

NEW LEADER

With Which
Is Combined

THE AMERICAN APPEAL

Founded by
Eugene V. Debs

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American Labor in Fighting Mood At the Cincinnati Convention

CINCINNATI.—Calling for the universal adoption without delay of the six-hour day and the five-day week, the delegates to the 52nd annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, in session here, pledged themselves and the resources of their organization to battle for the 30-hour work week. Following a fighting speech by President William Green, who threatened the use of "forcible methods" if necessary to achieve the demands of militant unionism for the shorter work period without pay decreases, the convention unanimously adopted the report of its committee. Green warned industry that labor would find a way out and was ready to use every weapon in the union armory—economic, political, and industrial.

Later, the convention adopted a comprehensive program dealing with unemployment, which included demands for adequate relief funds to come increasingly from federal appropriations, for legislation curbing corporations which deny labor the right to organize, and for a national economic conference to consider national economic planning "to a limited degree." The convention likewise heard the executive council, in its report, expressed strong opposition to the sales tax.

Favor Job Insurance

Another notable reversal in its past traditional policy was taken by the Federation when the convention went on record overwhelmingly as favoring compulsory unemployment insurance, under state auspices. Although the proposal was bitterly attacked, and concern was expressed lest this be "just a step toward a demand for further social legislation and even for health and sickness insurance," only five votes were mustered against the recommendation.

Furthermore, organized labor's threat was cast in the teeth of those national political and business leaders, who demand retrenchment in governmental expenditures that such insistence would arouse public opinion to insist upon a more equitable distribution of wealth. Especially were the big corporations and the spokesmen for concentrated wealth warned, that their actions would compel the workers to point out that "there can be no justification for a millionaire while there is poverty in the land; a mansion will have no moral right to exist while a hovel is to be found; boulevards cannot be justified while slums remain."

In reporting on unemployment, the resolutions committee blamed the management of industry for the unemployment and industrial debacle and declared that the majority of the leaders of American finance and commerce were incompetents or worse.

President Green, speaking in behalf of the 30-hour week, painted a vivid picture of the breakdown of private industry in this country, of the misery and destitution of great masses of workers and workless and of the "erroneous industrial policies that had hastened the evil day of industrial collapse."

"Are we going to resign ourselves to a situation where eleven to fifteen millions are to be continually idle?" he demanded. "How long are we going to be patient? Will our social order sustain such a situation? How long will it be tolerated?"

Coming, as the declaration in favor of a fight for the 30-hour week did, after approval of compulsory unemployment insurance had been voted, this call to battle

"to compel industry to yield to the demands of the workers," as President Green put it, is further evidence of the fact that the American Federation of Labor is moving in the direction of world labor objectives and away from its older anarchistic social concept and political attitude. When the convention answered Green's challenge that industry must yield or it would be forced to yield with an impassioned "aye" from the 322 delegates that shook the rafters of the Cincinnati hall, the response indicated that at long last American labor is on the war path for a status that will meet the conditions of industry today.

In two other matters, one comparatively unimportant and the other of vital interest, the convention took a stand that met with considerable criticism.

It turned down its committee's suggestion that a women's auxil-



iary—the newly organized Federation of Trade Union Auxiliaries (women)—be given a fraternal seat at A. F. of L. conventions,

And it took no steps to see to it that, where international unions are affiliated with the A. F. of L. shut out Negroes from membership (as in the case of the machinists and railway clerks) the color bar be lifted.

No Color Line

However, the official A. F. of L. position on the color question—that the federation has been consistently against any color line and welcomes all workers regardless of creed, sex, nationality, color or politics—was reaffirmed; and it was made clear that the door is wide open to Negro workers through the organization of local unions directly federated to the A. F. of L. and known as federal unions, wherever Negroes are shut out by international unions. This position was reaffirmed unani-

Pullman porters who are in federal unions. Randolph praised the A. F. of L.'s own declaration, but pointed out that federal unions are very ineffective, that in effect they divide workers along race lines and that the best way would be to have all international unions admit Negro workers who are otherwise qualified. He further asked that the council study the federal unions and make them more effective if the federation is unable to have the "white only" policy of the refractory internationals changed.

The Paramount Issue

So impressed was the convention with the need for immediate action to salvage the millions of unemployed, that it unanimously accepted the declaration of its committee that the objective of the shorter work-day and work-week was "the paramount purpose of the convention." This shorter work period was to be achieved without decreases in pay and with steady increases in line with expanded production. Furthermore, the officials of the A. F. of L. were instructed, to spare no effort in giving "purpose and direction to this program."

At the same time, the workers of America are warned against the so-called "spread-work" movement, now being urged in many quarters, with its pay reduction policy "which would defeat the very purpose it is proclaimed to serve."

The report of the committee on the shorter work-week is of special interest because of its recognition of the nature of the economic problem facing the workers of America. "The problem that confronts us," the report admitted, "is in fact a problem of plenty. The genius of man has solved, and more than solved, the problem of production. Today, however, with this problem of surplus and the disposition of surplus on the one hand, we find on the other some twelve million workers in this country begging vainly for liberty to toil, while millions of others on part-time employment must, in addition thereto, suffer intolerable wage reductions."

Facing Catastrophe

"During these same years, the total national production loss, variously estimated, has run from 50 to 75 billion dollars; due to the vicious circle of wage cuts, reduced consuming power, maladjustment of labor hours and widespread unemployment, until the material cost of the existing depression is now much greater than the World War."

"These conditions must not be permitted longer to continue. To admit, that this problem cannot be solved in an orderly manner, would be an indictment of American common sense. For millions to suffer the lack of adequate food, (Continued on Page Seven)

Socialist Vote 850,000

See Page 3 for Details

An Intelligent Christmas Gift

ONE of the forerunners of the age of ballyhoo once observed, "That he who tooteth not his own horn, by whom will it be too tooted?" Those in charge of THE NEW LEADER have refrained from tooting about the quality of the paper that makes it the outstanding educational and organization organ of the Socialist movement in the United States. In almost every mail active Socialist Party workers inform us that there is no more important work than increasing the circulation of THE NEW LEADER.

We are certain that among our readers are many who plan making Christmas or New Year's gifts. Could there be a better gift to make to an intelligent friend—a gift that carries the truth about the world we live in and makes for straight thinking?

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JAMES ONEAL, Editor
WM. M. FEIGENBAUM, Associate

Contributing Editors:

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



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Dollar Sign Reformers

THERE are occasions when conservative reformism unwittingly performs a real service for the Socialist movement and this service appears to be unfolding in New York City. As the movement for a fusion ticket next year unfolds it also reveals the chasm that yawns between that movement and the Socialist Party. It will also serve as an example for the party in other cities as the party increases in strength.

This week brings the announcement that the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York recommends the creation of a "nonpartisan" citizens' organization for the elimination of corruption, waste and extravagance from the city government. This is in full accord with what we said on this page last week. Between the Chamber of Commerce, a holding company of capitalist interests, and the working masses there is a gulf that cannot be bridged.

It was this body that exerted pressure in support of every reactionary view and measure in this state in the post-war period of reaction. Considering the composition of its membership, that was to be expected. That its political views are of the same character is also obvious. That it will "string" some of the reformers is also evident in the personnel of a few already enlisted in support of the fusion movement. But the emergence of this situation is a distinct service to the Socialist Party which will nominate its own candidates next year. It is often difficult for us to make the working masses understand the difference between us and the reformers; the latter now help to make this clear.

This movement is likely to attract practically all the reformers and their following. The ticket will be a Chamber of Commerce ticket and it would be appropriate for its backers to hoist the dollar sign as its official emblem.

Socialized Medicine

THE world moves—slowly; but it moves.

After many years a large section of the medical profession has come to the conclusion that much of the glamor thrown about the Old Family Doctor is so much bunk, and that medicine, as practiced today, is just another trade.

Every year the newly-hatched doctors take the noble Hippocratic Oath in which they pledge themselves to uphold the highest ideals. And every year, after the internes leave the hospitals to try to make a living, they find themselves thrown into a bitter struggle for existence in which the Ethics they were lectured on in medical school seem to have become a sour jest.

Healing the sick, and keeping people well, constitutes one of the noblest of services.

But securing patients, collecting fees and in other ways making a living at medicine is something so different from the ideal profession that it is a shock for many when they begin bucking the game.

Healing and prevention of illness is, in actual practice, reduced to the vending of wares and the doctor is all too often compelled against his own sensibilities to become a merchant and to indulge in merchants' devices to get and keep trade.

And this is more than tragic. Healing is one of the most important of the social services. Healing and keeping the people's health should be a function of the community. And it is good to see that an important committee of the medical profession has so recommended. The world does move toward the things Socialists believe in.

The World We Live In

A Socialist View of the Week

THE American Federation of Labor is in a fighting mood.

The stand of the executive council in favor of compulsory unemployment insurance, and the demand for the thirty-hour week expressed in the fervent address of President Green and the defiant and unanimous vote of the delegates to the Cincinnati convention, mean only one thing.

The impact of economic conditions has roused the masses of the labor movement; has stirred them to aggressive action.

The Federation is speaking in strong terms. It is no longer devoting the major portion of its conventions to friendly exchange of compliments with representatives of the American Legion, various chambers of commerce and other organizations—it is getting excited about things that count.

The Federation is not giving so much attention to a consideration of legislative matters before Congress, to debates on prohibition and Russian recognition; it is devoting its attention to the welfare of the men and women who do the work of the nation—when they have work!—and of the labor movement.

We are not among those who believe in a hero-and-villain theory, that the labor movement languishes and loses its fighting edge when certain villainous leaders hold back the masses; or that the new fighting spirit is the result of a sudden conversion to a new spirit of the individual gentlemen who happen to be leaders. We have always believed that, generally speaking, a mass organization gets the leadership it deserves, and that the policy of the official labor movement is an accurate reflection of

The Labor Movement is Facing Realities—Demand for Shorter Work-Week and Social Insurance are Mighty Forward Steps

the spirit among the membership.

For a decade and a half the American labor movement seemed to be slipping steadily backward; but that was because a fighting spirit was lacking in its membership. Why that was so, why the membership did not demand a more spirited leadership, is quite another story that does not concern us at this moment.

The fact that should concern us is that during the bleak years of fraudulent "prosperity" the soul seemed to have gone out of the masses of organized workers. And the great, thrilling fact of today is that the soul seems to have come back to reanimate the body of organized workers.

It is the more significant that this has come about not because of the conversion of individuals from one point of view to another, but because of concrete, inescapable economic facts.

The Socialist program is not a series of individual items arbitrarily selected because it happens to occur to Socialists in convention committees that they might catch some votes with them, but rather a reasoned program based upon the Socialist philosophy, which in turn is based upon economic facts.

And the shorter working week and compulsory unemployment insurance are not "demands" in the same sense as

the conglomerate items in an old-party platform, tossed in just for the hell of it. Those two vital and fundamental demands are based upon granite facts, and unless a fight is made for them and they are made part of the life of the masses there is disaster ahead . . . or rather the disaster that is here will be continued and deepened.

The fact that is significant is that a predominantly conservative body of men, warned again and again to avoid a philosophy that leads inevitably to those two vital demands, has accepted them as their own. Not that Socialists have converted them to a demand for social insurance away from their previously held ideas, but that CONCRETE FACTS have driven them to that position . . . that is significant.

When the American labor movement takes such a stand it means that:

1. The leaders AND rank-and-file realize that society as a whole is responsible for the welfare and the very lives of the human beings who constitute society, and

2. That capitalist production has become so efficient that unless production is rigorously limited by a shortening of the working week—BY GIVING THE WORKERS A SHARE OF THE FRUITS OF THAT PRODUCTIVITY IN THE FORM OF INCREASED LEISURE—the workers will be drowned in their own abundance.

Labor is facing realities. There are many more realities that must also be faced, but a start has been made. The Cincinnati convention will remain historic in that there the labor movement took its stand for things that mean a forward march.

Trying to Purify The Ballot

THE outcry against election thievery usually lasts a few days after the ballots have been miscounted. Long before the boards of canvassers have made their reports and the tables are embalmed in the political almanacs most people have forgotten.

This year, however, the charges will not down, and they are not dismissed as the squawks of bad losers.

It may be that the reason is that those who are crying fraud are not the Socialists; our party has cried "fraud" so often (and with so much truth) that most people have come to believe it but another cry of Wolf! Wolf! This year, however, the "better" elements feel a sense of outrage, largely against the way those seeking to write in the name of McKee found themselves hampered and often frustrated by Tammany hacks.

It cannot be emphasized too strongly that without an honest ballot democracy is a fraud and a failure. Unless the election returns furnish an exact picture of the sentiments of the people voting is a farce. Socialists demand and fight for an honest ballot not only to protect their own interests but as a matter of profound principle.

It is a matter of grim amusement to Socialists to see "respectable" elements echoing the protests made by them for many years; but it is also significant that the demand for an honest ballot is becoming so widespread.

Politics is corrupt, the ballot box is debauched and democracy as practiced is a farce because parties are agencies of the ruling class conducted by crooked gangs of racketeers. When politics becomes the agency of the masses, when the masses enter politics in the millions such corruption will disappear because it will no longer have meat to feed upon. And there is no other way of permanently purifying the nasty mess that is American old-party politics.

The Witchery Of Words

POSSIBLY the greatest single cause of misunderstanding among people is misunderstanding of the meaning of words. Possibly there is more misunderstanding in the world arising out of false analogies than from any other

single cause.

There is a witchery in words. People of the most peaceful intentions have been worked up into murderous rages and have been induced to arm themselves and go to war by being hypnotized by such words as "National Honor," "the Fatherland," "Our Country."

And there is a danger in false analogies. Millions of otherwise intelligent men accepted the fact of war in 1914, and again in 1917, when they were given a false analogy between a man outgrowing the clothes of his adolescence and a nation outgrowing its boundaries.

And today millions of people—inspired by politicians, preachers and clowns like Calvin Coolidge, Will Rogers and William Randolph Hearst—talk about the war-debt problem as if it were merely a matter of a loan of ten dollars until next pay day.

If the European nations were merely a pal who needed a couple of bucks for lunch until Saturday that would be one thing, and the debt collection would be as easy a matter as getting the money back when the pay envelopes are passed around.

But every intelligent and well-informed person knows that the problem is something else again. The \$11,678,093,000 owing the United States do not constitute a loan like that made when one finds himself at lunchtime without the price of the eats; it is not even comparable to funded debt represented by interest-bearing bonds sold to finance self-supporting enterprises.

That colossal sum is, in effect, a credit extended to nations in their extremity by this country after our ruling class had deliberately and of their own volition (but not on the volition of the people!) taken their place at their side. We did not have to enter the war; but once we did, and once we gagged the mouths of everyone who dared have an opinion con-

trary to the President's, and once we began to conscript our boys, the granting of those vast credits was but part of the waging of that war.

The money was not invested in self-liquidating enterprises but in destruction. In many cases there was no money at all, but only credits for the manufacture of machinery of destruction.

And there is no money to pay back. And if the money were paid in full—if it ever could be!—it would bring disaster upon debtors and creditors alike.

Before we begin to debate vital issues let us understand our terms. And above all, let us not make asses of ourselves and argue by false analogies.

Socialism Moves Forward In All Countries

AFTER Denmark, Belgium, A steady increase in the Socialist strength in the country Karl Marx called "the paradise of Capitalism" is recorded as a result of the elections last Sunday. A few weeks ago the Danish Socialists moved forward under the leadership of Socialist Premier Thorvald Stauning to ever greater victories.

A few weeks before that the Socialists swept the Swedish elections and put their leader in office as Premier, and less than a month ago the British Socialists scored a sensational comeback in the city elections all over the country. Last May the French Socialists scored their greatest triumphs; and in Spain the Socialists are sitting on the top of the heap, steering the Republic in the right direction.

Who said Socialism has failed and is a dead issue?

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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War

By William Allen Ward

War is
A vulture who
Sits on a dead tree
In the morass of hate
Feeding on the dead bodies
Of fools.

BELGIAN SOCIALISTS GAIN IN ELECTIONS

THE powerful Belgian Socialist Party, under the leadership of Emile Vandervelde, president of the Labor and Socialist International, scored substantial gains in the general elections last Sunday.

Despite unfavorable conditions for Socialist success, the party is certain to have added three new seats to its former total of 70, giving Socialism 73 seats in a Chamber of 186 members. The swing to the left was accentuated by a Communist gain of two seats, giving that party three seats. The figures are not yet complete and it is possible that the Socialists will have even more seats when they are compiled.



The Vote Will Reach 850,000

RELATED official returns from various states indicate a national vote for the Thomas-Maurer ticket that will certainly reach 850,000, and that will in all probability exceed that figure.

In this issue of The New Leader is a table of the vote as officially reported to date, compared with the vote for 1928 and the record Debs vote of 1920.

With 47 states reporting the vote thus far tabulated shows a total of 844,200 for the Thomas-Maurer ticket, and in the states

The Socialist Party's campaign was waged on the slogan of "Down with War!", and many war-weary workers flocked to the party's banner on that issue. The Catholics, the official clerical and reactionary party, also gained at the expense of the Liberals, with whom they had an alliance to conduct the government that was recently ousted. It is expected that there will be 79 Catholics and 25 Liberals in the new Chamber, who will have to form some sort of alliance if a ministry is to be possible.

The Socialist vote is expected to reach 900,000 in a nation of 8,000,000, without woman suffrage.

reporting close to 10,000 precincts missing. Texas has not yet reported, and the vote is incomplete in New York, California, Michigan and other important states.

Socialists have every reason to be satisfied with the party's showing, when all circumstances are taken into consideration. Despite the widespread talk of a Socialist vote running into the millions no responsible Socialist made any predictions of the size of the vote.

Norman Thomas himself took care never to make a definite prediction of the vote, either in public or in private, and The New Leader preferred to err on the side of moderation than to claim too much at first, and then be obliged to let down Socialist enthusiasm.

Socialists, who knew the task before the party realized the difficulty of reaching a large section of the population with the Socialist message, let alone leaving sufficient organization to capitalize the good impression left by the fine meetings and the splendid personality and campaign speeches of our Presidential candidate, and did not expect too much.

Not on the Ballot

The ticket was not on the ballot in five states, due to stupid election laws or reactionary interpretations of the law by higher courts. And yet in Oklahoma 17,896 voters wrote in the names of Thomas and Maurer, despite the outrageous

decision virtually outlawing all but the two capitalist parties. In Idaho, Florida, Nevada and Louisiana a few hundred votes were counted; they also were written in by voters determined not to permit themselves to be disfranchised.

It is safe to claim that from 50,000 to 75,000 votes—possibly many more—were lost to the Socialist Party because of the disfranchisement of Socialist voters in those five states.

The table shows a vote of 82 for the Presidential ticket in South Carolina. The party never polled more than 165 votes there, or at least, there were never more than that number recorded. It is not likely that there is a heavy Socialist sentiment in that unreconstructed commonwealth, but it is likewise certain that there should be a vote of several thousand.

The reason for the poor showing is that all voters must go out of their way to ask for ballots of the party they want to vote for. Norman Thomas has told us of a man who found no Socialist ballots at the polls and who tore a printed list of Socialist electors out of a newspaper and compelled the board to accept it as a vote, according to an obscure provision of the election laws. Comrade Thomas told us also that it is a matter of common report that even Republicans are terrorized, shamed or otherwise prevented from voting, and he told of the boast to him of a South Carolinian in 1928 who admitted that Hoover would carry North Carolina but proclaimed that no one would dare ask for Republican ballots in the Cavalier State. The votes show it; the Republicans usually cast from 1,000 to 2,500 in the entire state.

Economic Situation in Russia Causing Acute Apprehension

THE economic situation in Russia is causing apprehension. The year 1931 was considered the decisive year in economic planning by the Soviet leaders, but the new year brought the report of Premier Molotov in February which expressed dissatisfaction with results. He declared that "we have not carried out the task as regards increasing the productivity of labor in industry" and the harvest yield was equally disappointing. "We have not carried out," he added, "and day by day we realize our failure to carry out our task with regard to transport, especially on the railways."

Writing in June from Moscow, Louis Fischer in an article in "The Nation" of July 22 wrote that while nobody starves the entire country suffers from "insufficient food, from the poor quality of food, and from lack of variety" and that food takes all the money. Underfeeding and overstrain, as well as "inefficiency, duplication, bureaucracy," according to Fischer, were evident on all sides, although he believed that the Russians were accomplishing more than ever before.

The dispatches of Walter Duranty of the New York Times from Moscow show that these conditions have become very grave in recent weeks. Newspaper correspondents are subject to the censorship and Duranty's stories indicate that the Soviet leaders are willing that the various phases of the crisis shall be known to the outside world.

The Duranty dispatches state that all Russia is now suffering a shortage of food and that supplies are dwindling. Crops are far below 1931 and the live stock has declined more than 50 per cent from five years ago. Of the remaining draught animals two-thirds are undernourished and because they still supply four-fifths of the power on the farms the effect on agriculture is very grave. As a result, Duranty states that "there is no talk in Moscow today of a mightier second plan" but the leaders hope to hold the gains made in industry and other fields.

Duranty endeavors to explain "why a country where food was plentiful five years ago is now so short of food, despite favorable climatic conditions during the whole harvest period with few exceptions." His answer is the rapid collectivization of the peasants who are opposed to it. In retaliation the food stock declined as the peasants killed their live stock and refused to produce foodstuffs above their own needs. An example of peasant resistance is quoted from an editorial in "Economic Life" of Moscow: "On scores and hundreds of collective farms of the North Caucasus part of the harvest is uncrushed, and grain has been left to rot in the fields." Because of where he works.

the food shortage the labor turnover in industry amounts to 100 to 200 per cent annually, according to "Pravda." The fall of world prices also forced the Soviet Union to increase the exportation of foodstuffs to obtain needed materials, while the Japanese war threat made necessary the stocking of a reserve for any war emergency.

The Soviet press places the blame on the kulaks in the villages and speculators in the towns, to mismanagement and sabotage, shirkers and floaters among the workers who "flit from factory to factory collecting food and clothing tickets and dislocating labor discipline with no return in honest toil." All of which is confirmed by Duranty, but it is his opinion that these defects are due to red tape, bureaucracy and rapid collectivization of hostile peasants, while the Soviet press contends that there is nothing fundamentally wrong with the system. Duranty gives examples of how red tape delays the transport of necessities, also resulting in spoiling perishable commodities.

Due to the food shortage another evil has sprung up, the pillage of food shipments by hungry workers either at local freight stations or in cooperative warehouses. There are heavy penalties for this offense but hungry workers are willing to take a chance, although such thefts reduce the social stock available for the masses as a whole. While the situation is serious, Duranty writes that the Soviet leaders believe that they can cope with it and that they do not intend to make any important change in policy. If necessary they will import foodstuffs either on credit or by drawing on the Soviet gold reserve. Any important change of policy, he believes, will come only if the working masses and peasants "fail to respond to the stimuli now being applied." One measure adopted is a decree that permits the dismissal of a worker for one day's absence in a month from his job without due reason and depriving him of his food and goods ration book and his living quarters if they are provided by the factory.

Official Returns Show Close to 850,000 Votes

The official election returns are being slowly compiled and reported by the several official boards of canvassers. It is interesting to note that in almost every case the official vote is considerably higher than the unofficial report printed in this newspaper immediately after election. The Communist vote is well under 100,000, and the S. L. P. has virtually vanished.

