

NEW LEADER

With Which
Is Combined

THE AMERICAN APPEAL

Founded by
Eugene V. Debs

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Price Five Cents

Thomas Vote Will Reach 700,000; Solid Gains Recorded in Many States

THE vote for Norman Thomas and James H. Maurer, Socialist candidates for President and Vice-President, will reach 700,000 in the United States, and may reach three quarters of a million, according to unofficial and far from complete returns now available. With the ticket barred from the ballot in five states, and with other states not yet reporting there are already 667,510 votes credited to the Thomas-Maurer ticket. The states still missing are known to have cast a substantial vote for the Socialist Party candidates.

The five states in which the ticket was barred by reactionary election laws, or by political decisions of high courts, are believed to have been prepared to cast 50,000 or more votes.

The Communist vote was about 25,000 in New York City, and it reached 10,000 or a bit more in Illinois and Minnesota. In all other states it was so small as to be negligible. The Communist drive to enlist the Negro vote on the promise of "self-determination of the Black belt" was a ludicrous failure. Despite the fact that with ill-concealed self-consciousness they named Negroes for important offices and made a specific drive to garner Negro votes, the results were pitiful.

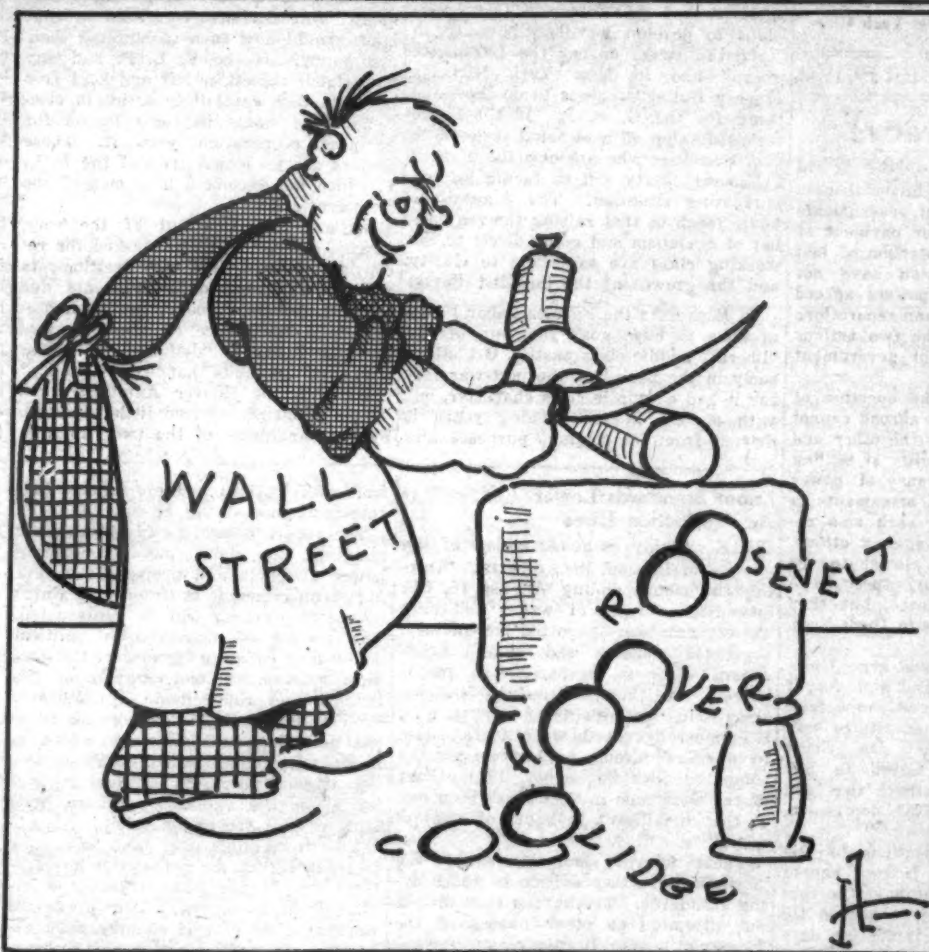
In Negro Harlem, the Communist vote was 209; 110 in the 19th A. D. and 99 in the 21st A. D. In the same districts, without making any particular racial appeal but only a working class Socialist appeal the Socialist Party polled 1,200 votes. In the southern states the Communist attempt to round up Negro votes resulted in 18 votes in Alabama, 75 in Arkansas, 50 in Georgia, 2 in North Carolina.

The Vote by States

The vote for the Thomas-Maurer ticket, so far as it has been tabulated and with thousands of voting districts still missing, is as follows:

Alabama	1,369
Arizona	252
Arkansas	894
California	54,085
Colorado	8,875
Connecticut	20,439
Delaware	1,503
Florida	75
Georgia	300
Idaho	83
Illinois	40,143
Indiana	8,708
Iowa	1,000
Kansas	16,153
Kentucky	—
Louisiana	400
Maine	2,300
Maryland	10,500
Massachusetts	32,808
Michigan	30,000
Minnesota	16,178
Mississippi	815
Missouri	7,600
Montana	3,014
Nebraska	8,787
Nevada	—
New Hampshire	947
New Jersey	34,000
New Mexico	—
New York	166,379
North Carolina	3,459
North Dakota	—
Ohio	61,185
Oklahoma	—
Oregon	14,533
Pennsylvania	65,638
Rhode Island	2,306
South Carolina	20
South Dakota	—
Tennessee	723
Texas	—
Utah	2,493
Vermont	1,310
Virginia	1,907
Washington	17,461
West Virginia	3,000
Wisconsin	44,012
Wyoming	—
Total	667,501

NO MATTER HOW YOU SLICE IT...



In scarcely a single state is the figure complete; in none does it represent anything near the Socialist sentiment.

The party's ticket, for example, was thrown off the ballot in Idaho. The only vote available at this writing is that of the town of Plummer, where there were 83 written-in votes, to 83 Democrats, 81 Republicans and one Communist vote. "If we had been on the ballot," writes a local comrade, "we would have carried the town." How large the vote would have been if the ticket had been on the ballot it is impossible to say; possibly 10,000 to 15,000.

There are 400 written-in votes credited to Thomas in Louisiana; the ticket would have polled a heavy vote if it had been on the ballot. There are also 75 written-in votes in Florida, so far reported, and none in Nevada or Oklahoma. The five states together ought easily to have polled 50,000 or more.

There are no votes in the compilation for Texas, where a large vote was cast, and many of the state votes are deliberately estimated low, on the basis of scattering returns.

SOCIALISTS WIN IN DANISH ELECTIONS

According to early indications the Socialist Party won a sweeping victory in the elections for the Lower House in Denmark Wednesday.

The government headed by Thorwald Stauning, Socialist, that had held office since the elections of April 24th, 1929, had existed through the "toleration" of the Radical Party, having no clear majority of its own. Out of 148 members there were 61 Socialists and 16 Radicals; and to carry on its program the Socialists were required to include three Radicals in the Ministry, to nine Socialists.

The Socialists gained 70,000 votes over their 1929 total.

The Reichstag was dissolved by Premier Stauning when the Upper House refused to sanction certain social legislation of the government, and the elections were the result.

Under the Socialist government the army and navy were abolished.

\$5,000 to Old Parties, Last 25c to Socialists

BATTLE CREEK, Mich.—With the last quarter he had to his name, a local man who had contributed \$5,000 to Republican and Democratic campaign funds in recent years, joined the Socialist Party, according to the secretary of the Socialist local here. He used his quarter as an initiation fee.

The New Leader Forges Ahead

THE special subscription campaign of The New Leader, which began late last July, has surpassed any similar campaign we have attempted.

The bundle orders also surpassed any previous record and these increased to such an extent that from a number of branches came the suggestion that special supplements be issued which would contain special material regarding the local campaign and local candidates. Every week the regular edition was sold out.

In the closing weeks of the campaign and in the two weeks since Election Day the subscriptions at our special rate for new subscribers continued to mount from day to day. The subs came in at such a rate that the business office was swamped in the effort to record them.

From all quarters The New Leader has received messages of congratulation regarding its effectiveness as a propaganda medium.

Every effort was made to make it a popular campaign publication and the staff takes this opportunity to thank the cartoonists whose splendid work was given free; the writers whose

contributions helped to make the paper what it has been; the party members who reported the campaign in their localities, and the hundreds of others who cooperated in many ways to circulate The New Leader.

And yet this is only the beginning. The New Leader is not OUR paper but YOUR paper. It is not published for profit; its only mission is to make Socialists and to strengthen the Socialist Party. We urge all who have helped to continue the work of getting new subs. For your convenience, use the blank below.

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NEW LEADER

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1932

Safe for Democracy!

FOURTEEN years after the end of the World War the great powers still face a financial mess with the British, French and Belgian governments pleading for an extension of time for payment of war debts. Despite the Hoover moratorium of last year the full results of that action have not measured up to expectations. The powers agreed last year to a sharp reduction in German reparations to avoid German bankruptcy, and the two actions have entirely altered the problems of government war debts.

Bound up with this problem is the question of armaments and the capitalist powers abroad cannot agree on this matter. Each suspects the other and rightly so. Each talks of the desirability of scaling down, but each also wants the balance of power tipped in its favor. The burden of armaments is sapping the resources of each, but each also regards its own arms as a "security" against others. The German turnip has been bled almost to the limit, so the victorious powers can expect little more financial blood from that source, but they also find it difficult to pay their debts to Uncle Sam, the world's great usurer.

So the British, French and Belgians urge Uncle Sam to agree to some compromise and hint that if it is not forthcoming the financial and commercial prospects of Europe and the United States will become much worse than what they are. Great Britain declares that if she is forced to pay \$95,500,000 now she may have a setback that will plunge other nations deeper into the depression, and this is no idle forecast.

But there are still more complications to this world made safe for democracy. Hoover cannot grant a further extension of time without the consent of Congress and that body does not meet till December 5. The time for payment is due ten days later. Hoover had granted the moratorium of last year when Congress was not in session, relying upon it to approve when it met. That approval was given but he was forbidden to grant another one without the consent of that body.

More complications. The Liberty Bonds sold to secure our liberty (take a look at that "liberty" now!) must be paid and, of course, our statesmen insist that Europe should pay. But Europe is saying that she cannot pay and must have an extension of time and possibly even a new deal that will let her off for a smaller sum. If a new arrangement is not made there is a possibility of the debtors committing that sum of all villainies in the capitalist code of morality—repudiate the debts and telling Uncle Sam to try to collect them.

And so we understand how the world has been made safe for democracy. At the A. F. of L. convention in 1917 Woodrow Wilson expressed his contempt for all who did not follow him in the holy war. He said that with respect to the war he wanted the same thing we did, a durable peace, but the difference between Woodrow and us was that he knew how to get it and we did not. Fourteen years later the capitalist statesmen are sweating over that peace and its aftermath, while Socialists look on with mixed feelings of humor and disgust.

A hundred years hence our descendants will consider us and our institutions with the same contempt we vouchsafe upon the Middle Ages.—Emile Zola.

We produce wonderfully; we distribute abominably.—Victor Hugo.

The World We Live In

A Socialist View of the Week

NO adequate figures of the Socialist vote are available for the present. We have always had to wait weeks for the complete returns. Socialists used to say that the Socialist returns come in by freight and this remains true. A report from Washington on Tuesday by the Associated Press states that with 9,518 voting units missing Thomas and Maurer have 557,316 votes but even this report also states that the "returns for minor parties were fragmentary in many states." The Communists are credited with 15,410 votes and it is obvious that the returns for both parties now available will be increased.

Some aspects of the election are interesting. For the first time in forty years the Democrats have a governor in Wisconsin and the LaFollette movement has gone down in the wreckage. The Democrats also control the legislature although a few sessions ago they had but two members in that body. It is reported that the Wisconsin Democracy plans to develop a "liberal" party to "take the steam out of the LaFollette group" and in New York Nicholas Murray Butler proposes to do the same thing for the G. O. P. If these two trends develop on a national scale those near-Socialists who are also thinking of a "liberal" party will be facing an embarrassing situation. The suggestions again teach us that raising the red banner of Socialism and going direct to the working class are essentials to clarity and the growth of the Socialist Party.

In Minnesota the Farmer-Labor Party appears to have gone the way of the "liberal" middle class parties. Organized early in the period of the post-war terror it had a definite class character, but with success in the ensuing years it drifted from its original purposes and

Socialist Returns Still Uncertain; "Liberalism" Rises on Two Fronts as LaFolletteism and F. L. P. Receive a Shock; Debts, Grog, and Socialist Duty

in the recent campaign Floyd B. Olson, its candidate for Governor, made a deal with the Democrats in support of Roosevelt. This came as a shock to many workers who had hoped to make the F. L. P. an important section of a national Labor Party. Some years ago Olson prosecuted and suppressed a number of papers under the notorious "gag law" and even the capitalist Chicago Tribune led in a fight against the law. The F. L. P. now appears hopelessly mortgaged to the Democratic Party and next week we will run an article by a Minnesota Socialist showing what has happened to a once promising movement. Our Socialist comrades in that state should now turn to building their own party. If the F. L. P. had any basic labor objectives left and kept free of deals with capitalist parties in elections there would be some reason for Socialist cooperation with it. These factors are no longer true of the F. L. P. which has become a floor mop of the Democratic Party.

With the election out of the way, France and Great Britain asked for reconsideration of war debt settlements and postponement of installments due on December 15. Hoover invites Roosevelt to a conference on these matters and the latter is "delighted to confer with him" but adds that "responsibility" rests with the Hoover Administration. These problems received little attention by the candidates of the two capitalist

parties. They haunted Hoover and they will haunt Roosevelt.

Meantime, those who think grog is the important thing are jubilant over the results. Over a hundred drys in the present Congress have been defeated and an advertiser in the New York Times announces that preparations are being made for handling the best known brands of Bavarian beer "upon modification of the prohibition laws." If modification comes it will at least remove a red herring that for years has served political brokers in diverting attention from real issues. The sentiment against the old-time saloon, however, is so general that it isn't likely that it will come back.

The resurrection of the Democratic Party in Wisconsin, Minnesota and a few other states shows the value to capitalist politics of having a second organization into which discontent can flow. In fact, it is in periods of vast dissatisfaction that the value of two parties of the capitalist class becomes evident. The ruling classes will always be under the expense of maintaining two establishments till a Socialist movement menaces both. When that time arrives they will find it as easy to get together as they always have in localities where one is outvoted.

If the American stock ticker registered favorably to the election of Roosevelt, the same is true of the exchanges in London, Paris and other capitals abroad. Capitalism may be satisfied, but the working class faces more torture and anxiety and we are confident that the Democracy will be as much hated two years hence as the G. O. P. is today. The future is rife with Socialist opportunities; let us take advantage of them.

Labor Standards Lower As Production Rises

THE monthly economic review of the Labor Bureau, Inc., reports: "During the month ending August 15, 511 decreases in rates of wages and only 12 increases were reported for factory, organized workers and certain other groups of wage earners. The major portion of these decreases—500—occurred in manufacturing plants. . . . September figures show an average loss in workers' income of 17 per cent as compared with September, 1931. Part of the shrinkage in wages has been due to the curtailment in hours of employment."

These figures show losses for the workers, a further decline of their living standards. The bureau then directs our attention to other phases of the industrial trend. It observes an upward "movement of production and employment" and that "encouragement" is derived from the fact that "in 1930 and 1931" the trend was downward. The present seasonal averages of production and employment are slightly more than normal. "In September the number employed gained five per cent over August, while industrial production advanced 10 per cent. The gain has continued into October."

That is to say, that while production and employment show some gains this is also accompanied by a further decline of income for the workers. We must keep this in mind when reports of increased production and employment are made. They do not necessarily mean improved living conditions for the working class as a whole.

A. F. of L. Convention To Face New Problems

THE Convention of the American Federation of Labor meets in Cincinnati on Monday and forecasts of the report of the Executive Council are interesting. It reports a staggering 25 billion dollar loss in wages this year and asserts that \$500,000,000 for jobless relief is inadequate. Unemployment insurance by each state will be urged, the funds to be raised by a direct charge on industry, the workers to be exempt

from contributions to these funds. Private insurance should be barred.

The report is said to favor economic planning to make more consuming power available and proposes the calling of an economic conference in which organized workers will be represented. The matter of non-partisan political action may come up because of the conflicts between recommendations of the Council and those made by Matthew Woll's tariff lobby. On this matter there has arisen a dual authority which is in strange contrast with Woll's opposition to dual unionism. A dual authority inside the Federation differs little from a dual federation itself.

The proceedings next week will show to what extent the depression has fostered progressive ideas within the affiliated organizations. The organized working class of this country have exhausted old policies and a new orientation is made imperative.

Farmers Anticipate Democratic Relief

IT is difficult for moderns to understand that agriculture was once an aristocratic occupation. Of the ten presidents of the United States from

Big Business Man

By William Allen Ward

HE talked in a brittle tone. . . . His words were icicles that broke As he spoke of depression. . . .

Hungry children meant little to him. . . . He had donated to the community chest!

Was that not enough?

The Chamber of Commerce of which he was director Named him on its committee to solve the unemployed problem. . . .

The next day he recommended to the board of his Company that one thousand men be laid off!

He had fat hands and his stomach stuck out.

Washington to Taylor, seven were landed magnates served by Negro slaves. Modern agriculture has sunk from its once high estate to the bottom of the social order. It doesn't even pay the farmer the costs of production and the farmer himself is a pariah in comparison with the former landed gentry.

The old landed magnates were class conscious and knew how to obtain and use government power for their class; modern farmers do not know this art and they helped to roll up majorities for the Roosevelt wing of capitalist politics. This background makes the annual convention of the National Farmers' Union meeting in Omaha this week of interest. Some 300 delegates from 28 states are in session and while they are furious they appear to think that the Democracy will in some way raise them out of the ditch.

The convention opposes cancellation of war debts and favors refinancing farm mortgage loans at reduced rates of interest while Senator Thomas of Oklahoma declared that he would ask for an investigation of the high cost of farm machinery. John A. Simpson, president of the Farmers' Union, declared that the "farmers won a wonderful victory in the recent election." It was "wonderful" as the farmers will discover before Roosevelt is in office one year. So long as the tillers of the soil ally themselves with a party of their exploiters rather than with the workers of the cities, they can expect nothing but disappointment in their struggles.

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

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By Henry J. Rossner

Is Economic Recovery in Sight?

Analysis Shows That Trend Toward Improvement Is Only Seasonal—No Sign of Increased Buying Power—The Socialist Task.

THE spokesman of American business have been assuring us that the country is on the way out of the depression, and that the basis for genuine recovery has been laid. Scientific analysis shows that these claims are false and are wish-fulfillments rather than economic facts.

The best barometer of economic conditions in the United States is the index of factory employment and payrolls for New York State compiled by the State Department of Labor, based upon employment and payroll reports from representative factories employing 38% of the factory workers in New York State.

These indexes measure from month to month the percentage decrease or increase in the number of employees and total wages of the reporting factories.

Beginning with August 1932, both the index stopped dropping and turned upward. At the end of October after three months of steady improvement, it stood at the high level of May 1932. Employment is still 41% and payrolls 56% lower than October 1929. The increase in employment since July is 13%. At this slow rate of progress it will be 1935 before the 1929 level of employment is reached.

To the workers who have been unemployed for two years already, another two years must seem like an eternity. This is, moreover, a most optimistic and rosy view of the situation, for the greatest improvement has taken place in seasonal industries which produce perishable commodity goods, while the basic industries have continued to experience further recessions.

The total increase for all industries was only 2.8%, and if there had not been the large increase in seasonal industries to counterbalance the decrease in others there would have been no net increase. Large increases in furs, silks, and women's clothing is readily explained as a temporary and not a permanent phenomenon. If recovery were genuine other basic industries would have enjoyed similar increases in employment.

No Real Cure Yet

It is inevitable, because no fundamental remedies have been applied to heal the sickness of our economic system. Nothing has been done to restore the purchasing power of the masses, which is a prerequisite to economic revival.

It is estimated that in 1932 total wages and salaries in the United States will amount to 21 billion dollars as compared with 41 billions in 1929—a decline of approximately one-half. The farmers have experienced a similar decline in their incomes. The purchases of these two groups form the backbone of the market for the products of American industry.

According to Virgil Jordan, economist for the Business Week, consumers with incomes of \$5,000 a year or less bought 82% of the goods and services consumed in 1929. Those with \$3,000 a year or less purchased 74% of the goods and services for that year. Virtually all of the workers and farmers are in the latter group.

Since those who normally purchase three-fourths of the goods and services have had their incomes cut in half, it is easy to see why business men are not rushing to put the unemployed to work through increased production. They see no market for their products. The big business interests of the country not only are doing nothing to increase the purchasing power of the masses but they are doing everything in their power at the present time still further to decrease purchasing power in order to maintain profit, dividend, and interest payments.

