. Charles R. Stockard, "The Scientific Method: Analysis and Understanding, the Experimental Method." All lectures start at 8.

Morris Gordin is giving a course of lectures on "Literature and Ideals," Wednesday evenings, for the Clarion Club, 327 E. 9th St.

"The Drag of the Profit Motive" will be the subject of an address by Dr. Edmund Chaffee at the Labor Temple, 14th St. and Second Ave., Sunday, at 7:30.

Margaret Widdemer will speak on "Pre-War Woman" in the Community Church Center, 550 West 110th St., Jan. 24. On Jan. 25, John Haynes Holmes will speak on Ehrlich's "God's Angry Man." Lectures start at 8:15.

"The Low Cost of High Living" will be the topic of Rev. Lon Ray Call's address at the Bronx Free Fellowship, Azure Masonic Temple, 1591 Boston Road, Sunday, 22, at 8 p. m. At the 9 o'clock Forum, Dr. Otis, professor of American Literature at the College of the City of New York, will speak on "National Ideals in American Literature."

Haridas Muzumdar will address the Community Forum, 550 West 110th St., Sunday at 8. Subject: "The Hindu Way of Life." The Sunday meeting at 11, in Town Hall, will be addressed by John Haynes Holmes on "How Can We Live Without Money?"

Dr. Frederick Kettner will speak on "Spinoza and His Philosophy" under the auspices of the Free-thinkers of America, Steinway Bldg, 118 W. 57th St., Sunday, at 3:30. At 2:30, Major Jos. Wheelless will speak on "The Catholic Church and the Bible."

YPSL vs. the YCLA

The Young Circle League of New York and the Yipsels of Brownsville have decided to have it out Saturday night, February 4th, on the basketball court at the Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman street, in order to aid the Brownsville Labor Lyceum in its financial struggles. The occasion will include dancing to the music of an excellent orchestra, in addition to the display of athletic prowess.

Both organizations are appealing to all groups of the movement—Socialist Party Branches, Workmen's Circle Branches, Yipsel and Young Circle Leagues—to keep the date open for this affair.

Miami. His reception has been warm and cordial throughout. "Things are complicated here by the Negro question and by religious bugaboos," he writes, "but they need Socialism just as much as the North, and the right people sent down here could do wonders."

RHODE ISLAND

The L.I.D. series of lectures opened with Paul Blanshard as speaker. These series will continue until March 5th, every Sunday afternoon at 4:30 at the Providence Plantations Auditorium on Weybosett street. A discussion period follows each lecture.

Oscar Ameringer, editor of the American Guardian, will speak on "Technocracy and Social Planning" on Sunday eve., January 29th, at 8, at Palastine Hall, 266 Weybosett street, Providence. This is the first of a series to be held by the Socialist Party of Providence.

Norman Thomas is booked to speak at a Forum meeting in Woonsocket, February 12.

NEW JERSEY

Hudson County.—A meeting of great importance will take place (Continued on Page Twelve)

Workmen's

Workmen's which meets every Sunday night at 76 Throop street, has arranged a series of educational talks. J. Licht, representative of the Polish Workers' Circle, will open the series with a lecture Wednesday, February 1. Joseph Baskin, General Secretary of the Workmen's Circle, will follow with a lecture on February 8. Other speakers will be Nathan Chanin, B. C. Vladeck, William Karlin, Dr.

Workers' Sport Alliance

There will be a public exhibition and dance in connection with the convention of the first district of the Workers' Gymnastic Sport Alliance, Jan. 29, in the Debs Auditorium of the Rand School. The program will start at 5 p. m.

"We, the People"

There will be a pre-opening performance of Elmer Rice's new drama, "We, the People," at the Empire Theatre on Jan. 20th for the benefit of the League for Industrial Democracy. In "We, the People" the author of "Street Scene" has taken for his theme the tragic situation in which the mass of the people find themselves today. Reservations for "We, the People" should be made to the L.I.D., Alg. 4-5865.

Karlin at Greenwich House

William Karlin, recent Socialist candidate for Attorney-General, will speak at the Greenwich House, 27 Barrow St., Sunday, Jan. 22, at 8 p. m., on "Has Socialism a Future in the United States?"

DEBATES—LECTURES—FORUMS

Symposium: "What's the Matter with New York?"
SUNDAY, JAN. 22nd 8:30 P. M.
PAUL BLANSHARD
LOUIS CUVILLIER
WM. J. SCHIEFFELIN
Tickets—\$1.10, 55c, 25c at Box Office or Rand Bookstore, 7 E. 15th St., N.Y.C.
Sunday, Jan. 29: "Is Marriage a Failure?"—John Haynes Holmes

THE COMMUNITY FORUM

550 West 110th Street East of Broadway
Sunday, 8 P. M.—
HARIDAS MUZUMDAR
"The Hindu Way of Life"
11 A.M.—Sunday Service, Town Hall, 123 West 43rd Street
Mr. HOLMES: "How Can We Live Without Money?"

INSTITUTE for ADVANCED EDUCATION

Dagobert D. Runes, Ph.D., Director
111 East 15th Street, New York
(Formerly at 17 Irving Place)
DR. LOUIS BERMAN will give series of lectures beginning Friday, Jan. 27, 8:45 on Glands Regulating Personality.
ALFRED KREYMBORG will open a course Monday, Jan. 23, 8:45, on The American Poet and Dramatist.
W. BERAN WOLFE—beginning Wednesday, Jan. 25, 8:45—course on Applications of Individual Psychology. (First lecture: Failures in Sex.)
IRMA KRAFT—beginning Jan. 25, 7:30—Intimate Glimpses of the Great. (First lecture: John Galsworthy.)
JOHN LANGDON DAVIES—Thursday, Jan. 26—The Spanish Revolution—What Will It Lead To?

C. HARTLEY GRATTAN—beginning Tuesday, Jan. 24, 8:45—a course on Pathway Through American Literature.
Other lectures by Scott Nearing, V. F. Calverton, Joseph Osman, Adele Katz, Herman Epstein, Harry Slochower
Single admission 50c; course tickets covering all lectures of term—\$10.00
Teachers credit granted for certain specified courses
Write for complete catalogue or call STuyvesant 9-3096

INGERSOLL FORUM

Pythian Temple, 135 W. 70th Street
SUNDAYS, 8 P. M.—Admission 25 cents
January 22nd
DR. GEORGE B. VETTER
"Magic in Modern Life"
Questions and discussion

PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE

At Cooper Union, 5th St. & Astor Pl.
at 8 o'clock Admission free
Friday evening, Jan. 20th
Dr. Everett Dean Martin
"Voltaire: Treatise on Tolerance—Justice as Respect for Human Personality."
Sunday evening, Jan. 23rd
Clifton Fadiman
"The Crisis in Culture: Europe."
Tuesday evening, Jan. 24th
Dr. Charles R. Stockard
"The Scientific Method: Analysis and Understanding, The Experimental Method."

FREETHINKERS OF AMERICA

Sunday, 113 W. 57th St., Steinway Bldg.
Regular lecture, 3:30 p. m.
Dr. Frederick Kettner
"Spinoza and His Philosophy."

Major Joseph Wheelless
"The Catholic Church and the Bible."
Class in Bible Criticism, 2:30 p. m.
Admission free—Questions & Discussion

Sunday Afternoon, January 22, at 4:00
Dr. Samuel D. Schmalhausen
speaks on:
"A Psychologic Portrait of Our Age"
Sunday Afternoon, January 29, at 4:00
Juanita Clivette
speaks on:
"Geniuses and Love Affairs"
at THE GROUP, 150 W. 55th Street

Public Exhibition & Dance

in connection with the Convention of
**THE FIRST DISTRICT OF
THE WORKERS GYMNAS-
TIC SPORT ALLIANCE**
JANUARY 29, 1933
in Auditorium of the Rand School,
7 E. 15th Street, beginning at 8 P. M.
—Admission 40c—

256 Central... starting at 2:30... will elect offi... but even more im... decisions in the... lectures, public cam... and other activi...