Herewith are given the state totals thus far officially reported, with the Presidential vote for 1928 and 1920 given for comparison:

STATE	1932	1928	1920
Alabama	2,030	460	2,369
Arizona	2,618	---	222
Arkansas	1,269	429	5,111
California	56,576	19,595	64,076
Colorado	9,707	3,472	8,046
Connecticut	20,439	3,014	10,350
Delaware	1,508	329	988
Florida	879	4,036	5,189
Georgia	461	124	415
Idaho	516	1,308	38
Illinois	67,258	19,138	74,747
Indiana	19,344	3,871	24,703
Iowa	12,719	2,910	16,984
Kansas	18,276	6,205	15,511
Kentucky	3,853	837	6,409
Louisiana	400	---	---
Maine	1,843	1,068	2,214
Maryland	10,489	1,701	8,876
Massachusetts	34,305	6,266	32,269
Michigan	39,325	3,516	28,947
Minnesota	25,476	6,774	56,106
Mississippi	683	---	1,639
Missouri	13,301	3,739	20,242
Montana	7,896	1,667	---
Nebraska	9,876	3,434	9,600
Nevada	---	---	1,864
New Hampshire	947	455	1,234
New Jersey	43,257	4,897	27,385
New Mexico	1,640	---	---
New York	176,045	107,332	203,201
North Carolina	5,599	---	446
North Dakota	1,855	342	8,282
Ohio	64,094	8,683	57,147
Oklahoma	17,896	3,924	25,726
Oregon	14,538	2,720	9,801
Pennsylvania	65,638	18,647	70,021
Rhode Island	2,306	---	4,351
South Carolina	82	47	28
South Dakota	1,445	443	---
Tennessee	1,785	631	2,268
Texas	---	722	8,121
Utah	4,087	954	3,159
Vermont	1,533	---	---
Virginia	2,382	250	807
Washington	20,574	2,615	8,913
West Virginia	3,362	1,313	5,618
Wisconsin	52,206	18,213	85,041
Wyoming	1,867	788	1,238
Total	844,200	267,420	919,799

Systematic Disfranchisement

What happens on a systematic basis there happens to a considerable degree everywhere; everywhere it is made hard for Socialists to vote, and every Socialist voter is compelled to overcome considerable inertia—or worse—before his vote is cast.

The final returns will show that the vote increased almost in direct proportion to organization and intelligent appeal to the working class. Pennsylvania stands at the very top of the list of states, with the heaviest increases and the most solid vote for the entire ticket from top to bottom. The big vote is by no means confined to a few centers, but is spread over the whole state. And everywhere the vote is solid and is accompanied by organization of the right kind.

The accompanying table shows 844,200 votes for Thomas in 47 states—including the written-in votes of Oklahoma, Louisiana, Florida and Idaho—as compared to 267,420 in 1928 and 919,799 for Debs in 1920.

It is impossible to estimate the missing Texas vote, nor is it possible to determine what the complete vote will be in New York, California, Colorado and other states that report with thousands of voting districts missing. Florida has always had a good Socialist vote, and Idaho would have been good for 10,000 to 15,000 if the ticket had been on the ballot. And there is also no way of telling how many hundreds of thousands of voters friendly to Socialism were disfranchised for inability to pay a poll tax.

It is not the vote some of our enthusiasts claimed, nor is it what the party had a right to hope for. But it is a good, substantial vote, and it is a challenge to the party to go out and organize.

INCREASES SHOWN IN EVERY STATE

SUPPLEMENTING the table of votes by states, detailed votes from various parts of the country show healthy and substantial increases in the Socialist strength.

As expected, New York showed up best, and again as expected, the official tabulation showed a vote substantially larger than that reported by Tammany canvassing boards Election night.

It is certain, however, that the vote was far greater than that officially reported; the scandal in reporting the written-in vote for McKee as 97,000 LESS than the vote actually canvassed has placed every single election figure reported in New York under a cloud.

For example, Morris Hillquit is credited with 40,011 votes in Manhattan and 68,980 in the Bronx. In 1931 Norman Thomas polled 48,461 votes for Manhattan Borough President (or at least, that was the vote credited to him) in a total one-fifth smaller; while in the same year Hillquit polled 22,380 votes in Manhattan and 34,783 in the Bronx for Supreme Court. No one in his right mind will believe that the reported figures have more than the remotest relation to the actual vote cast.

Official Canvass

The New York vote, as officially canvassed, is shown herewith, with the vote as reported Election night in parentheses:

President, 122,565 (120,486); Mayor, 249,887 (248,425); U. S. Senator, 111,025 (109,833); Lieut.-Governor, 159,523; Chief Justice Court of Appeals, 152,020 (150,315).

The vote in Syracuse (incomplete) is 4,050, as compared to 1,719 for Waldman in 1930. The vote in rural Onondaga County outside the city is larger than ever before. In 1928 Thomas polled 2,559 in the entire county.

In ten small towns in the county, where the highest previous vote (Continued on Page Nine)

By William M. Feigenbaum

A Shorter Work-Week Is Essential

Not Because They Are Lazy, But Because There Alone Lies Salvation for Themselves and Society, the Workers Fight for a 30-Hour Week.

BY all means, the shorter working week.

By all means, push the drive for the six-hour day and the five-day week (without diminution of wages).

It is good to realize that the American labor movement is undertaking to popularize the slogan of the thirty-hour week, and that all the organized workers will be called upon to fight for that eminently desirable aim.

But while fighting for the thirty-hour week it is also desirable to make perfectly clear the REASONS for wanting a shorter working week.

It is not necessarily laziness on the part of the workers, nor a desire to shirk necessary work.

The drive for the shorter working week AS A MATTER OF PRINCIPLE is recognition of the fact that there has been a revolutionary change in industry. The principle back of that drive has got to be driven home to every worker and every member of the non-working class in the country.

Eight Hours

Forty years ago there was inscribed upon the banners carried in labor day parades the single figure 8. Thousands of men marched with torchlights sputtering kerosene over oilcloth signs with the single figure 8. Labor's slogan was: EIGHT HOURS' WORK: EIGHT HOURS' SLEEP: EIGHT HOURS' RECREATION!

Only a few years before the battle for the eight-hour day had been carried on by Socialists and other radicals in the labor movement, and out of that battle grew the fierce strike at the McCormick Harvester works in Chicago, out of which came the fight on the streets on May 3rd, 1886, at which four men were killed; and the tragic Haymarket meeting was called as a protest against those killings; and the blood-stained aftermath of Haymarket set back the 8-hour movement—and the labor movement—for years thereafter.

The demand for an eight-hour day was long considered radical and revolutionary; and even as late as 1919, when the slaves of United States Steel struck against the hideous 84-hour week system in the Pittsburgh and Gary steel mills, their struggle was damned as sedition by sanctimonious Judge Gary and others. What, it was asked, would the workers do if they had leisure time, other than to waste it and their substance in debauchery and riotous living?

Our Iron Master

The beginnings of any industrial system are marked and marred by slavery to the machine, when

*Fast and faster our iron master,
The thing we made, forever drives;
Bids us grind treasure and fashion
pleasure*

For other hopes and other lives.

Slavery to the machine was the fearful blot on early British industrialism, as it was upon early industrialism of this country; as it is a fact today that in building a modern industrial system in Soviet Russia workers are compelled to work long, wearing and unrelenting hours at wages that mean little (if anything) more than a pitifully meagre living.

The first struggle against the long work day and working week has already been a humanitarian cry for release from bitter and enslaving industry.

But today we are in a new phase. Our difficulty is, not that there is too little but that there is too much.

In all capitalist countries, wherever industry has developed to something resembling perfection,

production is so swift, so efficient, that it takes too little time to finish the job... with the disastrous result that the work is finished too soon and thousands—and then millions—are thrown out of work.

Ca'Canny

The British workers long ago learned that it did not pay to work too fast. They began with the thing they called ca'canny—not working too fast. They did not slow up;

they did not loaf; they did not cheat, but they did not break their necks at their job. When they saw an ardent young worker speeding up and trying to turn out more and more product they patted him on the shoulder and said, "Not so fast, laddie. There's plenty of time."

When the capitalists sought to introduce "efficiency" here, in the shape of the so-called Taylor system, it was the labor movement that opposed it everywhere on the sound ground that such speeding up subordinated the profits of the employer to human welfare, the life of the worker himself; they soon learned to call it the speed-up or stop-watch system.

It is a significant fact that in creating a new industrialism where there was none before, the leaders of Soviet Russia—in fact, Lenin himself—studied the works and the system of that Taylor whose system was so bitterly

fought by workers here.

The American workers developed new and greater needs and demands. They ate more and better food. They won concessions in the shape of shorter hours and better wages. Their wives and daughters secured things that would have been luxuries undreamed of by an earlier generation. They lived in better homes, built after their former and shabbier homes had been razed. Landmarks were torn down and office buildings were put up. Great movie cathedrals were put up in place of neighborhood nickelodeons. The workers wore better clothes, and had more of them. New industries were created to place new luxuries at the disposal of the masses, such as radios, automobiles, electrical devices, and so on.

And yet the workers produced too fast, and goods piled up more quickly than could be consumed,

so that within an incredibly short time they worked themselves out of their jobs by the millions.

And here we come to the whole crux of the matter.

When a person does his own work around the house—for example—or a housewife does her stuff, the moment the job is done it is done. And the quicker the better. If it can be done quickly there is so much more time for other—and more enjoyable and more important—things. THERE IS EVERY INCENTIVE IN THE WORLD FOR SPEEDING UP AND GETTING THE JOB DONE IN A HURRY.

Too Efficient

In industry it is precisely the other way around. The sooner the job gets done, THE MORE EFFICIENT LABOR IS, the worse it is for the workers—and thus, incidentally, for everyone else.

When (or if) the world ever gets out of its present mess there will be a lot of pious resolutions to the effect that It Must Not Happen Again. (We seem to recall similar resolutions after November 11, 1918.) And one of the most important of the resolutions will be to the effect that there must be Planned Production. And that sounds quite all right, until one begins to do a little thinking, as for example:

Suppose the world craves, let us say, precisely 1,000,000 pairs of suspenders each year. Suppose the country is blessed with precisely 100 establishments equipped to produce the suspenders the world so passionately desires. That means that each establishment should turn out 10,000 pairs of the hereinbefore mentioned articles each year. That is Planned Production.

To make the 10,000 pairs there should be a certain number of workers employed at a 40-hour week, at good wages.

But:—

The 100 employers are competing with each other, and can anyone imagine any one of them NOT trying to make as many of the dear little pants-supporters as possible? And crowding on the work (and cutting the pay as low as possible)?

Human beings being what they are, and industry being what it is, it is safe to predict that the moment the ink is dry on an agreement NOT to compete and cut throats, each maker of the precious implements will promptly set out to make as many as he can and as quickly as he can and to grab off as much of the market as he can, regardless of consequences to anyone else.

The result will be that each one will seek to make the whole million. The result will be a repetition of precisely the chaos and insanity that led to the boom and the crash and today's distress.

There is one sure way out; that is Socialism. There is no other permanent solution of the problem. But pending the coming of Socialism something must be done NOW.

And that is rigorous limitation of the working week; first, for the sake of humanity, and, second, to save the world from the consequences of its own unregulated efficiency!

For unless there is a sharp limitation of the working week—ENFORCED RIGOROUSLY—the world will head for disaster again the moment the hoped-for economic recovery sets in.

And what will they do with their spare time? Well, for one thing they won't have to sit in Bryant Park or live in shacks on the waterfront.

By Gertrude Weil Klein

A Woman's Point of View

"EVERY cook should know how to run the government." No less a person than Nicolai Lenin said this when he launched the drive to "get the women out of the kitchens." While "out of the kitchens" meant into the mines and into the mills rather than into government service for the Russian women, nevertheless, we do believe that every housekeeper, whether she will ever run a government or not, should certainly know something about how a government is run.

In a small way, a woman running a household is running a government, and her government ties up directly with that of her city and of her country.

For instance, the City of New York, and to a lesser extent every city in the country, with the exception of Milwaukee, is heavily in debt. The net funded debt of New York City is \$1,831,278,000. This means that every person in the city has to pay out of his or her pocket \$260 for the pleasure of being run by Tammany Hall.

Now if you were running a household—a large household that required a staff of servants, and if you were so deeply in debt that every time you went out bill collectors stumbled over the threshold—you wouldn't buy an \$8,000 limousine for your head butler, whose chief duty is opening the front door when Queen Marie comes to call, would you? And if your children were walking the streets begging, you would hardly double the salaries of the men who have to button up the pants of the pantry-men!

No Money for Camps

And after you told the children that there's no money for camp or even for parks, and after you've told your sick people that there's no money for proper hospital service, you wouldn't put an army of paunchous beef-eaters to polishing swivel chairs with the most generous portion of their anatomy,

What Happens When You Kick Into a Lot of Racketeers? — Women and Housekeeping.

would you? Not if you're sane, you wouldn't.

But that's precisely what a city run by any of the old political machines does. The people in the higher-salaried brackets, who perform absolutely no useful service nine times out of ten, and who were appointed as an act of political favoritism, have had their hauls increased and sometimes doubled, while school building programs have lapsed, adequate relief for the unemployed has been withheld, social services have been

curtailed, because of lack of funds.

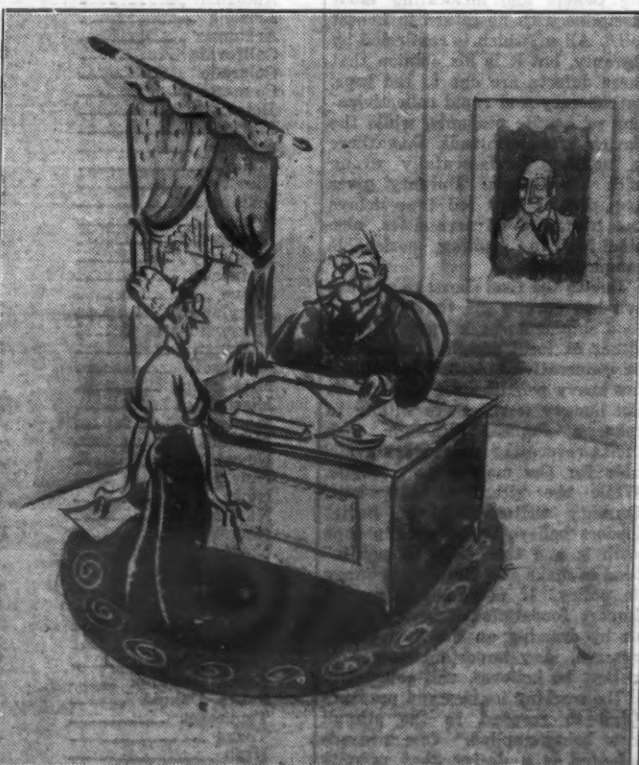
Not only did the Mayor of New York increase his own salary to \$40,000 a year; the Board of Aldermen, who meet once a week, to \$5,000 a year; sergeants-at-arms, whose duties no one seems to know, proportionately—but the army of political appointees has increased to such an extent that it would be embarrassing if they all did show up on their jobs. Numberless jobs overlap and there actually wouldn't be any room to park their holders.

Expensive Talcum Powder

And take a look at this while we're busy spreading sunshine. A certain no-account female who never did a useful thing in her

(Continued on Page Five)

It's Just Too Bad



Sorry, old bean, we have to cut down expenses—and you're the expenses that we'll have to cut down. I know you have a wife and three children, but so have I and you know how it is, what with ermine wraps and Paris gowns and a coming-out party at the Marguery for Guendolen. That runs into money... but I'll give you a letter saying you were a good worker.

By Emmerich Steinberger

How the Non-Partisan Policy Works

THE political activity of the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York and Vicinity has been frequently the subject of articles and letters from readers in The New Leader. The tenor of some of these has been one of criticism of the Council and its officials.

It is not the purpose of this article to reiterate those criticisms but to show how the Council always endorses Democrats in good standing with Tammany Hall and its allied organizations in Greater New York.

I hope to focus attention on the philosophy and arguments used in arriving at those endorsements, over which a few Socialist delegates annually engage in combat.

The writer was in a sickbed this year when the Non-partisan Committees reported and unfortunately was deprived of the pleasure of adding his voice to those of his comrades who were present.

Theory and Practice

In theory the political policy of the Council is that of the American Federation of Labor, which is one of non-partisanship and calls for the rewarding of friends and the punishing of enemies. In practice, the Council's non-partisan Committees are unquestionably partisan to all Tammany Hall candidates for public office.

Sometimes the entire Tammany ticket is endorsed in toto without even the mention of individuals. The Queens County Non-partisan Committee in particular often makes its report in this manner. This carte-blanche method saves time and at least strips the procedure of its farcical nature insofar as it purports to be non-partisan. Some few years back it was the custom for each committee chairman to read off the names of every candidate endorsed and his political affiliation. The constant repetition of "Democrat" however, became not only tiresome; but it was significant of the "non-partisan nature" of the endorsements. In recent years, therefore, when individual names of endorsed candidates are read off, we are regaled with names only; the follow-up word of "Democrat" being understood.

The basis for endorsement for incumbents seeking re-election is the record of their votes on labor measures compiled by the New York State Federation of Labor or the American Federation of Labor. An Assemblyman, for instance, who voted for all of labor's measures is considered as being 100 per cent. When it happens, as it frequently does, that a Socialist party candidate is also a delegate to the Central Trades and Labor Council and he is running in the same district with one of these Democratic "100 per centers" and some one inquires why the candidate who is a delegate to the Council and consequently unquestionably a "friend" of labor, is not endorsed, he is told that the policy is to endorse only the incumbent with the 100 per cent record, so as to insure his re-election.

"Friendless" Districts

Furthermore, the inquirer is informed that the delegate-candidate should not have become a candidate against the "100 per cent friend." Since Tammany Hall has nominees in all districts it is evident that it would be impossible to find a "friendless" district. (Comrade Leonard C. Kaye in 1931 was refused an endorsement on the

The New York Central Trades Merely Conducts an Endorsing Machine for Tammany Candidates—Socialists Are in the Right, But Must Use Tact to Win the Labor Movement to Correct Position.

basis of the above "non-partisan logic"). This line of argument applies, however, only to Socialists who have the crust, gall or hutzpah to run for office.

When the situation is reversed the Non-partisan Committees become truly non-partisan. For example, according to American Federation of Labor standards, Congressman LaGuardia's record is not only 100 per cent but he has co-operated to an extent which impelled President Green to send a strong letter to Secretary Quinn urging the central body to back LaGuardia to the limit. But LaGuardia is not of Tammany Hall and the Democrats nominated Alderman J. J. Lenzetta against him. Did the Non-partisan Committee advise the Tammany candidate to seek a Congressional seat in a district where labor had no friend? Did the committee worry about the splitting of the vote which might endanger LaGuardia's re-election? Did they endorse LaGuardia? Of course not. As "non-partisans" it was their bounden duty to give "favorable mention" to both. Strange, how a political label makes a difference!

But in LaGuardia's case they at least had the claim that his Democratic opponent as an Alderman has a "favorable labor record" and that is proof to them that he will be 100 per cent in Congress. However, in Nassau County, Republican Congressman Robert L. Bacon had a 100 per cent record and as such was endorsed by the A. F. of L. nationally. In this case the Democratic candidate, Cornelius Vanderbilt ("Sonny") Whitney, had not held office and had no record. Did that discourage the committee? Not at all.

"Sonny" Whitney

The procedure was very simple. The committee visited Democratic candidate Whitney, not to criticize him for running against a 100 per cent friend of labor but to ask him whether he would be a hundred per cent for labor if elected, and much to the delight of the committee he said "Yes." So what else was there to do but to endorse him against the man who, according to their own standards, did what was expected of him by organized labor? The committee's report on this case is interesting if not entertaining,

so it is given herewith.

"The American Federation of Labor, as well as a number of International Unions, have endorsed the candidacy of Congressman Bacon, Republican, for his efforts in presenting to Congress a Prevailing Rate of Wage Law, which has been enacted.

"His opponent, Mr. C. V. Whitney, Democrat, has assured your committee that, if elected, organized labor could depend upon him to vote in favor of Legislation that would not only be beneficial to the organized workers, but to all workers in general. He has also pledged himself to vote for Modification of the Volstead Act and the Repeal of the 18th Amendment, a matter that is of deep concern to the Trade Union Movement.

"Your committee is of the opinion that the election of Mr. Whitney would be to the best interests of not only the working men and women of the First Congressional District, but the citizens of that district as well."

A Woman's Point of View

(Continued from Page Four)

life, but is related by marriage to an ex-highest official of this city, ran up a bill of \$220,000 for duds, also during this time of depression. \$35 for a bottle of perfume, \$150 for a bathing suit, \$15 each for berets, \$7.50 per pair for hose, dresses at \$235 each, handkerchiefs at \$10 each, talcum powder at \$7.75 a box. Of course, there are plenty of dames who spend substantial money on clothes, but they sort of earn the money in one way or another.

But this, in the last analysis, came out of our pockets.

And this isn't all. To go back to our housekeeping analogy, in addition to the huge salaries you pay the useless incumbents of your household, they get a "commission" from the merchants you buy from. Dealers in milk and dairy products, poultry, meat, fish, and almost every kind of food, makers of paper boxes, clothing, leather goods; cleaners, dyers, laundrymen all pay tribute to the

"little brothers" of our political servants.

The "little brothers" who run what is called a racket could not exist if not for the help and protection of our political servants. A large part of the \$200,000,000 to \$600,000,000 a year extorted from the business men of New York City by racketeers goes into the pockets of their political protectors in both parties.

And you, Mrs. Householder, pay for it. When you pay your bills for milk and bread and laundry and clothing, you pay something extra in dollars and cents to the racketeer and to the office-holder who is supposed to serve your interests, but who helps the racketeer fleece you instead.

And now, Father Knickerbocker turns to the bankers and cries: "Please lend me money, my children are starving." The bankers turn to Father Knickerbocker and say: "Nix! You're spending too much money already. You'll have to cut down expenses first." So Father Knickerbocker turns to his hardworking, useful, poorly paid servants, the teachers and clerks, the nurses and stenographers, the firemen and street cleaners, and cries: "Wolf! Wolf! The hard-hearted bankers are ready to devour us unless we cut your salaries." After all, bankers have to live, too.

"What about the fat—in the swivel chairs?" you may ask. You may. But it won't get you anywhere. They're sacred. They're "the works."

Did we say that the only American city in which this condition does not exist is in Socialist Milwaukee? Well, even if we did, it's important enough to say again. It's something to think about and talk about.

And if any of our women readers would like to know more about their city's housekeeping methods we'd suggest that they read "Criminals and Politicians" by Denis Tilden Lynch; a book called "Muscling In," the author's name we've forgotten, and Norman Thomas' book, "What's the Matter With New York?" You'll understand why we say with such assurance that only a Socialist administration can shake off corruption, graft and waste.

This brings us to another argument which is hurled at those who question the committee's recommendations. Democratic Congressman X has been 100 per cent, and if we do not give him an exclusive endorsement, even though his Socialist opponent Y is also deserving of support, what inducement is there for an elected official to support our measures? You see, while we have nothing against Socialist candidate Y, we must give all of our support to Democratic Congressman X as a reward and encouragement. As I have indicated in the cases of LaGuardia and Bacon this encouragement and reward argument is also held forth exclusively for Democrats, Socialists, Republicans and others need not apply.

Off the Reservation

If it should happen that a Tammany Brave, who is an office-holder, runs off the reservation and votes against labor, thus making him only 88 or 92½ per cent for labor, a promise to be a good boy in the future restores him to favor. A similar lapse by a non-Democrat will damn him to purgatory forever after.