The bankers of New York have threatened to withhold loans to meet city payrolls in anticipation of tax collections unless the salaries of all city employees are reduced. The result is that the Legislature will be asked by the city administration in January to repeal laws protecting the salaries of teachers, firemen and policemen. As large investors in New York real estate the bankers want a large cut in their tax bills on the assumption that this reduction in expenses will increase or assure their return on real estate investments.

In January the railroads will ask the Railway Labor Board to reduce wages of railroad workers 20%. The object is to save \$300,000,000 in labor costs which can be used to continue interest payments on railroad bonds and increase dividends on stock. This proposal is particularly indefensible because throughout the depression railroad bondholders have received more than a half-

CONSOLATION



"I say, old man, awfully good news! I don't believe you're falling any faster than you were."

billion dollars annually in interest payments, whereas in 1932 the railroad workers will receive \$1,200,000,000 less in wages than

in 1929—a 48% decline.

At the next session of Congress a determined drive will be made to enact a general sales tax to balance the federal budget. At the last session this effort would have succeeded if it had not been for the opposition organized by Congressman LaGuardia. Since then Democratic leaders have changed their minds. Al Smith, who will be a power in the next administration, recently favored the sales tax in a signed editorial in the Outlook. So does Senator Robinson, Democratic leader of the Senate.

Franklin Roosevelt discreetly kept silent on this most important question throughout his campaign. It is almost a foregone conclusion that the efforts of the sales tax advocates will be crowned with success. It means that next year the great masses of people will have to pay an additional \$800,000,000 for the same purchases, because the sales tax is invariably passed on to the consumer through higher prices; very likely it will be even more because of the tendency to pyramid the tax and collect more than the tax requires.

The alternative is to raise this sum by increased income taxes on incomes from \$10,000 a year and up. The bankers, big business men like Raskob, editors like Hearst who are fighting for the sales tax, enjoy the large incomes. Fundamentally they are opponents of heavy income taxes on their own incomes rather than proponents of the sales tax.

Every one of these proposals, if successfully carried out, will have the effect of increasing incomes over \$10,000 a year and decreasing

the American people as well as all over the civilized world; and the day is not far distant when Socialism will rule the world. And when that day comes Benjamin Feigenbaum will be remembered as one who contributed his share to educate and organize the workers for the better day, for Socialism.

Comrade Feigenbaum has gone to rest. It is up to us, who remain here, to carry on in his spirit and hasten the day when Socialism will rule the world.

incomes less than \$3,000 a year. The inevitable result is a further contraction of a market which must be expanded if American industry is to regain its health.

These are typical examples illustrating the fundamental contradiction of the capitalist economic system. To maintain profits, dividends and interest in a period of falling prices and of decreased volume of sales the private owners of industry reduce wages and lay off men, which by still further curtailing the ability of the people to buy, forces prices still lower and cuts down sales still more.

Even assuming we return to 1929 production levels after many years of slow recuperation, only one-half of those now unemployed can go back to work, according to the Engineers of Technocracy, because of the displacement of labor by machine and power production. In the interim, of course, young people will have grown up and prepared themselves to take their places in our economic system, but there will be no room for them because not even the veterans of industry can be absorbed under the present set-up.

We have got to go far beyond 1929 production levels. That requires more purchasing power through greater wage payments. In addition, we must establish at least the six-hour day and five-day week without a reduction in wages if we are going to put every man and woman willing to work back on a payroll.

The Share-Work Drive

The voluntary "Share Work" movement is totally inadequate, because it is inevitably accompanied by wage cuts. The New York Telephone Company recently established the five-day week to avoid dropping employees, but it was accompanied by a proportionate decrease in wages.

In the case of this company there was no need of a single wage cut because its dividend payments have mounted from \$24,000,000 in 1929 to \$31,000,000 in 1932.

To maintain its high dividends without laying men off it cut the weekly wages of employees averaging less than \$30 a week. Since only a minority of corporations will follow the policy of the telephone company in the near future, to judge from the very meager response thus far, the net effect in reducing the army of jobless will be almost negligible. The corporations doing it will keep a larger force employed, but by reducing total purchasing power they will create more unemployment among the vast majority of enterprises continuing the traditional policy. The alternative is to cut dividends and maintain wages wherever possible. The owners of industry, e.g. New York Telephone Company, naturally refuse to do this.

Such are the prospects of American capitalism for the workers in the years ahead. The moral is plain. The Socialist Party must lead the workers with renewed vigor and energy to a decisive victory.

The worst suffering of the depression will be witnessed this winter. With no break in the clouds of unemployment and with the passage of another year during which many more have eaten their savings and exhausted their credit, the numbers dependent upon organized relief will be greater than ever before.

Nowhere in the country are sufficient funds in sight to alleviate the suffering of unemployed workers and their families. The Socialist Party must lead in the struggle for more adequate relief appropriations from city, state, and nation in the months ahead. Next week I shall discuss concretely the relief situation.

By Morris Hillquit

The Memory of B. Feigenbaum Will Ever Be Held in Honor

WITH the death of Benjamin Feigenbaum one more of the narrowing circle of the pioneers of our movement passes into eternity.

To the young generation of Socialists he was merely a historical name.

Crippled by premature invalidism, he passed the last years of his life in enforced and agonizing inactivity, and while he followed every step in the tortuous developments of our movement with keen joy at its victories and pain at its setbacks, his weak body could not keep pace with his ardent mind.

To those of us who remember the earlier periods of the Socialist and labor movements in America, Benjamin Feigenbaum will remain unforgettable. As an inspiring public speaker, popular writer, persuasive propagandist and clear-headed teacher he had few equals. In unselfish devotion to the cause and loyal comradeship none surpassed him.

He was a tower of strength in the arduous struggles of the early days to organize, educate and elevate the helpless and oppressed masses of the Jewish workers.

They and his comrades-in-arms will always honor and revere his memory.

By Julius Gerber

At the Grave of a Pioneer

LAST Sunday we laid to rest a comrade who had stood at the cradle of the Socialist Party.

It is too bad that Comrade Benjamin Feigenbaum died after a long illness which had kept him from active participation in party work for many years; his personality therefore was unknown to many who came into our party during the past ten years.

Benjamin Feigenbaum came to us in the United States in 1891. It was my pleasure to work with him on many committees. Comrade Feigenbaum was not only a good writer and an excellent speaker and lecturer, but a good organizer and executive.

Unlike some others, Ben Feigenbaum was a builder, not a wrecker. He helped build the Jewish labor unions; he was the first General Secretary of the Workmen's Circle, and he helped to organize the

Socialist Party after the split in the old Socialist Labor Party.

Though Comrade Feigenbaum, because of his illness, was removed from active participation in party work for many years, we nevertheless feel his loss now that he has been removed from us. The only consolation his family and the rest of us have is that his labor is bearing fruit.

Our party is growing, our ideas and ideals are finding root among

WISCONSIN REGISTERS HEAVY INCREASES

MILWAUKEE.—While the Socialist Party lost many of its elected officials, the actual vote cast showed heavy gains over the best ever cast in the past.

In Milwaukee the following votes were cast:

President 36,018
(to 45,443 for Hoover)
Governor 41,291
U. S. Senator 48,911
(to 52,490 for Chapple, Rep.)

Al Benson was defeated for re-election as sheriff, but he polled 78,188, a gain of 29,244 over 1930, when he was elected.

All other county candidates scored gains of from 12,037 to 21,510 over the record vote of 1930.

Votes from outside the city are scattering, but they show good increases.

Westmoreland Co., Local

Vote for President: Vandergrift Borough, six wards, 3,532 votes.

Republican 1,706
Democrat 1,592
Socialist 200
Prohibitionist 32
Communist 2

High Socialist vote: Dr. Van Easen, U. S. Senate, 249 votes; W. Adams, Judge Sup. Court, 232 votes. These two had addressed meetings here.

High ward vote here: sixty of a total of 554.

East Vandergrift Borough, for President:

Republican 11
Democrat 385
Socialist 5

High vote for a Socialist: 13. North Vandergrift Borough, for President:

Republican 115
Democrat 274
Socialist 11
Prohibitionist 4
Industrial 1
Communist 1

Panken Polls Big City Vote

The highest vote for a Socialist candidate, excepting that for Mayor, was polled for Jacob Panken, as candidate for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals. Faced with a fusion of both old parties, he polled 150,315 in the Greater City.

SWEDISH PARTY GAINS STEADILY

Following the imposing electoral success of the Swedish Social-Democratic Party comes a report of substantial increase in membership. The party, which on December 31st, 1930, numbered 277,017 members, had 296,507 on December 31st, 1931, and has now well passed the 300,000 mark. The election campaign has contributed much to the latter advance, particularly on the countryside.

MARYLAND SCORES HEAVY INCREASE IN PARTY VOTE

BALTIMORE, Md.—Maryland polled the highest Socialist vote in its history for the Thomas-Maurer ticket.

In Baltimore alone there were 6,835 votes, a gain over 1928 of 620 per cent.

The total in the entire state is expected to reach 10,500, or even more.

The Socialist campaign in the state was strictly working class, and the results show it.

W. K. Foster polled 641 votes and Reynolds, the S. L. P. candidate, received 451.

The highest Socialist vote ever in Baltimore in the past was 1,000.

TROTSKY PARTY JOINS CZECH SOCIALISTS

PRAGUE.—A conference of the Communist "Opposition" Party, the Trotskyists, took place in Prague on October 16th and decided on the basis of previous negotiations to join the Czechoslovakian Social-Democratic Party.

The Trotskyists have from 6,000 to 10,000 members and numerous followers. In many districts, especially in the coal and iron areas of Kladno, they have representatives in the local government authorities. They are not represented in Parliament, or in the provincial councils, and at the last Parliamentary elections they mostly voted for the Social-Democrats.

The Party possesses its own workers' homes and in Kladno a printing works. It can also question the right of the Communist Party to the ownership of the house in Prague Karolinenthal in which the Communist centre, editorial offices and printing works are situated.

The dissolution of the Trotskyist group has meant another step towards the unification of the labor movement in Czechoslovakia. Since the war the Czechoslovakian Social-Democratic party has absorbed the following groups: the Czech Social-Democrats (Centralists), the Progressive Socialists (Cooperative Socialists), the Left Social-Democrats, the dissident group of the Communist party of 1922, the independent party of the Magyar Social-Democrats, the independent party of the Ruthenian Social-Democrats, and now the Trotskyists, the last of the small party groups.

The Czechoslovakian and German Social-Democratic parties work together in complete and loyal harmony. The only Polish Social-Democratic Deputy in Czechoslovakia is a member of the Czechoslovakian Social-Democratic Parliamentary group, as also are the two Jewish Social-Democrats (Zionists).

In the Granite State

DOVER, N. H.—Thomas and Maurer got 16 votes; there was no organization and no votes in any previous election. Foster one vote.

FOR U. S. SENATOR

The following table shows the vote for Charles Solomon, candidate for U. S. Senator in New York City, as compared with the vote for the Socialist candidate in 1928:

County	1928	1932
New York	14,531	16,323
Kings	27,865	51,296
Bronx	12,914	29,879
Queens	2,459	11,089
Richmond	256	1,296
Total	58,055	109,883

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR

The following tables show the vote for Louis Waldman, Socialist candidate for Governor, by counties and districts for the past three elections.

A.D.	1928	1930	1932
1-----	377	408	380
2-----	326	402	220
3-----	413	398	541
4-----	390	396	225
5-----	331	225	227
6-----	832	1,653	628
7-----	751	911	794
8-----	717	1,229	704
9-----	789	918	826
10-----	504	656	883
11-----	681	690	689
12-----	416	491	591
13-----	538	590	737
14-----	406	500	603
15-----	585	539	536
16-----	507	604	541
17-----	496	386	226
18-----	444	541	409
19-----	704	365	427
20-----	282	357	327
21-----	819	502	429
22-----	945	590	523
23-----	1,698	1,682	1,627
Total	13,851	15,033	13,093

A.D.	1928	1930	1932
1-----	392	964	1,068
2-----	1,198	4,001	3,363
3-----	880	2,192	1,620
4-----	1,017	1,969	1,382
5-----	1,132	3,209	1,979
6-----	1,059	4,065	3,981
7-----	1,226	2,478	1,783
8-----	1,304	4,239	3,920
Total	8,258	23,117	19,096

A.D.	1928	1930	1932
1-----	311	355	412
2-----	3,198	6,585	4,914
3-----	196	200	217
4-----	518	947	552
5-----	593	654	451
6-----	985	1,813	1,168
7-----	450	302	311
8-----	164	175	176
9-----	1,945	2,282	2,167
10-----	567	409	465
11-----	801	844	750
12-----	694	676	570
13-----	367	467	331
14-----	573	1,098	576
15-----	220	187	167
16-----	2,825	5,989	4,477
17-----	818	1,024	570
18-----	3,097	7,253	4,301
19-----	400	645	546
20-----	889	743	709
21-----	1,813	2,092	1,627
22-----	1,991	2,884	2,095
23-----	1,226	1,900	1,153
Total	24,641	39,524	28,705

A.D.	1928	1930	1932
1-----	239	876	1,141
2-----	259	1,061	1,490
3-----	258	1,217	1,633
4-----	319	2,092	2,282
5-----	347	1,994	1,719
6-----	171	915	1,077
Total	1,593	8,155	9,342

A.D.	1928	1930	1932
1-----	122	494	609
2-----	81	451	683
Total	203	945	1,292

A.D.	1928	1930	1932
Manhattan	13,851	15,033	13,093
Bronx	8,258	23,117	19,096
Brooklyn	24,641	39,524	28,705
Queens	1,593	8,155	9,342
Richmond	203	945	1,292
Total	48,546	86,774	71,528

Rhode Island Gains

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Thomas and Maurer polled 2,306 votes in this state; Foster received 444 and the S. L. P. got 349.

This is the first time in 12 years that we have had a chance to vote for a Socialist candidate for President in Rhode Island. We did not get on the ballot 4 years ago.

In about two weeks there will be an official recount of the entire state vote. Then we will get the official vote cast in Rhode Island.

COMMUNIST AND S.L.P. VOTE IN THE CITY

The Communist Party, centering its fire upon the Socialists in New York, and carrying on the most intense propaganda within their power, polled about 24,000 votes in New York City, while the Socialist Labor Party, after its most intensive campaign in thirty years, polled something over 7,000 straight votes.

The Communist vote in the city follows:

President 24,018
Mayor 24,222
Governor 23,092
Lieut. Gov. 25,381
Chief Justice 17,859
The S.L.P. vote follows:
President 7,173
Governor 4,793
Lieut. Gov. 7,414
Mayor 12,016

A MISSOURI VOTE
SLATER, Mo.—The vote here was 46; in 1928, one. Local organized in July, 1932.

MOYLAN, Pa.—The Thomas and Maurer vote rose from 313 in 1928 to 1,938 in 1932.

ON WEVD

Station WEVD, the Debs Memorial radio station, announces among other features for the forthcoming week the following:

Tuesday, Nov. 22nd, 5:15 P. M., Michael Strange, dramatic and poetry readings. 10:15, Dr. Harry W. Laidler, lecture.

Wednesday, Nov. 23rd, 5:15, The Nation hour; Oswald Garrison Villard.

Thursday, Nov. 24th, 8:30 to 10 P. M., National Negro Forum, directed by Carlton Moss.

Friday, Nov. 25th, 4:15, Women's forum. 8:15 to 8:45, Hendrik Willem Van Loon, "The Making of Tomorrow."

VOTE BY PRINCIPLES

At the Junior College in New Rochelle a novel straw vote was taken. Without being given the names of the parties, the students were asked to listen to a summary of the platforms of the various parties. Then they were requested to vote, according to the principles, for Party A, B, etc.

When the votes were counted it was discovered that a large majority voted for the principles expressed in the platform of the Socialist Party.

Those who, by name, sincerely set a cross next to the old party candidates will often discover, if only they consider ideals that without knowing it they are Socialists.

Michigan's Capital City Reports Socialist Growth

LANSING, Mich.—In this city, where only a few months ago the Socialist Party was practically unheard of except as a national organization concentrated in large metropolitan cities, the party was unable during the campaign just closed to obtain halls large enough to hold the crowds eager to join the movement.

Two meetings during the last week of the battle attracted overflow crowds at halls in the north and south sections of the city, and speakers were enthusiastically received as they outlined the Socialist program and assailed the old political parties. One speaker, Harold McFarland, professor of economics at the University of Michigan, pictured the present depression as the "beginning of the end of the capitalist system."

The party had workers at every voting precinct in the city on election day handing out literature and urging voters at the last minute to

BENJ. FEIGENBAUM IS LAID TO REST

A LARGE throng of members of the Socialist Party, Workmen's Circle, Trade Unions and other organizations gathered at Forward Hall Sunday at noon to pay their last respects to the distinguished Socialist pioneer, Benjamin Feigenbaum, who died last week. The hall was crowded to capacity, and a large number of people who were unable to get in gathered outside.

A very impressive ceremony was held. The singing of revolutionary songs by the chorus of the Workmen's Circle made a touching and beautiful impression. A number of eloquent tributes were rendered by Comrades Vlodeck, Abraham Cahan, S. Yanofsky, J. S. Baskin, N. Chanin, Algernon Lee, Adolph Held, Joseph Weinberg, and others. A message from Morris Hillquit was also read.

Following the services several hundred comrades went out to Mt. Carmel cemetery, where the body was laid to rest beside Meyer London, Max Pine, Dr. Halpern and other pioneers.

The funeral was an impressive demonstration of the regard and affection of the many comrades and co-workers of our late Comrade Benjamin Feigenbaum. Tributes to his memory as a pioneer organizer were made and his activities in the Socialist, Labor and fraternal movement were remembered and extolled.

Iglesias Will Represent Puerto Rico in Congress

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico.—Santiago Iglesias, leader of the Puerto Rican trade union and Socialist movement, was elected Resident Commissioner at Washington by a large majority.

Iglesias was born in Spain 60 years ago. He emigrated to Cuba in 1889 and left there for Puerto Rico when General Weyler ordered all labor centers closed in 1896. He organized the Free Federation of Workingmen of Puerto Rico, which was chartered in 1901 by the American Federation of Labor. He also founded the Socialist Party in Puerto Rico in 1889.

For many years Iglesias was the representative of the American Federation of Labor in Puerto Rico. In 1925 he was chosen secretary of the Pan-American Federation of Labor.

A KANSAS REPORT

DODGE CITY, Kas.—Thomas' vote 230; in 1928, 64. The campaign is on. Hoover is the Forgotten Man.

Bay State Scores 500 Per Cent Vote Gain

BOSTON.—A 500 per cent jump in the Socialist vote in Massachusetts was revealed by incomplete tabulation of the votes cast in the recent election. Thomas and Maurer received 32,808 votes according to the incomplete tabulation, compared with the vote of 6,262 in 1928. The vote this year smashes the Socialist record of 32,269 that Debs polled in 1920.

The vote for the candidate for Governor, A. B. Lewis, and other state officials is approximately three-fourths of the presidential vote.

Candidates for Congress, the Legislature and other offices fared well, considering that this is the first year in a long time that Socialists have had so many candidates in the field.

Ralph S. Harlow, running for Congress in the 2nd congressional district, led all other candidates, receiving 4,546 votes.

Joseph Massidda of Lynn surprised comrades in the 7th congressional district by polling 4,000 votes.

Paul Wicks of Greenfield, running for Congress in the 1st district, polled 2,876 votes.

The following table of larger cities of Massachusetts shows how the Socialist vote has increased:

City	Thomas 28	Thomas 32	Lewis 32
Boston	958	5,330	3,164
Cambridge	158	942	660
Lawrence	141	1,075	900
New Bedford	510	1,948	1,661
Holyoke	139	1,130	1,100
Brockton	168	869	---
Northampton	122	485	---
Springfield	258	1,953	1,469
Quincy	115	672	423
Lynn	227	990	731
Worcester	---	1,236	---

The vote in Haverhill was 338.

By Gus Tyler

Harlan Miners Warn Against I. L. D. "Relief" Fund Drives

IN the jails of Harlan, Kentucky, are a band of militant miners awaiting trial. These men have appealed for funds, and the various labor organizations throughout the country have responded, including the relief auxiliaries of the Socialist Party and the Young People's Socialist League.

One of the organizations collecting funds for these miners is the International Labor Defense, the legal arm of the Communist Party. In respect to the funds that they collect the miners have a warning to issue.

In the "Worker's Defense," the official organ of the General Defense Committee, there appears in the October 3, issue, the following editorial:

"For many months the I. L. D., which is the legal arm of the Communist Party, collected funds in the name of the Harlan Miners and used the money to support the Communist Party. Exposed as grafters and repudiated by every Harlan prisoner the I. L. D. was forced to discontinue its open racketeering. Funds supposedly for Kentucky were still collected by the I. L. D. by undercover methods."

Here follows the reprint of a letter sent by the I. L. D. to H. M. Hightower, one of the prisoners, sending him a check for three dollars, in exchange for which he was asked to send a receipt in the form of a letter of greetings to the I. L. D. convention.

"It is to cover up the past and present thefts of Harlan money that the small gifts were sent to the prisoners. Any letters received will be read at the I. L. D. convention and so the few honest members will be thwarted if they question the honesty of the ruling clique."