8th Ward Branch of Jersey City will meet next Wednesday night at the Labor Lyceum, 94 Belmont Ave.

The County Committee of Local Hudson County will meet Monday night at party headquarters, 256 Central Ave., Jersey City.

Camden.—The Socialist Party of Camden will hold a Card Party at headquarters on Saturday evening, Jan. 21, at 8 o'clock. Henry Jager, veteran Socialist, will be the speaker at the Sunday evening Forum; he will discuss "Technocracy as a Socialist Sees It."

William E. Bohn will lecture on "The Future of Political Parties in America," on Feb. 5, at 255 Court St., Newark.

Morris Gordin speaks on "Technocracy, the Rule of the Professors," Jan. 23, at 34 Park Place, Newark.

West New York.—The Branch is making progress since receiving its charter last September with 9 members. It now boasts of a membership of 35 with new recruits steadily coming in.

The last lecture by the branch, at School No. 6, Jan. 12, was attended by 250 people. August Claessens spoke on "Unemployment" and an analysis of its causes and remedy.

At the last meeting of the branch, held at Labor Lyceum, 17th St. and Tyler Place, installation of officers was in order. The following comrades were elected for the year 1933: Dr. Philip Nemoff, rec. sec'y; Martin Farber, financial sec'y; Albert Katzmark, treasurer. Plans were discussed for future events. The organization meets every first and third Thursday of the month.

Cora Sluder. The first Sunday Forum heard Alexander Fichandler on Russia.

East Harlem.—The Harlem branches will meet every other Monday of each month.

Washington Heights.—Branch meeting will be held Monday, Jan. 23, 8.30, at headquarters, 4046 B'way. All members are urged to attend. Immediately following the business meeting Leonard Bright will lecture.

12th A. D.—This new branch is rapidly growing in membership and activity. At a meeting last Tuesday the following officers were elected: Frank Glynn, Organizer; Florence Gold, Fin. Sec'y; Gwendolyn Glynn, Rec. Sec'y; Benj. Blumenberg, delegate to City Central Committee.

19th-21st A. D.—A dance and entertainment will be held Saturday, Jan. 21, in the headquarters, 2005-7th Ave. A fine program has been arranged and a pleasant evening is promised. All Socialists are invited.

BRONX

The Annual Ball of Bronx County will take place on Saturday night, March 18, in the Winter Garden, Washington and Tremont Aves. In addition to a fine concert program in the early part of the night, Otto Mautner's Flying Dutchman will supply dance music. Tickets for the affair at the County headquarters, 9 W. 170th St., and at branch headquarters. All members are urged to get advertising for the Ball Journal.

Bronx County Entertainment.—An unusual program has been arranged for a concert and entertainment under the auspices of the Bronx County Saturday evening, Feb. 4, at 9, in the Bellamy Club, 904 Prospect Ave. Program will consist of the (1) Jacob Feuerling, well-known pianist (Beethoven piano used); (2) Samuel A. DeWitt, poetic readings; (3) August Claessens, pantomimes. Admission 25 cents. The proceeds for the benefit of the Bronx County Committee to meet personal obligations. Comrades Matthew M. Levy, George I. Steinhardt and Alfred Belskin are the Committee sponsoring the affair.

1st A. D.—Lower Bronx Forum opens Sunday evening, Jan. 22, with Henry Fruchter at 262 Cypress Ave.

2nd A. D.—A meeting will be held Tuesday evening, Jan. 24, at headquarters 9 West 170th Street. Friday evening Forum continues successfully. Samuel A. DeWitt will speak at the Forum this Friday, Jan. 20, in place of Heywood Brown who is ill.

5th A. D.—The branch will hold its novelty Balloon Dance and Entertainment Saturday night, Jan. 21, at the Bellamy Club, 904 Prospect Ave. The committee has secured the services of the Bellamy Quartet, Don Pietri and guitar, Mandolin Charles and Al Nathan. Dance music furnished by the Bellamy String Orchestra. The next branch meeting will be held Tuesday, Jan. 24, 8:30, at Bellamy Club. An educational program will form part of the meeting.

6th A. D.—At a meeting last Tuesday, A. Wisotsky was elected organizer; M. Vasilev, financial sec'y; A. Rieger, recording sec'y. Organizer Claessens met with the branch and a number of activities were planned for the immediate future.

8th A. D.—The Card and Surprise Party will take place Thursday evening, Jan. 26, in the Burnside Manor, Burnside and Harrison Aves. A small admission charge will be made. Prizes will be given. At the last branch meeting the following were elected: Irving M. Knobloch, temporary organizer; Dr. S. Silverberg, treasurer; Ida Steinhardt, financial sec'y; Kate Gerber, recording sec'y; Dr. S. J. Fried, educational director; Leo Isaacs, literature agent; Geo. I. Steinhardt, chairman membership committee (official speaker); J. Hartwig and P. J. Murphy, auditing committee; Mrs. S. Fried, chairman social committee; Gus Tyler, representative of Y.P.S.L.; County Committee delegates: Belskin, Fried and Gerber; Central Committee delegates: Greenstone and Steinhardt. Representative Women's Committee, Frances Belskin. Dr. Fried delivered an excellent talk on "Socialized Medicine."

Women's Section.—Eleanor Bran-

non will speak to the East Bronx Women's Unit, Thursday, Jan. 26, at 2, in the Bellamy Club, 904 Prospect Ave. Refreshments will be served free.

Amalgamated Cooperative Branch.—At its last meeting, the branch elected Comrade L. Reiff organizer. Saturday evening, Jan. 21, the branch is having a Reunion and Dance in the large auditorium, 74 Van Cortlandt Park, South. Following will appear: Bernie Robins, violinist; Marian Lichtenberg in classical dances; Ruth Newman, piano selections. Dancing until 2 a. m. Refreshments.

BROOKLYN

Brighton Beach.—Branch has elected the following chairman: Posner and Gerstenfeld, Propaganda Committee; Stein, Social Committee; E. Haase, Membership Committee; A. Meyer, Educational Committee. The Forum is highly successful with an attendance of more than 200. Ten of the branch members are enthusiastic pupils at the Rand School. The branch has arranged a card party and bridge for Saturday, Jan. 28, at 8, at 411 Brighton Beach Ave. Branch meeting, Monday, Jan. 28, at 8:30 p. m. The Sunday School for the junior group under the direction of Al Meyer is making good progress. Besides its sessions it is also arranging for hikes and other activities. A hike through Prospect Park is scheduled for Sunday, Jan. 22. The group will leave from the Workmen's Circle School, 48 Ocean Place, at 10 a. m.

Borough Park.—The second Cameraderie known as "Bohemian Night" surpassed all expectations. Close to 150 guests joined our members in the spirit of the occasion. The entertainment consisted:

Where Your Union Meets

BONNAZ, SINGER EMBROIDERERS' UNION, LOCAL 65, L.L.G.W.U., 7 East 15th St. Phone Algonquin 4-3657-3658. 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 Wiloughby Ave. Phone Stagg 2-4621. Office open daily except Saturday from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Regular meetings every Tuesday evening. Fred Pfau, Pres.; Al. Bayerle, Vice-Pres.; Charles Pfau, Fin. Sec'y; Milton Rowcroft, Rec. Sec'y; Frank F. Lutz, Treasurer; Andrew Streit, Business Agent.

CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA, New York Joint Board, 31 West 15th St., New York, N. Y. Phone Tompkins Square 6-5400. 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.

CAP MAKERS UNION, Local No. 1, Tel., Orchard 4-9360.—Regular meetings every 1st and 3rd Saturday. Executive Board meets every Monday. All meetings are held at 133 Second Avenue, New York City.

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

FUR DRESSERS' UNION, Local 2, International Fur Workers Union. Office and headquarters, 949 Wiloughby Ave., Brooklyn; Stagg 2-0794. Reg. meetings, 1st and 3rd Mondays. President, Morris Reiss; Vice Pres., Joseph Karrass; Business Agent, B. Kaimikoff; Secretary, Samuel Mindel; Treasurer, Albert Held.