And every once in a while when the excuses are exhausted we are gently reminded that after all the Democratic party is a party of all classes and we cannot expect that we get what we want all the time. Apropos of this any attempt from November to September to discuss the need of organized labor's having a party of its own is out of order, as the council is not concerned with politics; and in the remaining month of October we are, of course, discussing the "endorsement of individuals as prescribed by the American Federation of Labor," and therefore the question of a Labor Party is again out of order.

The Situation

Such is the situation and I have tried to describe it coolly, for angry words will get us nowhere. We must recognize the patent fact that the overwhelming majority of the workers in New York City are adherents of Tammany Hall. They are, from our point of view, mistaken in their allegiance, but who will deny their legal right to it?

That a few men from organized labor's ranks are given political offices is beside the point and no reason to doubt the sincere though deplorable convictions of thousands. Therefore we must not resort to denunciations; rather, we must wage an intelligent campaign of conversion.

We must be armed with the facts and present them clearly. I regret that it has happened more than once in the past that our enthusiasm outweighed the intelligence of our tactics. As for example, the occasion when one of our comrades read off a part of the Democratic plank on unemployment and gave the impression that what he read was all of it, whereas there was a great deal more, and thus gave the chairman of the council the chance to accuse the Socialists of being dishonest. The whole plank could have been read without fear of favorable comparison with ours. The need for tact should be evident.

With persistence and the proper presentation of the facts and a wholehearted co-operation in the constructive work of the council, we will eventually succeed in convincing our fellow members of the trade union movement of the futility of the present policy, which is not non-partisan and would be wrong even if it were.

But we must have patience. Damning those who do not agree with us as yet will avail us nothing, except to make enemies for us.

An X-Ray at Geneva



Science gives us an opportunity of viewing two capitalist statesmen at a disarmament conference at Geneva, assuring each other of the undying love of the ruling classes of their country for the people.

By Robert Grimm

When Geneva's Streets Ran With Blood

THERE were tragic happenings in Geneva, the city of the League of Nations, on November 9th. Swiss troops fired with machine-guns upon demonstrating workers. The casualties were 12 killed and 70 wounded, of whom some are in danger of death.

The immediate cause of the conflict was trivial. A few political adventurers, led by a moral defective, had called a public meeting, supposed to turn itself into a public tribunal, before which two of the leaders of the working class of Geneva, Dicker, president of the Socialist Party, and Leon Nicole, the editor of its daily paper, both Socialist members of Parliament, were to be "indicted."

The Geneva Social-Democrats met this provocation by organizing a mass demonstration in front of the meeting hall. Between seven and eight thousand people tried to assemble on the street. The police barred the streets and later some hundreds of raw recruits, who had just undergone their first period of military training, were brought on the scene. Earlier in the afternoon these recruits in training had paraded the streets with bands playing.

During the demonstration a military officer ordered small bodies of recruits to penetrate the crowd and break it up. It was an easy matter for the crowd to disarm these soldiers as they came on. Rifles and a Lewis gun were broken up on the pavements and steel helmets knocked off the soldiers' heads. Some of the recruits were taken into the neighboring restaurants, treated to a drink and sent off back to the barracks.

After a temporary retreat of the troops reinforcements appeared,



Leon Nicole

Swiss Socialist Leader Tells Story of Recent Massacre—Reactionary Attempt to Stop Socialist Tide in World Capital Fails.

and suddenly, without any previous audible warning, and without firing of blank cartridges, came a volley of firing which resulted in an indescribable massacre.

The underlying causes that led to the massacre are of a local character and can be understood only in the light of the political situation in Geneva.

Geneva is essentially a trading centre, the economic hinterland of which lies in French Savoy. Following the Treaty of Versailles, the "Free Zones" which had facilitated trade between the city and its hinterland were abolished. France pushed the customs frontier up to the political frontier. A judgment of the Hague Court has declared this action illegal, but in spite of long-drawn-out negotiations the question has not yet been settled. As a result Geneva has been suffering for some years past from an economic handicap, producing a local crisis which has nothing to do with the general economic crisis.

The choice of Geneva as the seat of the League of Nations could not overcome this handicap. Certainly the League stimulated trade and finance, but it entailed heavy expenditure by the municipal and cantonal authorities in respect of buildings, streets, town-planning and entertainment. The burden of this fell upon the taxpayer and enhanced the cost of the administrative machine, while the advantages were mainly reaped by the bourgeoisie and trading community. This produced a state of mind among the working class that contrasted their own precarious social position with the luxurious expenditure, lavish outlay of public funds and all the stir and activity of a diplomatic centre.

Local Corruption

More important is the notorious corruption of a considerable section of the bourgeoisie, bankers, traders and industrialists. A Radical head of the government, a member of the National Council, went to prison on account of shady transactions. The Bank of Geneva was an absolute sink of incompetence and irresponsibility; members of its Board of Directors dissipated the savings of poor people in luxury resorts of the Riviera. ("Radical" means member of the Radical Party, which is not radical.)

Embezzlement by dishonest officials of the cantonal administration were frequent. High officers were implicated in unsavory af-

fairs. An old and well-known commercial firm defrauded the state of millions by evading the customs.

The bourgeois press either kept quiet about all these and other happenings or tried to hush them up. Only the Social-Democratic daily "Travail" got to grips with this mass of corruption. Its circulation rose rapidly. The Party was steadily increasing its influence. In 1919 the vote was 25.4 per cent of the electors, in 1925 it was 31.5 per cent, and at the last elections, in 1931, it was 40 per cent. The Communists have never had one per cent of the electors with them.

A Socialist Geneva

Not only did the bourgeoisie of Geneva see its own political influence dwindling; its leaders had already begun to be pre-

occupied with thoughts of what would happen if Geneva, the seat of the League of Nations, should one day have a Social-Democratic majority.

The Geneva bourgeoisie turned therefore to a certain pornographic writer and adventurer, who founded a "National Union," repeated with daily increasing frequency his provocation of the working class, and constituted himself a sort of "public prosecutor" of the Social-Democrats of Geneva.

These activities put the finishing touch to things. The Party wanted to put an end to the provocative attacks being made upon it; the bourgeoisie and the state authorities took advantage of the defensive measures of the working class as an excuse for drowning the

onward-marching forces of Social-Democracy in a bath of blood.

At the moment stark reaction has the upper hand in Geneva. Thousands of troops under arms occupy the city. The local troops apparently cannot be wholly counted on. On November 12th, when they were being sworn in after being called up, shouts of "Assassin! Assassin!" were hurled at the colonel in command from among the troops. Windows of the building in which they were quartered were smashed, and from within came the strains of the "Internationale," in which the crowds outside joined heartily.

News has been received that the commanding officers have not ventured to distribute ammunition to Genevise troops. Troops were brought in all haste from the remotest valleys of Valais to replace the Genevise.

Many Arrests

Many arrests have been made, among them Nicole. Meetings have been prohibited and freedom of the press has been curtailed.

The events in Geneva have caused a tremendous sensation throughout Switzerland. Among the workers there is an indignation and excitement such as has not been experienced since the national general strike of 1918. In the Canton of Vaud the working class protested by meetings, demonstrations and a short general strike.

All the measures taken have been designed to incite the workers of the whole country so as to drown in a sea of blood their efforts to protect themselves. Fortunately the Swiss working class realized what was happening. Apart from short strikes in Geneva and Lausanne protests have been confined to indoor meetings and no excuse has been given for the reactionaries to take the law into their own hands. Without agreeing in detail with everything in the policy pursued by the Social-Democrats of Geneva, the working class has ranged itself solidly behind the workers of Geneva at this critical juncture, and is ready if occasion should demand, to wage war with every available means against the corrupt bourgeoisie of Geneva and the state authorities who are shielding it.

This is not the first time that a bourgeois democracy has had resort to the military arm against the working class and misused the army as a watchdog for Capital. The Swiss working class has always frustrated these attempts; it will do the same now.

And in Geneva, Too!



What! Playing soldier just where the nice disarmament delegates can see you?

By Gus Tyler

Youth Conference Held Against War Spirit

AN anti-war youth conference, representing 53 colleges and a host of other radical and youth organizations, was held at the Rand School November 25-27. The call for the conference was sponsored by 22 youth organizations, and groups of varying opinions ranging all the way from Quakers to Young Communists (Left Opposition) participated.

The three-day session was opened with a keynote address by A. Fenner Brockway, of the British Independent Labor Party, dealing with the points of irritation in world affairs, and urging the development of a decisive technique to promote fundamental social change with a minimum of bloodshed.

The second day was devoted to discussion groups which dealt with various phases of the peace problem. Tucker P. Smith led a sec-

tion on "Putting the War Department Out of Education"; Devere Allen led "Resisting International War"; Roger Baldwin and Brockway organized the discussion on "Non-Violent Tactics in Class War," and the question of what should be done "When Congress Convenes" was handled by J. B. Matthews and Benjamin Marsh of the People's Lobby.

Drawing Up a Program

On the third day the conference settled down to draw up a mini-

mum program and machinery for united action. In the morning session, resolutions were presented by the committee on specific demands upon which all could unite. There was little or no debate on such questions as abolition of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps and the Citizens' Military Training Corps, the immediate recognition of the Soviet Union, the withdrawal of troops from Central America.

There was some debate when the committee offered a resolution endorsing the Litvinoff proposals calling for complete disarmament by multilateral agreement. Opposition came from the Communist "Left Opposition" who claimed that Litvinoff, by misleading the workers to think that the capitalists would ever disarm, was spreading bourgeois illusions. The proposal was passed unanimously with the exception of this small opposition group.

The next proposal reported from the committee asked for

complete disarmament by example as well as by agreement. Here the entire Communist section, with a few exceptions, opposed the measure on the grounds that this surely was spreading a bourgeois illusion. Socialists pointed out that while they did not expect the capitalist governments to yield this measure, it was a "revolutionary demand" which could serve as a rallying point for the workers who had to bear the burden of the military budget, and that it was no more bourgeois than Litvinoff's proposal, and that it was "the litmus paper with which we show to the workers the hypocritical pacifism of the ruling classes." The resolution was passed by an overwhelming majority.

Communist Obstruction

The afternoon session set up a continuations committee to carry on the work of the convention, and was characterized by obstructionist tactics of the Communist section led by Donald Henderson of the National Students' League.

This uncooperative policy was climaxed by the opposition of the delegate of the Young Communist League to a motion inviting the cooperation of the Young Communist League, and by his declining the invitation, although the motion was passed with almost unanimity.

The last day's session also had the opportunity to hear Norman Thomas present a masterful speech regarding the questions of war and the question of social transformation.

The chairman for the first two sessions was Monroe Sweetland of Syracuse, and for the last session Jules Umansky of New York. The Communist tactics in the last session presented difficulties that would have been insurmountable were it not for the remarkable chairmanship of Jules Umansky.

Wilho Hedman, New York asks us to rush some sub blanks. Oh, yes, at the same time he sent in five subs.

American Labor Meets in Fighting Mood

Delegates Thunder Approval of Demand for Social Insurance and Shorter Work-Week.

(Continued from Page One)

clothing and shelter and be denied work opportunities solely because of increased productive efficiency is to stamp the word defeat on our entire social system. THIS MUST NOT HAPPEN. WE MUST MASTER THE MACHINE AND MAKE IT SERVE THE PUBLIC WELFARE."

"With this purpose in mind, we therefore declare that economic health cannot be restored except through observing the principle of balance in our economic relationship."

"This means that there must be a balance achieved between the increase in productive efficiency and average labor hours so as to provide a wider and an adequate diffusion of work opportunities as well as to grant the workers larger leisure as a condition precedent to enhancing consuming power."

"We also declare that the advance in wage rates should keep steady step with expanding productive efficiency, not only as a matter of social justice and enlarged purchasing power, but also as indispensable to the future prosperity of the country."

No Other Way

"There is no other way. If we are to measurably match production and consumption wages must go up and the hours of labor be progressively lessened as the only answer to the machine era in which we now live. No program of social or economic reform can hope to attain success that does not embrace this economic truth, as the cornerstone of its reasoning."

Mr. Green and the members of the executive council were empowered to present labor's demands to President Hoover and to Congress, together with a copy of the former's speech emphasizing that labor would no longer be denied the shorter work-week and work-day. Considerable attention was devoted to problems affecting the teachers and public schools and the delegates voted to support the teachers in their struggle against wage reductions and in their efforts to maintain teaching standards.

President Green told the convention that he and his associates on the executive council would begin by demanding that government employees be accorded the five-day week and the six-hour day. He felt that the investigation of the possibility of introducing the six-hour day on the railroads, now being made by the Interstate Commerce Commission, was "significant and heartening" and that if the commission found the change feasible the way would be opened for a demand upon Congress for the six-hour day for transportation workers.

In Fighting Mood

Organized labor, he said, was impatient with conditions such as those obtaining in the textile and boot and shoe industries. As soon as the demand for these products increased, instead of putting into effect the shorter week to add more workers to the payroll, these industries, he said, increased hours and put on double shifts.

"We are not going to stand for this any longer," he continued. "Joffre at the Marne, said: 'My right is crushed, my left is rolled

up, but I am going to strike with my centre.'"

"We say that we are going to strike for this great economic reform. Just as the carpenters led the fight for the eight-hour day, so the time has come for some militant union to lead the fight for the shorter work-day and work-week. I and my associates on the executive council are going to find a way out even though we may be compelled to resort to forcible methods to compel industry to yield. We will not be denied the realization of this great reform. It will be given to us in responses to reason or we will secure it through force of some kind."

Unemployed Workers' Leagues Organize New Federation

CHICAGO.—Temporary organization of a Federation of Unemployed Workers' Leagues of America was set up last week by representatives of thirty mid-western groups of unemployed representing seven states. Organizations in nine other states, stretching from Massachusetts to Washington, had previously indicated a willingness to cooperate, but could not afford to send delegates.

National headquarters of the new federation will be maintained at 20 W. Jackson Street, Chicago. Karl Borders was elected temporary chairman and Robert E. Asher, temporary secretary.

The conference adopted resolutions opposing the "stagger system" of employment, child labor, and the sales tax. It demanded "a governmental plan of social relief, to be financed by taxes on large incomes and levies on capital."

The following is the "platform of minimum demands" adopted by the delegates:

Their Platform

"The history of the workers of America, like the history of workers everywhere, has been one of struggle. Down through the years we have had to strive and sacrifice to better our condition of life, as well as to ward off encroachments on our living standards. We have had to fight for our right to suffrage, our right to organize and our right of free speech and assemblage. In all these undertakings, we have learned that only through organization can our activity really be successful and effective."

"Today, in the midst of the worst depression the world has ever experienced, we are faced with the greatest battle of our history. It has become for us a struggle for existence."

"As unemployed workers, we are the ones who suffer most from the consequences of the present situation, although we are in the main the least responsible for its existence. As unemployed workers we must strive to place the responsibility for relief on the owning class in accordance with its ability to share. It is our fight to make the possessing class shoulder this responsibility."

"Through organization we must act to secure adequate relief for ourselves and our families. We must also realize that such a critical state of unemployment as we are experiencing at the present time is a constantly recurring factor in the present industrial order, and we must, therefore, work toward a planned economic order in which social security and the right to work be placed above the rights of private profit in industry and agriculture."

Social Insurance

"Our program is:

"I. For the immediate future, a

system of social insurance instead of the present debasing plan of pauper relief on the basis of need; this to include unemployment compensation, old age pensions and sick benefits based on contributions by the government and the employers."

"II. In the administration of present unemployment relief, we support immediate cash payment in such sums as will insure an adequate American standard of living necessarily to include provision for water, fuel and light."

"III. The maintenance of health and hygienic conditions among the unemployed in accordance with the best accepted standards, this to include medical, dental, and hospital care provided by governmental agencies."

"IV. No evictions."

"V. No farmer to be deprived, because of natural or economic conditions, of the use of the home which he occupies or the land and equipment essential to the earning of his living. (This does not mean that the farmer is to be protected in his title to this property, but only to its use.)"

"VI. Adequate representation of unemployed organizations on all relief dispensing bodies."

"VII. The union scale of wages for all unemployed workers who are put to work upon public or private projects."

"VIII. This Federation takes a non-partisan political stand."

SOCIALISTS IN UNIONS TO MEET

A membership meeting of all trade union members of the Socialist Party will be held Saturday, Dec. 10, at 2:30, at the Peoples' House, 7 East 15th Street. All red card holders who are members of labor unions are urged to attend early.

The question of organizing to push the fight for unemployment insurance legislation and other matters affecting the workers of New York will be discussed and acted upon.

DUKES TO SPEAK

Charles Dukes, fraternal delegate of the British Trades Union Congress to the American Federation of Labor convention, will speak on "The British and the American Labor Movements" at the East Bronx Socialist Forum at the Bellamy Club, 904 Prospect Avenue, the Bronx, this Sunday morning at 11. Comrade Dukes was formerly a Labor member of Parliament and a leader in the British labor movement. He will speak in the Rand School Monday evening.

Sandra Makes Her Bow

Miss Sandra Nemser, a young debutante of Brooklyn, made her bow to the world Thanksgiving Eve at Israel-Zion Hospital, to the great joy of Hyman Nemser and Mrs. Beatrice Nemser. Miss Sandra weighed six pounds and eleven ounces, ringside, and has a fine contralto. Father and daughter are doing fine, and the mother is likewise in great shape.

For Speakers Before Unions

An educational forum to furnish speakers and lecturers on economic and labor subjects to trade unions has been organized by the Labor Committee of the party. Union locals and committees anxious to obtain such speakers are urged to get in touch with the Labor Committee, 7 East 15th Street.

The Movie Operators' Strike

The fact that two sets of pickets are patrolling the streets in front of two sets of movie theatres in New York has caused some confusion. The two letters below are self-explanatory.

Dear Editor:

Is it right for your dramatic department to give press notices to the Roxy when the operators are picketing it? I pass it daily and have refrained from going in because I don't think a Socialist should.

I have noticed twice since the picketing began you have given them publicity—and each time they didn't even give you advertising.

Margaret Gillen.

In Reply

Dear Comrade:

Your letter to The New Leader has been referred to the Labor Committee of the Party for reply.

You are evidently under the wrong impression as to the strike. The Roxy Theatre has operated under union conditions since it opened, and there is no strike on there.

Those picketing the theatre are members of a "company union," the Empire State Motion Picture Operators' Union, Inc. They are

picketing this theatre in order to have the agreement made with the bona fide union, Local No. 306, of the Motion Picture Operators' Union, broken by the movie house owners. They are willing to work 7 days a week for half the union scale, and without the two shifts of operators. This means not only longer hours and less pay, but also the throwing of men out of work.

It has been charged that the picketing of union theatres by the so-called Empire State union has been undertaken solely to cause labor sympathizers to believe there is a bona fide strike on, and thus to throw the entire situation into confusion. The fact that a Socialist Party member has actually been deceived indicates that they have succeeded, at least to an extent, in muddling the situation.

The New Leader has carried stories and statements by the party's Labor Committee, calling attention to the situation. It is for the purpose of aiding the labor movement in keeping its gains intact and to prevent the inroads of a company "union" that the party is doing all in its power to aid the locked-out operators of Local 306.

Fraternally yours,
Committee on Labor.

DEADLOCK CONTINUES IN PRINTING TRADE

THE members of the New York Typographical Union (Big 6) passed by an overwhelming vote the referendum calling for a continuation for four weeks of the present unemployment relief plan. Under this plan, printers take one day off a week on newspapers to provide work for the unemployed, and there is a special 10 per cent assessment on all earnings of book and job workers.

The deadlock between the union and the Printers' League, the employers' organization in the commercial printing division, continues. The boss printers insist that not only hours and wages, but vital union laws safeguarding the rights of union members, be submitted to arbitration. Bix Six looks upon this move as a cloak to evade arbitration of the wage and hours proposals, since union laws have never been submitted to such adjudication.

In replying to the Printers' League proposals, the Union Scale Committee insisted upon an immediate restoration of the terms of the expired scale contract until arbitration or other adjustment is arrived at. This action was forwarded to the International union's executive council for endorsement.

Headgear Unions Ready to Unite

The long standing jurisdictional dispute between the two international unions in the hat trade has been settled by conference between the leaders of the unions, President Green announced to the delegates at the A. F. of L. convention in Cincinnati.

A willingness to merge the two organizations has been expressed by the chiefs of the United Hatters of North America and the Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union, thus ending a fight that has caused a great deal of damage to the interests of the workers in the hat industry and allied trades.

"If these two organizations are now willing to unite there is nothing to stop them from organizing their industry completely," President Green declared.

Conference to Aid Strike of Movie Operators

Credentials have been received from many Workmen's Circle, Socialist Party and Young Peoples' Socialist League branches for delegates to the conference to support the locked-out motion picture operators in Local 306 of the American Federation of Labor. This conference, which will meet at Beethoven Hall, Dec. 7, at 8:30 p. m., was called by the Labor Committee of the party to help the operators in their battle against a company union.

The committee, through Samuel E. Beardsley, chairman, and Jos. Tuvim, secretary, takes its stand with the local in its battle against the so-called Empire State Motion Picture Operators' Union, which it characterizes as a company organization. If the employers win the struggle other employers will be encouraged to organize so-called unions to break the hold of organized labor, the party committee insists.

The sub-divisions of the party were asked to elect two delegates each, to meet with delegates from fraternal organizations and other bodies affiliated with the labor movement to make plans to aid the members of 306 in their fight.

Notice of
Quarterly Meeting
of the
NEW LEADER PUBLISHING ASS'N
THURSDAY EVENING,
December 15, 1932, 8 p. m.
RAND SCHOOL, 7 E. 15th ST.

ORDER OF BUSINESS:
Election of officers for 1933
ADOLPH WARSHOW,
President.
JULIUS GERBER,
Secretary.

Literary Pseudo-Marxism Lures Joe, But Bill Analyses Sample And Concludes It Is Poor Stuff

By Autolycus

"WHEN I read some of the liberal magazines and literary reviews I am wondering why you Marxists are not enthusiastic over the progress being made by Marxism among our literary men," said Joe as he and Bill met in the cigar store.

"I'm amused but not enthusiastic," said Bill, "and without some entertainment life in this capitalist civilization would be darker than this."

Joe had started to light a cigarette but paused in amazement and dropped the burning match. "You're a cross-word puzzle, Bill. Do you mean to say that this turning to Marx by the literary fraternity isn't a fine thing for you Marxists?" Joe gazed at Bill with continued astonishment.

"They're not turning to Marx but turning flips like an acrobat in the big tent," Bill replied with a gesture of weariness.

"Well, that's a flip answer, I'll say," Joe shot back.

Bill Is Very Weary

"Perhaps you're right, Joe," said Bill. "I should be more precise, but I am possessed with a feeling of insufferable weariness when a whole flock of the lit'ry boys crawl out of their cultured towers and shout Marxism. I'm wondering what will be their next fad."

"Oh, that's it. You think that it is just a fad," Joe responded.

"Perhaps an ailment," said Bill, "but whether ailment or fad, it is amusing. Here we have novelists, poets, essayists, dramatists, artists and free lance literary chaps suddenly discovering Marx and Marxism. It was only yesterday that some of them were on their knees before bourgeois idols. If one or two had appeared on the scene after a long approach to the revolutionary movement we would be impressed. That is the normal process of accepting Marxism but here we have an abnormal situation. A whole swarm of the intelligentsia swoop down upon us within a year and a year and a babel of voices roar Marxism. Each reaches over the shoulder of Marx to shake the hand of Stalin. There are fads and ailments in the literary profession and this is either one or the other or a combination of both."

