

NEW LEADER

With Which
Is Combined

THE AMERICAN APPEAL

Founded by
Eugene V. Debs

VOL. XV.—No.

SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1933

Price Five Cents

Numerous Crises Show the Old Machine is Worthless

HISTORIANS generally date the birth of the capitalist system in this country during the War of 1812. Factories had appeared before this period and old shop production survived long after it, but in the years 1812-15 the system obtained a firm foothold in New England. In the ensuing years it slowly expanded and in our age it is the monstrous system that has consigned tens of millions to destitution.

In 1837, just twenty years after its birth, capitalism collapsed. In a few years it recovered. Another twenty years and in 1857 it was again in the ditch. The Civil War brought "prosperity."

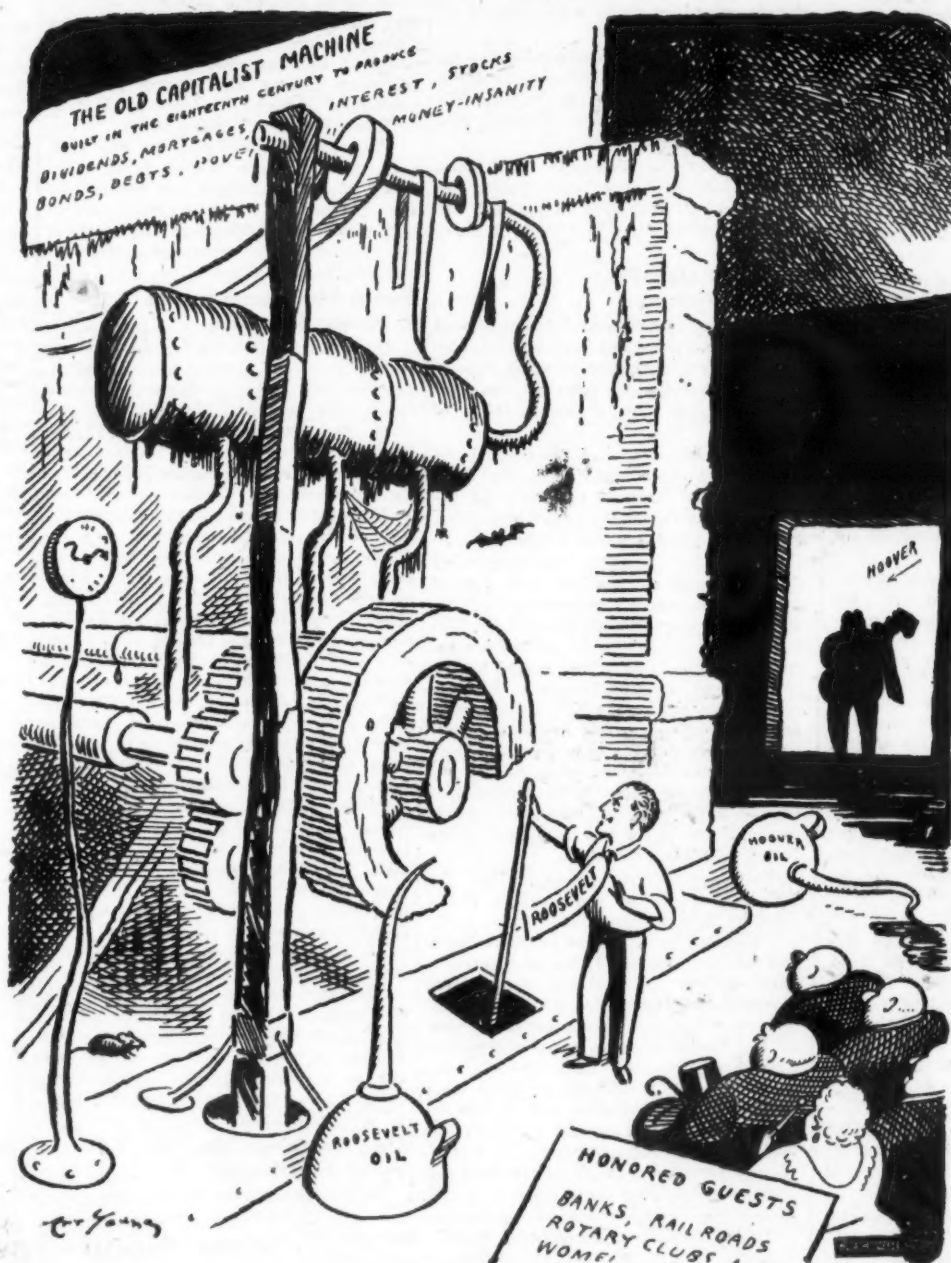
In 1873 there was another crash, one more severe than the other two. It lasted several years and then came the chronic decline of 1882-86. It did not start with a convulsion, but millions of workers were unemployed and hungry.

There was a slow recovery, but by 1893 there occurred the most severe crisis of the century, continuing almost four years. By 1897 capitalism was getting out of the hospital and it continued to improve, but ten years later, 1907, was the beginning of another breakdown.

A few years later conditions became bearable, but by 1914 the system was again in a bad way when the war broke out in Europe. The World War again brought "prosperity," but in 1921 another severe crisis began and continued for a year or two.

Another recovery; and then the earthquake, beginning in October, 1929, which President Hoover later said ran through forty nations. From that frightful disaster, now in its fourth year, there has been no recovery.

A New Engineer But The Same Old Machine



In the long period of nearly a hundred years of collapse after collapse, preachers, politicians, editors, statesmen, bankers and capitalists have "explained" crises. We have neglected religion, government has been too expensive, something wrong with the money system, workers were too extravagant, too much corruption in politics, etc. These stupid explanations have survived into the present period.

Socialist refugees from Europe after 1848 in New York City and Philadelphia became active

most periodical regularity. They have come no matter which capitalist party has ruled. In some cases it came in one administration and continued into the other, the Democrats in 1893 inheriting the crisis of the Republicans which began in 1892.

Working people of the United States: how long must this compound of tragedy and farce continue? A revolutionary party of the workers, a Socialist Party, is the crying need of the hour.

from the very inception of the crises of 1857 which set in three years before. Co-operating with the trade unions, mass meetings were held and resolutions were adopted.

There was plenty of free land available. Stop its sale, give farms to settlers, and make government loans to the settlers. Expand public works and purchase food-stuffs wholesale and dispose of it at cost. In general, this was the workers' program. It was adapted to the conditions of that period. The ruling classes had one method—charity—and that is their program today.

The old capitalistic machine has again broken down. It is rusty. It creaks, Hoover tried to get it in order. The masses watched him for nearly four years. Then—a volcanic discontent last November swept the Democrats into control of the presidency and both houses of Congress. They also elected all but ten of the governors in the 48 states. A new President is sworn in this week. One capitalist party is succeeded by another. Hoover out, Roosevelt in, but the workers always out of power.

Republicans and Democrats have been in charge of the old machine for decades. Industrial depressions have come and gone with al-

NEW LEADER

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

JAMES ONEAL, Editor
WM. M. FEIGENBAUM, Associate
Contributing Editors:

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



Published Every Saturday at
7 E. 15th St., New York City

SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1933

A Fallen Dictator

BEFORE the rise of modern capitalism finance capital was hated by the possessors of merchant and commercial capital. Christian theory had also denied the usurer a place in heaven, but as capitalists usurped the place of old feudal aristocrats the usurer was no longer consigned to hell. He became a respectable gentleman and was regarded as a "steward" of vast wealth, part of which should be devoted to the church and charity.

With their rise to power as a ruling class the industrial capitalists considered the bankers as their allies, but in the modern imperialist era the financial spiders have demoted the industrial capitalists to second rank in capitalist society. The bankers are today the ruling masters of the capitalist system.

The resignation of Charles E. Mitchell as chairman of the board of the National City Bank and of its securities-selling affiliate, the National City Co., as the result of a Senate investigation of the robbery of investors in Wall Street, is interesting in the light of this economic history. Other officials of this banking group are likely to be forced out by the investigation.

Mitchell admitted that he had sold 18,000 shares of the bank's stock to avoid his income tax. He claimed a loss of \$2,800,000 on this transaction although his salary and bonuses for the year had been about \$1,250,000. He had sold the stock to a relative and then bought it back. Mitchell and his colleagues also sold a billion dollars worth of bonds to investors, banks and trust institutions and later events proved these bonds to be either worthless or worth much less than was paid for them.

These disclosures must be remembered in connection with Mitchell's activities late last December in New York State. That gentleman headed the banking oligarchy in dictating wage cuts for New York City teachers, firemen and policemen and his institution has been conspicuous in ordering wage cuts in industry throughout the country.

While the workers were at Albany trying to prevent these wage cuts, banker Mitchell in New York City got in touch with Governor Roosevelt. Following the telephone conversation, according to the *Herald-Tribune*, "Mr. Roosevelt told them (the representatives of the city employees) that they might as well make up their minds that there could be no limitation upon the duration of the salary reductions because the bankers demanded unlimited repeal." In other words, Mitchell, representing the banking oligarchy, exercised the Governor's prerogative of a veto by telephone and Roosevelt accepted that usurpation of his executive power!

This amazing incident induced Abraham Lefkowitz to exclaim, "Has the Governor of New York abdicated?" The teachers adopted a resolution declaring that the city and state officials had surrendered their powers to the banks and resolved that the bankers contribute 5 per cent of their incomes to help feed starving school children. Of course, the bankers have taken no such action.

Our readers now have before them a vivid drama of class rule in this dictation by banker Mitchell over the telephone to Governor Roosevelt and Mitchell's admissions before a Senate committee followed by his resignation. We shed no tears over the skinning of investors, banks and trust companies, but this robbery of speculators and corporations is a striking example of big fish eating lesser fish. More important is the arrogance with which the banking gentry order the looting of distressed workers. Is a Socialist revolution necessary? It is!

The Socialist International To The Workers of the World

On the eve of going to press *The New Leader* received the manifesto of the Labor and Socialist International addressed to the workers of all countries. This document is so important that we give this page to it. The manifesto follows:

TO the Workers of the World!

This appeal is addressed to you at a moment of supreme danger for the working class, for peace and freedom, and for human civilization.

In alliance with the capitalist and feudal reaction Hitler has taken over the government in Germany.

The decisive struggle between Fascism and the working class in Germany is now being fought out. Tremendous issues are at stake.

If Fascism in Germany succeeds in maintaining and consolidating its power, not only will German democracy and the German Republic disappear but also the results of half a century of working class struggle.

If the working class is beaten by the Fascist attack in Germany the workers of Central Europe will be in the most serious danger, and the reactionaries in all countries will be encouraged to make inroads upon the social achievements of the working class.

The Socialists of all countries are at one with the German workers in their difficult and self-sacrificing struggle. We rely upon them to defeat Fascism and the counter-revolution.

In view of the historical importance of their struggle we call upon the workers of all countries to support the German workers to the extent of their power.

Need of Solidarity Of All Workers

The Labor and Socialist International has always recognized that the internecine warfare among the working class is the most profound cause of its weakness and therefore the strongest ally of Fascism.

The Labor and Socialist International has always been convinced that the power of the workers can only be exercised to the full if the ranks are closed and working-class unity established.

The terrible threat to the workers of Germany, and of the whole world, is causing the tragic consequences of the split to become increasingly evident. Unfortunately, there can be no sudden escape from the ill effects produced by the split during the last 15 years. But the experiences through which we are now passing must not merely promote the desire to re-establish a united organization for the working-class struggle in the future, but must also lead at the present time to an attempt to increase the fighting capacity of the working class to the fullest possible extent.

The dangers are too great for the universal desire of the workers for a common fight by the whole of the working class to be used for partisan political manoeuvres. The Labor and Socialist International is striving for united working-class action on the basis of an open and frank understanding. In view of the tragic dangers with which they are faced, we call upon the German workers of all countries, to cease their attacks upon each other and to join together in the fight against Fascism. *The Labor and Socialist International has always been ready to negotiate with the Communist International with a view to*

common action as soon as this body is also ready.

Fascism and Reaction A World Menace

Workers of all countries!

Whilst Capitalism is precipitating you into widespread misery and distress, whilst it is organizing the Fascist bands against you, it is preparing the incalculable evil of a new war.

We are already faced by the bloody fact of the war in the Far East, and also by the danger that a development in Europe which threatens to end in a new world war will be completed with growing rapidity.

Japanese imperialism is prevailing. Ignoring the treaties into which it has solemnly entered, Japan has occupied Chinese territory by force of arms and established the puppet State of Manchukuo, and is now endeavoring to conquer other Chinese provinces. The pretence which has been carefully kept up, that there is no war between Japan and China, no longer holds. The monstrous plans of the Japanese imperialists are becoming clearer and clearer and the League of Nations has shown itself to be incapable of arresting them.

Whilst war is raging in the Far East and threatening to spread indefinitely, whilst warlike conflicts are continually taking place in South America, events in Europe itself, which must sooner or later endanger the peace of Europe as well, are taking shape.

Fascist Movements Invoke A Bloody Shambles

The Disarmament Conference has been dragging on for a year without result. Transformed into a gigantic armed camp, and organized in powerful alliances, the European States face each other armed to the teeth. The danger is becoming more and more serious that the Disarmament Conference will not lead to disarmament but will provide the pretext for new armaments.

The progress of Fascism is placing nationalist-militarist forces at the heads of the States. Hitler in Germany, Mussolini in Italy, Pilsudski in Poland, Horthy in Hungary, the royal dictatorship in Yugoslavia, open or veiled Fascist dictatorships in all the other Balkan countries—they are all prepared to turn upon foreign countries the force upon which they rely in their own countries and to transform Europe once again into a battlefield.

Fascist Italy, counter-revolutionary Hungary, and the deposed dynasty of the Hapsburgs are attempting to exploit for their own aims the movement of the Yugoslavian peoples whose differences are being intensified by the military dictatorship, and in this way are creating in Central Europe a zone of the most serious danger for peace.

The plans for the formation of a block of Fascist States to oppose France and its Eastern allies is threatening to divide Europe once again into two camps arming against each other. Europe knows from tragic experience to what the policy of alliances leads.

Only Workers Can Avert Catastrophe

If the antagonisms of the great powers

paralyze the League of Nations, if the leadership of the middle classes falls to an increasing extent into the hands of Fascist groups, it is perfectly clear that only the power of the workers can avert the world catastrophe which otherwise must inevitably visit humanity and destroy millions of young people once again.

The Labor and Socialist International has never neglected its duty to draw attention to the threatening catastrophe and to carry on the most determined struggle against war and preparations for war. It therefore has the right to raise its voice again at this decisive moment in order to utter a warning against the calamity which is in preparation.

The Labor and Socialist International calls upon all the workers to unite in a common struggle to avert the imminent danger of a new world war.

The Labor and Socialist International appeals to all people who desire to prevent a new massacre and to safeguard peace and the achievements of human civilization, to join the army of the working class.

Conquer Power for The Working Class!

Workers of the World!

The ruling classes of all countries are responsible for the terrible dangers which are threatening peace and freedom. On the one hand, the capitalists in the victorious countries have thwarted and paralyzed by their imperialist policy the young aspiring democracies and the rise of the working class in the vanquished countries. On the other hand, the capitalists in the vanquished countries have taken advantage of the consequences of the defeat in order to stir up nationalist passions and to regain their positions of power through murderous and warlike Fascism. For these reasons it is necessary to combine the defensive struggle against Fascism and the danger of war with the struggle against capitalism, for the conquest of political power for the working class, and for Socialism!

The victory is ours if we unite to win it!

Long live liberty!

Long live peace!

Long live Socialism!

Zurich, February 19, 1933.

The Bureau of the Labor and Socialist International.

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.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
1 Year in the United States..... \$2.00
6 Months in the United States..... \$1.00
1 Year to Foreign Countries..... \$3.00
1 Year to Canada..... \$2.50
Entered as Second Class Matter, January 19, 1924, at the Post Office at New York, under act of March 3, 1879.

Under Socialism machinery would result in a blessing to all. Mechanical inventions would then serve labor instead of competing with it as today. When the time came, through the introduction of new inventions, that all the needs of the people were supplied in abundance, then further improvements would be applied to reducing the hours of labor. The only way that machinery will be of service to labor is for labor to own the machinery. The collective ownership of machinery is the only solution of the problem.—Chas. H. Vail (writing in 1900).

All the grand sources of human suffering are in a great degree, many of them almost entirely, conquerable by human care and effort.—John Stuart Mill.

Some Good News For The Jobless

THE millions of jobless men and women, whom those who own and control industry refuse to employ on the claim that they cannot make a profit out of their labor, should not be downcast over their sad condition. The owners are not doing so badly.

Reliable statistics from that source of uselessness known as Wall Street declare that during January 739 corporations declared dividends amounting to the cozy little sum of \$178,839,349.

—The Senate Committee on Manu-

factures declares that the garbage-can standards of relief for the unemployed result in "malnutrition both for adults and children," with the consequent undermining of health and morale.

But why should the jobless worry about such trifles? Surely some of our people must bask in the sunshine of prosperity. And who have a better right to that sunshine than those whose contribution to the welfare of humanity consists in writing their names on the back of dividend checks?

A Message to the Incoming Congress

WASHINGTON, March 4.—A curious fragment of a manuscript was found in the room of John Wilton, an unemployed man who died of malnutrition here today. He had been out of work for two years and for some weeks he apparently had spent some time in speculating about what might have been the results of the last national election. Parts of the manuscript are missing but the first sheet bears the caption, "What Might Have Been."

From these papers it appears that Wilton assumed a Socialist victory in the United States last November and the election of a coal miner, bearing the plain name of John Brown, as President, and that a majority of the states had been swept into the Socialist column. The manuscript presents what the dead man believed would be the message the Socialist miner would send to Congress. What follows is pieced together out of the fragments of the manuscript found by the reporter. It should be noted that the author, curiously enough, dated the message on the day of the inauguration of President Roosevelt.

"Executive Mansion, March 4, 1933.

"TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

"The Constitution requires the President from time to time to inform Congress of the state of the Union. It is obvious to all that the capitalistic system is stricken with what is apparently an incurable malady. It is little more than a hundred years old in this country and within a four-year period it has been sinking to lower and lower levels.

"The most conservative estimates place the number of unemployed persons at 12,000,000, while the desperate plight of millions of farmers in every agricultural area is so apparent that it requires no detailed discussion. Millions of human beings are dependent upon public and private charity and the sources of relief become less ample each year. Insufficient food and inadequate clothing and shelter also menace the health of millions of workers.

"When the election returns last November registered a Socialist victory the same press that reported this political revolution also reported that grain values on American exchanges had declined to the lowest level in our history. Wheat was being sold for a price even lower

John Wilton, Workingman, Writes Message for John Brown, Miner, Elected President of the United States—A Curious Fragment of Manuscript Being Studied by Economists, Historians and Reporters.

than the tariff rate levied to protect it against foreign competition. In western Canada wheat was even cheaper by the ton than sawdust.

"This extraordinary deflation of values may be interpreted in terms of human suffering throughout the nation. The Red Cross reported that almost 20,000,000 people had been fed since the previous March out of the surplus flour contributed by the Farm Board. How extensive the need has been is evident when we remember that out of the 3,072 counties in the United States all but 173 had been aided by contributions of this flour. Moreover, it was estimated that no less than 15,000,000 unfortunates were in need of clothing to be made from Farm Board cotton this winter. I would impress . . ." (Here there is a break in the manuscript.)

"We face the amazing fact that the industrial system does not function. We might as well have no giant industries and power machines at all as to have them but be unable to operate them. As idle agencies of production they are useless. The owners cannot or will not permit them to be operated, and this is the basic factor of the industrial depression. If they cannot and will not permit their operation they should be compelled to step aside and be replaced by a power that will operate them.

"I conceive that the nation in its collective capacity should step in and put an end to the chaos and the paralysis that are obvious to all. The masters of our economic life are miserable failures and the hideous fruits of their incapacity should not be borne by the millions of workers in useful occupations and professions. These masters are gorged with vast wealth and to deprive them of their mismanaged powers would inflict no hardship on them and would end the dreadful uncertainties and sufferings of the great masses of the people. It is an emergency such . . ." (The manuscript again breaks off here.)

"There comes a time in every social order when it is no longer adapted to the needs and the progress of society.

It develops contradictions that fetter human progress. It becomes stagnant. We have reached this stage in the United States and in many nations throughout the world. It is natural that ruling classes having vast stakes in the dying social order will endeavor to preserve that order beyond the period of its legitimate life. American capitalism today exhibits the pallor of death and yet the masters of American life insist that it shall be protected and preserved despite the horrible and measureless suffering that failure has inflicted upon us.

"Here we have an irrepressible conflict between the interests of the upper few in society and the great masses now vegetating in a social abyss. To reconcile that conflict on the basis of the existing order is impossible. We are confronted with the issue of corporate ownership and control or collective ownership and control; the first would insure the supremacy of the present ruling classes and the second would abolish that supremacy by vesting the ownership and control of the means of production and distribution in the nation organized as a collective democracy. It is this issue . . ." (Another break in the manuscript.)

"... a responsibility that we cannot avoid. I shall ask the cooperation of the governors of the various states to effect this transfer of power and ownership of industries, railroads, telegraphs, public utilities and so on to the collective agencies that are set up. At the same time it will be necessary to arrange cooperation with workers' organizations in registering the unemployed and arrange for the occupation of the industries and their operation.

"Many vast enterprises are interstate and even national in scope and these will come within the range of Federal action in cooperation with various organizations of workers to insure industrial democracy. The line of demarcation between state and Federal action is not clear in all cases, but this need not offer and insuperable difficulties. Boards may be set up to consider these problems and in many cases it may be necessary

to ignore arbitrary lines drawn upon the map and set up regional machinery embracing a number of states that have economic features in common. It must be remembered that economic frontiers are more important than state lines that come down from the colonial period and the later state-making period. This revolutionary transformation in the economic life of the nation . . ." (Several sheets missing.)

"It may be said that there will be much resistance to such a fundamental change. This may be true, but it will be opposition to a mandate of the masses and it will be the duty of the Federal and state authorities to suppress it. Any rich mobs and their allies attempting to obstruct the due process of legislation and administration must be taught respect for law and order. Organizations of workers and farmers will be helpful in any such emergencies, for they know that it is their emancipation from an intolerable condition that is being obstructed by such opposition.

