

NEW LEADER

With Which
Is Combined

THE AMERICAN APPEAL

Founded by
Eugene V. Debs

VOL. XIV.—No. 20

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1932

Price Five Cents

Socialist Party Scores Heavy Increases New York and Reading Lead the March

THE most ambitious campaign the Socialist Party has waged in many years is over, and the results do not precisely confirm the hopes of those who visualized a vote of from three to eight millions and the election of Congressmen and large blocs of state legislators.

With only fragmentary reports at hand, however, it is clear that the party of Socialism scored solid gains in most parts of the country, and dug itself in with heavy votes and big increases wherever it had long maintained an organization, and where its appeal was principally to the working class.

The party failed to make gains anywhere near commensurate with the rosy hopes of enthusiasts where the appeal was mainly sentimental, or largely "good government."

Sweep Reading

Socialism swept the City of Reading, Pa., where the party has long carried on Socialist propaganda based upon the working class movement.

The total vote for the Thomas-Maurer ticket has not been tabulated, and it will be some weeks before it can be accurately known. It is certain, however, that it will far more than double—even treble—the Thomas-Maurer vote of 1928, and it may possibly reach 800,000 to 900,000.

In states like Maryland, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Ohio, California and New Jersey the party quite definitely came back.

In Maryland the Socialist Party scored the largest vote ever polled it in any year.

In New York

The greatest gains, however, were in New York:

The Thomas vote in the city was in excess of 120,000, as compared to the 50,000 of 1928; and in the state it will run over 175,000 and possibly reach 200,000—a result directly attributable to organization and a strict working class appeal.

The vote for members of Assembly, the State Senate and Congressmen was between 10,000 and 15,000 higher.

There are no figures at this time for Governor, United States Senator or Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals.

The most striking vote was that cast for Morris Hillquit, who polled a quarter of a million votes for Mayor of New York. This was by no means an anti-Tammany protest vote, since those who felt disgruntled at Tammany's ditching of Acting Mayor McKee and who

were outraged by the Walker administration expressed their protest by writing in the name of McKee, to the tune of some 150,000 votes THAT WERE COUNTED.

The quarter of a million votes for Hillquit were votes of Socialists and those who sympathize with the Socialist municipal platform, as so brilliantly expounded by the party's notable spokesman.

It is interesting to note that the widespread and widely publicized campaign of the Communist Party resulted in an increase over any vote ever cast for that party in the past BUT NOT A HEAVY INCREASE.

The principal result of the Communist campaign was, not to make votes for that party BUT TO DISGUST COUNTLESS PEOPLE WITH RADICAL PARTIES AND THUS TO KEEP THE SOCIALIST VOTE FROM GROWING AS IT SHOULD.

By Norman Thomas

The Future Is Ours!

I AM grateful that with our exceedingly limited funds and our encouraging but still young organization, in state after state the Socialist vote in this year of an overwhelming anti-Hoover stampede is as good as it now seems likely to be.

It is evident that what we got was the convinced Socialist vote. Obviously the mass protest vote went with a great rush to Mr. Roosevelt, who may find it more of a boon in getting him elected than in helping him to face the years that lie ahead.

In many respects it is a blessing to the cause of Socialism that the Democratic Party is as completely in power. It has no unifying principles, hope or program; nothing, in fact, to hold it together save passion for office and a general

acceptance of the status quo as against constructive change.

Its inevitable failure to deal with any fundamental problems will help to educate the masses of the people to the one essential lesson that there is no hope in either old party; that not a man or a party has failed in these tragic years through which we have passed, and which still lie ahead, but the capitalist system.

We Socialists will carry on with energy and determination, for there is no hope save in our purpose and program. I want to thank the loyal comrades who have stood by us in this fight, and who will be ready to begin again tomorrow.

By Morris Hillquit

Renew Efforts to Reach Workers

AT the time of this writing the published returns of the Socialist presidential vote are too fragmentary to allow of a reasoned analysis.

The indications are that our vote will fall somewhat short of the sanguine expectations we entertained in the heat and enthusiasm of the campaign, but that it will mark a very substantial progress compared with our last record. There are two features in this election that should be borne in mind above all others, one in the nature of a cheering reflection, the other by way of a practical conclusion.

The vote we polled on the 8th of November is not the sole or even principal measure of our progress.

We have made a good campaign. We have reached millions of the American people with our message. We have had an attractive and sympathetic hearing. The educational value and ultimate practical effect of our work are incalculable. They were not and in the nature of things could not be fully translated into votes cast for Norman Thomas and James Maurer. We have undoubtedly stirred up a process of critical political thinking and created a sympathetic feeling towards the Socialist philosophy which will bear

fruit in the years to come.

The success of the Socialist propaganda must be measured in terms of qualitative as well as quantitative progress. We emerge from this campaign stronger and more respected than we entered it.

The practical conclusion is the crying need of organization. The Socialist party was utterly unprepared and unequipped to take full advantage of our exceptional opportunities in this campaign and to crystallize the sympathetic sentiment of the people, particularly the working masses.

Between now and the next national election we must bend all our energies on organizing the country for Socialism. We must have a well-organized, disciplined and harmonious party in every state of the union and, above all, we must renew and increase our efforts to reach the American workers.

A sympathetic middle-class support is a substantial help to our movement, but this election has once more demonstrated that we cannot build up a powerful Socialist party in America without working-class support as its backbone.

VOTE IS COMMENSURATE WITH ORGANIZATION

TO the Socialists of New York City in general and the Socialist Party members of the City of New York in particular:

The battle is over. Gradually the smoke is clearing and we begin to see clearly.

During the heat of the campaign our enthusiasm carried us away, and aided by the press which gave a great deal of publicity to our candidates, and the splendid campaign made by our national, state and local candidates many of us built castles in the air and expected a vote out of all proportion to our organization. We forgot that we cannot expect results where we have no organization. But the results are gratifying, even if not wholly satisfactory.

The straight Socialist vote in New York City, meager as present reports are, indicate an increase over that of 1928 and 1930, and a considerable increase up-state. We did not have the landslide some of

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

Only THREE DAYS More!

At the
Special Campaign
Rate of

\$1.00

For One Year on
New Subscriptions
ONLY

After NOVEMBER 15th, the subscription rate to THE NEW LEADER will return to the regular rate of \$2.00.

**DO NOT RESIST THAT IMPULSE! Subscribe Before
the Old Price Goes Into Effect.**

USE THIS BLANK

THE NEW LEADER

7 East 15th Street, New York.

Please find enclosed \$1 for a new yearly subscription to The New Leader to be sent to:

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

Every New Sub Means More Power to the
Socialist Movement!

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, Jesse Wallace Hughes, 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, NOVEMBER 12, 1932

The Socialist Vote

THE campaign struggle just ended provided a striking illustration of the basic contentions of Socialist philosophy. During the bleak years of post-war "prosperity" the Socialist movement made no headway in this country. In fact, it declined, but this was true of every phase of the labor movement.

During that period on two occasions The New Leader ran a long series of articles in which each writer presented his reasons for the failure of Socialism to make any advance. The reasons took many forms and there was considerable variation of opinion. A few even doubted whether the party could make any advances. In 1928 we raised a campaign fund four times the amount we raised this year and we nominated the same standard bearers this year that we nominated four years ago. And yet four years ago we polled the lowest vote since 1904.

Were Norman Thomas and Jim Maurer and other candidates and party workers better workers this year than four years ago? No Socialist will say yes. Both Thomas and Maurer report that where they spoke to hundreds four years ago they spoke to thousands this year. Every speaker has had the same experience.

During the two discussions in The New Leader in the post-war period of "prosperity" The New Leader contended that one basic factor required for a growing Socialist movement was absent in this country but was present in the nations abroad. In the United States there was no wide sense of economic grievance felt by the working class and we held that with the return of this factor the Socialist Party would advance. That factor is not only evident among the workers but even among other sections of the population. The result is a splendid increase in the Socialist vote.

Even in the Congressional elections of 1930 we made little headway although the Wall Street crash occurred about one year before. The reason for this was that the masses were still in an expectant mood. Hoover and others were rationing optimism, asserting that the crisis was a temporary reverse and the masses expected the storm to blow over within a reasonably short time. The after-election period destroyed all such hopes and the wide sense of economic grievance began to mount in 1931 and it has continued to rise ever since.

The impact of the change in material conditions upon the minds of millions of human beings had its effect in the flocking of masses of voters to Socialist meetings. The street agitator could get an audience almost anywhere this year although four years ago he found it difficult to get a small crowd at a favorable location. The material factor today correlates with Socialist agitation but it was absent four years ago.

However, it does not follow that extreme misery is fertile soil for Socialism. The slums have never rolled up a Socialist vote. Chronic misery often produces stupor and dull resignation. By a sense of economic grievance we mean recognition of injustice, a resentment, and a willingness to fight against economic wrongs. It is this sentiment that is rising. It represents those who hope to fight their way out of the depression hell, not those who have resigned themselves to the slum hells and who are the dupes of political demagogues of the capitalist class.

The campaign is over; the campaign is on. With Socialists there is no end short of ending capitalism itself. We have counted the recruits to the Socialist army and we shall now go out to recruit more!

The World We Live In

A Socialist View of the Week

THE tremendous vote cast for the Democratic wing of capitalism has all the aspects of hysteria. With 42 of the 48 states in the Democratic column it is the most decisive sweep in American party history. When it is remembered that the Republican wing of capitalism carried 40 of the 48 states four years ago one gets the impression of a hulk of a man in convulsions. Wilson carried 40 states in 1912 but in 1920 Cox carried only 11.

The registration of voters in the states was also the largest in our history, the total being nearly 49,000,000 as against nearly 37,000,000 four years ago. The shock of the depression apparently drew about 2,000,000 non-voting citizens to the polls.

A few days before the election John J. Raskob of the General Motors kingdom reaffirmed his faith in Franklin D. Roosevelt and declared that the higher income taxes should be reduced and that a sales tax is worthy of consideration. Owen D. Young of the General Electric kingdom also broadcasted his faith in Roosevelt. An election day dawned and there was general expectation that the Democratic Party would be successful, the morning papers reported a brisk rise in stocks, the advances being from 1 to 4 points. In other words, the Stock Exchange registered a favorable reaction to the expected change which indicated that the ruling classes have no apprehension from the election of Roosevelt and a Democratic Congress.

The deflated Hoover during the campaign had predicted dreadful things if he were not returned to Washington. It was a part of the political game but high in the upper range of capitalism there were no fears as the healthy condition of the stock ticker Tuesday morning shows. Hoover himself wired Roosevelt his congratulations that he was to "be of service to the country" and that he would dedicate himself "to every possible helpful effort."

At this writing the Socialist Party vote in the nation is too fragmentary to warrant an estimate but that it is a substantial increase over the vote of four years ago is certain. On the other hand it did not measure as high as some of our enthusiastic comrades expected. In some cases the forecasts ran beyond

The Democratic Wing of Capitalism Floats Into Power on a Tidal Wave of Votes to be Deflated Within a Year After Its Leader Has Been Inaugurated

any reasonable expectations considering that only seven or eight states had the effective functioning organizations that we had in 1912. Considerable organization work was done during the campaign but chartering new branches does not mean immediate functioning of these organizations. This functioning can only come with some experience and the new organizations will acquire this essential and be more effective in the next campaign.

Franklin D. Roosevelt will become President of the United States next March. There is not a single essential difference between him and Hoover in coping with the industrial depression. It is no secret that professors at Columbia University wrote his speeches for him. He has no ideas, he does not understand the basic character of the capitalist system, he is pledged to the preservation of capitalism, and before the end of his first year in office he will be as much deflated as the man whom he displaced. He will also have to satisfy Raskob and Owen, representatives of the high capitalist aristocracy. He cannot satisfy that class and at the same time satisfy the working masses even to the extent of meeting their elementary wants. Roosevelt falls heir to a depression that will baffle him as much as it did Hoover.

There is another aspect of this selection of the Democracy as the care-taker of a terribly sick capitalism. In every other period of depression it has been one party that was deflated by it but the situation now is otherwise. For the first time in our history the same disaster promises to deflate the two ruling parties. The G. O. P. with its "best minds" has been turned out with a vast roar of enthusiasm to make way for the D. O. P. with its "best minds." Millions expect the Democracy by some magic to slay the depression, revive industry and agriculture, and put millions of workers to work.

Vain hope. If there is a revival it will come regardless of the Democracy for it will be general in Europe as well as here, showing that Roosevelt has as much to do with it as floating driftwood has in controlling the waves that toss it here and there. Moreover, any revival that may come will not be a revival on the old basis. Industry cannot absorb all the millions of the unemployed. The displacement of labor has gone too far. Agriculture cannot be made a healthy industry within the heart of capitalism. It has been sapped of its vitality by the greater capitalism of our time and henceforth the farmers will lead a precarious existence of poverty and general uncertainty. The gambler's paradise of "prosperity" of the post-war period is gone forever. Its collapse deflated Hoover and it will deflate Roosevelt as well for his party is as much mortgaged to the capitalist and financial rulers as Hoover's is. So for the first time in our history, we repeat, the same depression is destined to deflate both reigning parties.

This is an unusual situation that faces the Socialists of the United States. It has never occurred before. One might even anticipate the politicians of the G. O. P. bringing the deflated Hoover back four years hence in the hope of replacing the deflated Roosevelt. That would be amusing, to be sure, but the spectacle of the deflated endeavoring to deflate the deflated will be a striking example of the bankruptcy of capitalist politics.

And now Socialists may well turn to the job ahead of party education and organization. It is not an easy one considering the difficulty we face in financing this work but it must be done. Our new members will be eagerly looking for education in the basic principles of the Socialist philosophy and program. They will seek an outlet for their enthusiasm, for the work of party building, and to acquire experience that will render them effective party workers. The Socialist Party press must be given a larger circulation and the Yip-sels be given encouragement and co-operation in reaching the young folks. The party is on the upgrade and capitalism is on the downgrade. Let us make the most of our opportunities.

Work-Sharing and Sweet Charity Aid

NOW that the election is over we approach the most hazardous winter since capitalism plunged into the ditch. The work-sharing plan and sweet charity are the only methods devised by our ruling classes to cope with the general misery. Work-sharing means shifting a large portion of the job of caring for the jobless from the rich to the workers who still have jobs. It really means sharing misery.

Sweet charity is a hateful dole in its most humiliating form and even that will be less available than before. The cities are more and more becoming bankrupt and they are appealing to the states and the states are frantically appealing to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for help. The Federal funds available for this assistance are a drop in the bucket compared to what is needed.

The stupidity of the work-sharing program emerges in a statement made last week by 21 member banks of the New York Clearing House Association. They declared that "continued unemployment is a principal obstruction to business improvement" and recommended work-sharing among the employees of the banks. Now to divide up the work does not increase employment by one additional job nor does it increase the total purchasing power by one cent. It merely distributes work and wages over a larger number of workers and thrusts full-time workers down to lower levels in the matter of work and wages.

Scottsboro Boys Get New Trial

THE U. S. Supreme Court has set aside the death sentences of the seven Negro boys convicted in Alabama by processes that can only be described as legalized lynching. Only two justices dissented from the majority opinion. The verdict is an important one as there were aspects of this notorious case that equally apply to labor trials. The defense based its appeal not only on the refusal of proper aid in getting defense counsel, but on the refusal of

the judge to grant a change of venue in the face of a hostile mob surrounding the court house. It appealed also on the ground that the court and the jury as well as the accused were threatened violence by the mob throughout the proceedings.

The main issue on which the reversal is based is the failure of the court to guarantee the accused an adequate legal defense. Justice Sutherland, speaking for the majority, stressed the fact that the boys were illiterate, destitute, and strangers in the community where they were tried. They were not assumed to be innocent till proven guilty and the court held that the Scottsboro court betrayed this duty in the trial.

Race hatred was added to class bias in this notorious case of court lynching for these Negro boys are members of the propertyless class. They are yet to face another court and the new trial will be watched with anxiety by all friends of these Negro boys.

Tear Down the Monuments

By William Allen Ward

YOU who would like to live . . . you who want happiness. . . You who want to hear the peaceful music of great machines of industry where toilers may win bread and milk. . . You who want to forget the echo of big guns. . .

Tear down the monuments! . . . Break the stone nose off that grim old warrior's face down in the park. . .

You who want to grow wheat where once barbed wire trapped dazed men who raced across blood-stained battlefields so there might be more millionaires. . . Chop away that menacing stone sword in the land of the old general who stands in the park. . .

Build a monument to peace . . . to the toiler . . . to the thinker . . . not to the monster who drove men across blood-soaked fields to their death.

THE NEW LEADER, an official publication of the Socialist Party, supports the struggles of the organized working class. Signed contributions do not necessarily represent the policy of The New Leader. On the other hand it welcomes a variety of opinion consistent with its declared purpose. Contributors are requested not to write on both sides of the paper and not to use lead pencil or red ink. Manuscripts that cannot be used will not be returned unless return postage is enclosed.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

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

Fourteenth Anniversary of Armistice Greets a World of Dying Capitalism

THE fourteenth anniversary of the armistice that ended the World War is celebrated this week. That war emerged out of the ambitions of the ruling classes of the world for more territory to loot, more markets to conquer, more workers to exploit, and more investments for the bankers. The thieves quarrelled over these stakes and sent the working masses as conscripts to the front to fight for these stakes.

The thieves divided into two main groups. The Allied group conquered the Central group and disarmed it. The victors took over the overseas possessions of the conquered, divided the world among themselves, and retained their arms because they cannot trust each other. Gorged with the plunder, they had taken, the Allied thieves looked forward to more rich pickings in the post-war years.

Workers of Nations Bled White

Some ten million human beings were sent to their graves, other millions were horribly mutilated, vast regions of Europe were devastated, colossal debts were piled up, villages and cities were ruined, currencies were demoralized, hunger and cold reaped another death toll, and revolution hurled old ruling classes into the discard.

The workers of the nations were bled white and the peoples of the Central Powers were prostrate. Silk hat representatives of the masters of the world met in Paris behind closed doors and framed the abominable peace treaties. There were bargains and cross-bargains between the victorious powers. Secret agreements for plunder and territory were written into the treaties and the ruling classes looked forward to an era of peaceful and healthy domination of the world by their victorious capitalism.

But world capitalism had received a fearful shock. The chains with which Allied capitalism had bound the losers were also attached to its own neck. As the loser sank they slowly dragged the victors down with them.

A Moratorium to Save Capitalism

In the meantime American capitalism came out of the struggle a fat and insolent power. The Allied victors found themselves mortgaged to American usurers who humorously declared that the United States wanted nothing out of the World War. American imperialism stood aside while the victors and losers sank lower and lower, but Uncle Sam insisted that his Allies should pay their debts.

The Allies found it increasingly difficult to pay. They tried to sweat the money out of the Germans, but the sweating brought Germany lower and the lower she sank the more were the Allies dragged into the abyss. Both victors and losers have been on the verge of collapse and Uncle Sam had to agree to a moratorium.

In the meantime Uncle Sam felt the effects of the universal crisis. Doc Coolidge and Doc Hoover had solemnly affirmed that American capitalism was sound,

that it was not afflicted with any of the diseases that afflicted capitalism abroad. Then American capitalism was thrown into convulsions and it has been sinking for four years. It can extend little help to its pals overseas, for it is unable to check its own decline.

The 'Progress' of Disarmament



—London Daily Herald

working class for disarmament must go on. The ideal can never be fully realized without the overthrow of capitalism itself, but the ideal must be stressed as a basic attack on the old dying order with its diplomatic deceit.

THE WORKING MASSES AND THE PEOPLE IN GENERAL HAVE NOTHING TO GAIN AND EVERYTHING TO LOSE BY INDIFFERENCE TO THE FIGHT FOR DISARMING THE NATIONS. THIS STRUGGLE LEADS TO THE REALIZATION OF THE SOCIALIST IDEAL OF THE ABOLITION OF CAPITALISM ITSELF AND UNIVERSAL FRATERNITY OF THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD.

Doctors at Bedside of Capitalism

Meantime the international physicians, the cronies of those who wrote the peace treaties thirteen years ago, have met in Geneva time after time to diagnose the ailments of a dangerously sick capitalism. They patch it up and return to their clinics only to get another hurry-up call to attend the patient again.

In the meantime the imperialist powers have been loaded with staggering arms, more than when they plunged the masses into the war. This load has been sapping their vitality and each would like to reduce but fears the intentions of the others. Their representatives will meet soon to again consider scaling down armaments.

While the powers have been busy with their own wrecked social orders one of their pals, Japan, ventured on a robber's raid in violation of their own solemn covenant agreed to at Versailles. Japan has done on a small scale what the victorious powers did in Paris thirteen years ago. It grabbed a piece of territory containing rich raw materials and set up a puppet Manchu to rule it.

Fight for the Socialist Ideal

This has embarrassed the imperialist diplomats. If Japan gets away with this raid, what becomes of the League of Nations? If the latter condemns this job, Japan is likely to leave the League. It is a case of slapping the raider or admitting that any one of the imperialist powers may follow Japan's course, which would mean that everything claimed for the League is so much buncombe.

In the face of these complexities of the capitalist world the fight of the working class for disarmament must go on. The ideal can never be fully realized without the overthrow of capitalism itself, but the ideal must be stressed as a basic attack on the old dying order with its diplomatic deceit.

THE WORKING MASSES AND THE PEOPLE IN GENERAL HAVE NOTHING TO GAIN AND EVERYTHING TO LOSE BY INDIFFERENCE TO THE FIGHT FOR DISARMING THE NATIONS. THIS STRUGGLE LEADS TO THE REALIZATION OF THE SOCIALIST IDEAL OF THE ABOLITION OF CAPITALISM ITSELF AND UNIVERSAL FRATERNITY OF THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD.

THE Socialist party's platform for 1932 is based upon the principles and philosophy of the Socialist movement, as applied to the issues that face the people today.