"It does seem strange that they appear all at once," said Joe. "How do you explain it?"

"We are too close to it yet to give any final answer," Bill replied, "but that it is pseudo-Marxism is evident the moment we probe it. Much of it is screamingly funny to those who have the historical perspective of Marxism."

"Aw, that's exaggeration," Joe responded. "The intelligentsia have education and each is conspicuous in his own field."

"Which makes him no more qualified in Marxism than in Einstein's theory of relativity," Bill answered.

"Well, become more specific," said Joe with a trace of impatience.

Bill Examines a Sample

"Examples are as thick as flies around a dish of honey," said Bill. "Here is a pseudo-Marxist who has advanced almost to the front ranks. Lecturing at the Labor Temple he considers the Whiskey Rebellion in Pennsylvania in 1794. That rebellion was crushed by the Federal Government. Why did it fail? Our pseudo-Marxist answers, because it was petty-bourgeois. A whole carload of important economic facts is disposed of by the lecturer with a phrase."

"Well, the rebellion failed, didn't it?"

"Sure," Bill replied, "but the failure is not explained by a phrase. On the contrary, even the implication left by that phrase is not supported by the facts. We associate petty-bourgeois with the possessors of small capital and the Whiskey Rebellion was a revolt of small farmers. It was agrarian, not petty-bourgeois. The revolt was independent small producers of crops mainly for their own consumption and much of their produce was exchanged by barter for things which they did not produce in their own homes. Their surplus of corn was distilled into whiskey because the liquor could be more cheaply transported than the corn, or the corn transformed into hogs. A heavy direct Federal tax on the whiskey placed these farmers at a disadvantage with the big distillers of Rhode Island who favored taxing their small Pennsylvania competitors into bankruptcy. There are a few important facts not explained by a phrase."

Bill Is Still Peeved

"But those farmers hired labor, didn't they, and doesn't that show that they were petty-bourgeois?" Joe inquired.

"On the contrary, there was almost no labor hired by farmers in the revolting region," Bill replied. "Farming was a family occupation and neighbors helped each other in the harvest season. The only bourgeois phase of the struggle was represented by the capitalist distillers of New England whose business had grown fairly large. So our pseudo-Marxist transformed a rebellion of agrarian self-producers into a small capitalist revolt. A wave of the hand and important history is swept into a dust-bin."

"Do you wonder, Joe," Bill continued, "that I get weary of these gentlemen who have suddenly discovered Marxism? I have been twenty years acquiring Marxism and I am still pursuing the quest and then a large squad of literary guys sweep out of their academic cloisters and get away with such historical waddle."

"Then they're not turning to Marx," said Joe.

"No, I think that Marx is turning in his grave," said Bill, as he bid Joe good-day.

By James Denson Sayers

Veteran Campaigner Tells How Socialism Can Progress in South

Southern Socialist Tells of His Experiences as Propagandist in Dixie—Show Workers What It Would Mean to Them, He Urges.

HEYWOOD BROWN, in a recent column, said among other good things, "... But I say in sincerity and after watching a lot of politics that important economic changes will come in America just as soon as they are presented with a religious fervor. Naturally, I am not talking about theological dogma, but I mean the revival of that fine word 'brotherhood', which has come to be sneered at as namby-pamby and feebly Utopian."

"Well," the reader may ask, "what has that to do with Socialism in the Southern field?"

The words of Brown have greater significance in relation to the spread of Socialist evangelism in the Southern 'Bible belt' than to any other section. I am aware that our responsible party leaders recognize that the spread of Socialism in the South presents a special problem which cannot be solved by methods used elsewhere. That realization is the beginning of the solution.

During a recent four weeks' speaking and organizing trip in the South I relived experiences I had down there more than a dozen years ago. I found Socialism already known and supported only in more or less industrialized cities, or in places with a goodly number of workers from the North of Europe—and these are mighty few. In all but the few largest cities there is complete ignorance of Socialism, or the worst sort of misconceptions about it.

Misconceptions

It is these misconceptions of Socialism among the average natives of the South that swell the problem to extra-special size.

Let the average man anywhere else be led to misbelieve that "Socialism will destroy the home; it will establish free love; it will divide up" and all the other tripe, and still he can be induced at times to listen to the truth. But once your rock-ribbed Southerner, just one generation removed from the hatreds and terrors of the Reconstruction period, hears that Socialism means forced mingling and intermarriage with the Negro, and that it would suppress all religions ("Ain't they doing it in Russia, and ain't Russia Socialist?" I was asked), there is little chance, indeed, of reasoning with him. In fact, it is sometimes actually dangerous.

The Socialist philosophy is a wonderful mosaic in its various avenues of possible presentation, though fundamentals remain the same. It can be presented to the hard-bitten, exploited city worker in the North with the baldest, bitterest class-struggle vocabulary and win converts; it can be presented in the purple silk of highly intellectual social philosophy to the academic and win (and it is winning) his adherence; and now it must be presented to our unconscious proletarian, highly emotional, naturally religious Southern rural and small-town worker in another language—the language he understands best—and that will be a language of great fervor and emotionalism, a painting of a Utopian picture of paradise on earth, a fulfillment of all his dreams of Heaven that he has heard in his church sermons from earliest childhood.

And win him with false pretenses, you ask? Not a bit of it. I would be the last to question the intelligence of my fellow-Southerner. He may not be very erudite in some fields of knowledge, but that is the fault of his environment and inheritance. There is no greater proportion of nit-witism among his kind than elsewhere. He is naturally endowed with keen wit and intellectual capacity that needs but little culti-

vation for the bearing of rich fruit. He is infinitely more inclined to kindly, hospitable, courteous treatment of a stranger than our hardened, sophisticated metropolitanite.

The Southerner

Let us go to our Southern fellow-workers of town and country, remembering his usual religious and emotional background. Show him that Socialism will harness his abundant rivers with hydro-electric plants, not for further exploitation of him and his children but to light his home, do his chores and bring him cheap nitrates to grow verdant crops; it will build him good roads everywhere needed; it will reverse the present paradoxical system under which he receives less for a bumper crop than for a small one; it will bring him ever increasing benefits of labor-saving machinery to free him and his children from back-breaking toil; it will give free and complete education to his children; it will give him all the beauty and comfort of a perfect home and absolute security in its continued possession, with leisure and capacity fully to enjoy it all. It will bring him much more than all this, for limited space does not permit unfolding the whole canvass, even if I were the painter to do it. This is Utopia, but it is the promise of Socialism.

Let's not preach Socialism to the Southerner as just another brand of politics. Politics to him is synonymous with the Democratic Party and the latter is the Rock of Gibraltar.

Southern Politics

But Socialism, the Co-operative Commonwealth, the Brotherhood of Man, the practical realization on earth of the teachings of Jesus Christ by the removal of the incentives for selfishness, greed and hate, transcends politics. Teach it to him as an ideal, as a natural ally of his religious credo, and all hell and high water, with the Democratic politicians thrown in, won't stop his march in the vanguard of Socialism. He's built that way. I know him.

Lay off of that TNT mine in the South for the present. I mean the race question. That is a problem that must be left to evolution, just as our forefathers had to wait for riddance of their tails.

The Negro is slowly winning back his franchise. As his educational and cultural level—and that of his white neighbor—advances, he will extend his franchise rights. Bitter memories of the Reconstruction era are still too fresh for it to be otherwise. Propagate Socialism among the educated Negroes of the South, yes, but quietly, through the medium of native Southern Negroes.

A white man, or even a Northern Negro Socialist, speaking to and organizing Southern Negroes for Socialism is not only risking his life—which could be approved if necessary—and sometimes their lives, but creates an antagonism born of suspicion among the whites which shuts the door hard and fast against winning the latter. Win the white Southerner to Socialism and the race problem will solve itself naturally.

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

Because They



Thousands of jobless within the rich... eating food collected from commission house... are blocks of empty apartments, grocers going... ful and charming results of our too-efficient...

Just an Ordinary

FRANKLIN D. (Lesser-of-Two-Evils) ROOSEVELT, who called himself "just an ordinary citizen" when a group of "hunger marchers" called on him, is showing an extraordinary interest in providing jobs for Democratic ward-healers.

And Jack (Jack-of-All-Evils) Garner is at work on a formula for a liquid that will taste like beer to an Eastern Democrat and like a mint-Julep to a Southern dry Congressman.

While Charley (Buried-at-Another-Guy's-Funeral) Curtis is wondering whether an ex-vice-president can sleep as well as a vice-president.

But Herbert Grass-Grower Hoover is still trying to figure out why people who were dumb enough to vote for Roosevelt weren't dumb enough to vote for him.

And the United Press reports that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which was to have knocked the depression out of the ring, has put only one thousand men to work thus far. The United Press doesn't say who the one thousand are, but my guess is that they're stenographers taking dictation from corporation presidents applying for loans.

Why not knock the "re" off, the old-party hacks out, and have a real CONSTRUCTION Finance Corporation?

Just like one of the unemployed, Mayor McKee of New York went to the Municipal Lodging House to see how the homeless were being treated. He found everything splendid. Those who read the accounts of the Mayor's visit, couldn't help hoping that they might become homeless themselves.

All that a homeless man needs to get the same considerate treatment accorded the Mayor is the company of a regiment of reporters and a battalion of newspaper photographers. If possible, he should also have himself made Mayor of the City as well.

The superintendent of the lodging house told the Mayor, that conditions are improving. During the recent cold spell there were empty beds in the lodging house, he told the Mayor as proof of improving conditions. He didn't think that such unpopularity must be deserved by the lodging house.

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By Ben Blumenberg

The Boys Take Up Classes and Ideals in Most Serious Way

Coffee-House Gang Wonder How About it in a Democ-
racy—Did You Say Snobs? What of it!

THE talk had turned to ideals in a political democracy. Not-
withstanding the lateness of the hour, for it was past eleven
o'clock, the patrons of the Elite Cafeteria, the most exclusive din-
ing place on Railroad Avenue, were reluctant to adjourn the spirited
confab.

The bus boy, doorman for the
nonce, turned the lock in the door
and fled. The manager of the
Elite undid the strings of his
apron, throwing it on a chair
where it stood for an instant,
swaying before gracefully col-
lapsing. Observers may have no-
ticed that towels in printing shops
behave in similar fashion, with-
out, of course, possessing the final
gracefulness of the kind of aprons
worn by cafeteria employees.

Several of the diners noted the
proposed flight of the host and
sang out for coffee. "Throw away
that can of goosy an' put some
real coffee in mine," said one.

"Gawd, they're good for another
hour," thought the boss.

"As I was saying," said Baldy
the Barber, "we must strive to
eliminate from the language words
and expressions which connote the
existence of social groups or
classes. Why be snobbish or cad-
dish in our attitude towards those
whom circumstances have placed
in grooves different than those
enjoyed by our set? They have
their good points too," he added
generously.

"You'll admit there is a differ-
ence between the unworthy rich and
the deserving rich," said one.

"Rich, rich," murmured another
who had been gassed during the
late unpleasantness. "Oh, yes.
You'll never get rich, you son—"

"Aw, can it. The war's over."

"One can have one's memories,
can one not?"

"G'wan. Yeh make more fuss
than the unknown soldier."

"Ah, the repartee of the young
sophisticates. It's simply devas-
tating."

"Granted," said the barber, hav-
ing taken advantage of the inter-
ruption to mop up the coffee spilled
from the cup which had been
bounced on the tile-topped table.

"Granted that there are those to
the pent-house born while others
have the background, the esprit,
the finesse of, let us say, a movie
star or a political heir to a magic
box. Do I make myself clear?"

"Clear as crystal," said one of
the listeners while others nodded.

"The important thing is to avoid
the usage of terms which imply
class distinctions, not to say divi-
sions. Never let us forget that
our nation is one big family. The
use of different terms by various
members of that family tends to
make for discord."

"That's something like the line
the spieler handed us during the
I-will-share campaign," said one
of the auditors.

"Tact and understanding is
what is needed," said Baldy pen-
sively. "I recently attended a

thousands of political prisoners still
confined in the detention islands
and prisons. It is aimed to have the
commission arrive in Italy by
Christmas.

A meeting of American citizens
in Washington passed a resolution
Sunday protesting against the
fraudulent amnesty granted by the
Mussolini regime and against the
notion being spread in the Ameri-
can press that the move constitutes
a real amnesty. A local committee
was appointed to act with the Joint
Committee for Italian Political
Prisoners in the campaign and in
the proposal to send a commission
to Italy.

function given by one of those
climbing upstarts whose success
dates back to the time when three-
day-a-week work tickets were given
to the influential."

"Ah, one of the nouveau riche?"

"Quite so. The affair was in
the nature of a coming-out party
for the youngest of his five daugh-
ters. The younger set and all the
smart, chic debutantes from back
of the yards and the gas-house dis-
tricts were present. I never saw
a more brilliant assemblage of
charming matrons, gallant eligible
bachelors and representative club-
men. Truly the cultured social
life of our city was mirrored on
this occasion."

"Our city?"

"Well,—our part of it."

"They musta throwed some
party."

"It was until the host injected
a sordid note of class distrust by
declaring that the present dis-
tribution of wealth may be open
to criticism. Can you picture the
effect of an observation of that
nature in an assemblage such as
has been described?"

"It was curtains then, eh?"

"It could not have been other-
wise," said Baldy the Barber as
he folded up Cholly Knickerbocker's
society page at the same time en-
quiring of his auditors, "Who can
let me have a buck until pay day?"

PROSPERITY NOTE

NEW YORK.—For the first time
in thirty-one years the American
Locomotive Co. has stopped pre-
ferred stock dividends. It got an
order for one locomotive this year.

INCREASES SHOWN IN EVERY STATE

(Continued from Page Three)

was 23, the vote this year was 383.
In Massachusetts, Alfred Baker
Lewis, candidate for Governor, got
24,503 votes.

The New Jersey vote was a
revelation. In county after county
and town after town the party
hung up records far above its
highest previous vote. And the re-
sults are showing in organization.

Scopes for Congress

In Kentucky Thomas polled
3,853, and John Thomas Scopes,
candidate for Congressman-at-
large, received 3,273. Scopes is the
hero of the tragic-comedy of the
Dayton (Tenn.) "monkey" trial
of 1925.

In Minnesota Thomas polled
25,476, to 6,101 for Foster. The
S.L.P. received 770 votes. The
tangled Farmer-Labor situation
makes it impossible to estimate a
state vote, but it is reported that
F. H. Shoemaker, elected to Con-
gress as a Farmer-Laborite with
317,109 votes, is a Socialist party
member and was named for Con-
gressman-at-large as a Socialist.

The official count of votes in
Berks County, Pa. (Reading), con-
firm the remarkable Socialist
gains. The vote for Thomas in
the county was 15,988, to 61 for
Foster and 4 for the S.L.P. The
remaining vote for all offices
varied from 17,000 to 19,000.

Here's hoping that your list of
subscribers will continue to grow,"
writes George F. Comings, Wis.,
as he sends in five new subs.

THE CHATTERBOX Our Columnist Strays Into a Den of Lions— And Writes a Poem

By S. A. DeWitt

SONG FOR HUNGER MARCHERS

OUT of the plenty that we heaped for you,
The harvests we sowed and reaped for you,
Out of the warmth we made, and the light,
Into the merciless cold and the night,
Flung like the dung of your stabled beasts,
And the offal remains of your swollen feasts,
We who were once your willing slaves
Are not now content to stand beggarly bent
And choose between crumbs
And living graves....

(Chorus)
Where is it written
And where is it said,
That you shall be the quick,
And we... the dead...?

You hold your gains,
And your grip is strong....
You have gas, you have guns....
And we... but a song....

Your henchmen are ready,
Full-necked and fed....
We are haggard, we are thin,
And we march like the dead.

You have the armies,
The trumpets and drums;
We have the shapes,
And the ghosts of the slums.

But the dead take the quick,
For the dead are strong....
When they march in a dream
And are bannered with a song.

2.

What must we do, while you pity our fate
And counsel us patience and unctuously prate
Of your own good grief and your sweet goodwill?
Can we wait while your promises feed and fill
Our buckled-in bellies? And how can our young
Find milk in the drool of a banker's tongue,
Or warmth or shoes for their rickety limbs...?
And can they rejoice in your proffered choice
Between pagan despair
And Christian hymns...?

(Repeat Chorus)

A lady friend of the family invited my wife and me to
her house-warming party. I was to contribute a poetry
reading to the entertainment. When we arrived and were
ushered into the studio living room I immediately became
aware of a coldness of spirit, and when introductions were
made I readily realized myself as a Daniel who had fallen
unwittingly among lions... Communist variety... habitat
... Union Square.

It didn't take very long before much sniffing and snarling
ensued, and argument arose... Several of the guests were
self-announced leaders of the Hunger Strikers enroute to
Washington. And when I made some kind of facetious re-
mark about the manner in which these saints of starvation
were piling into our hostess's amply filled larder and pack-
ing away dainty bacon and toast sandwiches, salami, cheese,
and sweetmeats galore, they roared tremendously and
charged voraciously toward their ungracious tormentor....

"You're a downright liar... everything you've said here
tonight is an untruth... you're a pot-bellied petit-bour-
geois... I could show you up for something lower than
a worm... you're a buffoon like your partner Heywood
Broun...."

I proved conclusively to myself that I "can take it." Un-
moved and undisturbed as a nudist over a Parisian post card
I sat there while the venom boiled froth and sputtered all
over that rather nice little room. Something of a perverse
imp kept egging me inside to add fuel to the hissing blast
furnaces. But I felt genuinely distressed for the terribly
mortified hostess, whose pale and pained face bespoke more
apology to me than I really desired or expected.... After
all, I had stuck the pin in the horse's... or rather as I
started to narrate... the lion's belly.

A saner member of the group commenced to berate my
explosive antagonists by a guarded harangue on the lack of
tact American Communists show at times.... Here he
brought out the silliness of poking ladders into policemen's
mounts, and ladies poking hatpins similarly.... One of
the sandwich munching Hunger March leaders ups and
counters: "Splendid, ideal... that is real Communist
tactics...." My wife inquired then quickly, "Am I to under-
stand that your party approves of such inane tactics?" "Of-
course, by all means," he roared, "the less policemen and the
less horses they have to trample down the workers... the
nearer the final victory of the masses over their ex-
ploitors...."

An anarchist in the group inquired then: "But do they
stick pins into horses' bellies in Russia?"... As if this had
been rehearsed at a meeting of the Russian Social Demo-
crats, it followed that someone at the extreme edge of the
room piped out: "Impossible; in Russia, there are no horses
left...." Whereupon it became just irresistible for me to
butt in and say, "It isn't because there are no horses; the
fact is there aren't any pins to be had...."

All of which took away much of the silly bitterness, stu-
pidly instilled into an otherwise pleasant evening, by self-
announced leaders of a Hunger March.

My poem is offered as a substitute for the Communist
Party has no better material to present in the van of such
a serious undertaking....

Communists Seek to Drown Out Oneal in Debate with Nearing

WITH an outburst of typical Communist tactics, a large number of Communists interrupted, hooted, shouted and in other ways sought to drown out the speech of James Oneal, editor of The New Leader, in his debate Sunday night with Scott Nearing at the Brooklyn Forum, Brooklyn Academy of Music.

Oneal was upholding the Socialist position against Nearing, who defended Communism, and it was not long before the beginning of his first speech that Communists sought to rattle him by carefully planned interruptions. Nearing, who spoke first, was given respectful attention by the whole audience, including many hundreds of Socialists, when he repeated the usual Communist line about the so-called "treachery" of Socialists in all countries.

The uproar was so great that Chairman Harry W. Laidler was obliged to adjourn the meeting while many members of the audience were on their feet seeking to ask questions of one or another of the speakers.

Oneal emphasized Bolshevik methods and "morality" and Nearing avoided discussion of them. Oneal quoted a Communist publication claiming that Communists had raised \$500,000 for the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti, a letter by Tom Mooney in 1929 denouncing them for raising Mooney funds which were never used for his defense, and the defense bulletin of the I. W. W. carrying a letter by W. B. Jones, Kentucky miner serving a life sentence, which denounced the Communists for collecting thousands of dollars for accused miners which were not expended for their defense.

Summing up these methods and the Communist tactics of bringing civil war into the ranks of workers and trying to break up meetings of other organizations, Oneal said:

"We denounce Bolshevism for its foul record. The proletarian movement has something better to offer than blackguardism. The long and thorny road of mankind upward from the beast to elementary decency and honor is strewn with tears, suffering and sacrifice. When honor is thrown on the ash heap in the name of revolution, the revolution itself will turn to ashes. Because of Bolshevik methods, the Communist movement is quarantined by organized workers as a diseased pariah to be avoided at all costs."

Oneal expressed the sympathy of Socialists for the measureless suffering of the great masses now facing more severe privations in Russia, which he said is due to Bolshevik statesmanship. He said that the situation there could be illustrated by the building of a monument. The Bolsheviks had seized power and when they pulled aside the veil they found not the modern machine production but a semi-feudal and handicraft production. This modern production had in other nations been built out of the capital exploited out of the workers over one or two hundred years. In the modern capitalist nations when the working masses come into power and pull aside the veil, the modern machine production necessary to a Socialist society would be revealed.

It was otherwise in Russia, Oneal said. Except for a few large enterprises mostly owned by foreign capital, modern production was not present. The Bolsheviks were under the necessity of trying to build within ten or twenty years what had required a century or more to build in the capitalist countries. They were therefore compelled to sweat vast quantities of capital out of the working masses. Whether a Socialist, a Communist or a Syndicalist movement rose to power in such circumstances, it would be compelled to play this role, which the capitalist class has played in the history of the capitalistic nations.

SOLOMON DEBATES BARNES

The debate on Sunday, December 4th, will be between Charles Solomon and Harry Elmer Barnes on "Is Democracy a Failure?" Justice Meier Steinbrink will preside.

Party News

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia.—After long barring minority political groups from using Rebyurn plaza for public meetings, the Philadelphia authorities have at last opened that area to all. This change in policy grows out of a show-down forced by Socialists during the presidential campaign. Late in October the press announced that President Hoover would speak in the plaza. Norman Thomas immediately applied to the park commission for a permit to do likewise, and was refused. He spoke anyway, and without interference. When the Unemployed Councils also asked for a permit the Philadelphia Civil Liberties Committee backed them up, writing the commission that it assumed that "from this time forward the use of Rebyurn plaza will be granted for the holding of peaceable meetings by anyone properly applying for such permission." Although the commission did not issue a permit, it did not call in the city police, and the meeting was held peacefully Nov. 3, with police protection instead of interference.

Upper Darby.—Encouraged by Local Delaware's success in building membership from six members and no branches in March, 1932, to 280 members and eight branches at present, the party is now moving an adjoining Chester County to see if it can't be brought into the ranks of active counties working for Socialism. Organizer George R. Cooper reports. All interested get in touch with him at 7251 R. d. Bourne Road.

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston.—All members of the Greater Boston locals are urged to be on hand promptly at the general membership meeting called by the City Central Committee for Sunday afternoon at 1:30 at the Hotel Bradford, Tremont St., across the street from the Metropolitan Theatre, to consider the adoption of by-laws. This is an important meeting.

WEST VIRGINIA

Star City.—As official returns come slowly filtering in to the state office, it becomes evident that there was a 500 per cent increase in the vote over 1928. "Better by far than even this increase in votes is the determination of the membership to build up a real Socialist party in this state," State Secretary J. F. Higgins reports. The state convention is being held Saturday and Sunday in the Union Labor Temple, 12 Jackson St., Fairmont.

