

NEW LEADER

With Which
Is Combined

THE AMERICAN APPEAL

Founded by
Eugene V. Debs

VOL. XV.—No. 2

SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1933

Price Five Cents

Is This a Racket or An Undercover Conspiracy?

THERE are in the possession of The New Leader some documents that mean either another racket on a national scale or a reactionary movement that seeks usurpation of governing powers and dictation by a military clique. It boasts of a letter from General John Pershing approving its plans. It claims to have laid its plans before President Hoover and President-elect Roosevelt whose "advice and cooperation" have been solicited. It has approached governors of states to act as "High Commissioners for their Jurisdictions."

Is this thing a conspiracy of reaction or an attempt to rake in coin from our Babbitts by playing upon their fears of the crime wave? We do not know. It may serve both purposes. IN ANY EVENT ITS PROGRAM REQUIRES THE ATTENTION OF CONGRESS.

"The New Vigilantes of America, A Nation-wide War Against Crime," maintains offices at 45 West 45th Street, New York City. It paints racketeering in vivid colors. "What America needs today is Law with Spurs on," declares Captain Edward Page Gaston, the commander of this mysterious outfit.

Chambers of commerce, business firms and "patriotic" organizations are being solicited for support. "Our plan of organization has been largely suggested by Federal Officials," is one amazing statement. To this is added, "We do not seek to usurp any of the functions of the Legally Constituted Authorities when these functions are in real operation." On the other hand, "we are in unofficial cooperation with the Department of Justice at Washington."

But who will determine when government functions "are in real operation"? The New Vigilantes, who constitute themselves a superstate, *secretly organized and with a nation-wide espionage system that may well become a nest of agents-provocateur.*

The New Vigilantes seek to enlist a quarter-million of members. They do not disclose their complete purposes. They declare that they are "not at liberty to divulge the immediate Plan" and their "Operatives are not known to any but the Director, perhaps not known to each other."

Correspondence regarding corruption and crime is solicited. All such communications are treated as confidential and letters are burned if requested. "Our secret Telegraphic codes will also be changed frequently, to prevent leakage." They hope to realize the highest type of "Civic Espionage."

Recruits of the New Vigilantes are not to carry "Arms; unless officially authorized to do so on special occasions." There are "Untapped Reservoirs of Patriotism" available and these mysterious upstarts will undertake to tap them.

They propose to reach the underworld of crime through bribery if necessary. "We are out to buy information from these Jackals who hang upon the flank of the Crime-Herd." They will match the secrecy and espionage of the underworld with their own secrecy and espionage.

Two mysterious paragraphs may mean much and they may mean little. We quote:

"Before the end of our Proposed 'Vigilantes Five-Year Plan' (which includes Reconstructive Citizenship as well as Punitive Measures) we should have a Nation again to be proud in every way.

"In our National Life we are not watching a Sunset—we are witnessing a Dawn!"

Just as interesting is the reference to trade unions. "Practically thirty National Labor Groups are today in the hands of Gangsters, Communists and corrupt Politicians."

This pompous crowd takes itself seriously. It is liberal in the use of capital letters, as will be observed in the quotations above. They are organizing either a racket or they are preparing the road for some adventure that leads to the usurpation of the governing powers of the cities, the state and the nation.

The Mysterious "Commander"



Capt. Edward Page Gaston

Throughout the documentary material in our possession there is complaint of the dominion of criminals and racketeers and their close alliance with politicians in office. That indictment is true—but for one criminal usurpation the New Vigilantes would substitute another!

Who is Captain Edward Page Gaston, the Commander? He is Some Person. His background appeals to the romantic and the sentimental. He is an American citizen and was decorated by the Sultan of Turkey and received gifts from a number of European sovereigns. He has lived among the Zuni Indians of the West and was in Europe when the World War broke out and engaged in relief work in the war zone. He was a member of the military forces of the State of New York and is commended by former Governor Smith for his "Patriotic Activities."

Some inspiration for the New Vigilantes is derived from contacts with various reactionaries in Europe, including Mussolini. The following passage from one circular reveals this:

"Special attention is being given to this factor in which various of the foreign-born leaders are advising us. As Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy stamped out Sicilian outlaws, his personal suggestions have been sought on now clearing out of America the murderous Mafia and its successors."

The English of the last sentence is vague, but we quote it as it appears in the original. It establishes the fact that the head of the dictatorship in Italy, the man who rose to power by wholesale arson, torturing of opponents, and by directing murder bands, is an adviser of the Commander of the New Vigilantes!