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

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

LITHOGRAPHERS OF AMERICA, New York Local No. 1, Offices, Amalithone Bldg., 205 West 14th St.; Phone Watkins 8-1784. 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 Schol, Fin. Secretary; Emil Themon, Rec. Secretary; Joseph J. O'Connor, Treasurer.

of a Shadowgraph sketch called "The Operation" presented by Eddie Smith, Jack Gross, Sam Sklar and Bernie Ulanovsky of Circle 5, Y.P.S.L., while August Claessens carried off the honor with his impersonations and mirth-provoking stories concerning his days in the Legislature. Douglas B. Krantz was chairman. At our regular Tuesday Forum, Samuel H. Friedman spoke before an audience that filled the lecture hall to capacity.

Bensonhurst Unit of Socialist Women will give a luncheon and card party Wednesday, Jan. 25, at 1 p. m., at 7308 Bay Parkway. Admission 50 cents.

17th A. D.—Branch meeting will be held on Tuesday, Jan. 24, at 8:30 p. m., at 365 Tompkins Ave.

18th A. D., Branch 1.—Activities in the main have consisted of distribution of a pamphlet on unemployment. The distribution squads get together early Sunday morning and work in pairs. It is gratifying to note that the numbers of the squads increase weekly. The programs the past few weeks have been successful and instructive. A new series of discussions is contemplated in which problems before the Party will be discussed by well-known comrades. At the last meeting Comrades Sadoff and Hauptman were elected as delegates to the City Central Committee.

18th A. D., Branch 2.—Branch meetings well attended. Are organizing along election district lines and have house-to-house distribution of literature. Sunday School meets every Sunday morning at 11 at 844 Utica Ave. Next branch meeting Tuesday, Jan. 24, at 8:30. Card party and social, Jan. 28, at headquarters, 844 Utica

New York State

Upstate Enrollment.—State Secretary Merrill reports that advices from locals indicate a tremendous increase in the number who enrolled as Socialists when they registered last year. This increase was nearly threefold in Buffalo and the County of Erie, over fourfold in Cayuga County. While figures for Onondaga County have not been received at the state office, Syracuse advices indicate that the percentage of increases was comparable with that of Cayuga County.

Schenectady.—Local Schenectady has elected a new corresponding secretary, John Bradshaw Taylor, 605 Union street.

Auburn.—Cayuga County Socialists are interesting themselves in the drive for a municipal lighting plant at Auburn. Mayor Kirk Bowen of Auburn declares that unless the Empire Gas and Electric Company, a private corporation which has a monopoly of supplying service for Auburn and vicinity,

THOMAS ON TECHNOCRACY

NORMAN THOMAS will deliver an important lecture on "Technocracy As a Socialist Views It." Because of the growing interest in the subject, the 6th A. D. Branch of the Socialist Party, Manhattan, has arranged for a lecture on this subject in the Debs Auditorium, 7 East 15th Street, N. Y. C.

Comrade Thomas has made a careful study of the aims and claims of the Technocracy group and will present the Socialist point of view on the many questions raised.

Tickets are now on sale at various party headquarters. General admission 25 cents; reserved section 50 cents.

New York City

Forward Ball.—The annual Forward Ball under the auspices of the Party and allied organizations will be held Saturday, Feb. 8, at the 71st Regiment Armory, 34th Street and Park Ave. All organizations will take note and arrange no affairs in conflict.

Symposium.—The next symposium under the auspices of the Educational Committee will be held Thursday evening, Feb. 9, at 8:30 at Rand School. Topic: "Must the Socialist Party Be a Working Class Party and Why?" Speakers: David P. Berenberg, G. August Gerber and Charles Solomon.

Women's Committee.—The class in Socialism and Public Speaking with instructors, Esther Friedman and August Claessens, will continue its sessions every Monday afternoon at 2:30.

Rand School Public Speaking Class.—The annual Rand School class in Public Speaking, Instructor, August Claessens, held its second session last Monday, Jan. 16, at 8:30, and will continue for 12 weeks. All branch officers and members generally are urged to make note and every comrade interested in becoming a speaker for the Party should register at once.

MANHATTAN

Chelsea.—Saturday night the Y. P. S. L. group will offer an evening of varied entertainment. Monday night will be devoted to motion pictures and an accompanying lecture. Tuesday night a regular branch meeting will be held. Wednesday will be Rebel Arts Night. Thursday, Robert Delson will continue his regular course in Socialism. Friday will be taken over by the Unemployed League of the Lower West Side and Jan. 28 the first of regular Saturday night feature dances will be inaugurated. Jennie Lee, former Labor M. P., spoke Wednesday night. First meeting of the Children's group, ages 9-14, will be held Sunday, Jan. 22, at Chelsea Branch headquarters, 52 West 8th Street, at 10:45 a. m.

3rd-5th A. D.—Meeting next Tuesday, Jan. 24, 8:30 p. m., at Duval, Maurice Goldbloom and

Cooperative Cafeteria, 433 W. 21st Street.

4th A. D.—Henry Fruchter will talk Friday, Jan. 20, at 9 at headquarters, 126 Delancey St. Before the lecture a short business meeting will be held, starting at 8:30 p. m. sharp. This new branch is making strides in membership, with large attendance at every meeting thus far.

6th A. D.—Branch meeting Monday, Jan. 23, 8:30. Sunday evening Forum continues sessions with successful attendance. Branch is now busy promoting a lecture extraordinary at the Rand School auditorium Monday evening, Feb. 6, by Norman Thomas, topic: "Technocracy as a Socialist Views It." Tickets for general admission 25 cents; reserved section 50 cents, are now in circulation. Card party and social Saturday evening, Jan. 21, 48 Ave. C.

8th A. D.—Meetings have been changed to 1st and 3rd Mondays. New Headquarters at 144 Second Ave. have been attractively decorated. Lectures Friday evenings, dances Saturday nights. Literature distribution is conducted by a group of canvassers and Study Groups are being formed.

Upper West Side.—At an Executive Committee meeting Tuesday, Jan. 17, duties of all standing committees were defined, with instructions to report activities to the next Executive Committee meeting. The next meeting will be held Tuesday, Jan. 24, and will start at 8:15 p. m. sharp at 100 West 72nd Street. Grace Matthews was elected Recording Secretary for 1933.

Morningside Heights.—Branch will meet Tuesday, Jan. 24, at 8:15 at 3109 B'way (123rd St.) to hear Justus Ebert. Final plans will be laid to form an Unemployed League. New officers were elected at the last branch meeting. Robert Drake, Ronald Duval and Joseph Gott are the Organization Committee. Corresponding Secretary, Ethel Zachow; Rec. Sec'y, Ann Gunther; Treasurers, Margaret Lamont and Helen Mayers; delegates to the City Central Committee, Ronald

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

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

MILK WAGON DRIVERS' UNION, Local 584, I. U. of T. Office: 259 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.

SEE THAT YOUR MILK MAN WEARS OUR EMBLEM.

NECKWEAR MAKERS' UNION, UNITED 11010, A. F. of L., 7 East 15th St. Phone Algonquin 4-7084. 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.

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 Kleiman, Chairman; Charles I. Goldman, Sec'y-Treas.; Abe Stein, Manager.

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

WAITERS & WAITRESSES UNION, Local 11 East 28th St.; Tel. Ashland 4-8107. Julius Berg, Pres.; Wm. Lehmann, Sec'y-Treas. Regular meeting every 2nd and 4th Thursday at Beethoven Hall, 210 East 5th Street.

Always Look for This Label Workers: Eat Only in Restaurants That Employ Union Workers

WHITE GOODS WORKERS' UNION, Local 63 of I. L. G. W. U. 3 West 16th St., New York City. Phone Chelsea 3-5754-5757. A. Snyder, Manager; S. Shore, Executive Supervisor.