"The Congress may as well anticipate in advance the opposition of the United States Supreme Court to any measures intended to effect this necessary social revolution. However, such obstruction may be easily overcome without even disturbing that august body. It is well known that its members are as much influenced in their decisions by their social and economic philosophy as they are by their knowledge of the law. Nine members constitute the membership of the court and to insure judicial approval of all necessary measures the membership may be enlarged to twenty-five, the additional members to be selected because of their belief in the necessity for the organization of our life and institutions on the basis of a Cooperative Commonwealth.

"It is hardly necessary to say that all the police powers of the states and the nation, as well as the organizations of farmers and workers, will cooperate in effecting this great task that has come to us. I shall in other messages suggest other measures from time to time to translate the popular mandate into a reorganization of our national life. Let us take up our tasks . . ."

The remainder of the manuscript could not be found, but it is generally conceded that John Wilton, its author, had a fertile mind.

By Pierre DeNio

Witch Doctors Prescribe Medicine For the Farmers in Distress

THE economic ills of American agriculture are again being diagnosed by Congress, that annual gathering of witch doctors whose alleged function is to maintain peace by legislative enactment. The most recent endeavor is called the Voluntary Domestic Allotment Plan. If there is any virtue in a name, then we are in for happy days. This plan decrees to establish by law higher prices on all important farm products.

The writer once enjoyed the acquaintance of a very aged Crow Indian named Big Ox. This sun-dried old warrior, somewhat of a medicine man himself, was never without a small buckskin sack, in which he kept his "medicine." Occasionally Big Ox would slip up on his formula. He then would say, with variations, that someone, no friend of his, had committed an unmentionable act in his medicine sack. Possibly "Pan" may have played a similar trick upon our Medicine Men in Washington.

The Voluntary Domestic Allot-

ment Plan would empower the Bureau of Internal Revenue to levy an arbitrary tax upon all the agricultural products that came within its provisions; this tax to be collected at the point where the commodity entered the marts of trade and paid direct to the farmer who had signed the contract to refrain from increasing his average production. As to the benefit to the common man there is room for much doubt, but Henry L. Harriman, president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce strongly favors the plan. He also says the principles of this act are absolutely sound because they have been applied with success.

Italy, France and Germany have by tariffs stabilized the price of wheat at approximately \$1.50 a bushel. England is now doing the same. It is nice to know that the farmers in those countries are doing so well.

Mr. Harriman says our aim is 90 cent or dollar wheat. One may wonder why just that figure. If dollar wheat is good, certainly two dollar wheat should be one hundred per cent better. In a word, this

plan would establish an internal tariff, about equal to our regular tariff of 42 cents a bushel on wheat that would ultimately be paid by the opulent working people.

The Federal Farm Board offered the same medicine but called it the Farm Marketing Act. The results were anything but salutary so far as the tillers of the soil were concerned, and the present plan will prove to be even less satisfactory to farmers and consumers, and as valuable to those who wax fat and arrogant by exploiting them.

This latest effort at price-fixing by law proposes to help growers of wheat, cotton and tobacco, and later hogs and rice. Other crops will be added from time to time as fast as the producers exert the necessary pressure. This implied benefit will apply more directly to the South and West. In the East, and particularly in what is known as the New York milk shed, the farmers are in as serious condition financially as those of any other part of the country. The efforts made to help them, so far only by themselves, have proven worthless.

(Continued next week.)

SENSATIONAL OFFER

UPTON SINCLAIR'S

• "BOSTON" •

Two Volumes

and a NEW Subscription to

The **NEW LEADER** For ONE YEAR

Both for \$3.50 Post free

The two volumes of "Boston" originally sold for \$5.00. Save \$3.50. Take advantage of this offer while the books last.

If you are already a subscriber, we will send "Boston" to you and The New Leader to a friend, provided he is not on our mailing list at present.

-----USE THIS BLANK-----

THE NEW LEADER,
7 E. 15th Street, New York City.

Enclosed find \$3.50. Please send "Boston" to

Name

Address

and The New Leader for one year to

Name

Address

The Struggle Reaches the Blue Ridge

By Don West

Highlander Folk School, Mont-eagle, Tennessee

Rossville, Ga., Feb. 23, 1933.

THE people of Rossville, Ga., are of the old mountain white stock. For years they have lived their lives of scanty existence without knowing of the existence of a class struggle as such. They are representative of that great mass of stolid and docile southern labor which the chambers of commerce have held as "bait" to northern capitalists.

Rossville is a small mountain village just outside Chattanooga. It lies along the flank of the Look-out Mountain, the last projectile of the great Blue Ridge Range. Monday morning, February 20th, this little town was the scene of a labor struggle. The inhabitants and workers suddenly realized a local phase of the universal class struggle brought into its more visible form.

Between 800 and 900 workers in the Peerless Woolen Mills have gone on a strike against a cut in wages from 10 to 15 per cent. They suddenly and almost universally decided they had just as well starve without working as to starve producing for the master class.

This may be a move of vast importance and significance. It may mean that even the old conservative and docile South will turn when trod upon too much. The immediate cause of the Rossville strike was the wage cut, but for many years these workers have

hardly received a decent living wage.

The Fourth Cut

This is the fourth such wage cut within the last three years, totalling over 40 per cent. The recent cut of from ten to fifteen per cent would bring the wage scale down to what they say is "starvation." The workers say it is absolutely below a living wage.

On being notified of this cut Monday morning, February 20, the 400 day workers walked out. J. L. Hutchinson, Jr., vice-president of the company, said he would resume full operation Tuesday with the night shift transferred to day work.

The night shift also refused to work. The strike is on.

In Rossville they have no union or any other kind of organized effort. News reporters from the Chattanooga papers are unable to get names of the leaders. If the leaders were known they feel they would be blacklisted from all textile work. Many of the strikers have an ugly feeling toward the company. Not having even a local

strike committee they mill about like sheep without a shepherd. Some of them want to organize and have talked of sending for Larry Hogan, textile organizer in High Point, N. C.

On being wired, Hogan replied that he could not possibly be here before Saturday the 25th. Many of the strikers who are anxious to organize have conferred with the Chattanooga labor people, but the A. F. of L. seems to have nothing to offer. Neither are there any other organizations doing anything. Tonight they are holding a mass meeting at which I shall speak and feel out their sentiments about organization.

Princely Wages

According to the old wage scale, as reported by workers and grocery men who cash their weekly checks, they receive from \$4 to \$18 per week. One groceryman said he had cashed checks for these workers for years and they had always ranged from \$4 to \$12 per week, never over \$12, he said. Some of the laborers receive as low

as 7, 8 and 10 cents an hour. This mill practices the 12-hour day, with from 70 to 89 hours a week. (Georgia has a law prohibiting over 55 hours a week.)

Out of these scant wages various fines and fees are deducted. The sick benefit fee is twenty-five cents a week. It makes no difference whether you have worked a day or seven days, the fee is the same and is the first thing taken. (But if you are sick you must be sick at least six days before you receive sick benefit, and then you must go through legal procedure with a lawyer before it is paid.) Then there are the various fines for making mistakes. If a weaver makes a "miss-pick" he is fined 10c. Two years ago this fine was 2c. There are various other and similar fines.

In Rossville you hear many tales of suffering and poverty among these workers. Also there are the stories of extremely low wages for long hours of work. One woman went to work at 6:30, worked till 5:30, and made 80 cents a day. She had to use 14c each day for carfare. A man worked 11 hours a day for a week. He received a ton of coal and 80c for his labor.

(They buy coal from the company.) Another woman worked from 6:30 till 9:15 in order to make enough to feed her hungry babies.

Crooked Lives

A mother laments in a sorrowful voice that her 16-year-old boy has grown a crooked back bending over his work in the mill. And another mother worried over her 15-year-old boy who had gone into the mill just out of a cripple's brace to work for 45c a day. Most of the workers live in drab company houses, surrounded by cinders, rag-weeds and dingy with smoke. Their children with scant clothing play up and down the town streets or on cinders in a vacant lot.

The workers say that four months ago Hutchinson got them to take a 10 per cent cut on future promises. He told them this cut would enable him to undersell and put his competitors out of business; then he would raise their wages again. He now says that his wages are as good as any in the South. This may be true, for women workers in the McClester Hosiery Mills in Chattanooga receive from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per week, working the full time. Other mills of this section are very little, if any, better.

Thus far the whole strike has been peaceful and quiet. Tuesday the strikers paraded the streets. They marched by the other two textile mills in Rossville. It is reported that the superintendents in these mills forbade their workers to look out at the marchers' demonstration. These mills are also said to be on the point of walking out. They say the workers in them are not receiving a living wage.

The Peerless Mills have closed down for an indefinite period, according to J. L. Hutchinson to news reporters. Apparently he is quite willing to remain closed down for some time, hoping to starve the workers into accepting his terms.

When he gave the last cut four months ago he is said to have remarked that he didn't see how "those God-damned fools lived on that wage."

By Laurence Todd

And Just Who Is This Douglas?

WASHINGTON.—As Director of the Budget, charged with responsibility for dismissal of great numbers of federal workers by slashing the proposed appropriations for wages and salaries, President-elect Roosevelt has chosen Representative Lewis A. Douglas, of Bisbee, Arizona.

Who is this Douglas?

He is the son of the man who, as manager of the Bisbee Copper Co., shortly before the United States entered the war, kidnapped and deported a trainload of copper miners, then on strike, into the desert of Arizona. Copper prices were booming, and the miners—affiliated with the American Federation of Labor—demanded a living wage. The Douglas method of handling that strike was the most ruthless ever applied in the West. President Wilson's special commission on mine strikes and other labor troubles in the West made a report on it, but Douglas never paid a penalty.

Young Douglas has served six years in the House. He quickly identified himself as an inseparable chum of Trubee Davison, son of the Morgan partner, and as the floor lobbyist in the House for the power trust. He led the fight against the Swing-Johnson bill for the Boulder Canyon power dam. He had himself named as a Democratic member of the House subcommittee on Muscle Shoals legislation, and joined with the Republican members of that subcommittee in fighting the Norris government-operation plan.

When the Senate adopted the Walsh resolution for investigation of the power trust by the Federal Trade Commission, in 1928, Douglas went before the Commission and aggressively demanded that that tribunal first investigate the "lobbies" of the enemies of the utility corporations. He named Harry A. Slaterry, conservation expert, and such organizations as the National Popular Government League and the Public Ownership League of America as being behind Walsh's resolution. He treated the inquiry as a malicious attack on the reputations of noble institutions, such as the Insull, Electric Bond & Share and Duke and duPont power interests.

Commissioner McCulloch and Chief Counsel Healy rebuked Douglas for his effort to divert the Commission from the job given it by the Senate. In effect, they showed him the door. His friends,

Much Be-Praised Budget Director Is Bitter Foe of Progress—And Remember Bisbee?

Newcomb of the Joint Committee of National Utility Associations and Leighton of Electric Bond & Share, were much perturbed at the setback given their lawmaker spokesman.

Unable to stop the power trust expose, Douglas redoubled his efforts to prevent the construction of Boulder Dam as a government power project. Beaten there, he maintained the fight against public

operation of Muscle Shoals. His friends were chiefly standpat Republicans, but he guided the power trust bloc on the Democratic side of the House.

How much authority Roosevelt will entrust to his Director of the Budget, when it comes to determining wholesale dismissals of federal workers to join the army of the unemployed, will depend upon the circumstances of the moment. But Douglas is himself a powerful influence. The key position given to him will enable this hereditary foe of the workers continually to urge a policy of harshness, in the name of "saving the nation's credit."

By Ira De A. Reid

Harlem Hard Hit by Crisis

(Concluded from last week)

IT is my conviction that as a social and economic entity, Harlem is shot full of holes. It is structurally unsound and through its very perpetuation makes living therein a difficult task for its residents. The reasons are in part economic and psychological.

The community, from an economic point of view, is unsound because its prestige in New York has been built upon the quicksands of emotionalism and ballyhoo. Becoming the largest Negro city in the world—acquiring that position when the quest for material gain was foremost in the minds of New York—Harlem became famous because of its racial and social color.

Its chief economic enterprise became commercialized recreation, a vehicle of pleasure resulting in what Stuart Chase has aptly called ILLTH. These enterprises—cabarets, speakeasies, hideaways, dance halls and their foster-children parlor socials or rent-parties and cafes—set the tempo for Harlem's economic life; along with the far-famed game of policy, the poor man's stock market. The economic security they offered, however, was most transient, and in many instances these devices degenerated into extensive rackets. Through these institutions, Harlem became far-famed. Authors, black and white, spread its name, and moneyed America made it popular.

I maintain that the mere development of these enterprises in the Harlem area makes the economic

life of that area most insecure and is responsible for a large amount of the maladjustment that exists there.

It should be understood that the most reliable estimates indicate that more than ninety per cent of all these ILLTH-contrivances are owned and controlled by white operators. Our contention is not that these agencies have been no economic gain to the community, but that their existence has been a great factor in keeping Harlem superficial. It is true that employment is provided for more than two thousand people through these devices, but their influence has so colored the whole conception of Harlem that the community continues to rank very low in the scale of Negro communities that have acquired a certain amount of economic security, as have some of the larger cities of the South and North. Here in Harlem there is not one bank, nor one theatre, nor one major business concern that may be ranked as outstanding nationally among Negroes. "Can any good come out of Nazareth?"

Three H's

The largest investments of Negro Harlem are found in the three H's: Real Estate, Religion and Revelry—Home, Heaven and "Hide-Hi." The making of the home has caused Harlem Negroes to the number of approximately eight hundred, to invest more than \$80,000,000 in real property in that section. Interesting is the fact that of 954 homes on Manhattan known to be owned by Negroes, 625 of them have a value of more than \$10,000 each. The investment in

church buildings, on the other hand, represents the largest single investment of Harlem's working population outside of the home. The Greater New York Federation of Churches in 1930 estimated the total investment of Harlem churches at \$8,000,000. Revelry we have previously discussed. No one can estimate the amount of money invested therein by Negroes.

But, periods of economic depression do not introduce any essentially new racial problems. These periods, however, do aggravate and increase the economic inequalities of racial minorities. They revive racial antagonisms through intensifying racial competition. In the case of the Harlem Negro, who en masse is more greatly affected by this depression than by any previous one, it has meant a substitution of white workers, an increasing pauperization of dependent Negroes through outdoor relief, and a resurgence of discord-provoking movements. Certainly in this field of race and economics there is need for the social planning on which our social experts have been so verbose. The open road lies along an uncharted route where a society's thinking and behavior on matters of racial and economic justice must be transformed from one controlled by behavior into one controlled by intelligent choice.

A Change Coming

Because work of some sort is the chief source of income for Harlem, it is safe to assume that within a few years there will be a distinct change in the composition of

(Continued on Page Eight)

VICTORY IN ZURICH

ZURICH—The Social Democrats have an extremely narrow majority in Zurich. Of the 9 members of the City Government, which is directly elected by the people, they have 5, and in the Grand Council or Parliament of the city they have 63 out of the 125 seats. The capitalist parties are making every effort to get into control again. They had high hopes of securing a defeat of the Social Democrats at a referendum January 15. The immediate issue in the referendum was a new law relating to communal organization. The Social Democrats had carried through, after a difficult fight, a measure to incorporate in the city a number of suburbs, and the enlarged urban commune, which would have 300,000 inhabitants, was to come into existence January 1, 1934.

Although the new arrangement could not in itself give rise to any serious difference of opinion—the most contentious question is a rearrangement into five big school districts, in each of which there is to be a full-time paid supervisor of school welfare work—an extraordinarily vigorous propaganda campaign was launched. The Red majority in the municipality must suffer a defeat—that was the aim of all the other Parties. Not only the bourgeois parties but also the Communists passed the word that the project must be defeated, and the situation seemed more dangerous than at an election, for at every referendum, as experience shows, there is an appreciable body of voters who say "No" to every proposal, no matter on what lines it is drawn up.

But in spite of everything the Social Democrats, fighting entirely on their own, succeeded in carrying the proposal, even though only by the narrow majority of 112 votes, that is, by 30,410 for to 30,298 against. This result opens up a bright prospect for the general election of the civic authorities of Greater Zurich, which will take place in the autumn.

By William M. Feigenbaum

Japan Has Learned Her Lesson

A Peaceful, Quiet, Prosperous Country Just Wanted to Be Left Alone, but the West Wouldn't Let Her—Reaping What We Sowed—And So We Have What We Have, to the Great Anguish of the World.

AND so war is raging now in Jehol, the Chinese province abutting Manchuria on the west, and just east of the Great Wall behind which the men of ancient China retired to contemplate the virtues of their ancestors and to reflect upon the follies of generations then young. And so Japan is out of the League.

Conditions being what they are it is fairly certain that after a more or less stubborn resistance the Chinese troops will be driven back and Jehol will be incorporated within the state of Manchukou; and that after a reasonable and decent interval Manchukou—which is modern slang for Manchuria—will be incorporated within the Japanese Empire, precisely as Korea became Chosen and then was swallowed up into the Empire. Next, of course, will come some excellent excuse for a breach of the Great Wall, the capture of Tien Tsin, then of Peiping; and the incorporation—also after the usual decent interval—of the old kingdom of China proper into the Japanese Empire. After that . . . but who can say?

Robber Raids

It is easy to become indignant against Japanese imperialism for robber raids in the East and the constant threat to the peace of the Orient and the world. It is easy to become enraged at the position that Japan takes that makes the League of Nations and the Kellogg anti-war pact so much hypocrisy. It is easy to work up hatred against Japan, and it is to be feared that if—and when—the time comes it will be oh! so easy to slip into war with Japan; and it will be a highly popular war, too.

It is not so comforting, however, to go back of the returns to find out why and wherefore; for highly civilized Occidentals to learn what it is that impels Japanese statesmen to act as they do, to learn what is back of the steady drive that began in 1894 in the war with China, and that is still going on.

The old, comfortable, sleeping Japan of eighty years ago was quite content to live as its ancestors had lived; it resisted with all its might the finally successful attempts of the Western nations to "civilize" her and to open her up to foreign trade. But once having been forcibly opened up against her bitter protest Japan deliberately undertook to play the game of Western capitalism, nationalism and imperialism, and to beat the Western world at its own game.

There is no room here for the story—fascinating and instructive though it is—of the older Japan, and the attempts of Western adventurers to open it up to European trade. There is room only to sketch in the barest outline the stirring story, how following the adventures of Marco Polo—who never reached Japan and whose accounts of that country were as inaccurate as his description of China and India were accurate—Portuguese, Italian, Dutch, French and English navigators sought to reach the fabled East, until in 1542 the Portuguese Mendez Pinto reached the country and received permission to settle at Nagasaki, where he established a highly lucrative trade; how in 1549 Francis Xavier established a mission there; how within a short time the country became a bear-pit of battles between the two Christian sects, Catholics and Protestants murdering each other by the tens of thousands, until in 1640 traders of all European nations were expelled with the single exception of the Dutch, who alone behaved themselves and devoted themselves to trade instead of to butchery in the holy name of God.

The Japanese were glad to be rid of the Europeans, who had brought them doubtful blessings of modern "civilization."

And so Japan lay quiet until a new nation had arisen in the West that sought to penetrate for purposes of trade. American merchants had long been trading in Calcutta, Canton and Hankow, and the Stars and Stripes were as familiar in the Yangtse and the Ganges as the flag of any other trading nation.

But Japan lay east of China, virgin soil for the adventurous business man. American traders were not as bad as the British, who deliberately provoked a war with China in 1840 to create a market for opium raised in India, and thus fastened the habit on the Chinese—and secured Hong Kong for themselves; but they did what they could without too many scruples.

It was in 1854 that Commodore Perry forced his way into Japan and forcibly opened it up. The Japanese had asked him to stay away, begged to be left alone, but modern civilization, with all its trimmings borne on Perry's ships, was not to be denied; and after several rebuffs Perry came back with even more ships and finally negotiated the first of a series of treaties that broke down the two centuries of Japanese isolation.

Exit the Sho-Gun

There followed quite naturally the revolution of 1868, that led to the abolition of the Shogunate and out of which came Japan's leap into the path of what the West has been pleased to call progress.

It cannot be too strongly emphasized that Japan is merely paying back the West in its own coin, is applying a lesson forced upon her against her will.

The things for which modern Japan must stand condemned before the world today are three in number. They are:

1. A peculiarly brutal type of modern capitalism.
2. A violently aggressive nationalism.
3. An aggressive imperialism.

With the latter two goes a ruthless militarism. And with them also goes an acceptance of modern capitalist political and economic philosophy. As for example, the series of modern wars that has kept the Far East in a turmoil for nearly forty years. And the Western concepts of nationalism, national honor and national obligations that go with it; and the diplomacy extolled as the highest art of nations when practiced by such as Tallyrand, Metternich, Bismarck, Disraeli, Cavour, Palmerston and so many others whose statues adorn public parks in great cities.

Now let us look at some physical facts:

A Crowded Land

Japan is one of the most crowded countries in the world, with 64,547,724 people jammed into 148,756 square miles—and growing fast. The northern islands are too cold for dense population, and the average of 430 persons per square mile should be corrected to eliminate the Kuriles and other sparsely people northern isles; the actual density of population is probably 650, the densest in the world. And Japan is not very rich in resources.

In the last five recorded years Japan has increased in population by 4,710,902 souls.

Now, there must be some outlet for those teeming masses. The Japanese apparently do not practice birth control, and their situa-

nations had been doing from time immemorial; that is, to go to war to secure more territory.

A Footnote

(There should be a footnote here to tell the story of how Count Cavour and Napoleon III met as though by chance at Polombières, sat alone in a room for several hours, and deliberately framed a war to benefit their respective countries, quite oblivious of human needs and welfare, of the suffering and misery they caused, blind

If the Jehol Adventure Results in a World Smash-Up We Can Feel Pleased, for We Taught Japan All It Knows.

lem any more than the acquisition of equatorial African colonies helped relieve the problem of German overpopulation. For Formosa is too hot for Japanese settlement, and Korea with 85,206 square miles already has 21,057,959 people—mostly sullenly hostile to Japan and requiring constant policing.

There is a Colonization Society to coax Japanese immigrants to dwell among the camphor trees and head-hunting cannibals of Formosa, and in thirty years about 1,500 did so move—hardly a solution of the great problem of the Empire.

Then came 1915 and the infamous 21 Points forced upon Yuan Shih-Kai at the point of the sword, and the attempt to acquire the Shan-Tung peninsula with its vast resources; but that was blocked at the Washington Conference in 1922. But the fact that Japan today is talking about the "sanctity of treaty obligations," meaning the 21 Points of 1915, indicates that the abnegation of 1922 was just so much stage play. Japan's statesmen are talking quite like the statesmen of the civilized West. And acting like them.