MAINE

Augusta.—Temporary organization of a local was established last week. Lawrence E. Brown being elected temporary chairman and secretary. A constitution was adopted and the report of Organizer Brown on the money collected and expended by the local was accepted. A second meeting took place on Sunday at Randolph Me., when officers and committees were named. Among those present at the organization meeting were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Grant and F. D. Blodgett, of Randolph; Mrs. Marriet Davis, Harold Fowler and Franklin C. Brown, of Augusta, and Harry B. Brown, of Harmony, formerly secretary of the Maine State Federation of Labor and for 28 years a labor organizer.

AUTOMOBILE WANTED

Five members of the YPSL National Executive Committee must travel from N. Y. C. to St. Louis, Mo., during Christmas week and would like to borrow a car for the trip. Please communicate offers to YPSL, c. o. New Leader.

PORTUGUESE SOCIALISTS

It was recently announced in *Republica Social*, the official organ of the Portuguese Socialist Party, that a commission had been appointed to study the question of bringing the program of the party up-to-date. This commission consisted of Ramada Curto and Alfredo Franco, respectively chairman of the general council and secretary of the party, and Bourbon e Meneses. Its instructions were to prepare a draft to be discussed by the party sections and afterwards submitted to the vote of a special conference.

It is now announced that the first draft has been completed.

According to this draft the new program will open with a declaration of principles, representing a synthesis of Socialist doctrine in dealing with the various political and social problems of Portugal, such as the defense of the workers, the religious question, national education, the military defense of the country, social insurance, the agrarian question, and the question of the colonies.

People's Educational Forum

The Peoples' Educational Forum will resume its activities Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at 2005 Seventh Ave. with a lecture by Frank R. Crosswaith, Socialist candidate for Congress in the recent campaign, who will speak on "After the Democrats, What?" Among the speakers to come are Prof. John Dewey, Morris Hillquit, Eugene Kinkle Jones, Dr. Harry W. Laidler, Walter White, Noah D. Thompson, Heywood Brown, Romeo Dougherty, Dr. John Haynes Holmes, Theophilus Lewis, Prof. Franz Boas and Algernon Lee.

On Sunday, Dec. 11, Dr. Leon R. Land, director of the Bronx Free Fellowship, will speak on "The Cause and Cure of Race Prejudice in America." Officers of the Forum are: Frank R. Crosswaith, director; Thomas D. Emptage, of the Tenants' Aid League, chairman, and Mrs. Pauline Williams, secretary.

TAMIMENT REUNION

Elaborate preparations are being made for the Camp Tamiment Reunion to be held in the grand ball room of the Hotel Pennsylvania, Dec. 11, from 2 to 6 p. m. Gleb Yellin's famous orchestra will furnish the dance music and it is certain that a large proportion of the thousands of friends of Camp Tamiment will be present. Among the out-of-town guests will be three hundred "campers" who will arrive by special train. Those in charge of the reunion call attention to the fact that all profits made by Camp Tamiment are turned over to the Rand School.

From Bleeding Germany

Beethovenstr. 6 III
Wittenberge/Pdm

Nov. 9, 1932

Day of the German Revolution
(may a more radical one come!)

Congratulations to The New Leader! It has put up a splendid fight, and surely must have been a big help to the forefront fighters in the election campaign. The New Leader is most eagerly waited for by me out here in the German sticks. It comes like a fresh breeze into this cage, which my poor country is becoming presently. I shall darned surely renew my subscription. Let me know exact time when it will expire. Forward, red America!

Yours for the Revolution,
Horst Günther Halls.

NEW LEADER FORUM

GREEN AND THE A. F. OF L. By Murray Baron

I am using the more accessible columns of the Readers' Forum to register an emphatic protest against the inefficiency and inadequacy of the Editor with West Virginia A. F. of L. politics—details of which were embodied in an article submitted by me to The New Leader for publication during the campaign. Whether my contribution merited publication or not is determined finally by the editor. That he was cramped for space due to the campaign is undeniable. Yet The New Leader, subsequent to the submission of my article, continued much that was of less consequence and certainly less pertinent.

Particularly germane to the issue raised herewith is the appearance in The New Leader of Nov. 25 of several articles expressing almost ecstatic joy and expectancy because the Cincinnati convention of the A. F. of L. announced its belated support of Unemployment Insurance, which, however inadequate, was encouraging—for was it not a forward step presaging—who knows—maybe the support of the Socialist Party?

If men like Woll and Green are honest though conservative leaders, this pronouncement favoring a palliative which they could not avoid might justifiably encourage the Socialist movement. It is this assumption of honest conservatism which is implicit in the attitude of certain elements in the Socialist Party—namely, coax, gently chastise, politely admonish, tactfully counsel and slowly wean away these A. F. of L. leaders from honestly held—but shortsighted policies.

In view of The New Leader's generous hospitality to articles of the above character, I persist in resubmitting through these columns a short resume of the events in West Virginia referred to above—which, if uncontroverted by Green, implicates him in one of the shoddiest deals in labor's sullied political history—and which should cast suspicion on any move made by Green ostensibly for labor.

Tom C. Townsend, Republican candidate for Governor of West Virginia in the recent election, is a notorious anti-Labor reactionary. When he appeared at a Senate sub-committee hearing several years ago to support the appointment of Judge Parker of Injunction Fame to the United States Supreme Court—Green at the same hearing assailed Townsend as a foe of labor. Green reiterated his opinion of Townsend in a letter dated March 7, 1932—addressed to a Mr. Haptonstall (a Democrat), copies of which were distributed throughout West Virginia resulting in a letter—dated April 7, 1932, from Green to Haptonstall, saying in part: "When I wrote you on March 7, 1932, I did not write you with the intention that my letter would be published or that it would be injected into the political campaign now pending in West Virginia. For this reason I must object to your publication of this letter which was intended as personal and not for publication." This letter, followed by one dated April 14, 1932—one week later—to John B. Easton, reactionary President of the West Virginia State Federation of Labor and ally of Townsend, who unembarrassed distributes copies of same in which Green completely reverses himself, landing Townsend as a boon to labor.

Space forbids lengthy quotation from the communication, copies of which are in my possession. Socialist and progressive labor men of West Virginia were outraged at this action, which fails to conform even to the questionable ill-defined standards of the A. F. of L. non-partisan political policy.

If the editor of The New Leader argues that he has consistently criticized Green and other union leaders, he has done so on the promise that they were essentially honest but wrong. The publication of these letters should elicit some defense or denial of their contents from Green. If Green is the responsible author of these letters, it would be well not to drape the picture of Green with columns of hosannas welcoming a repentant

black sheep—returning to the fold (issue of Nov. 25, page 3).

If the editor further protests that I am adopting the typical sophomoric high-hat attitude towards labor, allow me to say that scores of unionists in the West Virginia Socialist Party will find it hard to reconcile the glowing warmth towards the A. F. of L. hierarchy with the facts stated above—which are common knowledge in that state but apparently unwelcome to the editor.

By the Editor

The above letter is typical of a certain type received in the past year or two. The article mentioned by Comrade Baron was received with a mass of other material from many sources, greater than in any other campaign of recent years. The New Leader had in editorials and news stories given attention to the absurdities of the "nonpartisan" policy. The Baron article was held with a large quantity of other material, the editor being uncertain as to what could be used. Receiving a letter of inquiry from Comrade Baron, he wrote him of his difficulties. He wrote similar letters to others who sent similar inquiries regarding their contributions. The surplus material is still so large that more than three weeks after the close of the campaign it has yet been cleared up.

In answer to the editor's explanation, Comrade Baron wrote on Oct. 26, slurring other comrades. He declared that the editor could "adhere more closely to high journalistic discretion and standards by omitting such tripe as the bit concerning Kritzer's involvements re Madison Square Garden and the oratorical blather of G. August Gerber."

No other comrade to whom the editor wrote regarding the difficulties responded with such a letter. Comrade Baron's assumption was plain. He assumed that his article should have precedence over any other material and he went out of his way to designate material that did appear as "tripe," including an item intended to focus attention on the Madison Square Garden meeting where our standard-bearers were to speak: Surely this is a "high hat" complex with a vengeance.

That the Green letters are contradictory is obvious, and had the conditions in the office been otherwise than stated, we would have been glad to run the article. We ran two articles a year ago regarding similar documentary material relating to the "non-partisan" policy in Arizona.

Finally, the editor, Norman Thomas and Morris Hillquit welcome the shift of the A. F. of L. to support of unemployment insurance which makes Baron sad and cynical. What a calamity! If organized workers move towards us on an issue that we have been urging for many years, we are not to welcome it warmly! We must move away and use the Communist lingo of "A. F. of L. 'hirearchy'" to avert contamination with these workers. If this isn't the sectarian high-hatting that has built a gulf between the organized working class and the Socialist movement in this country, we do not know what it is.

IN JUSTICE TO NATIONAL SECRETARY SENIOR

I was altogether wrong in attributing to National Secretary Clarence Senior a prediction that 8,000,000 votes would be cast for the Socialist ticket this year. I relied on a newspaper report which I thought to be trustworthy. I heartily regret the annoyance which my error has caused Comrade Senior.

A. L.

MAKE A GIFT TO THE PUBLIC LIBRARY IN YOUR TOWN AND TO THOSE WHO ENJOY READING THE NEW LEADER BY SENDING IN A CONTRIBUTION TO THE FUND TO SUPPLY PUBLIC LIBRARIES WITH OUR PAPER.

N. E. C. Meets in Baltimore

THREE-DAY SESSION BEGINS DECEMBER 9

BECAUSE of the press of business in connection with the campaign and post-election organization problems, the National Executive Committee will have a three-day session in Baltimore, beginning Friday, December 9. The usual quarterly meetings of the committee are for two days only.

The N. E. C., at its three-day meeting, will consider some of the most vital problems facing the Socialist and labor movement of America. In connection with the meeting, which will be the first since the election, a reception, a rally and concert will be held at the Lyric Theatre, at which Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President at the recent election, Morris Hillquit, national chairman, and Daniel W. Hoan, Mayor of Milwaukee, will be the chief speakers; Powers Hapgood, of Indiana, member of the N. E. C., will preside.

The sessions will be held at the New Howard Hotel. On Friday evening at 7, a banquet has been

arranged in the main dining room. (Reservations \$1.00 per person. Tickets from the chairman of the banquet committee, Elizabeth Gilman, Vernon 7557 or Wolfe 2833.) Tickets for the meeting and concert are selling fast.

Due to the pressure of the campaign, the National Executive Committee has not been able to carry out the many details left to it by the National Convention at Milwaukee last May, and the Committee will have a busy time in Baltimore. Some of the questions coming before the committee will be the moving of the national office to Washington, D. C., the question of party press and other matters of importance.

NEW ORGANIZATIONS REPORTED

California—Hollywood (Y.P.S.L.); Monterey Park.
Florida—Lake Worth.
Indiana—Ardmore (Y.P.S.L.).
Iowa—Council Bluffs; Ottumwa; University Park.
Massachusetts—Gardner; Holyoke (Y.P.S.L.); Marlboro; Newton; Quincy; Roxbury-Dorchester.
New Jersey—Kearney (Y.P.S.L.).
Ohio—Hiram; Lakemore; Marion; Ravenna; Xenia.
Pennsylvania—Ashland; Everson; Hawk Run; Reamstown; Shamokin; Tinticum.

CALIFORNIA

San Francisco.—Milan Dempster has been named full-time organizer and is starting an organization campaign. The program for the regular Thursday night meetings of the local is as follows: Dec. 8, Fred Rivers, "Cooperative Movements in the Bay Region"; Dec. 15, Joe Murphy, "The I.W.W., Past and Present"; officers to be elected; Dec. 22, M. Mulborn, "A Municipal Banking and Housing Program for San Francisco"; Dec. 29, Austin Lewis, "Can a Working Man Save Safely?" Last Thursday, Lewis spoke on "Smothered in Goods." Meetings are held at Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Hall, 1141 Market Street. Educational classes meet Sundays at 11 a. m. and Tuesdays at 8:30 p. m. A new class in municipal government meets at 7:30 p. m. Tuesdays to get ready for the municipal campaign. The Y.P.S.L. meets Fridays at 8, and hikes on Sunday. Street meetings are being held as usual.

CONNECTICUT

Bridgeport.—The Fifth District Socialist Club study class, formed under the auspices of the Rand School, meets every Monday night at 298 Wood Avenue. The club is calling a special meeting for Wednesday, Dec. 14, at 9 p. m. to elect officers. Saturday, Dec. 10, it will celebrate its first anniversary with a get-together. The Young Peoples Socialist League Circle No. 1 held a special meeting Friday to elect officers.

MARYLAND

Baltimore.—The East End Club meets on the second and fourth Sundays of the month at 300 South Conklin Street. B. Meiman, Washington correspondent of the Jewish Daily Forward, addressed the Jewish Open Forum Sunday morning at 1029 East Baltimore St. The first meeting of the forum was addressed by Dr. B. Hoffman of New York; the Workmen's Circle Mandolin Orchestra gave a musical program and M. L. Polin, manager of the Baltimore Forward, presided. The young people of Baltimore were invited to attend an organization meeting of the Y.P.S.L. at the Workmen's Circle Lyceum. The 15th Ward Socialist Club is planning to keep its club rooms at 2638 W. North Avenue open every evening for social and recreational meetings.

Andrew Biemiller spoke in Brunswick Friday night. A charter has been issued to Local Sandy Hook, which is growing rapidly. A meeting is being held in Cumberland Saturday night at the City Hall, and another at Frostburg featuring Biemiller. Another mass meeting is scheduled for Sunday in Frederick. The state committee, at its meeting in Hagerstown, heard State Secretary Neistadt report on new locals. Membership in the state has increased 100 per cent since the May session. At a city convention Saturday and Sunday, Jan. 7 and 8, candidates for mayor of Hagerstown and councilmen will be nominated.

NEW JERSEY

Newark.—The annual state convention and election of officers of the Socialist Party of New Jersey will be held Sunday, Dec. 11, at 10 a. m. at the Workmen's Circle Lyceum, 190 Belmont Ave. Each branch is entitled to elect one delegate at large and one delegate for each ten members or major fraction thereof in good standing. Branches should send the names and addresses of their delegates to the state secretary as soon as possible in order that the convention agenda and a synopsis of the reports of the constitution committee, the agitation and propaganda committee, and the budget and finance committee can be mailed to all delegates previous to the convention. Expenses of delegates are to be paid by the branch which elects them.

The New Jersey State Executive Committee meets Monday at 8 p. m. at 4 Center St. to take up important matters in connection with the state convention. All executive committee members are urged to attend without fail.

On the Sunday evening of the convention the South Side Branch will hold a "seven o'clock supereette entertainment and reception" at the Y.M.H. Club, 514 Clinton Ave. A charter will be presented to the local. Rev. Frank R. Kingdon will be guest speaker and there will be a special musical program. The charge is 35 cents; tickets from Dr. Louis Reiss, 188 Springfield Avenue.

The following officers were elected at the general membership meeting of Essex County at the new headquarters, 34 Park Place: County Secretary, Simon Smith, of Newark; Treasurer, Jacob Kesselman, Irvington; Organizer, M. Hart Walker, Newark; County Executive Committee, Milo C. Jones and John Martin, of Newark; Andrew P. Wittel, Belleville, John Martindale, Glen Ridge, George Pfau, East

RHODE ISLAND

Providence.—The Italian Socialist Federation of New England will hold its convention in this city Sunday, Dec. 11, at 422 Broadway. The first session will be called to order by Arthur Culla, secretary of the New England district of the federation, at 9 a. m. William Scmile and Genaro Onarato are in charge of the local arrangements.

Scott Nearing will lecture on "The Outlook for America" before the Workers Educational Society at the Swedish Workmen's Hall, Fine and Chestnut Sts., on Monday, Dec. 12 at 8 p. m. J. M. Coldwell is president of the society.

ILLINOIS

Evanston.—Maynard Krueger spoke on "Socialism and the Professional Man" at the Unitarian Church here. He was brought to Evanston by the North Shore Branch for its monthly educational meeting. J. Stitt Wilson and Roy E. Burt were other Socialists in this series.

INDIANA

Indianapolis.—The vote in this state was increased and all members are now working to help build up the organization, State Secretary Emma Henry comments. Encouraging reports are coming from the locals, which are pushing education and propaganda work. "We hope to hold all we gained during the summer and fall," Comrade Henry writes. "Our great need is Socialist education and an understanding of the functions of the organization. Our state conference Sunday was well attended despite the bad roads."

IDAHO

Clarks Fork.—The vote here was 21 times greater than the highest previous record, H. T. Owens reports. In order to begin organization for the next congressional campaign, the party is planning to reorganize for better propaganda distribution and for more effective appeals to the workers of the state. "Only in this way can we build for a new economic system of production and distribution of commodities necessary for the social sustenance of organized society," says Comrade Owens.

California is one of the states that shows up well for THE NEW LEADER. W. J. Martin adds two more to the list.

Orange, Henry Carless, Maplewood. The first job of the new officials was to prepare for the election protest meeting last week at the Newark School of Fine and Industrial Arts, where plans for the coming municipal election campaign were also laid.

Hereafter the activities of the party in the county will be controlled by this executive committee. The county central committee, composed of delegates from the various party branches, will meet once a month and act as an advisory body to the governing committee. The local or general membership meeting of the party will be held once every three months.

At 11 Sunday morning, Henry Jager will lecture at the Workmen's Circle Institute on "The Significance of the Socialist Party Vote." Admission is free. Jager has a number of lecture dates open. Write for terms to 411 Helen St., Linden, N. J.

NEW YORK STATE

State Executive Committee.—The State Executive Committee will meet at Peoples House, New York, Sunday morning, Dec. 4th, at 11. Members of the 1932 State Campaign Committee have been invited to be present. The committee will receive the report of the State Campaign Committee, make arrangements for winter education work and propaganda, and transact other important business.

Poughkeepsie.—Local Poughkeepsie will co-operate with the Socialist group at Vassar College in connection with a winter lecture course. Jamestown.—The reorganized local at Jamestown is considering a program of lectures for the winter season.

Rochester.—Local Rochester is in a better condition than it has been for years. It has more good-standing members than Local Buffalo and is only surpassed upstate by Local Schenectady.

DEBATES—LECTURES—FORUMS

CAMP TAMIMENT REUNION SUNDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 11th, 1932

This one, big, annual Reunion, four hours filled with continuous dancing to the strains of Cleb Yellin's famous dance orchestra and with joyous renewing of summer's pleasures and friendships is eagerly awaited by Tamiment's thousands of campers—but another event even greater is being planned to follow.

Grand Ball Room
Hotel Pennsylvania
33rd St. bet. 6th and 7th Aves.
New York City

DANCING

2 to 6 p. m.

Admission 1 dollar

DEBATE: "IS DEMOCRACY A FAILURE?"

SUNDAY, DEC. 4th

HARRY ELMER

CHARLES

8:30 P. M.

BARNES vs. SOLOMON

BROOKLYN FORUM

B'lyn Academy of Music

30 Lafayette Avenue

near Flatbush Avenue

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

Sun., Dec. 11th—LOUIS WALDMAN vs. GEORGE GORDON BATTLE

JAMAICA JEWISH FORUM

Wednesday, December 7, 1932, 8:30 P. M.

SPEAKER

DR. SAMUEL D. SCHMALHAUSEN

"Why We Misbehave"

JAMAICA JEWISH CENTER, 154-91 87th Rd., Parsons Blvd., near Hillside Ave.

Admission 75c

Series Ticket \$2 for seven lectures

THE COMMUNITY FORUM

550 West 110th Street, East of Broadway

Sunday, 8 P. M.—V. F. CALVERTON

"The Europeanization of America."

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

Symposium—"Is Science Getting Anywhere?"

John Langdon-Davies; William P. Montague; Dr. S. Adolphus Knopf

PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE

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

Friday evening, Dec. 2nd:

Dr. Everett Dean Martin

"St. Thomas Aquinas: Summa Theologica. Part II, The Rulers and Members of Christian States"

Sunday evening, Dec. 4th:

Dr. Horace M. Kallen

"Philosophical Adjustments in the Social Economy"

Tuesday evening, Dec. 6th:

Professor Frederick Barry

"The Philosophy of Science"

INGERSOLL FORUM

Pythian Temple, 135 W. 70th Street SUNDAYS, 3 P. M.—Admission 25 cents

December 4th—DEBATE

"Aristocracy or Democracy?"

F. M. WILKSARR vs. T. P. MURPHY

FREETHINKERS OF AMERICA

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

Regular lecture, 3:30 p. m.

Dr. Wolf Adler

"The Doom of Religion"

Major Joseph Wheless

"Miracles"

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

Admission free—Questions & Discussion

Brookwood Fellowship Bazaar

Friday, Saturday, Sunday, December 2, 3 and 4

SOMETHING DOING EVERY MINUTE

Skits—dancing music—workers sports and gymnastics

Brookwood Labor College Twelfth Anniversary

Folk dances—singing—Russian red corner and tea room

Admission 25c—Door prizes awarded

Each afternoon and evening

IRVING PLAZA

154th St. & Irving Pl., New York City

Institute for Advanced Education

Irving Plaza Hall, 17 Irving Place All lectures begin at 8:30 p. m.

Tuesday evening, Dec. 6th:

DR. ALFRED ADLER

"The World of Pampered Beings"

Thursday evening, Dec. 8th:

SAMUEL D. SCHMALHAUSEN

Socialism Explained

A mighty argument for Socialism that is making converts everywhere. Sells readily at meetings; 10c; 4 for 25c; 70c doesn't \$4.00 hundred.

W. H. RICHARDS

411 Mass. Ave. Indianapolis, Ind.

Lecture Calendar

(All lectures start at 8:30 p.m. unless otherwise indicated.)

FRIDAY, DEC. 2

Jacob Panken—"A Tale of Two Cities," 411 Brighton Beach Ave., B'lyn, Socialist Party Branch.

Alfred S. Delskin—"What Socialism Is," 126 Delancey St., Manh., 4th A. D. Branch, Socialist Party.

SUNDAY, DEC. 4

Dr. Wolf Adler—"International Debts," 11:00 a.m., Burnside Manor, Burnside and Harrison Aves., West Bronx Socialist Forum.

Frank Crosswaith—"After the Democrats, What?" 2005 Seventh Ave., Manh., People's Educational Forum.

Charles Solomon vs. Harry Elmer Barnes—Debate: "Is Democracy a Failure?" Academy of Music, Lafayette and Flatbush Aves.; Brooklyn Forum.

MONDAY, DEC. 5

William M. Feigenbaum—"The Tragic Year," 250 South 4th St., B'lyn, 4-14 A.D. Branch, Socialist Party.

M. Osherowitz—"What I Saw in Soviet Russia," Assembly Rooms, Amalgamated Cooperative Houses, Bronx; Auspices, Socialist Party Branch.

August Claessens—"The Results of the Recent Election," Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman St., B'lyn, 23rd A.D. Branch, Socialist Party.

Paul Porter—"Fascist Goat Glands for a Sick Capitalism," 55 Snyder Ave., B'lyn, Socialist Party Branch.

TUESDAY, DEC. 6

Samuel A. DeWitt—"Where Do We Go From Here?" 365 Tompkins Ave., B'lyn, 17th A.D. Branch, Socialist Party.

Gilbert R. Sackman—"The ABC of Relativity," 133-10 Northern Blvd., Flushing, L. I., Socialist Party Branch.