Y.P.S.L. NOTES

City Convention Dance.—Members and friends of the New York organization are urged to cancel all appointments and worries Saturday night, Jan. 28. Entertainment extraordinary (No, you didn't guess it!) will feature this remarkable dance at the Debs Auditorium, 7 East 15th St., New York City. Admission will be 35 kopeks. Readers of the December issue of the Young Socialist admitted free.

Junior Workers' Theatre.—Actors are needed from the ranks of the Junior Y.P.S.L. and the Red Falcon membership. Interested comrades are urged to call at the Rad School office, as rehearsal will soon be started on Molnar's "Paul Street Boys."

Athletic Activity in the League has been increasing. Girls' and boys' basketball teams have been organized all over Brooklyn, lower Manhattan and the Bronx. The only thing lacking now is interborough competition. Will all those circles that have organized teams get in touch with Victor Riesel, Chairman, care of The New Leader, 7 East 15th Street?

Circle 2, Sr., Bronx.—Hiam Kantorovitch will speak on Marxism, Sunday, 2:30, at Burnside Manor, 85 West Burnside Ave.

Circle 6, Sr., Bronx.—Morris Wiener will speak on "Psychoanalysis Made Simple," Jan. 22, at 7, at 2925 Matthews Ave. The Local Young Republican Club has been challenged to a debate.

Monroe High District.—A new circle is being developed at 1638 East 172nd St. Abe Kaufmann will

speak on "Socialists and Disarmament" Sunday, Jan. 22, at 2:30.

Greenwich Village.—Basketball practice will be held as usual Saturday, at 2:45, at the Judson Gym, Thompson and West 4th Sts. That night a card and cider party will be held at headquarters, 52 W. 8th St. A speaker will be announced for the meeting Sunday at 8.

Brighton Social.—A Grand Frolic and Dance will be held Saturday, Jan. 21, at the Shelburne Ball Room, 3100 Ocean Parkway. A hot jazz band, entertainment and refreshments, all for 25c. Comrade Claessens will be present.

Circle 2, Sr., Kings.—Ed. Gottlieb will speak on the "History of American Socialism" Sunday, Jan. 22, at 6, at 219 Sackman St. Ticket sales are being pushed on the Feb. 4th Dance and Basketball Game with the Young Circle League for the benefit of the Brownsville Labor Lyceum. Subscription is 35c.

East Side.—A gala social will be held Feb. 4th at 48 Ave. C (near 4th Street). Entertainment and eats are promised at an amazing price.

Evening High Schools.—Several thousand leaflets were distributed last week in protest against proposed eliminations or curtailment of evening high schools in New York City.

Brooklyn Rally.—James Oneal will speak on "Youth and Revolution" at a Youth Rally arranged by the Mid-Brooklyn District Council, Friday, Jan. 27, at 8:30, at the Borough Park Labor Lyceum, 14th Ave. and 42nd St.

Lecture Calendar

(All meetings begin at 8:30 p. m. unless otherwise indicated.)

SUNDAY, JANUARY 22

Walter Ludwig: "The Depression and Its Effect Upon Youth," 11:30 a. m., Burnside Manor, Burnside and Harrison Aves., West Bronx Socialist Forum.

Paul Blanshard, Louis Cuvillier, Wm. J. Schieffelin: Symposium, "What's the Matter with New York?" Academy of Music, Flatbush and Lafayette Aves., Brooklyn Forum.

Wm. E. Duffy: "Political Parties—Their Nature and Function," 48 Ave. C, Manhattan; 6th A. D. Branch.

Dr. Simon Berlin: "Morality, Social and Individual," 4046 B'way (170th St.), Manhattan; Washington Heights Branch.

Morris Gordin: "Soviet Russia—Promise or Menace," 241 E. 84th St., Manhattan; Yorkville Branch.

Sol Marcus: Topic to be announced, 800 Fox St., Bronx; 3rd A. D. Branch.

Henry Fruchter: "Technocracy and Socialism," 262 Cypress Ave., Bronx; 1st A. D. Branch.

MONDAY, JANUARY 23

Lawrence Rogin: "Technocracy and Socialism," Bohemian Hall, Woolsey and Second Aves., Astoria, L. I.; Socialist Party Branch.

Bradford Young: "A Dandy Little War—A Book Review," 167 Tompkins Ave., Brooklyn; 6th A. D. Branch.

Leonard Bright: "The Socialist Movement of England," 4046 Broadway (170th St.), Manhattan; Washington Heights Branch.

William Karlin: "The New Epoch," 219 Sackman St., Brooklyn; 23rd A. D. Branch.

Herman Salzman: "Is Proletarian Art Possible or Desirable?" 250 South Fourth St., Brooklyn; 4—14th A. D. Branch.

Henry Rosner: "The Bankers Rule New York," 2239 Church Ave., Brooklyn; 21st A. D. Branch.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 24

Charles Solomon: "Socialism—Why and What It Is," 1722 E. 12th St., Brooklyn; Midwood Branch.

Alter Ephraim Fischhof: "The Life and Ideas of Karl Marx," 844 Utica Ave., Brooklyn; 18th A. D., Branch 2.

Esther Friedman: Topic to be announced, 175 East Broadway, Manhattan; Ladies' Auxiliary.

Features of the Week on (231 M.) WEVD (1300 Kc.)

Saturday, Jan. 21: 10:15 p. m., "The Barter Movement," Leland Olds, executive secretary of the Emergency Exchange Assn.

Sunday, Jan. 22: 11 a. m., Forward Hour; 1 p. m., Bakers' Union Program; 8:30 p. m., The Group Theatre; 10 p. m., Symposium—"The President's Research Committee on Social Trends," Prof. William F. Ogburn and Edward Eyre Hunt, executive secretary of the Committee on Social Trends; "Technological Unemployment."

Monday, Jan. 23: 5 p. m., Birth Control League of America—talk; 5:45 p. m., The Woman Looks at Politics.

Tuesday, Jan. 24: 10 p. m., The Compinsky Trio.

Wednesday, Jan. 25: 4:45 p. m., William Kay Wallace, "Is Our Constitution Adequate?"; 5:15 p. m., Isadore Geza (pianist), Max Weiser (violinist); 5:45 p. m., The World Tomorrow; 8:15 p. m., The Nation Program; 10 p. m., Inauguration Ceremonies of "WEVD University of the Air," Hendrik Willem Van Loon, Prof. John Dewey, Dr. John B. Watson, Sigmund Spaeth, Thomas Craven and Morris Hillquit.

Thursday, Jan. 26: 10 p. m., National Negro Forum Hour; 10:30 p. m., Russian Art Program.

Friday, Jan. 27: 8:15 p. m., Hendrik Willem Van Loon; 10 p. m., Harry Campson, pianist; 10:30 p. m., The Author Reviews His Book.

Workmen's Circle, Branch 367. Amicus Most: "Organizing the Unemployed," cafeteria, 433 West 21st St., Manhattan; Lower West Side Branch.

Alexander Fichandler: "Russia Revisited," 100 West 72nd St., Manhattan; Upper West Side Branch.

Justus Ebert: "Technocracy," 3109 Broadway (123rd St.), Manhattan; Morningside Heights Br. **Lawrence Rogin, Mark Khinoy, Charles Garfinkel:** "Technocracy," Monroe Court Community Room, 4331—47th St., L. I. City; Sunnyside Branch.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25 **Henry J. Rosner:** "Is Economic Recovery in Sight?" 532—86th St., Brooklyn; Bay Ridge Branch.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26 **Jean J. Coroneil:** "The French Revolution—Its Background," 133-10 Northern Boulevard, Flushing, L. I.; Socialist Party Branch.

Y.P.S.L. bate, "Social 904 Prospect Forum.

August Class ces," Y. M. and Y. Rodney and South

FRIDAY, JANU

Lucian Zacharoff: "Ho Citizen Lives," 411 Bright Ave., Brooklyn; Socialist Branch.

Dr. Abraham Lefkowitz, Henry J. Rosner, Peter Grimm: Symposium, "City Economy," Paradise Manor, Jerome and Mt. Eden Aves.; Mid Bronx Forum.

Leon R. Land: "Socialism and Pacifism," 144 Second Ave., Manhattan; 8th A. D. Branch.