"TO STEAL FUNDS DONATED TO DEFEND WORKING CLASS PRISONERS IS A BASE BETRAYAL OF THE WORKERS. THIS THE I. L. D. HAS

Connecticut Adds 20,439 to Total

NORWALK, Conn.—The vote for Thomas and Maurer was 20,439 as against 3,019 for Thomas in 1928, 10,056 for Debs in 1912 and 10,350 for Debs in 1920.

Jasper McLevy, candidate for Governor, received 20,720 votes as against his 1931 vote of 4,700 for the same office. Devere Allen for United States Senator received 19,761 votes in his first contest for public office.

By Gertrude Weil Klein

A Woman's Point of View

HAVING emerged from the chattel era (as conquests of primitive warfare, woman was the first form of private property ever known); having emerged from the "home and mother" era; the disfranchised, imbecile-criminal "Are Women People?" era; having emerged from these dark ages into the light of supposedly independent adulthood, women, by all rights, should be taking an intelligent interest in the world they live in and work in. Some of them are. The great majority are not.

The average woman, if you venture to draw her down a strange path even conversationally, will present you with a cold shoulder for your pains. If she becomes wise that you are trying to get her into a political discussion, the job is twice as difficult. Socialism, of course, is a completely foreign phenomenon which does not belong in her world at all.

More important than the vote for individual candidates was the straight vote of more than 18,500.

During the campaign new locals were organized in Danbury, Fairfield, Stratford, Milford, Branford, Berlin, Waterbury, Middletown, Vernon and Manchester, and more will be organized before the end of the year, largely because of the untiring efforts of the State Chairman, Martin Plunkett of Wallingford, and the State Organizer, Martin Rhodin of Meriden.

State-wide forums and classes in the Socialist philosophy, public

speaking and organization methods being planned for the winter months will enable the many new members to take an important part in future struggles on both the political and industrial fields.

NEW HAVEN.—New Haven polled 2,988 votes as compared to 486 in 1928. Of the total, 98 per cent were straight votes.

AN IOWA VOTE

FORT DODGE.—The Thomas vote here was 785. In 1928 it was 48.

Here's Some Secret, Inside Stuff About Builders of Warships and the Next War—And Roosevelt.

It is precisely these women who must somehow or other be reached. It is these women, because of their numerical strength and because of their strategic strength as wives and mothers, who must be educated out of their economic illiteracy and their political ignorance.

If, for instance, they could be made to understand the vicious forces behind the apparently honest and seemingly innocent process of electing a president—forces which are deliberately and cunningly paving the way for the next war—perhaps these women would about face, armed with a couple of hatchets a la Carrie Nation, or at least carrying some political dynamite for the ballot box.

The nation's breeding machines might not be quite so amiable about supplying stalwart sons for cannon fodder if they were aware of the subtle maneuvers between the honorable gentlemen who solicit campaign funds and the honorable gentlemen who supply campaign funds and their connections with political favorites, corruption and war.

Dear ladies, quoted here in the hope that they may rouse your fury, are letters sent by Mr. A. P. Homer, Director of the Marine Committee of the Finance Division of the Democratic National Committee, to the builders of the nation's warships. We beg you to read them carefully. We beg you to remember that warships are built to be used, that ammunition is manufactured to be used and that the building of warships and the manufacturing of ammunition is a mighty important factor in tipping the scales toward war.

But read.
Mr. Homer to Mr. Eugene G. Grace, Secretary of Bethlehem Steel, Oct. 17, 1932.

"Dear Mr. Grace:
"After what the present incumbent of the White House did to the private shipyards on the destroyer matter I am sure you are of the opinion that a change is necessary if the shipbuilders are to get a square deal..."

Mr. Homer to the Newport News Shipbuilding Co. the New York Shipbuilding Co., and others.

"It is apparent that if we are to have a TREATY STRENGTH NAVY, we must have some one other than a pacifist in the White House, and as a treaty strength navy is of vital importance to you shipbuilders, we believe that the best interests of the industry will be served by the election of Governor Roosevelt, who has full knowledge of the navy's problems, having been intimately acquainted with the troubles which came from unpreparedness in the World War..."

Mr. Homer to Mr. Charles M. Schwab.

"My dear Mr. Schwab:
"As a result of the events of the

last three weeks we believe that if the shipbuilders of the United States are to get a square deal, it will be necessary to make a change on Nov. 8. I hope that you are in accord with this idea.

"If so, we ask that you help us with a contribution to the campaign fund of Governor Roosevelt, who, as you know, is marine-minded and hasn't the opinion that international affairs can be settled with a blue-print navy."

"The writer will personally acknowledge your contribution and see that the news of it reaches the Governor's ears..."

We have no way of knowing whether the shipbuilders came through, but it is safe to assume they did. It is safe to assume they came through to both parties so they could be in a position to exert pressure no matter who went into the White House.

And Governor—now President—

Unity of German Workers Is Urged by Socialist

UNITY of the German workers, so passionately desired by Socialists everywhere, appears a step nearer with a recent statement by Paul Loebe, Socialist leader and for many years President of the Reichstag, insisting upon the necessity of a united proletarian front, including the masses who vote Communist.

At the same time Loebe declined, on behalf of his party, to meet Chancellor Franz von Papen in a conference of party leaders on the ground that "the Chancellor's behavior throughout makes him impossible to deal with."

Loebe, when he made that statement, had just come from an important Socialist Party meeting at which the necessity of the unity of all the workers was emphasized by several responsible party leaders.

It is no secret in Germany and in informed circles anywhere else that the Socialists are anxious to see a reunion of all workers under the Red Flag, but that the attitude of Communist Party leaders has made such a consummation thus far impossible. From the beginning of the German Communist movement at the Halle congress, when Gregory Zinoviev made a four-hour speech calling for an immediate violent revolution, Communist tactics have been designed solely to discredit, misrepresent and hamper the Socialists. As in all other countries the enemy fought by Communist leaders has been the Socialists, not Capitalism or Fascism, with the inevitable result that a wedge has been driven between the two parties that has made unity impossible. American Socialists traveling in Germany have recognized

GOOD VOTE IN OHIO
CLEVELAND.—The party polled 61,185 votes in Ohio. In 1928, 8,588.

In Belmont County the vote was 846. In Potter County 879. Senator Fess' town, Yellow Springs, gave 108 votes out of 1,000.

Thomas and Maurer received 15,406 votes in Cuyahoga County (including Cleveland), nearly five times their 1928 vote.

Thomas and Maurer received 2,594 votes in Stark County, a gain of 1,000 per cent. It was in Canton, county seat of Stark County, that Eugene V. Debs made the anti-war speech for which he was sentenced to ten years in prison.

West Virginia Does Well

STAR CITY.—Bidgeley precinct of Mineral County gives Thomas and Maurer 119 votes out of less than 700.

Kanawha County gives Thomas and Maurer 589. Snider for Governor 395; Berkeley County 95 and 55.

Socialist Party candidate for Board of Education, Mannington District, Marion County, received 729 votes out of less than 2,800.

From the very fragmentary reports received it is safe to predict that the Socialist vote of West Virginia increased 500 per cent.

All locals are now concentrating their activities on educational work.

elect—Roosevelt? What did he have to say about this? In answer to a letter of protest sent him by Mr. G. A. Eddy, Governor Roosevelt said the letters were sent out without his knowledge and that he would not have accepted the contributions. Nobody will blame us if we lift an eyebrow.

Communist tactics as identical with those employed by the Union Square strategists, except that they are on a vaster scale. And in Germany Socialist leaders have always urged unity upon a basis of trust and mutual respect.

The weakness of the Communist Party has been in the fact that it contains a vast number of floating voters, who follow the Swastika of Hitler in one election and the Hammer and Sickle of Moscow four weeks later. The strength of the Social Democracy has been the immovable und unshakable masses of organized trade unionists.

For years the Socialists have sought to appeal over the heads of the irresponsible Communist leaders to the masses that follow them for unity.

There has not been a moment since the German Revolution when a unity of all revolutionary workers upon a basis of mutual understanding and trust would not have advanced the cause enormously. It is no secret that if it had not been for the deliberate policy of the Communists to divide the workers and to foment distrust and dissensions the Hitler Fascist insanity could never have reached first base, and a united proletarian movement could easily have dominated Germany, and thus altered the history of the past ten years for the benefit of workers everywhere.

Even in the two Reichstag elections of 1932, after the Communist dissensions had given Hitlerism its opportunity, the two proletarian parties controlled a plurality of all votes cast. The following table is significant:

	Nov. 1932	July 1932	Sept. 1930
Socialists and Communists	13,207,000	13,229,330	12,159,724
Hitler Fascists	11,705,256	13,732,799	6,401,016
Total, all parties	25,000,000	40,000,000	34,943,460

The figures tell their own story. The future belongs to Socialism. The next months will tell.

By Leon Gilbson

For a Branch in Every District

I AM not surprised, neither am I disappointed with the results of this election, and every Socialist who does not believe in miracles but thinks in terms of organization has no reason to complain.

If we study the tabulation of our vote in every Assembly District in New York City for the last three years (and what is true in New York is true all over the country), we will find a healthy increase right along.

So we certainly are in step with the march of events. Therefore the Socialist Party is finally breaking through the stone wall of apathy and cynicism and is marching to a promising future, a future that every Socialist hoped for and never lost faith in even during the darkest days of reaction, Wall Street gambling and three years of desperate misery of the masses unparalleled in our history.

The prime reason for this is based largely on the undeniable fact that Capitalism is crumbling. Even the best known contemporary bourgeois economists are powerless to disprove it. Capitalism must go; it has outlived its usefulness; it has accomplished its historical mission and now it has given birth to an army of unemployed which will swallow it in the making of the new social order.

It is therefore obvious that the present growth of our movement is due to changes in the economic conditions of the laboring masses and we must therefore grasp this opportunity to fortify our strategic points and build our Party. From now on the immediate demand on our party leaders will be the gigantic task of solidifying all our resources for this purpose.

Up until now our Party's national, state and local organizations have been very loosely organized. This in turn has reflected unfavorably on the discipline of our members; it also resolved itself in the lack of the genuine spirit of comradeship which is so important to our movement, and in cases where it did manifest itself it has been apt to be unnatural and superficial.

How to Succeed

Our party leaders—and also the rank and file—must therefore bear in mind that we will be successful only when we have efficiently functioning and properly distributed branches, a well-disciplined membership, and a genuine spirit of comradeship.

WE MUST HAVE A SOCIALIST PARTY BRANCH IN EVERY ASSEMBLY DISTRICT and in assembly districts with large territories we must have two or more branches.

All party work can be carried out more efficiently through a great number of branches with a small membership in each unit than through a small number with a large membership in each unit.

Our present branches are geographically inaccurate, numerically inefficient and traditional; they have served only as noise makers during political campaigns. We possess a great deal of enthusiasm; our meetings are very well attended, our speakers are always of the best, our literature convincing, and yet we can never capture a single aldermanic district.

The Socialist Party can never hope to get in touch with the great working masses and capture political power unless we organize on the basis above mentioned.

There are a number of arguments in opposition to my plan. They are five in number and are the most popular among party workers.

Party Worker Offers Plan for the Near Future—Based on Many Years of Intensive Work, Gilbson Urges Many Small Branches Rather Than Fewer Large Ones.

Five Objections

1. As we have difficulty in finding able, willing and reliable workers for the few branches with large memberships, how and where do you expect to get ten times as many workers should this plan be adopted?

Let us analyze this. Who are the members who usually attend branch meetings? What holds their interest? Members who attend are first of all the officers; organizers, financial and recording secretaries, literature agents, and delegates to the Central Committee; the majority of the members of the Executive Committee. Their interest in activities lies in the fact that every one has a duty to perform and is responsible for certain work.

Members are neither officers or members of committees, and are simply on-lookers. Sooner or later they drop out, as they feel that they have little to add to the activities; but they will be good material as workers for a new branch.

The branch is the training school for party workers and the more branches we have the more trained and better disciplined workers will be in command of the party. Comradeship and loyalty are always developed much faster among members of small groups than is possible among large groups.

2. There is a prevailing opinion that a number of members come to branch meetings for only one purpose, to meet their friends; and as soon as their friends are transferred to other branches we will lose them. I do not believe that the number of such members is very great, and that it will materially injure branch activities, because if this is all that they can contribute to the movement it will be much better for the party to consider them sympathizers rather than party members. We must once and for all educate our party members to consider the Socialist Party and its branches the political instrument of the class struggle rather

than as social clubs. I do not, however, advise to discontinue all social functions.

The Branches

3. Some comrades say that branches with a membership of 150 can under best conditions count on 25 or 35 to show up at branch meetings; therefore, we must assume that branches with a membership of 50 will have only 8 or 10 at a meeting. But suppose this does happen, what of it? Eight or ten well meaning comrades who get together at a meeting of a small assembly district every week, or every two weeks, and earnestly devote their time to the problems of their territory will accomplish just as much as if they were members of a big branch.

Small meeting places are available in every assembly district and the necessity of spending hours in travel to and from the meetings will be done away with. A good many members do not come to meetings on account of the distance

they have to travel after a hard day's work. There are also less possibilities for quarrels and personal friction in a small group than in a large one.

4. It is said that it will be too costly for the city office to carry on its work among the increased number of organizers, financial secretaries, and special committees attached to branch activities.

All this is very true, but I claim that a branch in a small territory is more capable of enrolling new members, due to its intimacy, than in a large territory, and hence the revenue from dues will more than offset the increased cost of the city office.

5. One of the most popular arguments in favor of large branches is that a small branch will not be in a position to carry on educational work, such as lectures and forums, and will also not be able to keep up branch headquarters and clubs.

Forum Work

Lectures and forums can only be successfully conducted when they are properly planned and organized by groups or individuals with the proper training and experience, as it is a profession in itself. Not every branch is capable of tackling it without getting into a mess. All party lectures and forums must be conducted by centralized party educational committees in every county.

Now about branch headquarters. No one, of course, will reject the necessity of headquarters and Socialist clubs all over the city. The more clubs and branch headquarters the better, but the trouble is not with the headquarters or clubs but rather their maintenance. I will illustrate with the story of the Mississippi steamer, equipped with luxurious passenger accommodations, fine decks, and excellent crew, and a tremendously powerful whistle. On the surface everything looked splendid. There was only one trouble, discovered after the captain pulled the string attached to the powerful whistle. The deafening blast of the whistle consumed all the steam generated in the boiler. There was no steam left to run the steamer.

This is exactly what maintenance of branch headquarters do to our general activities. All the energy and hard work of active and devoted comrades is concentrated on how to meet the rent and the other expenses that go with the upkeep of headquarters. Other work is paralyzed.

A Network of Branches

An organization based upon a network of branches throughout the country, as I have roughly sketched, would not only bring to the front our best and most able comrades, but it will also help us to discover hundreds of new organizers, financial and recording secretaries, and a great number of speakers. If we really mean to capture the political power of city, state and nation, we must stage our party work on a grand scale.

Just visualize the map of Greater New York dotted with two hundred or more red spots, each representing a party branch, each having an active group working in its territory. The general plans and activities of this great number of branches can be supervised by five county committees, which in turn can be sub-divided by agitation districts to take care of a certain number of branches, etc.

It is my candid opinion that reorganization work must begin immediately after the decks are cleared of the recent campaign. The general problems of organization must be diligently planned and details carefully carried out.

BUT WHY STARVE INSIDE A BARREL—OR OUT OF IT?

"WHOM the gods would destroy . . ."

Is the world going quite crazy?

You recall the insane epidemic of tree-sitting that came at approximately the beginning of the current depression. Boys and girls began to sit in a tree for days at a time.

At about the same time those who were older—but not wiser!—began rocking-chair contests, and there were also sleeping contests, dance "marathons", the "bunion derby", or "race" across the United States, talking contests, pie-eating contests and what would you?

But of all the sheer insanities the world has ever heard of it is possible that none has exceeded a "contest" now going on in England; at least nothing quite so insane has come to the attention of supposedly rational people since the days of St. Simeon Stylites and his kind.

It is a "contest" consisting of

fasting nailed up in barrels.

At Piccadilly Circus in London there are two girls and one Irishman trying to ward off death by starvation for ten days, in order to win a prize, while Yaps look on and wonder.

"It is not meant to be funny," said the manager of the show (who collects admission fees). "Here you have three plucky people attempting one of the world's greatest feats of endurance. Can they endure a complete fast for ten days?"

The "show" is at a place called Fun Fair, and those who pay the

two-pence required see three barrels with the tops nailed down. There are tiny panes of glass, and narrow slits for air covered with gauze.

On the barrel is chalked the name of the inmate, and the day of the fast. In each one is an electric light. Each faster was permitted to take a quart of water, and all the books, cigarettes and matches he cared to take. But nothing could go in after the "contest" started. The two girls looked tired, drawn and haggard. At the side of one was a pile of matches, but her cigarettes were all gone. She was powdering her nose. One must do something with one's time, must one not?

At the end of four days the girls qualify for a prize of £4; the man for a prize of £2. After ten days the girls will get £100; the man £50—if they live.

"What are you doing it for?" one of the girls was asked.

"Why do you think?" she answered. "For the money, of course. I'm out of work. You don't think I'm doing it because I like it, do you?"

Michael Fay, the Irishman who hopes to win £50, said, "Sure'n, I might as well starve inside a barrel as outside it."

The manager of the exhibit said that hundreds of men and girls—mostly young girls—are begging for a chance to "contest". He received eight in one hour while the observer was watching.

All of them are out of work.

A system in which such things occur is foolish, insane—and damned.

City Changes Laws to Meet Socialist "Threat"

Because six students of Oberlin College demanded a jury trial when arrested for holding an open-air meeting in Loraine, Ohio, they were released. The city stated that it did not have the funds to pay jurors.

Following this incident, the city council changed the ordinance covering street meetings to eliminate the jail sentence formerly provided. By setting the penalty at a fine only, defendants can no longer force the city to the expense of a jury trial.

Anthony F. Zager of North Chicago sends in three.

John H. Stoke of Virginia also captures three more.

FACING THE FOURTH WINTER



JOBLESS DIGGING PEAT

Facing hunger and cold, Chicago jobless were lucky enough to discover that a peat bog underlies the city's south side. Here they are digging the peat to keep themselves alive when the cold blasts come off Lake Michigan.

In the World of Labor

BIG SIX VOTES TO REJECT CUT PROPOSED BY BOSSES

Vote 4,366 to 2,894 Not to Accept, but Vote Also Goes Against Proposed Strike.

BY the decisive vote of 4,366 to 2,894 the membership of Typographical Union No. 6 refused to accede to the demand of the employers that they accept a wage cut. The old contract between the union and the New York Employing Printers' Association expired on September 30th, and no new agreement has been reached up to the present.

The newspaper publishers had also demanded a reduction in wages, but the new agreement awaits the outcome of arbitration proceedings. Efforts are being made by the officials of Typographical Union No. 6 to bring about arbitration with the representatives of the New York Employing Printers' Association.

The rejection of the proposed wage cut came in spite of the recommendation of the officers of the International Typographical Union that the new terms be accepted. Officials of the local union, however, had opposed the scale and conditions offered by the employers.

During the course of negotiations the representatives of the bosses' association demanded that the workers submit to a reduction in pay amounting to about 17 per cent. This would have resulted in reducing the rate from \$59 for a larger cut, so that they would re-

ceive \$55 instead of \$63 for a forty-hour week. Various other proposals were made for 8 per cent reductions in day work and 10 per cent in night work. The employers also insisted on abolishing the established system of priorities.

At a meeting of Big Six, President Charles P. Howard of the International Typographical Union urged the printers to yield to the employers' demands, saying that under the circumstances it was all that could be obtained. The outcome of the referendum showed that the members of the union were opposed.

At the same time a vote was

taken to determine whether the workers were ready to strike rather than accept the new terms. Under the rules of the union, a three-fourths vote is necessary, and consequently the vote of 3,522 for a strike and 2,834 against resulted in the rejection of the strike proposal.

Austin Hewson, head of the local union, has consistently opposed the opinion of the International officers that the reductions must be accepted. On Tuesday afternoon he presented an offer to the New York Employing Printers' Association to arrange for arbitration. The workers have indicated however that they will

not submit certain questions, like that of the abolition of priority, to be arbitrated.

Workers in New York are watching with close interest the efforts that the printers are making to preserve their wage scales and union conditions.



Fred Sander, one of the old re-lables of Syracuse, comes to bat with 4 subs.

By Mrs. J. de la Granz.

Cigarmakers of Tampa Crushed by the Machine

IN the orchestra of life, the chant of Labor is always a monotonous moan, vibrant with present misery and terrorized by the dread of a future made sombre by the two unescapable realities of existence—Hunger and Fear!

In our beautiful Tampa, a semitropical paradise of almost perpetual summer, there are at present 14,000 human beings dependent upon the tobacco industry for a living, who are now writhing in one of those infernos invented by modern Capitalism which not even

the vivid imagination of Dante could picture!