The Socialist party was proud to have the support of so many student bodies during the election campaign, but the organization would be deeply disappointed if their interest in Socialism died with the counting of the votes. Socialists sincerely believe that students, especially those who study history, economics, government and politics, if they come to their studies with open minds, must inevitably be drawn to the Socialist party's position.

Socialists make their principal appeal to the working class, but those who have had the advantage of higher education, those who have had the leisure and opportunity to study, owe a duty to those who work (when they have work!) while they study; and that duty can best be fulfilled by embracing the Socialist cause, by joining those who do the work of the world and placing what they have learned at the disposal of the masses, and by giving their devotion to that cause.

Socialists believe that in the face of the problems with which

Why Students Should Support Socialism

By William M. Feigenbaum

the world is bedeviled to speak of the personalities of individual candidates is shockingly irrelevant. Socialists gladly and enthusiastically supported the splendid ticket headed nationally by Norman Thomas and James H. Maurer, and locally by Louis Waldman and Morris Hillquit, not because of their admiration of those men but because they were the spokesmen of their party in that election battle.

Socialism can be summed up as a movement designed to supplant a system of production and distribution for profit by a Socialist system of planned production and distribution for use. The effect of such a system will be to transfer power from those who today control economic and political life to the working masses, without whose physical and mental labor nothing could be produced.

Socialism, in two words, is a system of SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY, a system under which

society will perforce take care of the human beings who make it up, rather than turning them adrift the moment employers cannot longer profitably employ them.

In the light, then, of its philosophy, the Socialist platform calls for relief in the shape of unemployment insurance and in other forms AT THE COST OF SOCIETY, to be paid for by steeply graduated income taxes, the graduations to begin in the higher brackets. Socialists would relieve the victim of capitalist mismanagement of responsibility for evils they are not responsible for, and place the cost squarely upon the industry that coined such vast fortunes (upon the labor of those now out of employment) in recent years.

Socialists would conduct government in the light of their philosophy, constantly holding to the idea that every step taken must be a step toward ultimate collective ownership of all socially

necessary instruments of wealth-creation to the end that production for profit be supplanted as soon as possible by production

ONEAL-NEARING DEBATE

THE Brooklyn Forum will open its season November 27th with a debate between Scott Nearing and James O'Neal. The subject of the debate will be "Socialism or Communism—Which Should the Workers Follow?" The Brooklyn Forum will be conducted for twenty Sunday evenings at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, Lafayette Ave. near Flatbush Avenue.

The Brooklyn Forum at the same time launches its general membership campaign, seeking individual memberships which entitle holders to special privileges at the various lectures and debates.

The whole program arranged to date promises to be very interesting. The following is the first

for use.

The planks of the Socialist platform in any election—local, state or national—are generally speaking extensions of this broad philosophy, carried into the realms of national and international life. Socialists believe that only through Socialist political success (not necessary complete victory in any one year) will the world find a way out of the morass and toward international peace and freedom.

half of the season's program:

December 4—Charles Solomon will debate Harry Elmer Barnes on "Is Democracy Worth Saving?"

December 11—Louis Waldman will meet George Gordon Battle in debate. Subject, "Individualism or Socialism?"

December 18—Norman Thomas will debate H. V. Kaltenborn on "The World Economic Crisis, Which Way Out, Socialism or Capitalism?"

December 25, Christmas night—Christmas Frolic. Dance in the ballroom of the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

January 1—General Smedley D. Butler vs. Norman Thomas. Subject, "Shall We Disarm?"

By Raymond S. Hofses

Socialists Sweep in Reading

Hopes and Mrs. Wilson Re-elected to Legislature — Magnificent Straight Vote for Socialism.

READING, Pa., — Darlington Hopes and Lilith M. Wilson were re-elected to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania in an election which swept every city office into the Socialist columns and swelled the party's totals in rural Berks beyond any previous election figures.

With but one precinct missing out of 73 city districts, the totals for the Socialist legislative candidates were:

Hopes..... 11,711
Wilson..... 10,260

Howard Dippery, the high Republican candidate who was runner-up for the Socialist legislative candidates, had 10,097 votes, and there is no possibility of bridging the gap which separated him from election.

Raymond S. Hofses, editor of the Reading "Labor Advocate" and for the past five years a member of the School Board of Reading, received the high vote for Congress in the city and Miles N. Williams, candidate for State Senate, also defeated the Democratic and Republican candidates in the city. However, both Hofses and Williams were defeated by narrow margins by the underground fusion of Republican and Democratic votes in the rural districts.

The Congressional vote in Reading was: Hofses (S.), 9,783; Richards (D.), 11,358; Rhodes (R.), ran a poor third.

The vote for State Senate was Williams (S.), 11,144; Norton (R.), 10,393; Ringler (D.), 8,968.

Old Party Combine Seen

Soon after the early precincts reported their totals it became evident that the old parties had resorted to a last-minute combination as the only method of keeping the Socialists from sweeping Berks County.

Democrats were instructed to vote for Norton (R.) and Republicans gave their support to Richardson, the Democratic candidate for Congress. Even with that last-minute tactic, the old

RE-ELECTED TO ASSEMBLY

Lilith M. Wilson and Darlington Hopes, chosen for a second two-year term as members of the Pennsylvania Legislative Assembly.



LILITH M. WILSON



DARLINGTON HOOPES

party politicians were forced to wait until a late hour before daring to announce that the Socialists had been defeated for county offices.

Socialists Celebrate

Throughout the entire night members and friends of the Socialist Party crowded the party headquarters and cheered the figures which resulted in the re-election of their state lawmakers. That the party should carry the city in a presidential election was considered the most decisive victory yet achieved by the Reading Socialists.

The election was one of the most hotly contested in the history of Reading. Months before last Tuesday the Socialists began their drive for votes in a campaign which carried the Socialist message to every city and county. As high as 60 meetings in a single week were held in city and rural communities. In addition, the Reading Socialists have been conducting a radio campaign for the past year which has educated thousands of people as to the real character of the Capitalist system.

The local party also published a monthly propaganda paper called "The Pioneer" which was distributed monthly to every home in the city and county for the past 12 months.

FOURTEEN YEARS AFTER

THIS striking drawing by G. Grosz, the brilliant German artist who has taken up his abode in the United States, is a grim reminder to the world fourteen years after the close of the "last" war.

Every nation (except forcibly disarmed Germany) is spending more money today on armaments than ever before. The United States is spending this year \$836,940,302 for "security" against a broken and bankrupt world, and not even the desperate state of the national finances was permitted to



stand in the way of that enormous expenditure.

Indeed, when President-elect Roosevelt in his campaign suggested a 25% cut in national expenditures his warmest newspaper supporters pointed out that the bulk of the \$3,942,754,614 the Government spends this year is in the nature of fixed charges that cannot be touched, and that if such a cut was to be made, appropriations for the army and navy would have to be seriously affected. And that was the end of Roosevelt's suggestions that there might be economy!

The danger of war is REAL. And war is not a parade with bands and flags and pretty girls—it is death.

The fourteenth anniversary of the Armistice that ended the "last" war is a good time to remember.

Big Thomas and Maurer Vote

The city vote for Thomas and Maurer with one precinct missing was 9,475, as against 11,057 for Hoover and 9,777 for Roosevelt. The significance of this vote can not be understood without knowing about the desperate efforts which the employing class of Reading and their political tools made to lead the voters astray on false issues.

In the final week of the campaign the Democrats secured the services of one Grady who had been an engineer in Soviet Russia until ordered out of the Soviet Republic. Grady spoke of the "horrors" of "Socialism" under Soviet rule and warned the people that Russia is an example of what might be expected here if the Socialists gain power. Another speaker who joined the Democratic ranks was Daniel F. McKenna, a prominent official of the Knights of Columbus, who charged the Socialists with wishing to destroy religion, the constitution and the flag.

That the Socialists maintained their standing as the strongest political party in Reading in the face of such attacks testifies to the effectiveness of the party's year 'round educational activities.

Vote Grew in Rural Berks

While the vote in the rural sections was sufficiently anti-Socialist to win for the old party candidates, practically every section surrounding Reading showed an increase in the former record-breaking Socialist votes. Indeed, so effectively have the Socialists assailed the supremacy of the old parties that it is probable that they will not risk a future election without resorting to open combination throughout Berks County, as they combined in Reading a year ago.

The net result of the election is the establishment of the Socialists as a permanent factor in local politics. The prophecy which the election foretells is that the entire county is ready to swing with the city in the elections of the future.

POLLED LARGEST CITY VOTE

B. C. Vladeck, left, candidate for Congress, and William M. Feigenbaum, candidate for State Senator, who polled the heaviest vote in the city for the Socialist Party.



B. C. VLADECK



WM. M. FEIGENBAUM

Vladeck Polls Record Vote in Brooklyn District

THE largest Socialist vote for any district candidate was polled for B. C. Vladeck, candidate for Congress in the 8th District, taking in the 2nd, 9th and 16th A. D., the largest congressional district in the state, with a population of close to a million and 265,000 registered voters.

Vladeck received 32,563 votes, as compared with 23,662 in 1930. At the time and in the same district William M. Feigenbaum received 27,156 votes for State Senator, as compared with 18,910 two years ago.

In the 16th A. D. Harry Haskel repeated his achievement of last year in running second for Assembly, both years defeating the Republican candidate.

The three Socialist Assembly candidates in the district polled the following votes

| | |
|-----------------------|--------|
| Wm. Morris Rosenbaum, | |
| 2nd A. D..... | 12,308 |
| Charles Kanowitz, | |
| 9th A. D..... | 4,019 |
| Harry Haskel, | |
| 16th A. D..... | 11,442 |

In the 16th A. D. the Republican polled 9,898 votes.

The 8th C. D. campaign was one of the most spirited in the city. With a vast territory to cover, the party workers in Bensonhurst, Midwood, Brighton Beach, Coney Island, Bay Ridge, Borough Park, Sheepshead Bay and sections of Brownsville and Canarsie, Gerritsen Beach and other places, dug in with a will and distributed three quarters of a million pieces of literature.

Meetings were held in all the schools and halls, and countless street meetings and rallies were held. Under the vigorous leadership of Emil Bromberg and Joseph Tuvim, the campaign set a high in Socialist enthusiasm.

The Socialists are elated at the relatively solid vote that was cast, and strong organization results are confidently expected.

EVANSTON, Ill. — "Isn't it dreadful," said the wife of a prominent Northwestern University professor, "that there should be so much unemployment just when we have the depression to contend with!"

By Charles Solomon

If We Do Not Organize, Our Efforts Are Wasted

I AM writing this before the returns begin coming in. I do not know what our vote will be, and frankly I do not think it is of foremost importance.

What I do know is this: Whatever it is it will not be as large as it should and could have been. I know also that the reason for this is that we lacked the organization with which adequately to exploit extraordinarily favorable opportunities for Socialist building.

The gigantic and unprecedentedly large mass meetings indicate to me, more than anything else, receptivity to our appeal, availability for our organization, our party.

This sentiment will be there after election day. In all probability it will grow.

We must do one thing before anything else—build our party. Organize. We cannot achieve results or success without it unless there is a tidal wave in our direction; and we should not sit around and wait for tidal waves.

There was not a meeting that I addressed in this campaign where

there was not a ready and enthusiastic response to the appeal for party organization. There was not a meeting in which I urged joining the party, and pointed out the necessity for doing so, in which this appeal did not result in a substantially increased party membership.

We have splendid workers, unequalled candidates, inspired propagandists, seething enthusiasm. What we lack and must have if we are to get anywhere are organizers and organization.

As far as I am concerned, if my candidacy has contributed to the realization of this goal, it has been worth while. Otherwise, all the enthusiasm notwithstanding, I have my doubts.

So I urge upon you to identify yourself with the Socialist party, to make it stronger, richer in human and financial resources, so that we may go forward to the full exploitation of the great opportunity immediately available, and the still greater opportunities that lie directly ahead.

Fascism Collapsing in Germany

THE German people have voted again, for the fifth time in a year, and it seems at last as if the Hitler movement has commenced its decline. That seems to be the outstanding result of the election.

The results of the Parliamentary general elections of last Sunday are in broad outline the following:

The Nazi threat of democratic government has definitely passed.

The Communists gained and the Socialists lost almost exactly the same number of votes.

The Socialist Party remains by a million and a half the second party in the Republic, and generally speaking, it held its lines in the race of the most terrific pounding any party has ever been subjected to.

The vote of the largest parties was as follows:

| | Nov. 6th | Seats | July 31st | Seats |
|------------|------------|-------|------------|-------|
| NAZIS | 11,705,256 | 195 | 13,732,799 | 230 |
| SOCIALISTS | 7,234,000 | 121 | 7,951,245 | 133 |
| COMMUNISTS | 5,973,000 | 100 | 5,278,094 | 89 |
| CENTRISTS | 4,228,000 | 70 | 4,586,501 | 75 |

It is noted that of the 35,000,000 odd votes cast in Germany 14,207,000 were cast against Capitalism and for some form of Socialism—

Hitler Party Beginning to Disintegrate as Its Leaders Emphasize Socialistic Plans to Hold Following—Socialist Party Holds Fast in Face of Terrible Trials—The Future Belongs to Socialism.

a warning to those who seek to perpetuate the Capitalist system. And it is further significant that the Socialist Labor Party, a "left" secession from the Social Democracy somewhat similar in program to the I.L.P. of England, fell from 75,000 votes to 45,000 in the entire country, despite the purity of its aims and the high personal standing of its leaders.

The Social Democracy

For better or for worse the organized German working masses maintain their disciplined adherence to the Social Democracy, and are determined through it to work out their destined emancipation, and within its ranks to settle all their problems.

The cards were stacked against the Socialists in the election and everything temporarily favored the Communists. The Hitlerite Nazis had shot their bolt, and to hold their following were obliged to emphasize more and more the Socialist aspect of their program—or rather the muddled pseudo-Socialism the Hitler party was compelled to assume to attract the

pan-Germanism, designed to capitalize the dissatisfaction with the Treaty of Versailles and Germany's position among the nations.

Its anti-Semitism was thrown in for good measure, as at first was its radicalism. But as it grew it gathered much of the discontent against intolerable economic conditions, and collected the votes of millions who normally would have voted Socialist, or in peculiarly distressed times, for the Communists.

The Fascist feature of Hitlerism faded when Hitler failed to march on Berlin and seize power, and the party definitely ceased to be a Fascist menace when Hitler himself demanded the chancellorship on the basis of votes cast, rather than by armed might, and at a moment when he controlled a vast illegal army of Brown Shirts and when his failure to seize power that could have easily fallen into his hands was rightly interpreted as cowardice and muddle-headed vacillation.

That Day in August

The moment he left the presence of President Von Hindenburg on August 13th last, his head hanging like a schoolboy chastised by his teacher, denied the chancellorship he had demanded, and did nothing about it although the streets of Berlin were swarming with armed followers shouting "Heil!", his brand of Fascism began to fade out, and at that moment his party was obliged in sheer self-preservation to emphasize its Socialist features.

The Nationalistic Von Papen regime took the wind from the Hitler sails by emphasizing a nationalism it had the power to carry out, and in self-defense the Nazis moved sharply to the left and assumed a more and more strongly anti-capitalist position to hold its working class, its unemployed and its women's following.

With the strengthening of the extra-constitutional Von Papen regime the Nazis had no arguments left to make to the people, except denunciation of capitalism.

Nothing but—Socialism

The Socialists had nothing to offer—except Socialism; and Socialism had been thrown upon the defensive in the past three or four years.

The Communists, careless of consequences for which they felt no responsibility, alternately fought bloody battles with the Nazis—and worked with them.

The Socialists felt a serious responsibility for the existence of the Republic, and at the same time was virtually hog-tied in a difficult situation. The fact, then, that the party polled 7,300,000 votes and held the overwhelming bulk of the trade-union vote is, from the Socialist standpoint, the most encouraging feature of the election.

Von Papen will probably rule in the future as in the past few months, without a Reichstag.

Nationalism will fade out, and the vast masses of Hitler voters will leave the party as it disintegrates even more rapidly than

it grew up. Hitler will cease to have any significance whatever; and the anti-Semites, the half-Socialists, the ultra-nationalists, the national Bolsheviks, the Agrarians, the mere protest voters and the genuine Fascists—who constitute only a tiny fraction of that Fascist party—will drift into other places, to go their separate ways.

A Terrible Period

The time has not yet come to tell the full story of the terrible trials of the German Social Democracy, and how it has suffered loss of confidence and votes and political power because of its devotion to its ideals of orderly, democratic procedure as the first pre-requisite of Socialism. When that story can be told in full, it may be that many of the steps it took—and did not take—will be criticized in the light of hindsight, but it will be found that the party maintained a position that it knew would result in heavy losses because of a conscientious devotion to principle.

Rather than surrender the Red Flag it had borne for over seventy turbulent years it made concessions and compromises for which it is now paying dearly. But responsible Socialists in Germany insist that as the turbulence dies down, as conditions grow better, as movements clarify themselves, they will come back stronger than ever before, the advance guard of the German people in its march toward Socialism.

The elections of last Sunday did one thing: their result made it certain that there will be no coup d'état, and that is something. What happens next is, of course, in the lap of the gods.

By Samuel Josephson

HUNGRY SOULS

(A Story)

WILLIAM HANFORD and James Hardie were bosom friends from boyhood days.

As a result of different political and economic views they began to drift apart as they grew into manhood.

Hardie became an expert machinist and stationary engineer, and was employed as such with a large firm. He soon became a member of the Machinists' Union, where he came in contact with Socialist workers.

The literature that he acquired from his new associates Hardie readily absorbed, and as a result soon became an active worker in the Socialist party. Hanford acquired a salesmanship education in college, after which he tried a number of selling stunts, but without much success.

Each was happily married, and both families lived as friendly neighbors.

Hardie tried from time to time to impart his knowledge of the class struggle to his friend, but apparently with little success. Hanford's hope some day to become an important executive in a large corporation prevented his mind from absorbing Hardie's philosophy. In a slight but evident degree he resented approaches with radical newspapers and other literature which Hardie pressed into Hanford's hands from time to time.

Hanford finally secured a position as a salesman with Walton & Co., stock and bond brokers. He naturally became highly elated over his prospects, showing progress each day and even excelling his fellow salesmen in volume of

sales. Bill Hanford's success was soon reflected in the appearance he and his family began to take on as a result of his new connections. The Hardies saw a little less of the Hanfords as the weeks passed.

One day as Hanford was being lauded for his selling ability, he was called into the executive's office and told he was to become manager over the force of bond salesmen. That evening Bill started for home full of hope, picturing how delighted his family would be to learn of his good fortune and already planning the work both for himself and his men. On the way, however, fleeting thoughts of his friend Jim would cross his mind, not without some annoyance, as he would recall statements expressed by his friend Hardie, such as "Surplus exploited from the workers," or "Workers of the world, unite, you have nothing to lose but your chains, and a world to gain," and "Periodical panics," etc.

These thoughts, and others, would cross Hanford's mind, almost as quickly as he could shake them off, at the same time arousing a sort of resentful feeling in his breast.

Bill soon arrived home and was glad of it. He quickly apprised his wife and children of the good tidings, and they rejoiced at his promotion.

Two years of intensive sales of bonds and securities brought Hanford results and prestige, when suddenly like a thunderbolt out of a clear sky came a crash on the stock market. Walton & Co. were among the first to feel the tremor. A rush for the telephones, great excitement for call money, a scramble to cover margins.

Bill tried to keep calm as he became the centre of fire from his

sales force, as they tugged at his sleeves and coat. Hanford, dazed, saw but one thing—all his investments gone. Could he get the necessary capital to cover his margins? Yet in all his excitement, again Hardie's talks on previous occasions swiftly passed through his mind like a panorama.

About one month after the great debacle, Walton & Co. was almost wiped out.

The chief executive called Hanford into his office to inform him that they were no longer in need of his services. Bill pleaded with his superior that he would take a

reduction of pay and be willing to be demoted. They replied that they felt it would be asking Bill too much to step below his dignity, and besides a relative had already been picked for his place. Bill, much depressed, tried his hand at almost everything as his economic plight grew worse.

His heart once more began to warm up to his boyhood friend; Jim, as memories of days long past went floating through his mind.

Jim was still at work as machinist, contemplating with pity the plight of his friend and neighbor. Bill, at first unwillingly and then rather steadily, began rooting out some books given to him by Jim some time ago. Now, with greater patience, he read "Merrie England" and "War, What For?"

The weeks grew into months, as

Bill's resources were exhausted.

The class struggle with all its naked cruelty began to dawn upon Bill. He began to read of defeated strikers being dispossessed from their dingy homes; he saw bread lines, and even he was obliged to apply to the local relief organization for aid for himself and family.

One day he watched a hunger march being organized in his locality and headed for Washington. He decided to join.

The following night Jim took Bill's family into his home to care for them during Bill's absence, and as they were in the midst of their evening meal a message arrived stating that Hanford had died at a hospital on the way to Washington.

Bill's wife collapsed as Jim muttered, "Another victim."

By Louis Waldman

The Machine Wins Over Ideals

THE results of the national election show only one thing:

The country blames Hoover and the Republican party for the present collapse of capitalism.

The voters have voted overwhelmingly for Roosevelt as a gesture of revenge against Hoover and with perhaps some hope that President Roosevelt will make good on some of his innumerable vague promises.

The Democrats have won nothing but a heavy responsibility. If they fail in the next two years the same millions who have just voted the Democrats into office will turn on them just as furiously as they did on Mr. Hoover.

The Socialist Party will hold Mr. Roosevelt, the Democratic Party and his "progressive" allies to the vague promises made so freely during the campaign, and will see to it that they are given

meaning this winter in terms of food, shelter, clothing and security.

If he and his party do not bring some measure of relief, to masses the blind fury with which they struck out against the Republicans will find expression in the Socialist movement which will demand, with the full strength of the masses of workers and unemployed behind it, a full measure of social justice.

Even a cursory examination of the returns in New York State shows the almost terrifying influence by racial religious factors in the campaign.