David M. Cory: "Whither British Labor," 7308 Bay Parkway, Brooklyn; 16th A. D. Branch.

Mathew M. Levy: "The Menace of Evictions," 1637 Washington Ave.; Bronx House.

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The Ninth Annual Dinner of
THE NEW LEADER
will be held Friday evening,
February 10, 1933.

HOLMES SEES STRENGTH ONLY IN WORKING CLASS

MAKING his first appearance before a Socialist party gathering as a member of the party, John Hayes Holmes explained to the membership of Kings County Sunday that he felt the period of what is technically known as "Liberalism" had definitely passed. Dr. Holmes said the Liberalism of the Nineteenth Century had held itself aloof from and superior to what it called partisanship, and declined to ally itself with any party. The time for that aloofness, Dr. Holmes said, is no more.

Holmes said he felt that while the party needed all the intellectual elements it could muster, its real strength must come from the working class. He deplored a situation in which there is a preponderance of professors, ministers and other members of the so-called "intelligentsia," he said.

The meeting was held Sunday in the fine and commodious new quarters of the 21st A. D. at 2239 Church Ave., Brooklyn, and was well attended.

After hearing reports on the success of the Brooklyn Forum by Harry Kritzer and Abe Belsky, and short talks by Louis Waldman and Julius Gerber, the members discussed a proposal for autonomous county organization. After two hours of debate the suggestion was voted down.

Ave. Admission, 50 cents.
21st A. D.—Branch meetings Mondays in the new headquarters at 2239 Church Ave. Immediately following the business meeting there is an educational session with prominent speakers. Saturday evening, Jan. 28, a dance and social evening will be held.

22nd A. D., Branch 3.—Due to the wolf in the form of a mortgage company insisting on knocking on the door, our branch is forced to find new headquarters. All lectures in the meanwhile have been cancelled. Next week we will meet at 218 Van Sicklen Ave. and take up the question of new headquarters.

23rd A. D.—One of the best attended meetings of the educational season was held last Monday eve-

SOCIALIST SCHOOLS

Sunday, January 22nd,
All schools meet at 11 a. m. unless otherwise listed.

MANHATTAN

48 Ave. C: Sylvia Weingart.
144 Second Ave.: Esther Horowitz, Junior Class; Samuel H. Friedman, Senior Class, 1:15 p. m.

BRONX

9 West 170th St.: Gertrude Turkell and Claryce Greenberg, 10:30 a. m.
904 Prospect Ave. (Bellamy Club): Ida Yavner Kaufman and Jean Friedberg.

BROOKLYN

Downtown, 250 South 4th St.: Edward P. Gottlieb.
Midwood, 1722 East 12th St.: Viola Levenson.

Brighton, 48 Ocean Place: Al Meyer (hike this Sunday); Ben Parker, Senior Class, 3 p. m.

18th A. D. Branch 2: Sarah Rosenberg and Etta Meyer.

Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 32 Sackman St.: Jacob Drachler and Pugh Press.

Borough Park Labor Lyceum, 1377 42nd Street: Gertrude Gross, Elementary; Esther Horowitz, Junior; Samuel H. Friedman, Senior.

We should like to be presented with copies of Berenberg's Socialist Fundamentals and Oscar Wilde's Fairy Tales. Address all communications to Etta Meyer, secretary, Socialist School Committee.

ning at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum. This Monday, Jan. 23, the branch will have a short business meeting, followed by a lecture by William Karlin. Comrades are requested to come early to transact some very important business concerning the branch, and also to start a membership drive.

QUEENS

Sunnyside.—Technocracy and its relation to the Socialist movement will be the subject of a symposium at the next meeting, Tuesday, Jan. 24, at 8:30, in the Monroe Court Community room, rear of 4331 47th St., Long Island City. Business meeting will be dispensed with and the meeting thrown open to the public. Comrades Rogin, Khinoy and Garfinkel will lead the discussion.

Shaw and Pirandello Ticklingly Entangled

The Week on the Stage

By Joseph T. Shipley

A LITERARY LARK

"FOOLSCAP." A comedy by Genaro Curci and Eduardo Cian-nelli. At the Times Square.

The producers, who must have been aware only a limited audience would revel in "Foolscap", are to be congratulated on their courage in presenting this engaging piece of literary drollery and satire. Bang! When they awake, George Bernard Shaw and Luigi Pirandello, whose autos have collided on an English road, find themselves in what seem hospital beds. Following Pirandello's metaphysical querying, Shaw wonders whether they're dead. While they laughingly speculate as to their whereabouts, a figure appears at the window, and announces himself: Shakespeare. Then they know; this is a fit committee from the next world.

But it is only a lunatic asylum, outside of which they collided, a madhouse inhabited by Eve, Cleopatra, Francesca, Menelaus, Helen of Troy, and other manias, including God. What better, exclaim the playwrights, than to write a drama for these figures to enact! How the inmates run away with the dress rehearsal, and what is the final fate of Shaw and Pirandello, and whether the audience belongs there too, make the mad movement of this crazed travesty. The wit of Shaw, the depth of Pirandello (or is it dullness?) are effectively suggested if not sustained; Frederic Worlock at Shaw could fool reporters when G.B.S. comes over; and Eduardo Cian-nelli (part-author) is less effective as Pirandello only as the Italian is less familiar. Such foolery as the first act affords continued through the evening would be genius; even in the present case, "Foolscap" concentrates a gay spoofing and a keen criticism of two important figures in the world theatre today.

BROADWAY BOWS

"YOSHE KALB" ("Simpleton Joe") from the novel of I. J. Singer, by Maurice Schwartz. At the Yiddish Art.

"Yoshe Kalb" is not an easy play for one with but a smattering of Yiddish to follow. A knowledge of German, which helps with philosophical plays, avails little before this panorama of alien ways

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WED. EVE.—"SPREADING THE NEWS"
THURS. MAT.—"THE FAR-OFF HILLS"
THURS. EVE.—"RIDERS TO THE SEA" and "THE WHITEHEADED BOY"
FRI. EVE.—"THE NEW GOSSOON"
SAT. MAT.—"JUNO and the PAYCOCK"
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—WEEK OF JANUARY 23—

Mon. eve. "Alice in Wonderland"
Tues. eve. "Liliom"
Wed. mat. "Alice in Wonderland"
Wed. eve. "Alice in Wonderland"
Thurs. eve. "Liliom"
Fri. eve. "Alice in Wonderland"
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At the Fox Brooklyn



Sally Eilers as she appears in "Second Hand Wife," shown for the first time in Brooklyn at the Fox.

and types, among the pious "Chassidic" Jews of Russian and of Austrian Poland. Nor is the story close to western tales: of an ascetic youth whom "the facts of life" send wandering, until he goes through a second wedding ceremony, is claimed by two wives, and declares he cannot say who he is, and a council of rabbis announces he is a "gilgul", or wandering lost spirit.

Those who know Yiddish are enjoying this melodrama, overflowing the theatre in which its effects are given the usual Jewish emphasis. When the woman first approaches the young man, soft music starts to play; music runs through the storm scene (which Dido, too, once utilized for a seduction). The many Jewish types are effectively shown, in every variety of beard, with natural comic touches—though these at times delay the action. The story is carried over its score of years by having four choric interludes, with two faces peering over the shoulders of a man seemingly reading a manuscript, on the dark stage. The final scene, of the rabbinical court that is to identify Yoshe, is well done; all the performance, indeed, though without novelty, is intelligently handled.

Is the English-speaking stage in this country so impoverished that

Third concert by Manhattan Symphony Sunday, Jan. 29

The third concert of this season given by the Manhattan Symphony Orchestra will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on Sunday evening, Jan. 29, at 9 o'clock.