For almost two years more than one-half of these workers have been unemployed, and those who still work do so on a part-time plan and at such drastically cut wages that it is impossible to sustain a decent standard of living, for even more perversely inhuman than the snake whip with which overseers used to threaten the black slaves of pre-civil days is the "spiritual whip of necessity" that the employers of labor hold over the heads of the terrorized wage-serfs of both sexes.

The Tobacco Center

Tampa is the greatest manufacturing cigar center of the world. The backbone of our city's prosperity is undoubtedly the tobacco industry, and the men and women who earn their living employed in the specialized sections into which a modern cigar plant is subdivided are not merely flesh and blood machines but skilled artists who take great pride in their handiwork; for they are the flowers of tradition, the descendants of a

long line of progenitors proceeding from Havana who have followed and perfected the trade from generation to generation.

Their parents made a good living turning out pure Havana cigars; they built up Tampa. Their sons and daughters can no longer do so. They are facing starvation. Why?

In days gone by—and not so long, either—the tobacco industry was operated by small capitalist owners. Then came the trusts and gobbled up most of these small factories. Big fish will eat the little fish, you know. When big corporations rule supreme only the worship of one God—profits—is allowed!

Because the trusts knew from experience that the cigar workers of Tampa had red fighting blood in their veins they dared not, at the outset, popularize here the starvation-wages machine regime.

Transplanting the Trust Factories So with suave diplomacy they started to transplant the trust-owned factories to Trenton, New Jersey, where labor is proverbially cheap and abundant, and where machines can safely displace human beings. The tobacco hand workers, no longer allowed to express their creative urge in artistic cigars which connoisseur smokers prized highly, were turned out into the streets to starve!

Machinery ordinarily turns out perfect products, yet it is a curious fact that tobacco is the glaring exception to this general rule. Everybody knows that machine-made cigars are an abomination. It is almost impossible to smoke them. To hide this fact the trusts started a clever campaign of malicious propaganda in the bourgeois press. Their attractive and suggestive "ads" in newspapers boasting the largest circulation and in colorful posters are poisonous darts aimed at the defenseless workers of the hand-made cigar trade. Their purpose is to create a prejudice in the minds of the unthinking multitude by leading them to believe that hand-made cigars are unhygienic.

Carious Propaganda

Can anything be more malignant than this deadly propaganda? They use pseudo-science as a bait for the ignorant, for it is a well-known fact that nicotine is fatal to microbes and to all other contagious germs, and if this were not enough, all factories specializing in hand-made cigars are obliged to comply with strictly sanitary regulations for their children. The depression has lasted so long that all of their reserves are exhausted.

quirements. It is not an uncommon sight to meet cigarmakers who have worked in a factory for more than fifty years, and who are still able and willing to work.

The trusts, however, decree otherwise. They install machinery and condemn men, women and little children to the pitiless hell of starvation. The mercenary bourgeois press defends and even flatters the exploiters, because it gets their "ads" and that means business and money. It dares not protest against these Shylocks who exact from helpless, terrorized creatures the pound of flesh and the ounce of blood.

The office-holders, the politicians, the puppets of law and order supported by money wrung from the people, uphold the oppressors of labor who are rapidly converting once free and proud human beings into servile paupers almost as degraded as the untouchables of India.

Thousands of our workers are unemployed and driven to beg a crust of bread to deaden the pangs of hunger, and their pitiful barefooted children clad in tattered rags trot breakfastless to school every morning. Oh, the poignant irony of it! Can a hungry child learn anything of a constructive nature?

An Unwise Protest

Last year, at about this time, agitators who called themselves Communists but who really belonged to the dangerous class, "the social scum" that Marx and Engels mention in the Communist Manifesto, sensed the dumb misery, the latent revolt of the desperate cigar workers against the injustice of our social system, and swept them into an unwise protest whose only result was to increase the misery and poverty of the workers. A rumor was circulated that the Communists of New York and elsewhere were inciting smokers to boycott Tampa-made cigars. It is generally believed here that the Communist agitators who posed as noble leaders were in reality instruments of the trusts, who paid them to ruin Tampa's leading industry.

The men and women who are still working live in terror, for they know that they, too, may be obliged some day to walk the path of dismal hopelessness and despair.

We know that the human race is in the grip of the relentless forces of evolution, but why should necessary changes demand so many crushed and broken lives, so many pangs of anguish, so many tears and broken hearts? Isn't it time for human intelligence, for human reason to take the reins in hand? Why can't we control and direct these blind forces? Is there a way for us workers?

Yes! What will lead us out of this jungle of confusion is "fifty-fifty" cooperation—Socialism!

Employers Are He'd Responsible For Large Number of Accidents

Lack of Adequate Safeguarding Largely to Blame for Injury of 171,768 Workers in Ohio Last Year.

COLUMBUS.—The responsibility of employers for the tremendous number of workers in Ohio injured in industrial accidents was emphasized by Thomas P. Kearns, Superintendent of Safety and Hygiene of the State Industrial Commission, in his report on the number of accidents during 1931.

After a careful analysis of the 171,768 cases which came before the Industrial Commission during the year, Mr. Kearns reached the conclusion that a large portion of the casualties were needless and that employers made a heavy contribution to the number of injured workers by their "ignorance of or refusal to employ adequate safety methods."

Mr. Kearns said, in part: "The statisticians of the State Division of Safety and Hygiene have completed the grouping of industrial accidents in 1931 according to nature of injuries and the result is an array of figures truly startling.

43,201 Fingers Injured

"Of the 171,768 cases coming before the Industrial Commission last year, 43,201 show injury to the fingers, 29,331 to the eyes, 23,831 to the trunk, 16,997 to the legs, 16,816 to the arms, 14,802 to the hands, 11,332 to the head and face, 10,155 to the feet, and 5,503 to the toes.

"The cases included 566 traumatic amputations, 10,851 burns and scalds, 33,369 bruises and lacerations, 60,176 cuts and lacerations, 15,395 puncture wounds, 11,172 fractures, 22,879 sprains and strains, 815 dis-

locations, 191 asphyxiations, 6 drownings, and 16,099 unclassified.

29,331 Workers Suffer Eye Injuries "An analysis of the eye injuries clearly indicates the possibility of a heavy reduction in this type of injury.

"Of the 29,331 eye injuries, 15,714 or 53 per cent were due to cuts, and lacerations, punctures and burns and scalds, indicating a rather general failure to use goggles on work where their use was imperative from a safety standpoint.

"Without doubt, eye protection devices would have prevented a large percentage of this tremendous number of eye injuries.

Foot and Toe Injuries Inexorable

"The number of foot and toe injuries is equally inexorable, when it is considered that 14,206 or more than 90 per cent of all foot and toe injuries, were attributable to burns and scalds, cuts and lacerations, crushes and bruises, fractures and punctures, any one and all of which are largely preventable by the use of available devices for foot protection, even with all due allowance being made for failure of the human element.

Safeguards Are Inadequate

"In the accumulation of the tremendous total of accidents to Ohio industrial workers last year, it is certain that inadequate safeguarding and ignorance of or refusal to employ adequate safety methods made a heavy contribution.

"The logical conclusion is that employers must provide a more far-reaching mantle of protection for the physical welfare of their employees and that Ohio workers must increase their safety consciousness and adhere more rigidly to the principles of safety practices in industry."

Children Kept From School By Lack of Proper Clothing

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Reports made to the Milwaukee county board's committee on institutions revealed that many children are kept from schools because of lack of clothing. Hitherto the board has limited its distribution of clothing to shoes.

"Children in my district are so ragged they cannot be sent to school," said Socialist Supervisor Robert Buech. "We have a compulsory education law, but poverty has become so acute that children are kept out of school because they do not have enough rags to cover them. Private relief agencies say they can no longer furnish clothing because of lack of funds. So it would appear that it is up to the county to take action."

Socialist Mayor M. V. Baxter of West Allis confirmed Buech's statement that private agencies are unable to provide clothing.

"My office is directly over the West Allis headquarters of the Family Welfare Association," the mayor said, "and I know they are unable to supply enough clothing. There are hundreds of families in my city who lack the means to

Old Friendship of Bill and Joe Is Severely Strained in Dispute Over A Bourbon-Progressive Struggle

By Autolycus

"HOORAY," said Joe as he slapped Bill on the back. "The election showed the Bourbons what aroused voters can do. The Bourbons got an awful kick in the slats and the progressives will now have something to say."

"I'm glad you got a kick out of the election," said Bill, "but perhaps I am also a Bourbon. I cannot figure out the reason for your hilarity. What's it all about?"

"You're certainly a numskull if you do not understand what is now happening," was Joe's eager response. "Look what's happening to the Bourbons in the two old parties. President-elect Roosevelt is going to have the cooperation of the Republican progressives. Then look what has occurred in the Republican Party. Oh boy, but ain't the Bourbons humble!"

"Come out of the coma, Joe," said Bill with some impatience. "I don't like to hit a man in his sleep but I'll have to tap you on the knicker if you continue that drivel. What about the G.O.P. Bourbons?"

Joe Is Jubilant

"Don't pretend ignorance," said Joe with a mocking smile. "You know as well as I do what's happening. The Bourbons got such a drubbing that they're ready for a peace treaty with their own progressives. The Bourbons are eating humble pie as the progressives are on the upgrade in both parties and Roosevelt will have the benefit of both trends. Even the Bourbon Senator Reed of Pennsylvania says that the Republican Party must have a leader not objectionable to the progressives. Not let that sink into your noodle."

"Joe, you almost break my heart," said Bill with a look of compassion. "You move me to tears. If the directors of two great corporations were to express a little mushy sentiment about the dupes they windle you would be expecting the gift of a yacht, a summer home on the coast of Maine, and a trip to Europe at their expense. I thought I had you at the very entrance to the Socialist Party and here you are becoming almost maudlin over the manoeuvres of certain directors of two big political corporations whose main job is to protect the capitalist system that has deprived you and millions like you of the work you must have if you and your families are to live. I'm through. Good night," and Bill turned to leave.

Bill Begins to Lose Patience

"Hold on; don't get huffy," said Joe. "It looks as though you're sour because you know that the progressives are coming to the front."

"And that you do not know that you are going to the rear," Bill interrupted as he paused a few paces from Joe. Looking at his friend for a moment, Bill stepped forward and continued. "I've pulled one of your feet out of capitalist politics and then reached for the other foot. With some difficulty I helped you to get the other one out. Your head was more stubborn but you voted the Socialist ticket except for Governor. You wanted a 'good man' and voted for the Tammany choice, Lehman. Now when I thought you were ready to join the Socialist Party you simper like a child over progressive hacks, get both feet back into capitalist politics and contribute your head as a football for bourgeois politicians to play with. Joe, you seem determined to convince me that the human race consists of mutes."

Hostilities Narrowly Averted

"Cut it, Bill; I was tempted to paste you in the eye last week," said Joe with mounting anger.

"Now don't you get huffy," Bill replied. "It seems that you are getting sour because I have read your record to you and you are unable to check it to your credit."

"Well, aren't the Bourbons on the run?" asked Joe.

"They may be, but whether they are or not it is of no concern to us. Bourbon and progressive are members of capitalist parties and both equally accept the capitalist system. You belong to the working class, not to the class that rules and profits by the capitalist system. The ruling class and its political agents have always had some minor differences regarding the best methods of keeping capitalism alive. Those differences have appeared in American politics in many forms since 1884 when one group was known as 'Mugwumps.' Since 1908 with the revolt against Speaker Cannon in Congress this dissent has been known as 'Progressive.'

Bill Flees From Joe's Wrath

"What we have in this contest between Bourbon and Progressive," Bill continued, "is a repetition of the old rivalries that have always continued between factions of ruling classes throughout history. Very often the fight resulted in the factions recruiting the subjected masses for one side or the other. No matter which side won the workers were losers." Bill paused upon observing Joe's impatience.

"Back to your class struggle again," said Joe.

"That's it," Bill answered. "I'm trying to get you back to YOUR class struggle. As long as you are interested in the factional manoeuvres in the royal court at Washington your attention will be diverted from the struggle of our class to overturn that royal court and everything for which it stands."

"You may be right," said Joe, "but I got a kick out of the election."

"So did the whole working class, if you get what I mean," said Bill who turned the corner as Joe looked daggers at him.

By Harley Gibson

To Win a Free World for Workers Sound Theories Must Be Grasped

Maybe Marx Died a Long Time Ago, but the Theories Called Marxism Are the Only Sound Guide Today.

WHEN Marxism first came to the attention of the writer he imagined it was most old stuff, antiquated—good in its day but superseded by the work of modern thinkers.

That superficial impression was itself superseded by the discovery that much of the modern stuff is only a rehashing of theories that were old stuff in the days of Marx and Engels.

The work that Marx and Engels began has indeed been carried forward, extended and brought down to date by the labor of disciples and followers; but the fundamentals of Marxism remain the cornerstone of all sound sociology. For those who would truly understand the age in which we live, the evolution of human society during the historical period and its probable evolution in the future Marxism remains an indispensable guide. Whether it be economics, politics, morals, law, literature, art or religion the student will find in Marxism the key to his riddles. It is a surgeon's knife in the hands of the sociologist. For something like three-quarters of a century it has been spreading, developing and maturing until it has become a great international culture, the most vital intellectual movement in the modern world.

Four Titans

What Darwin and Wallace did for the natural sciences Marx and Engels did for the social sciences. Starting out with Hegel's conception of the whole world—natural, historical, intellectual—as one continuous process of change they took up the study of human society, not in its static but its dynamic aspects—its evolution, growth and development, viewed from the standpoint of the relationship of classes.

As a method of study Marxism is scientific, materialistic, critical, analytical, radical—going to the roots and revealing the causes of social phenomena.

Marx is more modern than the moderns. He anticipates or assumes implicitly many of their views: in psychology, for instance, his conception of the mind is the deterministic one. Marx refused to recognize absolute categories—and that was long before the days of Einstein and Relativity.

It is hardly an exaggeration to say that Karl Marx is the greatest thinker of our age, if not of all time. The progress of science confirms his theories; the trend of events is in line with his prophecies. Marxism for us is not old stuff, nor a dead theory, nor a fossilized system, but a living, growing thing—a science which we Marxists must push forward diligently if we do not want to fall behind the times.

Marxism is far from finished. New discoveries lie before it; Marxism is not an official formula, but life itself—a new vision of life and a new way of dealing with it.

Why has Marxism made so little headway in America? Why has its study been neglected here?

In the first place, it is misunderstood. Most of the Marx-critics have failed to read Marx carefully. They have gone out of their way to misrepresent his ideas. They have occupied themselves with setting up and knocking down straw men. One must be on one's guard against both unintelligent Marxists and bourgeois critics who attribute wrong ideas to Marxism in order to discredit it.

What Can We Learn from Marx?

In the second place, most of us are too conceited to believe we can learn anything from an exiled, poverty-stricken German Jew who lived in London in the middle of the nineteenth century and wore a bushy beard. In the third place—and this is the basic reason—we

Americans have been too prosperous and property-conscious. Economic crash, hard times, and middle-class bankruptcy are preparing our minds for Marxism.

America is now in a more receptive mood. The Marxists are increasing in numbers. An acquaintance with Marxian theory will help free our minds from the prevailing bourgeois ideology. It will make us see the necessity and the inevitability of the coming social revolution. And it will make us willing to participate in it.

Knowledge of the inevitability will do a good deal in breaking down resistance toward it. We stress inevitability, not in the sense of mechanical breakdown, but as the result of conscious effort and organization.

Marxism shows the workers what their real interests are. It clarifies their minds. It develops discrimination and class-consciousness. It enables them to see the difference between good and bad, friend and foe, reality and illusion. It is an invincible weapon in their hands; a sharp sword to cut the Gordian knot of capitalism. Just as the French enlightenment preceded the rise of the bourgeoisie and the Revolution, so Marxian culture prepares the way for proletarian power and the Socialist society of the future.

Ignorance of Marxism

Yet among those who call themselves Socialist and Communists—even among party members, party speakers, and party leaders—what a lamentable ignorance of Marxism! For every clear-thinking Marxist how many muddle-headed reformists, how many half-baked enthusiasts who see revolution just around the corner!

It is this situation that compels us to recognize the importance of theory. Before we can act right, we must think right; we must know the how, the why and the wherefore of action. Action without theory is as futile as theory without action.

Now Marxism is not just theory. It is a practical science. As Marx and Engels insisted it is not a dogma but a guide to action. This unity of theory and action is a fundamental feature of Marxism, which must be accepted or rejected as a whole. In order to understand Marxism it must be approached as a whole and studied as a whole. It cannot be split into parts and the parts studied in isolation, because the parts have meaning only in relation to the whole. We must warn the reader against eclecticism—the substitution of eclectics for dialectics. This procedure is characteristic of reformists, revisionists, misleaders and betrayers.

If there is anything Marxism makes clear it is the futility of reformism, the necessity of fundamental economic change. Unless the workers understand this they will continue to be deceived by capitalist politicians, labor politicians and trade union officials; and led astray by reformist parties into the blind alleys of reforms that do not reform and improvements that do not improve.

Apostasy or Ignorance?

What was behind the fall of the British Labor Party and the apostasy of MacDonald? Did MacDonald?

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

GOOD NEWS



"There isn't any work for you, my young friend, thinking about."

PREPARING FOR—WHAT?

THE film "Kuhle Wampe," now being shown in Paris, is a picture of the wretched lives of the German unemployed; its high point, we are told, being the suicide of one of the many young men "who have never had a chance to work," who look ahead to a life without hope, with energy unharnessed, with a dreadful sense of their uselessness on earth.

But a use will come for them soon, judging by a speech (reported in "Monde") of a French colonel to a new group of lads going off for their year of compulsory military service.

"You understood, we must prepare for war. Everywhere they are seeking pretexts against us, against France. . . . We hold no grudge against the Germans, but against the Hitlerites who want war with us. Then we must fight, hey, my fellows!"

Taking a group of the year's conscripts about the training-ground, the officer, inspecting the

THE Share-Work campaign in full blast, and Hoover has offered to Roosevelt in a lengthy which, I hope, was not

Some suspicious Democrats believe that Hoover's year share work with the elect, but merely to shirk

Roosevelt in his reply Share-Work movement.

The President asked to advise with him on the debt question. Roosevelt "I dot a told."

new underground arrangements, shell-proof and equipped, added: "What boys! In the new war better off as soldiers than as!"

What say, my boys? world growing ray for

FOR YOUTH



—From Le Peuple, Brussels

young friends, but the good general is constantly thinking about you."

(See "Preparing—For What?" on this page)

How to Share Work

Share-Work campaign is on full blast, and President has offered to share with it in a lengthy telegram hope, was not collect.

suspicious Democrats beat Hoover. "I don't want to work with his successor—merely to shirk."

velt in his reply joined the shirk movement.

President asked Roosevelt to work with him on the foreign question. Roosevelt replied, "a told."

underground barracks, gas-shell-proof and well-ventilated. What say, my boys? In the new war you'll be off as soldiers than civilians. say, my boys? Is the growing rally for peace?

The United States sold Europe a war on the installment plan. If Europe refuses to pay in full, we have the right to take back our war.

The United States has a first mortgage on millions of graves.

Paying war debts is something like making a dead man pay installments on his coffin.

Besides, it's too much to expect Europe to pay installments on the last war and save up for a new war at the same time.

Wars should be fought on a cash-and-bury basis.

Roosevelt, it is believed, is in favor of cancellation of all campaign promises, but he has not made up his mind on war debts.

Campaign promises are written

By Joseph E. Cohen

Organized Labor Faces Task Of Making New Political Policy

"Non-Partisan" Policy a Pathetic Failure, Says Writer—A. F. of L. Must Give a Lead to Struggle for Shorter Work-Week.

NEVER in these late years has the American Federation of Labor been up against the real thing as it is right now.

In the most momentous political campaign in the time of any of its officers this organized trade union movement has sat on the side-lines so far as any effect on the election for President went.

That in itself is unbelievably sad.

Just when the voice of organized labor should have been raised with clarion clearness, when the results of the national election meant such abject woe or such possible weal for the whole throng who toil as wage-earners, the American Federation of Labor was strangely silent.

Of itself this moment of pitiable weakness may be forgotten. But it can be forgiven only if with the coming convention the old-line, farcial-pathetic, so-called non-partisan policy of the trade union body is shunned and shaken as the miserable failure it is, so far as concerns the rank and file of the membership and the unorganized workers who look to it for their lead.

No More Puss-in-the-Corner

There must be no more of the childish game of a Puss-in-the-Corner.

The unions strung together in

Changes His Mind!

The New Leader:

You recently received an order from me to the effect that you are to cut our order of Leaders to 25 instead of 50.

Now I want to rescind that order. Just send the usual bundle of 50. Our first meeting after election (Nov. 15) was so large that I really did not have enough papers to go around. And we have the assurance that our meetings will be even better attended. We are already looking forward to having larger quarters, rather than split our organization up into ward branches.

Frank Jeffries, Organizer, Camden, N. J.

on ice, but war debts are written in blood.