Manchuria

The attack upon Manchuria last year, the insistence upon treaty rights and property rights, indeed the whole Japanese line follows precisely the line laid down by the predatory statesmen of Europe during the centuries just past, the statesmanship of Balance of Power, of the Open Door, of Acquiring New Markets, and all the rest of it. There is not a large country condemning Japan today whose immediate past does not include incidents precisely paralleling the recent robber raids of Japan and her present policy.

Now comes the attack upon Manchuria, and the parallel attack upon Shanghai. What was Japan doing in Tsitsihar? Why were bridges blown up and cities captured? Just one reason: to get more territory for Japan, to secure an outlet for the million surplus population every year.

Now, Manchuria is the last great (Continued on Page Nine)



LATE PUPIL: I don't want any advice from you. I've learned all you can teach me.
TUTOR: Not everything, my child, not everything.

tion is desperate. There literally is no room for their rapidly growing population. What can they do? We, in our wisdom, bang the doors of our country in their faces with peculiarly offensive gusto. The Australians slam the gates of their country in Japanese faces; a "white Australia" is the objective.

Japanese statesmen, studying their own situation and applying lessons forced upon them by the wise men of the West, proceeded to do precisely what the European

to everything—even a pretended grievance—except the narrowest nationalistic needs of Imperial France and of Piedmont.)

Thus Japan went to war with China in 1894 and smashed her wooden fleet on the Yalu River and helped herself to loot in the shape of the lovely island of Formosa and a "protectorate" over Korea; which in ten years was converted into frank annexation.

But that acquisition of territory did not help Japan's pressing prob-

BRIDGEPORT STUDIES SOCIALISM



This is the Rand School class conducted by the Fifth District Socialist Club in Bridgeport, Conn., with Mrs. Minnie Cederholm (standing at extreme right) as leader. This is one of over forty such classes scattered in all parts of the country.

Terror Rages In Germany

WHATEVER happens on Sunday, the day set for what Adolf Hitler arrogantly declares will be the last election in Germany, what is virtually civil war is already raging in that country. Still within the badly cracked framework of constitutionalism, the Hitler-Hugenberg-von Papen regime is waging war upon the German people, and under the impact of that war the German masses are consolidating their forces in preparation for what may very well become the final conflict in Germany.

Meanwhile there is a bitter under-cover battle, a struggle for power, within the reactionary government between the two elements that make it up over the form the war is to take. The Hugenberg element wants to outlaw the Communist Party before the election; Hitler wants to permit them to vote, and then either to refuse to count their votes, or to declare their seats vacant.

Both are united in the most naked war this generation has seen to destroy the working class movement and democracy and to place all power unchecked in the hands of the most brutal and bloody reaction of the century. Both have united in the deliberate choice of open and bloody warfare as a weapon.

Growing Unity

The result of the savagery of the Hitler-Hugenberg forces is a growing unity of the masses that ten years of urging and arguments on the part of the Socialists had been unable to accomplish. The voices of the Communist leaders, insisting even now that the principal "enemy" to be destroyed is the Socialist Party, are hourly growing weaker. And that unity of action is what the reaction fears more than anything else.

For example, the government has suppressed for a period of six weeks the official journal of the German Union of Transport and Municipal Workers, not for an expression of editorial opinion, but because of a 30-line letter from a rank-and-file member advocating the formation of a united front of Socialists and Communists!

The Hitler government showed its nature when it went to the extreme length of employing a peculiarly obvious stool-pigeon to set fire to the Reichstag building as an excuse to redouble its savagery.

The whole country is bitterly laughing at the ease with which the incendiary entered the Reichstag building loaded with rags and cans of gasoline, and with careful deliberation busied himself in the Chamber, drenching chairs with gasoline and setting fifteen or twenty fires before being apprehended—as if anybody could walk into the closely-guarded Chamber and snoop around without police connivance! And the fact that the man who committed a major crime should have his pockets stuffed with identification cards and passports is also being commented upon.

The Stool-Pigeon

The man gave his name as Van den Lubbe, a Dutch Communist. The Dutch Communist Party announces that once they had a member of such a name, but that he was expelled when exposed as a spy and stool-pigeon of the police. Further, the real Van den Lubbe is a large man, while the Berlin incendiary is an undersized runt! The whole affair is one of the clumsiest (and most outrageous) pieces of provocation in history—even clumsier than those committed by the Czar's secret agents.

The Hugenberg reactionaries are eager to outlaw the Communist Party before election, but Hitler

Clumsy Stool-Pigeon Fires Reichstag Building—Internal Warfare in Hitler Ranks.

will not hear of it. The reason is simple. There is no fixed number of Reichstag Deputies, the number elected being one for each 60,000 votes cast. Hence, there can be no question of a rump, or incomplete, Parliament, if a certain number of Deputies are removed.

Any Reichstag, no matter how large or small, will be legal.

How to Outlaw Them

If the Communist Party is officially outlawed before election, the six million Communists will undoubtedly vote Socialist and add 100 to the 150 to 175 Socialists who will be elected if there is an honest election. Hitler—whose vote fell two and one-half million between July and November, 1932—cannot hope to secure an honest majority over such a colossal pro-

letarian army, even with the aid of his Brown Terror. In that case, Hitler will be obliged to continue to rely upon the Hugenberg forces.

Hitler, however, prefers to permit the Communists to vote; and then either to refuse to count them or to declare the seats they win vacant; that would give his band a better mathematical chance of securing the clear majority he wants; for the arrogant, brutal and savage "Osaf" is completely yellow and has not the brutal guts of a Mussolini to spit on even the forms of the law.

Sunday the German masses—close to 40,000,000 of them—go to the polls. Monday the war may be on in earnest.

SOLOMON WILL MEET NEARING IN DEBATE BEFORE B'KLYN FORUM

THE debate between Socialism and Communism, begun at the opening of the current season of the Brooklyn Forum when James O'Neal met Scott Nearing in debate, will be resumed Sunday night (March 5th) when Nearing meets Charles Solomon on the same subject.

The debate, which will be held at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, Lafayette Ave. near Flatbush, will be the second meeting between Nearing and Solomon on this subject before the Brooklyn Forum. The two men, however, have met on the same subject on many occasions before other audiences, and whatever the sympathies of the audiences have been, there has never been any disagreement on one point: there has always been an interesting, exciting and often thrilling discussion.

Both men are brilliant speakers, although of wholly different types, and each is a master of his subject. While Nearing is not a member of the Communist Party—for some obscure reason known only to insiders in that movement—there is general agreement on each side that it is being adequately represented.

The debate will begin promptly at 8:30, and as usual, after the formal debate, the floor will be thrown open to questions from the audience.

Heads Briggs Strike Relief

DETROIT.—John Taylor, one of Socialist Party's national organizers during the campaign last summer, is in charge of relief work for the Briggs' strikers in Detroit.

to the German comrades for use in their struggle. The resolution, in part, follows:

"This meeting of New York Socialists sends greetings to the German Social Democratic Party and to the German Trade Unions, and wishes them success in their brave fight against Hitlerite brutality and reaction. The triumph of Hitlerism would not only be a disaster to the toiling masses of Germany; it would be an added danger to the cause of Liberty, Labor and Peace throughout the world."

A few weak "no's" came from Nazi throats when the resolution was put to a vote.

MARX MEMORIAL ISSUE NEXT WEEK

THE New Leader commemorates the 50th Anniversary of the death of Karl Marx with a special issue next week.

The following letter arrived immediately after last week's announcement of the special issue.

"May your Marx anniversary issue of The New Leader serve as an inspiration and as a source for future encouragement towards subscriptions to your most excellent paper, which so corresponds to our beliefs. We the Vanguard Branch 1002 of the Young Circle League take this opportunity to order 40 copies of your Marx anniversary issue." The letter is signed by Leon Walt.

All party branches and other organizations desiring bundles of this edition should order without delay. Orders for 25 or more of the Marx Edition will be filled at the rate of 2½ cents a copy, payable in advance. All orders must be in the office not later than March 8.

Order without delay. Address The New Leader, 7 East 15th Street, New York City.

New York Gets Taste of Hitlerism

NEW YORK Socialists and workingmen, packing Town Hall to the doors at an anti-Hitler mass meeting Sunday, got a taste of Hitlerism in action when a group of Nazis, members of a Hitler auxiliary, tried in true Fascist style to break up the meeting and convert it into a bloody riot, as their brothers have so often done in Germany.

Only quick, efficient and well-organized work by young Socialists, who seized the ruffians and tossed them out into the street, prevented the meeting from becoming a dangerous riot.

The Nazis, young Germans who follow a notorious anti-Semite named Paul Manger, had come to

Hands Across the Sea

AMERICAN Socialists in mass meeting assembled at Town Hall, New York, send fraternal greetings to the German Social Democracy. We pledge to the utmost limit our full support in your struggle for freedom and Socialism.

create trouble, as was learned by persons who overheard their conversation. Scattered in various parts of the hall, they were prepared to start a number of fights among the audience at a given signal.

The signal came soon enough, when Vincenzo Vacirca, exiled Socialist member of the Italian Parliament, said: "I am not a pessimist, and I know Hitler will not win." At that point one of the ruffians shouted: "He will!" Eight or ten others stood up in different parts of the hall, shouted "Heil!" and raised their hands in the Nazi salute. That was their pre-arranged signal.

"Pfui!"

German workingmen, accustomed to that sort of thing from their homeland, responded with shouts of "Pfui!", the German equivalent of the so-called "bird," or Bronx cheer. Instantly the Nazis began fighting, and the young Socialists moved into action. Each man was approached and invited to get out. Each man refused, and was thereupon assisted out. Each Nazi began to struggle, and before the police got into action to throw out the disturbers some heads were broken, blood streamed down a number of faces, and both Socialists and Nazis suffered cut lips, lacerated scalps, smashed glasses and other injuries.

The Nazis re-formed outside, and prepared to move into the hall again, but the police told them to keep away or they would all be arrested.

On the street they were overheard to say that "next time" they would not be scattered, but would sit in a body to make their rioting more effective.

During the speech of Bruno

Wagner, president of the American Friends of the German Republic, the Nazis who remained in the hall attempted to start a further disturbance, but were quelled by Wagner's stirring and eloquent words. "If a Socialist even raised his fist in the Socialist salute in a Hitler meeting in Germany," he said, "he would be carried out, a corpse." A horrified hush followed those words.

A Stirring Meeting

The meeting was one of the most stirring ever held in New York, with grim determination on the part of an audience, mostly Germans, to fight for the maintenance of democracy. The stage was decorated with the beautiful banner of the German Republic, and the German Socialist flag—red, with the three arrows of the Iron Front.

The speeches by Wagner, Vacirca, Abraham Cahan, Algernon Lee and Jacob Panken aroused the audience again and again, but most stirring of all was the speech of the man who had faced Fascism in Italy, had gone to jail and exile for his cause and who was a visible picture of the battle of humanity against the affront to human decency implied by Fascism.

Wagner, also, stirred the audience with details of what Hitlerism in action really is, quoting from Hitler's own paper, the "Voelkischer Beobachter," in which was recently described the bliss a true Nazi feels when he impales a Jew at the end of his spear. He spoke feelingly of the Germany of Goethe and Schiller, of Wagner and Heine, of Marx and Lassalle; and declared that to that Germany the workers owe love and loyalty, and for the freedom of that Germany they would fight.

Panken eloquently called for world-wide protest against the anti-Semitism of the present head of the German government, and Cahan spoke of the struggles of the German Socialists to build up a great force for democracy and freedom.

August Claessens, who presided, read and put a resolution to be cabled to Germany, and a large collection was taken to be cabled

President Green Pledges Aid in War on Hitlerism

PRESIDENT WILLIAM GREEN of the American Federation of Labor sent the following telegram, which was read at the Town Hall meeting:

Regret a previous engagement prevents me from accepting your invitation to attend protest meeting. However, be assured I am in hearty sympathy with the purpose of your meeting. The sympathy of labor goes out to the German working people who at this moment are fighting against Fascism and autocracy and for the preservation of liberty and freedom. The German trade union movement has been regarded as the bulwark of the liberties of the German people. In their fight against Hitlerism and Fascism in Germany they are fighting for the preservation of the principles of democracy throughout the world. The American Federation of Labor joins with those in attendance at your meeting in extending sympathy and encouragement to the German trade union movement and to the German masses.

William Green,
President.

BRITISH LABOR IN IMPORTANT VICTORY

THE forces of British Labor won an important victory when they converted a Conservative majority of 762 in the October, 1931, election into a Socialist majority of 15,874 in a bye-election for the Rotherham constituency in Yorkshire. The vacancy was caused by the resignation of the former member, a Tory supporter of the MacDonald "National" government.

At the general election the vote was 22,834 for the Labor Party and 23,596 for George Herbert, Tory. The Tories lost 10,603 votes on the record of the "National" government, while the Labor Party gained 5,933 at the bye-election, the vote being 28,767 for Will Dobbie, Tory, Labor, to 12,893 for H. Drummond Wolff, Tory.

New Series on Education

THE NEW LEADER promises another feature for its readers beginning with the issue dated March 18, and running for some weeks thereafter. This will be an educational series by Robert T. Kerlin of West Virginia on, "A Socialist Educational Program."

Comrade Kerlin is a teacher by profession, a member of the Socialist Party, and active in his state. This series will not conflict with the Rand School correspondence course or with the work of the national office of the party, but rather will supplement both.

With the comparatively new movement we have in recent years, education is a vital need and it is encouraging to observe the study

classes and correspondence courses that are being undertaken by party locals and branches. To the extent that The New Leader can aid in this work it will do so.

Some of the subjects Comrade Kerlin will consider include the following: The Educational Aims of the Party; Dangers Ahead; A Proposed Slogan; Things to Think Of; How to Organize Your School; Literature.

Written by a man with many years of training as a teacher and a loyal Socialist for many years, this series by Robert T. Kerlin will be appreciated by our readers. Remember, the first installment begins in the issue of March 18.

Painters Adopt Plans For Organization Drive

THE Brotherhood of Painters' Joint Organization Committee of Local Unions 261, 905 and 1011 held a very enthusiastic mass meeting at Hunts' Point Palace, with 1,500 present. They listened to the reports and addresses of the organizers and officials of the drive, applauding heartily the conclusions reached. It was shown that due to publicity and picketing directed against property owners who refused union recognition, many contractors hired by real estate offices and tile and mortgage companies were finally forced to sign union agreements. Further, the Socialist and labor press were highly commended for their assistance in acquainting their readers with the facts of exploitation of house painters.

The following was unanimously adopted by the mass meeting:

"The Joint Organization Committee of Local Unions 261, 905 and 1011, Brotherhood of Painters, in consideration of the present distressing conditions in the trade, declares: First, the possibilities of improvement are greatly dependent upon the complete cooperation of our membership. Secondly, we must be pioneers in the field of alteration work as well as immediate work for ourselves.

"We consider it our duty to disseminate our ideas of organization so that all the locals will realize the necessity of such activities, and that finally the Central organization will adopt this method. Such organization requires order and discipline, and to that end we propose at this general meeting of Locals 261, 905 and 1011 the following resolutions and expect a unanimous approval:

"First—That Main Headquarters should be established to carry on this organization work, registration of complaints, sending out of pickets, etc. The daily reports from and instructions to these organizers shall be given only by these headquarters. No other person (except the authority of the District Council) shall have the right to act in behalf of these locals and to transact business with the bosses, receive complaints, send out pickets or undertake any other

activity unless he is fully authorized by the Joint Organization Committee.

"Two—That the above mentioned headquarters shall be established within the nearest possible center of the city to be decided by the Joint Organization Committee.

"Three—The Joint Organization Committee is hereby authorized to appoint a sub-committee of three, one from each local, who shall be present each evening at the headquarters of the Joint Organization Committee to receive the daily reports of the organizers and inform them of the following day's work.

"Four—That it is the moral duty of each member to partake in the picketing work at least once a month.

"Five—That all the expenses of this organization drive, except the salaries of the organizers, shall be paid by the locals in proportion to their membership. The sum to be paid by each local shall be decided by the Joint Organization Committee."

The resolution is signed by the Joint Organization Committee of Local Unions 261, 905 and 1011—H. Ladisky, chairman; M. Biletzky, secretary.

LAUNDRY WORKERS

The Laundry Workers' International Union, Local 280, headquarters at 143 East 103rd St., New York, are holding a mass meeting Monday, March 6, at 1 p. m., in the main hall at headquarters, the first of a series of meetings in an organization plan to reach all of the men shirt ironers employed in the thousands of public hand laundries in the city.

Prominent labor leaders from the affiliated central councils will speak. This invitation is extended to every shirt ironer, regardless of his standing, union or non-union.

Health Center Benefit

The Union Health Center Alliance, of which Pauline M. Newman is secretary, announces that its Annual Benefit Performance will be given March 7th at the Mosque Theatre. The play is "Good-Bye Again." The funds will be used to support this institution which gives medical aid to union members.

Unemployed Rally March 4th

IN response to a call issued by the Federation of Unemployed Workers' Leagues, mass meetings are being held in 38 cities throughout the country March 4th, at which resolutions demanding relief from President Roosevelt will be passed. Committees are expected to visit Congressmen to press these demands.

The Federation, headed by Karl Borders, claims close to 100,000 members in 38 cities. They are carrying on joint efforts for the immediate demands of the unemployed, and are making great progress in rallying the workers to the Socialist banner.

In New York seven mass meetings will be held in connection with the national protest.

The following demands of the unemployed will be included in the resolution to be presented at all the meetings Saturday throughout the country:

1. Special session of Congress to be called at once; 2. Immediate direct cash relief to all unemployed; 3. Public works, especially slum clearance; 4. Unemployment insurance; 5. 30-hour week, no reduction in pay; 6. Old-age pensions; 7. Anti-child labor laws.

A special leaflet for the meetings is ready at the party office, 7 East 15th St., as well as special resolutions to be passed by each league

during this week. In connection with the protest meetings all branches are asked to pass this resolution and to elect a delegation to present it to the Congressman.

The following meetings are scheduled:

Flatbush: Saturday, March 4, at 2.30, at Unitarian Church, Beverly Road and East 19th St.; David Cory, A. Most and Henry Rosner. Washington Heights: 8.30, at Y.M.H.A., 159th St. and St. Nicholas Ave.; Robert Delson, A. Most. College Point: 8.30, at St. Pauls Church, 122nd and High Sts.; Katherine Pollack.

Morningside: 8.30, at 3909 Broadway; Robert Drake and Ronald Duval.

Harlem: Tuesday, March 7, at Urban League, 202 West 136th St.; Edward Levinson.

Downtown Brooklyn: 157 Montague St.; A. Most.

Chelsea: Friday, March 10, at 52 West 8th St.; David Lasser.

East Bronx: Wednesday, March 8, at 9 West 170th St.

Brighton: Meets weekly at 1113 Brighton Beach Ave.

East New York: Meets weekly; temporary headquarters, Skolnick Hall, Pennsylvania and Livonia Aves.

Williamsburg: Meets weekly at Amalgamated Temple, 11 Arion Place.

SOCIALISTS TO AID DETROIT STRIKERS

TO a rouse interest in the gallant strike being waged by the employees of the Briggs Auto Body works in Detroit, and to win moral and financial support for them a committee has come to New York that is doing efficient work with the hearty cooperation of the Socialist party, the General Defense Committee and other labor bodies in bringing the plight of these workers to public attention.

A mass meeting of impressive proportions has already been arranged, at a time and place not yet set, at which the story of the battle of the Briggs workers will be told.

Morris Hillquit, National Chairman of the Socialist party, and Norman Thomas have already accepted the invitation to head the list of speakers. Three others who have likewise accepted are Heywood Brown, Paul Blanshard and Roger N. Baldwin.

Nick Muchen, who is head of the committee, reports that the strikers are holding firm, and that inspiring picketing is going on every day. The strike is in the hands of rank-and-file committees, and the Socialist party, the I.W.W. and the A.F.O.F.L. are cordially cooperating in it.

With Muchen are W. E. Meyer, George Pelizoni, and Herbert Mahler, the latter of the General Defense committee.

JIG-SAW STRIKERS ARE RELEASED BY COURT

THREE young Jig-Saw strikers on trial for "disorderly conduct" had the charges dismissed in the Morrisania Magistrates' Court Thursday. The three leaders of the Strike Committee in a dispute in America's newest industry are Nathan Horowitz, Sam Cohen and Lester Rosenfeld, arrested after a day of peaceful picketing the factory at 434 East 165th St. Feb. 14.

Their volunteer Socialist counsel, Alfred S. Belskin and Solomon B. Marcus, defended the young strikers. Cross-examination of employers' witnesses drew the admissions that repeated wage cuts of 25 and 15 per cent resulted in the spontaneous strike of a major part of the 20 workers at the factory. Testimony was also drawn indicating that the factory was unheated and unsanitary, and that cripples were employed under such conditions between the hours of 7 p. m. and 4 a. m.

Much assistance has been given the strikers by members of the Socialist Party and Young People's Socialist League, and also by one of the Unemployed Councils in the Bronx. Halls have been provided, signs painted for the pickets, and legal assistance volunteered.

Illinois Labor Fights for Unemployment Insurance

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Illinois labor is making a determined fight for unemployment insurance legislation and will be represented at hearings on two bills before a committee of the State Legislature here. The bills were prepared by officials of the State Federation of Labor.

One of the bills provides for the creation within the State Department of Labor of an unemployment insurance commission to be composed of three members, one of whom is a representative of labor. The other bill is designed to provide an unemployment insurance fund and provide for its administration.

With three subs from S. Mikelik, Mass., comes the comment, "The New Leader is the one paper that covers a wide scope in Socialist interpretation."

Trade Unionists Criticize Report on Work Insurance

ALBANY.—The Marcy report opposing unemployment insurance now filed by the joint Legislative Committee on Unemployment has brought sharp criticism from President John Sullivan of the New York State Federation of Labor, President David Dubinsky of the Intern. Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and other labor executives.

They pointed out that the committee was formerly in favor of unemployment insurance, but for some unknown reason had made a complete "somersault" on the issue.

The committee opposed unemployment insurance at this session of the Legislature on the ground that it would result in the dismissal of many thousands of part-time workers and add to the unemployment problem. The committee argued for postponement of action and for further study of the question.

It is believed at the Capital the committee's report means that no unemployment insurance bill will be passed at this session of the Legislature.

Socialists and labor forces, however, will continue to press the fight for action at the present session. A bill drafted for labor was introduced some weeks ago and is being vigorously supported.