At this concert William H. Woodin's suite "The Covered Wagon" will be given its first performance and Paul Stassevitch will play the Elgar violin concerto, which has not been performed in New York City for many years. The balance of the program will consist of the Weber overture to "Oberon," Burrill Phillip's Grotesque Dance for a Projected Ballet, and Wagner's Prelude and Love Death from "Tristan and Isolde."

a well-presented Yiddish melodrama must be hailed as epoch-making? All the professional men-in-the-public-eye, Rabbi Wise, Channing Pollock, Morris Guest (the program drags "u" in), hurry to sign their names to letters of recommendation. Maurice Schwartz has had years of good work in the theatre (with many better plays than "Yoshe Kalb"—"Anathema" and "Bloody Laughter," to name two at random), and he deserves the success the present ballyhoo will bring. But one ignorant of Yiddish will be more than usually bored at the current production of the Yiddish Art Theatre; and the encomiums of the English press betoken a careless praise, or a low ebb indeed of Broadway production. As a matter of fact, there are a dozen plays now on the boards as well staged as "Yoshe Kalb," and more subtly. There are vividness and life in the Jewish stage over-emphasis; "Yoshe Kalb" is an effective melodrama, with many amusing snapshots of Jewish types; but it has not come to redeem the American theatre. Why cannot folks be content to take things as they are? Too many in this land labor to make a mountain out of a dunghill. Too many cry "Wolf! Wolf!" Many a simple man has been spoiled by trying to live up to his ballyhoo'd reputation. Look at Hoover—no, don't! Better (if you understand Yiddish) go look at "Yoshe Kalb."

GILBERT MILLER presents

PAULINE LORD in

The Late Christopher Bean

with WALTER CONNOLLY

"Most enjoyable comedy of the season; almost too good to be true."—Kritich, The Nation

HENRY MILLER'S

Thea., 124 W 43 St. Eves. 8:45
Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:45

The Theatre Guild

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BIOGRAPHY

A Comedy

by S. N. Behrman

GUILD THEATRE

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GEO. COHAN THEA. B'WAY MATS WED. & SAT. 2:30
M. & 43 ST. EVES. 8:30

SAM H. HARRIS presents

"DINNER AT EIGHT"

A New Play in Eleven Scenes—by

GEORGE S. KAUFMAN and EDNA FERBER

CONSTANCE COLLIER CONWAY TEARLE ANN ANDREWS
MARGUERITE CHURCHILL PAUL HARVEY MALCOLM DUNCAN
MARGARET DALE OLIVE WYNDHAM JUDITH WOOD
MARY MURRAY CESAR ROMERO GREGORY GAYE
AUSTIN FAIRMAN SAMUEL LEVINE HANS ROBERTS

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45th Street West of Broadway

Matinees Thursday and Saturday 2:30

In First Popular Price Manhattan Showing at Cameo



Hertha Thiele, who plays the affection-starved pupil in the famous German film "Mädchen in Uniform."

Europa holds over "Der Hauptmann von Köpenick"

"Der Hauptmann von Köpenick" ("The Captain of Köpenick") the German comedy drama based on the hilarious incident in 1906 when an ordinary cobbler, disguised in a captain's uniform, arrested the mayor and treasurer of Köpenick, is to be held over for a second week at the Europa Theatre.

Max Adalbert has the title role and is supported by a large cast of German screen stars, including Kaethe Haack, Max Guelstorff, Hermann Vallentin, Friedrich Kayssler and Paul Otto.

OPENS SATURDAY, JAN. 21, at 8:30
ELMER RICE'S

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Settings by Aline Bernstein

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Arthur J. Beckhard presents his second production since "Another Language."

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A New Play

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SALLY BATES

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ANOTHER LANGUAGE

A Play by ROSE FRANKEN

with a Distinguished Cast

GLENN ANDERS
DOROTHY STICKNEY
MARGARET WYCHERLY
JOHN BEAL

BOOTH THEA. W. 45 St.

Eves. 8:30

Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40

Ted Healy tops stage show at Fox Brooklyn—"Second Hand Wife" film feature

Broadway's favorite son, the internationally known comic Ted Healy, brings a carload of laughs and a stageful of stooges to the Fox Brooklyn Theatre starting today, in conjunction with the Kathleen Norris story, "Second Hand Wife," on the screen.

Musical comedies and pictures have been the outlet for Healy's witticisms during the past year. His mad-wag antics on the Fox stage will be displayed locally for the first time during many laughless months.

In addition to Healy and his stooges, a strong bill balances the program, which includes such talent as Caroline Andres, the girl who opened the new Music Hall; The Balabanow Accordion Five; The Royal Neapolitan Trio, and the Seven Trojans.

Cameo offers "Mädchen in Uniform" at popular prices

Continuing its long and distinguished Times Square run, "Mädchen in Uniform" is current at the RKO-Cameo Theatre.

The film is being shown continuously from 9 a. m. to 11 p. m. and admission prices will be the usual Cameo scale.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEA.

39th Street East of Broadway

The GROUP THEATRE presents

BIG NIGHT

By DAWN POWELL

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—John Mason Brown, Post

PEGGY FEARS

"Music in the Air"

By Jerome Kern &

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Tullie CARMINATI, Natalie

HALL, Walter SLEZAK, Al

SHEAN, Katherine CAR-

RINGTON—Curtain at 8:30

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Soloist: SERGE PROKOFIEFF, Pianist

Carnegie Hall, Fri. Eve., Jan. 27, at 8:45

SPECIAL CONCERT

Soloist: LOTTE LEHMANN, Soprano

BEETHOVEN—WAGNER PROGRAM

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DOROTHY GORDON

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CARNegie HALL NEXT SUNDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 22, at 3:00

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Original Roxy Offers New Screen and Stage Fare

"Air Hostess" on screen.—Moonlight Sonata heard in a Musical Divertissement

Evalyn Knapp, recently seen opposite Lee Tracy in "Night Mayor," James Murray and Thelma Todd come to the original Roxy Theatre in "Air Hostess," a dramatic romance of commercial aviation, starting today.

Besides its novelty, it is said to be an exciting picture with a thrilling climax in the form of a plane crashing a few yards ahead of an express train.

On the stage, Frank Cambria presents a musical divertissement of varied character, in which the piece de resistance is the Moonlight Sonata of Beethoven played as an orchestra prelude, under the direction of David Ross, and danced by Catherine Littlefield with Nicholas Daks as her partner, Vladimir Brenner at the piano.

The Delivery Boys, original radio mimics and popular song writers; Mary Miles, terpsichorean novelty; Dorothy Bisset, fast tap dancer, and the International Mameans and The Balabanow are also on the bill.

"London Stage More Glamorous Than New York," Says Star of "Two Strange Women"

Jacqueline Logan, the principal player in A. C. Mester's production of "Two Strange Women," the Edwin B. Self melodrama at the Little Theatre, believes that the New York stage is considerably less glamorous than the London stage. "The theatre-goers in England," states Miss Logan, "make heroes and heroines of their favorite actors and actresses, and, like American movie fans, they are deeply concerned with the most intimate details of the lives of their players. Any actor on the London stage, for instance," continues Miss Logan, "would consider himself mediocre if at least fifty autograph seekers were not awaiting his exit after a performance."

"Oddly enough, this greater interest on the part of English audiences in the personalities of their actors is not the result of newspaper ballyhoo. The reason for it, I believe, is the fact that the movies in England have not yet taken the gallery patrons from London's theatres. In America, this class of patrons has forsaken the spoken drama for the cinema, and, to a less extent, for radio entertainment. In England, of course, the film and broadcasting industries have not been so highly

Nikolai Sokoloff



Who will conduct the New York Orchestra at Carnegie Hall, Monday evening, January 16.

DOROTHY GORDON

Portraying the Historical Development of New York City—Song Recital in Costume.