THURSDAY, DEC. 8

William M. Feigenbaum—"Socialism—What Is It?" Home of Sol Sholes, 120-68th St., B'lyn, Bay Ridge Branch, Socialist Party.

Esther Friedman—"Socialist Vienna," Bellamy Club, 904 Prospect Ave., Bronx Labor Forum.

Rev. Curtis Williams—"The Origin and Growth of Religion," 133110 Northern Blvd., Flushing, L. I., Socialist Party Branch.

FRIDAY, DEC. 9

Morris Gordin—"Soviet Russia—Promise or Menace?" 411 Brighton Beach Ave., B'lyn, Socialist Party Branch.

ON WEVD

Station WEVD, the Debs Memorial radio station, announces among other features for the forthcoming week the following: Sunday, 11 a. m.—Forward Hour; 8:30 p. m.—The Group Theatre Presentation.

Monday, 4:45 p. m.—"More Washington Merry-Go-Round"; 5 p. m.—American Birth Control League.

Tuesday, 5:15 p. m.—Michael Strange, dramatic and poetic readings; 5:30 p. m.—International Music; 8:15 p. m.—The World Tomorrow—Kirby Page, editor—talk; 10:15 p. m.—Dr. Harry Laidler, talk—executive director, League for Industrial Democracy.

Wednesday, 8:15 p. m.—The Nation Program, Oswald Garrison Villard.

Thursday, 4:45 p. m.—"More Washington Merry-Go-Round"; 10 p. m.—The National Negro Forum, directed by Carlton Moss, Author of "Careless Love," The Unique Harmony Quartette.

Friday, 8:15 p. m.—Hendrik Willem Van Loon, "The Making of Tomorrow"; 10:30 p. m.—"The Author Reviews His Book."

Saturday, 6:15 p. m.—Co-operative League of America.

ASQ SUPPER DISCUSSION

A supper-discussion to celebrate one year of "The American Socialist Quarterly" will be held Saturday, Dec. 17, at the Rand School. The subject will be "Whither American Socialism?" discussed by David P. Berenberg, Haim Kanterovitch and August Tyler. The price is 50 cents.

New York City

City Central Committee—Regular monthly meeting Thursday evening, Dec. 8, at 8:30, at 7 E. 15th St.

Women's Section—The class in Socialism and public speaking, with Instructors Esther Friedman and August Claessens, continues its sessions at the Rand School every Monday between 2 and 4 p. m.

MANHATTAN

4th A. D.—Branch meets Friday evening, Dec. 2, in the clubrooms, 126 Delancey St., at 8:30. Branch officers are: Julius Green, organizer; Alexander Fenster, financial secretary; Irving Nussbaum, recording secretary.

6th A. D.—The first of a series of social events will be the card party and social evening Saturday evening, Dec. 10, in the clubrooms, 48 Ave. C. In cooperation with the 8th A. D. and possibly the Chelsea Branch, a joint New Year's eve social affair, a costume dance and entertainment, is being arranged in the Debs Auditorium. Special features will be announced.

12th A.D.—An organization meeting will be called on Tuesday evening, Dec. 6, in the People's House, in an attempt to form a branch in the 12th A. D. Manhattan. An increasing number of prospects and party members live in this district and it is believed that the time is ripe for the organization of a functioning branch.

Upper West Side—At the executive committee meeting Tuesday, Nov. 29, Dan Golenpaul and Leon Gibson were elected to assist in organizing a new Yipsel group. All branch members who have children of Yipsel age are requested to communicate with Ida Goldberg of 406 West 57th St., who is the Yipsel organizer. The group meets every Sunday evening at headquarters, 100 W. 72nd St.

19-21 A. D.—Branch meetings Saturday evenings. The People's Educational Forum, run under the auspices of the branch, will begin activities Sunday afternoon, at 2:30. Frank Crosswaith will be the first lecturer.

BRNX

County Ball—The arrangements committee of the Bronx County Committee announces the annual Bronx ball and concert for Saturday evening, March 18, in the Bronx Winter Garden, Tremont and Washington Aves. Committees are actively promoting this affair. All organizations are urged to arrange no affairs in conflict with this annual Bronx ball.

5th A. D.—At the last meeting

of the branch, Organizer Marvin Stellman appointed committees on organization, education and program and finance. Activities were mapped out to keep the branch busy with forums, classes and other activities, so that effective work can be done in the district. The next meeting is on Tuesday, Dec. 13, at 8:15. An educational program will follow.

8th A. D.—The branch is moving from 20 E. Kingsbridge Rd. to the Burnside Manor, Burnside and Harrison Aves. The Yipsels will also meet at this place, and the Forum on Sunday mornings will continue as before. Next branch meeting Thursday, Dec. 8, at 8:30 p.m., at Burnside Manor. A fine program of winter activity is being prepared.

Amalgamated Cooperative Houses Branch—A meeting of the branch will be held on Monday evening, Dec. 5, in the Assembly rooms of the Amalgamated Cooperative Houses. M. Osherovitch, well-known writer, will speak on "What I Saw in Soviet Russia."

BROOKLYN

11th A. D.—Branch meeting on Monday, Dec. 5, at 8:30 p.m., at home of Mrs. Boulton, 58 Quincy St. Comrade Passage will be guest of the evening. Nominations will be made for branch officers.

Brighton Beach—A victory jubilee dance and entertainment will be held by the branch on Saturday evening, Dec. 10, at the N. H. Grill, 411 Brighton Beach Ave. A fine musical program, with refreshments and dancing. Admission, 25c.

Bay Ridge—At a meeting in the home of Comrade Sholes, 120 68th St., the audience taxed the capacity of the room. Organizer Claessens delivered a short talk on the work of the functioning branches, and a social gathering and entertainment followed. The branch is rapidly growing in membership and will soon obtain clubrooms in the neighborhood. On Thursday, Dec. 8, at 8:30 p.m., William M. Feigenbaum will speak to the membership of the branch.

17th A. D.—Branch meetings are held every Thursday evening in the regular meeting place, 365 Tompkins Ave.

23rd A. D.—The branch has delegated two comrades to participate at the Beethoven Hall conference on Dec. 7, to help the striking moving picture operators. The social affair, which was to have taken place on Dec. 2, was postponed to Friday, Dec. 9, at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum. The Socialist School

will start this Sunday at 10:30 a.m. at the Lyceum with a considerable enrollment and more prospective pupils. Officers elected were: Judah Altman, organizer; Ray Zolan, financial secretary; M. Kurinsky, corresponding secretary; M. Weisberg, educational director; M. Weisberg and Judah Altman, city central delegates. Kings County Committee delegates: Weisberg, Rosen, Judah Altman, Buchbinder. A concerted drive to enlarge the membership has been launched.

Bensonhurst Unit of Socialist Women—A bridge party will be held on Wednesday, Dec. 7, at 2 p.m., in the home of Mrs. Taubkin, 2017 72nd St., B'lyn.

Brownsville Unit of Socialist Women—A meeting will be held on Tuesday, Dec. 6, at 3 p.m., at home of Mrs. Rutes, 849 Linden Blvd.

Midwood Branch Moves—Due to the increase in membership and also in sympathizers and visitors who attend the lecture forum, the branch has moved to new and more spacious headquarters at 1126 Kings Highway. The comrades are busy this week putting the rooms in order. A meeting will be held on Tuesday, Dec. 6, at 8:30 p.m. A theatre party has been arranged by the branch for Friday evening, Dec. 9. The play is "Success Story," at the Maxine Elliott. Tickets are

available at the headquarters. Prices are: \$1.10, \$1.65, and \$2.20. Algeron Lee will speak on Tuesday, Dec. 13, at 9 p.m., on "The Socialist and Labor Movement in France."

QUEENS

County Committee—At a meeting on Sunday, Nov. 24, it was recommended that the branches favor county autonomy and that the delegate bring up the matter at the city convention.

Sunnyside—The comrades are gratified at the great increase in votes in their section over four years ago. At the last meeting, Charles B. Garfinkel talked on "A One-Year Plan for Future Activities."

Flushing now has 95 members, 34 Yipsels and a Junior Yipsel is being started. Their new headquarters is open nightly.

Astoria held a very successful entertainment. Talks were made by Norman Thomas and Samuel A. DeWitt.

Jamaica—Members and friends of Branch Jamaica will make merry over Queens County's good showing at the recent election and the rapid growth of the branch since Nov. 8 at an entertainment and dance at 9218 New York Blvd. on Saturday evening, Dec. 10. There will be sketches by the Yipsels, good music and refreshments and a general jubilation. No speeches.

Where Your Union Meets

BONNAZ, SINGER EMBROIDERERS' UNION, Local 584, I. O. of T. Office: 250 W. 14th St., City. Local 534 meets on 3rd Thursday of the month at Beethoven Hall, 210 East Fifth St. Executive Board meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays at Beethoven Hall, 210 E. Fifth St. Chas. Hofer, President and Business Agent; Max Liebler, Secretary-Treasurer.

BRICKLAYERS' UNION, Local 9. Office and headquarters, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willowby Ave. Phone Stagg 2-4621. Office open daily except Saturday from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Regular meetings every Tuesday evening. Charles Pfau, Fin. Sec'y; Frank F. Lutz, Treasurer; Andrew Streit, Bus. Agent; William Weingert, President; Al Bayerle, 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 6-5400. Hyman Blumberg, Sidney Reissman, Managers; Abraham Miller, Secretary-Treasurer.

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

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

FURRIERS' JOINT COUNCIL OF N. Y. Local 107, 105, 110 and 115 of the INTERNATIONAL FUR WORKERS OF U. S. and C., 28 West 31st Street. Phone Penn. 6-7932. Meets every Tuesday at 8:00 P. M. B. Merkin, Manager.

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

HERRING TRADERS, 175 East Broadway. Phone Drydock 4-8610. Meets 1st and 3rd Monday, 5 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. G. W. U. Office, 108 W. 38th St.; Phone W. 7-8011. Executive Board meets every Thursday at the office of the Union. Maurice W. Jacobs, Pres.; Samuel Perlmutter, Mgr.-Sec.; Morris W. Jacobs, Chairman of Exec. Board; Philip Oretsky, Asst. Mgr.

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

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

MILLINERY WORKERS' UNION, Local 24. Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union. Downtown office, 640 Broadway, phone Spring 7-4542; uptown office, 30 W. 37th St., phone Wisconsin 7-1270. Executive Board meets every Tuesday evening, 3 P. M. Manager, N. Spector; Sec'y-Treas., Alex. Rose; Organizers, I. H. Goldberg, A. Mendelowitz, M. Goodman, Lucy Oppenheim; Chairman of Executive Board, Morris Rosenblatt; Secretary of Executive Board, Saul Rodin.

MILK WAGON DRIVERS' UNION, Local 584, I. O. of T. Office: 250 W. 14th St., City. Local 534 meets on 3rd Thursday of the month at Beethoven Hall, 210 East Fifth St. Executive Board meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays at Beethoven Hall, 210 E. Fifth St. Chas. Hofer, President and Business Agent; Max Liebler, Secretary-Treasurer.

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

NECKWEAR MAKERS' UNION, Local 11016, A. F. of L., 7 East 15th St. Phone Algonquin 4-7021. 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 201. Office, 62 East 108th 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. 6-5400. Board meets every Tuesday evening at the office. All locals meet every Wednesday. Morris Blumenreich, Manager; Hyman Novodoff, Sec'y-Treas.

POCKETBOOK WORKERS' UNION, New York Joint Board, Affiliated with the Amer. Federation of Labor. General office, 53 W. 21st St., New York. Phone Gramercy 5-1023. Charles Kleinman, Chairman; Charles I. Goldman, Sec'y-Treas.; Abe Stein, Manager.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, Local 6. Office and headquarters, 24 West 16th St., N. Y. Meets every 3rd Sunday of every month at Stuyvesant High School, 15th St., East of 2nd Ave. Phone Tompkins Sq. 6-7470. Austin Hewson, President; Daniel McCauley, Vice-President; James J. McGrath, Secretary-Treasurer; J. J. Fahey, J. J. Bambrick, John Sullivan, Organizers.

WAITERS & WAITRESSES UNION, Local 1, 11 East 28th St.; Tel. Ashland 4-8107. Julius Berg, Pres.; Wm. Lehmann, Sec'y-Treas. Regular meeting every 2nd and 4th Thursday at Beethoven Hall, 210 East 5th Street.

WATERPROOF GARMENT WORKERS' UNION, Local 20, I. G. W. U., 3 West 16th 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 63 of I. G. W. U., 3 West 16th St., New York City. Phone, Chelsea 3-7554-5757. A. Snyder, Manager; A. Shore, Executive Supervisor.

RAND SCHOOL NOTES

Party Members Invited to Hear Dukes—Charles Dukes, one of the two representatives of the British Trades Unions to the convention of the American Federation of Labor, will address the students of the Rand School Monday evening, Dec. 5, at 8:30. It is impossible to throw this meeting open to the general public, but all members of the Socialist Party are invited to attend. Comrade Dukes is district secretary of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers and president of the Public Service International. Until the election a year ago he was a Labor member of Parliament. His topic will be "The Program and Tactics of British Labor."

Friday Night Symposium—The hour for the Friday night symposiums has been changed to 8:30. Next Friday the subject will be "Whither Broadway?" The speakers announced are Michael Strange, David B. Rossi, and Joseph T. Shipley. There is certain to be a vigorous criticism of the current drama from a working-class and Socialist point of view. The next symposium will take place on Friday night, Dec. 16, at 8:30, and on that occasion the question will be "Is Historical Materialism in Line with Modern Thought?" The answers will be given by Haim Kanterovitch and Abraham Edel. In all of these symposiums the audience is invited to participate.

Floyd Dell to Lecture—Floyd Dell, author of "Love in the Ma-

chine Age" will lecture at the Rand School on "Literature in the Machine Age," on Friday night, Dec. 9, at 8:30. This is the first appearance of Mr. Dell in New York in some time. Admission will be 50c.

Rand School Dance a Great Success—The dance by the Rand School students at Webster Manor Nov. 23rd was a great social and financial success. Terry Donahue acted as master of ceremonies and the Rebel Arts Dance Group gave two numbers that met with enthusiastic applause. This group is under the leadership of Frances Leber, and, together with the other two Rebel Arts dance groups directed by Felicia Sorel, is doing real things in the line of modern, expressive dancing. At the conclusion of their second number, the audience burst spontaneously into the singing of the International. The students of the school are so elated over the success of this event that they intend to arrange other dances annually or, perhaps, semi-annually.

Kurt Koffka on Gestalt Psychology—The series of Monday night lectures on Psychology will close next Monday night, Dec. 5, at 8:30. The course has drawn very large audiences. The final lecture, on the Gestalt Theory, by Kurt Koffka, formerly of Berlin and now of Smith College, will be of special interest. Professor Koffka is the originator and most distinguished representative of the theory which he will discuss.

Socialist Sunday Schools Begin Year's Work Soon

FOLLOWING the inauguration last year of a city-wide system of Socialist Schools on Sundays which resulted in a few outstanding centers, plans have been made this year, in response to demands from numerous party branches, to open centers of education and recreation for the young people in many headquarters in Brooklyn, Manhattan, the Bronx and Queens. The Committee on Sunday Schools has outlined a plan of organization which includes at least 15 units, with four more tentatively arranged for.

A list of thirty Socialist party members who are engaged in educational work in the city or who have had experience in Socialist teaching has been drawn up and assignments have been made. The committee consists of Samuel H. Friedman, chairman, and Etta Meyers, secretary; and a committee of well known educators, headed by Alexander Fitchandler and Jessie Wallace Hughan, is acting in a consultative capacity.

In some of the centers, registration will be taken this coming Sunday at 11 a. m.; in others, teaching will start this Sunday.

The schools are conducted on Sundays as the most convenient time. In the classes for the younger people, from seven up, recreation—songs, games, dances, playlets—is stressed. In the higher classes, instruction is given in labor history and Socialism, and chorus singing and other activities are emphasized. This year, with the growth of Rebel Arts as a cultural auxiliary to the Socialist movement cooperation of its musical and dance groups is promised for extra-curricular work in the Sunday Schools.

In the following centers teaching will start this Sunday:

Manhattan: 8th A. D., 327 East 9th St.; 11 o'clock, intermediate class; teacher, Muriel Biberman; 1 o'clock, senior class (joint class of Senior Ypsels of three East Side circles), teacher, S. H. Friedman.—6th A. D., 48 Avenue C; 11 o'clock, intermediate class, teacher, Sylvia Weingart.

Brooklyn: Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman St.; elementary and intermediate classes, Alice Cohen and Pugh Press; senior class, teacher to be announced. Alice Cohen heads the teaching staff.—Brighton Beach, 48 Ocean Place, two groups at 1 o'clock. Teacher, Al Meyer; other teachers to be added as registration warrants. Senior group at 3 o'clock.

In the following centers registration will start or continue this Sunday, and classes will begin to function the week after:

Manhattan: 6th A. D., the advanced class of Junior Ypsels and others of similar age to be taught by Katherine Pollack.—Harlem, 21st A. D., 2005 Seventh Ave., direction of Comrade Emptage.

Bronx: 2nd A. D., 9 West 170th St., under direction of Sylvia Cheslinski and Sally Mushnick.—Bellamy Club, 904 Prospect Ave., under direction of Morris Cohen and Henry Fruchter.

Brooklyn: Borough Park Labor Lyceum, 1377 42nd St., registration for all classes to be taken by Comrade Jablin, manager of the lyceum. Teachers, Esther Horowitz and Gertrude Gross; senior teacher to be announced.—Midwood will start teaching in the new headquarters, 12th St. and

Kings Highway; teachers, Sarah Rosenberg and Viola Levenson.—2nd, 3rd and 18th A. D., 844 Utica Ave., registration in charge of Comrades Sokoloff and Rivkin. Teachers to be announced.—22nd A. D., Van Sicklen Ave., in charge of Sam Block.—Williamsburg, 4th A. D.; teachers, Edward and Marion Gottlieb.

In Washington Heights, Dora Delson is in charge of a class of youngsters who meet during the week.

Among the teachers to be assigned are Rose Pearlman, Mollie Tartak, Julius Umansky, Harry Weisberg, Fanny Lifshitz, Ida Yavner Kaufman, Claryce Greenberg, Jean Friedberg, Carrie Glazer, Henry J. Rosner and Jacob Drachler. In the Bronx, Gertrude Weil Klein will act in a consultative capacity.

A meeting of the Socialist School representatives elected by the branches will take place next week. Branches which have not appointed such representatives are asked to do so.

YPSEL NOTES

High School Students.—All League members who attend day or evening high school will meet this Saturday at 3:30 p. m. at the Rand School.

Socialism Class.—The twelve-week course will begin this Saturday, at 2:30 p. m., at the Rand School with Gus Tyler as instructor. More than thirty registrations have been received. A few more can be accepted at the last minute.

Sunnyside.—The Socialist Party is aiding in the building of a YPSL circle in the Sunnyside-Woodside district. The next meeting will be held on Sunday at 3 p. m. at the Monroe Court Community Room, 47th St. north of Queens Blvd.

Brighton Beach.—Circle 1 Jr. Kings is holding meeting every Sunday at 4 p. m. at 48 Ocean Place. A gala social is being planned for Jan. 7. A senior circle is being organized at the same headquarters, meetings being held on Sundays at 6 p. m.

Coney Island.—"Socialism and the Distribution of Wealth" will be considered at the next meeting of the group at 2202 Mermaid Ave. on Tuesday.

Circle 5 Sr. Kings.—A discussion on "Present Day Problems" will feature the meeting of Dec. 4 at 4 p. m. at 1877 42nd St., Boro Park. A debating team is being organized and a large indoor youth rally is being planned. "New Russia's Primer" will be discussed Dec. 11.

Circle 6 Sr. Kings.—Paul Porter will speak on "The Youth Movement in America" on Sunday, at 8:30 p. m., at 167 Tompkins Ave.

Brownsville-East New York.—A joint meeting of the Junior circles' membership will be held on Sunday, at 8 p. m., at 219 Sackman St.

West Side-Manhattan.—The new group at 100 West 72nd St. will meet on Sunday, at 8:30 p. m. Winston Dancis will speak.

Circle 5 Sr. Manhattan.—Abe Kaufman will speak on "The Challenge of Socialism to Youth" on Sunday, at 8 p. m., at 2005 7th Ave. (120th St.).

Bronx Junior Groups.—Several new groups are being organized. In the Williamsbridge district, a group will meet at the home of Elias Rosenblatt, 2440 Radcliff Ave., Friday at 8:30 p. m. Abe Wisotsky will speak. Another group is being organized at 3230 Bainbridge Ave. and will meet on Sunday at 5 p. m.

Circle 2 Sr. Bronx.—Meetings will be held at the Burnside Manor, Burnside and Harrison Aves., on Sundays at 2 p. m. Comrade Kantorovich will probably speak on Dec. 4.

Circle 7 Sr. Bronx.—A dance will be held Saturday night at 9 West 170th St. Novel entertainment is promised. Admission 15c, 25c for a couple.

DEBATE: COMMUNISM VS. SOCIALISM

"Which Program for the Working Class?" The Young People's Socialist League will debate the Spartacus Youth Club (Communist Youth Left Opposition) on Saturday, Dec. 10, at 8:30 p. m., at the

Labor Temple Auditorium, 14th St. corner 2nd Ave. Gus Tyler and Joe Carter will be, respectively, the spokesmen of the Socialist and Communist viewpoints. Admission 15 cents.

Young Rebel Frolic in Harlem.—Hot music and no stuffed shirts will make merry this Saturday night from 9 until 11. Circle 5 Sr. Manhattan is sponsoring the affair at 2005 7th Ave. (120th St.). Admission 25c, couples 35c.

Bensonhurst Social.—Under the auspices of Circle 3 Sr. Kings, the youth of this district will make merry this Saturday night at 6731 Bay Parkway. Fifteen cents will be charged.

Young Circle League News

August Claessens will lecture on "Causes of Crime and Treatment of Criminals" at 8:30 on Dec. 2 at the Young Circle Center, 3 West 16th St., under the joint auspices of Br. 1001, 1002, 1039. The same night, William M. Feigenbaum will lecture on "The Press and Social Change" at the headquarters of Young Circle Br. 1011, 233 E. 92nd St., B'lyn.

An organization meeting of sons and daughters of members of Br. 507 of the Workmen's Circle will be held Dec. 2 at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman St., Brooklyn.

The YCLA Gym at the Washington Irving High School continues to draw large numbers of Circleites. The gym is open Saturday afternoons from 2 to 6 p. m.

McAlister Coleman will lecture on "Crime: Its Causes and Cures" on Saturday, at 8:30, at the monthly soiree of the intermediate clubs at the Young Circle Center, 3 West 16th St., N. Y.

The following Sunday events are scheduled: The YCLA Interpretive Dancing Class under the direction of Felicia Sorel, affiliated with Rebel Arts, meets Sundays at 12:30 noon at 3 West 16th St., N. Y. The Young Circle Soccer Team will play at 1 p. m. against the N. Y. Football Club, at Jefferson Park, 111th St. and 1st Ave., N. Y. A conference of Workmen's Circle Branches of the Bronx will be held at 1 p. m. at the Hollywood Gardens, 696 Prospect Ave., Bronx. An organization meeting of the sons and daughters of members of Br. 52 W. C. will be held at 2 p. m. at 3 West 16th St. A general membership meeting of Intermediate Clubs will be held at the same center at 2 p. m. Young Circle Clubs of Hoboken, New Brunswick, Passaic, Elizabeth and other New Jersey cities will hold a general membership meeting at 2 p. m. at the Newark Labor Lyceum, 190 Belmont Ave., Newark, N. J. Jerome Counts will lecture on "Crime: Causes and Cures" at 4 p. m. at a meeting of Branch 4 Young Circle Club at the YCLA Centre. The Labor Service Squad of the Young Circle League will meet at the center at 2 p. m.