Labor Fights Pay Cut For State Employees

BOSTON.—Headed by Robert J. Watt, legislative agent of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, a delegation of labor representatives expressed strong opposition to pay cuts for State employees at a hearing before a committee of the State Legislature. Watt declared he could not be-

WOULD BAR IGLESIAS FROM HOUSE AS "RED"

THE inevitable attempt to bar Santiago Iglesias from sitting in Congress as Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico as a "red" has appeared. Iglesias, founder of the Socialist Party of that Island territory and one of the founders of the Socialist Party of the United States, was elected last November by a substantial majority on a coalition ticket of Socialists and Republicans.

Iglesias is a regular contributor to The New Leader and is secretary of the Pan-American Federation of Labor. One Henry Y. Ortega, described as president of the Pan-American Group of the All Nations Association, has forwarded a complaint against seating Iglesias to Congressman Hamilton Fish, Jr., notorious "red" baiter, saying, "I base my charges on the past record of Mr. Iglesias. Any man who has been affiliated with the Third International of Moscow [Iglesias has never been affiliated with that organization], who has been expelled from various countries, because of his Red connections, and who champions the seizure of private property is an unrepresentative representative."

The people of Puerto Rico, however, appeared to disagree with Mr. Ortega when called upon to declare themselves at the last election.

lieve the committee would follow the advice of men who are responsible for the existing depression or that the Legislature, if it was forced to reduce salaries, would begin with girls getting \$600 to \$700 a year, when there are judges drawing \$15,000 yearly.

Labor Committee Notes

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The meeting of the trade union membership of the Socialist Party scheduled for March 4th has been postponed because of the City Convention. Many members who should attend the meeting are delegates. Watch this column for further announcement.

Due to the fact that the legislature will continue in session until the third week in March, the time for securing signatures of the unemployment petition has been extended to March 11th. Make it your business to help this work along!

With the signing up of A. Kaplan, 171 Canal Street, the Retail Clothing Salesmen's Union has completed their organization drive in the vicinity of Canal Street. Two dozen firms have been signed up. Negotiations are now being carried on with firms on the lower East Side, while an organization drive is being carried on among the clothing chain stores in New York City. Hyman Nemser is in charge.

The United Supreme Court last week declined to consider an appeal by the Stillwell Theatre, Inc., against the Motion Picture Operators' Union. The Stillwell Theatre Co. broke off relations with the bona fide operators' union to employ members of a dual organization, which resulted in picketing. The theatre owner secured and injunction against the pickets, but the writ was reversed by the New York Court of Appeals. The owner petitioned the U. S. Supreme Court for a review, but that tribunal declined to reopen the case.

The Philadelphia Upholstery Weavers' Union has rejected a demand of the manufacturers for a wage reduction of 33 1/3%. A further demand that the 15% dif-

ference between the pay of the day and night shifts be abolished was met with a counter proposition that the 30-hour week be established throughout the entire industry; and the union will permit two 6-hour shifts without an increase for the latter. The union and manufacturers have agreed that pending establishment of a new agreement the old agreement, which expired March 1, will remain in force.

When they refused to accept a 25 per cent reduction, union printers on the Jewish Ledger, Rochester, N. Y., were locked out by Joseph M. Biben, president of the company. Biben told union officials that he had decided to cut wages at once and if the men did not accept they would be replaced by non-unionists. The union is waging a vigorous fight. The Ledger company publishes weekly papers in Rochester, Syracuse, Albany, Atlantic City and Washington and unions from these cities are cooperating with their Rochester brothers.

Branch No. 1 of the Federation of Full-Fashioned Hosiery Workers has gone on record as opposing the so-called barter plans now being urged in Philadelphia as a means of unemployment relief. "Barter methods," the union says, "as suggested, would have the effect of seriously undermining the standards of those who have employment, and thus react to the detriment of the jobless themselves. From the standpoint of organized labor, a further and more serious objection to these barter plans is that they attempt to be non-political. This means that the barter movement would be used to divert the workers' minds from the necessity of political action to secure social legislation and relief to meet the needs of the economic crisis."

Joe Gets a Human Idea and After Debating Economics and Physics Old Pals Reach Same Conclusion

By Autolycus

"THERE is one thing that appeals to me in the struggle of labor to be free," said Joe as he and Bill met in the street. "We have been too often regarded as a commodity in industry and before the courts. I'm in favor of legislation against that."

"Expound that idea. I don't like the idea of being a commodity either," said Bill.

"It was embodied in the Clayton Act passed by Congress in 1914 and I understand that it has also been enacted in some states," said Joe. "The declaration so impressed me that I can quote it word for word. It says: 'The labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce.' I think that's fine."

"Oh yeah? Well, suppose we induce Congress and the legislatures to pass laws repealing the law of gravitation," Bill replied with pronounced sarcasm. "Having enacted the laws, I suppose you will be able to pass under a building where the bricks are falling without being injured."

Physics and Economics

"YOU'RE confusing a law of physics with an economic law of society," Joe replied. "Don't try that on me."

"The parallel is a good one just the same," said Bill. "If labor power is a commodity bought and sold like any other piece of merchandise it is so not because of a statute, but because of the economic position of the worker in capitalist industry. Pass all the laws you may and if they do not destroy the system of purchase and sale of commodities labor will remain a commodity."

"That's dogmatism," said Joe with a gesture of disgust.

"Is it?" Bill squared himself for a debate. "Now listen, Joe. The language you quote is about all that the courts have left of the Clayton Act. Nearly twenty years have passed into history. Before the law was passed and since it was enacted the workers' economic position in industry has been the same. Before its enactment the capitalist bought labor power and since its enactment he has bought it and workers have sold it. Now can you tell me of any change in this fundamental relationship between buyer and seller in the past twenty years?"

"Well, I haven't gone into the matter deeply, but it seems to me that the language of the Clayton Act was humane and would have some effect."

Facts and Illusions

"THAT'S the trouble with you," Bill replied. "It has seemed to you, but what seems to you may not be in accord with the facts. If you are in a passenger car that is standing still and another train by its side pulls out it will seem to you that your train is moving and the other is standing still. However, you know that what seems to you is an illusion and you know that it is an illusion when the other train has passed and you find that yours is standing still."

"That's an interesting illustration," said Joe.

"Yes," said Bill. "It teaches us the necessity of keeping our thinking caps on. A little over a century ago tens of thousands of workers were in possession of little shops, raw materials and tools. They didn't sell labor power. They were self-producers. They would take boys as apprentices to learn the trade and very often the boys lived with that worker in his own family."

"That was before the days of capitalistic production," Bill continued. "A revolution has occurred and that old shop production has been displaced by the great plants and machines of production. The tools and the shop have become machines and great plants and they are owned by capitalists. Because of this revolution the workers have to sell their labor power to the owners. They do not own one shoe or ounce of steel which they produce. All the commodities they produce belong to the capitalist who buys their labor power."

"I think I see your trend of thought," said Joe.

Politics and Economics

"FINE," said Bill. "Now some politicians in a law-making body came along and say we will enact a bill which declares that labor power is not a commodity. Does the statute law change the fundamental economic fact? Certainly not. Labor power and the workers who sell it remain what they were before the law was passed. Not the slightest alteration whatever is made in the commodity character of the labor power and the workers who sell it. Now, then, what becomes of your humane law?"

"Bill, you are hardly humane to me," said Joe ruefully.

"Neither are the politicians who pass such legislation," Bill replied. "They either know that the law is worthless or they are ignorant. In either case they do not serve the working class."

"So we are doomed forever to be commodities," said Joe with resignation.

"Not at all," said Bill. "Socialism will abolish this degrading merchandise character of the workers. It will again give workers control of the powers of production. Private exploitation will be abolished, we will collectively control our industries, and we will produce for our use and enjoyment."

"It seems good," said Joe somewhat skeptical.

"Put on your thinking cap and what seems will be translated into the will to realize," said Bill and they parted the best of friends.

By A. G. McDowell

As Legislature Protects Banks, Socialists Seek Workers' Wealth

Lilith Wilson Sponsors Resolution Seeking to Reopen Idle Industries for Idle Men—Hoopes Strikes at Spy Agencies.

HARRISBURG, Pa.—The morning the Pennsylvania Legislature, at the command of the state bankers, defied the state constitution to pass emergency legislation protecting the bankers against their depositors, Lilith Wilson, Berks Socialist Representative, introduced a resolution to memorialize Congress to condemn idle industries and place them in the hands of unemployed for the production of their necessities.

The resolution, which was laid aside for printing while the Socialist members prepare the debate to accompany their fight for the measure, points out that the highest duty of government is to protect the lives and safety of its citizens and demands that Congress declare an emergency and use its power of eminent domain to condemn industries and open them to the unemployed.

Pointing out scornfully the bankruptcy and failure of the present financial and industrial leadership of capitalism, the resolution would have Congress relegate them to the past as fast as industry and finance can be socialized. Both Representatives Wilson and Hoopes have already introduced detailed measures in the House providing for the general socialization of industry and for the beginning of that socialization by placing unemployed workers in charge of unemployed plants, within the state. All these bills are locked in the folios of the House Committees, and rules of the House are so drafted as to prevent discussion of them on the floor unless these committees are good enough to report them.

The resolution is therefore the only form of legislation which will permit the Socialists to discuss the question of socialization directly.

To Break Up Spy System

Representative Darlington Hoopes, Reading Socialist, has introduced in the Pennsylvania House a bill for the Federation of Labor which would strike at the vicious industrial spy system of Pennsylvania employers. The measure would force every agency or operative in the private detective business to be licensed under penalty of \$100 to \$500 fine and a year in jail.

Licenses, on the other hand, could only be secured after public

HARLEM HIT HARD

(Continued from Page Four)

the community. The development of a Negro chain store organization promises to offer some outlet for the struggling Negro merchant; but competition is the very core of Harlem's existence. It is an economic competition that defies racial lines; a competition that forebodes some hasty realignment of the Negro working group if it is to survive; a competition that will eventually drive the population off Manhattan into other areas where rent and real property are within the limits of their incomes; a competition that will, and already has crippled the pleasure industry in Harlem.

The Harlem worker is becoming increasingly aware of the fact that the buoyancy which Harlem provided in our recent Mad Hatter Days are of little comfort when there is less quest for pleasure. Harlem wants a way out. Its central and foremost problem is economic. Yet, the community is well aware of the fact that its problem is not going to be solved by whistling in the dark. Meanwhile, north of 110th Street, too, to quote the words of Lord Tennyson, "There is confusion—trouble on trouble—pain on pain."

hearing before the court of quarter sessions where the integrity and competence of the person would have to be proven, as well as the public necessity of the operative or agency.

For State Insurance

Darlington Hoopes has introduced a bill for a State Insurance System through which local governments could bond their tax collecting officers. The private surety companies who have hitherto handled this are either so crippled by bankruptcy as to be unable to care for the needs of the many local government units or have raised the costs to such a point that municipal sub-divisions cannot afford to take out bonds with them.

The Socialist proposal would reduce the costs by trimming out the outrageous profits and the heavy overhead of the many private companies, eventually repaying the state for the small outlay necessary to launch the system. Persistently and consistently the two Socialist members of the House are pointing out on the floor and in the measures they introduce that the only possible course out of present chaos in collectivism, Socialist construction where Capitalism is fast giving way to decay and dissolution.

Features of the Week on

(231 M.) WEVD (1200 Kc.)

Sunday, March 5: 11 a. m., Forward Hour; 1 p. m., Bakers' Union Program with Bella Bellarina, actress; 8 p. m., Modern American Composers—Judith Litante (soprano), Lehman Engel (composer-pianist); 8:30 p. m., The Group Theatre dramatization; 10 p. m., Symposium: "The Outlook for the Roosevelt Administration"—Speakers: Louis Waldman, George Gordon Battle and others.

Monday, March 6: 5 p. m., American Birth Control League; 5:45 p. m., Woman Looks at Politics.

Tuesday, March 7: 5 p. m., Rosardia Trio—Chamber music; 5:15 p. m., Michael Strange, "The Stage as the Actress Sees It"; 10:15 p. m., University of the Air Philosophy Course—Professor John L. Childs of Columbia.

Wednesday, March 8: 5:15 p. m., "Spotting the Movies" with Evelyn Koch; 5:45 p. m., Mary Ellison speaks on "Road to Beauty"; 8:15 p. m., The Nation Program—Oswald Garrison Villard; 10:15 p. m., University of the Air Psychology Course—Professor Richard H. Paynter and Dr. Emily T. Burr.

Thursday, March 9: 4:30 p. m., Children's Repertory Theatre; 8:45 p. m., The World Tomorrow—talk; 10 p. m., National Negro Forum.

Friday, March 10: 4:45 p. m., The New Leader Program—Ben Blumenberg; 8:15 p. m., Hendrik Willem van Loon, course in History; 8:45 p. m., Drama of the Press—sketch; 10:30 p. m., The Author Reviews His Book.

Saturday, March 11: 3 p. m., Charles H. Ingersoll—talk; 8 p. m., Richard Rohman; 8:15 p. m., Henry Cowell—music; 8:45 p. m., Jess Perlman, Psychologist.

Socialist No. 11

ONCE a book was written that profoundly affected American thinking, that created a sensation utterly unlike that awakened by a merely sensational novel, that created a movement and that has an enormous influence even today, 46 years after it appeared.

The movement was called "Nationalism," the book was "Looking Backward," and the motto of the movement was, "Spread the Book!"

Today there is renewed interest in "Looking Backward," and its talented author, Edward Bellamy, for today it is realized that whatever progress has been made to mitigate the evils of capitalism has been along the lines of Socialism; and "Looking Backward," appearing as it did in 1887, was the first important Socialist work that is wholly and completely American.

The present generation of Socialists should know something about Bellamy, because in a very real sense he and his work helped create the American Socialist movement; for "Nationalism" was an indigenous American Socialism absolutely native.

Edward Bellamy was born in Chicopee Falls, Mass., in 1850, the son of a Baptist minister and the scion of a long line of New England clergymen. He was intended for the law, and he was sent to Union College in Schenectady; but he was interested only in writing, and he did not take his degree. A year in Germany, a trip to Hawaii via Panama (this was forty years before the Canal), and a return across the American continent, gave him a rich background; and he was ready for work.

His main work was on the Springfield Union, but he also wrote light magazine stories and popular novels, some of them rather successful. He had a strong mystical strain, and no less a critic than William Dean Howells wrote, "The mantle of Hawthorne has fallen upon Mr. Bellamy."

There followed a quiet, studious and rather fruitful literary life, moderate success and considerable recognition in his time. He was retiring, hated the spotlight, and did not care for acclaim. And he was slightly dazed at the enthusiasm evoked by the appearance of "Looking Backward."

"Looking Backward" is one of three or four of the greatest Utop-

ian novel picture ciety. I rian who awoke

himself i monwealth Dr. Leet learns to world abo tions wi reader) le Big Chang

The book ing, it is its very sh to a feeling of present-d ity of colle enough in 1887—there device that home simply knob!

The book e the nation. copies at one into all is invited to was asked feature so to permit

He did, tablishment and in the Nation, a we felt that "Lo not enough. general outl state, but th was so great more explicit tense study o his final bo

But Mitchell

CHARLIE MITCHELL, the lad who appeared before the Board of Estimate not so long ago and told the members how to run New York honestly, has resigned his job as head of the National City Bank. Charlie seems to have had all his honesty locked up in a safety vault.

Strangely enough, the National City Bank didn't fill the vacancy by hiring the unemployed Jimmy Walker.

The American Bankers' Association realizes that the Mitchell disclosures have given banking a black eye. They need a banking czar to restore the public's confidence in banking, the way Czar Landis restored the public's confidence in baseball.

I nominate Jimmy Walker!

If Jimmy decides the banking mess is too dirty, I would nominate former Secretary Albert B. Fall or former Sheriff Tom Farley.

Jimmy, in the light of the

Mitchell revel a bad fellow a the people of hundred millio tion and waste at least \$50 a and his pig didn't even s tricks for th from the publi

Mitchell say the people's seemed to him the threshold o talist prosperi ter, who ever shooter who pl

If Mitchell l he wouldn't be still be head o Bank, a preac and morality a talist society that he didn

Miitch: been caug banks, pri and morality, talist society.

Profiles Edward Bellamy

n, a fanciful Socialist so- of a Boston- in 1887 and 2000, to find



Bellamy

cooperative Com- the guest of a ose company he himself to the and in conversa- he (and the v and why the about.

Curiously book-written in description of a music into the the turning of a

the attention of half a million was translated Bellamy was everywhere; he articles and was too shy to be publicized.

the members of the International Falcon Group are glad to state that they oppose wars in any form and that they will do their best to prevent war.

Got Caught...

wasn't such all. Jimmy cost New York about a dollars in corrup- he was worth clown. Mitchell banking friends any funny they took

he gambled with ney because it hat we were on new era of capi- For that mat- heard of a crap ed to lose?

in't been caught, guilty. And he'd he National City of civic virtue pillar of capi- bear in mind to be caught.

who haven't ill heads of civic virtue pillars of capi- don't mean

book is outwardly in the form of "Looking Backward," conversations between Julian West and Dr. Leete, but it is soberer, it is virtually a closely reasoned treatise on economics. But one of its chapters is the famous "Parable of the Water Tank"—which, by the way, everybody ought to read today.

The work on "Equality" had undermined his health, he was attacked by tuberculosis, and so he went to Denver in 1897; on the way West he was greeted with the warmest affection by men and women who considered him a prophet of a new social order—as he was. In April, 1898, he went home to die, and on May 22, 1898, he passed away; a quiet, peaceful and useful life had ended.

Meanwhile, things were stirring in the world, and more and more people read "Looking Backward" and "Equality." Bellamy clubs are being founded everywhere. Dead these 35 years, Bellamy is more alive today than the author of day before yesterday's best seller.

In the last days of the recent presidential campaign Socialist headquarters received a letter from Mrs. Emma G. Bellamy, widow of the author, with a contribution for the campaign fund and a letter, saying, "Thank God, the world, as Mr. Bellamy predicted it, is well on the way. I have faith that my six grandchildren will live in a different order of society than that in which they now exist. After 'Looking Backward' first appeared, Mr. Bellamy was regarded as a visionary and his schemes impracticable. If the people who said these things could only realize how terribly in earnest he was and how sure he felt that his so-called dreams would come true, 'The Cause,' as he always referred to it, would have been advanced much sooner." W. M. F.

(Next week: William Mailly)

Falcons Oppose War

By Joseph Zepel

The members of the International Falcon Group are glad to state that they oppose wars in any form and that they will do their best to prevent war.

Get your petitions for Unemployment Insurance. Write at once to Room 607, 7 East 15th Street.

to be caught, either.

The only difference between them and Mitchell is that they are possibly a bit meaner.

As a matter of fact, Mitchell has stated that, viewing things from the "back look," he wouldn't do things quite the same way if he had the doing a second time. Experience is the great teacher.

It is inspiring, though, to see how private business manages to get better men than public enterprises. The National City Bank, for instance, has been remarkably successful. There's Charlie Mitchell—and not so long ago there was James Stillman.

Now, it would be simply dreadful if the government were to take over the banking business. Under government ownership, you see, an incompetent or dishonest man might get a job.

Why don't the burglar alarms in the banks operate during banking hours?

By Joseph E. Cohen

Government Ownership of the Railroads Clearly Next Step

After Investing \$300,000,000 of R.F.C. Money Uncle Sam Has the Biggest Interest of All in Railroad Securities—The Only Way Out.

UP to now, through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the government has been pouring hundreds of millions into private business. Very little is coming back. Pretty soon public opinion will doubt that industry is still a private business when it cannot run without public money.

When the searchlight sweeps over the field the chances are good for the railroads to be asked to show cause why they should not be taken over by the government.

Of federal funds advanced through the R.F.C., something near three hundred millions went to the railroads. On this loan something less than twelve millions had been returned.

The railroads are primarily our common carriers. They do not start business, but rather take the load when it has been made ready. With general trade still declining, there is slim prospect that the roads can meet their obligations to the government. Default and bankruptcy press them hard.

Three Hundred Million

True, the three hundred million they borrowed sounds like a small claim against the twenty billions which the roads are supposed to be worth. But the National Transportation Committee appraisal of their future usefulness and consequent valuation would write off all too large a part of the handsome figure. The government grant begins to sound like a pretty fair part of the story.

Especially is this so when it is compared with what the bankers who handle the roads actually own in securities. Using the Pennsylvania as an example, on the authority of George Foster Peabody, the bankers probably do not own 1 per cent of the total holdings. That would mean about two hundred millions, or only two-thirds of what the government has put in.

If this makes the government the largest single owner, then its obligation is clear, more definitely to consider the railroads its public trust.

Mr. Peabody accepts this logic. In a letter quoted in the Congressional Record he declares: "I suggest the creation of a federal railroad authority with full power to issue serial bonds, in such amounts as may be found necessary to acquire all railroad property in the United States. . . . The authority in acquiring railroad properties to have or to acquire all the powers now held by any railroad corporation whose property it shall acquire."

Mr. Nathan L. Amster, a railroad president, is cited by Mr. Peabody as sharing this view, and Collis P. Huntington is mentioned as having so expressed himself a generation ago.

Keeping the Spigot Open

Aside from keeping open the spigot of federal funds to the railroads, about all the government has been doing is gently if firmly insisting that the shreds and patches which the roads are be sewn together into fewer systems. Washington is all too tardy in placing the whole problem of transportation under one authority and treating it as a unit.

Any suggestion that this should be done and at once will raise the customary hue and cry against government in business. So let it be said here that this does not have to be done right now.

Not that there is any other solution. There is not.

But up to this time the government has had to provide three hundred millions to save the col-

lapsing structure. As against the bankers, this much entitles the government to control the roads. Yet unless the government loans succeed where the bankers' methods have failed, the government may stand by for further financial aid to the roads, without results. How long is this to continue?

What is more to the point: capitalism having quit, the public is bound to seek other means for making industry function for the general good. As things are, the railroads offer the easiest opportunity for a start in this direction.

What will be accomplished by waiting longer? Only this: Instead of taking over one industry at a time, whatever number then have collapsed will be taken over more nearly together by the government.

THE KARL MARX COMMEMORATION

THE city organization is arranging an impressive Karl Marx Memorial meeting in Town Hall, Sunday afternoon, March 19, at 2 o'clock. The program will include addresses by Morris Hillquit, Algernon Lee and Norman Thomas. An excellent musical program will be given by the Finnish Mixed Chorus, possibly the Workmen's Circle Chorus, and a fine piano program by Jacob Feuerring. Tickets are in circulation and are available at the City Office.