It is true that Mussolini rooted out the Mafia but it was one racketeer rooting out competitors. The New Vigilantes is either a racket or it is a conspiracy. It is no more to be tolerated than the gangsters and racketeers against which it complains. Its secrecy and espionage, the potential terror it is possible to invoke, are as dangerous as the underworld creatures which it proposes to destroy.

What is still more ominous is its frank claims that it has the tolerant sympathy of various government officials. When General Pershing also writes to "Commander" Gaston, assuring the latter that "Weak and insufficient officials must be replaced by determined men of force and character," it is time for Congress to make an investigation of the whole affair.

We are sending marked copies of this issue of The New Leader to members of both houses of Congress. Whether racket or conspiracy, the New Vigilantes constitute just the kind of organization that would enable its followers to settle private grudges. It is as illegal before the law as the racketeer and criminals. The suppression of crime is a matter that belongs to the governing officials of the city, state and nation. For any organization to make this its private job is for it to usurp the functions of the legislative, executive, judicial and police powers of the nation.

One may even suspect the "Commander" and his allies with harboring plans for a reactionary revolution. "We are not watching a Sunset—we are witnessing a Dawn," they declare.

The "dawn" of what? Is it the rise of the "Commander" to power and directing his secret gendarmes to come out into the open, to sit in judgment, to club and jail all who object, to give his personal decrees the force of law?

That would be the "dawn" of power for him and "sunset" for the masses of suffering farmers and wage workers.

CONGRESS MUST INVESTIGATE THIS NEST; AND WE SHALL NOT BE SURPRISED IF IT FINDS SOME VERY ROTTEN EGGS.

NEW LEADER

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

JAMES ONEAL, Editor

M. M. FEIGENBAUM, Associate

Contributing Editors:

Abraham Cahan, Joseph E. Cohen, Morris Hillquit, Jessie Walcott Hughes, Harry Laidler, Algonson, Joseph T. Shipley, Charles Solomon, Norman Thomas, Louis Waldman.



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

SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1933

In shifting type on this page last week two items, one bearing the caption of "A Two-Year Record of Decline" and the other "A Voice From the Bomb Offers Wisdom," became "pied" and almost unintelligible. Our apology is due our readers for the unfortunate mix-up.

Tammany Thefts

"ERRORS" in the vote reported cast by various parties have been discovered in the Federal investigation into the election returns of the East Side, Manhattan. With very few exceptions those who reported the vote did not err in seeing that the "errors" favored the Tammany candidates. It is an old saying that "To err is human." In the case of Tammany it should be amended to read, "To err is to steal."

There are over 900 election districts in Manhattan and in seven districts alone the official returns gave Tammany candidates 976 more votes than were recorded on the machines. Where did Tammany get them? The investigation reveals that 501 votes cast for Republican, Socialist and Communist candidates were not recorded and of this number Socialist candidates were robbed of 415! The thefts ranged from twenty to 125 votes in each district.

The Socialist Party suffered the heaviest loss, but aside from the votes stolen there is a mystery in the 976 unrecorded votes reported as cast for Tammany. If we assume that the 501 stolen votes are included in the 976, there is still a remainder of 475 recorded for Tammany. Are they ghosts, tombstones or dead cats?

There are about 3,500 election districts throughout Greater New York. How many of these districts show similar thefts? We will probably never know, but we suggest to the fat grafters that it is a little dangerous in these times to kick voters in the face. There are starving families, many of them, in New York City, and they may at some time, under tremendous emotional tension, decide to occupy the robber burg on Fourth Avenue and its brokerage houses in each district without the formality of an election.

"That would do violence to law 'n' order," you say. It would, but you are proving excellent teachers of the art and many intelligent people may decide to turn that art against you. We do not urge it but we do warn of its possibility. You may commit "errors" once too often and so lose the loot which is your sole aim in life.

The Home Owners

ONE of the most tragic results of the depression is the loss of homes by workers. The system has confiscated the home and the savings put into it. During the boom years the working masses were urged through high-powered publicity to own a home. Real estate soared and fortunes were made. The banks did a thriving business. Prospects were rosy and then came the crash with its calamity.

How many have lost their homes is not known but the number is certainly enormous. The situation has become so tragic in Brooklyn that the Civic Council urges appointment by the State Legislature of a commission to determine whether an emergency exists that requires a moratorium on payment of the principal of mortgages. Thousands of people are unable to replace first mortgages.

When the total of human sacrifices to the God of Capitalism is summed up the price paid for it is a hideous sum.