Colonel Lehman is personally a likeable and decent man. Tammany Hall and its allies in upstate cities will be a millstone around his neck. For the great pluralities rolled up for him they will demand their payment in patronage and in protection.

The election of Mr. O'Brien, though by a much lower vote than

the rest of the ticket, places Tammany in complete control of City Hall. Dull and unimaginative, Mr. O'Brien has already shown strong tendencies toward "red-baiting" which, under pressure, are likely to turn into anti-labor policies and downright terrorism. We shall watch him. The only happy feature is that there is another election in a year.

Though the Socialist vote is, frankly, somewhat disappointing, our party forces must be consolidated immediately after election so that we may continue vigilant. We shall press our Socialist program upon city, state, and nation. We are in step with the march of events. We cannot lose.

In this election the political machine triumphed over political ideals. We must build an organization capable of carrying on the fight more effectively than we have heretofore done.

The Socialist Party Forges Ahead

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT

The vote for Norman Thomas, candidate for President, is shown by Counties and Assembly Districts, as compared with his vote in 1928.

| Presidential Vote—New York County | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------|-------|--------|--------|
| A. D. | 1928 | 1932 | A. D. | 1928 |
| 1 | 363 | 664 | 13 | 643 |
| 2 | 310 | 364 | 14 | 444 |
| 3 | 443 | 992 | 15 | 717 |
| 4 | 353 | 371 | 16 | 549 |
| 5 | 364 | 383 | 17 | 472 |
| 6 | 818 | 961 | 18 | 446 |
| 7 | 894 | 1,580 | 19 | 770 |
| 8 | 677 | 1,097 | 20 | 357 |
| 9 | 880 | 2,066 | 21 | 919 |
| 10 | 597 | 1,692 | 22 | 916 |
| 11 | 776 | 1,321 | 23 | 1,776 |
| 12 | 592 | 966 | | |
| Total | | | 15,076 | 23,599 |

| Presidential Vote—Bronx County | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| A. D. | 1928 | 1932 | A. D. | 1928 |
| 1 | 407 | 1,502 | 6 | 1,147 |
| 2 | 1,369 | 5,959 | 7 | 1,284 |
| 3 | 938 | 2,461 | 8 | 1,494 |
| 4 | 1,025 | 2,092 | | |
| 5 | 1,211 | 3,131 | | |
| Total | | | 8,875 | 30,806 |

| Presidential Vote—Kings County | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| A. D. | 1928 | 1932 | A. D. | 1928 |
| 1 | 366 | 679 | 13 | 364 |
| 2 | 3,166 | 8,739 | 14 | 491 |
| 3 | 229 | 307 | 15 | 243 |
| 4 | 510 | 1,002 | 16 | 2,760 |
| 5 | 587 | 762 | 17 | 850 |
| 6 | 999 | 1,871 | 18 | 2,950 |
| 7 | 512 | 494 | 19 | 370 |
| 8 | 170 | 263 | 20 | 999 |
| 9 | 2,051 | 3,270 | 21 | 1,921 |
| 10 | 650 | 808 | 22 | 1,968 |
| 11 | 980 | 1,772 | 23 | 1,108 |
| 12 | 724 | 1,072 | | |
| Total | | | 24,888 | 49,049 |

| Presidential Vote—Queens County | | | | |
|---------------------------------|------|-------|-------|--------|
| A. D. | 1928 | 1932 | A. D. | 1928 |
| 1 | 264 | 1,699 | 5 | 438 |
| 2 | 301 | 2,331 | 6 | 204 |
| 3 | 276 | 2,562 | | |
| 4 | 403 | 3,920 | | |
| Total | | | 1,886 | 14,949 |

| Presidential Vote—Richmond County | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------|------|-------|-------|
| A. D. | 1928 | 1932 | A. D. | 1928 |
| 1 | 150 | 974 | 2 | 98 |
| Total | | | 248 | 2,083 |

| Recapitulation Presidential Vote | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------|--------|----------|---------|
| County | 1928 | 1932 | County | 1928 |
| New York | 15,076 | 23,599 | Queens | 1,886 |
| Bronx | 8,875 | 30,806 | Richmond | 248 |
| Brooklyn | 24,888 | 49,049 | | |
| Total | | | 50,973 | 120,486 |

VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMEN

The following tables show the vote for Socialist candidates for Assemblyman by counties and districts for the past three years.

| Assembly—Manhattan | | | | |
|--------------------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| A. D. | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | |
| 1 | 510 | 536 | 624 | |
| 2 | 479 | 430 | 387 | |
| 3 | 495 | 602 | 848 | |
| 4 | 429 | 184 | 374 | |
| 5 | 253 | 401 | 327 | |
| 6 | 1,761 | 1,080 | 875 | |
| 7 | 984 | 1,056 | 1,749 | |
| 8 | 1,429 | 1,123 | 1,276 | |
| 9 | 1,027 | 1,452 | 1,986 | |
| 10 | 726 | 559 | 805 | |
| 11 | 735 | 977 | 1,398 | |
| 12 | 551 | 720 | 1,098 | |
| 13 | 818 | 875 | 974 | |
| 14 | 593 | 819 | 833 | |
| 15 | 641 | 410 | 629 | |
| 16 | 740 | 915 | 717 | |
| 17 | 382 | 267 | 337 | |
| 18 | 585 | 699 | 511 | |
| 19 | 345 | 511 | 583 | |
| 20 | 388 | 501 | 395 | |
| 21 | 483 | 560 | 601 | |
| 22 | 627 | 880 | 987 | |
| 23 | 1,894 | 2,621 | 2,975 | |
| Total | | | 16,875 | 18,178 |

| Assembly—Kings | | | | |
|----------------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| A. D. | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | |
| 1 | 421 | 612 | 571 | |
| 2 | 8,465 | 8,306 | 12,308 | |
| 3 | 209 | 331 | 436 | |
| 4 | 983 | 921 | 1,088 | |
| 5 | 652 | 746 | 772 | |
| 6 | 1,833 | 1,633 | 1,897 | |
| 7 | 338 | 448 | 423 | |
| 8 | 231 | 283 | 263 | |
| 9 | 2,868 | 3,436 | 4,019 | |
| 10 | 493 | 709 | 696 | |
| 11 | 993 | 1,261 | 1,716 | |
| 12 | 789 | 1,018 | 1,152 | |
| 13 | 523 | 600 | 588 | |
| 14 | 1,300 | 1,110 | 1,306 | |
| 15 | 194 | 350 | 365 | |
| 16 | 7,565 | 7,236 | 11,442 | |
| 17 | 1,110 | 1,013 | 1,186 | |
| 18 | 9,539 | 8,341 | 9,673 | |
| 19 | 784 | 641 | 846 | |
| 20 | 774 | 1,024 | 897 | |
| 21 | 2,849 | 2,673 | 3,457 | |
| 22 | 3,327 | 3,659 | 4,421 | |
| 23 | 2,390 | 2,213 | 2,207 | |
| Total | | | 58,630 | 61,726 |

| Assembly—Queens | | | | |
|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| A. D. | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | |
| 1 | 1,026 | 1,405 | 1,905 | |
| 2 | 1,226 | 1,788 | 2,302 | |
| 3 | 1,369 | 2,018 | 2,696 | |
| 4 | 2,210 | 3,013 | 3,499 | |
| 5 | 2,203 | 2,565 | 2,809 | |
| 6 | 922 | 1,268 | 1,280 | |
| Total | | | 8,956 | 12,057 |

| Assembly—Richmond | | | | |
|-------------------|------|------|------|-------|
| A. D. | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | |
| 1 | 519 | 401 | 775 | |
| 2 | 470 | 373 | 779 | |
| Total | | | 989 | 1,554 |

| Recapitulation—Assembly | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| County | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | |
| New York | 16,875 | 18,178 | 21,289 | |
| Kings | 58,630 | 48,564 | 61,726 | |
| Bronx | 28,920 | 29,924 | 36,246 | |
| Queens | 8,956 | 12,057 | 14,491 | |
| Richmond | 989 | 774 | 1,554 | |
| Total | | | 114,370 | 135,306 |

VOTE FOR MAYOR

The vote for Morris Hillquit, candidate for Mayor, is shown by Counties and Assembly Districts, as compared with the vote cast in 1929 for Norman Thomas for the same office:

| Mayor—New York County | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| A. D. | 1929 | 1932 | A. D. | 1929 |
| 1 | 842 | 1,120 | 13 | 1,797 |
| 2 | 695 | 751 | 14 | 1,253 |
| 3 | 1,068 | 1,144 | 15 | 2,796 |
| 4 | 723 | 811 | 16 | 1,355 |
| 5 | 602 | 597 | 17 | 782 |
| 6 | 2,164 | 2,093 | 18 | 977 |
| 7 | 2,734 | 3,445 | 19 | 902 |
| 8 | 1,622 | 2,174 | 20 | 573 |
| 9 | 3,219 | 3,891 | 21 | 1,273 |
| 10 | 2,289 | 2,234 | 22 | 1,699 |
| 11 | 2,206 | 2,285 | 23 | 4,538 |
| 12 | 1,207 | 1,472 | | |
| Total | | | 37,316 | 39,398 |

| Mayor—Bronx County | | | | |
|--------------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| A. D. | 1929 | 1932 | A. D. | 1929 |
| 1 | 1,809 | 2,253 | 6 | 6,860 |
| 2 | 7,485 | 14,277 | 7 | 3,676 |
| 3 | 3,149 | 5,262 | 8 | 9,175 |
| 4 | 2,877 | 4,587 | | |
| 5 | 4,150 | 7,149 | | |
| Total | | | 39,181 | 67,949 |

| Mayor—Kings County | | | | |
|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| A. D. | 1929 | 1932 | A. D. | 1929 |
| 1 | 1,234 | 730 | 13 | 735 |
| 2 | 10,667 | 21,311 | 14 | 1,937 |
| 3 | 459 | 511 | 15 | 495 |
| 4 | 1,635 | 2,757 | 16 | 8,398 |
| 5 | 1,600 | 1,337 | 17 | 2,181 |
| 6 | 2,817 | 4,453 | 18 | 10,279 |
| 7 | 799 | 690 | 19 | 1,003 |
| 8 | 402 | 486 | 20 | 1,879 |
| 9 | 5,043 | 7,116 | 21 | 5,593 |
| 10 | 1,668 | 1,086 | 22 | 5,099 |
| 11 | 2,764 | 3,112 | 23 | 2,492 |
| 12 | 1,968 | 1,816 | | |
| Total | | | 71,145 | 112,740 |

| Mayor—Queens County | | | | |
|---------------------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| A. D. | 1929 | 1932 | A. D. | 1929 |
| 1 | 2,136 | 3,329 | 5 | 5,059 |
| 2 | 2,598 | 3,502 | 6 | 2,970 |
| 3 | 3,751 | 4,022 | | |
| 4 | 8,291 | 6,328 | | |
| Total | | | 24,807 | 25,821 |

| Mayor—Richmond County | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| A. D. | 1929 | 1932 | A. D. | 1929 |
| 1 | 1,719 | 1,239 | 2 | 1,529 |
| Total | | | 3,248 | 2,517 |

| Recapitulation Mayoralty Vote | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------|---------|----------|---------|
| County | 1929 | 1932 | County | 1929 |
| New York | 37,316 | 39,398 | Queens | 24,807 |
| Bronx | 39,181 | 67,949 | Richmond | 3,248 |
| Kings | 71,145 | 112,740 | | |
| Total | | | 175,697 | 248,425 |

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

The following table shows the vote for Socialist candidates for Congress in the last three elections, with the names of the candidates in 1932.

| Dist. | 1928 | 1930 | 1932 | |
|-------|--------|--------|--------|---------------------|
| 2 | 2,317 | 6,144 | 10,557 | (James Oneal) |
| 3 | 1,121 | 1,443 | 1,815 | (J. A. Weil) |
| 4 | 836 | 741 | 931 | (J. C. Glass) |
| 5 | 2,354 | 2,393 | 3,840 | (J. L. Afros) |
| 6 | 7,026 | 21,938 | 15,515 | (H. W. Laidler) |
| 7 | 1,893 | 2,749 | 3,324 | (D. M. Corey) |
| 8 | 10,551 | 23,662 | 32,563 | (B. C. Vladeck) |
| 9 | 3,936 | 5,783 | 5,602 | (A. I. Shipplacoff) |
| 10 | 3,645 | 5,050 | 5,189 | (L. Sadoff) |
| 11 | 583 | 1,273 | 2,374 | (W. Dearing) |
| 12 | 770 | 941 | 785 | (A. P. Conan) |
| 13 | 629 | 798 | 652 | (Evelyn Hughan) |
| 14 | 1,648 | 6,793 | 2,727 | (A. Claessens) |
| 15 | 638 | 618 | 858 | (W. E. Bohn) |
| 16 | 792 | 930 | 1,578 | (B. H. Mailly) |
| 17 | 1,600 | 6,841 | 1,964 | (Alex Kahn) |
| 18 | 995 | 1,332 | 1,602 | (E. Steinberger) |
| 19 | 2,247 | 2,357 | 3,550 | (R. Niebuhr) |
| 20 | 844 | 874 | 464 | (F. Porec) |
| 21 | 4,050 | 3,699 | 7,187 | (F. R. Crosswaith) |
| 22 | 1,404 | 1,832 | 2,118 | (T. Wilson) |
| 23 | 9,437 | 16,539 | 20,627 | (S. Orr) |
| 24 | 9,347 | 10,885 | 13,617 | (Esther Friedman) |
| Total | | | 68,663 | 125,615 |

GOOD INCREASE IN SCHENECTADY

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—The Thomas vote in Schenectady was 1,815, and 775 in the towns of the county, a total of 2,590.

In 1928 Thomas polled 1,183 in the county.

The Waldman vote was 1,780, and Charles W. Noonan of Schenectady polled 1,909 as candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. In 1931 the party polled 877 votes in the county.

A GOOD LITTLE GAIN

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa.—Norman Thomas polled 72 votes here, and there was a straight party vote of 55. Thomas polled three votes in 1928.

GAIN IN AUBURN

(Special to The New Leader)
CITY OF AUBURN, New York.—Thomas, 328; Waldman, 200; other seven candidates between 180 and 190.—Walter Ohagan.

VOTE FOR STATE SENATOR

The following table shows the vote for Socialist candidates for State Senator in the last three elections, with the names of the candidates in the current election.

| Dist. | 1928 | 1930 | 1932 | |
|------------|--------|---------|---------|-------------------|
| 2 | 1,840 | 5,413 | 8,212 | (Barnet Wolfe) |
| 3 | 1,585 | 3,529 | 6,960 | (Nathan Fine) |
| 4 | 9,681 | 18,910 | 27,156 | (W. Feigenbaum) |
| 5 | 834 | 738 | 986 | (C. B. Driscoll) |
| 6 | 2,381 | 2,281 | 3,488 | (M. H. Frankie) |
| 7 | 3,383 | 4,990 | 4,131 | (S. H. Friedman) |
| 8 | 7,119 | 15,606 | 13,616 | (J. Axelrad) |
| 9 | 3,563 | 4,373 | 5,405 | (S. Block) |
| 10 | 1,177 | 1,509 | 1,823 | (R. Rotolo) |
| 11 | 1,804 | 2,695 | 3,161 | (A. Schachner) |
| 12 | 792 | 983 | 1,070 | (A. P. Ulanoff) |
| 13 | 744 | 732 | 1,107 | (Paul Porter) |
| 14 | 2,264 | 3,714 | 2,640 | (A. N. Tuvim) |
| 15 | 2,397 | 2,752 | 3,904 | (S. Berlin) |
| 16 | 896 | 1,138 | 1,900 | (S. E. Beardsley) |
| 17 | 1,811 | 1,668 | 2,420 | (A. Lee) |
| 18 | 1,022 | 1,325 | 1,298 | (E. F. Cassidy) |
| 19 | 1,670 | 1,480 | 2,012 | (L. R. Land) |
| 20 | 3,418 | 2,985 | 4,298 | (Max Delson) |
| 21 | 3,474 | 6,013 | 8,179 | (A. Mollin) |
| 22 | 6,515 | 8,496 | 9,468 | (L. Hendin) |
| 23 | 7,378 | 13,430 | 17,548 | (P. J. Murphy) |
| Total..... | 65,751 | 104,760 | 130,182 | |

By Laurence Todd

British Labor Looks to Socialism

WASHINGTON. — Charles Dukes, fraternal delegate from the British Trade Union Congress to the coming convention at Cincinnati of the American Federation of Labor, told the Federated Press in Washington that British labor is forcing the crisis of capitalism in that country, and that Socialism is the program with which it is carrying forward to certain triumph.

He declined to set a date at which he expects the Labor Party, with its Socialist program, to enter into full governmental power. But he declared that the British Trade Union movement, whose political expression is the Labor Party, is a greater power in the nation today than at any time in the past.

"We have had more than ten years of unemployment and of

SCOTTSBORO DECISION HAILED BY BALDWIN

COMMENTING on the U. S. Supreme Court decision granting new trials to the seven Negro youths sentenced to death in the Scottsboro, Ala., rape case, Roger N. Baldwin, director of the American Civil Liberties Union, said:

"The plain fact of a trial in the midst of a mob of 10,000 around the courthouse, held in check by state troops, convinced everybody except the Alabama Supreme Court that the Scottsboro boys did not have a fair trial. Although courts are presumed not to know what everybody else knows, the U. S. Supreme Court could not have fairly come to any other conclusion."

"If the Alabama officials will now recognize the flimsy case against these boys they will release them on bail and forget to hold another trial. That in effect is what the Arkansas authorities did in a similar case some years ago, the state being 'unready' for trial on three occasions and the case finally being *nolle prosequi* under a state law. Considering the nature of the charges, the Scottsboro boys could never get a fair trial in Alabama, and the sooner they are turned loose and the prosecution forgotten the better it will be for everybody."

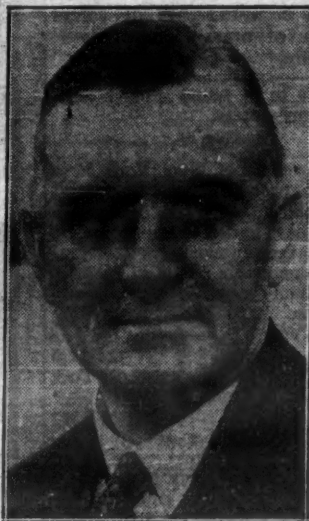
Six Ousted Painters Win \$30,000 From San Francisco in Pay Suit

SAN FRANCISCO.—The Supreme Court of California decided that San Francisco must pay six painters a total of \$30,000 because they were dropped illegally by the Civil Service Commission in 1927 and subsequently barred from jobs.

The commission held an examination in 1927, compelling the veteran painters to take it over their protest that they had all worked beyond the probationary period and were eligible to permanent call. In the "cleanout" younger men stood at the top of the eligibility list and the older employees were given none of the periodic city work.

The Supreme Court held that the painters "are entitled to relief as prayed" for the five years they have not worked, although standing ready to work. City Hall reports were that the high court decision in effect compels the city to pay twice for its painting during the past five years, because approximately six younger men have been employed during that time

Charles Dukes, British Fraternal Delegate to A. F. of L. Convention, Sees No Other Hope for Britain and the World—Tells of Purging of Labor Party—No Room for Communism in His Country.



CHARLES DUKES

increasing poverty, but the spirit of our workers is unbroken and their economic thinking unclouded," Dukes said. "The problem of unemployment relief has naturally brought us up against the banks. The banks, as every student of modern industry knows, dictate the wage-cutting policy of the em-

ployers. Through granting or refusing credit, the banks control all industrial employers. The men who operate factories are merely their agents in dictating terms of life to the workers.

"If the Socialist movement means anything, it means socializing the money power, which controls credit and hence controls the employment policies of the country. The decision of the British Labor Party at its recent conference, to make the socialization of the great private banks one of its immediate objectives, is a logical and necessary decision in this crisis of unemployment. It was inevitable when the employers sought to drive wages down to within a few shillings of the minimum cost of maintenance of the workers."

The British delegate, who is a member of the executive of the British Trade Union Congress, is president of the Public Service International, and is Manchester District secretary of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, has twice served in the House of Commons.

He explained that the present struggle over the "means test," or pauperization rule imposed by the MacDonald Tory government to reduce the payment of unemployment relief, is being carried on in every corner of Britain by the combined forces of the trade unions, the co-

operatives, the Labor Party and the Independent Labor Party.

The Communists gathered up some 2,000 unemployed for a march on London to give greater publicity to the fight, but the actual resistance is being conducted by 7,000,000 organized workers who vote for labor candidates only.

Discussing the desertion of the Labor Party by MacDonald, Snowden and their associates in 1931, Dukes said that this break of the conservatives had long been expected, but no one in the Labor Party ranks had foreseen that the group would run out on the issue of the right of the unemployed to adequate relief. Labor had stood adamant against wage cuts which would remove the incentive of the workers to continue to hold their jobs. The "means test," which seeks to compel all members of a family to surrender their savings and earnings before any unemployed member of that family shall receive public relief, was designed by the employing class to force men and women to take jobs at wages lower than the relief standards.

"No industrial country can avoid this crisis," the British delegate said. "I regard our decision to peg wages and to maintain relief standards at a high level, while we move directly to the nationalization of the banking function, as the most important action short

of revolution that can be taken. We challenge the foundations of capitalism."

He spoke of the complete transformation and tremendous gain in power which the British trade union movement experienced after the Taff Vale decision by the courts against its right to use union funds for political purposes. British labor answered by reorganizing on a basis of the working class as a whole. General labor was enlisted. Skilled trades ceased to dominate. A people's movement was created. Its political expression was the Labor Party. Its program became more and more anti-capitalist, and more and more Socialist. Unsympathetic and conservative leaders have dropped out. Mass needs have become its primary concern, while the decay of capitalist security has taught the workers to rely upon themselves.