The YCLA Dramatic Studio will present a bill of three harlequinades at the Federation Playhouse, 115 East 106th St., N. Y., Sunday at 8:30 p. m.

Out of Sorts?

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of delayed elimination of food wastes. Ex-Lax, the safe, delicious laxative, thoroughly cleanses the system. Tastes like chocolate—works like Nature.

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"Firebird": Mother-Love and Mystery at the Empire

The Week on the Stage

By Joseph T. Shipley

WHERE THERE IS SMOKE

"FIREBIRD." By Lajos Zilahy.
At the Empire.

From the Hungarian comes a suave study of high society disguised as a mystery play. The famous actor, having made swift love to the high-born lady, dies; some one in Her Excellency's apartment has been visiting the actor nightly; in a tense scene the husband grows gradually convinced of her guilt. She confesses to the murder; of course, she is not guilty. Alas, the end, though not a real surprise, is not prepared for as it should be; and, even thus boldly sprung upon us, it is inconclusive. But there is a sort of Grand Hotel movement that lends a measure of interest to the hall scenes of the apartment house, with minor figures in clever character moments; and Judith Anderson makes her role so coldly correct, so well-fitted to the part, and Henry Stephenson so suavely seconds her, that the society study outweighs in power and value the element of mystery, and gives a temporary glow to the stir of the evening.

STILL ELOQUENT

"Another Language." By Rose Franken. At the Booth (Samuel French, publisher, \$2.00).

With the return of Dorothy Stickney to the cast, I listened again to "Another Language," and found that a summer's passing has left it as natural and as diverting as ever. The plot, the rebellion of the youngest against the tyranny of the family, is endlessly fertile; and there is no end of recognition in the scenes of "in-law life." Reading this story of the Hallams, whose union gives strength to their conviction that they are "always right," reproduces the feeling that Mrs. Franken has caught clearly in sharp focus a significant and as tragic as humorous aspect of life.

"Rockabye" at the Mayfair

"Rockabye," starring Constance Bennett and featuring Joel McCrea and Paul Lukas, will be the attraction at the Mayfair Theatre starting today.

At the Cameo Theatre



Showing how the Williamson Tube Works. By means of this tube the secrets and monsters of the deep were photographed in "With Williamson Beneath the Sea," now in its second week at Cameo.

Mary Wigman—Escudero—Others—in International Dance Festival Dec. 25

An international Dance Festival will be inaugurated at the New Yorker Theatre by S. Hurok on December 25th, for a period of two weeks, when he will present the following dance events in repertory: Mary Wigman and her group of twelve dancers from Dresden, to be seen here for the first time; Uday Shan-Kar and his company of Hindu dancers and musicians, who will make their first American appearance in a series of dance performances depicting religious, nature, and peasant dances of India, and Vicente Escudero, who will appear with his ensemble.

MAX GORDON Presents

Clifton Webb

Charles Butterworth

Tamara Geva, Patsy Kelly

in the

New HOWARD DIETZ Revue

FLYING COLORS

Words and Music by

Howard Dietz & Arthur Schwartz

IMPERIAL THEATRE, 45th St.

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EVA LE GALLIENNE Director

—WEEK OF DECEMBER 5th—

Monday Eve. . . . "DEAR JANE"

Tuesday Eve. . . . "LILIOM"

Wednesday Mat. . . . "LILIOM"

Wednesday Eve. . . . "CAMILLE"

Thursday Eve. . . . "LILIOM"

Friday Eve. . . . "DEAR JANE"

Saturday Mat. . . . "PETER PAN"

Saturday Eve. . . . "LILIOM"

Seats 4 wks. adv. Box Office, 113 W. 48

Clara Bow in "Call Her Savage" at Fox Brooklyn.—Bob West, Others on Stage

Film fans who have awaited Clara Bow's new picture will have their chance to view it when "Call Her Savage" opens today at the Fox Brooklyn.

The story is a stormy-plotted drama affording her opportunity for a full display of her emotional ability.

Gilbert Roland, Monroe Owsley, Anthony Jewitt, Thelma Todd, Estelle Taylor, Willard Robertson, support the flaming-haired star.

"Call Her Savage" is an adaptation by Edwin Burke from Tiffany Thayer's novel of that name and was directed by John Francis Dillon.

Bob West returns to the Fox organ console, Sam Jack Kaufman and the Fox Playboy Band are the support of a funny stage show titled Charlie Foy's Bughouse, starring Edie Foy's jesting son Charlie Foy and his merry gang of mad men. In addition the stage show includes: Maxine Lewis, Olga and Mishka, the Balalaika Sextette, Flaschette, Virginia Peck, and Tom and Betty Wonders.

A pictorial treat in the form of a Magic Carpet called Rickasha Rythm, and the Fox Movietone News rounds out the program.

The Dance Center Grows

The new season of the Dance Center, where Gluck-Sandor and Felicia Sovel have been developing the American ballet, carries the dancers to the Barbizon-Plaza on Dec. 10th, at 8:30, for the premiere of two original American ballets, "Phobia," by A. Lehman Engel, and "Tempo" (Dance Marathon) by Herbert Kingsby. In addition to this program, the Dance Center announces four other ballets to be given this season: de Falle's "The Three-Cornered Hat"; Strauss' "Till Eulenspiegel"; Chopin's "Les Sylphides"; and Debussy's "The Afternoon of a Faun." The company includes Tashamira, Jacques Cartier, Randolph Sawyer, Richard Stuart and Claire Lea, in addition to Gluck-Sandor and Felicia Sovel.

Jos. E. Brown's New Film at the Winter Garden

Supporting Brown and Miss Rogers are Farina, of the Our Gang comedies, Walker Walker, Sheila Terry, Preston Foster, Guinn Williams, and Harry Gribbon. Lloyd Bacon directed.

In the Woman and Weatherly musical at the Barrymore



Claire Luce one of an interesting cast in the "Gay Divorcee," a comedy with music, which had its premiere Tuesday evening.

"Kameradschaft" Voted Exceptional Film

"Kameradschaft" (Comradeship), G. W. Pabst's famous film epic of the mines, is to be held over for a fourth week, commencing tomorrow, Tuesday, December 6th, at the Europa Theatre.

This film, which is based on an actual mine disaster at Courrières in 1906, where 1,400 miners lost their lives, has been rewarded the Gold Medal for the best picture of this year by the London Faculty of Arts.

"Kameradschaft" (Comradeship) has been selected by the Committee of Exceptional Photoplays of the National Board of Review as one of the outstanding pictures of the month.

Workers' Theatre Opens

The new season of the Workers' Theatre, in the Rand School Auditorium, will open on Dec. 16, with "Cause," a play by Leonard Frank. The Workers' Theatre has been actively carrying ahead its program for a drama to rise out of the industrial and social conditions of this country, and still wants good plays in the field. Frank's play of social injustice will be repeated on Dec. 17.

Toscanini in Praise of "Teatro Dei Piccoli"

Arturo Toscanini, who is rarely known to endorse theatricals or performers thereof, made the following declaration concerning a forthcoming attraction on Broadway:

"I am very glad to learn that Podrecca is coming to this country in December. The American people will be able to enjoy what I consider to be the finest entertainment on the contemporary stage."

The Piccoli Theatre will be installed in the Lyric Theatre on December 22nd with a cast of eight hundred super-puppets, one thousand costumes, three hundred stage settings, and a corps of twenty-eight singers and technicians.

Hurok to Present Wiener Sängerknaben Next Week

The Wiener Sängerknaben—the Choir Boys of Vienna—will make their second New York appearance at the Lyric Theatre Sunday afternoon, December 11th, in a program of church and secular works as well as the Mozart little opera "Bastien and Bastienne." They are now en route to New York after a western tour.

Interesting Under-Sea Film Held Over at Cameo

"With Williamson Beneath the Sea," a motion picture photographed almost entirely on the bottom of the sea, is holding over at the Cameo Theatre.

By means of an especially invented tube, Williamson may ride along on the ocean floor and photograph the mysteries of the monsters of the world beneath the ocean surface. In this picture Williamson has photographed many strange fish, man-eating shark, a diver turned "pressure drunk" at the sea bottom and a thrilling fight between a diver and an octopus.

Every episode in the Williamson film is authentic and none of the bits were staged. Some of the sequences are in natural color.

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AMERICAN PHIL BAKER and Company of 80

"Some of the most original and effective ingredients ever stirred into a revue."

—Gilbert Gabriel, American

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A New Play by

JOHN HOWARD LAWSON

PHILHARMONIC SYMPHONY

DOBROWEN, Guest Conductor

Carnegie Hall This Aft. at 5:00

Glinka, Liszt, Strauss, Tchaikovsky

Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Eve., Dec. 4, at 8:00

Friday Afternoon, Dec. 5, at 2:00

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ARTHUR JUDSON, Mgr. (Stationery Firm)

GILBERT MILLER presents
Judith Anderson
in
"FIREBIRD"
By LAJOS ZILAHY
with
HENRY STEPHENSON
"Full of thrill . . . an international success."
—Hammond, Herald Tribune
Empire Theatre
Broadway and 46th St.
Eves. 8:50; Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

Pauline Lord
in
The Late Christopher Bean
with
WALTER CONNOLLY
"Alive with laughter."
—Garland, World-Telegram.
"Gilbert Miller who seldom misses, has not missed this time."
—Time Magazine.
Henry Miller's
Thea. 124 W 43rd.
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Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:45

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Clifton Webb
Charles Butterworth
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FLYING COLORS
Words and Music by
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—Mantle, News.
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A New Play in Seven Scenes—by
GEORGE S. KAUFMAN and EDNA FERBER
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Matinees Thursday and Saturday 2:30

"Mademoiselle" A Shrewdly Quiet Devastating Play

THE VIRGIN MOTHER
"MADEMOISELLE." Adapted by Grace George from the French of Jacques Deval. At the Playhouse.

Swift and subtle dialogue characterize this successful adaptation by Grace George of Jacques Deval's well-known "Mademoiselle," and if the original plot had been more sincere, the play would rank among the most seriously to be considered of the season's favorites. As it is, not even the fortuitous return of a drunken footman and the ironic arrival of telephoned news can spoil the witty yet moving story of a young girl, casually—then despairingly—pregnant, and the governess God sends to the occasion. For "Mademoiselle" has not been born to the money to marry with, nor the beauty to marry without it; and her starved nature—shriveled and cold from lack of affection—finds in the coming babe all it desires. Carefully guarding the nineteen-year-old expectant mother from suicide, then from scandal, Mademoiselle sets the girl once more on the road to enjoy this cruel but beautiful world, and prepares for herself a new life of fulfillment through the child—her child.

Producer of Many Hits



John Golden, whose current one is "The Ladies Meet," the Rachel Crothers' play at the Royale Theatre.

All this occurs in the home of the successful lawyer Galvosier, whose house is more "like a railroad station, where everyone is headed for a different station." Lucien and Madame Galvosier love one another, but they are a most irresponsible pair, a sense of humor saving the husband, and a bubbling gaiety giving value to the constant stir of the "jittery" wife Alice Brady makes irresistible. Grace George, as Mademoiselle, is properly subdued, yet determined; Peggy Conklin as the guilty girl effectively varies her moods. A. E. Matthews makes human the loving but absorbed husband, with all too little time for aught but his legal affairs; but Alice Brady brightens the stage with a sparkle that spreads to a glow, and warms and animates all who come near. From the stark tragedy of O'Neill's Electra her rigid figure and fixed countenance loom—and of a sudden she bounces along, as buoyant and brilliant a comedienne as our stage has recently seen. "Mademoiselle," the sketch of a searching story, grows to its grace largely because of Madame.

J. T. S.

"Received a copy of your paper from Bigony of Reading. I realize that The New Leader will keep me informed and keep me informed with the Socialist movement all over the country" (George D. Schoenly, Penn.).

Kids the "Kid from Spain" at the Palace



None other than that talented comedienne Lyda Roberti, who has an important role in the new Eddie Cantor film, "The Kid from Spain."

2nd Week!

"A thrilling motion picture . . ."
—Kate Cameron, News

"With WILLIAMSON
BENEATH
The SEAS"

"Fascinating and exciting. . ."
—Regina Crowe, American

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Bow Is Back! And How!

CLARA BOW
in "CALL HER SAVAGE"

On Stage—CHARLIE FOY and MAXINE LEWIS

Cosmopolitan Opens With Vaudeville and Films

Five acts of vaudeville, headed by Matt Shelvey's "Radio Rhythm," with six principals and twenty dancing girls, will open the Cosmopolitan Theatre as a permanent, popular priced vaudeville house today. The program includes Case Bros. & Marie, Three Yorkers, Primrose Semon with Joe Doris, and Duffy and Lull. "The Fighting Gentlemen" with William Collier, Jr., and Josephine Dunn will be the feature picture, and there is a news reel. Milton J. Huber Jr., and his orchestra will provide special music. The Cosmopolitan has been completely renovated and redecorated for the opening.

Escudero in Recital Dec. 11

Escudero, the Flamenco dancer, will repeat his program of new dances on Sunday evening, Dec. 11th, at the Lyric Theatre, which includes his demonstration of a modern bull fight in dance form, as well as a series of Basque dances never before transplanted to the concert stage. He will be assisted by Carmita and Carmela.

Will Rogers' Latest Film at Roxy's New Stage Revue

Will Rogers will be the new screen attraction at the Roxy Theatre, opening today in "Too Busy to Work," founded on the story "Jubilo" by Ben Ames Williams. His part is that of the whimsical hobo.

Frank Cambria's show on the stage is a new revue. The first part is a novelty silhouette number featuring Catherine Littlefield, assisted by Nicholas Daks, Leon Lavoff, the corps de ballet, and the singing ensemble.

The second part of the program with the Roxyettes, under Mary Read's direction, and an important adagio team, is called "Milady's Bouquet."

The overture will be excerpts from the composition of Edward McDowell, played by the Roxy Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of David Ross.

WILL ROGERS

In the sort of picture you would choose for him

TOO BUSY TO WORK

MARION NIXON - DICK POWELL

On the Hugo Stage

A GREAT COMBINED REVUE

"SILHOUETTES"

Catherine Littlefield

"TWINKLE TOES"

The 33 Roxyettes

"MILADY'S BOUQUET"

A gorgeous, spectacular diversion that dwarfs all Broadway productions

Roxy Orchestra, David Ross Conducting

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as a sport, an art and a laugh

EDDIE CANTOR

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2:45 - 8:45 - 11:45 - 3 Shows Sunday 2:45 - 5:45 - 8:45

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"The Mask of FU MANCHU"

with BORIS KARLOFF

Karen Marley Myrna Loy

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Cass, Mack and Owen

BOB HOPE

ABE LYMAN & Orchestra

CAPITOL Broadway at 61st St.



PAUL MUNI

In "I AM A FUGITIVE from a Chain Gang"

Now at Both

STRANDS

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JOE E. BROWN

in "You Said a Mouthful"

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B'way, 10th St.

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MUSIC HALL
VARIETIES

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HARRY LILI BERT
RICHMAN DAMITA LAHR

50 George White Dancing Beauties

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EVENINGS 50c to \$2.50

Sat. Mat. 25c to \$2. Thurs. Mat. 25c to \$1.50

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LANGUAGE

A Play by ROSE FRANKEN

A Distinguished Cast, Led by

GLENN ANDERS

DOROTHY STICKNEY

MARGARET WYCHERLY

JOHN BEAL

BOOTH THEA.—45th W. of B'way

Eve. 8:50 - Mats. Wed. & Sat.

10th and Most Stupendous Edition

EARL CARROLL
VANITIES

All New America's Greatest Revue

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IN THE WORLD

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Randall, Lillian Shade, and 155 others,

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"IF I HAD A MILLION"

with

Gary Cooper - George Raft - Wynne

Gibson - Jack Oakie - Francis Dee

Charles Rogers - Richard Bennett

Mary Boland - W. C. Fields

Charles Laughton - Roscoe

Karns - Gene Raymond - May

Robson - Lucien Littlefield

Allison Skipworth

MICKY MOUSE in "Klondike Kid"

RIVOLI B'way at 49th St.

10 to 1 P. M.

"Firebird": Mother-Love and Mystery at the Empire

The Week on the Stage

By Joseph T. Shipley

WHERE THERE IS SMOKE
"FIREBIRD." By Lajos Zilahy.
 At the Empire.

From the Hungarian comes a suave study of high society disguised as a mystery play. The famous actor, having made swift love to the high-born lady, dies; some one in Her Excellency's apartment has been visiting the actor nightly; in a tense scene the husband grows gradually convinced of her guilt. She confesses to the murder; of course, she is not guilty. Alas, the end, though not a real surprise, is not prepared for as it should be; and, even thus boldly sprung upon us, it is inconclusive. But there is a sort of Grand Hotel movement that lends a measure of interest to the hall scenes of the apartment house, with minor figures in clever character moments; and Judith Anderson makes her role so coldly correct, so well-fitted to the part, and Henry Stephenson so suavely seconds her, that the society study outweighs in power and value the element of mystery, and gives a temporary glow to the stir of the evening.

STILL ELOQUENT

"Another Language." By Rose Franken. At the Booth (Samuel French, publisher, \$2.00).

With the return of Dorothy Stickney to the cast, I listened again to "Another Language," and found that a summer's passing has left it as natural and as diverting as ever. The plot, the rebellion of the youngest against the tyranny of the family, is endlessly fertile; and there is no end of recognition in the scenes of "in-law life." Reading this story of the Hallams, whose union gives strength to their conviction that they are "always right," reproduces the feeling that Mrs. Franken has caught clearly in sharp focus a significant and as tragic as humorous aspect of life.

"Rockabye" at the Mayfair

"Rockabye," starring Constance Bennett and featuring Joel McCrea and Paul Lukas, will be the attraction at the Mayfair Theatre starting today.

GILBERT MILLER presents
Judith Anderson
 in
"FIREBIRD"
 By LAJOS ZILAHY
 with
HENRY STEPHENSON
 "Full of thrill . . . an international success."
 —Hammond, Herald Tribune
Empire Theatre
 Broadway and 46th St.
 Eves. 8:50; Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

Pauline Lord
 in
The Late Christopher Bean
 with
WALTER CONNOLLY
 "Alive with laughter."
 —Carland, World-Telegram.
 "Gilbert Miller who seldom misleads, has not missed this time."
 —Time Magazine.
Henry Miller's Theatre, 124 W 43rd St.
 Eves. 8:45
 Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:45

At the Cameo Theatre



Showing how the Williamson Tube Works. By means of this tube the secrets and monsters of the deep were photographed in "With Williamson Beneath the Sea," now in its second week at Cameo.

Mary Wigman—Escudero—Others—in International Dance Festival Dec. 25

An international Dance Festival will be inaugurated at the New Yorker Theatre by S. Hurok on December 25th, for a period of two weeks, when he will present the following dance events in repertory: Mary Wigman and her group of twelve dancers from Dresden, to be seen here for the first time; Uday Shan-Kar and his company of Hindu dancers and musicians, who will make their first American appearance in a series of dance performances depicting religious, nature, and peasant dances of India, and Vicente Escudero, who will appear with his ensemble.

MAX GORDON Presents
Clifton Webb
Charles Butterworth
Tamara Geva, Patsy Kelly
 in the
New HOWARD DIETZ Revue
FLYING COLORS
 Words and Music by
 Howard Dietz & Arthur Schwartz
IMPERIAL THEATRE, 45th St.
 West of Broadway
 Eves. 8:30; Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

CIVIC REPERTORY
 14th St. & 6th Ave. WA. 9-7450
 50c, \$1, \$1.50, Eves. 8:30, Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
EVA LE GALLIENNE Director
 —WEEK OF DECEMBER 3rd—
 Monday Eve. . . . "DEAR JANE"
 Tuesday Eve. . . . "LILLOM"
 Wednesday Mat. . . . "LILLOM"
 Wednesday Eve. . . . "CAMILLE"
 Thursday Eve. . . . "LILLOM"
 Friday Eve. . . . "DEAR JANE"
 Saturday Mat. . . . "PETER PAN"
 Saturday Eve. . . . "LILLOM"
 Seats 4 wks. adv. Box Office Town Hall, 115 W. 42.

Clara Bow in "Call Her Savage" at Fox Brooklyn.—Bob West, Others on Stage

Film fans who have awaited Clara Bow's new picture will have their chance to view it when "Call Her Savage" opens today at the Fox Brooklyn.

The story is a stormy-plotted drama affording her opportunity for a full display of her emotional ability.

Gilbert Roland, Monroe Owsley, Anthony Jewett, Thelma Todd, Estelle Taylor, Willard Robertson, support the flaming-haired star.

"Call Her Savage" is an adaptation by Edwin Burke from Tiffany Thayer's novel of that name and was directed by John Francis Dillon.

Bob West returns to the Fox organ console, Sam Jack Kaufman and the Fox Playboy Band are the support of a funny stage show titled Charlie Foy's Bughouse, starring Edie Foy's jesting son Charlie Foy and his merry gang of mad men. In addition the stage show includes: Maxine Lewis, Olga and Mishka, the Balalaika Sextette, Flaschette, Virginia Peck, and Tom and Betty Wonders.

A pictorial treat in the form of a Magic Carpet called Rickshaw Rythm, and the Fox Movietone News rounds out the program.

The Dance Center Grows

The new season of the Dance Center, where Gluck-Sandor and Felicia Sovel have been developing the American ballet, carries the dancers to the Barbizon-Plaza on Dec. 10th, at 8:30, for the premiere of two original American ballets, "Phobia," by A. Lehman Engel, and "Tempo" (Dance Marathon) by Herbert Kingsby. In addition to this program, the Dance Center announces four other ballets to be given this season: de Falle's "The Three-Cornered Hat"; Strauss' "Till Eulenspiegel"; Chopin's "Les Sylphides"; and Debussy's "The Afternoon of a Faun." The company includes Tashamira, Jacques Cartier, Randolph Sawyer, Richard Stuart and Claire Lea, in addition to Gluck-Sandor and Felicia Sovel.

Jos. E. Brown's New Film at the Winter Garden

Supporting Brown and Miss Rogers are Farina, of the Our Gang comedies, Walker Walker, Sheila Tefry, Preston Foster, Guinn Williams, and Harry Gribbon. Lloyd Bacon directed.

GRACE MOORE
 The Brilliant and Melodious Operetta
"THE DUBARRY"
 "It is the loveliest light opera score that has broken on this town's ears in a decade or so."
 —Mantle, News.
 with 100 PLAYERS in 15 MAGNIFICENTLY BEAUTIFUL SCENES
GEO. M. COHAN THEA. Broadway & 43rd Street
 Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.