HOW JAPAN LEARNED

(Continued from Page Five)

frontier left in the world. It is a great country, 363,700 square miles of the most fertile soil in the world; it is teeming with wealth; its forests are inexhaustible, its fields bursting with wheat and the fabulously lucrative soy bean, its rivers alive with fish, its mines full of metals. One million Chinese immigrate there every year, and together with the Russian emigrants they are creating a wonderful new race. There are from 30,000,000 to 35,000,000 people there now, but room for many millions more. Why should not Japan take it if they have the power and can cite precedents from European statesmen, and can evoke the "obligations" of the 21 Points as justification?

There is one reason: it is a country of extremes of heat and cold, which Japanese cannot endure; hence the 1,000,000 Japanese there are mostly soldiers, administrators and business men. There is no mass immigration there and there will not be.

Well—here's your situation. Do we like it? The world is in mortal terror that the Far Eastern situation will result in a world smash-up.

But those who defend the status of things as they have been, those who support the present system, have the moral satisfaction—if they want it—of knowing that Japan has merely learned the lesson of the blessings of capitalist civilization, and has applied it. How do they like it?

Get your petitions for Unemployment Insurance. Write at once to Room 607, 7 East 15th Street.

THE CHATTERBOX

A Poem Out of the Deep Misery of The Blue Ridge Mountains; and An Open Letter to Upton Sinclair

By S. A. DeWitt

Factory Child

WHAT chance now for Margarette Biggs,
To grow in stature, heart and head?
She breathes foul dust and rotted lint
Among the wheels to earn her bread.

And while her lungs are eaten out,
Her eyes stare hungrily through space,
Eyes that sink at eventide
Within a sorrow, longful face. . . .

Better for her if she had gone,
From womb of flesh into the earth,
Or if she had not come at all
To cause some woman pangs of birth.

Soon she will have a pauper's grave,
Pitted deep in nameless sod. . . .
Another child for Potter's Field
While churchmen sing and kneel to God. . . .
Don West.

(From his hill-billy book of verse, "Between Plow Handles")

THIS is selected from a pamphlet of a book, published by the author, under the imprint of the Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tennessee. Don West is a Socialist poet who lights up the long neglected hills "back yonder," with yeoman song beacons. . . . All of the poems contained in the booklet are the real stuff of earth and poetry, and surely deserve a much wider reading public than his hill-cramped whereabouts afford him intellectually. . . . The book is sold in the interest of the Highlander School and the price is 50 cents. . . . There is eternally rugged stuff in his work, and for these sad times much to console ourselves with when the canyon city depresses our souls with their weight and cold cruelty. . . . West's people have infinitely less than even we who can still lend a dime, or stand in line for that cup of coffee. . . . And there still is courage and time for a song. . . .

And since I have started with a book, it might be in order to advise you that my friend and comrade Upton Sinclair quite earnestly protests at the manner in which I reviewed his latest book, "William Fox." His letter slams right forth that I have missed the point of the Fox book. "You say that you cannot imagine why I wanted to defend him. But, I didn't. I let him defend himself. . . ." Upton writes. . . . and then proceeds to explain to me what was very clear, and which only Sinclair can do on all occasions with such masterful clarity. . . . that his subject revealed himself as he was revealing the whole dirty game of frenzied and crooked finance. . . . "You are the only Socialist except David [his son] who has kicked at the book so far. . . ."

And since I have written from time to time in the open letter style, suppose we allow the balance of this column to assume that form as I make myself clear on the subject of this book. . . .

Dear Upton:

Whatever the rest of the world has said and will continue to say in high praise of your masterly job against the buccaneers of Wall Street is beside the point I raised in my review at first. Since I could readily join with Mac Coleman, who says, "I have just finished the book. What a whale of a job you did. I can't get over the very real excitement at seeing so many names of so many flesh and blood hi-jackers all put down in nice cold print. . . ."

You see Upton, in my humble way, I have been earnestly offering you to the world as my Nobel prize candidate. I'm mightily jealous of my gods. Your string of splendid novels and pamphlets stud a diadem with gems in firm setting. . . . Secretly I've dreamed myself into the role of coronator when you are placed upon the throne of literature, belatedly true, but at last. . . . And here you hand me down a gem with rays impure, and hardly quite serene. . . . And for all of the brilliance of your gift to make things real by telling, the stuff is just onery paste. . . . Don't you see in what a sentimental stew you've placed your best friend and severest critic. . . .?

To me, you're entirely too big a figure in the world of modern letters to be in any way shortened in stature by the crude swipes of a wielder of such an edgeless scalpel as mine. Or even the careless act of commission that your book on Fox represents. . . . But, gosh, I want my knight who has carried a spotless and glorious shield through thirty years and more of joust and tourney against the robber barons of capitalism to come back for his acclaim and reward, resplendently pure. Do you understand?

Now that you know the real reason why I wrote about your book as I did, I feel prompted to repeat again that you ought to write a novel on how the greedy, money and power-hungry William Foxes acquire their first \$50,000. For some strange reason, Fox failed to become confidential with you and linger long enough for self-revealing over that all-important phase in his long intricate, and God-playing career. . . . Interesting and gripping as his latter day telling is in your hands. . . . Fox and the wolves are terribly old, and unoriginal characters. . . . And even their skins when properly cured and prepared for exhibition somehow show lack-lustre and cheapness against the coat of ermine you wear in my sight as a king of letters. . . .

Jobless Conference Rallies Masses for Insurance

THE Labor and Socialist Conference on Unemployment Insurance met in the Debs Auditorium of the Rand School last week too late for a report to appear in The New Leader. There were 492 delegates representing 212 organizations, including trade unions, Workmen's Circles, Poale Zion branches, Yipsel Circles, and Socialist Party branches. A conservative estimate would place the number of workers represented at no less than 500,000.

Samuel Beardsley of the Labor Committee of the Socialist Party presided and William Karlin who, with Henry Rosner and James Oneal had served as a committee to put the case of more adequate relief before Governor Lehman, gave an interesting report of the results of that conference.

Some disturbance was caused by three Communists who kept interfering with the proceedings, and after this continued for about thirty minutes they were forcibly removed from the hall.

A committee of seven on resolutions was appointed, including Moser of the I. L. G. W. U., Hershkowitz of the Amalgamated, Dinnerstein of the Workmen's Circle, Cassidy of the Typographical Union, Williams of the Jewelry Workers, Hershkowitz of the Cap-makers, Oneal of the Socialist Party. While the committee was out of the auditorium Algernon Lee and Jacob Panken addressed the delegates on the problems that face the working class.

Numerous resolutions had been turned over to the resolutions committee and when its members met it was found they could not give the attention to these matters they deserved without reporting at an

hour too late to hold many of the delegates. The Committee reported the following resolution:

"This conference of Trade Unions, Workmen's Circles and Socialist organizations, after due consideration of reports made by the delegates of conditions facing the working people of New York State, herewith declares:

"That economic conditions do not show any improvement and we believe that unemployment insurance and the 30-hour week are two measures of legislative relief that are urgent today. We rejoice that the American trade unions support the principle of unemployment insurance and this conference pledges its earnest support of such legislation.

"Considering that it is impossible for the conference to act on all the proposals submitted for unemployment relief in this session, we therefore recommend that the conference elect an executive committee

of thirty members representative of all the organizations represented and that all the proposals offered by delegates be referred to this committee for action.

"The Executive Committee shall also have the power to summon another conference to meet in Albany and in the meantime to get as many other organizations as possible to be represented in the conference."

This was accepted by the conference after several inquiries as to whether unemployed leagues, rent legislation, etc., would be considered by the committee and the inquirers were assured that they would.

When the thirty members of the executive were reported it was found that some organizations were not represented and in enlarging the membership the total was increased to forty. The executive met Wednesday evening of this week to consider all proposals

Rand School Concert at Metropolitan Opera House

WITH a list of artists, including Lawrence Tibbett, Richard Crooks, Maria Olszewska, Editha Fleischer, Carmella Ponselle, Gladys Swarthout and others, the second annual concert, sponsored by the Women's Committee of the Rand School and Camp Tamiment, is being held at the Metropolitan Opera House, Sunday, March 12th. The various committees in charge: Bertha H. Mailly, Chairman; Mrs. Jacob Blaufarb, Mrs. Sophie L. Turbow, Mrs. George Ross, Mrs. Adolph Warshaw, Mrs. A. Weiss, Mrs. William Karlin, Mrs. P. Danziger, Mrs. A. L. Miller, Mrs. Adolph Held, Mrs. Ben Josephson, Mrs. Louis Waldman, Mrs. Minna Weisberg, Miss Kate Waranoff, Mrs. Charles Schapiro, Mrs. A. Henry Pearlman, and Mrs. Alexander Kahn.

NEW LEADER FORUM

THE UNITED FRONT

By Samuel S. White

Communists of the Pacific Coast are very frank in admitting that they are using the "united front" in an attempt to wreck the Socialist Party. The following quotation from a recent issue of the Western Worker ought to put every Socialist on guard against the maneuvers of the Communists:

"The fact remains that an energetic struggle will have to be carried on to oppose the demagoguery of the S.P. This will have to be conducted chiefly through a united front with the S.P. supporters on various issues, such as the fight for Mooney, relief, against the Criminal Syndicalist Law, etc.

"A further result that is very clearly evident is the fact that while we are able to mobilize thousands in many struggles such as the Hunger Marches, for Mooney's freedom, etc., we do not emphasize to the workers that the Communist Party is the leader."—(Western Worker, December 26, 1932.)

The significance of the second paragraph is that, while the Hunger March in California was supposedly a non-partisan workers' demonstration, many of the meetings, which were held and which were arranged with the aid of Socialists and A. F. of L. unionists, were given over to bitter denunciations of those movements and all others not in agreement with the Communists.

Socialists in California regret exceedingly that Tom Mooney, victim of capitalist "justice" should be used as a pawn in the game of the Communists. Yet what other interpretation of the Communists' activities is possible in view of the excerpt given above?

At least in one case, the report in the Western Worker of a Tom Mooney defense meeting in one California town was false. The Tom Mooney Molders' Defense Committee declared it did not authorize the report, but made no correction. Perhaps the Defense Committee received the same report, as the reporter for the Communist weekly also represented the committee in making arrangements.

Secretary, Local Bakersfield, Cal.

DID BERNSTEIN TAMPER WITH ENGELS' WORK?

By Gus Tyler

A LETTER in The New Leader, by Irving Brown, accused Eduard Bernstein of tampering with one of Engels' works. The work is not mentioned but is hinted at as an introduction to one of Marx's writings. And after much veiled accusation it is concluded that Bernstein's intellectual honesty was of a very questionable character.

Since no definite work is quoted, take it for granted that the writer was referring to the alleged tampering with the introduction to

"Class Struggles in France," an allegation sent abroad by that worthy Communist, Alexander Trachtenberg, in the November, 1925, issue of the Workers' Monthly. In this article he runs a 1920 edition of the "Introduction" published by the Berlin "Vorwärts," and claims that the naughty Bernstein tampered with the work. And since it would never do for a Communist to attack only one working class organization, Trachtenberg also attacks the Socialist Labor Party, which in 1924 published a translation of the "Introduction."

This allegation of Trachtenberg has been exploded a thousand times. But since the bones of the ghost are still being rattled, here goes again.

1. Berlin "Vorwärts" on March 6, 1895, published the introduction to "Class Struggles in France."

2. Karl Kautsky wrote to Engels and asked permission to reprint the "Introduction" in the "Neue Zeit."

3. Engels sent the proofs of his article to Kautsky.

The conclusions are: First, Engels himself saw the "Introduction" as it appeared in the "Vorwärts" publication. He was alive when the "Introduction" was circulating. He did not object. Secondly, he himself was instrumental in the "Neue Zeit" publication of the document. He was alive when it appeared in the "Neue Zeit." The introduction appears in Vol. XIII, Part 2, 1894-5, of the "Neue Zeit," Nos. 27 and 28. Engels' death occurred in August, and was announced in No. 46 of the same volume. Up to the last minute Engels was in full possession of his mind, and an active person.

If there was any tampering or falsifying in the pamphlet, Engels must have falsified himself in the "Neue Zeit."

The 1920 pamphlet probably used the same plates as the 1895 publication with merely a changed date. To accuse Bernstein of forgery is typically communistic intolerant stupidity.

The 1924 translation of the Socialist Labor Party, which is based on the original 1895 edition, is equally untampered with.

In 1926 this accusation against Bernstein took on international proportions. It was killed in a series of articles in the Weekly People. Those who are interested in reading the facts before they accuse Bernstein of forgery are referred to a pamphlet entitled, "Who Are the Falsifiers?" published by the New York Labor News Co. in 1926, price 10c.

By Gertrude Weil Klein

A Woman's Point of View

THIS article should be called "Women, Just Women." I have to break down right now and confess that I stole the idea from Mrs. Roosevelt, the ubiquitous, who is editor of a magazine called "Babies, Just Babies." In spite of the fact that I have been writing what is supposed to be a woman's column, I most emphatically do not subscribe to the myth of the "Female Character." Again and again men have said to me, "There's no use arguing with a woman." And again and again I've answered, "That's right. There's also no use arguing with a man."

Of course, the theory that man is a thinking, rational being while woman lives by her intuition alone, is a difficult one to uproot. Centuries of superstition and misinformation have made it stick to us like a plaster. The periods in history in which women played an important part are laughed off as freaks, as accidents. I suppose it flatters man's ego to believe he is the superior creature, and I know that it eases the conscience of the lazy woman, the brainless woman and the uneducated woman, who, alas, constitute the majority.

By laying all the blame on a supposed biological inheritance over which she, poor fool, had no control, woman declares herself guiltless of the many crimes committed against the human race. She hugs her inheritance, she strikes her humble attitude—"If I was born so, can I help it?" because it gives her many advantages.

Irrationality is not a sex distinction. Neither is emotionalism, or virtue or vice, or genius or talent. All the apparent differences between men and women—aside from the purely biological ones—are the result of education. Women sometimes boast that war could not take place except in a man-made world; that women would handle such matters with infinitely more kindness and grace. Nonsense! Behind every boy and man who goes to war is some woman pointing the way to the recruiting station and the firing line. Some woman filled with the idea of glory and patriotism and sacrifice. She may be a little more hysterical, a little more exalted than the man, but the

difference is one of degree rather than of character. And this again is the result of education.

It reminds me of a story. A little boy and a little girl were looking at a painting of Adam and Eve. So runs the story. "Which is Adam and which is Eve?" asked the little boy. "I don't know," answered his little sister, "but I could tell you if they had their clothes on."

It is precisely because of this actual similarity between men and women and not because of the subsequent cleavage in their education, that the job of the Socialist woman is so much more difficult and important.

When we recognize and celebrate Woman's Day, as we do this Sunday, it is not another day set aside to commemorate the beauty of womanhood or to laud motherhood, but a day in which we again crystallize and point out the essential universality of the fight for emancipation. In this fight woman has her place side by side with man. Socialists have always recognized this. Socialist women, this year, as in previous years, ask our men comrades to cooperate with us in making our Women's Day meeting an impressive and successful one.

Women active in various phases of the Socialist and labor move-

ment will make what are usually referred to as "brief talks." Here's a chance for women to show their superiority by saying all they have to say in a short time and stopping. I promise not to exceed ten minutes myself. The program of entertainment is especially interesting because it springs directly from our movement itself. In this day and age push button music and celluloid pictures are making us a race of lookers and listeners. The creative work of our own Rebel Arts and other groups is therefore doubly refreshing. We'll have a chance to enjoy them all at the Sunday afternoon celebration of International Woman's Day at the People's House, 2 o'clock, the full program for which follows:

The Women's Committee of the Socialist Party cordially invites you to attend the International Women's Day Celebration at the Debs Auditorium, 7 East 15th Street, New York City.

Speakers—Mary Boettjer, Lillian Epstein, Alice Goldberg, Jessie Wallace Hughan, Gertrude Weil Klein, Lena Linhardt, Goldie Meyerson.

Entertainment—Mariop Galloway, Negro spirituals; German Chorus; Genevieve Kaufman, Russian songs; Rebel Art Dancers; Socialist school songs.

Esther Friedman will be chairman.

THE BOOK SENSATION OF OUR TIME

UPTON
SINCLAIR

PRESENTS

WILLIAM FOX

The Inside Story of a Wall Street Conspiracy

It tells just what everybody should know, explicitly, convincingly, and so interestingly.—LINCOLN STEFFENS

My hair won't lie down! What a whale of a job you did. My hat, as usual, is off to you.—McALISTER COLEMAN

Joyously I hail thee! What a panorama of American big business in its favorite occupation of making the world safe for piracy!—ERNEST UNTERMANN

At All Book Stores. Cloth \$3.00

Published by the Author
LOS ANGELES WEST BRANCH, CALIFORNIA

Socialist Party Progress

Crosswaith on National Tour

STARTING at Syracuse, Feb. 23, Frank R. Crosswaith was off on a speaking tour that will take him to the principal cities of the country.

Next week Crosswaith will be in Detroit, whence he will travel to other parts of Michigan. The following week he will be in Illinois, from which he will leave for the West via Omaha and Denver. He will speak in Los Angeles, San Francisco and other coast cities as far north as Seattle, returning through Wyoming, Montana, North Dakota and Minnesota.

For College Groups

In a letter to all college groups which cooperated in the presidential campaign last fall, Ethel Davis of the party's student department, suggested the formation of Socialist Action Committees among college students, to cooperate with campus chapters of the League for Industrial Democracy, and with town locals of the party.

For Socialist Philatelists

Reading.—Local Berks County will sponsor a cachet (mail seal) on all mail sent from Reading on the fiftieth anniversary of the death of Karl Marx. The cachet will be worded as follows: "Fifty Years Since the Unfortunate Death of Karl Marx, Socialist Philosopher and Greatest Economist of All Time, March 14, 1833." This cachet will be applied to all covers sent here unsealed, with postage, on that date only. With these, an excellent biography will be enclosed in all

envelopes received unsealed. An contribute to his son's education. other beautiful pictorial cachet will be applied in a similar manner in connection with International May Day celebrations on May first.

CALIFORNIA

Lena Morrow Lewis has just completed a tour of the southern section of the San Joaquin valley under the auspices of the Socialist Federation of the San Joaquin valley. She spoke at Bakersfield, Tulare, Fresno, Selma and Taft.

Los Angeles.—Chaim Shapiro was named for Mayor, Harry Sherr for City Attorney, and Herbert Elstein for Controller at a membership Convention here.

TENNESSEE

Tennessee Socialists met at Nashville and formed a state organization.

NEBRASKA

Delegates representing the Farmers' Holiday Association, the Nebraska Farmers' Union, the State Federation of County Taxpayers' Leagues, the Central Labor Union of Lincoln, the "Big Four" Rail Brotherhoods, the Grand Island Central Labor Union, the Nebraska Federation of Labor, the Unemployed League of Lancaster county, the Socialist party and the Young People's Socialist League met in Lincoln and worked out a united program for legislation. Thirteen

of the nineteen planks proposed by the Socialists were adopted.

ILLINOIS

A Lively campaign is being waged in the Ninth Ward of Chicago, once represented by a Socialist alderman, for the election of Joseph Benda, Jr.

INDIANA

Five of the fifteen branches of Local Indianapolis are holding extension courses, using the Rand School Outline of Scientific Socialism. An educational committee has been formed in the local, with the aim of forming a study class in every branch.

MICHIGAN

Detroit Socialists are in charge of a new labor paper, "The Detroit Leader", published at 69 Erskine st. The paper states its platform simply as "for Industrial Democracy." Upton Sinclair and Norman Thomas are contributing editors.

PENNSYLVANIA

The state office announces that it has moved to 122 9th St. Pittsburgh Pa.

Philadelphia.—August Claessens will lecture on "Our Natural Heritage," at Labor Institute school, 810 Locust St., Saturday at 8.15 p. m. Next Saturday he lectures on "Our National Environment." March 10th Claessens speaks at 1222 Locust St., on "Incentive and Ambition."

Allentown.—James Oneal will lecture at the Allentown Musical Association Hall, 7 N. 10th St., at 2.15, Sunday.

(Continued on Page Twelve)

DEBATES — LECTURES — FORUMS

DEBATE: "SOCIALISM VS. COMMUNISM"

SUNDAY, MAR. 5th

8:30 P. M.

BROOKLYN FORUM

B'lyn Academy of Music
39 Lafayette Avenue
near Flatbush Avenue

CHARLES

SCOTT
SOLOMON VS. NEARING

Tickets—\$1.10, 55c, 25c at Box Office
or Rand Bookstore, 7 E. 15th St., N.Y.C.

March 12th—KARL MARX MEMORIAL

THE COMMUNITY FORUM

250 West 110th Street East of Broadway

Sunday, 8 P. M.—HERBERT ADAMS GIBBONS

"Peace, Peace, When There Is No Peace."

11 A.M.—Sunday Service, Town Hall, 123 West 43rd Street

MR. LAND: "Communism's Challenge to Religion."

Are You Coming?

We are looking forward to meeting you, this Saturday, March 4th, at the Debs Auditorium, Seven East 15th St., at the CARNIVAL & DANCE given by Debs English speaking Branch Number Six Sixty-five Workmen's Circle.

What a Night—Superb Entertainment—Excellent Orchestra—Good Fellowship

Need you ask for more, and only Fifty Cents. We will look for you.

FREETHINKERS OF AMERICA

Sunday, 113 W. 57th St., Steinway Bldg.

Regular lecture, 3:30 p. m.

Ex-Brother LUCIAN, F.S.C.

"Some More Rackets of the Roman Catholic Church."

Class in Bible Criticism, 2:30 p. m.

Major Joseph Wheelers

"The Calling of the Apostle."

Admission free—Questions & Discussion

LABOR TEMPLE

14th Street and Second Avenue

Dr. Edmund B. Chaffee, Director

DR. EDMUND B. CHAFFEE

will speak on

"The Economic Roots of War"

Sunday, March 5th, 7:45 P. M.

—Admission free—

THE HISTORIC ROLE OF

F A S C I S M

A 64 page pamphlet by

SCOTT NEARING

15c postpaid.

P. O. Box 516, Ridgewood, N. J.

COMPANY POLICE

ARE STILL LEGAL

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Republicans and Democrats combined to bury a bill which would bar employers from hiring private armies or deputized thugs. The bill was sent to what may be its last resting place—a Pennsylvania House sub-committee.