Communists have no future in British politics, he concluded, "because they can offer nothing that we are not already fighting for with our fully organized movement."

Returned Fraternal Delegates Endorse British "Dole"

WASHINGTON (FP).—Joseph A. Franklin, president of the Boilermakers, and E. E. Milliman, secretary-treasurer of the Maintenance of Way Employers' Brotherhood, returned from attendance at the British Trade Union Congress as fraternal delegates from the American Federation of Labor, endorsed unemployment insurance in Great Britain as being of great benefit to the British trade unionists in these hard times. This is the plan sneered at by enemies of social legislation as the "dole." They also noted that British workers do not work under speed-up conditions, so that they are actually paid as much or more, per unit of production, than are American workers.

"If it were not for unemployment insurance, the so-called 'dole,' conditions would be infinitely worse in Britain," Franklin said while in Washington. "The dole has at least afforded workers a chance to eat and has eliminated breadlines and much of the poignant misery which is only too apparent on this side."

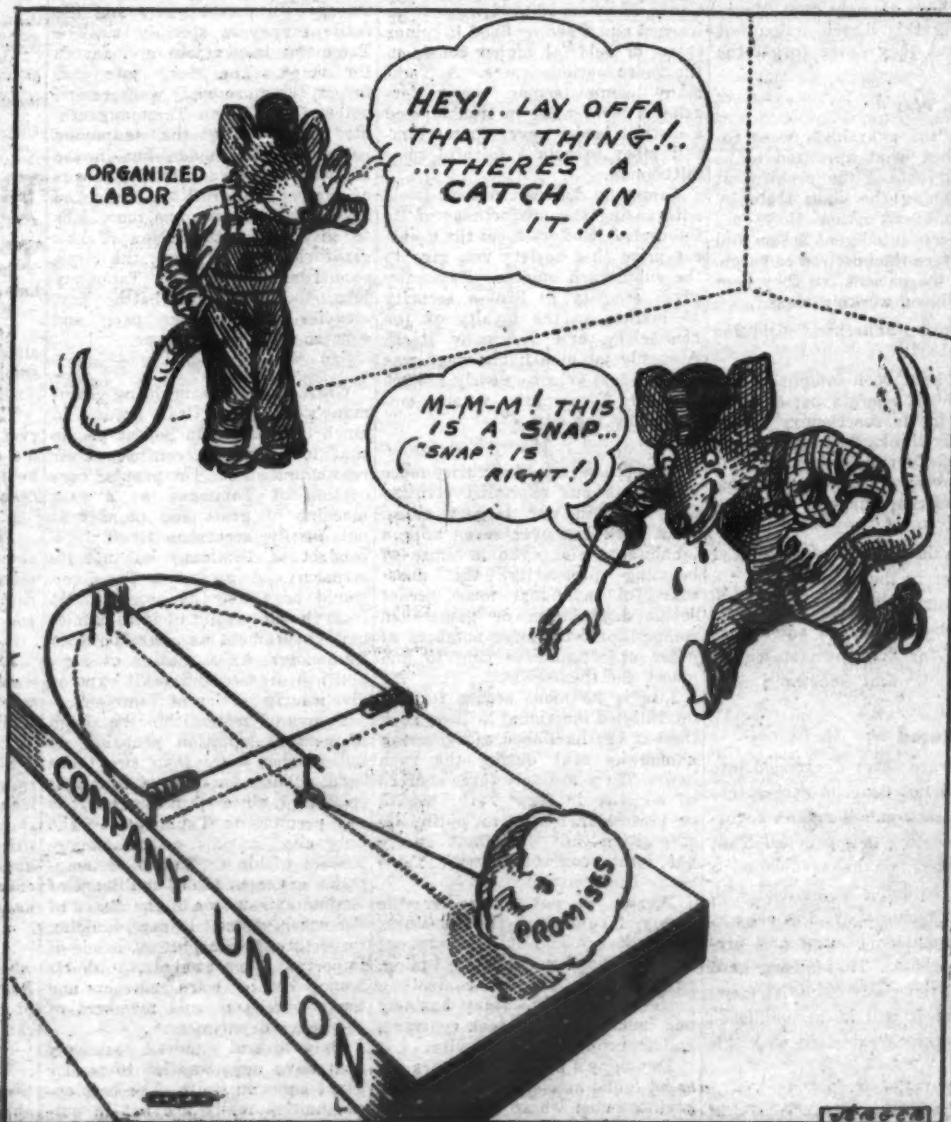
Milliman remarked that "The 'dole,' as newspapers persist in calling unemployment insurance, undoubtedly saved England from industrial revolution. It is infinitely better than the kind of dole we have in this country."

Speaking of the confident spirit of the British workers, in spite of the blow suffered by the desertion of some of their political leaders such as MacDonald, Thomas and Snowden, Milliman said:

"These British labor men are convinced that the only lasting remedy is socialism, and they are actively working toward that end politically and through their tremendous cooperative movement. This includes the development of great newspapers like the Daily Herald."

That these two spokesmen of rail labor will be active in the coming convention of the American Federation of Labor, to hasten the drafting and introduction in Congress of a strong unemployment insurance bill, was indicated before they returned to their respective headquarters.

LOOK OUT!



Now is the time of danger—don't be fooled by boss "unions," no matter what their names.

Joe Is Tempted to Caress Bill's Snoot But Bill Argues His Case To An Honorable United Front

By Autolycus

"I SEE that the trade union leaders are in an awful mess in their policy of selecting candidates in the recent election," said Joe as he and Bill were discussing the election returns. "The rank and file ought to fire them."

"Right you are," said Bill. "Here's the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. selecting certain candidates and Matt Woll's tariff lobby in some cases supporting their opponents. The railroad brotherhoods make their own selections and Tammany labor leaders in New York reject LaGuardia while the A. F. of L. council supports him. Then the Council saw nothing in Hoover or Roosevelt to warrant support of either, but Hoover and Roosevelt each retained a labor leader who denounced the claims of the other as a fraud. Trade union political action certainly could not be worse than this year."

"We ought to make an uncompromising fight against all such leaders," said Joe with indignation. "They should be made responsible for effective political action, a form of action that will unite the organized workers, not divide them into a half-dozen conflicting groups."

Beginning at Wrong End

"I agree," said Bill, "but I think that you begin at the wrong end of the problem. If it were merely the leaders that were responsible the problem would be simple. Circulate a manifesto among the members of the unions calling on them to depose the leaders and these members will either ignore it or denounce it. The members indifferently accept the course of the leaders and have for years accepted it. The basic factor in the whole situation is the backwardness of the rank and file. A mere call to change leaders will not effect a change for the better till the members themselves are educated to the need of a change. If a leader of the old type dies the membership usually chooses one of the same kind. On the whole the leaders are fairly representative of the rank and file. I wish it were otherwise but that is the sad fact we face. If the members were otherwise it would be a simple matter of calling for the selection of new leaders."

"Aw you're too damned conservative," said Joe with impatience. "What we need is a militant call to depose the leaders and show that they are misleaders of labor."

"The misleading has its roots in the heads of the rank and file," Bill replied. "The roots consist of old ideas and prejudices and until they are educated out of those heads there can be no removal of officials who are simply the flowering of those roots. Your reasoning is like the reasoning of the old force anarchists who believed that by destroying a king or some other high governing official the masses would flock to the anarchists. The anarchists thought that Marxists were conservatives in opposing this direct action but Socialists were revolutionary in that they never forgot the roots of the problem."

Joe Threatens War

"You see, Joe," Bill continued, "the anarchists were romantic believers in direct action but what appeared to be direct was really futile. They approached the problem at the wrong end. Instead of abolishing the class state by what they were pleased to call 'militant action' they only succeeded in removing themselves from intelligent action and from fraternal contact with the masses they desired to reach. Socialists were taunted with being too patient but they kept in mind the basic need of an intelligent working class."

"You don't mean to say that I am an anarchist," said Joe with a trace of anger.

"Certainly not," Bill replied. "I have been comparing the results of direct action in two fields. I might use another illustration. The bourgeois class in its reactionary moods also turns to direct action. It really thinks that by clubbing or arresting leaders of a revolutionary movement that it is dealing intelligently with that movement. It is the same idea over again; remove leaders and the bourgeois class will be safe from the revolutionary movement."

"Thanks for that explanation," said Joe. "I was tempted to caress you with a bunch of bones in the snout."

"More direct action," said Bill, laughing. "Snap out of it."

"But what are we going to do about it? You admit that organized labor is in a bad way, for your own statement of its conflicting political actions shows that something must be done."

Peace Is Restored

"Sure," Bill replied. "But you were never dragooned into accepting a new idea and you will not dragoon others into accepting more intelligent political action. We need an organized working class willingly accepting new policies. That willing attitude will come only when we have educated a large section of the rank and file. In doing so, we deal with the roots of the problem and the flowering above will change. Old leaders will pass with the expansion of new and progressive ideas among the rank and file. That means hard and intelligent work by Socialists, especially Socialist members of the unions, but it can and it will be accomplished because all economic trends of capitalism correlate with this education."

"Well, that's directly put," said Joe.

"Yes, and we've avoided that mutual caressing that generally follows in the unions when we adopt the other course," said Bill as they parted.

How Does It Happen That Folks Vote Tammany?

Even if It Is a Grafting Organization, It Meets a Certain Need in Thoughtless People.

POLITICIANS, like lawyers, are more concerned with the argument than the truth. Tammany Hall, the most important municipal organization in the country, has been on trial before public opinion for generations and has seen the jury of voters swayed back and forth by the pleadings of orators and writers; but Tammany is yet to be appraised justly.

Tammany's reputation offends the aesthete and the liberal observer of politics. A study of Tammany is an excursion into ugliness that few men of good breeding venture, unless they be fired with zeal to reform.

The Tammany system is human nature's answer to the fact that New York is the most impersonal, lonesome and insecure community in the United States. Tammany gives its followers neighborliness, companionship and security.

The unit of its organization is a friendly game of cards (not bridge) in one of the district clubs. If all Tammany followers are not blood cousins, the Tammany district leaders are at least sympathetic communal uncles. To be a "Tammany man" is to have a sympathetic appeal in all possible contingencies, in the district club. Tammany leaders cannot guarantee health and happiness to their followers, but they can and do mitigate most of the misfortunes and minor tragedies of life among those of the submerged masses who give it its power.

Tammany leaders, for instance, experience little difficulty in wheeling Dame Justice into a motherly attitude towards its erring wards. The district leaders had ample opportunity along this line of endeavor in 1930. There were 677,326 persons in that year arraigned in the magistrates' courts, of whom 589,286 were either warned and freed or fined in minor cases, or held for higher courts in the more serious cases. A Tammany committeeman never forsakes a loyal voter in trouble; and a district leader never spares himself labor to help a faithful committeeman.

Tammany does not content itself with easing the misfortunes of its followers. It offers them the greatest prize that society can give to the submerged masses. Tammany gives security in life—a security as lasting as the loyalty of the beneficiary and Tammany itself. A steady job at a living wage was enjoyed last year by nearly 134,000 enrolled Democratic voters employed by the city.

II

Nowhere is social insecurity more evident in our capitalist civilization than in our largest cities. New York has over seven million inhabitants and, even in times of booming prosperity, the unresourceful individual must accept social degradation or gamble in competition with huge numbers of other unfortunates trying to find places for themselves.

Life is no more secure for the unaffiliated individual in New York than is the likelihood of capturing a subway seat during the rush hours. There are only three sources of security in New York: wealth or professional skill, an optimistic disposition—and last, but surely not least, connection with Tammany Hall.

Wealth is not altogether the enemy of Tammany. Local business and industry find it advantageous to woo the favor of the taxing, policing and privilege-controlling power of the city. Many business and industrial firms seek contracts and franchises from the city.

Tammany's bitterest enemies are to be found among contractors and business men whose rivals are enjoying favoritism. Among those who live by clipping coupons or incomes from non-local enterprises

are also to be found staunch anti-Tammany voters.

III

The voters of New York have failed to protect themselves against Tammany's faults, and Tammany's critics have failed to appreciate its significance. In most cities the taxpayer dominates municipal politics and blindly opposes all expenditures, no matter how worthy the objects may be. Few cities have as strong a weapon against the taxpayers' miserliness as New York possesses in Tammany.

The city's political battle-front finds the taxpayer and the job-holder pitted against each other. The job-holders' army is no bigger than the taxpayers' mob, but the job-holder remains loyal to a man to his party, while the taxpayer strays from his ranks in increasingly large numbers.

The taxpayer is bitter in his animosity to the job-holders' machine, but too selfish to stick with his fellows. Taxpayers often require favors from city departments and learn that favors can be had only in return for political allegiance to the Democratic district leader or committeeman. Furthermore, thousands of Tammany job-holders have become property owners and taxpayers out of the income of their Tammany controlled jobs.

Tammany has grown steadily stronger in recent years and the futile taxpayers steadily weaker. Tammany trades jobs and favors for votes. The more jobs and favors, the more party workers and votes. Thus, when Tammany creates more jobs, the taxpayers squeal a little louder, but in the Wigwam is heard only the chorus of praise and gratitude from the favored. Tammany has more jobs to give away than New York's great clothing industry, the city's second largest industry. Tammany jobs, too, offer far better pay, steadier work, easier pace and greater security of tenure.

IV

Graft is far from being Tammany's worst sin. Graft arouses so much indignation in honest people that it sometimes confuses their reason and sight. The popular conception of Tammany as a vast machine of graft and plunder is not wholly accurate. Graft is a product of Tammany but not its structure. A graft-less Tammany would be nearly as objectionable from the standpoint of ideal municipal government as a graft-ridden Tammany. As a matter of fact, political orators and graft exposes give a lurid version of Tammany.

Tammany men within the range of graft temptation probably do not number more than two thousand. (Police are omitted from this reckoning, since speakeasy graft is not peculiar to Tammany.) The only city officials and Tammany leaders within the range of temptation are members of the Board of Estimate, members of the Board of Aldermen, district leaders, building inspectors, fire inspectors, heads of important departments, officials empowered to award contracts and make purchases, and members of the police department.

Only several hundred Tammany men have opportunities to realize great sums in graft. The best opportunities really are not in outright theft, but in the adroit wielding of threats and granting

(Continued on Page Eleven)

While Capitalism

GUNPOWDER

NATION

SECURITY

It is fourteen years since Woodrow Wilson THUS COMES TO AN END," and the whole And since that war came to a close the war has been human race. While Capitalism lasts the war will continue and disarmament meetings and bourgeois peace conferences and propaganda will be the only WAR UPON WAR that will ever be fought.

But It Went to the

THE American people rolled up a splendid majority Tuesday, but gave it to the wrong party.

Here's wishing the President-elect a lot of luck. I hope he gets some sense and some courage.

The new President will have everything his heart could desire, including a Democratic Congress; he'll have everything but an excuse for inaction.

There is a dramatic quality in our elections. The voter gets three minutes in the polling place to cast his ballot and four years in which to feel sorry.

Roosevelt will go into office with a majority bigger than Hoover had when he walked into the White House. Will he be another Hoover?

Socialists should not be discouraged by the results. The American people on Tuesday went through all the motions of a political revolution. They didn't get anywhere with the motions, but it's encouraging to see that they do know what motions to make.

A lot of people are wondering whether during the next four years Roosevelt will really be President of the United States or merely a candidate for re-election.

We'll have to pin our hope for the next four years on the changeable nature of politicians. We have seen liberal candidates become reactionary office-holders. There's some logic, therefore, in hoping

that Roosevelt as an improvement on the candidate.

In these changing times, if Roosevelt wants to find more room to the right of where he is, he'll have to change.

Will the new President have a cabinet, or will he be a puppet?

The people elected Roosevelt because they wanted him to assume office and still want a change.

Jim Farley, who was assumed, will not be the game of post-facto scale.

Ramors also have been made. Owen D. Young may join Roosevelt. If that happens, Roosevelt will have to ask him to move to the White House.

Some Socialists are that Norman Thomas more votes. Too many radicals insist on strutting the ballot box instead of in the ballot box.

At any rate, we know that the vast majority of the people want a change now is to make them know that Socialism is the

Capitalism Lasts



Wilson appeared before Congress and said, "THE WAR the whole world went mad with joy at the blessed relief. The war has been going on, the war of Capitalism against the war will go on; while Capitalism lasts all peace conferences, bourgeois pacifist movements will be fruitless—although propaganda value against war. Capitalism is the enemy, and never be effective is a WAR UPON CAPITALISM.

to the Wrong Party

Roosevelt as president will be a movement upon Roosevelt, a candidate.

... changing times no man stand still for four years. Roosevelt wants to move he'll be the left than to be now stands.

... the new President give us a cabinet, or will it be cabinet?

... people elected Roosevelt because they wanted a change. I Roosevelt remembers when he was office that the people want a change.

... Farley, who won his first in the fight game, it is to be med, will now go in for a post office on a grand

... also have it that Melvin Owen D. Young and Al join Roosevelt's cabinet. happens, Roosevelt should to Herbert Hoover and to move back into the house.

... Socialists are disappointed in man Thomas didn't get tes. Too many parlor inist on striking against t box instead of striking lot box.

... rate, we know that the majority of the American ant a change. Our job to make them understand alism is the right change.

Installment System Enslaves Whole Populations in the South

Writer Tells How Workers Are Made Paupers and Beggars Even in "Good" Times.

By Herman R. Ansell

AT the present period of the depression that is submerging this country, we can readily appreciate that over 12,000,000 men and women who are jobless and their 24,000,000 dependents are not only without the full necessities of life, but their future appears dark and dreary. Yet, I do not know of a single study that has been made by social agencies to the extent where we are able to secure a thorough picture of the poverty that prevails among those who are more fortunate as to have jobs or such farmers whose farms have not yet been foreclosed.

I have had an excellent opportunity of studying the condition of the workers in the principal cities of the South, such as Richmond, Roanoke and Danville, Va.; Atlanta, Ga.; Knoxville, Nashville and Chattanooga, Tenn.; Greensboro and Charlotte, North Carolina; Birmingham, Ala., and New Orleans, La., and involving thousands of individuals in each city where my business brought me in contact with them.

A Nation of Slaves

I have come to the sad conclusion that the masses are enthralled in poverty that is little short of slavery.

We read a good deal of the unfortunate circumstances of our coal miners and steel workers, their exploitation by the mine owners and operators and the steel companies. Little has been said or written of the cave-dwellers who reside in our American cities. What obtains to the southern cities can be found everywhere in the United States.

My contact with the workers in the North shows that though their earnings may be somewhat better than those of their brethren in the South, yet when their larger indulgence in the frivolities of life are discounted they eventually are no better placed than in that territory where labor is reputed to be conservative and more amenable to lower wages because labor organization is weak.

In the course of such study the facts at hand show that if the average worker in the cities of the South, as elsewhere in the country, were to refrain from contracting new debts, would stop maintaining their families or working for current necessities of life, they would have to work for the next two years at their present rate of earnings to liquidate debts contracted in the course of the past few years.

Bankrupt

The workers are bankrupt. They are paupers without the stigma being placed upon them by constituted authorities.

The fact that they must continue to contract new debts in order to maintain themselves upon the lowest means of subsistence spells the unhappy thought that either the old debts will be paid at the expense of the new, or the latter must be liquidated without the former being met.

The average breadwinner of a family in the South is reputed to earn about \$700 per year, the best figures obtainable. From the statistics gathered, the average head of family should have a minimum income of \$1,200 per annum. The workers in the South are subsisting on five hundred dollars less than the commonly accepted lowest standard of living. The result is that practically all wage earners, whether heads of families or still enjoying single-blessedness, whether man or woman, must buy food, clothing and even shelter on the installment plan.

Credit buying has become one of the only means of maintaining oneself in any form of a commonly accepted standard of decent living. The worker's home consists of furniture purchased on credit, as

well as radio, automobile, clothing, medical and dental services; and it is becoming the fashion to rent homes, not by the month but by the week. Merchants have arrived at the stubborn conclusion that if they wish to remain in business they must sell their wares on the installment plan with the consequent higher prices attached thereto.

That process culminated in times of so-called prosperity—and more so now than ever—into a mad rush for installment purchases, which has brought the wage earner to a charge-account load of debt that stagger the imagination.

The Installment System

I find that the worker does not purchase his clothing from one establishment, but due to the limited credit furnished by the average merchant he must have recourse to several. In one store he purchases a suit for himself, in another he will buy a coat for his wife, and in the third he will secure clothing for his children. His shoes, his eyeglasses, his underwear are purchased on credit. From the corner grocery he buys food for his family on the same plan of future promises to pay. The debts accumulate rapidly, the payments mature and the victim, unable to meet the demands, is subjected to the harassing penalties of his creditors.

In all the states of the South, with slight variations, the creditors have recourse to garnishment laws. One creditor after another is constantly securing judgments and executing them upon his bare earnings. The unfortunate victim has either to resort to bankruptcy, which he often does, or he is compelled to escape his creditors by moving from one end of the city to the other. He ventures so far as to use pseudonyms to evade his nemesis. Eventually he is discovered and the creditors are upon him once more, demanding the dollars of his meager earnings. If that is not forthcoming, resort is had to replevin. The furniture is repossessed. If the clothing can be sold second-hand it is recovered and the poor, unfortunate worker is left destitute.

In Richmond I have had occasion in the course of the past sixteen years to observe these economic phenomena. I came in contact with over 22,000 members of the working class, and with proportionate numbers in other cities. The cases are heart-rending and require the brush of an artist to depict their plight. Families are scattered and broken, breadwinners hopelessly forsake their home, mothers and children become separated and become objects of charity.

Distracted Families

The situation becomes critical. With distracted minds, undernourished bodies susceptible to illness, their unenviable positions are that of tormented beasts of burden. Their children are dwarfed in body and mind.