The World We Live In

A Socialist View of the Week

Trees

By William Allen Ward

THE trees in Carolina always were pretty... I liked to look at them as dawn walked across the countryside...

One morning I saw a dark figure dangling from a tree. A Negro was swinging at the end of a rope. The night mob had done its deed.

I never have cared for trees since that time... Especially Carolina trees at dawn.

bers will be the main losers for the net result of such trials is to provide fuel for the propaganda of anti-union organizations of the employing class. At the very time when the unions should take the aggressive in a fight against the disintegrating forces of the depression millions of readers of the daily press are given the impression that the trade union is only another "racket."

There is also a paragraph in a circular of the "New Vigilantes" regarding the unions which we quote on the first page of this issue which should sober the organized workers. Here is a secret espionage group of reaction that may turn undemocratic union practices to its own account. That group has no affection for the workers. Court rule and private espionage can be averted by clean and progressive unionism.

The Bonus Plan For Farm Relief

THE agricultural parity plan bill in the House is a maze of complexities but that such a measure can get considerable support is an indication of how far political thinking has traveled from Hoover's "individualism." It is an attempt to pull the farmers out of the ditch and they certainly need help. Originally confined to wheat, cotton, hogs and tobacco, amendments have added rice and peanuts. In brief, the bill would provide a bonus for farm products on the basis of pre-war prices. For example, wheat selling in December for 31.6 cents per bushel would net the producer 93.7 cents. The adjustment would be similar for other products.

A complicated federal machinery would effect this stabilization at the level of pre-war prices. The bonus on farm products would be passed on to the final purchasers which would mean a heavy sales tax upon the masses. The sum total income of the nation would not be increased but the masses in general would pay more for foodstuffs and farmers would receive more. It is like trying to cure a sick man by transfusing blood from one weak leg to another. At least, that is the way it looks to us. Working farmers need relief but we doubt if this will help them. Once the bonus floodgates are opened to one commodity they are also likely to be opened for commodities in general.

Plug Hats Pour Out Soothing Syrup

WELL, everything is all right now. President Sloan of General Motors wired some 150 plug hats representing banks, corporations, journalism and universities what they think of the machine age and its prospects. Their response set all our fears at rest. Mr. Sloan declared that "Research, invention, improvement of labor-saving devices are more important today than ever" and that in spite of depressions the large corporations "recognize their moral obligations to allow no lag" in this economic development.

There is little doubt that the General Motors chief took the initiative in this matter to counteract the publicity given to Technocracy in recent months. In some places in the West hundreds of organizations are springing up to give publicity to Technocracy and its claims. The responses to General Motors represent the "moral obligations" the plug hats owe to us in restraining any undue excitement about the advance of the machine.

Democrats Now Facing Some Troubled Times

THE Democrats are already sweating blood at Washington and for the present can lay the blame for any miscarriage of plans to the "lame ducks." Late last week the leaders appeared to favor an increase in income tax rates and lowering the exemption for married persons from \$2,500 to \$2,000. A revolt started against the exemption proposal and the leaders beat a retreat. Many Democrats favored a manufacturers' sales tax rather than hit married men with an income between \$2,000 and \$2,500. The proposal was shelved and the Democrats will try to cut government expenses to the bone.

The farm problem is also crowding the Democrats to the wall. While Iowa farmers in some counties are successfully blocking sales of farm lands to pay for back taxes the Democrats at Washington are split on the parity plan farm relief bill but the gap made by desertions was in part filled by so-called "progressive" Republicans who favor the bill. An amendment to include dairy products in this measure will further confuse the statesmen many of whom do not know the difference between a farm and a flivver. Wait till the Democrats have complete responsibility in both Houses with Roosevelt at the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue. The "New Deal" will be due and then will come deflation.

Incidentally, last year was poor for campaign funds. The Republican state and national committees spent \$2,670,652 and the Democrats \$1,708,000, exclusive of a deficit of about \$700,000. The big capitalists and bankers apparently cared little whether Hoover or Roosevelt occupies the White House.

Phases of Our Decaying "Order"

IF we were on a high tower with all the states within our vision and hearing we would observe many processes of decay. From Cincinnati comes a cry of local Babbitts against University of Cincinnati professors who broadcast "damn fool nostrums" which "upset business." Next comes the cry of the Federal Council of Churches that 500,000 people in the mining regions of Kentucky and West Virginia need aid, that 91 per cent of the families are under-nourished and that the economic life is paralyzed.