Program:

I. First there were the Indians: Song of Greeting, A Fable, Rain Song, Cradle Song.—II. Then came the Dutch and it was Nieuw Amsterdam: Het Kwezelken, Wie Krabbelt Daar?, Mijn Volgeladen.—III. Followed by the English and it became New York: Strawberry Fair, When Daisies Pied, Paper o' Pins.—IV. Later came immigrants from Ireland, Dumb, Dumb, Dumb; Germany, Och, Moder, ich wel en Ding ban; Italy, Tarantella; Spain, La Perica; Russia, Four Nursery Rhymes.—V. The days of the crinoline: My Grandma's Advice, Ben Bolt, Old Ned, Oh Susannah.—VI. The sentimental '80s: Walking Down Broadway, Fashion, Always Take Mother's Advice, See Me Dance the Polka.—VII. And the gay '90s: Take Back Your Gold, Daisy Belle, The Bowery, I Don't Want to Play in Your Yard, Sidewalks of New York.—Adele Holsten at the piano.

and so successfully developed as they have here."

While in England, Miss Logan starred in the late Edgar Wallace's "Smoky Cell." Following the run of this play, she was engaged by British Films, Ltd., to write and direct motion pictures. "The Knockout" and "Strictly Business," which were both written and directed by Miss Logan, proved to be two of British International's "best sellers." While in England, Miss Logan was also an editor of "Britannia and Eve," England's "Vanity Fair."

"I Am a Fugitive" and "Afraid to Talk" at the Jefferson

Paul Muni in "I Am a Fugitive From a Chain Gang" and Carol Lombard and Walter Connolly in "No More Orchids" will compose the double feature bill at the RKO Jefferson Theatre starting today. The last half bill starting on Wednesday, Jan. 25, will bring to the screen of the Jefferson "Afraid to Talk" with Eric Linden and Sydney Fox, and "Fast Life."

Howard S. Cullman, new director of Roxy, 7th Ave.

Howard S. Cullman, who has just taken over the active direction of the original Roxy Theatre, is a figure new to the theatrical and motion picture world. He is, however, far from a stranger to many of the more dramatic aspects of the modern scene.

Commissioner of the Port of New York Authority, president of Beekman Street Hospital, director of numerous welfare and political organizations, he has played an active part in the affairs of the community during the past ten years.

As chairman of Governor Roosevelt's Committee to Review Medical and Hospital Problems in Connection with Workmen's Compensation, Mr. Cullman is said to have played an aggressive role in achieving more than just an adequate treatment for the victims of industrial accidents. The results of this committee's investigations are at present under consideration by Governor Lehman and will undoubtedly have consequences of first importance to labor.

In Gilbert Miller's Success "The Late Christopher Bean"



quaine Lord, who continues her delightful role in the amusing Sidney Howard play at the Henry Miller's Theatre.

Jennie Goldstein in New Drama at Prospect

Portraying a new type of role, Jennie Goldstein, noted Yiddish tragedienne, is now starring in "The Struggle for a Mother" at her Prospect Theatre in the Bronx. The new play, which will be presented twice today and every week-end for the balance of the year, was dramatized by Harry Lang from a popular novel of the same name by Eva Lazarus. The novel ran as a newspaper serial for several months and is widely known.

Miss Goldstein plays the leading role in this production, and is supported by the entire Prospect Theatre Company, including William Schwartz, Gert Bulman, Jac. Wexler, Rebecca Weintraub, Tillie Rabinowitz, Max Rosenthal, Katie Kaplan, Maxi Wilner, and Meyer Honigman.

"Shall the United States Recognize Russia?" will be discussed by Colonel Lewis Landes of the United States Army Reserves, in a broadcast from radio station WCDA Sunday, Jan. 22nd, from 10 to 10:30 p. m. He favors recognition. A musical program will precede the broadcast.

The Ninth Annual Dinner of THE NEW LEADER will be held Friday evening, February 10, 1933.

See for reservations today

A BRILLIANT INDICTMENT OF MILITARISM AND OFFICIALDOM
"A Masterpiece of Sardonic Satire"—John S. Cohen, Jr., N. Y. Sun

DER HAUPTMAN von KOEPEINICK

Based on the famous hoax of a cobbler, who, impersonating a Captain, made a laughing stock of Koepenick and amused the whole world!

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"20,000 Years in Sing Sing"

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B'way & 47th St.—Midnite Shows 25c to 1 p. m., 40c 1 p. m. to 6 p. m. 65c incl. tax after 6 p. m.—except Saturdays and Sundays.

"The Vampire Bat"

with LIONEL ATWILL - FAY WRAY

WINTER GARDEN

B'way & 50th St.—Midnite Shows 25c to 1 p. m., 40c 1 p. m. to 6 p. m. 55c after 6 p. m.—except Saturdays and Sundays.

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at all times

at all times

By Norman Thomas

TIMELY TOPICS

Every week Norman Thomas writes in his pungent style his own comments upon the salient events of the moment.

On the train to Evansville, Indiana, Jan. 16.

Smokeless Factories at Last

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, is trying to feel cheerful because its steel production this month will rise to about 19 per cent of capacity. This is an increase of 2 per cent over last month, but to begin to make profits even at the present low rate of wages the mills should have 41 per cent production. Every industrial city we have seen from New York to St. Louis presents a spectacle of idle factories and smokeless chimneys. What irony it is that men can see the sun again, not because they have used their scientific knowledge to banish the smoke nuisance and redeem the wealth that is wasted in soft coal smoke, but because their mills and factories are idle and they are hungry!

Family relief in these towns runs from a dollar and a half to two, or at the most three dollars a week. We don't starve people fast in America; we starve them slowly.



Norman Thomas

Script and Inflation

FAR better than voluntary piece-meal inflation, under which script facilitates the primitive method of barter, would be the controlled inflation provided by the Socialist plan for granting each unemployed worker a maintenance wage with which to buy what he most needs. This maintenance wage should be turned into a regular wage at socially useful work by a great program of public works, especially including a program of housing to replace the miserable houses which our industrial workers have to call home. Money could easily be provided for this plan.

There is lots of money in the banks which bankers are afraid to invest in private enterprises and the federal government can borrow at a very low rate. All money borrowed should be paid back by future taxes on wealth, that is, by income and inheritance taxes and a capital levy. These bond issues would have to be in the billions, as were the Liberty Loans. They would operate to bring about some inflation and they could be supplemented, as I explained repeatedly in the last campaign, by a direct issue of money by the federal government to those now unemployed for relief and public works. This money could be retired in a year by a two-cent stamp tax on its weekly circulation, which tax would stimulate the circulation of the money. It should be agreed in advance that the printing of such money should be stopped if and when it tends to raise the price level above the price level, let us say, of 1927.

Something like this will be even more imperatively necessary if this Congress or the next finally passes a allotment plan for agriculture, which now appears likely to be loaded up in the Senate by a subsidy to the growers of all kinds of food, not merely those the prices of which are fixed in the world market. Imagine a food tax of over a billion dollars which will have to be paid by unemployed or underpaid workers if they eat at all.

Remember, this huge subsidy cures no primary agricultural evil; its primary benefit will be grabbed by mortgage holders and farm landlords; it will

create an immense spy system in an unsuccessful effort to enforce a genuine twenty per cent reduction in actual production; in reality it will probably stimulate a wild overproduction; in spite of its allegedly experimental nature its tendency will be to force an unwholesome tariff and subsidy system more firmly upon us; and with all these domestic complications it is likely to get our export trade in a worse jam than ever. Foreign governments will almost certainly hold that a subsidy to wheat and cotton in America means that what is sold abroad at a lower price is really dumped and therefore subject to excess duties and other penalties against dumping. It is simply impossible for capitalism to cure the sickness of agriculture by an immense use of subsidies collected by what is in effect a general tax against consumers without creating new evils greater than the old. To make the attempt prior to granting something like adequate relief to the unemployed is to invite danger to expand into sheer disaster.

Branch Banks and Big Banks

SIX neighborhood banks, all of them independent, closed their doors in St. Louis last week. The consequent panic started a serious, though not disastrous, run on the big banks. Yet a young man after a forum in St. Louis asked me whether I did not think that Huey Long was doing a great service by his one-man filibuster against the Glass bill which under certain restrictions would permit branch banking, I told him I was as a Socialist little concerned one way or another about branch banking. On the whole, big banks with branches, whatever crimes and blunders they are guilty of in this country and abroad, have proved safer than small independent neighborhood banks. There is no social merit in fostering small banks. What we must have is socialized banking as part of a general socialized plan of production for use, not profit. Few capitalist institutions are breaking down as badly as a privately owned banking system. Theoretically the banks have two functions: to protect the depositors' money and to make credit available for various activities. Our American banks have failed in both respects. First they showed themselves unable to protect the depositors' money and then in a frantic zeal for what they call "liquidity" they began to call loans or refuse to extend them and otherwise to contract business, thus adding to depression.