Charitable organizations are unable to cope with the stupendous demands for financial assistance and food and the municipalities render aid of the most meager type. With a population of 185,000 (Continued on Page Twelve)

THE CHATTERBOX

Now Is the Time to Cheer
For A Great Battle
Nobly Fought and Won

By S. A. DeWitt

On Reading Last Week's Column

NOT only they who stand before the crowd
As standard-bearers in our noble cause—
Though fully versed in economic laws
And rich in eloquence and lofty-browed—
Deserve our plaudits: we may well be proud
Of the unknown whose tireless service draws
No wide attention and no wild applause—
Whose very names are never heard aloud.

For it is they who constitute the might
Of Labor's army; they who silently
Build up the party, working day and night,
Inspired by hope of what is yet to be.
Leaders are but the movement's figurehead,
Their true importance rests upon the led.

R. C.

What We Have Gained

We are all a bit too tired to be as happy as we should be about the remarkable campaign we have waged against the battalions of fear, and the splendid increase in our vote throughout the land. Running a campaign on shoestrings, draining our almost empty pocketbooks of the few pence remaining, and giving of our lives as we have all given this year of all years, have served to bring back into our ranks the old fire of self-sacrifice and idealism that was so tragically lacking during the apathetic years of prosperity.

If we have gained that alone it were worth more than two million protest votes under the Arm and Torch. . . . Out of an organization of thousands of workers who are members of the party, and who are imbued with the crusading spirit for the cause, we can build into the sun. . . .

And so we come to our main task ahead. . . . That of recruiting into the party the hundreds of thousands who have listened and become fired with our message. All around us, in every village and town, young folks and older ones are waiting to be signed up and put to work.

What We Need

What we need is a campaign enthusiasm from December to the following summer. . . . Our work is just about begun. This election has been nothing more than a bit of prospecting in the hills. We are finding precious stuff along the way. We are now on the right track toward the big strike. . . .

The big job we have to do is the lining up of the workers in unions and out toward a full understanding of our philosophy. How we shall do that work is the first thing to be tackled by our educational program. Enough young men and women have joined our ranks now to help in the distributing of literature, and organizing factory and shop meetings. . . . That's the kind of work they like to do. Speakers we have aplenty now for that task, and writers galore.

And while we welcome the fine co-operation we have received from the middle class converts and intellectuals, and while we realize how necessary an articulate and intelligent leadership is in the great struggle, all this help and self-sacrifice will avail us little enough if we do not convince the workers themselves that what we plan and dream about is meant for their freedom and happiness. Without them we shall be going about the business of laying out and picturing a house and garden without any of the occupants we expect to live there, willing to even hear about it.

The Road to Success

It was an old comrade and friend who said to me last month before he left for the South that I ought not devote so much of my time and energy for the cause, at the obvious cost to my material welfare. . . . He was genuinely concerned about things with me personally, and for the none was more the friend and less the comrade. . . . "Socialism is coming anyway," he said, "and capitalism is hastening that day. . . ."

How often, in days of disappointment, are we tempted to fall back on just such "sensible" conclusions? For me, there is distinct delusion and snare in such a truism. . . . Socialism can only come about through agitation, education and organization. And though we are always going forth to battle, and always falling, we are really perfecting our means for becoming more lucid and more effective for our high purposes. . . . Waiting for Socialism to come anyway is an easy way out for hopeless, or too-tired folks. . . . Either we believe in our dream, or we are just idle poseurs in an empty scene. And if we believe, nothing is too distracting, no comfort is too alluring, and no respite is so tempting as to deter us even for a moment from our work for realization.

Undramatic Scenes

As I re-read these paragraphs I realize how sombre and sermonizing they sound. Yet, even in the highest moments of our dramatic meetings, when red flags waved and youth sang so fervently, and words of prophecy thundered forth with resonance and truth, always I saw before my eyes the little meeting halls in assembly districts, the business meetings, the committeemen and women, the application cards, the houses of enrolled voters, the nights of persuasion for these to join, and all these undramatic scenes of Socialist work.

We must step down from the rostrum now, into the district rooms and halls. And if we put in half the energy there that we have expended in the last wonderful campaign our vote and our influence will triple and quadruple with increasing ease as the days go on.

BOOKS IN BRIEF

CAN CAPITALISM RECOVER?

By Harry Riegan

CAPITALISM is sick. Profits are disappearing and bankruptcies are increasing. What hope is there for the average capitalist or investor if you please? Of late many of the orthodox economists have been predicting that there is no hope at all. Capitalism, as it appeared to them, was doomed and like Nero of old, we should fiddle while the world was burning. Sir Arthur Salter, a leading English economist (*Recovery—the Second Effort*, The Century Co., New York, \$3.00) although somewhat pessimistic still believes that the good ship is just floundering a little, but will reach port safely. However, we must make a few changes and here they are:

1. Declaration of a moratorium on reparations and war debts for several years.
2. Governmental guaranty of foreign loans.
3. Rationalization of industry and governmental guaranty of bank deposits.
4. Assured world peace through the enactment of more peace pacts.

One wonders if Sir Arthur wrote this book with his tongue in his cheek. At times the book indicates that the author is familiar with Marx and his school, yet no mention is made of the class struggle or the real cause of this depression; namely, the lack of co-ordination between social consumption and production resulting from the exploitation of the great mass of people by a small privileged group.

It is quite apparent that our learned knight is much concerned about the problem of recovery for that small group enjoying the prosperity of the Coolidge decade. However, he does admit on page 239 that "we have before us the alternative of collective leadership, collective control or chaos—not, indeed quite mutually exclusive; for in practice we shall have something of all three and that we must do our best to eliminate the third, and make the best mixture we can of the first two." In short, it is a choice between the chaos of capitalism and the orderly and rational processes of Socialism.

In a later section he has a lapse of memory and talks about finding a new way of fashioning a system in which competition and individual enterprise on the one hand, and regulation and general planning on the other, will be so adjusted that the abuses of each will be avoided and the benefits of each retained. How that can take place only an economist of the Oxford School can tell.

It is quite true that Capitalism is not collapsing yet. We will, in all probability, manage to get out of this depression, and those who have praised this book so highly will experience again the delightful sensation of accumulating great profits at the expense of the sufferings of the working class. But we cannot end these re-occurring depressions with the pills Dr. Salter prescribes for his sick patient.

A moratorium declared on the payment of all foreign loans, be they war debts, reparations or private loans, will help the situation considerably. It will mean that no longer will it be necessary for those who have incurred these obligations to pay them in the form of goods. Consequently since Capitalism functions well when it is most wasteful, we can again expect to see billions of dollars worth of commodities dumped all over the world by American capitalists and an insistence on their part to acquaint the African aborigine and Chinese coolie with products of civilization.

We can again loan billions of dollars to these people in order

that they may be able to pay us for these goods. But again the time must come when the bubble will burst and the paper profits end. Government guaranty of these loans will not make it possible for these debts to be paid in any other manner but goods of which we have always a surplus.

Can there be any peace under Capitalism? The very fact that the recovery of Capitalism is so dependent upon foreign markets makes war not only inevitable but necessary. Dr. Salter naively believes in a Capitalist League of Nations and Kellogg pacts. An armistice to the doctor is a peace pact. "Recovery" has been praised highly by drawing room pacifists and amateur economists, but like all such prophecies it sounds nice and means nothing. If one wants to learn of the inconsistencies of an orthodox economist, a perusal of this much exaggerated tome will be of great value.

The Golden Calf

Clever, those Russians. First they are charged with dumping wood pulp on these shores so that production costs of Snappy and Romance magazines may be lowered, and now they send over a book of humor that makes most of the domestic output in that line read like an age-stained almanac. "The Little Golden Calf" by Ilya Ilf and Eugene Petrov (Farrar and Rinehart), is described as a Russian Wallingford, but the American gyp artist of that name was a sappy adventurer compared to Ostap Bender, the "hero" of the Little Golden Calf. Despite the fact that the book has an introduction by the Soviet Commissioner of Education, it has not been permitted to circulate in Russia.

Bender and three other shady characters start out in a dilapidated stiver, the Antelope, to do Russia, their objective being the black-mailing of a grafting official. Their tour consists of a series of screamingly funny adventures, adventures that give the reader a better picture of present day Russia than a whole armful of serious works on the subject. If other communists have learned to laugh at the bungling bureaucracy, the red tape and official incompetency in the land of the Soviets, as readily as they do at the survivals of phylistinism, it means that the new order is getting on better than economic reports indicate. The translation by Charles Malamuth is in good "American."

The jacket by Steig adds to the reader's enjoyment of *The Little Golden Calf*. B. B.

Cuban Street Railway Men End Long Wage-Cut Strike

SANTIAGO, Cuba.—The one year's strike of the street railway men in Santiago over a wage dispute was settled by an agreement which provides for payment to platform men of one-third of the gross receipts obtained from a two and one-half cent fare.

Efforts of the company to operate with other employees produced many clashes with the strikers during the many months of the strike.

ONE WAY OUT

LOS ANGELES.—"Well," said Wallace Emmons, 60, after he had been taken to the hospital suffering from ptomaine poisoning, "it's against the law to starve yourself to death on purpose. That pie in the garbage can looked like good food."

THE BRAY of THE WEEK



After All Let's Have Faith in Two Parties Even If There Is No Difference 'tween 'em

COLONEL LEHMAN, Democratic candidate for Governor of New York State, in last broadcast before the voting. Attention:

"All of you, whether you be Republican or Democrat, must know that in the adherence to the fundamental principles of American government there is no distinction whatsoever between the two great parties.

"The rank and file of both parties have unbounded faith in America and its future. People of both parties believe in the American system, if by that system is meant the principles established by the framers of the Constitution, and fought for by succeeding generations. The platforms and leaders of both parties favor sound government and sound finance. And obviously the security of America is not dependent upon the Republican party remaining in power."

TUGBOAT MEN IN WAGE AGREEMENT

A new wage agreement for the 4,000 men employed by tugboat lines operating in New York Harbor was signed Monday by representatives of the men and the owners. Peace was thus assured for six months after a series of conferences held in the last four weeks at which threats of a strike to tie up harbor traffic were conveyed to the employers.

Under the new contract the licensed employees, including captains, pilots and chief engineers, accepted a reduction of \$10 a month and the unlicensed employees, including deckhands, cooks and other workers, were reduced \$5 a month. The allowance of 80 cents a day for food for the men on the boats was reduced ten cents a day. The contract which expired Oct. 1 will be retained with these exceptions.

The employers demanded originally that the licensed employees be reduced \$20 a month and the unlicensed men \$10 a month and that the working day, which has been 7 A. M. to 5 P. M. be changed to 5 A. M. to 7 P. M. This would not have meant an extension of the number of hours of work, but would have limited the time during which employees would have had an opportunity to receive overtime wages, which are 50 per cent higher than the regular wages.

Captain William A. Maher of the Associated Marine Workers and Joseph J. Moran, president of the Moran Towing and Transportation Company, acted for the employers and owners, respectively, during the negotiations.

WHEN YOU SAY TO THE ADVERTISER "I SAW YOUR AD IN THE NEW LEADER," YOU ARE BOOSTING YOUR PAPER

By Haim Kantorovitch

A NOTE ON LIBERALISM

LIBERALISM, once a well-defined "system of thought," as well as a mighty, organized political movement, today is on the decline. No one, not even the liberals themselves, can define liberalism. As a political movement it is practically extinct. To learn what liberalism really is one will have to begin with a definition, not of liberalism but of liberals; for, liberalism nowadays is above all, a state of mind.

What then is a liberal? The liberal is a "fine" man, usually well educated, well mannered, and well dressed. He is indulgent; he wants to be fair; and tolerance is his God. He wants justice and fairness. Not a new kind of justice. Our "principles" as they now are, if only enforced, are all right, he believes. He wants justice for everybody; for the exploiter and exploited, for the ruler and ruled. He wants to be fair to everybody; fair to the workers, and fair to the bosses.

The liberal is always discontented. He finds that the principles of justice, freedom and a "square deal" for all are not as zealously enforced as they should be. He is even ready to fight in a "nice" and civilized way, of course, for their enforcement. But as he is a tolerant man, he well understands that one must not be a fanatic; that there is more than one side to a medal.

The existing capitalist political parties are bad, but they do include some fine people, and fine people deserve praise and a vote. True, Socialists are really fine people; there is really a lot of good in their program, but they are fanatics. They go too far, and they do not give credit to "fine men" in other parties. They certainly deserve some praise; some of them even deserve a vote, but generally they are too fanatic.

A Word for Bolshevism There is even something good in Communism. A fine liberal could not of course get up in Union Square and yell for the revolution, but it is a good thing that there are sans-culottes who do. Maybe that will bring the sensible people of the capitalist world to their senses.

Most liberals are very dear friends of Soviet Russia. Of course, they do not agree with "everything," but it is a "noble experiment." They would not want to repeat this "noble experiment" in their own country, God forbid! But

it is good that there is a country like Russia, with millions of Moujiks, who were not used to the good things of life, and are therefore amenable to experiment.

Poor souls! Of course they suffer, they starve, they live under a dictatorship, but, they are not used to anything better. They are performing a great service to civilization. If their experiment will be successful "we" will take over some of its good points, and may be thus prevent a revolution in our own country. (Planned production is looked upon now as a means of preventing revolution.)

If, on the other hand, their experiment fails, well, it will not be the first experiment to fail; but the liberal is quite ready to sacrifice to this experiment the last drop of Russian blood.

The Nation

The "Nation" is doubtless one of the outstanding and one of the best representatives of American liberalism. It has all the faults and all the virtues of the "state of mind" of the liberal.

Let us take the issue of August 24, 1932. This issue is no different from other issues; it is simply a typical one.

We find in it a defense of Soviet Russia by Louis Fischer; a bitter, unfair and untrue attack on the Socialist movement by Mauritz A. Hallgren (masked as a book review), as well as an editorial advising the voters of New York State that they will have "an excellent chance this fall to reward an admirable public officer, if the Democratic Party is wise enough to nominate Herbert H. Lehman.

Here we have liberalism in a nutshell! Some radical phrases, some communist lies (the Social Democrats killed Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, Mr. Hallgren "informs" his readers!) a good word for Communism in Russia, for the Russian, a bit of propaganda for the "fine man" in the Democratic Party, and in order not to appear partial, also a half-hearted recommendation to vote for Lewis Waldman, Socialist candidate for governor. And all in one issue!

If one were to blame the "Nation's" editor he would be wrong. The "Nation" is admirably edited as a liberal magazine. It could not be different. If it were different it would cease to be liberal. This is liberalism, in its age of decline!

THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE



HERE we have a rough idea of the principal difference between the two old parties. President Hoover has a sour countenance and the features of President-elect Roosevelt are decorated with what Henry L. Mencken called a "Christian Science smile." President Hoover looks as if making a speech is as much a pain to him as it is to his auditors, while President-elect Roosevelt looks as if he enjoyed the intoxication of standing before crowds and talking to them. President Hoover is the most unpopular Chief Executive in recent history, not even excepting William H. Taft, while today Mr. Roosevelt is enormously popular. And that's about all. Under Roosevelt there will be no change, and according to a leading political writer within six months after his inauguration the new President will be so unpopular that Hoover will seem the most popular man in our history by comparison.

The Party Forges Ahead: National Office Plans After-Election Work

CHICAGO.—The Socialist Party is holding a series of regional conferences to discuss campaign tactics and to lay plans for building a strong organization for future party work, following the record-breaking campaign just closed.

All national and state organizers within easy traveling distance of Chicago are meeting at national headquarters of the party this week-end to start off these conferences. State meetings have also been planned for several states, the first of which will be at Owosso, Michigan, Sunday, Nov. 13, starting at 10 a. m. in Fattal Hall.

The conference at national headquarters will spend one day discussing experiences of the campaign, with four sessions devoted to the topics, "Creating New Organizations," "Developing Existing Organizations," "Financing Organizers," "Party Failures and Corrective Measures."

The second day will be spent in outlining future work, with two sessions on Socialist Tactics and Recommendations to the National Executive Committee.

Mayor Daniel W. Hoan of Milwaukee will close the conference with a summarizing address.

"The success of our 1932 campaign," Clarence Senior, executive secretary, states, "cannot be gauged by the number of our votes, however large that number may be. That we have been able to add 600 new party locals and branches during the campaign is the outstanding accomplishment of our party. If we can hold these new organizations together and develop our membership, old and new, in understanding of Socialist ideas and methods, the campaign will have proved itself tremendously successful. If we cannot do this, we have failed."

"But every word we receive from our organizations throughout the country indicates that our members have not enlisted just for the campaign. Everywhere our locals are laying plans for intensive educational work right on after the campaign. Along with this zeal for continued activity, every evidence points to a keen understanding of our membership of the difficulties ahead of us in building the Socialist state, and the intelligence and energy that must be thrown into that task."

Frank Strawn Hamilton will lead the discussion on "Logic Old and New" at the Muhlenberg Forum, 209 West 23rd St., Friday, Nov. 11.

LECTURE NOTES

Rennie Smith, former Socialist member of the British Parliament now touring this country, will speak on "Russia in 1932" in the Labor Temple, 14th St. and Second Ave., Sunday evening, Nov. 13, at 7:45 p. m. The lecture will be followed by discussion.

The Community Church Center, 550 West 110th St., has the following program for the week: Monday, Miss Jean Conklin, "Astronomy." Book review, "The Sheltered Life," by Mrs. Bertha Sullivan Papazian. Wednesday, review of play, "Success Story," John Haynes Holmes. Nov. 17, Scott Nearing. Nov. 18, G. F. Beck. "Where Liberalism Fails" 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, Nov. 13.

At the nine o'clock Open Forum, Boyan Petckoff Choukanoff will speak on "Balkans: the Tinder Box of Europe." Questions and discussions and a musical program by Genevieve and Zelma Kaufman will follow.

"The Decline of Capitalism" will be the subject of Scott Nearing's lecture under the direction of The Community Church Center, 110th St., east of Broadway, Nov. 17, at 8:15 p. m. On Nov. 18, G. F. Beck will speak on "We Cudgel the Scapegoats." Bernarr Macfadden will speak on Nov. 15 on "Physical Basis of Character."

George H. Swasey will lecture on "The Clerical Profession" under the auspices of the Ingersoll Forum, Pythian Temple, 135 West 70th St., Sunday at 8 p. m.

The Institute for Advanced Education will have as its speaker Dr. Samuel D. Schmalhausen, Thursday, Nov. 17, at the Irving Plaza Branch of the organization on "Communism versus Fascism." On Saturday, Nov. 12, at 8:30 p. m., Dr. Harry Slochower will speak on "Marcel Proust, the Past Recaptured," in the Roerich Museum, 310 Riverside Drive.

Everett Dean Martin will speak on "Plato: The Republic—What Is Justice?" in Cooper Union, Friday, Nov. 11, at 8 p. m. Sunday evening, Nov. 13, John Erskine will lecture on "The Present World in the Light of an Historical Perspective." On Tuesday, Nov. 15, Prof. Frederick Barry will lec-

ture on "The Scientific Habit of Thought: Elements of Inductive Inference."

Frank Strawn Hamilton will lead the discussion on "Logic Old and New" at the Muhlenberg Forum, 209 West 23rd St., Friday, Nov. 11.

LECTURE on MUSSOLINI

The postponed lecture of November 4th, on "The Worker in Italy Today" by Vincenzo Varcia, biographer of Mussolini and Socialist member of the Italian Parliament in exile for his activities against the Fascist Dictatorship, will be held on Friday, November 18th, in the Rand School, 7 East 15th St., at 8:30 P. M. The meeting is under the auspices of the Eugene V. Debs Club of the Rand School Fellowship.

Wisconsin Vote Not Up to Expectations

MILWAUKEE.—The Thomas and Maurer vote will probably reach 45,000 or 50,000 in this state, a heavy increase.

The hoped-for victories did not materialize. The two Congressional districts in Milwaukee were not carried, and the party won only three Assemblymen.

The vote for Sheriff Al Benson increased 30 per cent, but not enough to withstand the Democratic earthquake.

Plans are being laid for carrying on for Socialism in the future.

New York City

Applications for Membership.—During the last weeks of the campaign the city office was swamped with a large number of blanks filled out by people at various meetings throughout the city expressing their intentions of becoming party members. Hundreds of these people are being written to, sent applications and urged to send their fees to the city office. Lists of these people will be compiled and sent to the various branches in the city to follow up. The campaign has brought in a very large increase in membership. These new people have been assigned to branches in practically every part of the city.

Women's Section.—A general meeting and reception of the Socialist women of Greater New York will be held on Saturday evening, Nov. 19, at 8:00 p. m., in the studio of the Rand School. Election of officers will take place, also a fine

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

HOW QUEENS COUNTY WAGED ACTIVE CAMPAIGN ON \$200

BACK in August, when our Socialist comrades in Queens launched the campaign with a picnic in Edgemere, there was hope and enthusiasm, but few of us expected such widespread activity as followed. First, precedent was against us, as never before in that county had a unified campaign been tried. Second, the half-dozen branches had no funds and the county treasury was very low.

The solution was obvious... man power! Under the leadership of George Field as Campaign Manager, who gave his time without compensation, every available worker and speaker was mobilized to serve without pay. From the very start, the number of comrades who were willing to help was encouraging.

There was the picnic where over a hundred of our members used the facilities offered by Comrades Humphries and Trevas at Edgemere, which wound up with a torch-light parade and a get-together at the Socialist headquarters in Inwood. Six indoor rallies were held; two with Norman Thomas as the main speaker. Hillquit, Solomon and Waldman addressed two of these rallies and Jim Oneal spoke at every one of them. The other speakers to address some of the larger audiences were Nathan Fine, Sam DeWitt, and J. B. Matthews.

The greatest surprise came in Flushing, where Hillquit addressed the largest audience assembled in Queens County. 20,000 pieces of literature were distributed to advertise this meeting, and in this task a word of praise is in order for Tim Daly, Gilbert Sackman, Pliskin and the several Yipsels in that district who helped materially. Special mention must be made of Henry Doering and Robert Otto, two of the finest comrades in our movement, whose present residence is Astoria, but who have come in answer to the call whether it was in Woodside, Sunnyside or Flushing that they were needed.