Two members of the committee are Republicans opposed to the bill, and the third is Chester Rhodes, Democrat and attorney for the scab Mammoth Hosiery Co., which two years ago successfully defended deputized company thugs charged with murdering a girl striker.

Denmark Has Apartment House Project in Capital

COPENHAGEN—The Socialist government of Denmark has started a new apartment project here, which will comprise 17 buildings, housing 396 families. Provision is also to be made for 12 stores in the apartment city.

All modern improvements are to be installed, including a central

heating plant, hot water facilities, central laundry plant, parks and playgrounds. The estimated cost of the project, which will take three years to complete, is 3,000,000 kroner (\$820,000).

ANOTHER APPEAL

A New Jersey unemployed worker writes: "I have been getting The New Leader ever since it has been published, but being out of work for 21 months and having no money it is impossible for me to keep it up. I know that I will miss it a great deal, but if I get a job, which is almost impossible, I will again get it. I hope that the paper will keep up its good work for Socialism as it has been doing right along."

We pass this letter on to our readers for their consideration. Is there one who can contribute a yearly subscription for this jobless proletarian who has spent years on the firing line for the Socialist Party? We shall be glad to hear from you. Address The New Leader, 7 East 15th St., New York City.

Three more from T. C. Caruthers, Texas.

ANN ARBOR'S FINE "SOCIALIST HOUSE"

ANN ARBOR, Michigan.—Twenty-four Michigan students, who would otherwise not be able to afford a college education, are attending the University of Michigan on account of the advantages offered them by "Socialist House." Now that the students have lived several months together by their co-operative venture, they feel that the project is out of the experimental stage, and are willing to explain how it is done.

For one dollar a week each, they say, they are enjoying well-cooked, nourishing meals that would support a player on the football team. For another dollar they are well housed.

A group of Socialists started the venture. Membership in the Socialist party, however, was not made a condition of entry—the requirement was grim necessity.

Starting six weeks before school the boys traded labor on the farm for farm products that could be canned. Under the direction of Mrs. Ruth Buchanan, whose three boys are graduates of the university, the members of "Socialist House" canned these products in every kind of air-tight container they could get hold of—even using cider jugs. They started the school year with two thousand quarts of canned fruit and vegetables.

There are six committees of three men each, one for each day in the week, to get all the meals, wash the dishes, and do the necessary work in the house. Every man makes his own bed, and those who don't send their laundry home do their own washing in a second-hand electric machine they bought for five dollars and put in working condition.

There are six men who don't serve on committees, but have some special job. One of these tends the furnace; another is the house dietician and food manager; another, barber by trade, gives all the rest haircuts. And one boy, who shares the work right along with the others, doesn't have to chip in two dollars a week. His father is a farmer, and every once in a while he brings in a load of produce to

TRYING TO PASS SEDITION LAWS

In the excitement caused by the attempted assassination of President-elect Roosevelt, the House Judiciary Committee reported a bill which has long been asleep, making it a crime to advocate "the overthrow or subversion of the government by force and violence." This is the crime of sedition which has not been in the federal statutes since 1798. Congress, in 1920 after lengthy hearings, refused to pass a similar act.

The history of prosecutions for utterances condemns such a statute as an instrument of tyranny. The enforcement of state sedition, and criminal syndicalism acts shows that they are always directed against mere doctrines—not against any such explicit advocacies as the bill describes.

The courts have construed "force and violence" as inherent in the doctrines of the I.W.W. and of the Communist Party just because they prophesy that at some indefinite future time the social order cannot be changed except through revolution. Not a single case under all the prosecutions brought in the last decade under these laws has involved any direct incitement to violence nor any act of violence. They all involved mere doctrines or mere membership in a political or industrial organization.

Individuals and organizations appreciating the dangers of such legislation are urged to send a protest to members of Congress.

BRONX COUNTY DANCE TO BE ON MARCH 18

The 20th Annual Dance and Entertainment of the Socialist Party of Bronx County will be held Saturday night, March 18, at the Bronx Winter Garden, Tremont and Washington Avenues. Tickets are 55 cents in advance and 83 cents at the door, including tax.

The program includes William Bowers, baritone; Carroll Hollister, accompanist for Mischa Elman and famous concert pianist, and Marion Lawrence, Oriental dancer.

Tickets may be obtained at 7 East 15th St.—book store or Room 601; 9 West 170th St.; 904 Prospect Ave.; Forward, 175 East Broadway; or from any Bronx comrade.

LECTURE NOTES

Scott Nearing will lecture on "Purposive Economics" Mar. 8th, 8 p. m., in Ambassador Hall, 3875 Third Ave., near Claremont Parkway.

Professor Houston Peterson will speak on "Key Ideas in American History" at Cooper Union, Mar. 5. On Mar. 7th Professor E. G. Spaulding will lecture on "Does Psychology Deal with the Mind?" Both lectures start at 8.

"The Economic Roots of War" will be the subject of the lecture by Dr. Edmund B. Chaffee at the Labor Temple, 14th St. and Second Ave., Sunday at 7:45.

"The Value of the Bible for the Modern Man" will be the topic of Rev. Leon Rosser Land's address at the Bronx Free Fellowship, Azure Masonic Temple, 1591 Boston Road, near East 172nd St., on Sunday evening, Mar. 5, at 8. At the nine o'clock forum Dr. Warren H. Wilson will speak on "Plight of the Farmers."

Scott Nearing will lecture on "The Social Contribution—The Reform of Democracy" for the Institute for Advanced Education, 111 East 15th St., Mar. 9, at 8:45.

The speaker at the Community Forum, 550 West 110th St., Sunday at 8, will be Herbert Adam Gibbons on "Peace, Peace, When There Is No Peace." Dr. Leon Rosser Land will speak on "Communism's Challenge to Religion" at the 11 o'clock service in Town Hall.

Ex-Brother Lucian will address the Freethinkers of America in Stenway Building, 113 West 57th St., Sunday at 3:30. At 2:30, Major Jos. Wheelers will speak on "Some More Rackets of the Roman Catholic Church."

THE CRIME WAVE

OAKLAND, Cal.—Henry Telles, an itinerant fruit picker, had seven children, no job, and no money. The children were crying from hunger as he walked the streets looking in vain for work. In the commission district he saw a sack of potatoes, and the sight was too much for him. He lifted the sack to his back and had almost reached his home, a shack on the Oakland water front, when Policeman J. J. Murphy stopped him.

In spite of his pleas, Telles was held for larceny. The children are still hungry.

Party Progress

(Continued from Page Eleven)

Coraopolis.—A branch has been organized here. There has been a steady increase in membership and a strong Italian section. We have sixty members. The recording secretary is Melville Kress, Neville Island Branch, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh.—Sat., Mar. 4, Local Allegheny will open new headquarters at 122 9th St. with a housewarming. The securing of new headquarters marks a forward step in the history of the local. Allegheny county will begin study groups, a Socialist book store, and a Socialist Sunday School.

YPSL.—National Organizer Hy. Margulies will speak and organize in the following towns during the next few weeks (all dates are in March): 8, Erie; 9, New Castle; 10, Fayette City; 11, Roscoe; 12, Herminie; 13, Allegheny County; 14, New Kensington; 15, Allegheny County (Pittsburgh); 21, Johnstown and 22 in Altoona. Mass meetings have been arranged in many of these towns, at the end of which Comrade Margulies will speak to the young people.

CONNECTICUT

New Haven.—A resolution strongly condemning the Couzens amendment to the War Department Appropriation Bill was adopted by Local New Haven Monday night. Copies have been sent to Connecticut Congressmen. Professor Harry Schulman of the Yale Law School and J. J. Cooper of the Co-operative League spoke at the meeting, the former on "Workmen's Compensation Laws" and the latter on "Consumers' Co-operation."

New Haven Socialists will celebrate the anniversary of Karl Marx' death with a symposium March 13.

Organization of a Yipsel circle was achieved Saturday night with the help of Noah Walters, national organizer. The first regular meeting will be held at 19 Elm Street tomorrow afternoon at 3.

William M. Feigenbaum of The New Leader will speak on "The Road to Freedom" Sunday afternoon in Norwalk and Sunday evening in Bridgeport.

A Mock Trial will be held Friday evening, March 10, at 298 Wood Ave., Bridgeport, by Circle 1 St. YPSL. A Junior group with 14 members is meeting regularly on Sunday afternoons at the Workmen's Circle Hall.

NEW JERSEY

Trenton.—Comrades Stempa and Flora of Camden were with us Monday and gave the committee good advice on organizing of the unemployed.

Elected to the Mercer County Committee Comrades McDevitt, Peak, Bennett, MacMillen and Cooke.

Newark.—Superette, Entertainment and Reception in honor of Socialist Candidates to City Commission, Dr. Louis Reiss, George H. Goebel and John Martin. Guest speaker Samuel A. De Witt, Saturday, March 4, at 7, South End Club, 515 Clinton Ave. Auspices: South Side Branch.

Henry Fruchter will speak at the Open Forum Sunday evening on "Democracy or Dictatorship?", in Room 4, 34 Park Place.

County executive committee will meet Tuesday evening at county headquarters, Room 6, 34 Park Pl.

Two events of importance. Sunday night, March 5, Maurice Gordin on "Love, Animal, Human and Divine" in the Main Hall, 34-36 Park Place, opposite Tubes Station. And on Tuesday night, March 7th, same place, special meeting of Local Essex County, with special speakers, program etc., at which presence of all members is urged.

Paterson.—Headquarters 66 Washington St., 2nd floor. March 4: Meeting and educational discussion "Socialism and Unions." March 8: Committee meetings. March 11: State executive meeting in after-

noon. Meeting and entertainment in evening.

Forum, Sunday, 8.30 p. m., Odd Fellows Hall, Ellison St., opp. City Hall. March 5: Edward Levinson, "Technocracy."

Passaic.—Passaic Branch One will present Dr. William E. Bohn, of the Rand School on "Parties and

New York State

Olean.—The Socialist enrollment for the City of Olean leaped up eight-fold last year, and the rate of increase was little less for the whole county of Cattaraugus. The local will begin its canvass for membership as soon as the new enrollment is issued. Party members are enthusiastic over the success of the recent meeting in Odd Fellows Hall at which Robert A. Hoffman of Buffalo was speaker. John G. Cooper presided.

Nassau County.—Another new branch is being organized, this time at Valley Stream. A number of members living in Woodmere are transferring their membership to the Cedarhurst and Vicinity Branch. Newly elected officers of the Hempstead Branch are as follows: Corresponding secretary, Valborg Stenholm, Palmico Ave. and Front St., Hempstead; financial secretary, Bernard Martin, Pine St.,

South Hempstead; organizer, Geo. Freeman, 32 South Spruce St., South Hempstead. A large Italian Branch is being organized at Inwood.

Jersey City.—Circle 1, Hudson County Y.P.S.L., is growing rapidly and developing a strong organization. Meetings are held on Fridays at 8 p. m. at Fraternity Hall, 256 Central Ave. George Becker is organizer.

Yonkers.—Local Yonkers is meeting every Monday evening at Workmen's Circle headquarters, Riverdale Ave. The acting corresponding secretary is Otto Riegelman, 390 Saw Mill River Road. The branch has already adopted a municipal platform for 1933 and will circulate it widely.

MARK MEMORIAL MEETINGS.—The State Secretary has advised locals to hold meetings to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the death of Karl Marx. Locals which cannot afford large demonstrations are advised to have an address delivered on the subject of Marx as part of their educational programs.

New York City

Watchers Wanted!

The Party Office is issuing a call for watchers to protect the interests of the Party in the recount of votes cast last November, which began Thursday, February 23. Volunteers should report at once to Julius Gerber, Room 601, 7 East 15th Street. No matter how much or how little time you are in a position to give, your services are welcome. The canvass will continue for several weeks, the machines being inspected in warehouses in all five boroughs. This is highly important!

NEW YORK CITY

Unemployment Insurance Petitions.—Every branch of the party and all allied organizations have petitions in circulation. It is our aim to obtain one million signatures by March 11. Be sure to get supplies from branch, county or city office, and don't lose a moment or any opportunity to get signatures. The job must be done!

City Executive Committee.—City Executive Committee will meet Wednesday, March 8, 8:30, in the People's House, 7 E. 15th St.

Symposium.—Thursday, March 16, 8:30, Morris Hillquit, Theodore Shapiro, and Norman Thomas, on: "The Crisis of Capitalism and Its Significance for Socialism." This is the third of a series of educational meetings arranged under the

auspices of the Educational Committee, Local New York. Admittance to party members only.

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

New Leaflet!—"The Bankers Force Wage Cuts," a four-page leaflet is now ready for distribution. The price is \$3.00 a thousand. Get on the job!

Volunteers for Typing.—All the enrollment books of the five counties are at the city office and volunteers are needed to begin to type 35,000 names and addresses of enrolled Socialists. Volunteers can work at the city office, at home or elsewhere. Books and material will be furnished. It is imperative that these lists be typed at once.

Concert, March 24th.—Jacob Feuerring, American pianist, will appear at the Debs Auditorium, 7 E. 15th St., Friday evening, March 24th, for the benefit of the Rand School and 6th A. D., Manhattan. His program will include works of Bach, Brahms, Handel, Scarlatti, Schumann and Chopin. Tickets \$1.00 and 50 cents.

Branch Secretaries are urged to send branch news to the city office no later than Wednesday noon of each week.

MANHATTAN

3rd-5th A. D.—Class in Socialism will be held March 21. All interested get in touch with Jean Cornell, at 7 E. 15th St.

8th A. D.—Special meetings for enrolled Socialist voters being held,

City Convention Debates Forum of Organization

THE city convention of the Socialist Party of New York will get down to business Saturday, at 2 p. m., at the People's House, 7 East 15th Street, when the delegates will debate and vote upon the first item on the convention agenda, "Shall Local New York, as present constituted, be dissolved, and reorganized on a basis of autonomous county organizations?"

The City Executive Committee has selected the two opening speakers, Samuel Orr for the affirmative and Algernon Lee for the negative.

The convention held its first and organizing session last Saturday with a full attendance, and adopted rules and agenda, and elected permanent officers and committees.

Simon Berlin was elected chairman, and U. Solomon and Emil Bromberg vice-chairman for the duration of the convention.

Election of several important committees was postponed until after the vote on the first item on the

agenda.

Other committees were elected, as follows:

Platform Committee: Morris Hillquit, Louis Waldman, Chas. Solomon, Harry W. Laidler, Henry J. Rosner, Lawrence Rogin, Paul Blanshard.

Committee on Resolutions: James Oneal, Samuel Orr, Wm. M. Feigenbaum, Wm. Karlin, Max Delson.

Committee on Labor: Ed. F. Cassidy, Sam. E. Beardsley, Joseph Tuvin, Herman Waskow, J. B. Matthews.

Committee on Youth Activities: Wm. E. Bohn, Sam. H. Friedman, Abe Belsky, Samuel A. DeWitt, Al Meyers.

Committee on Women's Activities: Esther Friedman, Sarah Volovick, Mary Hillyer, Helen Pickenbach, Bertha Mally.

Committee on Cooperatives: Wilho Hedman, William T. Hade, Sadie Rivkin, Oscar Cooley, Meyer Robinson.

and home interviews being prepared. A Russian lecture forum has been organized for Thursday evenings. Junior Yipsel Circle meets Saturdays at 3.

12th A. D.—Tuesday, March 7, at 8:15 p. m., at Cherry Lane Tea Room, 17th Street and Irving Pl. Speaker: James Oneal on "Socialist Fundamentals."

Chelsea.—Lecture by Heywood Brown brought 25 new members to the branch. Agnes Martucci elected to Central Committee in place of Minnie Kaplan. Katherine Pollack elected branch secretary. Forum meets Monday nights; a literary forum on Wednesday nights. Next branch meeting on Tuesday, March 14: discussion on Socialist Anti-War Tactics, led by Jessie W. Huggan. All meetings at 52 W. 8th St. Branch is starting series of Wednesday night forums, featuring Bradford Young, Paul Sifton, J. B. Matthews, Harry W. Laidler, and Elmer Davis.

Washington Heights.—Tickets for theater party, "Biography," Thursday, March 16, should get in touch with Edwin Koppel, 460 Audubon Ave.; Washington Hgts. 7-6744. Executive committee meets Monday, March 6, 8:30. Branch members urged to pay dues to Louis Terr, 523 W. 187th St.

BRONX

3rd A. D.—Branch meeting at headquarters, 904 Prospect Ave., Tuesday, March 7.

Amalgamated Cooperative Houses.—Branch meeting Monday, March 6, 8:30, at which a speaker will be present. Branch still has leaflets to be distributed.

BROOKLYN

Karl Marx Commemoration.—The Socialist Party of Kings County will hold a Karl Marx Commemoration Sunday, March 12, 8:30, at Brooklyn Academy of Music, 30 Lafayette Ave. The following program has been ar-

Where Your Union Meets

BONNAZ, SINGER EMBROIDERERS' UNION, LOCAL 66, I.L.G.W.U., 7 East 15th St. Phone Algonquin 4-3652-3658. Executive Board meets every Tuesday Night in the Office of the Union. Z. L. Freedman, President; Leon Hattal, Manager; Joe Goff, Secretary-Treasurer.

BRICKLAYERS' UNION, LOCAL 9 Office and headquarters, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Ave. Phone Stagg 2-4621. Office open daily except Saturday from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Regular meetings every Tuesday evening. Fred Plbaum, Pres.; Al. Bayerle, Vice-Pres.; Charles Plbaum, Fin. Sec'y; Milton Rowcroft, Rec. Off. Sec'y; Frank F. Lutz, Treasurer; Andrew Strelt, 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 Resnau, 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. Meekin, Manager.

FUR DRESSERS' UNION, LOCAL 2, INTERNATIONAL FUR WORKERS UNION, Office and headquarters, 949 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn; STagg 2-0798. Reg. meetings, 1st and 3rd Mondays. President, Morris Reiss; Vice Pres., Joseph Karrass; Business Agent, B. Kalmikoff; Secretary, Samuel Mindel; Treasurer, Albert Held.

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

LADIES' GARMENT CUTTERS' UNION, LOCAL NO. 10, I. 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 Perigutter, Mgr. Sec.; Morris W. Jacobs, Chairman of Exec. Board; Philip Orelsky, Asst. Mgr.

LITHOGRAPHERS OF AMERICA, NEW YORK LOCAL NO. 1, OFFICE, AMALITHONE BLDG., 205 West 14th St.; Phone Watkins 9-7764. Regular meetings every second and fourth Tuesday at Arlington Hall, 19 St. Mark's Place. Albert E. Castro, President; Patrick J. Hanlon, Vice-President; Frank Sekol, Fin. Secretary; Emil Thunen, Rec. Secretary; Joseph J. O'Connor, Treasurer.

ranged: speakers, David P. Berenberg, Charles Solomon and R. C. Vladeck who will preside; Rebel Arts Pageant under direction of Frances Leber; Workmen's Circle Chorus; Jacob Feuerring, pianist; Michael Icahn, tenor; Marie Rutes, soprano. Tickets at 25 cents and 50 cents now on sale at all party headquarters and at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

Brighton Beach.—Branch meeting, Monday, March 6, 1113 Brighton Beach Ave. Russian Comraderie scheduled for March 11, has been set forward to March 18. Branch newspaper, The Brighton Vanguard, will be off the press soon. Forum attendance Fridays has been growing; 300 heard Henry Fruchter. A stage has been constructed in headquarters and a dramatic club will be organized.

Midwood.—Tuesday night was heard a brilliant lecture on Germany by Dr. S. Lipschitz, American correspondent of the German Socialist press. Bridge party, Saturday, March 4, at headquarters, 1722 E. 12th St. Admission 50 cts.; refreshments. Sunday School every Sunday morning at 11, with Viola Levinson as teacher. Membership committee arranging to visit enrolled voters. Regular business meeting, Monday, March 6, 8:30.

11th A. D.—The branch is planning to open its own headquarters. A very fine place is available at Bedford Ave., near Eastern Parkway, where there are fine rooms in addition the front parlour, which we contemplate using. An family connected with or sympathetic to our movement, wishing to rent these rooms at about \$20 a month, please communicate with the branch through City Office, at 7 East 15th Street.

Borough Park.—Russian Comraderie last Saturday night; entered (Continued on Page Thirteen)

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: 250 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. Chair. Hofer, President and Business Agent; Max Liebler, Secretary-Treasurer.

NECKWEAR MAKERS' UNION, LOCAL 11016, 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 Gottsman, 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 6-1023. Charles Kleinman, Chairman; Charles I. Goldman, Sec'y-Treas.; Abe Stein, Manager.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 6, OFFICE and headquarters, 24 West 16th St., N. Y. Meets every 3rd Saturday 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. Fahy, J. J. Bambrick, John Sullivan, Organizers.

WAITERS & WAITRESSES UNION, LOCAL 1, 41 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 3-8754-8757. A. Snyder, Manager. A. Shorn, Executive Supervisor.

Socialist Party Progress

(Continued from Page Twelve)
tainment featured Mason Morrell, Leo Weinberg, D. B. Krantzor, Irene Miller and Miss Levitan. Plans being made to work in conjunction with district Y.P.S.L. and Sunday School.

Bensonhurst.—At last membership meeting, Dr. B. Rubinstein spoke on "History: New and Old." Social program: Saturday, March 11, Yipsel Dance; March 18, monthly branch social; March 25, card party.

22nd A. D.—Branch moved into new headquarters last week at 331 Sheffield Ave., near Sutter. Branch members and Yipsels will celebrate Saturday, March 11, with housewarming party. Headquarters open every night. Branch meetings every Tuesday.

18th A. D., Branch 2.—Branch meeting, Tuesday, March 7, 8:30, at 844 Utica Ave. Sunday School meets every Sunday at 11. Class in Socialism every Thursday evening under direction of Comrade Hay. Dance arranged in conjunction with 18th A. D., Branch 1, for April 1st, at headquarters.

23rd A. D.—Branch meets Monday evenings at Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman St. Campaign started for signatures on un-

employment petitions. Theater party being arranged.

QUEENS

Sunnyside.—Committee elected to organize unemployed league at last meeting. Resolution condemning the method of carrying on the Unemployment Relief Conference was passed. Branch is co-operating in Mooney meeting, March 8, in the Woodside Labor Temple.

Debs Branch Celebrates Twelfth Anniversary

Branch 665 of the Workmen's Circle, the first Debs branch organized and the largest and most successful English-speaking branch in the national organization, is celebrating its 12th anniversary Saturday night (March 4th) with a dance at the People's House, 7 East 15th Street.