46th ST. THEATRE WEST OF B'WAY—LA 4-1219
 Mats. Thurs. and Sat.
 Bigger Theatre! Lower Prices
THE PULITZER PRIZE WINNER 1931-32
OF THEE I SING
 with William Gaxton - Lois Moran - Victor Moore
 NIGHT PRICES:—ORCHESTRA
 200 Orchestra Seats \$4.00 500 Orchestra Seats \$3.00 (plus Tax)—NO HIGHER PRICES

SAM H. HARRIS presents
"DINNER AT EIGHT"
 A New Play by Jean Cocteau—by
GEORGE S. KAUFMAN and EDNA FERBER
CONSTANCE COLLIER **CONWAY HARVEY** **ANN ANDREWS**
MARGUERITE CHURCHILL **PAUL HARVEY** **MALCOLM DUNCAN**
MARGARET DALE **OLIVE WYNDHAM** **JUDITH WOOD**
MART MURRAY **CESAR ROMERO** **GREGORY GATE**
AUSTIN FAIRMAN **SAMUEL LEVINE** **HANS ROBERTS**
Music Box Theatre 45th Street West of Broadway
 Matinees Thursday and Saturday 2:30

In the Wiman and Weatherly musical at the Barrymore



Claire Luce one of an interesting cast in the "Gay Divorce," a comedy with music, which had its premiere Tuesday evening.

"Kameradschaft" Voted Exceptional Film

"Kameradschaft" (Comradeship), G. W. Pabst's famous film epic of the mines, is to be held over for a fourth week, commencing tomorrow, Tuesday, December 6th, at the Europa Theatre.

This film, which is based on an actual mine disaster at Courrières in 1906, where 1,400 miners lost their lives, has been rewarded the Gold Medal for the best picture of this year by the London Faculty of Arts.

"Kameradschaft" (Comradeship) has been selected by the Committee of Exceptional Photoplays of the National Board of Review as one of the outstanding pictures of the month.

Workers' Theatre Opens

The new season of the Workers' Theatre, in the Rand School Auditorium, will open on Dec. 16, with "Cause," a play by Leonard Frank. The Workers' Theatre has been actively carrying ahead its program for a drama to rise out of the industrial and social conditions of this country, and still wants good plays in the field. Frank's play of social injustice will be repeated on Dec. 17.

Toscanini in Praise of "Teatro Dei Piccoli"

Arturo Toscanini, who is rarely known to indorse theatricals or performers thereof, made the following declaration concerning a forthcoming attraction on Broadway:

"I am very glad to learn that Podrecca is coming to this country in December. The American people will be able to enjoy what I consider to be the finest entertainment on the contemporary stage."

The Piccoli Theatre will be installed in the Lyric Theatre on December 22nd with a cast of eight hundred super-puppets, one thousand costumes, three hundred stage settings, and a corps of twenty-eight singers and technicians.

Hurok to Present Wiener Sängerknaben Next Week

The Wiener Sängerknaben—the Choir Boys of Vienna—will make their second New York appearance at the Lyric Theatre Sunday afternoon, December 11th, in a program of church and secular works as well as the Mozart little opera "Bastien and Bastienne." They are now en route to New York after a western tour.

Interesting Under-Sea Film Held Over at Cameo

"With Williamson Beneath the Sea," a motion picture photographed almost entirely on the bottom of the sea, is holding over at the Cameo Theatre.

By means of an especially invented tube, Williamson may ride along on the ocean floor and photograph the mysteries of the monsters of the world beneath the ocean surface. In this picture Williamson has photographed many strange fish, man-eating shark, a diver turned "pressure drunk" at the sea bottom and a thrilling fight between a diver and an octopus.

Every episode in the Williamson film is authentic and none of the bits were staged. Some of the sequences are in natural color.

J. P. McEVROY'S NEW
 With
PHIL BAKER
 and Company
AMERICAN
 "Some of the most original and effective ingredients ever stirred into a revue."
 —Gilbert Gabriel, American
SHUBERT THEATRE, 44th W. of B'way.
 Evenings at 8:30
 Matinees Wednesday & Saturday 2:30

Maxine Elliott's Theatre
 39th St., East of Broadway; Eves. 8:40
 Matinees Wednesday & Saturday 2:40

THE GROUP THEATRE presents
SUCCESS STORY
 A New Play by
JOHN HOWARD LAWSON

PHILHARMONIC SYMPHONY
DOBROWEN, Guest Conductor
 Carnegie Hall This Aft. at 3:00
 Glicks, Ladow, Strauss, Tscheltovsky
 Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Evg., Dec. 8 at 8:00
 Friday Afternoon, Dec. 9 at 3:00
JENSEN—STRAVINSKY—STRAUSS
 ARTHUR JUDSON, Mgr. (Stationary Piano)

"Mademoiselle" A Shrewdly Quiet Devastating Play

THE VIRGIN MOTHER
"MADEMOISELLE." Adapted by Grace George from the French of Jacques Deval. At the Playhouse.

Swift and subtle dialogue characterize this successful adaptation by Grace George of Jacques Deval's well-known "Mademoiselle," and if the original plot had been more sincere, the play would rank among the most seriously to be considered of the season's favorites. As it is, not even the fortuitous return of a drunken footman and the ironic arrival of telephoned news can spoil the witty yet moving story of a young girl, casually—then despairingly—pregnant, and the governess God sends to the occasion. For "Mademoiselle" has not been born to the money to marry with, nor the beauty to marry without it; and her starved nature—shrivelled and cold from lack of affection—finds in the coming babe all it desires. Carefully guarding the nineteen-year-old expectant mother from suicide, then from scandal, Mademoiselle sets the girl once more on the road to enjoy this cruel but beautiful world, and prepares for herself a new life of fulfillment through the child—her child.

Producer of Many Hits



John Golden, whose current one is "The Ladies Meet," the Rachel Crothers' play at the Royale Theatre.

All this occurs in the home of the successful lawyer Galvoisier, whose house is more "like a railroad station, where everyone is headed for a different station." Lucien and Madame Galvoisier love one another, but they are a most irresponsible pair, a sense of humor saving the husband, and a bubbling gaiety giving value to the constant stir of the "jittery" wife Alice Brady makes irresistible. Grace George, as Mademoiselle, is properly subdued, yet determined; Peggy Conklin as the guilty girl effectively varies her moods. A. E. Matthews makes human the loving but absorbed husband, with all too little time for aught but his legal affairs; but Alice Brady brightens the stage with a sparkle that spreads to a glow, and warms and animates all who come near. From the stark tragedy of O'Neill's Electra her rigid figure and fixed countenance loom—and of a sudden she bounces along, as buoyant and brilliant a comedienne as our stage has recently seen. "Mademoiselle," the sketch of a searching story, grows to its grace largely because of Madame.

J. T. S.

Kids the "Kid from Spain" at the Palace



None other than that talented comedienne Lyda Roberti, who has an important role in the new Eddie Cantor film, "The Kid from Spain."

2nd Week!

"A thrilling motion picture . . ."
—Kate Calverton, News
"With WILLIAMSON
BENEATH
The SEAS"
"Fascinating and exciting. . ."
—Regina Crow, American
K O CAMEO 42nd Street & W'way

"Received a copy of your paper from Bigony of Reading. I realize that The New Leader will keep me informed and keep me informed with the Socialist movement all over the country" (George D. Schoenly, Penn.).

On Both Screens

CONSTANCE BENNETT
in
"ROCKABYE"

with JOEL McCREA - PAUL LUKAS

On the Stage at ALBEE only

JACK SMITH—THE HUMMING BIRDS

ARNOLD JOHNSON ORCHESTRA—YORK & KING

In New York

RKO MAYFAIR Broadway at 47th St.

In Brooklyn

RKO ALBEE Albee Square

25c
3 p.m.
FOX B'KLYN
Bow Is Back! And How!
CLARA BOW
in "CALL HER SAVAGE"
On Stage—CHARLIE FOY and MAXINE LEWIS

Cosmopolitan Opens With Vaudeville and Films

Five acts of vaudeville, headed by Matt Shelvey's "Radio Rhythm," with six principals and twenty dancing girls, will open the Cosmopolitan Theatre as a permanent, popular priced vaudeville house today. The program includes Case Bros. & Marie, Three Yorkers, Primrose Semon with Joe Doris, and Duffy and Lull. "The Fighting Gentlemen" with William Collier, Jr., and Josephine Dunn will be the feature picture, and there is a news reel. Milton J. Huber Jr., and his orchestra will provide special music. The Cosmopolitan has been completely renovated and redecorated for the opening.

Escudero in Recital Dec. 11

Escudero, the Flamenco dancer, will repeat his program of new dances on Sunday evening, Dec. 11th, at the Lyric Theatre, which includes his demonstration of a modern bull fight in dance form, as well as a series of Basque dances never before transplanted to the concert stage. He will be assisted by Carmita and Carmela.

Will Rogers' Latest Film at Roxy's New Stage Revue

Will Rogers will be the new screen attraction at the Roxy Theatre, opening today in "Too Busy to Work," founded on the story "Jubilo" by Ben Ames Williams. His part is that of the whimsical hobo.

Frank Cambria's show on the stage is a new revue. The first part is a novelty silhouette number featuring Catherine Littlefield, assisted by Nicholas Daks, Leon Livoff, the corps de ballet, and the singing ensemble.

The second part of the program with the Roxyettes, under Mary Read's direction, and an important adagio team, is called "Milady's Bouquet."

The overture will be excerpts from the composition of Edward McDowell, played by the Roxy Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of David Ross.

George White's
MUSIC HALL
VARIETIES

with

HARRY LILI BERT
RICHMAN DAMITA LAHR

50 George White Dancing Beauties

CASINO Theatre, 9th Ave. &
50th St. — COL. 5-1300
EVENINGS 50c to \$2.50
Sat. Mat. 25c to \$2. Thurs. Mat. 25c to \$1.50

ARTHUR J. BECKHARD
presents
ANOTHER
LANGUAGE
A Play by ROSE FRANKEN
with
A Distinguished Cast, Led by
GLENN ANDERS
DOROTHY STICKNEY
MARGARET WYCHERLY
JOHN BEAL

BOOTH THEATRE—45th W. of B'way
Eva. 8:50—Mats. Wed. & Sat.

10th and Most Stupendous Edition
EARL CARROLL
VANITIES

All New America's Greatest Revue

MOST BEAUTIFUL GIRLS
IN THE WORLD

and Harriet Hector, Milton Berle, Andre
Randall, Lillian Shade, and 150 others,
including Helen Jackson Girls.

BROADWAY THEATRE, B'way at 53rd St

Wed. mat. 400 balcony seats 50c, 500 balcony seats
\$1.00, 700 orch. seats \$1.50 (All prices plus tax)
Circle 7-5893, Nights 700 orch. seats \$3.50.

A Drama as Mighty as Its Cast
"IF I HAD A MILLION"

with

Gary Cooper - George Raft - Wynne
Gibson - Jack Oakie - Frances Dee
Charles Ruggles - Richard Bennett
Mary Boland - W. C. Fields
Charles Laughton - Roscoe
Karns - Gene Raymond - May
Robson - Lucien Littlefield
Allison Skipworth

MICKY MOUSE in "Klondike Kid"

RIVOLI B'way at 49th St.
3c to 1 P. M.

WILL ROGERS

in the sort of picture you would
choose for him

TOO BUSY TO WORK

with
MARION NIXON - DICK POWELL

On the Huge Stage

A GREAT COMBINED REVUE

"SILHOUETTES"

Catherine Littlefield

"TWINKLE TOES"

The 32 Roxyettes

"MILADY'S BOUQUET"

A gorgeous, spectacular diversion that
draws all Broadway productions

Roxy Orchestra, David Ross Conducting

ROXY Seventh Avenue
and 50th Street



BULL
fighting

as a sport, an art and a laugh
EDDIE CANTOR

in "THE KID FROM SPAIN"

All Seats Reserved

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ON SCREEN
"The Mask of
FU MANCHU"

with
BORIS KARLOFF

Karen Marley Myrna Loy
Joan Heraholt Lewis Stone

ON THE STAGE
BING CROSBY
Coss, Mack and Owen

BOB HOPE
ABE LYMAN & Orchestra

CAPITOL Broadway
at 61st St.



PAUL
MUNI

in "I AM A FUGITIVE
from a Chain Gang"

Now at Both

STRANDS

NEW YORK - B'way & 47th St.
BROOKLYN—Fulton & Beachwell

JOE E. BROWN

in "You Said a Mouthful"

NOW - WINTER GARDEN B'way
at 60th St.

THEATRE
PARTIES

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

By Norman Thomas

TIMELY TOPICS

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

The Fighting Lead at the A. F. of L.

THE A. F. of L.'s insistence on the five-day week and the six-hour day without reduction of wages is vital. Indeed this particular plank in a program for fighting unemployment is probably more basic, significant and far-reaching than unemployment insurance itself. Without a reduction in working hours there is no way of grappling with the increased productivity of machinery. The thing, however, that as yet the A. F. of L. officially has missed, the thing which is vitally important, is an understanding that neither adequate unemployment insurance, which the A. F. of L. has not yet called for, nor the 30-hour week without reduction of pay can be achieved simply by demanding them of the capitalist system.



Norman Thomas

It is doubtful whether the capitalist system could stand the cost and strain of such demands in time of crisis. It is necessary to go farther and to make rapid strides in socialization and social control in order to carry out this program. Valuable as is unemployment insurance, for instance, under no circumstances can it be made a substitute for socialization. It was a mistake of the British Labor Party that it spent too much energy in seeking to overcome the defects in the profit system by re-distributing incomes through social insurance without going to the root of things and substituting socialized planning for capitalist chaos.

Of course social planning, even social planning avowedly and passionately in the interest of the workers, will not produce perfection. The Russian Five-Year Plan, valuable as it has been as a milestone in social progress, has obviously run into a very bad snag when it is necessary at this stage of Russian development still further to limit food supplies for the workers. I think Walter Duranty is right and that Russian government will win through. In any transitional society there will be a problem in making the necessary bureaucracy truly efficient. That problem is peculiarly great given the Russian background. Nevertheless the most serious mistake in Russia was not bureaucratic inefficiency but the enforced collectivization of agriculture accompanied by too great a concentration on heavy industries at the price of the production of consumers' goods. It will be a very serious question whether Stalin can force the peasants into line by the new policy of even greater sternness.

Enthusiastic Young Intellectuals

MEANWHILE some of our enthusiastic young intellectuals who accept Communism without the discipline of the Communist Party, who are devotees of the cause of anti-militarism and academic and other liberty everywhere except in Russia—or in America if America began to be Communist—might profitably consider the spectacle of the great Trotsky permitted by a Social-Democratic government in Denmark to give his views to the world against the vehement protests of his erstwhile comrades.

Trotsky's radio address gave the world no new information. Yet it gave the world something to think about. Perhaps its most striking feature was his emphasis on the revolution as changing the character of the Russian people. This is scarcely what Trotsky would have been expected to have to say about the revolution of which he was a father ten years ago. Theodore Solbert's interesting book, "Red Russia," is a picture of life under the dictatorship which, while somewhat out of focus and not quite up to the minute, is also worth considering by these same intellectuals. I say this not because I find any joy in criticizing Russia but because precisely at this moment when the stock of what

we call democracy is deservedly low in America and in much of the Western world it is important that in a reaction of disgust against this miserable condition of democracy we do not blindly rush to indiscriminate enthusiasm for dictatorship.

Enthusiasm for Dictatorship

LATELY I have had some new experiences which show that this enthusiasm for dictatorship goes along with some other curious convictions, as, for instance, that because the Socialist vote in America did not pass the million mark, while the Communist vote did not reach a hundred thousand, therefore the American people are getting ripe for Communist revolution and will have none of Socialism. Even stranger is the enthusiasm of some intellectuals for the deliberate policy of lies and slanders employed by the Communists in their campaign against Socialists, and, indeed, in most of their dealings with non-Communists. These things, it appears, are necessary tactics and to be criticized only if they are unduly stupid! Actually if a victory of the working class has to be won by fooling the workers with falsehoods it will be terribly insecure.

Whatever one's comments on Russia, it is necessary to add a sort of postscript. Here is mine. More than ever I believe it is essential to recognize Russia, partly because of the acute situation in Manchuria. As much as ever I believe in the tremendous and encouraging significance of the Russian Revolution. As a brilliant and thoughtful scientist who had spent a year studying in Russia said to me recently: "At the very least it is a great thing when a country which has been backward industrially succeeds in providing its workers with a degree of economic security and hope that they have never known before."

The Socialist Vote Is Encouraging

IT is rather encouraging to find the size of our national vote very considerably in excess of the estimates of the first day or two after the election. Every day I get letters which show two things: First, that an immense number of votes was not counted at all either on account of deliberate malice or through laziness, inefficiency and the absurd opinion that after all it doesn't matter whether a minor party vote is counted correctly or not. The second thing that my correspondents assure me is that there was a wholesale defection to Roosevelt in the closing days of the campaign because of a panic fear of people, who very much liked our program, that after all Hoover might win.

I knew and tried to assure people in the closing days of the campaign that fear of Hoover's winning was quite unnecessary. Of course voters so easily swayed are pretty poor material for action in critical times, but at least they may be capable of further education in Socialism. By the way, I should like to assure some of my Party friends who write me letters on the basis of misinformation that following my usual custom I never made any numerical prediction of the size of our Socialist vote during the campaign. My opinions I kept to myself or confided to a few friends. Since the election I have stated that I had expected to get upwards of two million votes—I mean two million votes that would be counted for us. Before the campaign began I should have been well satisfied if I had been assured we would get even as many as are now counted for us. The important thing is that we got enough votes, enough interest, and enough healthy new organization to warrant us in going ahead. It will be our own fault if timidity, inefficiency, or internal differences of any sort prevent us from putting on a most aggressive campaign. That campaign will require a much enlarged national organization with an appropriate budget. It will, of course, require aggressive and intelligent action by our locals.

Somewhat to my regret I have to use this column to ask my friends to be patient if they do not get prompt replies to their letters. I am still 'way behind on mail. Particularly, I want to acknowledge the many greetings which came to me on my birthday. I am quite willing, myself, to be allowed to forget the too rapidly recurring birthdays, but with all my heart I appreciate the friendship that has been expressed.

French Film Ends Depression

THE Thirteen Trunks of Mr. O. F., now running in Paris, plays on man's nature an interesting turn that, for one little German town, ends the depression. These thirteen trunks, intended for a great hotel in Ostende, miscarry and reach a little German town, Ostend. Great excitement! What great man is coming? A reporter suggests it must be a

millionaire; a jobless architect says he's probably coming to build factories and start some great enterprise. Why let a stranger get ahead of them, the citizens reflect. Real estate rises in value; building begins; a boom is on. News of this boom spreads to other towns and cities, all suffering from the depression; people rush to Ostend to get their share, to

invest their money profitably—and the apparent prosperity becomes real. The members of the International Economy Conference grow old vainly seeking to explain Ostend's prosperity; the thirteen trunks of Mr. O. F. lie forgotten in the baggage-room. The funniest—and saddest—thing about the film is that this capitalistic world is crazy enough for such things to be quite possible, for trifles, accidents, to disturb the balance of the world.

Socialist Propaganda in Southern States

(Continued from Page Eight)

One hopeful item of better interracial sentiment among the workers came to my attention in Florida. In Jacksonville (and very similar situations exist elsewhere) on the Community Chest "made work" white workers are paid \$2.10 a day, Negroes \$1.40.

In speaking to a group of the \$2.10 a day "superior white workers" I pointed out that in New York there was no thought of discrimination and that both white and colored workers got more than twice the Florida \$2.10 rate; that the white Southern worker always gets half or less than half what a similar wage earner gets in the North; that the milder climate and cheaper living conditions accounted for but a fraction of this difference; that the main cause was because the white Southern worker had too long been a silent partner of the employers in holding down his colored fellow-workers' pay to a lower level and that this acted as a boomerang in holding the white worker down to just a little higher level, just high enough to fool him.

Equal Pay for Negro

In five different cities I brought up the same argument and this is the hopeful item I mentioned above: In every place there was unanimous and wholehearted agreement with me and determined expressions of sentiment looking toward equal pay for the Negro worker in the future.

Let me supplement the earlier paragraphs with some pointed suggestions for Socialist propaganda in the South. In most other sections some few Socialists already exist for organizer contact and aid. Such is seldom true anywhere in the South. Patient, tactful pio-

neering must be done. Let an organizer go into town or country district, make up a likely list of fifty or a hundred workers, give them appropriate reading matter in leaflets, pamphlets and papers. Better still, put them on for a five or ten weeks' subscription to a good Socialist paper. Let the pot boil gently for a few weeks while other localities are being covered in the same manner. Then go back along the route with public meetings, speak, organize and take subscriptions and collections for furthering the work.

A Method of Approach

If the speaker is capable of developing the similarity between Socialism and the temporal aspirations of Christianity he can always get large audiences in rural Southern communities for Sunday afternoon and evening meetings, invariably with free use of a church or school building. I had pleasantly surprising results along this line.

In most localities, unless thus given a churchy tinge, Socialist meetings on Sunday are frowned upon and it is on Sundays that the largest rural audiences can be gathered. And how happily they respond to the truth! It is thrilling to watch their faces as you tell the story.

Let me finish with Heywood Brown's last paragraph of the fine column quoted from above:

"There is no point in saying any more. 'Give me a slightly different world.' The cry should be for one brand new. It is easier to go the whole way in one great leap than to crawl a foot at a time. I'm not talking of tomorrow. I mean today, and it will belong to us all as soon as we take on fervor."

NEPSZAVA IS BANNED

Nepszava, the daily organ of the Hungarian Social-Democratic Party, was banned by the Gömbös Government for eight days in a recent order.

The official reason given is that Nepszava had been guilty of a "gross insult to the friendly country of Italy, and of inciting the unemployed to class hatred, in order to break up, for narrow party interests, the national concentration on behalf of which the Government had appealed and offered the workers its hand, by creating artificial opposition between the Government and the people."

Gömbös also explained to press representatives that the Government "accepted the principle of the freedom of the press, but that this, like all other public liberties, could only be exercised in so far as the national interests are not thereby endangered."

Brookwood Bazaar

A bazaar arranged by the graduates of Brookwood Labor College to raise funds for the school is being held at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Place, this Friday, Saturday and Sunday. Entertainments have been arranged for each day, among the artists participating being Ray Porter Miller, The Workmen's Circle Children's Choir and the German Sports' Unit. A sketch will be performed by the Brookwood faculty.

Toys, made by Pioneer Youth, proletarian holiday greeting cards, Russian peasant work, men's and women's wear, pictures, needlework, dresses and other articles will be on hand in the booths. Autographed books by H. G. Wells, Upton Sinclair, Harold Laski, Charles A. Beard, and Everett Dean Martin will be auctioned.

Admission is 25 cents. Further information at Bazaar Headquarters, 128 E. 16th Street (Stuyvesant 9-2131).

SHARE-THE-WORK

LEADER USES

60-HOUR WEEK

PHILADELPHIA.—Challenging Chairman Walter C. Teagle of the share-the-work committee to see that his own organization cuts "uneconomic, inefficient, stupidly cruel long hours" in non-union hosiery mills, John W. Edelman, research director of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, has written Teagle congratulating him on his speech to cotton mill owners on the 48-hour week.

Henry Jannsen of the Berkshire mills at Reading is county chairman of the Teagle committee and is responsible for the 60-hour work week in the hosiery industry of that section right through the depression, Edelman declares.

"Your efforts might have better effect in the full fashioned hosiery industry," he comments on the cotton industry speech. "Do see what you can do in Pennsylvania."

Teagle's assistants have shown no interest in Jannsen's record.

Dr. Broadus Mitchell Joins Socialist Party

BALTIMORE.—Broadus Mitchell, associate professor of political economy at the Johns Hopkins University, has joined the Socialist Party.

Dr. Mitchell has long been recognized as an authority on labor conditions in the southern states, and his writings have had a socialistic slant for several years.

He now says that it is not enough for one to call himself a Socialist, but to make his work effective he must join in the active organization work of the party.

Mrs. Laura Harwood, Shepard, Mass., 6 subs.