The lower South also comes within our range. The State of Mississippi will be unable to pay its employees for two months and 64 parishes in Louisiana may have to close their schools. Expenditures of the state have been exceeding income and in 22 parishes there is little prospect for schools opening for the nine-month term. A special session of the legislature may enact a sales tax by way of making the parents of the schoolless children happy.

Mississippi already has a sales tax while large quantities of land were forfeited to the state because of inability of farmers to pay taxes. At the same time income tax collections have declined.

Capitalism has become a hideous farce.

Dangers Facing the Organized Workers

SUPREME COURT JUSTICE COTILLO has replaced John W. Davis and Hugh Frayne as receivers for Local 306, Motion Picture Operators Union, with former Justice Rosenman and George W. Alger. President Green of the A. F. of L. had protested to the president of the international union against appointment of receivers and for this reason Frayne had not served. Meantime twenty-two members and officials of the local union go to trial while the union's assets are in the hands of the receivers and two others appointed by Judge Cotillo.

More disgraceful publicity is promised by this trial which will injure the organized working class. The honest mem-

The figures of labor displacement cited by Technocracy have been challenged but that the machine has brought misery to masses of workers is true. The great capitalist kings think of quieting us with soothing syrup. The fact is that they know little of the economic laws of capitalism and are sitting on top of a sagging industrial system. They whistle to keep up their courage.

Another Rising in Southern Spain

LAST Saturday it was announced in Barcelona that syndicalists in Spain had \$500,000 on hand for a revolt while syndicalist publications were campaigning for "liberal communism." The next day the revolt occurred. In the revolt last year in the same province evidence of funds provided by some old grandees was unearthed and it is possible that some funds have again been obtained from the same source. Reports from Madrid state that many of those who revolted had as much as \$300 in their possession.

The region of the revolt has always been a stronghold of the Anarchist movement but the Trotsky Communists have also made considerable headway there. For many months after the revolution that deposed Alfonso the province was strongly separatist in tendency and there was considerable difficulty in ironing out differences with the Madrid Government.

Martial law has been declared and "El Sol," the Madrid daily, ran an editorial declaring that "Money from Moscow does not pay" the expenses of the revolt. This is undoubtedly true as Moscow neither has funds for this purpose nor would it finance a movement which in part is influenced by Trotsky. As we go to press it appears that the government has the upper hand.

A Tinder Box in The Balkan States

WHILE tension grows in the Far East because of Japan's raid on China we should not overlook the Balkans. Mussolini has been showing his teeth to Yugoslavia and a recent large shipment of rifles and machine guns from Italy to Hungary over Austrian territory caused a mild sensation.

Austrian Socialists assert that the arms were sold to Hungary at a handsome price and that Hungary, in case of an Italo-Yugoslav conflict, will be expected by Mussolini to keep Czechoslovakia and Rumania in check. The latter two powers are allies of Yugoslavia and they also have the friendly consideration of France which in turn has little liking for Mussolini and his bellowing.

General Goemboes is the "strong man" in Hungary. A thorough Junker reactionary, he is a willing tool of the Hungarian magnates who clamor for a "territorial revision." Is the shipment of arms by Italy to Hungary a preparation for an extension of the Hungarian frontier at the expense of Yugoslavia? If so, and the Hungarian ruling class starts such an adventure, it might also start something in Europe that would lead to chaos. France would almost certainly be brought in for she has allies across Europe to the Russian border. The Balkans is still a tinder box that will bear watching.

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

1 Year in the United States..... \$2.00
6 Months in the United States.... \$1.00
1 Year to Foreign Countries and Canada..... \$3.50

Entered as Second Class Matter, January 19, 1924, at the Post Office at New York, under act of March 3, 1879.

By William M. Feigenbaum

Can Capitalists Save Capitalism?

THIS is the way to recovery. . . .
Or is it?

American business is always careful to let the world know how philanthropic it is; and if you don't believe it ask Harvey D. Gibson. Not a hungry soul, not an unclad body—you know how it is. Everybody is going to be taken care of. Leave it to the big heart of American business.

All set? Then let's get at the facts.

A. What is the trouble today? The answer is quite simple. We've got too much food and raw materials, we work too well, we are too damned efficient. Therefore we are slowly starving to death.

Millions of people were employed making automobiles, and after a while the output was so great that the public couldn't buy them back, no matter how hard they tried, not even with the kindly aid of the "finance corporation" system—installments to you. Then the manufacturers tried to make this a Two-Car Nation, with a car for the home and an extra one for the office; but that wouldn't work. Then they tried to get people to turn in the old car and buy a new one—made up with some trifling change in model—every year. But even that didn't work. When the saturation point was reached, and foreign markets couldn't take care of the surplus, the industry dried up.