The branch was organized Feb. 25, 1921, by the late Dr. Karl E. Gottfried, who secured permission from a man then designated simply as No. 9653 in a public institution at Atlanta, for the use of his name. The branch was then made up of 21 active Socialists, who showed their devotion to the spirit of 'Gene Debs by taking his name. The branch now has over 100 members, and is growing fast, a number of the leading Socialists of New York being members.

SOCIALIST LAWYERS

The Socialist Lawyers' Association, organized to further the Socialist cause by utilizing the professional abilities of its members, held its first meeting at the Rand School last week. A constitution was adopted, setting forth the purposes of the group, including defense of civil liberties, research in

YOUNG CIRCLE LEAGUE NEWS

Lecturer at League Center.—Ernest Sutherland Bates will speak on "Literature and Social Change" at Flatbush Branch 1001, Friday, March 3, at 8:30.

Basketball Game and Dance.—The Young Circle Basketball Team will play the New York Yipsels' Basketball Team for the benefit of Striking Miners, Saturday, March 11, 8:30 p. m., at Stuyvesant High School.

Conference of Philadelphia Workmen's Circle Branches.—A conference of branches in the Philadelphia district has been called by the Philadelphia Youth Committee and the Philadelphia District Committee to take up questions regarding Young Circle Clubs, Sunday, March 5, 11 a. m., at the Labor Institute. J. L. Afros, national director of the Young Circle League, will present a plan of activity.

Youth Symposium.—Vanguard Branch 1002 is sponsoring a Symposium of Youth Organizations on Friday evening, March 3, at 8:30, at the Y.C.L.A. Center, 3 West 16th St., New York. There will be speakers from the National Students' League, the League for Industrial Democracy, the Young People's Socialist League, the Communist Opposition Group, the Young Circle League of America. Installation of Branch 1049, W.C.—Branch 49, W. C., will install the "Forty-Niners" as Branch 1049 of the Workmen's Circle at an Installation Party Sunday evening, March 5, at the Young Circle League Center.

reforms of the law in the interest of labor, advocacy of labor legislation, free legal aid for the poor, and generally to further the Socialist cause.

Attorneys and law clerks who are members of the Socialist Party are urged to communicate with Will Maslow, 43 Exchange Place, New York City.

Lecture Calendar

SUNDAY, MARCH 5

Samuel Orr, Matthew M. Levy: 50th Anniversary of Karl Marx, 11:30 a. m., Burnside Manor, Burnside and Harrison Aves.; West Bronx Socialist Forum.

Speaker and topic to be announced, 3:00 p. m., 2005—7th Ave. (120th St.), Manhattan; People's Educational Forum.

David M. Cory: "Are Reds a Menace?", 3:30 p. m., Central Branch, Y.M.C.A., Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

August Claessens: "Social Psychology—Its Scope, Data and Objectives," first of a series of five lectures, 4:00, 1014 E. 174th St., Bronx; 5th A. D.

Charles Solomon versus Scott Nearing: "Socialism versus Communism," Academy of Music, Flatbush and Lafayette Aves.; Brooklyn Forum.

August Claessens: "Social Psychology and Socialist Problems," 48 Avenue C, Manhattan; 6th A. D.

Samuel Orr: "The Trend of the Times," Pelpark Palace, 708 Lydig A. D.

Frank Crosswalth: "The Modern Meaning of Liberty," 241 E. 84th St., Manhattan; Yorkville Branch.

MONDAY, MARCH 6

Bradford Young: "A Dandy Little War," 52 West 8th St., Manhattan; Greenwich Village Branch.

Louis Waldman: "Socialization of Banks," 2239 Church Avenue, Brooklyn; 21st A. D.

Lawrence Rogin: "The Economic Interpretation of the U. S. Constitution," Amalgamated Cooperative Houses, Assembly Room, 80 Van Cortlandt Park, Bronx; Socialist Party Branch.

Samuel Orr: "The Trend of the Times," Pelpark Palace, 708 Lydig Ave., Bronx; 6th A. D.

Katherine Pollack: "Problems Facing American Labor Today," 219 Sackman St., Brooklyn; 23rd A. D.

TUESDAY, MARCH 7

Rev. H. F. Reissig: "Relief for the Unemployed," 1722 E. 12th St., Brooklyn; Midwood Branch.

Katherine Pollack: "Red Vienna," Borough Park Labor Lyceum, 14th Ave. and 42nd St., B'klyn; Socialist Party Branch.

Bad Breath is a warning—

Poisonous food wastes held too long in the digestive system cause bad breath. Ex-Lax rids the body of these wastes promptly. Better for you than vile, violent cathartics.

Important Note! There's nothing else like Ex-Lax. Its scientific laxative ingredient is made more effective through chocolating by the exclusive Ex-Lax process. Ask for Ex-Lax by name and refuse imitations.

Keep "Regular" with
EX-LAX
The Chocolated Laxative

THE WORKMEN'S CIRCLE

The Largest Radical Workingmen's Fraternal Order in Existence

75,000 MEMBERS
\$5,000,000 ASSETS

700 Branches All Over the United States and Canada

Insurance from \$100 to \$3,000

Sick benefit, 15 weeks per year, at \$8, \$18, \$23 and \$28 per week. Many branches pay additional benefit from \$3 to \$5 per week. Consumption benefit \$400 and \$600 or nine months a our own sanatorium, located in the most beautiful region of the Catskill Mountains—besides the regular weekly benefit.

For information apply to
THE WORKMEN'S CIRCLE
175 East Broadway, N. Y. City
Telephone Orchard 4-6000

WORKMEN'S FURNITURE FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY

(ORGANIZED 1913)

A co-operative Fire Insurance Society, affiliated with the Cooperative League of America and operating under the supervision of the New York State Insurance Department.

Why Pay Exorbitant Fire Rates?

when our Society offers you
HOUSEHOLD FIRE INSURANCE AT ACTUAL COST

ONLY
10c Annually **\$100** Insurance
for Every **\$100** insurance
irrespective of location or character of dwelling.

Fire Losses Appraised Liberally and Paid Promptly.

\$75,000,000.00 Insurance in Force.

\$1,000,000.00 in Assets.

\$500,000.00 paid out in fire claims.

60,000 Members.
Upon admission every member must make a deposit equal to \$1.00 for every \$100 of insurance. This deposit will be repaid in full upon withdrawal.

For further information apply to the Main Office
227 EAST 84th STREET
New York City

Fred Spitz, Inc. Florist

Now at
74 SECOND AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY
Telephone Dry Dock 4-8555, 4-8888
Not connected with any other store in New York

SPECIAL NOTICE

Workmen's Furniture Fire Insurance Society, Inc.

MEMBERS PLEASE TAKE NOTICE

The assessment for 1933 is ten cents for each hundred dollars insurance due from all members since the first day of January.

It is advisable not to wait for the assessment notice but to make your payment now in order to avoid the rush in April and May.

Comrade Stradley's Pen and Mask

"Where the Creative World Gathers"

179 MacDougal Street,
The Village

DINNER, 50 CENTS

"Smokey Joe" at the piano.
Just the place for social gatherings

J. B. Matthews: "Hitlerism," 100 West 72nd St., Manhattan; Upper West Side Branch.

James Oneal: "Socialist Fundamentals," Cherry Lane Tea Room, 17th St. and Irving Place, Manhattan; 12th A. D.

Samuel H. Friedman: "Reform and Revolution," 1539 Madison Ave., Manhattan; East Harlem Branches.

Maurice Gordin: "Democracy and Dictatorship," 844 Utica Ave., Brooklyn; 18th A. D., Branch 2.

Jacob Axelrad: "Technocracy and Socialism," 9218 New York Blvd. (153rd St.), Jamaica, L. I.; Socialist Party Branch.

William E. Duffy: "Political Parties—Their Nature and Function," 331 Sheffield Ave., Brooklyn; 22nd A. D., Branch 1.

Henry Fruchter: "Capitalism—Dead or Alive," 789 Elmside Place,

BROOKLYN

LABOR LYCEUM

949 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn

Large and small hall suitable for all occasions and meetings at reasonable rentals.

STAGG 3-3842

Labor Temple

243-247 EAST 84th ST.
NEW YORK
Workmen's Educational Association
Free Library open from 1 to 10 p. m.
Halls for Meetings, Entertainments and Balls. Tel. REgent 4-10038.

Bronx; 7th A. D. Branch.

Timothy Daly: Topic to be announced, 133-10 Northern Blvd., Flushing, L. I.; Socialist Party Branch.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8

Paul Sifton: "Revolution in a Tea Pot," 52 West 8th St., Manhattan; Greenwich Village Branch.

Dr. I. A. Schwartz: "The Class Struggle in French Literature," 1855 Mott Avenue, room 114, Far Rockaway, L. I.; Socialist Party Branch.

THURSDAY, MARCH 9

J. B. Matthews: "Russia, China and Japan," 904 Prospect Avenue, Bronx Labor Forum.

Theodore Shapiro: "Policies and Tactics," 1439 St. Johns Place, Brooklyn; 18th A. D., Branch 1.

FRIDAY, MARCH 10

William Karlin: "The New Epoch," 7308 Bay Parkway, Brooklyn; Bensonhurst Branch.

Vincenzo Vacirca: "Socialism and Fascism," 144 Second Avenue, Manhattan; 8th A. D.

Henry Rosner: "Is Economic Recovery in Sight?," 1113 Brighton Beach Ave., Brooklyn; Socialist Party Branch.

Simon Berlin: "Social Problems and Modern Drama," Paradise Manor, Mt. Eden and Jerome Aves., Mid-Bronx Socialist Forum.

Highlander Folk School Appreciates New Leader

By DON WEST

WE appreciate you giving our school a bit of publicity in your issue of February 18, and in another letter I'm ordering extra copies of that issue. We find your paper one of the greatest assets to our library and general class work with our students here. We always look forward to each issue.

Highlander Folk School,
Monteagle, Tennessee.

Y.P.S.L. NOTES

Strike Relief Dance.—Comrades are urged to buy tickets for the basketball game and dance for Saturday evening, March 11, at Stuyvesant High School Gym, 15th St. and First Ave., N. Y. C., held in co-operation with the Young Circle League.

Basketball Team.—Practice for the league team will be held Saturday. Report to Vic Riesel at the city office, at 2 p. m.

Central Committee.—Delegates from all circles in Greater New York will meet at the Rand School Saturday, March 4, at 2:30. Election of City Executive, the new Constitution and regular business.

Harlem.—Ben Koolkin will speak on "Socialism and Youth" at Circle 6 meeting Sunday, March 5, at 8:30, at 100 W. 72nd St.

Greenwich Village.—A Japanese and Chinese will speak on the "Present Situation in the Far East" Sunday, March 5, at 8, at 52 W. 8th St. Socials with village atmosphere are held Saturdays. Admission: males 15c, females free.

Circle 12 Sr., Bronx.—Harry Baer will speak on "The Causes of the World War" Sunday, March 5, at 4:30, at 1581 Washington Ave. Fencing. —Comrades interested in fencing and organizing a league team are urged to get in touch with the city office. Brooklyn Yipsels are urged to communicate with Ed Smith, 78 E. 7th St., Brooklyn.

Williamsburg Youth Rally.—"Recent Economic Changes and Youth" will be discussed by Winston Dancis, Ethel Schachner and David Liebman, with Phil Heller as chairman, Sunday, March 5 at 4, at 289 So. 3rd St.

East New York.—Circle 1 Sr., Kings, holds regular meetings at 331 Sheffield Ave., Fridays at 8:30.

Flushing.—Ed. Gottlieb will speak at Circle 4 Sr., Queens, Friday, March 3, at 8:30, at 133-10 Northern Boulevard.

Far Rockaway.—Morton Salzberg will speak at the meeting of the Junior Circle Friday, March 3, at 8:30, at 1855 Mott Ave.

Debate with Lovestonites.—Socialism vs. Communism will be debated with the Communist Youth Opposition: Saturday, April 8, at

8:30, at the Debs Auditorium. Admission 15c.

League Band.—Comrades interested in organizing a band are urged to communicate with the city office. As soon as a sufficient number are ready and willing, practice and training under a competent leader will start.

Esperanto.—Those interested in this international auxiliary language are urged to communicate with the city office.

SOCIALIST SCHOOLS

All classes start at 11 a. m. unless otherwise listed.

MANHATTAN

6th A. D., 48 Ave. C: Junior Class, Sylvia Weingart; Senior Class, Katherine Pollak (Essentials of Unionism), 12:30 p. m.

8th A. D., 144 Second Ave.: Senior Class, 1:15 p. m., Samuel H. Friedman (History of Socialism).

Chelsea, 52 W. 8th St., 11:30 a. m., Agnes Martocci and Esther Eisenberg.

BRONX

9 West 170th St.: Gertrude Turkell and Clarence Greenberg. 904 Prospect Ave. (Bellamy Club): Ida Y. Kaufman and Jean Friedberg.

BROOKLYN

Downtown, 250 South 4th St.: Edward P. Gottlieb.

Midwood, 1722 East 12th St.: Viola Levenson.

Brighton, 1113 Brighton Beach Ave.: Junior Class, Al Meyer; Senior Class, 3 p. m. (to be announced).

Brownsville, 219 Sackman St. (Brownsville Labor Lyceum): Junior Class, Pugh Press; Senior Class, Sam. H. Friedman.

18th A. D., 844 Utica Ave.: Junior Class, Sarah Rosenberg; Elementary Class, Etta Meyer.

Borough Park Labor Lyceum, 1377 42nd St.: Elementary Class, Gertrude Gross; Junior Class (to be announced).

21st A. D., 2239 Church Ave.: Senior Class, 8:30 p. m., Samuel H. Friedman.

Musical "Milestones" Gay-Hued in Gg. White's "Melody"

The Week on the Stage

By Joseph T. Shipley

SKIPPING GENERATIONS

"MELODY." Music by Sigmund Romberg. Book by Edward Childs Carpenter. Lyrics by Irving Caesar. Setting by Joseph Urban. At the Casino.

A splendid array of talent, in the preparation and in the playing, makes George White's latest musical venture, "Melody," a glad evening in the theatre. Starting in Paris in 1881, when the early heroes of the play are being conscripted for an African war, and ending in the radio rooms and the cabarets of 1933, the range of its humor, the color and variety of its costumes, the types of its song, reach out to every taste, as the love of music in the genius who goes to his death in the war is recaptured in his granddaughter—by way of a money-making son born of his sweetheart's resolution the night he leaves for the front. Incidentally, that is the night of her marriage, which provides a father for her lover's son.

Through the plot Evelyn Hebert sings her sweet way, as the early bride, and as the later granddaughter who works in a cabaret; but for us the honors are carried away by Jeanne Aubert, who in her too few minutes makes vivid the widow who needs another man—and chases several: she has been rejuvenated, not with mere monkey-glands, but from a leopardess! Everett Marshall and Walter Woolf bring good voices to the roles of the lovers, one of 1881, one of 1933; and Hal Skelly is the old friend—who alone runs through the entire play—who by being interested first in autos, then in radio, when everyone else thinks these are insane fancies, is enabled always to gratify his taste for young secretaries. Several good songs dot the evening, with "Give Me a Rool on a Drum" the most lively, and "On to Africa" most amusing. "The Whole World Loves" sweeps into its fun more of the large company; and the audience, too, is quite swept into the spirit of "Melody."

Continues in "Yoshe Kalb"



Maurice Schwartz in the successful play "Yoshe Kalb" which is continuing its run at the Yiddish Art Theatre.

MIND THE MARIONETTES

Paul McPharlin is a young man whose function it is to widen the general interest in puppets of all sorts, and to make it easier for devotees (new and old) to do more than have the fun of watching:—to share the joys of making and performing with these living things of cloth and wood, and strings. New York has had a glorious share of puppet work this season, with the Piccoli of Podrecca and the Yale Puppeteers, in addition to all the Christmas features and a few other special shows. But besides his actual puppet work at the Marionette Fellowship of Detroit, Paul McPharlin (at 155 Wibleton Drive, Birmingham, Mich.)

Yehudi Menuhin in Concert on Sunday Evening, March 12

When Yehudi Menuhin makes his final appearance of the season at Carnegie Hall on Sunday evening, March 12, he will include in his program Elgar's Concerto in B Minor, which he prepared in collaboration with Sir Edward Elgar last summer in England and with Georges Enesco in Paris and performed for the first time in public in Albert Hall, London, on last November 24th with the London Symphony Orchestra, Elgar conducting, who came out of retirement for the event. On next May 31st Sir Elgar, as guest of Yehudi Menuhin in Paris, will conduct the Paris Symphony Orchestra, accompanying Menuhin in what will mark the first performance of this Concerto in France.

pupplet in satire might make a fine study.

Three smaller booklets have also just come from Paul McPharlin. The "Puppet Hands and Their Making" (85c) is a handbook following last year's "Puppet Heads" (which was noted here when it appeared); it gives wise and practical advice—with a note on feet. Quite interesting is the "Primer of Hand-Puppets" (35c) which discusses and illustrates several varieties of those little fellows who (like the best-known Punch and Judy families) operate not with strings but by the fingers. Last (for the same price) is a detailed "Guide to Puppet Plays," a lengthy list, with details of number and types of characters, plot, playing time, and other information for those seeking material. The list includes the "penny plain and tuppence colored" cut-outs still available, with which countless lads, from the creator of "Alice in Wonderland" to the writer of these words, have found untold delight. Russia is using the puppet show as a delightful and effective means of education; we are beginning to savor it as satire, and to enjoy it as art. Toward its wider acquaintance and use, the books of Paul McPharlin are doing yeoman work.

"The Cherry Orchard" with Nazimova Opens Monday

Eva Le Gallienne will present Madame Nazimova in "The Cherry Orchard" at the New Amsterdam Theatre, opening Monday evening, March 6th.

During the four-weeks' run of "The Cherry Orchard" the Chekov play will alternate with "Alice in Wonderland." On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday matinee and evening, "The Cherry Orchard" will be played. On Thursday, Friday, Saturday evenings, as well as Friday and Saturday matinees "Alice in Wonderland" will be the bill.

The cast for this production of "The Cherry Orchard," aside from Madame Nazimova, will include Paul Leyssac, Donald Cameron, Josephine Hutchinson and Beatrice de Neergaard.

Vardi and Yoait in Recital

David Vardi and Eva Yoait, members of the Habima Group, will be seen in a farewell Recital this Sunday evening at the City College Auditorium, Lexington Ave. and 23rd St. The program will consist of dramatic sketches of Biblical Interpretative Readings.

Adele T. Katz on Music

Miss Adele T. Katz is delivering a series of lectures at the School for Social Research for Wednesday, March 8, at 4:15 p. m.: "Tristan and Isolde."

Earl Carroll's musical show, "Revue of 1933," and Paramount's "King of the Jungle" move to the Brooklyn Paramount Theatre

"Spectacular, tuneful, eye-filling, lilt-ing and melodious."

—Percy Hammond, Herald Tribune

GEORGE WHITE'S MELODY

Entrancing New Musical

with the Greatest Cast ever assembled
EVELYN HERBERT EVERETT MARSHALL
WALTER WOOLF JEANNE AUBERT
HAL SKELLY GEORGE HOUSTON
and a brilliant cast of 100, including
50—GEORGE WHITE BEAUTIES—50
Music by Sigmund Romberg. Book by Edward Childs Carpenter. Lyrics by Irving Caesar.

CASINO THEA., 7th Ave. & 50th St. CO. 5-1300
Evenings 8:15 to 10:30—Wed. Mat. 8:15 to 10:30
Sat. Mat. 8:15 to 10:30

ONE SUNDAY AFTERNOON

By

JAMES HAGAN

Directed by

LEO BULGAKOV

"You will have to cover the town carefully before you will find acting more gratifying than under Leo Bulgakov's excellent direction. . . ."

—Brooks Atkinson, Times

LITTLE THEATRE, West 44th St.

Tel. L.A.C. 4-6620

Eves. 8:45. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:45

Opening Monday, March 6,
at 8:20 P. M.

The Theatre Guild presents

"BOTH YOUR HOUSES"

A comedy by Maxwell Anderson

ROYALE THEA. 45th St. W. of B'way
MATINEES THURS. and SATURDAY
As the Capacity of this Theatre is Greater than Required for Our Subscribers, Good Seats are Available Now for All Performances, at Box Off.

Opening MON. EVE., Mar. 6

Eva Le Gallienne presents

NAZIMOVA

In

"CHERRY ORCHARD"

By TCHEKOV

"An Absorbing Play"—Herald-Tribune
Beginning March 6th, "Cherry Orchard" will alternate with "Alice in Wonderland." "Cherry Orchard" on Mon., Tues., Wed. Nights & Wed. Mat.—"Alice" on Thurs., Fri., Sat. Nights and Sat. Mats.
SEATS NOW 50c TO \$2.00 (Plus Tax)
NEW AMSTERDAM THEA., W. 42d St.

GILBERT MILLER presents

PAULINE LORD

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. 43rd St.—Eves. 8:45
3 Mats. Weekly Wed. Thur. Sat.
Prices at all Mats. 85c-\$2.20 Incl. Tax

The Theatre Guild presents

AMERICAN DREAM

By George O'Neil
GUILD THEATRE
52nd St. W. of Broadway
Matinees Thurs. & Sat. at 2:30
Eves. at 8:30

BIOGRAPHY

A Comedy

by S. N. Behrman

AVON THEATRE

45th Street, West of Broadway
Matinees Thurs. & Sat. at 2:30
Eves. at 8:30

CARNEGIE HALL

Sunday Aft., March 19

Nineteen hundred thirty-three
at 3 o'clock

Josef Hofmann

PIANIST

Steinway Piano Used

Tickets on Sale at the Box Office
Management RICHARD COPELEY
(Steinway Bldg.) 113 W. 57th St., N.Y.
57th Street and 7th Avenue

CARNEGIE HALL

Sunday Eve., Mar. 12, at 8:15

YEHUDI

Menuhin

World-Famous

Boy Violin Genius

Mgt. Evans & Salter (Mason & Hamlin)

PHILHARMONIC SYMPHONY

TOSCANINI, Conductor

WAGNER—HANSON—STRAUSS
Carnegie Hall, This Aft. at 3:00

Metropolitan Opera House
Sunday Afternoon, March 12, at 3:00
FRANCE—RAVEL—RESPIGHI

ARTHUR JUDSON, Mgt. (Steinway Piano)

Yoshe

YIDDISH ART THEATRE || EVERY NIGHT

2d Ave. at 12th St. Phone STur. 9-7198 || also Saturday and Sunday Mats.