It is difficult indeed to be all-inclusive in a brief survey. Rockaway did its bit when, with the help and inspiration of Comrades Friedman and Trevas, a successful banquet was held with 300 in attendance. An average of fourteen open-air meetings a week for over two months of the campaign in the county. Larry Rogin who was almost a one-man show in Elmhurst-Corona. Robert Koepficus and Jeanette Glassner in Jamaica. Nathan Fine, James Oneal and J. B. Matthews who always said "Yes" when asked to cover a speaking date. And nothing can be said about Queens which does not include Edw. P. Clarke. About 80,000 throwaways which were distributed through the foot-work of the tireless comrades wherever an indoor rally was to be held. Last but not least, the

Socialists Join Chicago Unemployment Demonstration

Thousands of jobless citizens of Chicago made themselves heard Monday (October 31) in a parade and mass demonstration against a 50 per cent cut in rations.

The Chicago Workers' Committee on Unemployment, the Unemployed Councils and the Workers' League joined forces in directing the march, which was approved by nearly 100 liberal and radical organizations, including the Socialist and Farmer-Labor parties of Cook County.

individual branch activity which never let up despite the increased efforts demanded by the county campaign.

Tuesday, election night, most of the branches in the county held their celebrations. The comrades in Sunnyside, Flushing and Jamaica got together to rejoice in victory and accomplishment. It is now planned to inaugurate a series of county activities to keep that

spirit alive and the beginning will probably come in the form of a Queens County dinner.

All this, as Sam DeWitt, the campaign treasurer, could tell you, on about \$200 for the entire job over a period of two and a half months. What couldn't we do if and when our newly created organization in Queens will have greater financial resources to wage its future fights!

Why Do They Vote Tammany?

(Continued from Page Eight)

of privileges to business and industrial interests enjoying or seeking special favors. This is a form of graft that seldom is reflected in the city budget and even suspicious taxpayers seldom observe it; the more indifferent citizen is not interested even when a Seabury investigation brings home glaring instances of this form of graft to light.

The intelligent, socially-minded voter who believes that the city should offer not only free schools and colleges, but free universities, who believes in the gradual socialization of the medical profession by the city, who believes in a multitude of measures that would make life more secure and civilized,—must overcome the taxpayers' objection to anything that costs money. Tammany, on the other hand, welcomes the opportunity to spend money. But the socially-minded citizen, if he be intelligent, must know by this time that Tammany's soullessness will discredit any progressive experiment that is not conducted under Tammany auspices. In other words, the "progressive" citizen is confronted with two evils, one worse than the other. Is there any remedy?

Once understood, Tammany is no longer the terrifying monster that it appeared to be, and its vulnerable spots are visible to the naked eye. Most of its strength lies in job-control. Thousands upon thousands of city employees must "deliver" to Tammany. Extend rigid civil service protection to all city employees, devise a system of safeguarding the civil service from political influence—and you have dealt a greater blow to Tammany than all the anti-graft crusades in the history of New York put together. Grant the civil service

employees the right to organize into labor unions to deal collectively with their employers—the voters of the city as represented by the Board of Estimate, the Board of Aldermen and the State Legislature—and you have deprived Tammany of all job-control, placing it entirely in the hands of the voters as a whole.

When Tammany's control over scores of thousands of jobs is curtailed, it will become possible for an organization such as the Socialist Party with a program of municipal Socialism to appeal to great masses of voters who have become politically open-minded because they have been released from Tammany's job-pressure.

"Reformers" have placed too much emphasis upon graft. Were Tammany free of graft, the city would still need to destroy Tammany. The organization is a parasite. New York needs a government with a purpose—a labor purpose. The "reformers" too often align themselves with reactionary purposes. The graft-hunters take the side of the large taxpayers who object not only to graft and corruption but also to any social service that is placed on the tax bill.

Those who want real progress must realize that the large taxpayers are their most deadly enemy. Tammany is an obstacle to progress; but the large taxpayer is a crusader for reaction. The distinction must be clearly understood if well-meaning people are not to continue to go astray.

Curtail Tammany's power by removing the city's army of job-holders from Tammany's domination; then, confront the emancipated city employees and the whole people of the city with a program of progress toward municipal Socialism.

P. H.

DEBATES — LECTURES — FORUMS

PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE

At Cooper Union, 8th St. & Astor Pl. at 8 o'clock

Friday evening, Nov. 11th

Dr. Everett Dean Martin

"Plato: The Republic—What Is Justice?"

Sunday evening, Nov. 13th

John Erskine

"The Present World in the Light of an Historical Perspective"

Tuesday evening, Nov. 15th

Professor Frederick Barry

"The Scientific Habit of Thought: Elements of Inductive Inference"

INGERSOLL FORUM

Pythian Temple, 135 W. 70th Street

SUNDAYS, 9 P. M.—Admission 25 cents

November 13th — Debate:

"Is Spiritualism a Fake?"

Harry Meyers Vs. Thomas Wright

COMMUNITY FORUM

550 West 110th St., East of Broadway

Sunday, 8 p. m.—A Symposium on

"The Election: What It Means

For the Next 4 Years."

Amos Pinchot Vida Milholland

George Gordon Battle

Devere Allen

11 a. m.—Sunday Service,

Town Hall, 125 W. 43rd St.

JOHN HAYNES HOLMES

will speak on

"Why Be Moral?"

THE LABOR TEMPLE

14th St. and Second Ave.

RENNIE SMITH

of the British Labor Party

will lecture on

RUSSIA IN 1932

Sunday, Nov. 13th, at 7:45 p. m.

(Silver offering at the door)

Timely lectures on important subjects are given every Sunday evening

in the Labor Temple, at 7:45 P. M.

Discussions follow.

Campaign Closes With Great Rallies

THE Socialist campaign in and around New York closed Sunday night with the greatest meeting ever held in Brooklyn, with a capacity audience in the Academy of Music and with thousands turned away.

The Academy meeting was the culmination of a final drive that began with the meeting in Madison Square Garden, one of the greatest political meetings ever held in the country, and continued with meetings in high schools in the various boroughs, and that reached one of its high points at the meeting in the Bronx Coliseum Sunday afternoon.

Normal Thomas was everywhere greeted with delirious enthusiasm, by tens of thousands of people who came to cheer, to sing and to demonstrate their solidarity with the cause of Socialism.

No one who was at the Garden will ever forget that meeting. More than 22,000 people were jammed in the vast arena—absolute capacity—and tens of thousands were unable to enter for lack of room.

The speakers—Thomas, Maurer, Waldman, Hillquit, Crosswath, Solomon and the others—were in fine form, but the real performers were the cheering and singing members of the vast throng.

Then the next day came the fine meetings in various schools, as well as the Thomas rally outdoors in the 21st Congressional District, and finally on Sunday the miracle of the Coliseum meeting, and at night, in the driving rain, the vast crowd that stormed the doors of the Academy.

At the Garden there were more than 11,000 paid admissions at 25 cents and one dollar, and in addition the audience contributed \$3,750 following Charles Solomon's eloquent plea, a record collection and the more remarkable considering the times.

At the Coliseum every one of the 10,000 paid a ten cent admission, and the collection was \$500, while at the Academy, after 2,000 of the people present had paid 25 cents each, a collection of \$335 was taken.

New York State

Warren Atkinson of Rochester has contributed several thousand copies of his pamphlet, "Pay and Place Under Socialism" to the state office of the party which is also the publisher of the pamphlet. This piece of literature is a popular consideration of incentives in a Socialist society as well as an answer to some of the criticisms made of the distribution of occupations and the alleged lack of incentives in such a society. The pamphlet retails for five cents a copy; in lots of 100 or more for \$3.00, cost of shipping prepaid. Address the State Office of the Socialist Party, 7 East 15th St., New York City.

Campaign Promoted Party Building.—State Secretary Merrill reports that during the campaign 13 new locals and branches have been organized outside New York City, and four inactive locals reorganized. The number of local organizations has been increased 50 per cent, and upstate membership nearer 100 per cent. The good-standing party membership in New York State is two and one-third fold greater than it was in 1928.

More New Branches Upstate.—The Jugoslavs of Gowanda, Cattaraugus County, and of Little Falls, Herkimer County, have organized branches of the Yugoslav Socialist Federation and have been granted charters by the State Executive Committee.

New Jersey

State Committee.—The committee will meet Sunday, Nov. 13, at 10 a. m. at 105 Springfield Ave., Newark. All delegates are urged to attend.

Passaic.—James Oneal, editor of The New Leader, will lecture on "The History of the Socialist Movement in the United States" Friday, Nov. 11, at 8 p. m., in the Workers' Circle Hall, 50 Howe Ave.

Garden, Bronx Coliseum and Brooklyn Academy of Music Jammed in Final Meetings—Over 50,000 Attended Thomas' Rallies—Party News from All over Country.

California

Weekly meetings at 1141 Market St., 8 p. m., Nov. 10, "The Meaning of Our Election Campaign," by Morris Green. Nov. 17, Milen Dempster will review the book by Thomas and Blanchard on New York City. Nov. 25, lecture by

Samuel S. White, Bakersfield labor editor.

The Y.P.S.L. meets every Friday evening at above headquarters, and Socialist classes meet Monday evenings.

Los Angeles.—The Y.P.S.L. will hold its third annual banquet on Sunday evening, Dec. 4. This will mark the end of its greatest year of organizational, educational, and propaganda work. At the first of the year there were two circles, now there are six. Well over two hundred thousand pieces of Socialist literature were passed out. During the spring and summer, two Yipsels made a 7,000-mile tour of California, spreading Socialism among thousands of people who had never heard of it before. Last year we had over two hundred

Thanks Tendered to All Workers for Garden Rally

THE Madison Square Garden rally, held Thursday night just before election, was the greatest and most inspiring Socialist demonstration ever held in the United States. It is undoubtedly true that the rally, coming as it did at the psychological moment, five days before the polling, was enormously valuable in crystallizing sentiment in the city for a huge Socialist vote.

The meeting was particularly successful in view of the fact that it was so well managed. Considering the fact that close to 1,000 young men and women worked in various committees, and the fact that all the work was on a volunteer basis, the meeting was a marvel of organization.

Julius Gerber and Harry Kritzer, in passing out credit for excellent

work well done, realize the impossibility of mentioning every worker by name, but especially deserving of credit were the members of the Y.P.S.L., under the leadership of Winston Dancis, and the Young Circle League under the leadership of Jack Afros.

The party office contributed the invaluable and tireless services of Dora Fassberg, Kate Lapius, Roselle Fraimen and others, while Ben Kaufman and Jack Altman likewise did yeoman service. Roger Cornell, Herman Volk and Abe Belsky handled difficult assignments well, and the hundreds of ushers, collectors, literature-salesmen and girls and others added their mite.

Jean Jacques Coronel was a host in himself in selling New Leader subscriptions.

Installment Systems Enslave

(Continued from Page Nine)

in the capital of Virginia there are no less than twelve thousand totally unemployed and twelve thousand more enjoying the privilege of working two or three days a week.

There is destitution among 20,000 families, representing one-third of the city's population. Girls are working in tobacco factories or laundries and earning from two to four dollars per week. Men with families earn seven dollars per week. Their unorganized cry for help is distressing, yet the city administration, since the first of February of this year, has donated for charitable purposes only \$151,000.

On the other hand, the American Tobacco Company earned last year in net profits \$56,000,000, and its president, Mr. George Washington Hill, receives in salary and bonuses the sum of \$1,800,000 per year. The traction company showed a net income of \$7,773,000, which is the highest in the course of the past ten years.

Here is a typical example of what a home consists of for the free-born American worker of the cities of the South. The worker having been without a job for almost two years converted his kitchen into a bakery and sells bread from door to door. His personal debts for food, clothing and medical services are out of the picture.

His suite of furniture is divided into two parts. Apparently the first is the recent purchase upon which there is a balance due of \$130. The second part is in all likelihood paid for, but has been given as collateral for a loan of \$355.

To open his bakery he purchased an oven upon which there is due a balance of \$300. He is the proud possessor of an automobile, an old Ford, not paid for.

A Free Citizen

Adding the figures, we find a

total indebtedness of \$796, exclusive of the debt on the Ford car and debts contracted for necessities a family is most urgently in need of.

The unfortunates are also the miserable victims of the small Loan Companies, whose rate of interest is 42% per annum. One such worker showed me his account where \$288 was borrowed, and after paying the interest of \$120.96 he still owed the legal extortionists at the end of one year the original sum advanced.

I had the occasion once to investigate a serious case, where a worker after paying \$300 in small installments upon a suite of furniture which cost him \$365 was unable to pay the balance and the furniture was repossessed. When inquiring whether it was not bordering on moral criminality to deprive him of his furniture after such a large percentage of the bill was paid the creditor replied, "The last \$65 is as sweet as the first \$65, and business is business."

Those workers, the most outraged of the capitalist system, need our message of hope and a new inspiration for the immediate future. The small and valiant band of Socialists in this territory are agitating and proselyting among them. The efforts are beginning to show signs of success. They are becoming the backbone of the Socialist Party in this section of the country, with a virile and revolutionary class-consciousness that surprises the old party members.

With the 1932 election already history, the Solid South, the nest of the brutal bourgeois Democracy, will discover that its structure resting upon a false psychology, ignorance and prejudices will rapidly give way to a new and inspiring social outlook, a recognition of the rugged class struggle, and a hope for the near future of a world where the useful producers of wealth shall enjoy the fruits of their labor.

people at our banquet; this yearcialist candidate, Henry Dyson. we hope to have twice that number.

Ohio

Cleveland.—The rapid increase in membership and activity has made it necessary for the Party in Cuyahoga County to open downtown headquarters in Room 402 Prospect - Fourth Building. The Party will still maintain neighborhood headquarters at 10511 Pasadena Ave., 3467 East 147th St., 4732 Broadway, 6409 St. Clair Ave., and the various ward meeting places. Cleveland now has twenty branches and five in the process of organization.

Pennsylvania

An important victory was won by the Party in Pennsylvania when, on Oct. 19, Judge Wm. M. Hargest, of the Dauphin County Court, sustained objections to the substituted nomination of Nathan Asbel for State Senator from the 35th Senatorial District in Cambria County. Asbel had filed substituted nomination papers after the withdrawal of the regular So-

cialist candidate, Henry Dyson. The court held Asbel's nomination was illegally secured and without the authority of the Socialist locals comprising the district.

This court proceeding instituted by the State Executive Committee of the Party is the first of a series planned to prevent the Socialist electorate from being imposed upon by old party politicians seeking to secure Socialist nominations. Henceforth, according to Sarah Limbach, State Executive Secretary, the Party will zealously protect the rights of the Socialist electorate.

Philadelphia.—Party members and sympathizers were called to attend a rally and party on election night, 9:30 p. m., at the Labor Institute, 810 Locust St. Watchers brought reports, and returns from other cities were received.

The party was held in honor of the Yipsels, whose fine work enabled the Socialist Party to put on the liveliest campaign in many years. There were speeches, entertainment and refreshments. A large and enthusiastic crowd attended.

Where Your Union Meets

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

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

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA, New York Joint Board, 31 West 15th St., New York, N. Y. Phone Tompkins Square 4-5400. Hyman Blumberg, Sidney Resman, Managers; Abraham Miller, Secretary-Treasurer.

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA, Amalgamated Bank Bldg., 11-15 Union Square, 3rd floor. Phone, Algonquin 4-6500-1-3-3-4-5. Sidney Hillman, Gen. President; Joseph Schlossberg, Gen. Sec'y-Treas.

CAPMAKERS—Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union, Office, 133 Second Ave.; Phone Orchard 4-9360-1. Local 1—Regular meetings every 1st and 3rd Saturday. Executive Board meets every Monday. All meetings are held at 133 Second Avenue, New York City.

FURRIERS' JOINT COUNCIL OF N. Y. Local 101, 105, 110 and 115 of the INTERNATIONAL FUR WORKERS OF U. S. and C., 23 West 31st Street. Phone Penn. 8-7933. Meets every Tuesday at 8:00 P. M. B. Merkin, Manager.

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

HERREW TRADES, 175 East Broadway; Phone Drydock 4-3610. Meets 1st and 3rd Monday, 8 P. M. Executive Board same day, 5:30 P. M. M. Tigel, Chairman; M. Brown, Vice-Chairman; M. F. Instone, 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 Perlmutter, Mgr.-Sec.; Morris W. Jacobs, Chairman of Exec. Board; Philip Oretsky, Asst. Mgr.

THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION, 3 West 16th Street, New York City. Phone Chelsea 3-3148. David Dubinsky, President.

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

MILLINERY WORKERS' UNION, Local 24, Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union, Downtown office, 640 Broadway, phone Spring 7-4548; uptown office, 36 W. 37th St., phone Wisconsin 7-1276. 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 Hodon.

MILK WAGON DRIVERS' UNION, Local 534, I. U. of T. Office: 259 W. 14th St., City. Local 534 meets on 3rd Thursday of the month at Beethoven Hall, 210 East Fifth St. Executive Board meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays at Beethoven Hall, 210 E. Fifth St. Chas. Hofer, President and Business Agent; Max Liebler, Secretary-Treasurer.

NECKWEAR CUTTERS' UNION, Local 6360, A. F. of L., 1123 Broadway, Chelsea 3-7249. Regular meetings first Monday of every month at Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 15th St. Gus Levine, President; A. Weltner, Vice-President; E. Meyer, Recording Secretary; A. L. Berger, Fin. Secretary and Treasurer; William R. Chaling, Manager.

NECKWEAR MAKERS' UNION, Local 11016, A. F. of L., 7 East 15th St. Phone Algonquin 4-7083. Joint Executive Board meets every Tuesday night at 7:30. Board meets every Tuesday night at 8:00 in the office. Ed Gottesman, Secretary-Treasurer.

PAINTERS UNION, Local 261 Office, 62 East 100th Street. Local 4-3141. Exec. Board meets every Tuesday at the office. Regular meeting every Friday at 210 E. 104th St. M. Gaff, Fin. Sec'y-Treas.; M. Greenauer, Recording Secretary.

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

POCKETBOOK WORKERS' UNION, New York Joint Board, Affiliated with the Amer. Federation of Labor, General office, 53 W. 41st St., New York. Phone Gramercy 4-1023. Charles Kleinman, Chairman; Charles I. Goldman, Sec'y-Treas.; Abe Stein, Manager.

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

WAITERS & WAITRESSES UNION, Local 1, 11 East 23rd St.; Tel. Ashland 4-5197. 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' Hat Only in Restaurants
That Employ Union Workers

WATERPROOF GARMENT WORKERS' UNION, Local 20, I. L. G. W. U., 3 West 15th St. Phone, Chelsea 3-5677. Executive Board meets every Monday at 7 P. M. Benny Weiselsberg, Manager; Jos. Kessler, Secretary-Treasurer.

WHITE GOODS WORKERS' UNION, Local 62 of I. L. G. W. U. 3 West 15th St., New York City. Phone, Chelsea 3-5764-5767. A. Snyder, Manager. A. SHORE, Executive Supervisor.

Y P S E L N E W S

A VERY active part was played by the Young People's Socialist League in the past campaign. Much of the Jimmie Higgins work was performed by the increasing numbers of young workers and students that are being attracted to the Socialist movement.

The slogan of "Bread, Security and Peace" was augmented by the proposal of "A Yipsel in Every Home," in a declaration by Norman Thomas at the Bronx Coliseum rally on the Sunday before Election Day. No demonstration or mass meeting was complete without singing, cheering and parading up and down the aisles by enthusiastic, red flag waving young Socialists.

And now the young Socialists are keeping up the campaign pace in activities. November 11, Armistice Day, witnessed anti-war demonstrations all over the country, with New York City having as a special feature the picketing of war memorials. Tag Days are being arranged for the benefit of the Kentucky and Illinois miners for strike and legal relief.

The Bronx Yipsel Dramatic Group will hold its first meeting for the new season and will begin casting on Wednesday evening, Nov. 16, at 8:30 p. m., at 9 West 170th Street, under the direction of Gertrude Weil Klein. Yipsel secretaries, please post.

Circle 1. Sr. Kings.—Sixteen new members have reorganized our East New York circle and regular meetings are being held every Thursday at 8:30 P. M. at 218 Van Siclen Avenue. Young workers and students of the district are invited to join. George Novick is the Organizer and Jack Barbash is the Educational Director.

Circle 9 Jr. Kings.—Interesting programs feature the meetings of the new junior circle in East New York. Meetings are held on Fridays at 8:30 P. M. at 218 Van Siclen Ave. Sarah Rizinsky is the Organizer. Members are distributing leaflets every Sunday morning.

Tag Days for Miners.—All comrades will be called upon to participate in the collection of funds for the aid and legal defense of the miners of Illinois and Kentucky on Saturday and Sunday, November 19 and 20.

Armistice Day Picketing.—Many war memorials will be picketed on Friday, November 11, by comrades with placards setting forth our anti-war principles. Comrades are urged to report to the City Office for assignments on Friday from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.

Falcon Leaders Conference will be held Saturday, November 12, at 4 p. m., at the Rand School. Plans for the coming months will be made and a class for Leaders will be organized. There will be no general Falcon Hike on November 13. Those groups that wish may go on their own Flight hikes.

Central Committee.—A regular meeting of the Central Committee will be held this Saturday, Nov. 12, at 3:30 p. m., at the Rand School. All circle delegates must attend.

Brooklyn Conference.—Kings County organization problems will be discussed this Saturday, Nov. 12, at 2 p. m., at the Rand School, at a conference of representatives from each circle and district council.

Circle 12 Sr. Bronx.—Morris Cohen will discuss "The Results of the Elections" at 1581 Washington Ave. on Sunday, November 13, at 3:30 p. m.

Circle 3 Sr. Man.—Ben Fischer will speak on "Trumpets and War" at 327 East 9th Street on Sunday, Nov. 13, at 3 p. m. A thousand leaflets have been distributed to evening High School students advertising this meeting.