Laid Off

So auto workers were laid off, factories operated on part time, "temporarily," of course, or closed altogether. So auto workers had to be careful of what they spent, and to hoard their savings; and then they couldn't spend any more. So the stores they patronized withered and died, and clothing workers, and food workers, and builders, and railroad men were laid off. As soon as one group have not enough money to buy with, all other groups suffer.

Because the auto workers were so infernally efficient they pro-

duced faster and better than the needs of the market, no matter how the market was artificially stimulated. And so it was in all industries.

B. How are we going to get out of the mess (if we ever do)?

shorter working week to have the security of assured work (and wages) for all.

D. And how is the work going to be spread?
Well, there you have us.



Capitalism: "Sweet are the uses of adversity—for advertising me"

Very simply. By restoring the buying power of the people.

C. And how is the buying power of the people going to be restored?

Very simply; by putting them back to work and to earning regular wages. And if there is not enough work (because they were so efficient in the first place) the

idea is to spread the work by a When the present depression began to spread like a blight, everyone said that the standard of living must not be lowered, that wages must not be lowered, that the gains won by years of struggle would have to be maintained, no matter what the cost.

But What They Did

That is what everybody said; but what was done was something else again.

The moment the army of unemployed began to increase—slowly at first—conscienceless employers began to cut wages, not because they had to but because they were able to, and because it meant money in their pockets.

The moment the army of unemployed began to assume ominous proportions employers began to lay more and more burdens upon those still employed, because they were able to get away with it.

In trades and industries not at first affected by the blight, (like city transit, the telephone and other public services) wages were cut, staffs were cut and work added to those remaining at work simply because the employers were legally able to do it and because IT PAID THEM TO DO IT. They did it because the growing distress destroyed the power of those at work to resist.

Why were wages not maintained at their previous not-too-high level? Why were hours not cut and many more people employed to spread work and security?

WHY DID THE EMPLOYERS REFRAIN FROM SHARING?

Dope! They did not share in the way sharing would have been most effective because they did not have to and because they could make more money by not doing it. Then they could give to relief funds and gain great credit for giving—at not too great a cost.

Running Down

Today industry is running down like an unwound watch. Every day more and more people are laid off. When people are laid off they must husband their resources and buy cautiously and business slows up, and when they husband their resources industry dries up and people are laid off and industry dries

up and people are laid off. . . .

Each separate employer talks about Sharing; and each separate employer thinks of his own profit and his own selfish welfare, and each separate employer thus adds to the uncertainty of every single employed worker, which adds another incentive for being careful about buying which adds to the drying up of industry and the laying off of people which leads to. . . .

Well, how about it? What are you going to do?

You can damn the boss to hell for COMPELLING you to Share your meager and diminishing wages with the unfortunate, and at the same time refraining from doing the one thing to stop the ebbing of the tide. You can, and you probably do, but it does mighty little good.

FOR HE HAS A LEGAL RIGHT TO DO IT! And it pays him to.

And little old Economic Determinism impels him to look after himself, to follow the line of biggest profits. For is it not written in the text books that the sum and substance of economics is to BUY CHEAP AND SELL DEAR?

Don't Blame the Boss

You can damn your boss, but you can't blame him. He is in business, and in competition with other men who would cut his throat by doing just that if he allowed his humanitarianism to get the better of him. It pays him not to be humanitarian. It is disastrous to him to think of economic disaster just ahead.

So what?

So this: YOU CAN'T TRUST THE ALTRUISM OF THE BOSS. If he is altruistic it is velvet for you and bankruptcy for him. If he is not altruistic he is functioning quite properly as a business man in a competitive system. . . . and business and industry continue to run down.

That being so, what about it? Nothing, except that the Socialists

(Continued on Page Four)

A Manual for Socialist Speakers

by August Claessens

(Continued from last week)

Outlines.

AFTER you have gathered sufficient material for a speech, the next step is its orderly arrangement. Having clearly in mind what you wish to impress upon your listeners, you must outline the structure or skeleton of your talk. It must have order, connection, progress and logic in arrangement. Sketch your thought out very briefly. Outlines or notes should not be written in essay fashion. Avoid long sentences unless they are to be used for quotation. Write your notes in large script, with the headings and parts well spaced. This enables you to read at a glance and catch the next point and thus prevent awkward pauses in the delivery. Experienced speakers when using notes see the next argument in their outline during the closing sentences in the previous one, and by this method the notes become helpful and inconspicuous. Badly and over-written notes compel too much attention to themselves and result in the speaker's losing contact with the audience.