Tickets Available Thru All Agencies—Complete English Synopsis

Kalb

BROOKS ATKINSON,

in N. Y. Times, says:

MAURICE SCHWARTZ'S great production, YOSHE KALB, is: "Genuine, exhilarating. His audiences surrender to the play completely."

HALL JOHNSON'S

NEGRO FOLK DRAMA

RUN LITTLE CHILLUN!

175 — CAST — 175

LYRIC THEATRE, 42 St. West of B'way

Eves. 8:40; Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

MAX GORDON presents

Alfred LUNT

Lynn FONTANNE

Noel COWARD

in "DESIGN FOR LIVING"

A New Play by MR. COWARD

ETHEL BARRYMORE Theatre, 47th St. W. of B'way; Eves. 8:30
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30

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 LEVENE

HANS ROBERTS

Music Box Theatre

45th Street West of Broadway
Matinees Thursday and Saturday 2:30

"Soviets on Parade" Has Premiere At The Cameo

New Russian Film Presents Up-to-Date Study of U.S.S.R.

"Soviets on Parade," a panorama of what is happening today in Russia, will have its premiere showing at the Cameo Theatre starting today.

The picture presents intimate glimpses of the leading Soviet celebrities, including Stalin, Gorki, Voroshilov and Molotov. The most arresting views of the Red Army and citizens defense troops are shown.

"Soviets on Parade" gives a comprehensive view of the economic and industrial changes in Russia and climaxes with a giant procession miles long. In the midst of the march, the people of various nationalities dance in their native peasant costumes. The picture was made by Soyuzkino as the "close-up on what's what in Soviet Russia."

This film was tried out in several key cities in America and it was accorded a satisfactory reception.

W. Ward Marsh, reviewing the film for the Cleveland Plain Dealer, writes: "It is a great sight. It would be a great sight in any country."

"L'Autre," New French Film, at 5th Ave. Playhouse, Work of Robert Wiene

Robert Wiene, who attained fame in "The Cabinet of Dr. Caligaria," again comes to New York as the director of "L'Autre" ("The Other One"), which is now in its American premiere at the Fifth Avenue Playhouse.

"L'Autre," a French dialogue film, is an adaptation of the unusual theme of Paul Lindau's continental play. The scope is psychological, and besides entertainment should afford much material for serious thought and discussion.

The fine photography, unique lighting effects and delicate treatment of the human mind which made "The Cabinet of Dr. Caligari" an unforgettable masterpiece, are said to be all evident in "L'Autre." Studying the additional demands of sound films, he believes the two most important elements of the motion picture are action and beauty, and he has concentrated on the union of these elements. Thus his scenes are so arranged, and the story unfolds itself without effort.

SEATS NOW AT BOX OFFICE
TALLULAH BANKHEAD

in
"Forsaking All Others"

TIMES SQ. THEA.
W. 42nd St. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
200 GOOD 1st BALC. SEATS \$1, \$1.50

HIPPODROME 4th Ave.
43rd-44th Sts.
Cont. Daily—11:30 A. M. to 11:30 P. M.
VAUDEVILLE PICTURES
15c—25c

NOVELTIES & COMEDIES
CAROONS & NEWSREELS
Last Times "The King Murder"
with CONWAY TEELE
Tomorrow—"Slightly Married"
with EVELYN KNAPP
"The Most For The Least"

In "Strike Me Pink" at the Majestic Theater



Lupe Velez, famous film star, has one of the leading roles in the newest of the musicals.

"Face in the Sky" at Fox Brooklyn—Dave Schooler Heads Stage Show

"Face in the Sky," Fox feature which enjoyed a run at Radio City, comes into the Fox today for a week's run. A Mickey Mouse cartoon, "Beach Party," and "The Masked Raider," two-reel nature

novelty, also are on the screen bill. Spencer Tracy, Marian Nixon, Lila Lee, Stuart Erwin and Sam Hardy are the principals in the feature film.

Dave Schooler, by popular demand, returns to the Fox with his band to head the stage show, which also will feature Long Tack Sam and his troupe in "Shanghai," an Oriental fantasy. With Long Tack are his daughters, Mi-Na and Nee-Sa Long, said to be the two most beautiful girls in China. Also in the stage show are Pan and Chang in a skit titled "Striking a Balance"; The Manchu Trio in "A Chinese Puzzle"; Frank Dukes, "silver-voiced tenor"; "Pansy," a novelty laugh offering, and the Gae Foster boys and girls in their dance specialties.

Embassy Theatre Shows in News Reel Form Highlights of Mussolini's Career

A cinema-summary of Mussolini's regime, marking the tenth anniversary of Fascism in Italy, will be shown at the Embassy News Reel Theatre under the title "Ten Years of Mussolini" starting today, coincidental with the inauguration of President-elect Roosevelt and the crucial German elections which may return Hitler to power and the experiment of his Fascist theories unopposed.

A CLOSE UP OF WHAT'S WHAT IN RUSSIA!

SOVIETS ON PARADE

Cast of 160,000,000 - Locale - One Sixth of the World
Stars - Stalin, Gorky, Red Army

RKO **CAMEO**, 42nd St. & W'way 25c 1 P.M. 35c 6 P.M. to Fri.

2nd Big Week!
GLORIA SWANSON

in
"Perfect Understanding"
Her Greatest Since "The Trespasser"
with LAURENCE OLIVIER
JOHN HALLIDAY
GENEVIEVE TOBIN
MICHAEL FARMER
(at lowest prices in the history of the Rivoli)

United Artists
RIVOLI BROADWAY
at 49th St.

NANCY CARROL - JOHN BOLES
in
'CHILD OF MANHATTAN'

AND ON THE STAGE
MOLLY PICON
PAUL TREMAINE & Orchestra
& Other RKO Acts

25c to 2 p.m.—35c to 5 p.m.—Eves. 55c
ALBEE Albee Square
BROOKLYN

NOW SHOWING!
IS FASCISM COMING?

TO U. S.
SEE and HEAR the first authentic
sound film-review of

MUSSOLINI
his ideas—his works—his defenses.
HEAR him speak in English and
Italian and form your own opinions
of this political theory which is
sweeping Germany and Europe.

This is only part of a long, interesting panorama of world-wide range embracing personalities, events and places reported in sound, talk and pictures.—"History in the Making."

Continuous 10 a.m. to midnight.
Price 25c at all times.

Embassy News Reel Thea.
1560 Broadway, bet. 46th & 47th Sts.

The Treat's on Uel
ON STAGE IN PERSON

Jack **PEARL** Radio's BARON
MUNCHHAUSEN
with CHIEF "Charlie" HALL

Arthur **TRACY**
THE STREET SINGER
ADDED ATTRACTION

Milton **BERLE**
MASTER OF CEREMONIES
ON SCREEN

LEE TRACY
"CLEAR ALL WIRES"
with UNA MERKEL—DENITA HUME
—JAMES GLEASON

CAPITOL Broadway
at 51st St.

25c 10 P.M.
FOX B'KLYN Flatbush Ave.
at Union Street
FACE IN THE SKY SPENCER TRACY
MARIAN NIXON
STUART ERWIN
Added Attractions—THE MASKED RAIDER
MICKEY MOUSE IN THE BEACH PARTY
On the Stage—8 SMASH ACTS

Mary Pickford Marks Her Return to the Screen in "Secrets," a Picture of Yesterday and Today. Leslie Howard and a Fine Cast in Support of Star

In her newest film "Secrets," which opens Wednesday, March 8th, at the Rivoli Theatre, Mary Pickford has wisely surrounded herself with a remarkable cast of supporting players. Leslie Howard plays the male lead in his usual suave style that has made him one of the screen's most popular romantic players. Mr. Howard will be remembered as the star of "Berkely Square" and other Gilbert Miller stage successes. C. Aubrey Smith, that brusque but lovable tyrant, is seen as Mary's domineering father... and Mary didn't forget any of the oldtimers in casting for the minor roles in "Secrets." You'll remember these names from a way back when. Besie Barriscale, Huntley Gordon, Paul Panzer, Florence Lawrence and other names famous in the good old Biograph days.

"Secrets" is said to have been produced with a lavish sweep that carries one through the entire gamut of emotions. You'll laugh at the secret joys of Mary and Leslie Howard and sympathize with them when they are entangled in their secret sorrows.

The scenario was handled by

"Ten Years of Mussolini" is a film-review starting with the historic march on Rome. In "Ten Years of Mussolini" the Embassy News Reel Theatre originates a new form of biography by presenting the highlights in the career of a world figure, showing him in the midst of actual events and achievements in sound and picture and reproducing his momentous speeches.

Frances Marion, a close friend of the star, who is well known in her own right for the screen plays of "The Champ," "Smilin' Through" and others. Frank Borzage, whose directorial genius guided "Humoresque," "Seventh Heaven," and recently "A Farewell to Arms," one of the season's current hits, is also responsible for the direction of "Secrets." Mr. Borzage, incidentally, was recently awarded the trophy of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences. All elements considered, there is no reason to believe that "Secrets" shouldn't prove one of Mary Pickford's finest films.—Monroe Green-thal.

First Showing!
in America!

"L'Autre"

(THE OTHER ONE)

"A French version of 'Der Anders,' the German dual personality film, which was counted among the best foreign language motion pictures shown here last year." —N. Y. Times

5TH PLAYHOUSE 88 5th Ave.
bet. 13 & 14 Sts.
(Continuous from 2 P. M.)

RADIO CITY SHOW PLACE OF THE NATION

BIG ENOUGH TO PLAY THE WORLD'S TWO LARGEST THEATRES AT THE SAME TIME!

KING KONG

Also—Spectacular Stage Shows as amazing as the two Mighty Theatres.—35c to 1 P. M. (Monday to Friday). Elevators to Mezzanines (Smoking Permitted)

RADIO CITY **MUSIC HALL** Direction "Rosy"

RADIO CITY **NEW ROXY**

50TH STREET AND SIXTH AVE.

49TH STREET AND SIXTH AVE.

Meet Miss "Little Caesar"!

JOAN BLONDELL & CHESTER MORRIS
in **"BLONDIE JOHNSON"**

NEW YORK STRAND
Broadway & 47th St.—Low Popular Prices

Boy can she take it?

JOAN BLONDELL & CHESTER MORRIS
in **"BLONDIE JOHNSON"**

BROOKLYN STRAND
Fulton & Rockwell—Low Popular Prices

THE ROAD TO REVOLUTION!

M-G-M's Gigantic Spectacle of
Rasputin's Debauchery and
the Birth of a New Day!

RASPUTIN

AND THE

EMPRESS

with JOHN, ETHEL, LIONEL

BARRYMORE

ASTOR
Duffy 2:50 - 8:50. Three
times Sat. Sun. & Hols.
at 2:50, 5:50 and 8:50.
Sat. Midnite Show. Good
B'way & 45th seats at 50c - 75c - \$1.00.

THEATRE PARTIES

Party Branches and sympathetic organizations are requested when planning theatre parties to do so through the Theatrical Department of THE NEW LEADER. Phone ALgonquin 4-4622 or write to Bernard Feinman, Manager New Leader Theatrical Department, 7 East 154th Street, New York.

For This the People Voted!

THE voters rose up in revolt four months ago, smote the Republicans hip and thigh and tossed that party out of office. It was a revolt against President Hoover (ex-President to you!), but also it was a revolt against his party, for everywhere Republicans went down and Democrats bobbed up in every sort of elective office, and in every part of the country.

For that vote of confidence in him and his party Franklin Roosevelt gave many thanks; and appointed him a Cabinet.

Of that Cabinet three members—or thirty per cent—are members of the party rejected with such enthusiasm by the people!

Secretary of the Treasury Woodin (and don't dare talk to us about Woodin money!) is not only the gifted composer of "Raggedy Ann" songs and a stirring march dedicated to Ed Wynn, but is also listed in Who's Who as "Presbyterian; Republican."

Secretary of the Interior Ickes is an old-time Republican who bolted Taft to support Roosevelt (the other Roosevelt, the President's wife's uncle, if you can recall him) in 1912, but who walked right back into the Republican camp to support Hughes and Harding, and whose wife today is a Republican member of the Illinois legislature. Indeed, in 1916 he was a member of the Republican National Executive Committee.

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace is a Republican, and the son of the Republican Secretary of Agriculture who served under a feller named Coolidge, who used to hold a government job.

In addition, President Roosevelt and his Postmaster-General, Jim Farley of the New York Prize Fight Commission, made a careful list of all the Democrats who are and were admirers of Al Smith—who before he went in for the rental business was some shakes of a Democrat himself—and placed that list on file. It is still on file, where it is certain that not one of them will get a job. And a list was compiled of Smith's worst enemies—men like Roper who voted for

He's In!



Hoover because they couldn't bear voting for Al—and they got good jobs.

Meanwhile a couple of LaFollettes, Senators Norris, Bronson Cutting, that old Bull Mooser Ben Lindsey, and Hi Johnson, and a lot of other folks of that type are digging in close to the new Democratic administration.

Not that it matters a great deal, capitalist parties being what they are; but one is tempted to inquire again (for the zillionth time) what is it that makes one a Democrat or a Republican? And how long will it take to sink into the workers' consciousness that the Socialists are and always have been right and that there is not, and never has been, nor can there ever be any essential difference between the two capitalist parties?

How the Story Grew

AN example of how gossip or rumor may assume grotesque forms at a distance remote from its origin came up in the City Central Committee last Saturday night. As a warning to party members it is important to relate the facts.

Last December Louis Waldman, in a general party meeting, expressed a criticism of the party's Labor Committee in the campaign then just ended. A committee was appointed to investigate the Labor Committee. It spent many weeks in the investigation. This committee in the main consisted of comrades critical of the Labor Committee.

J. B. Matthews, chairman of the committee, recently lectured in Schenectady and after the meeting in a social chat with members the party in New York City became the subject of discussion. The Waldman statement and the investigation emerged out of the confab. Matthews had incidentally said that some meetings of the City Central Committee are "warm" affairs, which will not be surprising to party members.

Herbert M. Merrill, state secretary, later in Albany, was told by a party member that this member was told by another member that Matthews had said that William Karlin and Julius Gerber had made a deal with some organization to swap votes for Morris Hillquit, as against Waldman. The second party member, Dr. Lewi Tonks, was understood to have said that Matthews said that the situation was so bad that he, Matthews, as chairman of the committee was afraid to report it because of the danger of physical force being employed against him.

Julius Gerber endeavored to ascertain the facts back of this gossip by writing to Charles W. Noonan, Tonks and Matthews. Matthews denied that he had said what the rumors had ascribed to him and wrote to Tonks denying it, and in turn denied it at the City Central Committee Saturday night. Noonan in his letter merely reported the rumors that had come to him as mentioned above.

That same night the investigating committee's report was submitted and there was not the slightest suggestion in it regarding any party member trying to trade votes in favor of Hillquit, Panken or anybody else. The report as a whole was so lacking in sensations that a member of the committee favorable to the Labor Committee that was being investigated moved the adoption of the report.

However, in the meantime the little episode had been transformed into a grave case of corruption and impending violence against those who were investigating it when it reached Schenectady. It has possibilities of further evolution into grotesque distortions as it passes beyond Schenectady, and it is for this reason that this publicity is given to it.

Party members should be careful in such matters, and never place reliance in gossip and rumor.

Blumenberg on WEVD In New Leader Period

Ben Blumenberg, member of The New Leader staff, will be the regular speaker over WEVD (1300 Kc.) during The New Leader period Friday, March 10th. The New Leader period of 4:45 to 5 p. m.

Every week, following The New

By Norman Thomas

TIMELY TOPICS

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

The "New Deal" Is In

BEFORE this paper reaches most of its readers we shall have begun the era of the alleged "New Deal" under President Roosevelt. Mr. Hoover's departure will be little mourned. He did much to earn and to deserve his present unpopularity. It is absurd, however, to load on his shoulders the weight of the breakdown of a whole system. For that absurdity the people of America will pay a heavy price. Our dying Capitalism has won a costly reprieve because the people said, "Hoover is my shepherd I shall do nothing but want," instead of, "The Capitalist system is my shepherd I shall do nothing but want."

Mr. Hoover's worst mistakes rose not chiefly from his own ineptness but from the nature of the system. In the present development of Capitalism he handled the depression according to the logic of that system. Even his irritating habit of justifying a paternalistic collectivism in terms of "rugged individualism" was shared by most of his fellow-believers in business and politics. Almost all of them show the degradation of their system by trying to justify the era of capitalist mergers in the language of Adam Smith. With regard to Latin America Mr. Hoover's administration was less imperialist than any since Grover Cleveland's. I have a feeling that Roosevelt's temperament and taste for big ships is even more likely to play into the hands of the militarists in the Far East and elsewhere than Herbert Hoover's.

Roosevelt's Line

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT will doubtless begin his administration along a moderately progressive line, somewhat to the left of John W. Davis and the New York Times.

His cabinet is an example of political craftsmanship rather than statesmanship. It is marked neither by individual brilliance nor unity of purpose. One woman and one Hiram Johnson-style Progressive are more than outbalanced by a big business man in the Treasury and a big navy man in the Navy department.

Senator Walsh, the new Attorney General, did a grand job in the oil scandals. Aside from that, he has been at best a Liberal, not a Progressive, and has always managed to get along fairly comfortably with the Anaconda Copper Co., which owns his state. The new budget director, Mr. Douglas, is an able Conservative from Arizona, directly connected with copper interests, whose father was recently primarily responsible for the high handed deportation of miners, during the war, out into the Arizona desert. Former Governor Dern of Utah, the new Secretary of War, put up an able and vigorous fight against Federal ownership of power at Boulder Dam. The somewhat speculative progressivism of the Roosevelt "brain trust" will not find much support in his cabinet.

Banking Racketeering

IF anything can educate the American people it ought to be the amazing testimony of the pure and simple racket which much Wall Street banking has become. We know now that the National City Bank, the second largest bank in the world, floated an issue of Peruvian bonds without passing on to the public the warnings it had from its own experts: that through its affiliates it virtually dealt in its own securities, contrary to the spirit if not to the letter of the law; that it sold bank stock for the sole purpose of wiping out its losses in Cuban sugar; that it gave its chairman a bonus of three and a half million in three years, a bonus which was a premium on and a spur to, unsound and speculative banking; and that it loaned its major officers over two million dollars without security to support their stock speculations, but that it still compels its employees to pay out of reduced wages for its own

Leader broadcast, there has been a flood of inquiries and requests for sample copies from every part of the East, principally from people who had never before heard of The New Leader and the work it does. The mail today, for example, brings a request from an officer stationed at an army post

for more information and a sample copy.

James Oneal spoke March 3rd, and future programs will be equally attractive.

All branch secretaries of the Socialist Party in Delaware County, Pa., are being urged to push the

stock contracted for by the employees when stock was five times its present value!

It is worse than absurd to say that this was all the work of the bank's head, Charles E. Mitchell, or that the bank's sins have been wiped out by his resignation. The directors are responsible. There is no reason to believe that what the National City Bank did differed in any important essential from what a great many other banks did. Neither was Mr. Mitchell the only rich man who deliberately evaded his whole income tax by taking advantage of a law written for the benefit of the rich.

This is the same Mitchell who had the extraordinary effrontery to dictate economy to a Tammany in New York City which had too much of a guilty conscience to fight him as he should have been fought. Add to this record of the crimes of the big banks, the daily record of the shocking weakness of the banking system throughout the country and the case for socialization is complete.

But remember: merely to nationalize banking under a Capitalist system is not to socialize it. That requires Socialist purpose, Socialist organization and Socialist capture of power in the political state.

The Fight For Insurance

I AM frankly concerned because organized labor is not pushing its fight for unemployment insurance or any other relief as vigorously as it might. Vigorous demonstrations by labor would have brought about the passage of the LaFollette-Costigan Bill which, however, inadequate it was, was at least better than the Wagner Bill.

In New York State labor officially accepted the Byrne Bill. On the face of it, for reasons which Socialists have repeatedly pointed out, the bill cannot be immediately effective at all or ever effective in any satisfactory fashion. Gov. Lehman has turned his back on it. The Marcy Committee which once sponsored it now drops it, claiming that it may increase unemployment by discriminating against part time employment! Unfortunately there is truth in the statement but as Louis Waldman, Morris Hillquit and I have pointed out to the Legislature and in the press, that danger can easily be removed by making payment to the insurance fund on a percentage of the wage roll without reference to the number employed. Yet so far labor has supinely seen all this jockeying with unemployment insurance without any effective protest.

The Wisconsin Unemployment Insurance Law, as Socialists foretold, has been of little use. Indeed its operation has been postponed for another two years.

Under these circumstances it is absolutely necessary for Socialists to take a determined lead. So far as possible we must work with organized Labor, but working with Labor does not mean such deference to do-nothing labor leaders that we virtually scrap Socialism just at the time when the pressure of events is forcing Labor towards Socialism.

The Briggs Strike

IT is a joy to turn from the indecision which organized Labor still shows in advancing its own program to the splendid work of the Briggs strikers in Detroit. Despite reports in the Daily Worker and the New York Times, that strike is still on and is not lost. Indeed some of the scabs are coming out again from the Highland Park plant. A couple of other strikes, inspired by the Briggs strikers, have already been won. Victory for the Briggs strikers would hearten workers all over America. It would mark the end of one of the most vicious labor tyrannies in the world. Just as I was leaving New York a committee of my friends from the Briggs strikers called on me to tell me their plans for getting relief in New York. The strike has been endorsed by the Detroit Central Labor Council; its relief headquarters are the headquarters of the Socialist Party, 69 Erskine Street, Detroit. Other Socialist and Socialist and Labor sympathizers will want to follow the lead of our Detroit comrades in this co-operation with militant Labor.

TRIALS of the pickets of the Progressive Miners of America, indicated in Taylorville, Illinois, for murder will soon begin. Workers should watch them. The State's Attorney has proved himself biased, as I vainly told Gov. Horner. It was outrageous to indict only members of one group in the fight which resulted fatally. By the way, a day or two after the papers in the counties concerned called me a liar for denouncing the reign of terror in Franklin and Christian counties, thugs attacked the lawyer for the P.M.O.A. in Taylorville—one of the leading citizens of the town!

circulation of The New Leader, according to word received from George R. Cooper, secretary of the County organization. "We realize," he adds, "the great value of The New Leader in keeping members informed and interested. We will push the circulation of the paper harder than ever."