At any rate, when Hoover and Roosevelt meet they should have some turnips on hand to see whether they can squeeze any blood out of the blamed things.

Remember when our boys landed in France shouting, "Lafayette, we have come to pay our debt!" Whereupon Lafayette said, "O.K., America. We'll call it square."

We fought, of course, for the principle of the thing. But, still, we do like to have our interest on time.

Washington correspondents predict that Congress will vote to compel Europe to pay in full and on time. After that is settled, a motion for the resurrection of the war dead will be in order.

There is no truth, but some sense, in the rumor that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation will offer to lend European nations the money for paying the war debts.

The European nations waited until after election day to complain about their inability to pay. They figured America would be too busy collecting election debts to worry about war debts.

At any rate, we'll know soon how Roosevelt is lying down on the war debt question.

P. H.

the Federation have lost too large a fraction of their numbers, their wage rates have been hit too hard, their drop in employment is too severe for them to think they can hide in some obscure, conservative corner until the depression blows over and the employers are again ready to make concessions in the terms of work.

Labor will have to leave to Andrew Mellon alone the pursuit of the will-o'-the-wisp of the lost old, good days. Labor will have to face the new situation and deal with it in its own right and duty.

A taste of this novel problem will be dished up to the convention in the report of President Green on unemployment insurance. To the unions which are emptying their treasuries and exhausting the means of their employed members with relief assessments, only public and permanent unemployment insurance can do mercifully what is now done barbarously even by public relief agencies, keep out-of-work members inside the ranks and prevent the forming of such hordes of strike-breakers as could ruin any union.

Only the Beginning

But that is only the beginning of the new duties falling upon the organized labor movement.

In the vast field of social welfare legislation, whether in the several states or in Washington, the American Federation of Labor and its constituent unions will have to take an active and aggressive part.

To them, more than any labor-legislative association or civic organization, comes the big responsibility to shape up the measures from the standpoint of those who are the workers and to round up sentiment and strength to make those measures into law.

Even so much is rather defensive than progressive. It has to do more with first aid to the industrially injured than to put a stop to the crunching of the juggernaut to make larger number of victims. And it has nothing to do with taming the wild monster into being a machine to serve labor and the nation.

A Shorter Work-Week

To the full credit of the trade union movement may it be said that at the front of every program of betterment out of the depression is its insistence to cut the hours of the working week and add to the pay. But now that it is so much harder to secure such demands through action on the industrial field there is no alternative but to make the drive through political action.

When in 1916 Congress passed the Adamson eight-hour law for the workers on the railroads it set the precedent for cutting of hours in all interstate commerce. That is the cue for the A. F. of L. to go after the thirty-hour week.

And it is the bounden duty of the labor movement to win a just income to all labor engaged in making goods which are shipped by interstate commerce.

With these to start, every measure advanced for the saving of industry and the betterment of labor and the nation must be put forward by the American Federation of Labor, to be true to its own faith that labor must depend on itself for its own salvation.

THE CHATTERBOX

Farewell to a Noble Soul; Here's a Great Photoplay Without Sex, But With Life

By S. A. DeWitt

THE SOCIALIST

For Benjamin Feigenbaum, 1860-1932. . . .

DID you not hear me call? I shouted down
Through valleys of your indecision; turn and town
Re-echoed with my words. I know I made
A song of courage, but you seemed afraid.
I know I sent you messages as clear
As the blue depth of mountain atmosphere
In which my senses danced. . . . I know I said
All that might stir a soul that was not dead.

But you remained, as even now you stand,
Battalions frozen by an old command.

"But you are slaves!" An ancient tyranny
Has thundered to your brains. . . . "You must not see
The dawn beyond . . . the Hill is only meant
For us to sit on high . . . remain content
Upon the plains. . . .!" And even now you stand
Battalions frightened by an old command.

But I must climb each day upon the height
And fill my being with a rare delight;
And lonely look upon the world that still
Awaits you in the dawn beyond the hill. . . .

And I must make a clamor down the wide
Green slopes, through town and countryside. . . .

"Come up, come up from out your living graves!
Drive out the terror that you still are slaves!"

"Climb up, climb up to where I stand and see. . . ."
Thus I must call until you come to me. . . .

For Ben Feigenbaum

Good old Comrade, suppose I merely give my poem as it appears above to your memory. It is the only gift I have to give worthy of the giver at least in some sort of tribute to the life you gave in service to the Cause. . . . Even your passing from the living scene will only leave us the poorer few words in your column. . . .

Let me thank Bernie Feinman, theatrical ad. impressario of The New Leader, for putting me on to a thrill such as I have not felt inside of a movie house in many years. "I've arranged for two passes at the Europa Theatre in your name, and if you like the picture, 'Kameradschaft', say a few words in your column. . . ." That was all Bernie had to say about what proved for my wife and me to be a momentous experience.

And I do not intend to be sparing at all with words in praise of a picture play that for sheer reality and emotional dynamics surpasses anything that has been produced and exhibited in this Hollywood land of ours. It is a German picture with a minimum of talk. Just enough conversation to title the scenes is used. It tells the story of the Courrières mine explosion of 1906 in which 1,400 miners were entrapped, and most of them perished. The mine is on the Franco-German border. . . . In that particular tragedy the German miners crossed the frontier as a volunteer rescue party and helped greatly in saving the few who escaped death. . . .

For the purposes of "Comradeship" the date is set over to a time a few years after the World War. The bitterness and hate are still smouldering, and when the Germans hear about the explosion there is much debate over any attempt to help the French workers caught in the pit of death. The spirit of humanity and working class common interest prevail, and off they go to the rescue.

The realism of the fire and ruin inside of the mine clutches you at once, and through the entire reel you become part of the terror and anguish that ensue. . . . The search of the old miner for his grandson Jean through the labyrinth of disaster is unforgettable. "Jean . . . Jean" intoning eerily through the plashy darkness . . . the old man calling to his lost boy . . . the twanging pathos has passed my ear drums. . . . The sound is now part of my heart beats. . . .

And somewhere inside of the walls of my being there is laughter too, mad mystical laughter . . . of men frantically aware that help is coming, of hope for life renewed, mounting, shrieking laughter of the old man who stumbles over his boy, grips the limp body and bends down to listen for a pulse of life . . . and hears a faint beat. . . . Christ . . .

And yet, never for once is the restraint of reality loosened. No cheap melodramatic contortions, no appeal to anything but a mature intelligence. The producers pay you a splendid compliment with this play. . . . No sloppy sex-mush, no stuffed shirts, no torso nudity of temptresses, no mansions and no butlers, no pistol shots and shrieks in the dark, no goggle-eyed, leering mystery monsters . . . nothing but the lives and tragic incidents of workers in the mines.

Tell me, Buddy Broadway, tell me if there is any box-office magic in that sort of colorless, unattractive and sexless stuff. . . . "Aw, lay off, you simp," comes the rejoinder from the White Way wiseacre, "who gives a whoop in Hooeyville for plays about the 'working class'? . . . Now here's what I call a picture . . . Gretty Garber, in 'The Busted Brassiere', that'll pack 'em in. . . ."

Well, for one of the many thousands who have been uprooted out of complacency and boredom toward the cinema by this "Comradeship", let me whisper to the stars, that the box-office of the Europa has a "natural" all its own.

BOOKS IN BRIEF

A Proletarian Novelist

By Lawrence Rogin

THE paucity of proletarian literature in America which has been notorious, especially in so far as the novel is concerned, has been somewhat allayed in the past few years. The depression has brought with it a drift to the left even among those of our American literati who were so excited about "Humanism" only a short time ago. More important than this, however, has been the development among those now beginning to write of an understanding of and sympathy with the working class and its problems, and their attempt to put a working class point of view between the covers of a book.

However, this promising development of our own literature does not detract from the power and ability of those European writers who with a growing class-consciousness among the workers of their countries sought to bring that same spirit into literature. On the contrary, it should call attention to those forerunners of our own, as yet, comparatively feeble efforts.

Perhaps it was something of that point of view that caused Peter Smith to reissue those two grand books of Martin Anderson Nexo, "Pelle the Conqueror" and "Ditte" in a form and at a price (\$3.00) much more convenient for the depression pocketbook than those at which the first American translations were issued years ago.

This reviewer has already gone into rhapsodies over "Pelle" in the columns of The New Leader not long ago and so will do nothing more than mention it here and recommend it to those who have not as yet read it. However, it is so long since "Ditte" has been called to the attention of the public that it deserves some description.

Martin Anderson Nexo has built around the life story of a girl born into the lowest section of society, a picture of the poor in every walk of life. Ditte is born on a deserted farm, but she spends her short life in a fishing village, working on a farm, as a housemaid in the city, as a wet nurse and as a seamstress. Her work brings her into contact with other workers and she sees in the lives of the poor the ugly details far outstanding the happy moments.

The struggles of the working class become her struggle; their ideals, hers. She realizes that in our capitalist world it is a curse to be born poor and a curse that must be exploited in this world and not in the hereafter.

Laughter in Hell

By Ben Blumenberg

JIM TULLY is an American literary relative of Gorky. He is different from other writers of the hard-boiled school. They are mechanics, while he is a craftsman. They frequently drag in fence words with the smirk of a small boy with a piece of chalk, while Tully uses Elizabethan terms and others of a later coinage easily and naturally. Most writers learned the mechanics of their art before learning about life. The reverse is the case with Tully. The former set in motion and guide their characters; the latter has lived and suffered with those he portrays. He knows the world of drunkards, thieves, drug addicts, tramps, the sweated, the outcasts—"the vassals marred in the making."

In Tully's "Laughter in Hell" (Albert & Charles Boni, \$2.50) we have a story that may become the Uncle Tom's Cabin of the chain gang prison camp system. It is the story of Barney Slaney, a simple, likeable giant who murdered his wife and her lover. Being just a worker, he cannot plead the unwritten law. The court in the land of chivalry sentences him to the chain gang for life. In words that sear and burn, the lives of the victims of an inconceivably vicious system of punishment are portrayed.

During a yellow fever epidemic the prisoners are ordered to bury the victims. Led by Slaney they overpower the guards and Slaney escapes. On a lonely farm he meets a girl whose parents have died of the plague. The girl and the escaped convict flee the stricken territory and Slaney finds work in the mines. The prison camp boss and his assistant, spurred on by the big reward offered for Slaney's capture and smarting because of the failure to break his spirit, run him down. In the fight that follows, Slaney and his would-be captors are killed.

There is vigor, indignation and pity in the recital of "Laughter in Hell." There is tenderness, too. In fact, the description of the escaped convict's perilous dash for liberty with the girl bears comparison with a similar and unforgettable episode in Hemingway's "Farewell to Arms." The passages in this part of the book bear no resemblance to the first part of the novel, which borders on the maudlin. Like the priest in one of his short stories, Tully, at times, seems to hear the swish of angels' wings. However, even this defect cannot seriously weaken the strength and the feeling that Tully shows in "Laughter in Hell."

ARGENTINE SOCIALISTS
BATTLE THE REACTION

BUENOS AIRES.—The only movement to battle the increasing terrorist reaction in Argentina, according to "La Vanguardia," local Socialist daily, is the Socialist Party, and the task is being splendidly achieved.

Protesting against the anti-labor reaction, the paper said in a recent issue:

"In view of the violent persecution to which trade unionists are submitted, the violations of the right of meeting and association, the restrictions on the freedom of speech and of the press, and the projected attacks on the proletarian trade union movement, the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party decided at its last meeting to intensify its activity by means of new public meetings in order to condemn this reactionary work and defend the rights and liberties guaranteed by the Constitution of the country and indispensable for the Labor Movement."

This is a grim commentary on the political situation of the country. Not for a number of years has Argentina known real constitutional government.

Until September 1930, the country smarted under the autocratic government of President Irigoyen. His personal rule was then ended by a revolution, only to be replaced by an open military dictatorship. And the Presidential and Parliamentary elections of November 1931, which were ostensibly held to facilitate the restoration of constitutional normality, have left the political life of Argentina still in a state which may be imagined only too well from the above decision of the Socialist Party Executive.

Happily, the Socialist Party, which has fought for the popular liberties against Irigoyen, against the military dictator General Uriburu, and against the present General Justo, is steadily growing.

At its 21st Conference in May of this year it was announced that the membership had increased by 9,600 since the 20th Conference in 1929. And new members are still being enrolled in hundreds.

One of the enthusiasts, George A. Johnson of Philadelphia, writes: "The New Leader always says the right thing at the right time. It presents the best topics by the best writers. What more could a subscriber ask?" Frankly, we don't know, unless it be more readers.

THE FRIENDS
OF NATURE

Many readers of The New Leader are undoubtedly interested in hiking, camping and similar outdoor activities. And still a great number of workers do not know that the proper organization for such lovers of outdoor life is The Nature Friends, the workers' outdoor club, with an international membership of 170,000 in 21 countries.

The hike leaders of the New York branch know their trails. The Nature Friends are going to publish their hike announcements regularly in The New Leader, and appeal to the readers to join them in their hikes or trips to their Midvale, N. J. camp.

TWO WEEKEND HIKES

Saturday, November 19, trip to Camp Midvale, combined with hike Haskell-Midvale. Meet 2:30 p. m. at Erie ferry, Chambers St. Round trip fare: \$1.30. Leader: Jack Hongsberger.

Sunday, November 20: Hike Bear Mountain-Ten Pond-Highland Falls. Meet 8 a. m. at 42nd Street ferry. Leader: Henry Mueller; fare, \$1.40. Experienced hikers only.

NEW LEADER FORUM

BARRICADES

By Louis Rosenfeld

Paul Blanshard spoke at a Symposium at the Baltimore Open Forum here recently, representing the Socialist side of the political campaign, and many of us enjoyed his talk immensely.

There is only one thing I would like to comment on, and that is his pitiable effort in trying to appease the Communists. Doesn't Comrade Blanshard know that the only way he can satisfy those fellows is to join their ranks and swallow Stalinism—hook, line and sinker? I could tell by his intelligence that he couldn't possibly do it, so why try to appease people who don't want to be appeased?

Comrade Blanshard assured the Communists that when the time comes for barricades, he will be with them. Now, does Comrade Blanshard want to be a martyr and be mentioned among the unknown soldiers of the Revolution, or does he just want to take away the industries of the capitalists? If he just wants to be a martyr, of course, the barricade is the proper place; but if he wants to take away the industries from the capitalists on barricades, that is impossible. One little gas bomb will probably destroy more than half a dozen barricades.

Baltimore, Md.

A PERSONAL WORD

By William M. Feigenbaum

I hope my friends and comrades, and the comrades, friends and admirers of my late father will understand if I take this public means to thank them upon behalf of my mother, my sisters and myself for their deeply appreciated expressions of sorrow, sympathy and comradeship during the trying week just past. My father belonged to us, but he also belonged to the Socialist labor movement, and we gladly share our feeling as we shared my father with the masses to whom he gave up the energies of his long and splendid life. His last years were marred by a torturing illness, and death must have been a blessed relief, but to the very end his thoughts were of our party and our movement. And so his family feels, in the face of the flood of messages that have come to us and after the beautiful tributes paid him on Sunday, that he lived a good life, a useful life and an honored life.

Sunday School Teachers

The Socialist Party's committee on Sunday Schools has called a meeting of all teachers in the party for this Saturday at 2:30 p. m. at the Rand School Studio to discuss the program for this year's centers. Dr. Alexander Fischandler will speak, last year's progress will be reviewed, and assignments for this season given.

Branches are asked to elect a Sunday School representative to be responsible for arrangements and to cooperate with the committee, have a sign put on their headquarters, and take registration on Sunday morning, Nov. 27, at 10:30 a. m. The committee will provide teachers and programs, but the branches are urged to make other

Questions and Answers

A French Spy

Is it true that a prominent Communist in France has been discovered to be in the pay of the French police? I heard this from a friend and find it difficult to believe. Can you throw any light on this rumor?

J. G., Brooklyn, N. Y.

We have heard of this case and the "Workers' Age," organ of the Communist opposition, issue of November 15, carries a short story of this affair. From this account it appears that the Communist Party of France has expelled R. Celor as a spy. He was a member of the Central Committee, district organizer of Paris, and since 1925 he was all the time a fire-eating Bolshevik. During all this time he was an agent of the French police and his true role was only recently discovered.

Eugene V. Debs

Can you tell me if Mrs. Eugene V. Debs is still living and, if so, where?

Mrs. E. M. Small, California.

Mrs. Debs is still living and may be reached by addressing her at North 7th Street, Terre Haute, Ind.

Oregon Socialist News

Why is it that we never see any account of the activities of the comrades in Oregon in The New Leader? There was not even any account of the Thomas meeting here which was an overwhelming success. The hall was jammed and hundreds were turned away.

N. S., Portland, Ore.

The New Leader did its utmost to report all campaign activities but the West was the most difficult to cover. We ran some items regarding Oregon but a number of these were picked out of letters. In a few of the western states we received no reports at all. Experience in the recent campaign shows that at least one party member should be vested with the responsibility of a news correspondent and not rely on comrades burdened with other work to also assume this job.

arrangements, including, if possible, sending letters to registered Socialist voters in the vicinity.

"With the organization growing by leaps and bounds, we expect to increase the circulation of The New Leader here."—Roger L. Austin, Michigan.

Delaware Breaks Record

WILMINGTON.—Our vote in Delaware is as follows:

	1932	1928
New Castle County	1,141	825
Kent County	44	1
Sussex County	318	8

Totals, 1,503 829
The highest previous vote in the state was 988 in 1920.

Brooklyn Forum Plans

THE Brooklyn Forum, the Sunday evening lecture and debate forum conducted by the Socialist Party at the Academy of Music, offers the only establishment of its kind meeting regularly in the city, and the managers are fully prepared to meet the opportunities that face them.

The 1932-1933 season begins in the evening of November 27th with a debate on "Socialism and Communism" between James Onal, editor of The New Leader, and Scott Nearing.

The debate will inaugurate the second season of the most successful enterprise of its kind ever undertaken by the party. Last year the big opera house was jammed week after week by eager listeners to hear the debates and lectures on vital subjects.

Following the Onal-Nearing debate, Charles Solomon will debate Harry Elmer Barnes on "Is

Democracy a Failure?", and the following week Louis Waldman will defend Socialism against George Gordon Battle.

Harry W. Laidler will preside at the Onal-Nearing debate.

Virginia Breaks Record

RICHMOND.—The vote for the Thomas-Maurer ticket in Virginia will break all Socialist records according to incomplete returns available. With 56 out of 100 counties reporting the vote is 1,907. The vote was 250 in 1928, and the highest previous vote was 1,060 in 1916.

It is hoped the total will reach 2,500. The Congressional ticket, all at large, polled between 3,013 and 2,559 votes.

The vote in Richmond was 444 and in Norfolk 197.

The Communists polled about 150 votes.

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THE VANGUARD
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Chicago Casts 32,737 For Socialist Party

CHICAGO, Ill.—The big city by the lake gave the Thomas-Maurer ticket 32,737 votes, and 15,169 for U. S. Senator and 15,993 for Governor. The Communists polled close to 10,000 votes.

The remainder of the state will pull the Thomas-Maurer vote up to 40,000 or 45,000.

The party here has long been inactive and dormant, but it is on the upgrade again.

RAVINIA.—The Chicago north shore suburb of Ravinia gave Norman Thomas 52 votes for president and William Z. Foster 5. Roosevelt got 162 and Hoover 382. Hoover also got one written-in vote for coroner of Lake County.

LECTURE NOTES

The Freethinkers announce as the speaker for their meeting in Steinway Hall, 113 West 57th St., Sunday at 3:30 P. M., Ex-Brother Lucian on "Rackets of the Roman Catholic Church." The class in Bible criticism in charge of Major Jos. Wheelers will meet at 2:30 P. M.

Marice Samuels will speak on "Race Prejudices" Sunday at 8 P. M. in the Community Forum, 550 West 110th St. At 11 A. M. John Haynes Holmes will speak on "Spinoza, Einstein and God—A Sermon in Recognition."

Scott Nearing, Donald Henderson, Dr. Oakley Johnson, Moissaye J. Olgin, Joseph Freeman and others will speak at the fifteenth anniversary celebration of the Soviet Revolution Saturday evening, November 19th, at the New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave., under the auspices of the Friends of the Soviet Union. Miss A. Less of the Moscow Art Theater and L. Kapelowitch Luganov of the Moscow Theater of Revolution will be guest stars and there will be an exhibition of life and art in the Soviet Union.

The Discussion Group, under the leadership of Frank Strawn Hamilton, will discuss the philosophy of Plato in the Muhlenberg Library, 209 West 23rd St., Saturday, November 19th.

"Is Liberty Possible Under Communism?" will be debated by Joseph Portal and John T. Kewich under the auspices of The Ingersoll Forum, in the Pythian Temple, Sunday, Nov. 20th, at 8 P. M.