There are many formulas for arranging or outlining speeches. Chapters on this subject are found in the numerous books on public speaking.* There is also room for infinite originality.

In the treatment of social or economic problems the simplest form is the following: INTRODUCTION (A description of the problem)

CAUSES (a-b-c etc.)

EFFECTS (a-b-c etc.)

REMEDIES (Immediate and ultimate)

CONCLUSION AND APPEAL.

You can also reverse the order and treat the effects first and the causes second. In outlining a talk on a controversial question involving two or more distinct points of view, arguments and proposals, a good form is the following:

THESIS (Your argument—Outline it in logical order)

ANTITHESIS (The other and contrary arguments. Outline carefully and present impartially)

SYNTHESIS (The points of agreement—the points of difference—the conclusion).

Another good form to practice with is the following, whereby one can present the conclusion first and then the arguments to sustain it:

THIS CONDITION SHOULD EXIST (Examples: Every worker should have a job. Machines should be a blessing. What every child should have—etc.—etc.)

HOWEVER, THESE CONDITIONS DO NOT EXIST! (Why?—Facts—Reasons)

For more detailed illustration, I am adding a complete outline on the following subject:

The Problem of Unemployment

INTRODUCTION

The seriousness and extent of the problem—its modern character—in good as well as in bad times.

ALLEGED CAUSES

Presidents are responsible—prohibition—tariffs—over-production—sun spots—etc., etc.

MINOR AND CONTRIBUTORY CAUSES

Illness and old age—child labor—seasonal work—machinery and newer technology—changes in styles—mergers, bankruptcies, removal of plants—stock market and financial crashes.

MAJOR CAUSES

The inequality in income—the exploitation of the workers—the profit system—over-production—the anarchy of capitalist planless production.

EFFECTS

Poverty—distress—illness—discouragement—crime—prostitution, etc.

PALLIATIVES

Adequate federal, state and local relief—public work—government labor exchanges—unemployment insurance—shorter work-day and week.

ULTIMATE REMEDY

Socialism: equitable distribution of income—production for use—planned economy—democratic management—a powerful Socialist Party.

Parts of a Speech

The question often arises: what material should I use to open a talk? Also, what material should one use in the conclusion? There are several choices in the selection of material for the opening and closing parts of a speech. Their use is dependent

upon the topic and scheme of argumentation. Some topics demand a clear definition of terms at the outset. For example, a good talk on Socialism can be made by presenting a definition at the beginning and then taking this definition apart and illustrating every term and phrase in it. In fact, all comprehensive definitions are, as a rule, excellent outlines for talks. Another method is to let your audience know what you intend to cover and prove. Somewhat in the fashion of books, you can give your listeners a "table of contents" or preface. This method, if judiciously used, may arouse and attract interest in what you have to say. Then there is the ancient and much used style of opening with a fine quotation. Another popular form is to open with a statement of the gravity or seriousness of the subject and the great need for more enlightenment upon it. Lastly, there is the much abused style of beginning with an anecdote or story. However, if you study your material, you can not fail to find something in it striking enough to use in your introduction.

For the concluding section of your speech you may use the following suggestions: a summary or recapitulation; an anecdote, quotation or rhetorical or poetical peroration; an appeal for action, for membership, or for funds.

(To be continued next week)

* See the excellent work "Public Speaking" by Prof. James Albert Winans, the Century Company, New York.

Laurence Todd

Leading Toward A Capital Levy

WASHINGTON.—Congress is drifting toward a capital

financial disaster, which has been taken one by one the various levels of income, has in the two months knocked the profits from beneath the multi-millionaire class. Profits from investment have shrunk to a dangerously low point, as the public's buying power has disappeared.

There is no longer mere talk of a moratorium on private debts; in every direction, the bankers know, creditors are finding collection of debts impossible. Foreclosures have thrown into the hands of banks and insurance companies a vast amount of real property which is not earning its maintenance charges and taxes. Factories, apartment buildings, hotels, stores, farms—the solid property of the nation—is becoming worthless as a producer of revenue.

Buying power among the people is lacking. Something drastic must be done to restore buying power in millions of families. There must be a redistribution of wealth, and it must come soon. Otherwise the

All Other Methods of Restoring Buying Power Exhausted—Leading Senators Beginning to Consider a Levy.

greatest banks and insurance companies in the United States will crumble, and what the politicians fearfully speak of as the "big crash" will arrive in the form of general and chaotic bankruptcy.