MacArthur Juggles Figures

CONGRESSMAN COLLINS seems to have caught General MacArthur, hero of the contemptible attack on the Bonus Army, in a discreditable bit of false propaganda. The General, who is Chief of Staff in the U. S. Army, in an effort to scare Congress into big appropriations in this year of depression, rated his army down the scale. He credited Great Britain with 451,000 officers and men. The League of Nations, according to Congressman Collins, fixed the active strength of the British Army at 144,522 officers and men, not including India, where its forces have their hands full. Truth never did go well with war or militarism.

HERE in Indiana, 'Gene Debs' home state, something has occurred to remind me of one of his close friends, that staunch, unswerving Socialist veteran, Channing Sweet of Denver, Colorado. He loved and served the Socialist Party in his life and in his death he did not forget it. I regret that only now, some months after his loss, in the crowded business of campaigning and post-campaign activities have I found space in this column for this brief and inadequate tribute to a wise and loyal comrade of the stalwart generation of the great 'Gene Debs. One by one they pass, leaving us a deeper obligation to carry on.

Schieffelin, business man and leader of the Citizens' Union. Congressman Fiorello H. LaGuardia is another foe of Tammany, even though he once ran for Congress with Tammany endorsement in order to defeat a Socialist.

Both those men will defend an anti-Tammany fusion of all forces, including the Socialist Party, in a four-cornered debate against the two leading Socialist spokesmen of New York, Morris Hillquit and Norman Thomas, who will answer why the Socialist Party cannot join hands in such a fusion, and why the integrity of the Socialist Party is of far greater importance than a defeat of Tammany by anybody and any grouping that comes along.

The debate will feature the ninth annual New Leader dinner, February 10th, at Webster Hall. And this notice ought to be enough.

Argentine Socialists Battle the Reaction

BUENOS AIRES.—More than 25,000 workers assembled in the Plaza of the Parque de los Patricios, at a meeting called by the Socialist Party to affirm their determination to combat the reaction. They protested against the passivity of the police during the outrages committed by the "legionnaires" at workers' meetings, which they claimed indicated complicity on the part of the government, and took a "laic" oath to struggle in defense of the rights of workers, for their maintenance and further conquests. The Socialist Party gave notice to the reactionaries that it would employ all its defensive means to avoid retrogression in national institutional life.

The present difficulties confronting the nation have their main origin in the so-called "September 6th" movement. Taking advantage of the demagoguery of the Irigoyen government, when it was defeated by the voters, two generals of the Argentine army, Uriburu and Justo, revolted against the duly elected government and placed the arms of the Republic at the disposal of the most brutally reactionary capitalistic elements.

Taking as a pretext the necessity of terminating the administrative confusion and of bringing the government back to its constitutional channels, their real aim was to establish in the Republic a system of government along Fascist lines. At the very outset Dictator Uriburu showed his hand by attempting to annul the Saenz Peña law and substitute for it the Fascist corporative system of representation. He likewise supported the creation of hordes of militarized civilians, who, sanctioned by the provisional government, began their sinister activities against democracy, constituting bands of assassins on the government payroll. Thanks to the action of the Socialist Party, the valiant attitude of workers' organizations and the enthusiastic cooperation of student organizations the dictatorship failed in the execution of its principal aim to nullify universal suffrage, and resigned itself to organizing the most shameless

frauds in the political history of the country.

There remained the black-shirts as well as the government of General Augustin P. Justo, heir of the dictatorship, conceived in the barracks and elected president by fraud. Justo gave himself over to the most reactionary political elements, coddling the so-called "Civic Legion," having recently appointed to high public office the principal accomplices of the de facto government. He is accused by the Socialists of fomenting fratricidal hatreds, goading on the capitalistic offensive, and is devoting his governmental activities to facilitating the definite return of the conservatives by violent means. His call for a special session of Congress includes, as subjects of serious import, the "law of social defense," legislation on "the dangerous state of affairs," and reform of the Penal Code and complementary laws, all inspired by manifest reactionary motives.

One of the orators, Municipal Councillor Carrera, said: "We Socialists will strive to maintain internal peace. Inspired by the lofty humanitarianism of our ideals we wish to put a stop to violence; but before the menace which is growing against democracy, with organized violence from above, we are ready to give battle. To the force of right and reason we will add that of arms if they persist in carrying the contest to the field of violent attacks. Our homes, our institutions and our legitimate rights must not be left to the mercy of a handful of criminals protected by the government. In accordance with the principles of the Socialist Party, and with profound respect for the sacrifices of the people, we will continue availing ourselves of universal suffrage as our principal method of attack, so long as the ballot permits of the free expression of the will of the people. But if the dominating class attempts to emasculate the suffrage and dares to persist in denying us the right of free assemblage to propagate our ideas and to join together in syndicates, the streets will be the scene of a conclusive battle between political barbarism and the forces of democracy."

Tammany and Elections

(Continued from Page Seven)

Corporation Counsel fought to the last dirty ditch to prevent a re-examination of the 1932 recorded totals on the backs of the machines; it was only the imposition of two 30-day jail terms for contempt that caused President S. Howard Cohen of the Board of Elections to permit such an examination—with results known to all.

For the battle to secure that re-examination no one deserves more credit than Julius Gerber, who knows more about the election machinery of New York than any other man, and who is one man who cannot be fooled, bluffed or intimidated.

Now here are the results of a fifty-year battle for honest elections. Tammany canvassers simply set down whatever figures they care to, and that is all. And what can be done about it?

Well, there are several technical suggestions that will help. One is to fight for either non-partisan or tri-partisan Boards of Canvassers giving all parties representation. Another is a mechanical device by which the registered figures are photographed, and the reproductions recorded as the official vote.

But excellent as those suggestions are one can always count on the ingenuity of Tammany Hall—

and its Republican allies—to find some way of getting around them.

To Beat the Game

There is just one way to beat that game; it is to find the source of Tammany's strength, and beat them at it.

Tammany's strength is manpower, a hold on tens of thousands of individuals who will go through hell-fire for the organization. Tammany's strength is a complete check-up on every man and woman in the city, and a means of getting to them.

Tammany has nothing to offer, except cheap and vulgar loot. But it gets that loot by organizing. We have nothing to offer except an ideal, a hope, and a way to a better day. But the idealism of our aims should not blind us to the reality of our tasks in achieving the aims.

We must match Tammany's organization for loot with our organization for a better day. And in that way, and that way alone, will Tammany—and kindred organizations in every part of the country—be checkmated.

If we are not ready to meet the challenge we might just as well disband our party, surrender our emblem, give up our legal standing and become a debating or discussion club.

How Best Defeat Tammany Is the Subject of Debate

THE infamies of Tammany are being exposed every day. The infamies of other city Tammany Halls are being exposed every day. At every point these city plunderbunds are robbing and misruling the people. In this issue of The New Leader is printed a story of how New York's own Tammany Hall treats the sacred right of franchise. In the rapidly diminishing treasuries of the cities, in decreasing salaries of teachers and other city employees, in the ominous attacks upon the schools is told the story of Tammany misrule and plunder.

How are the workers of the city

(and other cities afflicted by their own Tammany Hall) to defend themselves? How are they to defeat their despoilers and robbers?

"Let all the foes of Tammany get together," say some.

"Let all the foes of misrule and exploitation join the Socialist movement," say the Socialists.

"But that would be dividing the opposition to Tammany, and would give victories to Tammany Hall because of insistence on a dogmatic principle," reply the anti-Tammany forces.

And so the argument is on. Prominent among anti-Tammany reformers is Dr. William Jay