Following is the program for the People's Institute for the coming week: Nov. 18th, Everett Dean Martin, "Aristotle: The Ethics and Politics—Is Equality Possible?" Nov. 20th, Dr. Horace M. Kallen, "The Philosopher in the Social Economy." Nov. 22nd, Professor Frederick Barry, "Experimental Procedures: Measurement: The Role of Mathematics in Natural Science." All lectures start at eight o'clock.

Scott Nearing will speak on "The First Fifteen Years of the Soviet Union" under the direction of the Institute for Advanced Education in Irving Plaza Hall, Nov. 21st, at 8:30 P. M. On Nov. 22nd, Dr. Alfred Adler will lecture on "Crime and Its Prevention."

Dr. Joseph Ratner will speak on "Emotion and Reason in Literature" in the Muhlenberg Library, Nov. 21st, at 8:30 P. M.

Dr. Hannah M. Stone will lecture on "Woman and her Sex Life," Nov. 22nd, at 8:15 P. M., in the Community Church Center, 110th St., E. of Broadway.

"What Causes Marital Friction?" will be the subject at the 245th dinner of The Morons Dinner Forum, Monday night, at Pythian Temple, 70th St. and Broadway. Dr. Victor C. Pedersen will be main speaker.

John Haynes Holmes will review "The Good Earth" and "Sons" in The Community Church Center, 550 W. 110th St., Nov. 23rd.

California Comes Back Strongly

SAN FRANCISCO.—The Socialist Party rolled up more than double the vote cast for Norman Thomas in the last presidential election. The state vote is 55,000 to 60,000.

Milen Dempster, running for Congress against Mrs. Florence P. Kahn, joint Republican-Democratic candidate in the fourth district, received 11,600 votes.

Good news from across the bay is the record 22,000 vote cast for J. Stitt Wilson in the Oakland district against the 28,000 cast for his Democratic opponent and 44,000 for his Republican opponent.

Efforts of the local are now being directed to strengthening the party organization in this city by visiting members, registered Socialists and sympathizers in order to consolidate the support developed in the campaign.

The vote in Los Angeles County was 25,805.

Oil Region Gives Big Vote

BAKERSFIELD.—Kern County proved to be the banner county of the state in this year's election, polling a higher percentage of Socialist votes than any other county of the state.

The national ticket received 1,065 votes, or four per cent of the total. There are still more than 550 absentee voters' ballots to be counted; many of these were cast by railroad workers, and some additional Socialist votes will be found among them. In many precincts, Socialists polled only two to five votes less than the Republicans.

Four years ago the total Socialist vote was 209. The Socialist registration this year was 208.

R. W. Henderson, Socialist candidate for Assemblyman, polled 3,700 votes, or 15 per cent of the total.

With the election over, Local Bakersfield is going ahead with organization, and will probably put an entire ticket in the field in next spring's city election. Local Taft also will build up its strength, and an intensive fight for Assembly and Congress is planned for 1934.

ROGOFF TO LECTURE

Harry Rogoff, Managing Editor of the Jewish Daily Forward, will lecture on "The Press and Its Effect on Social Change" Friday evening, November 18th, at the Young Circle League Center, 3 West 16th Street, New York.

At the same place Dr. Benjamin Roberts will lead a discussion on William Faulkner's "Light in August" Sunday evening.

The Young Circle League Soccer Team will play the New York Football Club on Sunday, November 20th, 1 P. M. sharp, at Jefferson Park, East 11th Street and First Avenue, N. Y.

Fellowship Frolic

The Fellowship Frolic at Webster Manor, 119 East 11th Street, promises to be the gayest dance carnival staged by New York Socialists in many years. It will take place the evening before Thanksgiving Day, November 23rd. Vernon Andrade will be there with his orchestra. The Rebelart Dancers will give an exhibition. Everyone will be there. The tickets are to be had at depression prices, 75c in advance and a dollar at the door.

BRONX FREE FELLOWSHIP

The Bronx Free Fellowship will hold an entertainment and dance Saturday evening, Nov. 19, at the Bellamy Club, 904 Prospect Ave.

In addition to the entertainment there will be prizes offered for couples on the basis of the best dancers in the Waltz Contest. All are welcome.

New Jersey Record Good

NEWARK.—Unofficial returns of vote indicate that Thomas and Maurer received over 30,000 votes in the state. The vote in 1928 was 4,866. The vote for United States Senator will run approximately to 20,000 and for Assembly candidates and the rest of the local candidates the Socialist Party ticket will not be far behind this figure.

Last year, Herman F. Niesner for Governor received 5,247 votes in the state. This year, as candidate for U. S. Senator, he received over 4,000 votes in Essex County alone. Bergen County reported 4,000 votes for Thomas and Maurer. In 1928 there were 443 votes for the presidential candidate in this county.

Thomas polled 123 votes in Cranford and 48 in Kenilworth.

In West New York the vote was 505.

In Essex County Thomas polled 7,809 votes.

In Kearney the vote was 497 and in Harrison 62.

In Paterson Thomas polled 3,000 votes and in the entire county it will reach 5,000. The straight ticket polled an increase of 300% over the highest vote thus far.

In Passaic, over 5,000.

In Rutherford, 147; in 1928, 17.

In Rochelle Park, 49.

In N. Arlington, 39.

In Garfield, 391.

In E. Rutherford, 83.

In Carlstadt, 77.

4,912 IN HUDSON COUNTY

The Hudson County vote was 4,912 for Thomas, to 408 for Foster and 72 for the S.L.P.

The Keystone State Makes Big Strides

READING, Pa.—Pennsylvania will be second on the list of states in the number of votes cast for Socialism, second only to New York. The state vote for Thomas and Maurer will be well over 65,000 when the votes are all tabulated, with heavy increases everywhere and fine polls for the other candidates.

In 1928 the Thomas vote was 18,647.

The Reading vote is the sensation of the election, with 11,828 for Darlington Hoopes and 10,290 for Lilith M. Wilson, re-elected to the Legislature. Most of the votes were straight.

The Thomas and Maurer vote—with eight precincts still missing—was 9,544 in the city and 15,234 in the county as a whole.

Raymond S. Hofses carried the city for Congress and Miles N. Williams for Senator, with 11,296 votes and 11,123, but were beaten in the county. Their total vote was 19,401 and 19,556, respectively, and they lost out by narrow margins.

Muhlenberg Township was carried by the Socialists, polling 25 per cent more votes than their nearest rivals.

LANCASTER, Pa.—The Socialists increased the Thomas vote five-fold over 1928, receiving 1,712 to 376. All local candidates polled heavy votes, and the party immediately began plans to capture the city in 1933.

Clinton County gave 231 votes.

Punxsutawney gave 714 votes.

In Sykesville Thomas got 202; Roosevelt, 171; Hoover, 159. Local candidates ran ahead of the presidential ticket.

Delaware County gave 1,839 votes, to 303 in 1928. Reason: party membership 1928, 4; in 1932, 280.

Sayre, Pa., gave Thomas 160, and votes up to 394 for the local ticket. A gain of 400 per cent.

"The New Leader helps to make straight Socialist class conscious voters. Here are the names of three of them who subscribe." (J. H. Wents, Penn.)

Socialist Party News

National

"Quarterly" Ends First Year.—The American Socialist Quarterly, a magazine of Socialist theory, has just issued its fourth number to round out its first year. The new issue contains articles by David P. Berenberg, Louis Waldman, Karl Kautsky, Harry W. Laidler, Vincenzo Vacirca, Friedrich Adler and Haim Kantorovitch. The magazine is published at 7 East 15th Street, New York City; price 25 cents.

No Peace Literature on Armistice Day.—Police stopped the distribution of anti-war literature in Chicago by three of the many Yipsels who were engaged in that work on Armistice Day. Harry Litz, Beatrice Rosenzweig and Francis Aronovitch. The magazine is published at 7 East 15th Street, New York City; price 25 cents.

"Rebelart" New Socialist Magazine.—Rebel Arts, an organization of artists who contribute to the Socialist movement, announces publication of a monthly magazine to be known as Rebelart. The purpose of Rebelart is to bring to the workers and intellectuals of America the most realistic of radical discussion on the class struggle in its current and historic phases. Graphic art, essays, short stories, poems and plays may be sent to Walter E. Peck, editor, 7 East 15th Street, New York City.

Chicago Opens Labor College.—A labor college has been organized by Socialists in Chicago. Classes opened at 3252 North Ave. on Tuesday, Nov. 15. Members of the faculty include Maynard Krueger, Owen Geer, Clarence Senior, Mor-

decai Shulman, R. B. Green, Harold Kelo, Llewellyn Jones and Meyer Halushka. Classes will be given in Marxian economics, public speaking, history of the international Socialist movement, contemporary labor problems, and rebel classics.

Oregon

Milwaukie.—Socialists of Milwaukie are highly elated over the prospect of a strong Socialist movement in our city. We are proud of the name Milwaukie, and we believe that the party which made Milwaukee (Wisconsin) famous will be able to do things in and about the Pacific coast Milwaukie.

The Sunday before election we held a fine Socialist rally. Comrades Akerman, Streiff and Buickrood warned us against voting for Hoover or Roosevelt (it wasn't necessary) and inspired us in the inauguration of a post-election educational program.

We have organized the Milwaukie Social Forum, a monthly lecture course, to attract non-Socialists as well as comrades who are anxious to become better grounded in Marxist thought. We shall report regarding the success of our "Forum" to The New Leader later.

Michigan

Owosso.—Plans for the establishment of a state central committee, county, congressional, senatorial and legislative district committees were approved at a recent party conference. Delegates from all parts of the state attended, the largest from Lansing, numbering 14.

Mrs. Peter Fagan of East Lan-

DEBATES — LECTURES — FORUMS

1917 — 1932 Celebration of 15th Anniversary of Soviet Revolution

Saturday evening, November 19th, 8 P. M., at New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave., New York City

Speakers—**SCOTT NEARING**
MOISSAYE J. OLGIN DONALD HENDERSON
JOSEPH FREEMAN EARL BROWDER DR. OAKLEY JOHNSON
Artists—A. LESS—"Moscow Art Theatre"
L. K. LUGANOV—"Moscow Theatre of Revolution"
New Dance Group Margaret Larkin-Singer
Admission 50c
Auspices—FRIENDS OF THE SOVIET UNION, 709 Broadway, Room 336

PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE

At Cooper Union, 6th St. & Astor Pl. at 8 o'clock FREE ADMISSION

Friday evening, Nov. 18th:

Dr. Everett Dean Martin

"Aristotle: The Ethics and Politics—Is Equality Possible?"

Sunday evening, Nov. 20th:

Dr. Horace M. Kallen

"The Philosopher in the Social Economy."

Tuesday evening, Nov. 22nd:

Professor Frederick Barry

"Experimental Procedures: Measurement: The Role of Mathematics in Natural Science."

FREETHINKERS OF AMERICA

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

Regular lecture, 3:30 p. m.

Ex-Brother Lucian

"Rackets of the Roman Catholic Church"

Major Joseph Wheelers

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

"Pagan Fakes as Christian Faith"

Admission free—Questions & Discussion

Institute for Advanced Education

Irving Plaza Hall, 17 Irving Place

All lectures begin at 8:30 p. m.

Monday evening, Nov. 21st:

SCOTT NEARING:

"The First 15 Years of the Soviet Union"

Tuesday evening, Nov. 22nd:

DR. ALFRED ADLER:

"Crime and Its Prevention"

"The Morons" Dinner Forum

Pythian Temple, Mon., Nov. 21, 7 p. m.

\$1.60 Lecture, after, \$5.00

DEBATE!

Sunday, Nov. 27th, 8:30 p. m.

Communism or Socialism

Which Shall the Workers

Follow?

SCOTT NEARING VS. JAMES ONEAL

Brooklyn Forum

Brooklyn Academy of Music

30 Lafayette Ave., near Flatbush Ave.

Tickets: 35c-50c-75c at Box Office

Hand Book Store, 7 E. 15th St., N.Y.C.

Sun., Dec. 4th—Harry Elmer Barnes Vs. Charles Solomon

COMMUNITY FORUM

550 West 110th St., East of Broadway

Sunday, 8 P. M.

MAURICE SAMUEL

"Race Prejudices."

11 A. M.—Sunday Service.

Town Hall, 123 W. 43rd Street

JOHN HAYNES HOLMES

"Spinoza, Einstein and God"

A Sermon in Recognition of the 300th Anniversary of the Birthday of Baruch Spinoza.

THE LABOR TEMPLE

14th St. and Second Ave.

Tuesday, Nov. 16th, 8:30 p. m.

ALBERT WEISBORD

will lecture on

"Three Weeks With Leon Trotsky"

(Timely lectures on important subjects, followed by discussions, every Sunday evening.)

INGERSOLL FORUM

Pythian Temple, 135 W. 70th Street

SUNDAYS, 8 P. M.—Admission 25 cents

November 20th:

DEBATE: Is Liberty Possible Under Communism?

Joseph Portal Vs. John T. Kewich

ing was appointed chairman of the state legislative committee, which will take an active part in the coming session of the state legislature.

Arkansas

Socialist propaganda and organization are going ahead in this state. Agitation for immediate relief of oppressive conditions is taking the form of securing signatures to petitions for three referendums; one to authorize a moratorium on private and public debts, a second to repeal the poll tax as a qualification for voting, and the third to provide free textbooks for public school children.

A local was formed at New Hope recently with 13 members. A county organization, the first in an intensive drive to dot the state with county committees, has been formed in Polk County.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh.—Henry Peter, one of the pioneer Socialists of Western Pennsylvania, died Nov. 7. Born in Germany 80 years ago, Peter came here at the age of sixteen. As an iron moulder he identified himself with the trade union movement of the early seventies. He was active in the formation of the Socialist Workingmen's Party, becoming its secretary in 1878, later of the Socialist Labor Party and in 1901 of the present Socialist Party. He organized the first branch here of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund. Until his health failed several years ago, Peter maintained an active interest in Socialist and labor circles and in spite of the defection and the decline of the party following the war he remained steadfastly loyal.

Peter was one of the best informed men on the geology, the botany and wild life of western Pennsylvania. His Sunday excursions into the surrounding countryside with parties of comrades were an institution. His interest was especially keen in Socialist youth education, and he was one of the founders of the Socialist Sunday School movement. His passing is an irretrievable loss to the movement in this section.

Vastly encouraged by the vote, Allegheny County Socialists gathered in general membership meeting more than 200 strong at the Moose Temple in Pittsburgh the Sunday after election. Permanent committees with chairman and secretary were elected on Organization, Education and Propaganda, charged with building organization, educating a disciplined membership and perfecting instruments for reaching the working class with the appeal for class action offensive and defensive.

A Municipal Affairs Committee, working out in detail the Socialist program in the municipal campaign of 1933. Organization of the unemployed and the rest of the day to day struggles of the working class are not to be ignored. Socialist party members are already

New York State

State Executive Committee.—The committee will meet in the near future, probably on Sunday, Nov. 27, to hear the report of the State Campaign Committee and to plan educational work for the winter.

Membership.—The American Branch of Local Schenectady leads in the increase of good-standing membership over 1931. This membership is between three and four fold the average for 1931. Syracuse good-standing membership has increased three-fold, while the membership of Rochester and Buffalo has nearly doubled.

Subscription Lists.—Holders of 1932 campaign subscription lists are again urged to make their reports. Thousands of these lists are still outstanding. Money is urgently needed to meet the debts and obligations of the Campaign Committee.

Campaign Manager.—Campaign Manager Theresa B. Wiley returned to her home in Schenectady last Saturday after concluding her work. She will make her final report to the State Executive Committee.

West Virginia

A local has been formed at Harvettown (suburb of Huntington) with ten charter members. Wesley Maye, R. F. D. 3, Huntington, has been elected recording secretary.

active in the growing Unemployed Citizens' League.

Reading.—The following communication, received from the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, by Darlington Hoopes and Lilith Wilson, just before their triumphant re-election last week, leaves no doubt of organized labor's attitude toward the efforts of Reading's Socialists:

"We note with pleasure that you are a candidate for re-election to the General Assembly, and we are glad of an opportunity to express to you the gratitude of the Federation for the support which you have given to legislation in the interest of the people of our state.

"In anticipating for you an endorsement by the voters of your district that will be in keeping with your splendid record we are also looking forward to a continuance of your aid in the solution of problems of exceeding importance in the forthcoming session of the legislature.

Connecticut

New Haven.—Socialists are elated over the tremendous increase in the Socialist vote. Over against approximately 500 votes in 1928, there were 3,000 cast for Socialism on Nov. 8. As a result, the November 14th meeting of Local New Haven witnessed dozens of persons seeking admission.

After a spirited discussion, a resolution to re-examine the basis and tactics of the Socialist Party and plan a thorough reorganization was adopted. A committee composed of Comrades Nehemkis, Johnson, James, Polsky, Bloor, Solomon and Henson was appointed to draft a detailed statement and plan to be presented at the next meeting. In the discussion it was pointed out that Socialism must have a more militant program on the industrial front, a more adequate provision for publicity, a more careful choice of members, revolutionary Marxist educational and cultural program, and greater provision for work with women.

Socialists of New Haven have closed one of the most enthusiastic campaigns they ever attempted. Monday evening, Nov. 14, the campaign chairman, Israel Miller, reported that the Socialists with the cooperation of the Thomas-for-President Club held about sixty open air meetings and that the comrades distributed approximately 185,000 printed and mimeographed pieces of literature. New Haven comrades with the help of the Yale Socialist Club obtained enough local speakers for meetings. During the entire campaign New Haven had only three of the state speakers. This campaign proved to be the most active campaign ever held in New Haven. The county of New Haven polled as good a vote as any New England city or county of its size. In comparison with the vote of four years ago we made a gain of at least 600 per cent. Our vote four years ago was 486; in 1932 we polled 2,986, of which 98 per cent was a straight Socialist vote. It was gratifying that at our first after-election meeting the enthusiasm not only remained but has doubled in spirit.

Twenty-one new members were taken in that evening. The party is planning a huge city campaign, and is also expecting to open new permanent headquarters to be announced later. The town chairman, J. Polsky, gave a very interesting

talk, surveying the activities of everybody cooperating with him at all times during the campaign.

New Jersey

State Committee.—The first meeting of the Committee since election was held last Sunday, with representatives from all parts of the state. Joy and optimism such as not seen in the party for many years, was tempered only by the announcement of the passing of Benjamin Feigenbaum, veteran writer and speaker, and friend of many of the older members of the committee. All present, on call of the chairman, Val Bausch of Hudson County, stood for a moment of silence and remembrance. It was decided that Geo. H. Goebel, on behalf of the entire State Movement, should extend to his widow our comradeship and deepest sympathy.

The State Secretary announced that since July 1st, 17 branches have been organized, and that in every district but one we had a Congressional ticket, the exception being due only to mistake as to limit of filing time.

It was decided to hold a state convention in Newark on Sunday, Dec. 11, on a delegate basis of one delegate-at-large, and one for every ten members or majority fraction thereof, from each branch.

At the convention, a completely new start will be made, with a new Constitution, nomination and election of State officers, and the development of a plan for forums and special lines of campaign which will include particularly the demand upon the State Legislature and all county and city officials that the present conditions be not treated as incidental to the usual "depression."

Announcement was made on behalf of Local Essex County that a large school in Newark has been engaged to stage a protest against the shameful fraud and stealing or suppressing of votes by Democratic and Republican election officers acting in harmony. A unique feature of this meeting will be two minutes "Experiences as Socialist Watchers" by some 30 of our challengers—these embracing everything from mere shoving to being thrown bodily out of the polling booth, in one case the Republican judge telling our watcher to "shut up" when he called attention to the fact a Republican ballot was being counted as straight Democratic!

Newark.—Morris Hillquit will speak Wednesday evening, November 30, in the Griffith Auditorium, his topic being "Four Years in the White House With Franklin D. Roosevelt—A Guess and a Prophecy."

Pateron.—In order to fortify the gains made, the branch has organized the Pateron Forum, where lectures and debates will be held every Sunday evening. The start will be made Sunday, Nov. 20, with the beginning of a series of five lectures by August Claessens on "Human Nature and Social Problems." The lectures will be held at 211 Market St. and will start promptly at 8:30 p. m.

West New York.—A Poverty Dance will be given by the branch in Labor Lyceum Hall, Tyler Place and 17th Street, Saturday evening, Nov. 19. There will be depression music. Bring your friends and come in your oldest clothes.

New York City

meeting and reception of the Socialist women of Greater New York will be held Saturday, Nov. 19, at 8 p. m., in the studio of the Rand School. Election of officers will take place, also a fine 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. The fee is \$1.50.

MANHATTAN.

4th A. D.—An effort is being made to organize a new branch in the district and a meeting is being held Friday evening, Nov. 18, at 8:30 p. m., in the clubrooms of the Downtown Jewish Branch, 126 Delancey Street. A number of young people expressed their willingness to join the party and to form another branch in addition to the active Jewish Branch.

6th A. D.—At a well-attended

meeting Monday results of the election were discussed. Plans were made for future activities. The Sunday evening forum will again be established and will start on Dec. 4. Speakers and topics will be announced shortly. Beginning in February Claessens will deliver a series of ten lectures, completing the program for the season. It was also decided to promote social activities by holding two affairs each month.