To Resume Digging

Senator Norbeck's sub-committee of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, which has had investigators at work examining the causes for the Krueger & Toll and Lee, Higginson & Co. collapse, is about to resume open hearings. Norbeck has hesitated at again digging into the false fronts of big financial structures, but is convinced that further delay of exposure of vast frauds against the investing public is useless and injurious.

Great pressure has been exerted upon him to protect the secrets of empty treasuries of supposedly powerful concerns, but he has determined that the country must stand a new series of shocks to its complacency. Not half of the draining off of wealth from the

American middle-class public has yet been disclosed.

This same committee, and the House Banking and Currency Committee, will soon hold hearings on currency inflation bills. Many members of Congress are urging that silver be remonetized, or that fiat money be issued, so that the gold content of the dollar be reduced. Others argue for a commodity dollar.

Reduction of the number of grains of gold in the dollar will not solve the inflation problem, since Morgan & Co. and some other big financial houses have long pursued the policy of making their bonds payable in a certain number of grains or ounces of gold. There are proposals that a tax be laid on gold, in order to force the use of gold as a basis for issuance of gold notes or other paper money.

Fundamentals Not Touched

However, none of the inflation measures touches the fundamental problem of getting a huge sum of buying power, quickly, into the hands of the 22,000,000 unemployed or partly employed, and into the hands of the destitute farmers. In some way the federal government must either employ these people or buy their products or give them maintenance funds

with which they will buy the goods that the industries should be producing.

A capital levy, economists point out to members of the Senate and House who dare to listen, would be the simplest, surest, and quickest way of raising the money needed to start the home market into new activity. An exemption of \$25,000 or \$50,000 could be provided, and a graduated scale of levy be placed on all property above the exemption line. Government bonds, corporate bonds and stocks and other property could be taken, in this way, to the extent of \$10,000,000,000 or even \$40,000,000,000, without impoverishing anyone. Unproductive lands and plants could be retired from competition, scattered small properties could be grouped under a consolidated management, and economic planning could at last be begun. Against these properties the government could issue currency with which it could give employment on the one hand, and pay unemployment maintenance on the other.

Democrats and Republicans alike are shying away from any discussion of a capital levy. But they find no other road of escape from the utter collapse of revenues for private as well as public purposes. That collapse is estimated to be all the way from two years to only six months distant—unless powerful owners of property combine to surrender part of their holdings in order that they may retain a livelihood from the rest.

EDMUND T. MELMS DIES IN MILWAUKEE

MILWAUKEE.—Socialists are mourning the death of Edmund T. Melms, former Socialist sheriff, president of the City Council in the Seidel administration and for twenty-five years county secretary of the Socialist party.

Melms, who was one of the pioneer Socialists of this city, had long been ill, and was long ago forced to forego the activity that meant everything to him. During the National Convention last May he was driven to the Convention hall and met some of his old cronies who came out to grasp his hand. He was deeply affected and tears streamed down his cheeks when they came to him.

Melms was a native of Milwaukee county, and was brought into the movement by Ferdinand W. Rehfeld, once Socialist alderman and for years business manager of the Milwaukee Leader. Melms was a remarkable organizer, and under his leadership the Milwaukee party achieved high efficiency. He also served on the National Executive committee for several terms, and was a delegate to many national conventions.

He is survived by his wife, two sons, Edmund T. Jr., and Gene Debs Melms, a daughter, a brother, who is a Socialist member of the County Board of Supervisors, and two grandchildren. He was a sturdy figure in the Socialist party, and one of the best loved members here for his manly qualities and his splendid devotion.

pardon is crystallized immediately. I make this desperate appeal to you for immediate help. I beg of you not to fail me.

"Today please send some contribution, however small, to the Tom Mooney Molders' Defense Committee, P. O. Box 1475, San Francisco, California."

wage earner for contributions was exposed by the manner in which the Interborough gift was announced.

After all, isn't it just another form of wage cut? Wages have been cut so that stock and bondholders will be able to continue to get dividends and interest. Now the wage earners have to share their small earnings with those less fortunate than themselves so that the wealthy won't have to worry about riots this winter.

It isn't called a wage-cut, but it serves the same purpose and has the same effect.