Far Rockaway.—Winston Dancils will speak on "Reform and Revolution" at the Workmen's Circle for a discussion of the meaning

rooms, 158 Beach 85th Street, on Friday, Nov. 11, at 8:30 p. m.

"Young Socialist" a Fine Publication

THE November number of the "Young Socialist," the monthly magazine of the Young People's Socialist League of Greater New York, is one of which our young Socialists can be proud. Through this magazine they are doing an excellent work of education. In fact, the contributions are well worth reading by the older members because of the high standard set by this number.

Theodor Dan continues his informing series on "Social and Economic Planning in Soviet Russia." Dan is a veteran Marxist and his series will be concluded in the next number.

Pietro Nenni subjects Trotsky's views on Fascism in Italy and Germany to a critical analysis and Isidore Rosenzweig presents a historical survey of the French Socialist Party, incidentally showing that the Communists who captured the party in 1919 are today only a small remnant with little influence over the working class.

Other contributions include "A Short History of American Socialism" by G. T., "Trade Unionism in the United States" by S. T., "The Right of Assemblage in New York" by A. L., and a review of the debate on democracy at the Vienna Congress of the Labor and Socialist International by R. T.

Our young Socialists are to be congratulated on publishing such an excellent monthly although more careful proof-reading would have eliminated quite a number of typographical errors. Copies can be obtained for 10 cents at 7 East 15th Street, New York City.

RAND SCHOOL NOTES

Course in Socialism and Public Speaking.—Beginning Nov. 21, the Rand School will try an experiment which may prove to be of great importance. On that date it will start an after-noon course designed especially for women. For years the school has been receiving requests for such a course. Many persons say they can come only in the afternoon. In response to this demand a very attractive course has been planned. Esther Friedman and August Claessens will conduct a class in Socialism and Public Speaking. It will meet on Mondays from two to four beginning Nov. 21st, and will continue till Feb. 19th. The fee will be very low. It is important that all who contemplate taking this course should register immediately.

Free Scholarship.—All Socialists who have refrained from entering the Rand School on account of activity in the campaign are warned that they should apply now for scholarships for the new term. The second term of the school year will open on November 14th. Applications must be made now in order that arrangements for entrance can be made before that date. The number of scholarships available is limited.

Thanksgiving Eve Dance.—The students of the Rand School Fellowship are starting their campaign to support the school financially by giving a public dance at Webster Manor Thanksgiving Eve, Nov. 23rd. The music will be furnished by Andrade and his Band, and there will be several sensational entertainment features.

After-the-Campaign Dinner.—The dinner arranged by the Rand School for Sunday night, Nov. 20, at Webster Hall, at 7 p. m., will be an interesting occasion. The price of tickets has been put at \$1.50. The purpose is to get together Socialists and Socialist sympathizers for a discussion of the meaning

NEW YORK CITY NEWS

(Continued from Page Eleven)

musical program has been arranged; refreshments will be served.

Class in Socialism and Public Speaking will commence on Monday, Nov. 21, at 2 P. M. Esther Friedman and August Claessens are the instructors. Women are urged to register for this class at the Rand School office. The fee is \$1.50.

MANHATTAN

6th A. D.—A meeting of the branch will be held on Monday, Nov. 14, in the clubrooms, 48 Ave. C, at 8:30 p. m.

Upper West Side.—A very important joint meeting of the Executive and Campaign committees will be held on Tuesday, Nov. 15, at 8:30 p. m., at the home of Leon Gibson, 160 Claremont Ave. All comrades are requested to settle for the theatre tickets not later than Nov. 15.

Washington Heights.—We are holding the first dance of the year on the night of Saturday, Nov. 26, at 4046 Broadway. We have a large hall, a good orchestra; you must supply the attendance and enthusiasm. Admission 50 cents; Yipsels 25 cents.

BRONX

8th A. D. The Upper West Bronx Forum of the Socialist Party opens this Sunday, Nov. 13, at 11:00 a. m., at Burnside Manor, Burnside and Harrison Aves., with Dr. Carlo N. Plumiani, advisor of the Foreign Policy Association. His subject will be "A Survey of World Affairs." The speaker is a well-known philosopher and author. Admission free.

BROOKLYN

11th A. D. The next branch meeting will take place at the home of Felix Deyo, 109 Gates Ave., on Monday, Nov. 14, at 8:30 p. m.

German. On Friday, Nov. 11, at 8:30 p. m., a membership meeting will be held in the Queens County Labor Lyceum to discuss

of the election returns.

The list of speakers includes: Morris Hillquit, Hendrik Van Loon, B. Charney Viadeck and Heywood Brown. In addition to analysis of campaign results there will be plenty of gaiety and humor.

The Rand School asks the help of all Socialist branches and individuals in making this dinner a great Socialist rally and a starting point for the new campaign. Tickets can be obtained at the school.

The New Term at the Rand School. Next Monday, Nov. 14th, the Rand School will begin the second term of the current school year. Many new courses are announced, and the Workers Training class will be augmented by the addition of those who have been too busy in the campaign to enroll for study.

Among the new courses will be the following: The Fact-Basis of Economics, Algernon Lee, Monday and Wednesday at 7:00; Development of American Capitalism, Harry Delson, Tuesday at 7:00; Class Struggles in American History, William E. Bohn, Tuesday and Thursday at 7:00; Outlines of Economic Theory, Haim Kantorovitch, Tuesday at 8:30; American Thought in the Twentieth Century, Ernest S. Bates, Tuesday at 8:30; History of American Trade Unionism, Anna Berowitz, Wednesday at 8:30; Psychology of Society, August Claessens, Thursday at 7.

Rand School Symposiums. The Rand School announces a series of symposiums on Literature, Drama and Philosophy for Friday evenings at 7, beginning on Nov. 18. The subjects are of current interest and on each evening there will be two or three speakers of opposing views. The subjects and the speakers: Nov. 18, Literature and the New Masses, Peter M. Jack and Walter E. Peck; Nov. 25, Social Vs. Personal Psychology, August Claessens and Joseph M. Osmán; Dec. 2, Whither Broadway? David B. Rossi, Joseph T. Shipley and Michael Strange; Dec. 9, Is America Developing a Culture? Elias Tartak, Sam DeWitt and Ernest S. Bates; Dec. 16, Is the Materialist Conception of History in Line with Modern Thought? Haim Kantorovitch and Abraham Edel.

ways and means of further activity. Members and guests invited.

23rd A. D. Our members are elated with the outcome of the election. The campaign committee feels that the educational roots planted here, in behalf of our cherished idea will, with our continuous efforts, flourish. We are making plans to carry on our task of organization and education.

Brighton Beach. The forum of the Brighton Beach will hold its first session this Friday, Nov. 11, at 8:30 p. m., at 411 Brighton Beach Ave. August Claessens will speak on "An Analysis of the Results of the Election." A short musical program will precede the lecture. The Forum will hold its sessions every Friday evening and announces the tentative list of speakers: Nov. 25, William Karlin; Dec. 2, Jacob

Panken; Dec. 9, Elias Tartak; Dec. 16, Heywood Brown.

Midwood. Special meeting of the branch on Tuesday, Nov. 15, at 8 p. m. sharp, at headquarters, 1637 E. 17th St. Among the order of business will be the question of clubrooms, membership drive, and the educational forum for the winter months. At 9:00 p. m. August Claessens will lecture on "An Analysis of the Results of the Election."

QUEENS

Jamaica. Branch Jamaica will meet Thursday night, Nov. 17, in the Workmen's Circle Center, 9218 New York Boulevard (163rd St.). There will be new applications for membership to consider and the members will celebrate the excellent increase in the Socialist vote in the district.

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 chokolating by the exclusive Ex-Lax process. Ask for Ex-Lax by name and refuse imitations.

Keep "Regular" with EX-LAX

The Chocolated Laxative

Workmen's Furniture Fire Insurance Society, Inc.

ESTABLISHED 1873
Main Office:
227 EAST 84th STREET NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

A cooperative fire insurance society for working people. Sixty branches throughout the United States. Membership 56,000. Assets \$900,000. Insurance in force \$70,000,000.

No Profits or Dividends for Stockholders!

A yearly assessment of 10c for each \$100 insurance covers all expenses. A deposit of \$1.00 for every \$100 is required which is refundable in case of removal.

Workingmen and women, protect your homes in case of fire. Join the insurance society of your own class.

No members at large admitted. Business transacted only through branches.

For further information apply at 227 East 84th Street

Philadelphia ROUND TRIP \$2.75

4-Day Excursion
HOURLY EXPRESS SERVICE
One Way 2.00

BALTIMORE \$4.00
WASHINGTON 4.75
BOSTON 5.00
RICHMOND 5.50
PITTSBURGH 5.00
DETROIT 12.50
CHICAGO 15.00
ALBANY and TROY 4.00
ROUND TRIP 8.00

RATES FOR ROUND TRIPS GREATLY REDUCED

NEVIN BUS DEPOT
111 W. 31st St. CHickering 4-1600

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 \$5,000
Sick benefit, 15 weeks per year, at \$3, \$15, \$25 and \$35 per week. Many branches pay additional benefit from \$5 to \$5 per week. Consumption benefit \$400 and \$600 or nine months in 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 4-8000

Fred Spitz, Inc. Florist

Now at
74 SECOND AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY
Telephone Dry Deck 4-9333, 4-9330
Not connected with any other store in New York

Socialism Explained

A mighty argument for Socialism that is making converts everywhere. Sells readily at meetings; 10c a for 25c; 75c dozen; \$4.00 hundred.

W. N. RICHARDS
411 Mass. Ave. Indianapolis, Ind.

BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM

349 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn
Large and small hall suitable for all occasions and meetings at reasonable rentals.
STAGG 2-3843

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 4-10033.

Pauline Lord: The Maid Who Mates Her Master

The Week on the Stage

By Joseph T. Shipley

True Drama

Cramped as I am in these pages, I cannot help taking space to say that the most significant drama of the age is that, one episode of which was enacted in Madison Square Garden on Nov. 8, and carried along in the election.

The orderly but surging and spontaneous enthusiasm, the fervor with which speaker after speaker ignored his prepared speech for fiery words, the rallying of the college groups, the march of the Ypsels—all seemed to me doubly significant: I was watching, I was sharing, I was part of a great stride toward the day of Socialist power; and also a rehearsal for that day, a rehearsal, a preliminary demonstration of the joy and devotion of the people, of the earnestness and consecration of their chosen leaders, on the day when capitalism is to die. May those who are taking part in the preparation live to hear the three loud knocks, the signal for the rising curtain on the new drama of Socialist equality and freedom!

THE GOOD OLD BEAN

"THE LATE CHRISTOPHER BEAN" Pauline Lord in Sidney Howard's adaptation of the play by René Fauchois. At Henry Miller's.

Not since we heard "The Truth About Blayds" has so novel an idea so engagingly spun across the stage as in "The Late Christopher Bean." And Pauline Lord and Walter Connolly head a cast that makes you think you are watching the family next to where you spend your summers.

It is a rural doctor, a bit of a failure, as most country doctors seem to be, whose maid, after having stayed with them so long as to be "one of the family," must leave to tend her dead brother's young ones. But before she gets away, that family has changed. Some ten years before, a drunken consumptive, cared for—out of pure kindness—by the doctor, had died, leaving around the Haggott household a few daubs of color, which the family used to mend the chicken coop, or to stop other wind-holes in out-houses. But it chanced that this botcher, one Bean by name, comes to be

Grace George



Who stars in and is responsible for the adaptation of "Mademoiselle," which William A. Brady is presenting at the Playhouse.

hailed, after his death, as one of the few great painters America has produced. Letters of his, found and printed, reveal that he had left paintings at the Haggott house; at once the bargain hunters of the art world rush upon the unsuspecting doctor. At first innocently offering the prizes as good-will gifts, the doctor grows through an interesting evolution into a grasping, greedy one. For in the end, the simple family servant serves them the distasteful trick of all. It would be a dirty trick to tell you all about it; but it can be told that the play is a run of merriment throughout, and the acting justifies your jumping for tickets—which should not be easy to get.

"Dear Jane" at Civic Rep.

"Dear Jane," by Eleanor Holmes Hinkley, will be presented at the Civic Repertory Theatre on Monday evening, November 14, with Miss Josephine Hutchinson in the role of Jane Austen.

GILBERT MILLER presents

Pauline Lord
in
The Late Christopher Bean

with Walter Connolly

"Mr. Howard has written a funny comedy with a hilarious conclusion; and Pauline Lord acts with admirable lightness of touch and luminous beauty."

—J. Brooks Atkinson, N. Y. Times

Henry Miller's THEATRE, 124 West 43rd St.
Eves. 8:45; Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:45

CIVIC REPERTORY

14th St. & 6th Ave. WA. 9-7450

50c, \$1, \$1.50. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

EVA LE GALLIENNE, Director

—REPERTORY WEEK NOV. 14th—

Opens MON. "DEAR JANE"

Tues. eve. "CAMILLE"

Wed. mat. "LILLOM"

Wed. eve. "DEAR JANE"

Thurs. eve. "LILLOM"

Fri. eve. "DEAR JANE"

Sat. mat. "PETER PAN"

Sat. eve. "LILLOM"

Seats 4 wks. adv. Box Off. & Town Hall, 113 W. 48.

"Rackety Rax" Comedy Satire at Fox Brooklyn Diversified Stage Show

Beginning today, Victor McLaglen comes to the Fox Brooklyn Theatre with Greta Nissen and Nell O'Day in "Rackety Rax."

"Rackety Rax" is an adaptation of an original story by Joel Sayre, arranged for the screen by Ben Markson and Lou Breslow, and is said to contain plenty of laughs, resulting from the introduction of wrestlers, boxers, gorillas, mugs, Broadway bands, chorus girls and all the other denizens of the sporting world into the atmosphere of college life.

On the stage will be Mickie and Minnie Mouse in a Mouse-ical Revue, featuring The Arnaut Brothers, Buster Shaver and Olive and George, Monte and Carmon, Touts Nouvelle, Joyful Jumping Jack and the Fox Beauties, Sam Jack Kaufman and his Joy Band and Rosa Rio in popular songs, and Bob Hamilton at the organ.

"Goona Goona" Remains for Ninth Week

"Goona Goona," which has upset most all the records established at the Cameo Theatre, remains for a ninth week starting today.

"Goona Goona" was directed by Armand Denis and Andre Roosevelt. It was made entirely on the isle of Bali and the cast is composed entirely of Balinese natives.

The Mayfair announces the second week of "Air Mail," Universal's thriller, held over by popular demand.

The THEATRE GUILD presents

The Good Earth

Dramatized by OWEN DAVIS

and DONALD DAVIS

from the

pulitzer prize novel

by PEARL S. BUCK

GUILD THEATRE

32nd St. W. of Broadway

Eves. at 8:30, Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2:30

46th ST. THEATRE WEST OF B'WAY—LA 4-1219

Mats. Thurs. and Sat.

Bigger Theatre! Lower Prices

THE PULITZER PRIZE WINNER 1931-32 OF THEE I SING

with William Gaxton - Lois Moran - Victor Moore

NIGHT PRICES:—ORCHESTRA

200 Orchestra Seats \$4.00 500 Orchestra Seats \$3.00 (plus Tax)—NO HIGHER PRICES

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 WYNHAM 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

Maxine Elliott's Theatre

39th ST., EAST OF BROADWAY

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

THE GROUP THEATRE

presents

SUCCESS STORY

A New Play by

JOHN HOWARD LAWSON

Arthur J. Beckhard presents

Carry Nation

A new play by Frank McGrath about the prohibition agitator of the 1900's whose exploits with her hatchet against the saloons has made her the perfect specimen of the fanatic bigotry that has characterized the dry cause. The play is a brilliant satire on the 18th Amendment in the making.

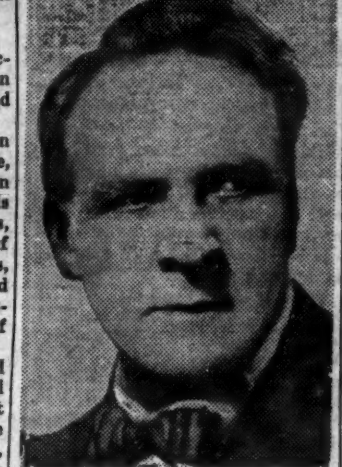
BILTMORE Theatre 47th St.

W. of Broadway

Eves. 8:30—Mats. Wed. & Sat.

In Recital this Sunday Night

Russian Film at the 5th Ave. Playhouse



Chaliapin, the Russian basso, will be heard at Carnegie Hall Sunday evening. This event marks his return to the American concert stage and is the first one of his season.

THE CHEERFUL MUSICAL REVUE!

BALLYHOO

OF 1932

with WILLIE & HOWARD

EUGENE & JEANNE AUBERT

Lulu McConnell

Bob Hope, Vera Marshe, Gloria Gilbert

75 — BALLYHOO BEAUTIES — 75

"Something to see and hear... an inventive, swift and humorous... News

44th ST. Theatre West of B'way

Eves. 8:30. \$1 to \$3.85

Matinees Wed. & Sat.—\$1.00 to \$2.50

Matinees Wed. & Sat.—\$1.00 to \$2.50

Matinees Wed. & Sat.—\$1.00 to \$2.50

Matinees Wed. & Sat.—\$1.00 to \$2.50

Matinees Wed. & Sat.—\$1.00 to \$2.50

Matinees Wed. & Sat.—\$1.00 to \$2.50

Matinees Wed. & Sat.—\$1.00 to \$2.50

Matinees Wed. & Sat.—\$1.00 to \$2.50

Matinees Wed. & Sat.—\$1.00 to \$2.50

Matinees Wed. & Sat.—\$1.00 to \$2.50

Matinees Wed. & Sat.—\$1.00 to \$2.50

Matinees Wed. & Sat.—\$1.00 to \$2.50

Matinees Wed. & Sat.—\$1.00 to \$2.50

Matinees Wed. & Sat.—\$1.00 to \$2.50

Matinees Wed. & Sat.—\$1.00 to \$2.50

Matinees Wed. & Sat.—\$1.00 to \$2.50

Matinees Wed. & Sat.—\$1.00 to \$2.50

Matinees Wed. & Sat.—\$1.00 to \$2.50

Matinees Wed. & Sat.—\$1.00 to \$2.50

Matinees Wed. & Sat.—\$1.00 to \$2.50

Matinees Wed. & Sat.—\$1.00 to \$2.50

Matinees Wed. & Sat.—\$1.00 to \$2.50

Matinees Wed. & Sat.—\$1.00 to \$2.50

Matinees Wed. & Sat.—\$1.00 to \$2.50

Matinees Wed. & Sat.—\$1.00 to \$2.50

Matinees Wed. & Sat.—\$1.00 to \$2.50

Matinees Wed. & Sat.—\$1.00 to \$2.50

Matinees Wed. & Sat.—\$1.00 to \$2.50

Matinees Wed. & Sat.—\$1.00 to \$2.50

Matinees Wed. & Sat.—\$1.00 to \$2.50

Matinees Wed. & Sat.—\$1.00 to \$2.50

Matinees Wed. & Sat.—\$1.00 to \$2.50

Matinees Wed. & Sat.—\$1.00 to \$2.50

Matinees Wed. & Sat.—\$1.00 to \$2.50

Matinees Wed. & Sat.—\$1.00 to \$2.50

Matinees Wed. & Sat.—\$1.00 to \$2.50

Matinees Wed. & Sat.—\$1.00 to \$2.50

Matinees Wed. & Sat.—\$1.00 to \$2.50

Matinees Wed. & Sat.—\$1.00 to \$2.50

Matinees Wed. & Sat.—\$1.00 to \$2.50

Matinees Wed. & Sat.—\$1.00 to \$2.50

Matinees Wed. & Sat.—\$1.00 to \$2.50

Matinees Wed. & Sat.—\$1.00 to \$2.50

Matinees Wed. & Sat.—\$1.00 to \$2.50

Matinees Wed. & Sat.—\$1.00 to \$2.50

Matinees Wed. & Sat.—\$1.00 to \$2.50

Matinees Wed. & Sat.—\$1.00 to \$2.50

Matinees Wed. & Sat.—\$1.00 to \$2.50

Matinees Wed. & Sat.—\$1.00 to \$2.50

Matinees Wed. & Sat.—\$1.00 to \$2.50

Matinees Wed. & Sat.—\$1.00 to \$2.50

Matinees Wed. & Sat.—\$1.00 to \$2.50

Russian Film at the 5th Ave. Playhouse

"Rasputin, Sinner or Saint?" to which a new musical setting by H. G. Weinberg has been added, is current at the 5th Ave. Playhouse. This is the original production directed by Martin Berger, starring Nicolai Hallkoff of the Moscow Art Theatre, supported by Diana Karene, Max Schreck, Jack Treyer, Alex. Mirsky and Vli Tridenkaja.

10th and Most Stupendous Edition

EARL CARROLL VANITIES

All New America's Greatest Revue

MOST BEAUTIFUL GIRLS

IN THE WORLD

and Helen Broderick, Harriet Hector, Milton Berle, Andre Randall, Edwin Styles, Lillian Shade, 155 others, including Helen Jackson Girls.

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'way at 53rd St.