Upper West Side.—A discussion on the results of the Election will be led by Dan Golenpaul and Alexander Kahn Next Tuesday at 100 West 72nd St. Reports of activities of the branch covering a period of ten months will be submitted by Leon Gibson. At the last Executive committee meeting Nov. 15, an auditing committee Abraham Presser, Dan Golenpaul and George Ross was elected.

Yorkville.—Wednesday evening, Nov. 23, the Yorkville Branch, 241 E. 84th St., is having one of its gay parties of games, cards, refreshments, and the turkey raffle.

Morningside Heights.—The next branch meeting will be held Tuesday, Nov. 22, at 8:30. Max Delson will be the speaker and our new members and their friends are invited. Two meetings were called, one for Friday, Nov. 11, and one for Tuesday, Nov. 15, outlining

plans and policies for work in the coming winter, such as unemployed meetings, lectures on workers' education, etc.

East Harlem. 17-18-20 A. D.—Branch met last Thursday and elected new officers. Plans for future activities were discussed and an announcement will be made shortly of these activities for the coming season.

Washington Heights.—Branch meeting will be held on Tuesday, Nov. 22, at 8:30 p. m., at 4046 Broadway, near 170th St. An informal discussion on the results of the campaign and prospects for the future will follow. Entertainment and dance Saturday evening, Nov. 26. Admission 50c.; Yipsels 25c.

BRONX.

County Committee.—An executive committee meeting was held last Monday. Resolution of thanks was voted to the Women's Union Label Club of the Bronx for its assistance and cooperation during the campaign. Vote of thanks was also given to the campaign manager, Sol Perrin; publicity director, Sidney Hertzberg, and Organizer Murray Gross.

2nd A. D.—The first post-campaign meeting will be held on Tuesday, Nov. 22, at 8:30 p. m., at 9 West 170th St. Important matters will be discussed.

Where Your Union Meets

BONNAZ SINGER EMBROIDERERS' UNION, Local 66, I.L.G.W.U., 7 East 15th St. Phone Algonquin 4-3657-3658. Executive Board meets every Tuesday night in the Office of the Union, 25 L. Freedman, President; Leon Hattah, Manager; Morris Fishman, Secretary-Treasurer.

BICKLAYERS' UNION, Local 9 Office and headquarters, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 919 Willoughby Ave. Phone Stagg 2-4831. Office open daily except Saturday from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Regular meetings every Tuesday evening. Charles Pfum, Fin. Sec'y; Frank F. Lutz, Treasurer; Andrew Strell, Bus. Agent; William Weingert, President; Al Bayler, Vice-President; Milton Rowcroft, Rec., Corresponding Sec'y.

CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA, New York Joint Board, 31 West 15th St., New York, N. Y. Phone Tompkins Square 8-5406. Hyman Blumberg, Sidney Resnais, Managers; Abraham Miller, Secretary-Treasurer.

CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA, Amalgamated Bank Bldg., 11-15 Union Square, 3rd floor Phone, Algonquin 4-6500-1-2-3-4-5. Sidney Hillman, Gen. President; Joseph Schlossberg, Gen. Sec'y-Treas.

CAPMAKERS—Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union, Office, 133 Second Ave.; Phone Orchard 4-9360-1-7. 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., 28 West 31st Street. Phone Penn. 6-7932. Meets every Tuesday at 8:00 P. M. B. Merkin, Manager.

FUR DRESSERS' UNION, Local 2, International Fur Workers Union, Office and headquarters, 849 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn; STagg 3-0794. Reg. meetings, 1st and 3rd Mondays. President, Morris Reiss; Vice Pres., Joseph Karrass; Business Agent, B. Kaimikoff; Secretary, Samuel Mindel; Treasurer, Albert Held.

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

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

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., 295 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 Seel, 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, 840 Broadway, phone Spring 7-4542; uptown office, 39 W. 37th St., phone Wisconsin 7-1270. Executive Board meets every Tuesday evening, 8 P. M. Managers, M. Specter; Sec'y-Treas., Alex. Rose; Organizers, L. E. Goldberg, A. Mendelowitz, M. Goldman, Lucy Oppenheim; Chairman of Executive Board, Morris Rosenblatt; Secretary of Executive Board, Saul Nedon.

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.

SEE THAT YOUR MILK MAN WEARS OUR EMBLEM.

NECKWEAR CUTTERS' UNION, Local 6309, 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. Weitzer, Vice-President; R. Meyer, Recording Secretary; A. L. Berger, Fin. Secretary and Treasurer; William R. Chilling, Manager.

NECKWEAR MAKERS' UNION, Local 11010, A. F. of L., 7 East 15th St. Phone Algonquin 4-7081. 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 281 Office, 62 East 100th Street. Tel. Lehigh 4-3141. Exec. Board meets every Tuesday at the office. Regular meeting every Friday at 210 E. 104th St. M. Gaff, Fin. Sec'y-Treas.; M. Greeninger, Recording Secretary.

PANTS MAKERS' TRADE BOARD of Greater New York. Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. Office, 31 West 15th St.; Tompkins Sq. 6-5406. Board meets every Tuesday evening at the office. All locals meet every Wednesday. Morris Blumenreich, Manager; Hyman Novodorf, Sec'y-Treas.

JOINT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

POCKETBOOK WORKERS' UNION, New York Joint Board, Affiliated with the Amer. Federation of Labor, General office, 53 W. 31st St., New York. Phone Gramercy 5-1023. Charles Kleinman, Chairman; Charles I. Goldman, Sec'y-Treas.; Abe Stein, Manager.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 6, Office and headquarters, 24 West 18th St., N. Y. Meets every 2nd 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 11 East 28th St.; Tel. Ashland 4-3107. Julius Berg, Pres.; Wm. Lehmann, Sec'y-Treas. Regular meeting every 2nd and 4th Thursday at Beethoven Hall, 210 East 5th Street.

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

WATERPROOF GARMENT WORKERS' UNION, Local 20, I. L. G. W. U., 3 West 18th St. Phone, Chelsea 3-3677. Executive Board meets every Monday at 7 P. M. Benny Weisberg, Manager; Joe Kessler, Secretary-Treasurer.

WHITE GOODS WORKERS' UNION, Local 68 of I. L. G. W. U., 3 West 18th St., New York City. Phone, Chelsea 3-5754-5757. A. Snyder, Manager. S. Shore, Executive Supervisor.

5th A. D.—Bronx Labor Forum run under the auspices of this branch will hold its sessions on Thursday evenings in the Bellamy Club, 904 Prospect Avenue, to begin Dec. 1. The list of topics and speakers will be announced shortly.

The branch will hold a victory meeting, Tuesday, Nov. 22, to celebrate its fine showing in the campaign. Henry Fruchter will present a resume of the past election. Plans for the coming season will be outlined and committees appointed to carry them out. Refreshments will be served after the meeting. All Socialists in the district are invited and urged to attend.

A joint meeting of the membership of the 3rd, 4th and 5th Assembly District party branches and of Circles 1 and 3, Bronx, of the YPSL will be held Sunday, Nov. 20, at 2 p. m. at 904 Prospect Ave. to discuss the headquarters situation and future joint activities.

4th A. D., Bronx.—The next branch meeting will be held Tuesday, Nov. 22, at 8:30 at 1351 Boston Road.

8th A. D.—The Sunday morning forum will have as its speaker Dr. William E. Bohn, Educational Director of the Rand School, on "American Politics and the Recent Election." The forum meets every Sunday morning at 11:00 a. m. sharp, in the Burnside Manor, Burnside and Harrison Aves., Bronx. Preceding the speaker is a short musical program. Comrade Orr, who is chairman, will continue the practice so successfully established of devoting some 15 minutes to the important events of the week.

Amalgamated Cooperative Branch.—The branch will hold a meeting Monday, Nov. 21, at 8:30 p. m., in headquarters, 3443 Jerome Ave. Preceding a short business meeting, Dr. Louis Hendin will deliver a talk on the campaign and its results.

BROOKLYN

Downtown.—Branch meeting was held last Thursday evening. Results of the election were discussed. A considerable number of new members were obtained during the campaign. Plans were proposed for future activities. The branch will announce its educational program shortly. It is also trying to form a Ypsel circle and organize an un-

employed league.

Midwood.—The first lecture of the season by Comrade August Claessens attracted a capacity audience. Announcement was made of future program; Tuesday, Nov. 22, Joseph Shaplen, well-known writer and correspondent, will speak on the Russian situation. Tuesday, Nov. 29, Bela Low will discuss the German situation. The committee empowered to obtain new headquarters rendered its report. The branch will soon move into larger and more attractive clubrooms to accommodate its increasing membership and activities.

Brighton Beach.—The Friday evening Forum established last week brought out a huge crowd. The second lecture of the series will be delivered Friday evening at the N. & H. Inn, 411 Brighton Beach Ave. August Claessens will speak on "The Essentials of Socialism." Friday, Nov. 25, William Karlin will speak on the topic "Will Civilization Survive?"

4th, 14th A. D.—The newly organized branch carried on a splendid campaign and is increasing its membership. Among the activities for the winter they will establish a Monday evening Forum in the clubrooms, 250 South 4th St. The list of speakers will be announced shortly.

6th A. D.—Celebrated election with a dance at the Amalgamated Temple on Election night. Our comrades were highly satisfied with the results in our district; the campaign was successfully and efficiently managed by Hymie Wiener. The branch meets every Monday night in our clubrooms, 167 Tompkins Ave., near Heart St., at 8:30 p. m.

Bay Ridge.—A special meeting of the branch will be held Saturday evening, Nov. 26, in the home of Comrades Sholes, 120 68th St. Organizer Claessens will be present and will deliver a brief talk of welcome to this newly-organized branch and on the work of the Socialist Party. Following there will be an informal social gathering and entertainment. The branch is steadily gaining in membership and a number of new activities will be announced shortly.

16th A. D.—Branch meeting will be held Friday evening, Nov. 25, at 8:30, in the headquarters, 6731 Bay Parkway. Preceding the business

meeting, William M. Feigenbaum will speak on the results of the recent election.

18th A. D., Branch 1.—With the close of a successful and energetic campaign, the comrades are now buckling down to a series of Fall and Winter activities. The branch is beginning a canvass of enrolled Socialists to get them into the party. The Educational Director is arranging a series of educational talks for both new and old members. Monthly dances and one big annual dance in conjunction with Branch 2 of the 18th, are contemplated.

18th A. D., Branch 2.—A meeting of the branch will be held Tuesday, Nov. 22, at 8:30 in clubrooms at 844 Utica Ave. Immediately following the brief business meeting Organizer Claessens will speak on the results of the recent election.

21st A. D.—A meeting of the branch will be held Monday, Nov. 21, at 8:30, in the clubrooms at 55 Snyder Ave. August Claessens will speak on the results of the election.

23rd A. D.—Our last meeting was very well attended. Judah Altman was delegated to represent the branch in the organization of city-wide Sunday schools. The branch will be well represented at the Rand School dinner. A resolution was proposed to be submitted to the National Executive Committee that the relief committee formed to help the striking workers in their daily struggles be made a permanent functioning body, and to assist all responsible labor groups. The lessons of the last national and local campaigns were discussed by Comrades Altman, Sadoff and Friedman, and an interesting discussion followed.

QUEENS

Astoria.—The branch is elated with the splendid increase in the vote in its county and particularly in its district, the 1st Assembly District. Many new members have been obtained. The process of assimilation and education will now begin. The branch will establish a Sunday evening Forum at the Bohemian Hall which will meet every Sunday evening beginning in January.

YPSEL NOTES

Miners Tag Days.—All members must participate in the collection of funds for the Kentucky and Illinois miners Saturday and Sunday, Nov. 19 and 20. Get cans at local headquarters or at 7 East 15th St., New York City.

United Youth Conference Against War.—Circles should elect delegates to the sessions to be held at the Rand School from Friday evening, Nov. 25, through Sunday afternoon, Nov. 27.

League Hike.—We will hike on Thanksgiving Day, Thursday, Nov. 24, to Alpine. Meet at 10:30 a. m., New York side, Dyckman St. ferry.

Circle 2 Sr. Manhattan.—Aaron Levenstein will speak at the meeting on Sunday, Nov. 20, at 8:30 p. m., at 4046 Broadway (170th St.)

Circle 6 Sr. Manhattan.—A dance and social will be held at 1536 Madison Ave. this Sunday evening, Nov. 19. Refreshments and entertainment free, and admission 10c.

Circle 9 Sr. Kings.—Samuel Tolmach will speak at 55 Snyder Ave. on Sunday, Nov. 20, at 4 p. m.

Coney Island.—A group of about 25 will organize a Y.P.S.L. circle here shortly. Winston Dancis will speak at the next meeting on Tuesday, Nov. 22, at 8 p. m., at 2202 Mermaid Ave.

Circle 2 Jr. Kings.—A Thanksgiving Eve Social will be held at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman St. Admission 15c.

Circle 2 Sr. Kings.—An unannounced speaker will address the group at their meeting on Sunday, Nov. 20, at 8:30 p. m., at 219 Sackman St. A change of the meeting date or hour will be considered in view of the starting of the Brooklyn Forum debates.

Circle 2 Sr. Queens. will hike to Queens Woods on Sunday, Nov. 20. Meet at 9:45 a. m. at the corner of Sutphin Boulevard and Jamaica Ave. All invited.

East Side District.—Winston Dancis will speak on "The Challenge of Socialism" on Sunday, Nov. 20, at 4 p. m., at 827 East 9th St. A social will follow the joint meeting of Circles 2, 7 and 8.

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RAND SCHOOL NOTES

SCHOOL DINNER

The Rand School is sending out invitations for an after-election dinner which promises to be unique. The speakers have undertaken to give an appraisal of the election results. They will answer the questions: What does this lineup of the American people mean? What basis does it give us for future hope and work? What is the prospect for the Socialist Party and what policies must it adopt to make the most of the situation?

The speakers are Henrik Van Loon, Morris Hillquit, Heywood Brown, and B. Charney Vlodeck. The discussion of the political situation will be not only profound, but also witty and entertaining.

All are asked to send for tickets immediately. The dinner will be held at Webster Hall on Sunday evening, Nov. 20th, at seven o'clock. The price has been adapted to these times. Tickets are to be had for \$1.50.

After the Campaign—Rand School Study Course

The end of the campaign for votes will be the beginning of the campaign for education and organization. The Rand School stands ready to aid groups in any part of the United States and Canada to make this second all-the-year-round campaign fruitful and effective. Most study groups are ineffective because of faulty organization, lack of sequence in the lessons, and because of both these conditions, irregular attendance. To do good work a class must be permanently and definitely formed, attendance must be regular, and lessons must be conscientiously studied. The Rand School corre-

spondence course in "The Principles of Modern Scientific Socialism" will be run in such a way as to make for continuous and regular study.

The lessons will be sent to the group leader in time to be distributed at each meeting so that they can be studied before the subsequent one. But it must be emphasized that this course is not just a series of lessons. It is a service. The Rand School will stand back of the teacher and his teaching. It will advise, suggest, and answer questions. The written work of the students will be sent to the School for criticism and discussion. The small charge made is not, primarily, for the lessons; it is for actual teaching by correspondence.

There has already been a fine response. It has come, literally, from Maine and California and the states between, and from most of the provinces of Canada. Those who have not yet registered should do so soon. Classes should be in operation by the end of November, though new ones can be formed at any time. The cost is two dollars per student for classes of six or more. For individuals the charge will be five dollars. One-fourth of the payment by any group will be returned in the form of a small library of books to be used by the class. Anyone contemplating the formation of a group should write immediately for complete information about the course and suggestions as to the best way of organizing.

The Rand School Fellowship will undertake as its first big job of the year a dance for the benefit of the school, at Webster Manor, on November 23.

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Beauty In Color and Sound Comes Across At the Alvin

The Week on the Stage

By Joseph T. Shipley

MUSIC AMID BEAUTY
"MUSIC IN THE AIR." Music by Jerome Kern. Books and Lyrics by Oscar Hammerstein, 2nd. Scenery by Joseph Urban. At the Alvin.

In scenes the beauty of which Joseph Urban has never surpassed, Jerome Kern surpasses himself in the deft delight of the musical score for "Music in the Air," Broadway's newest hit. With a lilt and a lift beyond his "The Cat and the Fiddle," his airs, in several songs, alone could carry the evening. "I've Told Every Little Star," "The Song Is You"—several of the tunes made immediate catches. And how could a cast that includes Reinald Werrenrath, Natalie Hall, Tullio Carminati, Katherine Carrington, and Al (of "Gallagher-and—") Shean be aught but a bright success?

The story of the play doubles an olden theme. Young, fresh country folk are caught in the sophisticated swirl of the big city, alas, too oft! And in this play a couple's happiness is endangered, as a great music-hall singer toys with the boy, and her librettist (and lover) fans the rising flame of ambition in the breast of the country girl. But fear not, fair reader, Jack shall have his Jill again, and all as smiling on. The humor of the play is not well sustained; there are moments of dullness; but often the ensemble wins grace before Urban's beautiful settings; and ever the music of Jerome Kern recalls us to enjoyment.

NEATLY TURNED
"DANGEROUS CORNER," by J. B. Priestly. At the Empire. If the traditions of the Empire

Continues Her Fine Role in "Another Language"



Dorothy Stickney, who has returned to her role as Stella in "Another Language," which Arthur Beckhard is presenting at the Booth Theatre, and which is now in its seventh month there.

Theatre at first seem shaken by J. B. Priestly's new play, there grows through the evening a sense that "Dangerous Corner" after corner is being successfully negotiated, and an excellent situation slowly build out of casual conversation. When, at the close, it is all turned back once more upon us, we see how skilfully the author has out-manoeuvred the audience, and managed to let sleeping dogs lie.

"The Sleeping Dog" is the name of a book a novelist in the play has

"Sunday Nights at Nine"

Furnishing a highly varied, yet artistic program synchronized into an intimate revue, "Sunday Nights at Nine" solves that ancient problem, what to do on Sunday night. Sigmund Spaeth acts as co-master-of-ceremonies with Gene Lockhart, who has written many of the skits that sparkle through this show.

The program changes each week, but most of the members of the cast will remain in the company throughout the winter.

written; the dog is truth. Should we let truth lie? Or should we wake it? How much of the truth of a situation is known when we become aware of what we call the facts? Do the bare happenings—all we usually have to go by—permit us to judge of an event; or are the unrevealed impulses, the motives and the inner conflicts, the greater part of the story? These questions rise, among the persons of the play, as the book is mentioned; from them, by an apparently accidental yet inevitable growth, the play proceeds to a series of revelations—action in retrospect—that makes the danger of truth more than clear. With the demonstration fully made, the play neatly returns to the moment of the poised question. It is an ingenious and effective theatrical tour de force; with better acting (though we did like Mary Servoss) it might be a deserving hit. The players and the director, unfortunately, have put Mr. Priestly in a dangerous corner he is not here to turn.

Carries on as 'Carry Nation' Gaynor-Farrell at the Roxy Colorful Stage Revue



Esther Dale essays the title role in the play by Frank McGrath which is again to be seen at the Biltmore Theatre.

The World Premiere of Janet Gaynor and Charles Farrell in "Tess of the Storm Country" takes place today at the Roxy Theatre. "Tess" is the eleventh picture made by these popular screen lovers and co-stars.

Dudley Digges heads a supporting cast that includes June Clude, Claude Gillingwater, Edward Pawley and George Meeker.

Frank Cambria's stage show opens with an overture by the Roxy Great Orchestra under the direction of David Ross—"Orpheus" by Offenbach.

There is a "Mickey Mouse in Arabia" film for Mickey Mouse fans and the usual Fox Movietone News.

"Chaliapin displays his magnificent voice and dramatic art after an absence of four years. . . . Whatever he did was welcomed and in his return there was joy. . . . ONE OF THE FABULOUS VOCAL INTERPRETERS OF THE CENTURY."—OLIN DOWNES in N. Y. Times.

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WED. EVE. at 8:30, NOV. 23rd

Gala Farewell at Popular Prices—Entire Orch. \$2.20

CHALIAPIN

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FIRST TIME at POPULAR PRICES—
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Mgt. Metropolitan Musical Bureau

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Dramatized by OWEN DAVIS and DONALD DAVIS from the

pulitzer prize novel by PEARL S. BUCK

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52nd St. W. of Broadway

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TOWN HALL

Sunday Eve., Nov. 27, at 8:15

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FELIX SALMOND

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SANDOR HARMATI

conducting Gluck—Strauss—Jacobi—Berlioz

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

Fri. Aft., Nov. 18, 2:00; Sat. Eve., Nov. 19, 8:45

Schubert, Debussy, Beethoven, Bach—Bachlight

Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Eve., Nov. 24, at 8:45

Fri. Aft., Nov. 25, at 2:00

Soloists: MISHEL PIATRO, Violinist

BRUCKNER, VIOTTI, BEETHOVEN

Metropolitan Opera House

Sunday Afternoon, Nov. 27, at 2:00

Toscanini's last appearance this season until March 1

ELSA ALSEN, Soprano

Soloists: PAUL ALTHOUSE, Tenor

BEETHOVEN—WAGNER

ARTHUR JUDSON, Mgr. (Steinway Piano)

"You Said a Mouthful" with Joe E. Brown and Ginger Rogers is current at the Winter Garden Theatre.

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

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Clifton Webb

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New HOWARD DIETZ Revue

FLYING COLORS

Words and Music by

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Judith Anderson

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By LAJOS KILARY

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HENRY STEPHENSON

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WALTER CONNOLLY

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"Gilbert Miller who seldom

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"... baffles you, excites you, horn... as you in skillful accord with the best traditions of its class. It attains that seventh heaven of all movie addicts, brutal murder among gentlefolk, the heebiejeebies amid the dress shirts and the marchionesses . . . an almost perfect playing of the good old murder game . . . a darling of the mystery addicts."

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Mats. Thanksgiving Day & Sat. 2:40

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CARNEGIE HALL

Monday Evening, November 28,

at 8:30

Return of world-famous Soprano

Lotte Lehmann

Tickets at Box Office

Mason and Hamlin Piano

Mgt.: Metropolitan Musical Bureau

Cameo Theatre Offers A New Soviet Sound Film

"False Uniforms" Made in USSR Has Premiere at Cameo

"False Uniforms," an action drama of old Russia in revolt, is now having its American premiere showing at the Cameo Theatre.

As with all the Cameo Theatre presentations of Soviet sound films, "False Uniforms," has complete English sub-titles.

The picture has had a long run in Moscow and has been praised by the Soviet film critics. It was directed by Faust Lopashinski, a follower of Dovzhenko, noted Ukrainian director of "Soil" and "Arsenal."

The leading figure in this film is Karmeluk, one of the last of the romantic Russian outlaws. This role is interpreted by Stephan Shagaida. Karmeluk is hunted by the troops of the Czars, but always by some ingenious move he outwits the armies sent against him.

An original musical score was written for this film, which was recorded in Moscow. The folk songs of southern Russia have been incorporated into the musical background.

Cornelia Otis Skinner



As she appears in "The Empress Eugenie" at the Lyceum Theatre.

"Sherlock Holmes" Has First Brooklyn Showing at the Fox. A New Stage Revue

Clive Brook comes to the Fox Brooklyn Theatre for the week beginning to-day, in "Sherlock Holmes," adapted for the screen from one of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's detective thrillers.

The supporting cast includes Miriam Jordan, Ernest Torrence, Reginald Owen, Howard Leeds, Allen Mowbray, Herbert Mundin and other popular film names.

On the stage will be "Birthday Party" with the well-known international star "Sylvia Clark," Bill Telnak, The All American Draw, back, with Bill Brown and Sally Payne, Ubaldo Russo and Bruno Sarti, Bobby Kuhn, Sylvia Sharp, and The Hot Steppin Gang, The Sunkist Ensemble, The Fox Movie-tone News, Sam Jack Kaufman and his Fox Playboy Band.

"FIREBIRD," WHICH OPENS MONDAY AT THE EMPIRE, HAS AN IMPORTANT CAST AND IS THE SECOND PLAY OF DISTINGUISHED GILBERT MILLER'S SEASON

"Firebird," in which Gilbert Miller presents Judith Anderson Monday evening at the Empire Theatre, is a play with a history, although its first presentation was only ten months ago. The number of languages into which it has been translated since then, and the number of cities in which it has been shown, are equalled, among Hungarian plays, only by Molnar's "Lilium."

"Firebird" was first produced in Budapest on February 17, 1932, at the Muevas Theatre, which means, we are told, "Artists Theatre." It holds a position and policy similar to that of our Theatre Guild. The play was an immediate and brilliant success.

A production at the Kammer-spiele Theatre in Vienna followed and scored another success. Germany broke out in a veritable rash of "Firebird" productions, as did other continental cities. It was shown in Frankfurt, Breslau, Hamburg and Munich; the Berlin production was one of almost unprecedented success. Bucharest, Prague and innumerable other cities have seen the play or about to see it; it is shortly to be presented in Milan with the celebrated Tatiana Pavlova in the role which will be played here by Judith Anderson.

The company which Gilbert Miller has gathered for the American production includes an array of actors and actresses who might make up an all-star cast. There is, of course, Miss Anderson, the unforgettable actress of "The Dove," "Cobra," "Behold the Bridegroom," and "As You Desire Me." Henry Stephenson, who appears opposite

To Give His First Concert of the Season



Harold Bauer will be heard at Town Hall this Sunday afternoon in a pianoforte recital.

plays; and there is also Ian Keith, Montagu Love, Nita Naldi, Reginald Mason, John Daly Murphy, Edgar Kent, and more than twenty others.

All these facts, and the fact that

"Firebird" is the production of our international producer, Gilbert Miller, makes it one of the notable plays of the season. It was Mr. Miller, readers will remember, who last season presented four hits—Philip Barry's "The Animal Kingdom" with Leslie Howard, Molnar's "The Good Fairy" with Helen Hayes, John van Druten's "There's Always a Jester" with Edna Best and Herbert Marshall, and "Payment Deferred" with Charles Laughton. In past seasons, Mr. Miller has been responsible for "Tomorrow and Tomorrow," "Petticoat Influence," "Journey's End," "Berkeley Square," and many other distinguished productions.

"Kameradschaft" Stays on at the Europa

"Kameradschaft" (Comradeship), G. W. Pabst's film epic of the mines, will be held over for a third week at the Europa Theatre. It is being presented with English superimposed titles explaining all of the German and French dialogue.

OLD RUSSIA! IN REVOLT!

They took the law in their own hands

'FALSE UNIFORMS'

New Soviet Film with English titles

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RKO CAMEO 42nd St. & 5th Ave

Opens MONDAY AT 8:30

GEORGE WHITE'S MUSIC HALL VARIETIES

with HARRY RICHMAN, BERT DAMITA, LAHR
50 George White Dancing Beauties
CASINO Theatre, 3th Ave. & 8th St. — COL. 5-1200
Wed. Mat. 50c to \$1.50; Sat. Mat. 50c to \$2.50
Evenings (excl. Sat.) 50c to \$2.50, plus tax
EXTRA MAT. THURS. (Thanksg. Day)

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 THEA.—44th W. of B'way
Evs. 8:30—Mats. Wed. & Sat.

J. P. McEVY'S NEW

AMERICAN

With PHIL BAKER and Company of 80
"Vigorous and invigorating entertainment... Full of color and robust rhythm."
—Lookbridge, Sun

SHUBERT THEA.—44th W. of B'way
Evs. 8:30—Mats. Thanksg. Day & Sat. at 2:30

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All New America's Greatest Revue
MOST BEAUTIFUL GIRLS IN THE WORLD
and Helen Broderick, Harriet Hoctor, Milton Berle, Andre Randall, Edwin Styer, Lillian Shado, 166 others, including Helen Jackson Girls.

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Nights 7:00 Ock. Seats \$2.50
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JOE E. BROWN in "YOU SAID A MOUTHFUL"

with GINGER ROGERS
WINTER GARDEN BROADWAY and 60th STREET
35c to 1 P. M. exc. Sun.—Midnite Shows

100% talkie—100% work by PAUL MUNI in "I AM A FUGITIVE FROM A CHAIN GANG"

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Midnight Shows Nightly 35c to 1 p.m. Mon. to Fri.

Once in two years comes a picture as great as RICHARD DIX ANN HARDING in "THE CONQUERORS"

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On the stage at ALBEE only DAVE APOLLON & CO. STUART & LASH—AL MAMAUX WALLEDA TROUPE

DOUG. FAIRBANKS, Jr. LILYAN TASHMAN NANCY CARROLL GUY KIBBEE in the romance of a slave girl and her master who were forced to love! "SCARLET DAWN"

New FRED MORITZ—"The Singing Barrister"—JOHN HANMOND at the Organ
25c to 6:30 Mon. to Fri. BROOKLYN STRAND Fulton & Rockwell Midnite Show Sat.

25c to 50c FOX B'KLYN CLIVE BROOK as "SHERLOCK HOLMES"

Big Star Stage Revue
Coming—JANET GAYNOR & CHARLES PARKELL

Ernest Lubitch's "Trouble in Paradise" with MARIAM HOPKINS KAY FRANCIS HERBERT MARSHALL MICKY MOUSE CARTOON

RIVOLI B'way at 69th St.
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(Girls in Uniform)
must be seen!
"I recommend it without qualification. It is the year's ten best pictures rolled into one!"
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"Touching, subtle and dignified... One of the most original talkies yet to be made."
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CRITERION THEATRE, B'way at 44th St.
Twice Daily 2:00 & 8:50
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Little CARNEGIE 100 W. 35c to 1 P. M.

"Most gripping scenes we have ever witnessed... a strong document in the growth of international solidarity."

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The First Socialistic Talking Film from Germany

Comradeship (Kameradschaft)

Minimum of Dialogue—English Titles
EUROPA 154 W. 25c until 5:30 St. noon
Cont. 10:30 a. m. to Midnight

THEATRE PARTIES

Party Branches and sympathetic organizations are requested when planning theatre parties to do so through the Theatrical Department of THE NEW LEADER. Phone Algonquin 4-4623 or write to Bernard Feinman, Manager New Leader Theatrical Department, 7 East 15th Street, New York.

ON SCREEN Tallulah Robert BANKHEAD MONTGOMERY in "FAITHLESS"

ON THE STAGE
Cab CALLOWAY and Orchestra and Entire
Cottica Club Revue Cast of 45
AIDA WARD CAROLYNNE SNOWDEN
Added Attraction BUCK & BUBBLES
CAPITOL Broadway at 51st St.

By Norman Thomas

TIMELY TOPICS

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

The Battle Goes On

THERE are plenty of reasons why our Socialist battle must go on and enough encouragements in the last campaign to make it as superfluous as it is foolishly unrealistic to claim either that our national vote was satisfactory or that its size doesn't matter. It does matter for the reasons we gave in the campaign. The whole country would have gained and the whole prospect for peaceful revolution have been brightened had we received the million to two million votes we had a right to expect. We should have had a prestige and power greater than we can now claim until we win in the Congressional elections of 1934. The more reason then to examine the situation.



Norman Thomas

The first fact that strikes us is that we were victims of the herd stampede inspired not by affection for, or confidence in, Franklin Roosevelt, but hate of Hoover. Roosevelt was just liberal enough to make it possible for the more progressive voters, by sticking rosy glasses over their eyes and cotton in their ears, to vote for him. (Progressives come cheap in America!) I knew that Roosevelt would win in this way, but thought, from the size and enthusiasm of our audiences and the indications of straw votes that more men and women, intellectuals, farmers and city workers, would have stood out against this herd protest vote for the Democrats. I now learn from letters and conversations that Hoover's desperate spurt scared thousands into voting for Roosevelt for fear Hoover would win, and stranger still, in some places persuaded voters who had been talking of voting Socialist to vote for Hoover because they distrusted Roosevelt! We lost both ways.

Votes Thrown Away

OBVIOUSLY voters who so easily throw away their votes on their hates and prejudices have little real confidence in political action. Obviously, however they applaud, they vote for the tiniest of imaginary gains from one of the old parties and call this "practical" without understanding how much more good a big Socialist vote would do them whoever won. Here is a tremendous educational job for us to do in fundamental Socialism. We have to educate ourselves, moreover in the best way to get our message across and to organize our new comrades.

Of course organization is vitally important, the kind of organization that knows where people live and can get out the votes. Such organization must make our sympathizers understand that he is no Socialist who talks Socialism and votes for either old party, or who merely votes for one or two good men in local elections.

Milwaukee's municipal victories and the great vote for Morris Hillquit in New York City are encouraging, but in these days the Socialism that

stops at the city limits and thinks only in terms of the City Hall won't get far. Indeed it is scarcely Socialism at all. (I have said this before concerning my own vote for Mayor and Borough President.) Both in New York and Wisconsin we have a job to do to make real Socialists out of our municipal sympathizers.

Racialists Are No Socialists

TO this I must add that he is no Socialist who puts the glory of his race first in a gubernatorial campaign and a mighty poor labor man who prefers to reward the philanthropy of a Wall Street banker rather than build a fighting working class party. In plain words, the vote in New York City which Col. Lehman drew to himself, and to some extent to his supporters Gov. Roosevelt and Senator Wagner, is the kind of vote that is one of the hardest problems in education and organization that we have to face.

In this connection I want to say a word of high praise for the energetic and intelligent campaigns of Louis Waldman and Charles Solomon. It was a joy to be with them on some of our up-state New York engagements. Waldman emphatically deserved a support from labor men and women and from Socialist sympathizers that Col. Lehman got instead.

Our Great Audience

I TURN now to more cheerful things. Thanks partly to the radio more people heard the Socialist message than ever before. They heard it with exceeding interest. Intelligent and hard work on our part plus a little experience of the sure follies of a divided and stupid Democracy will rapidly persuade an electorate that has at least broken loose in the elections of '28 and '32 from old style party regularity that there is no hope in either capitalist party.

It is a pity that more suffering is needed to teach the workers that it is foolish because you have been stepped on by an elephant to ask the donkey to kick you. Or in more serious language, that it is not a man or a party that has failed but a system. Evidently the school of hard knocks hasn't yet graduated a very intelligent class. It will not in the years that lie ahead without Socialist teaching in that school.

The Best Hope

THE best hope for Socialist teaching lies in the splendid young organizations I found springing up wherever I went. They must live and grow. To help them live and grow is our main task. Their continuing life and vigor will make the campaign of '32 more worthwhile than twice as many votes without them.

I wish I had time and space here and now to thank the comrades in the national and local offices and the Jimmy Higginses new and old who made the three and a half months of strenuous campaigning so much of a joy.

Not a meeting did I miss nor was I once late in my schedule. That meant not only good driving by my comrades over hundreds of miles of roads, not only efficient work by hundreds of underpaid railroad workers, but splendid planning. The meetings were well run. This year I don't remember a single chairman who tried to make my speech for me. The worst anyone did was to introduce me by what sounded like a premature obituary!

Mrs. Thomas and I want to say to all of you who welcomed us so delightfully throughout the country and gave us so stirring a reception in New York, a very deep and sincere word of thanks.

and profit by their long and varied experience. Our people and our institutions are European in their origins. American history is a continuation of European history on a virgin continent. Therefore we should study European history in order to understand ourselves. We have a lot to learn from Europe.

We Need Marxism

America needs Marxism. Our American intellectuals are confused and bewildered. Our labor movement, compared with that of European countries, is slow and backward. The blind lead the blind.

Yet in no other country are the material conditions so rotten ripe for the building of a Socialist society. We are challenged to clarify our minds, to think critically and scientifically, to analyze our situation, and to give special attention to the most important question before the working class of the world, the question of tactics: the role of force, evolution and revolution, democracy and dictatorship.

It is a Marxist axiom that environment determines conscious-

Promise, Performance, and Possibilities

I AM wondering when, if ever, we American Socialists will give up the infantile practice of bragging beforehand about the number of votes we are going to get. When the old parties do this, I can see some sense in it; it influences the sort of voters who wish above all to be on the winning side. Even for them, it has its dangers, and they generally do it in moderation; but we, with the tendency of all imitators to overdo the fashions they ape, are not content to predict anything less than double the vote we might soberly hope to get.

That this practice makes us ridiculous is bad enough, for we ought to prize the dignity of our movement and wish it to command respect even among its enemies. But that is not the worst. Our young and inexperienced comrades naturally take at face value the forecasts made by our candidates, party officials, and propagandists. When the actual vote falls far below what they have been led to expect, their enthusiasm is damped and they are often tempted to doubt whether their generous efforts have not been wasted, whether it is really worth while to go on making sacrifices in such a cause. Oh, yes, they get over this in the course of a few weeks—not all, but most of them—and buckle down to work once more. But don't forget, every such disappointment leaves a scar.

And how about the general public? Four years ago we had something under 300,000 votes for our national ticket. We have more than doubled that, possibly trebled it. Had we refrained from idle boasting, the public would now know that we have made a substantial gain. Instead, we filled the general press as well as our own papers with assurances that we were going to get two million, two and a half million, three million—our national secretary even said eight million, but most of the daily papers were kind enough not to print his statement. By our efforts, two million was fixed in the public mind as the minimum expectation. When the people learn that we have a good deal under a million, they compare this with the figures on which we have been feeding them and they not unreasonably conclude that we have lost ground. Thus our bluff and hally-hoo produce a result just the opposite of what we intended, the prestige of the party is lowered, whereas it might have been raised.

posited of what we intended, the prestige of the party is lowered, whereas it might have been raised.

If I were to write a new Decalogue, the first commandment would read: "Thou shalt not kid thyself." Wishful thinking is the root of most of our follies.

Despite this cardinal blunder, we have made progress. Here in New York we have not much cause for self-reproach and no reason for gloom. Reading made a splendid showing. So did a number of other places. We have the next two years' work cut out for us, we have an increased force with which to do it, and I hope we shall have the wisdom to do it well.

As Governor, Mr. Roosevelt has always had an excuse for not showing results—the Republicans controlled the legislature. As President, he will have no such excuse. It is my guess that by 1934 Democratic stocks will be much below par.

If there comes any appreciable improvement of business conditions, it will bring a revival in the labor movement; for as soon as they see the least chance to win, the workers will have to fight for the restoration of wages and shop conditions which have been battered down during the depression.

Even as things are, a new spirit is stirring within the trade unions. The decision of the American Federation of Labor to demand a federal system of unemployment insurance means a reorientation which everyone who understands the fundamental principle of Socialism must heed with delight. For that fundamental principle is that the emancipation of the working class is to be achieved by the working class.

If, in our relations with the unions through these critical years that now lie before us, our party behaves like a pious old maiden aunt, the working class will pass us by and find its own way—groping and blundering, perhaps, but it will find its own way, and we shall figure as a querulous and impotent sect.

I hope we are not going to do that. I hope we are going to remember that we are part of the working class. In such a time, if we behave like comrades we shall be welcomed as comrades.

A. L.

ness. Middle-class environment, middle-class antecedents produce middle-class minds, ideas, prejudices, sentiments. Most of our workers are soaked in this middle-class ideology. There are two ways by which this middle-class ideology may be overcome.

One is the study of Marxism. The other is active participation in the class struggle. Many of us—intellectuals and thinking workers—can free our minds by studying Marxism. The masses will learn most from their own experience. The speed with which the masses learn will depend, to some extent, on the quality of the leadership furnished by the conscious Marxist vanguard.

We who imagine ourselves the vanguard of the proletariat—who pretend to think, try to teach, and attempt to lead—cannot be too thoroughly grounded in Marxism. It is our first duty.

And it is not as difficult as some of us imagine. The old terminology may be too technical, and the longer words of Marx too heavy for the average reader. But the fundamentals of Marxism, properly presented, are not beyond the mentality of the average worker. The fundamentals can be presented clearly and simply in popular

language. One thing is required. Before we attempt to educate the workers we must first educate ourselves.

TWO SOCIALISTS HELD FOR PICKETING 'W.G.N.'

CHICAGO.—Roy Burt, candidate for Governor on the Socialist ticket, and Amicus Most were arrested when they participated in picketing the building of the Chicago "Tribune," the "World's greatest newspaper," by a group of Socialist Party, Young Peoples' Socialist League members and members of the Chicago Workers' Committee on Unemployment, in protest against a vicious editorial that appeared in that paper the day after election. The editorial entitled, "The Right to Alms" was the subject of widespread and bitter criticism.

The appearance of this editorial in one of the outstanding capitalist papers is symptomatic of the vicious attacks that will be made upon the workers, now that they have given such a sweeping victory to the Democratic Party, and has thus given a mandate to capitalist suppression of the workers.

We Need Marxism Today To Win a Free World

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Donald simply turn traitor and go over to the other side? Was it merely betrayal by a leader, an individual defection? No—it was the logical result of the whole economic and political theory on which the British Labor Party was based. They rejected Marxism, and fabricated a new theory in advance of Marxism, the theory of gradual evolution from capitalism to Socialism. For class-struggle they substituted class conciliation, class collaboration. According to this theory, government—the state—stands above classes, and arbitrates between them for the common good.

The practical results of this theory? The British Labor Party in office, with the support of the Liberals, but without power to carry out its own program—a working-class party responsible for the administration of British

capitalism and supporting British imperialism in India and elsewhere—then on their knees before the international bankers to save the pound—cuts in the dole, and further hardships for the working class—and MacDonald openly gone over to the capitalist side.

Must this experience be repeated in America? Are we so blind we can not profit by the mistakes and failures of our British cousins? Must we follow the path of reformism, and wind up in defeat, discouragement, and apathy? Bourgeois reforms only lengthen the agony, and prolong the death pangs of a dying social order. They cannot save it.

Reforms are not saving Europe. They will not save America. Let us learn our lesson. Let us study the struggles of the proletariat in England and in other countries. Let us study the history of the European labor movement, learn to avoid their mistakes and failures,