Nights 700 Orch. Seats \$2.50

Wed. Mats. 50c-\$2. Sat. Mats. 50c-\$2.50 plus tax

MUSIC

CARNEGIE HALL

Tomorrow, Sunday Eve., at 8:30

Return of

CHALIAPIN

the great Russian Basso

Seats \$1.55 & \$2.75 now at Box Office

Baldwin Piano

Mgt.: Metropolitan Musical Bureau

MUSICIANS'

Symphony 200 Unemployed Musicians

Tues. Eve., Nov. 15, 8:30

CHARLES LAUTRUP

Conducting "Karyanthos" Overture... Von Weber

Symphony No. 4 (E Minor)..... Brahms

Prelude "Die Meistersinger"..... Wagner

JOSEF LHEVINNE

PIANIST

Concerto in flat minor..... Tchaikovsky

SUBSCRIBE NOW AND GIVE

AID THE DIRECT WAY

Proceeds go to musicians at every

concert before they leave the hall

Boxes New 25c-\$2 Boxes of

Pop. Prices Eight \$15 & \$25

DANCE RECITALS

Six Sat. Eve. Dance Recitals, Nov. 12,

Dec. 24, Jan. 28, Feb. 11, Apr. 8, May 6

Ruth St. Dance Dancers Miriam Marnela

Dance Centre Ballet Chalf Dancers

Petersons Dance Centre Ballet

Felicia Sorot-Gluck Sander Sorot-Gluck Sander

Ella Friedlay Dancers—Losee

WASHINGTON IRVING H. S.

Irving Place and 16th St.

for the series of six recitals.

Mail Orders to Students' Dance

Recitals, 32 Union Square

(Stuy. 9-1391). Also on sale at

Gimbel Brothers and Wamsamakers.

\$2

Philharmonic Symphony

TOSCANINI, Conductor

Carnegie Hall, This Aft. at 8:00

Dessert—Wagenaar—Brahms—Sarasate

Carnegie Hall, Wed. Eve., Nov. 16, 8:45

Fri. Aft., Nov. 18, 2:30; Sat. Eve., Nov. 19, 8:45

Schubert, Debussy, Berlioz, Bach—Resplight

Brooklyn Academy of Music

Sunday Afternoon, Nov. 20, at 3:00

SCHUBERT—WAGNER

SCHELLING, Conductor

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Morning, Nov. 19, at 11

Children's and Young People's Concert

SERIES NO. 2—CONCERT NO. 1

Piano Soloists: ONE Downes

Ernest Schelling—John Erskine

ARTHUR JUDSON, Mgr. (Steinway Piano)

THE NEW EUROPA FILM: A STRONG AND APPEALING SUMMONS TO COMRADESHIP!

"KAMERADSCHAFT" G. W. Pabst's Film at the Europa.

Beyond the sterling work of any performers in the coal mine itself, insistent in the reality of its industrial details, ruthless in the horror of the disaster that overwhelms the workers,—but binding in the instant urge that wakens old enemies to "Comradeship." Some of the most gripping scenes we have ever witnessed are in this film of the 1919 tragedy in the French section of a border-mine, when the Germans, forgetting former hatreds, organize a rescue party.

Brief episodes remind us, before the walls of the mine crumble, of the tension between the Germans and the French; it is hard, at first, for sympathy to break through. Even then, to one trapped, half-crazed miner, the gas mask of the rescuer brings too vivid a memory of a war-raid. But others, coming upon the underground "Border" bars, break them down for the rescue. At the end, both French and German—"What he said I do not understand; but we all know what he means!"—declare that, regardless of nationality, a miner is a miner: "We are all workers! We have two common enemies: Gas and War!"

One almost expects another worker to cry out that not all the poison gas comes from the mines; too much is poured by those who reap the profit at the cost of these subject and sacrificed lives. Unwritten, but yelling forth from the film, is the great shout: "Workers of the World, Unite!" As a picture of sheer excitement, of the swift crumbling disaster beneath the ground, "Kameradschaft" deserves the acclaim it has received; but it is, in addition, a strong document in the growth of international solidarity. J. T. S.

Ruth Draper to Open at the Ritz Theatre Nov. 14

Ruth Draper's only New York appearance this season is announced by the Actors Managers, Inc., to be for one week of benefit performances beginning Monday evening, Nov. 14, through Sunday evening, Nov. 20, at the Ritz Theatre.

Programs will be changed at each performance by Miss Draper.

"Sherlock Holmes" Roxy's Screen Fare. Schumann-Heink on Stage

"Sherlock Holmes," a new and modern version of the late Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's well-known detective story, comes into the Roxy Theatre today with Clive Brook as the master sleuth.

This film answers a question that has occurred to many since it shows what this famous criminologist would do if pitted against present-day racketeers and 1932 criminal methods.

The cast also includes Reginald Owen, as "Dr. Watson," Howard Leeds, Alan Mowbray, Arnold Lucy, Lucien Prival, Roy D'Arcy, Stanley Fields, Brandon Hurst, Eddie Dillon, and Claude King.

Frank Cambria has built his show on the stage around Madame Ernestine Schumann-Heink who returns from her trans-continental stage tour specially to celebrate her Golden Jubilee before the footlights at the Roxy Theatre.

Barberina, die Tänzerin von Sanssouci (Barberina, the Kin's Dancer), will hold over for another week at the Hindenburg Theatre, announces the management today.

Cornelia Otis Skinner to Play at the Lyceum

The Lyceum Theatre has been chosen once more as the Broadway home for the annual engagement of Cornelia Otis Skinner in her programs of dramatic sequences, and will therefore be the stage on which New York will first see her new contribution in this vein, "The Empress Eugenie," on Tuesday evening, November 22.

Mail orders for Miss Skinner's engagement may be sent now to the Lyceum Theatre. The schedule for her repertory for the first week of her limited engagement will be announced during the week.

Shakespeare Series Comes

On November 17, under the auspices of Julius Hopp and the alert Percival Vivian, there will be a series of Shakespearean plays at the Shakespeare Theatre (formerly the Jolson). Among the early productions will be "Romeo and Juliet," "The Merchant of Venice," "The Comedy of Errors," "Twelfth Night" and "Macbeth." To follow these are other plays of Shakespeare and his contemporaries. There will be a special students' performance on Fridays at 4; and throughout the series prices will range from \$25 to \$1.

A VIVID SOCIAL DOCUMENT!

of international importance



The Powerful Film Epic of Brotherhood Between the Nations!

Kameradschaft
(COMRADESHIP)

Overwhelming Drama!
Unprecedented Realism!
Vital Social Message!

"ONE OF THE INDISPENSABLE ENTERTAINMENTS OF NEW YORK, a remarkable document . . . drama, humor and nerve-racking adventure . . . leaving a lasting impression."—*Wm. Doehnel, World-Telegram.*

"One of the finest examples of realism that has come to the screen."—*Mordant Hall, N. Y. Times.*

"A 3-star hit."—*Daily News.*

"Gripping entertainment . . . thrilling and memorable."—*Cross, American.*

"Best Picture of the Year"—*London Faculty of Arts*

EUROPA 154 W. 55th Street. Phone Clr. 7-8129. Continuous from 10:30 A. M. 25c Until Noon. MINIMUM OF DIALOGUE, ENGLISH TITLES.

Feature starts: 10:37, 12:32, 2:28, 4:24, 6:20, 8:16, 10:13

J. P. McEVoy's NEW
With PHIL BAKER
and Company of 60
AMERICAN
"Vigorous and invigorating entertainment . . . Full of color and robust rhythm."
—*Lockridge, Sun*
SHUBERT THEATRE, 44th W. of B'way.
Evenings at 8:30
Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:30

THE LASH THAT RIPPED ACROSS HIS FLESH NOW TEARS THE HEART OF AMERICA!

I AM A FUGITIVE FROM A CHAIN GANG
WITH **PAUL MUNI**
NOW Broadway & 47th Street 35c to 1 P. M. ex. Sun. Midnite Shows **STRAND**

ARTHUR J. BECKHARD presents
ANOTHER LANGUAGE
A Play by ROSE FRANKEN
with A Distinguished Cast, Led by
GLENN ANDERS
DOROTHY STICKNEY
MARGARET WYCHERLY
JOHN BEAL
BOOTH THEATRE—45th W. of B'way
Eva. 8:50—Mat. Wed. & Sat.

DOUG. FAIRBANKS, Jr. NANCY CARROLL
LILYAN TASHMAN GUY KIBBEE
in the romance of a slave girl and her master who were forced to love
2nd Week! **"SCARLET DAWN"**
WINTER GARDEN BROADWAY and 50th STREET
35c to 1 P. M. ex. Sun.—Midnite Shows

"Maedchen in Uniform"
(Girls in Uniform)
must be seen!"
"I recommend it without qualification. It is the year's ten best pictures rolled into one!"
—*William Doehnel, World-Telegram*
"Touching, subtle and dignified. . . One of the most original talkies yet to be made."
—*John S. Cohen, Jr., New York Sun*
CRITERION THEATRE, B'way at 44th St.
Twice Daily 2:50 & 8:50
3 times Sat. and Sun. 2:50 - 6:50 - 8:50

RKO CIRUS INTERNATIONAL
16 COLOSSAL SPECTACLES
Gathered from every corner of the Earth
ON THE SCREEN
"AIR MAIL"
with RALPH BELLAMY
ALBEE Albee Square Brooklyn

Ernest Lubitsch's
"Trouble in Paradise"
with MARIAM HOPKINS
KAY FRANCIS
HERBERT MARSHALL
MICKEY MOUSE CARTOON
Rivoli B'way at 49th St.
35c to 1 P. M.

INTRIGUING!!
SENSATIONAL!!
RASPUTIN
SINNER?
OR SAINT?
With English Titles
100% Sound Production
— FOR ADULTS ONLY —
5th PLAYHOUSE 44-45th Ave.
25c to 2 p. m.—40c after 2 p. m.

There's Always a Better Show at RKO
"AIR MAIL"
with RALPH BELLAMY
and GLORIA STUART
"Has been given a fresh and intelligent treatment that is well worth seeing."
—*World-Telegram*
2000 Years in Bali . . .
9 Weeks on Broadway . . .
IT MUST BE GOOD!
GOONA GOONA
RKO CAMEO 42nd St. at B'way

The Master Detective Fights His Wits Against
1932 Organized Crooks—and Wins!
A New — A Greater
SHERLOCK HOLMES
A Fox Picture with
CLIVE BROOK
Miriam Jordan Ernest Torrence
Frank Cambria's
"RHAPSODY IN COLOR"
Raging over 100 Solists, Dancers and Ensemble
SPECIAL EXCLUSIVE ENGAGEMENT
Miss Ernestine
SCHUMANN-HEINK
ROXY Seventh Avenue and 50th Street

Held over a Second Week
ON SCREEN
CLARK GABLE JEAN HARLOW
in
"RED DUST"
ON THE STAGE
KEN MURRAY
CHILTON THOMAS
and ABE LYMAN
CAPITOL Broadway at 51st St.

"3 ON A MATCH"
with JOAN BLONDELL - WARREN WILLIAM
ANN DVORAK - BETTE DAVIS
Now FRED MORITZ—"The Singing Baritone"—JOHN HAMMOND at the Organ
25c to 6:30 Mon. to Fri.
BROOKLYN STRAND Fulton & Rockwell Midnite Show Sat.

25c to 2 p. m.
FOX B'KLYN
RACKETY RAX
with VICTOR McLAGLEN
Big Stage Revue with
MICKEY & MINNIE MOUSE in Person

STRANGE INTERLUDE
NORMA SHEARER
CLARK GABLE
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture
ASTOR Broadway and 45th Street
Daily 2:50-8:50; Sat. Sun.
& Hols. 9-6-8:50; Sat. Midnite Show.
Mat. (Ex. Sat.) 50c to \$1; Eva. 50c to \$2

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

By Robert Brittain

THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER

(From and to John Haynes Holmes)

YES, it's a pretty tomb—marble pure
Cut to the lines of perfect decency,
In elegant taste, reflecting their sense of propriety.
And here they come to bring me wreaths
With their names attached, and make me
beautiful speeches
Reminding me of my nobility.

The trees have heard their voices and the grass...

The grateful tribute of the nation's heart:
Senators thanking me for their salaries,
Ambassadors offering flowers for my blood,
The man who made a million out of mules
Donating the price of a mule to buy me a plaque,
The preachers who lectured me on greater love
Taking me now for a text and a graceful
reference.

And all of them marching in reverential awe
The streets of the capital and across the bridge.
Fourteen years concentrated in this day:
The bell raps them a minute to remember.
And all of them standing, heads bowed and in
silence

A moment... and the lift of the shoulders'
relief after
Timed with a cannon blast called a salute.

O patient God, will they ever let me alone?
I thought when they took my name and gave me
a number
And shipped me in boats like a bull in trains
like a horse

And gave me a dose of flu, it was enough.
But there was no blood on me then to make me
look noble,

I was young and a kid. So I killed a man,
Shaking with fear and blinded, my bayonet
Ripping his guts out and stuck on a bone
And he with the glaze coming on him sobbing
"Kamerad",

And me sick after, and vomiting, and sick...
For which a pretty medal and further service.
Then I thought when they shot my hands off
And left me to bleed it out, I had done my duty.

The earth was warm, it was good to rest in the
earth

With the French sunshine and birds up there
somewhere.

It was content to be still and noble and forget.

But it was not enough. They came with spades
Routing me out with a dozen or so like me

Set in a row; and they cast lots and they chose
Me. And the rest chucked back underground
quickly.

Processionals gilding the streets with brass
lamentations

The mighty wail of a nation being glad
That some one else is butchered and brave
and dead;

And each so happy that it was my blood auctioned
Sells part of the drop he got to buy me a wreath.

So to the tomb they brought me with pageantry.
Unknown, unnamed, even my number gone,
And branded my decent obscurity with bronze
And I thought that at last they had eaten their
fill of my bones.

They tell me that men once made sacrifice
Of bulls to all their gods. The man who sold
The victims to the priest would take a part
Of the purchase price and deck the bull with
garlands.

They say the fragrance covered the smell of
the blood.

Also there was music stifling the death-cries...

The weight of all this marble chokes my voice
And all their clattering drowns my single breath.
In the moment silence they almost hear my
whisper

But the cannon boom shatters it back from
their ears

And they cry me down with a great cry,
shouting,

"Greater love hath not any man than this:
That he murder his friend to get his master gold."

ON WEVD

Station WEVD, the Debs memorial radio station, announces the following series for next week:

Tuesday, 5:15 to 5:30—Michael Strange, a poetic and dramatic reading.

Tuesday, 8:30 to 8:45—Harry Cumpson, concert pianist.

Negro Forum Series

Carlton Moss, author of "Careless Love," one of the more notable novels dealing with Harlem, inaugurated a series of programs known as the National Negro Forum, over Station WEVD, Thursday evening at 8:30.

The series will be conducted by the University Scholarship Foundation. Mr. Moss will interview Dr. George E. Haynes, Secretary of the Committee on Church and Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches.

On the same program, Cab Calloway, the noted Negro band leader, made a solo appearance. The Unique Harmony Quartet will offer a group of Negro spirituals.

The National Negro Forum will present its program every Thursday evening at the same time, in association with the Speakers' Bureau of the 135th St. branch of the Y. M. C. A.

VOTE REFLECTS PARTY STRENGTH

While returns from upstate are extremely few all indications point to a vote for Thomas in the state of approximately double what he received in 1928.

This vote virtually reflects the strength of the organized Socialist movement in the state, since it is almost exactly proportionate with the increase of the dues-paying membership.

Vote Is Commensurate With Organization

(Continued from Page One)

our comrades expected, but the vote is commensurate with our organized strength. It is particularly gratifying when we consider that we do not get our vote counted in New York City and have to take what is given to us.

The vote is particularly gratifying when we consider the small amount of money we had to work with. The State Committee had less than five thousand dollars and the City Committee less than eight thousand dollars for general campaign purposes. Practically all of the work was done by volunteers.

I want to express my appreciation for the work our candidates and comrades of the Party and the Y.P.S.L. have done. And now let us proceed to build our organization, make it more effective and efficient to carry on the struggle for the emancipation of the working class.

The battle of 1932 is over but the war is still on until the Co-operative Commonwealth is established. That is our goal, and for this we must organize and educate the masses of workers.

Let us go to it with more vigor than heretofore, and we will succeed. We build for the future, and the future belongs to us!

JULIUS GERBER,

Executive Secretary, Socialist Party, New York.

It emphasizes the necessity of organization in order for substantial results to be achieved. A campaign of education will be waged by our party this winter, and augmented efforts will be made to again double the dues-paying membership before the municipal elections of 1933.

A HALF CENTURY OF SOCIALIST GOVERNMENT

The fiftieth jubilee of a Socialist local council was celebrated on October 3rd in Commentry, which was the first Red commune in the world. As part of the celebration, which was attended by about 10,000 workingmen and women, a memorial was unveiled to Christopher Thivrier, the first Red Mayor in the world. A series of speeches were delivered by Poggioli, on behalf of the Union of Socialist Communes of France; Beaumont, assistant to the present Mayor of Commentry; Alphonse Thivrier, Riviere, on behalf of the Socialist Party in Parliament, and Leon Jouhaux, general secretary of the French Trade Union Confederation, recalling how Commentry had been won for Socialism by the unflinching propaganda of Christopher Thivrier.

After the inauguration of the memorial a banquet took place at which the two sons of Thivrier presided, Alphonse, the present Mayor, and Isidore, the Socialist member of Parliament, for the constituency. Lieberman of Poland represented the Labor and Socialist International at this impressive commemoration. During the banquet Isidore Thivrier read congratulatory messages which had come from every country, among them being messages from the Secretariat of the Labor and Socialist International and the executives of the Belgian, Bulgarian, German, Latvian and Polish Socialist parties.

Among the sub hustlers who report is the old, reliable Alfred Baker Lewis of Boston. Five subs this time. Anthony Zager, Illinois, fires in three, and from down in Virginia, John H. Stoke, five.

Benjamin Feigenbaum, Socialist Veteran, Dead

BENJAMIN FEIGENBAUM, of 150 95th St., Brooklyn, one of the founders of the Socialist Party, died early Thursday morning, at the age of seventy-two, after a long illness. He is survived by his devoted wife, Mrs. Matilda Feigenbaum, also an almost lifelong Socialist; two sons, William Morris and Henry, the former assistant editor of the New Leader; two daughters, Mrs. Bella Kamin and Mrs. Rebecca Zametkin, and a sister, Mrs. Yetta Goodman.

To those who have come into the movement since the war this announcement will carry no intimate message, for through the last dozen years a complete physical breakdown had barred Comrade Feigenbaum from all activity and more recently even from personal contacts. To older comrades, however, and especially to those of Jewish origin, it will revive memories of heroic struggle.

Born in Warsaw August 12, 1860, the son of a Talmudic teacher, Benjamin Feigenbaum received an early education calculated to prepare him for a similar career. As a young man, however, he became convinced of the truth of Socialist principles and threw himself wholeheartedly into the work of propaganda among the Jews of Poland and Lithuania.

Coming under the observation of

the Czarist secret police, he had to take refuge, first in Belgium and then in London, where he lived from 1888 till 1891, editing a Jewish Socialist paper. In 1891 he came to New York. For the next eight years he was an editor of the weekly Arbeiter Zeitung and the daily Abendblatt. When the Socialist Labor Party split in 1899 this paper was captured by the DeLeon faction, and all the editors were ousted. In 1900 Feigenbaum became general secretary of the then young Workmen's Circle and also collaborated in editing the short-lived Jewish Volkszeitung. Not long afterward he became associated with the Jewish Daily Forward, on whose staff he filled an important place until the failure of his health.

Feigenbaum was one of the most tireless of workers. Besides his editorial work he wrote numerous books, pamphlets, and articles, translated Socialist classics into Yiddish, spoke indoors and out in Socialist campaigns, strikes, and union organization drives, lectured all over the country, and took an active part in the affairs of the party and of the Jewish labor movement.

Funeral services will be held in the Forward building, 175 East Broadway, Manhattan, Sunday at noon.

By J. B. Matthews

BROOKLYN EDISON WORKERS IN BATTLE WITH POLICE

THE sidewalks around the offices of the Brooklyn Edison Co. were scenes of commotion, in which many thousands were caught, as a small group of pickets carrying signs protesting the recent layoffs of 2,800 workers failed to attract any attention until 100 officers of the law swooped down upon them to protect the sanctity of the pavements around the utility's offices.

Then thousands gathered and traffic for several blocks was held up for more than an hour. Mounted policemen charged into the crowds on the sidewalks again and again, but their efforts to disperse the curious were in vain.

The pickets were herded off more than once before the officers in anger seized and destroyed their banners. Then Rev. Eliot White, who up to that time had not been carrying one, grabbed up a sign and became a 1-man picket line. Through scores of policemen he strode up and down in the middle of the street while cameramen who had begun to arrive from the newspapers feverishly recorded the news in pictures.

Mounted officers rode their horses against him but he was not deterred. The crowd began to cheer him, as his white head ap-

peared in and out in the midst of frantic upholders of the law. He alone was calm.

The patrolwagon arrived with reinforcements to disperse the crowd. Plain clothesmen with rifles brandished the butts of the guns over the heads of fleeing pedestrians. When the elderly clergyman had amply established his right to the streets, he retired to a Socialist meeting in front of Borough Hall and told the story of the police violence to a dense throng that taxed the capacity of the square.

The pickets represented the Brotherhood of Brooklyn Edison Employees. During the past few weeks the company has laid off 2,800 more men, bringing the total of layoffs well over 4,000 or about 40% of the whole number of workers. Swiftly on the heels of the recent layoffs, John C. Parker, head of the Brooklyn Edison Co., was appointed chairman of the Relief Committee for the Unemployed of Brooklyn.

The Brooklyn Edison Co. on the same day announced its financial condition for the first nine months of the year. According to this report the net earnings for the period have been \$11,630,236. This is only slightly less than the net earnings for the same period of 1931.

Special Offer of New Leader Expires on November 15th!

WITH this issue of The New Leader, our announcement of the special campaign subscription offer appears for the last time. Thousands of new subscribers have taken advantage of this half-rate which is withdrawn on NOVEMBER 15. Remember, it applies only to NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

Three more days remain of this special offer which positively will not be renewed. All such new subscriptions at this half-rate which bear a postmark of NOVEMBER 15 will be accepted. That is, if your subscription is mailed on that date it will be received in time at THE NEW LEADER office.

Use the blank on Page One and mail without delay.

OBEY THAT IMPULSE! SUBSCRIBE NOW!