Tom Mooney Demands Pardon and New Trial

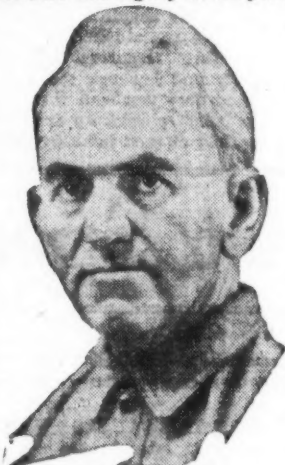
THE great objective of the Tom Mooney defense at this stage is a full pardon and a new trial for murder. That is the only legal loophole left, the only method by which the proof of perjury and corruption, discovered after the first trial had resulted in a conviction on the basis of purchased perjury, can be legally employed to discredit the case for the prosecution.

The Tom Mooney Molders' Defense Committee of San Francisco, the only authorized Mooney defense organization, is carrying on a campaign for such a pardon and a new trial.

Nine persons were killed by the bomb that July day in 1916, and Mooney was tried and is now serving a life term for the murder of Number One. Under California law it is legally impossible to reopen the case on the basis of evidence made available after the trial, for court reviews can be based only on alleged irregularities

in presentation of evidence.

It is, however, legally possible for the Governor to give Mooney a full pardon, and to order his immediate arrest on the indictment for the murder of Number Two. On a trial on that indictment the "evidence" of proved perjurers and paid liars can legally be subjected



TOM MOONEY

to the proper scrutiny. If he is guilty the California authorities have the prospect of a conviction and the complete close of the case for all time.

An Artists' and Writers' Committee for Tom Mooney has issued a call to the American people to back that method of legal procedure. The appeal is signed by Lucia Trent, chairman, and Ralph Cheney, secretary, and other members of the committee are Fremont Older, Upton Sinclair, William Ellery Leonard, John Haynes Holmes, Charles Erskine Scott Wood, and others. The appeal reads:

"The Governor of California says the Tom Mooney case is closed. Eighteen thousand Californians, in a recent mass meeting, shouted No! The Wickersham Committee report, revealing that the Mooney prosecution was a frame-up, should declare an even louder No, but unless financial support is immediately forthcoming Governor Rolph may be proven right.

"Mooney demands a new trial. His attorney have taken the legal steps necessary to bring him to trial on an old indictment. No court has ever considered the proof secured for Mooney's conviction, including that all the witnesses against him have been proven perjurers. But he cannot go ahead without immediate contributions.

"The secretary of the Tom Mooney Molders' Defense Com-

mittee writes us: 'It is imperative that we immediately obtain some funds if the defense is to continue.'

"Tom Mooney writes us from his cell in San Quentin: 'If my plans fail now there is no telling when I will have another chance to leave here alive. There is a possibility, at this time, of forcing the courts and the Governor to act, if the aroused and aggressive mass pressure of public opinion for my

By Laurence Rogin

They Don't Call It A Wage-Cut, But What Would You Call It?

THE joyous announcement that the Interborough Rapid Transit employees had consented to start their pay two weeks early in order to be able to contribute \$110,000 to the Gibson Committee in its emergency relief drive shows the spirit in which relief is collected in this imperial city of ours.

The accompanying release from the committee giving figures on just how much money was raised from employee groups make very interesting reading.

The Gibson Committee has set out to raise at least \$15,000,000 for relief in New York. By December 31, 1932, about \$14,000,000 had been raised. Of this sum, according to figures released that day, \$2,150,000 (about 15%) was raised by employee groups. The committee is very proud of the fact that there were 238,728 individual gifts of employees organized into over 6,000 groups and each contributing, on an average \$9.04 to the committee. The story in the World-Telegram concluded by saying that the committee discouraged coercion.

That is the sad thing about that \$2,150,000. The impression is left that employees of their own free will contributed the money. Nothing is said about how bosses and foremen went around urging the workers to contribute, pointing out that it would be "advisable" for them to give a certain percentage of their wages, and in fact offered to take that percentage off the next pay check.

Nothing is said about the subtle, and not so subtle, means of pressure that can be brought against those employees who are reluctant to give voluntarily. Nothing is said about the special drives that are put on in shops and offices.

So long as \$2,000,000 can be

raised from among those who can least afford it the Gibson Committee is very happy.

The purpose of going to the

Can Capitalism Be Saved?

(Continued from Page Three)

are eternally right. What concerns all should be the concern of all. There is after all no such thing as PRIVATE business. Pending the time when Socialism ends all private control over enterprises that affect others society can, and should, and MUST exercise strict and rigid control over business TELLING IT WHAT IT MAY AND WHAT IT CANNOT DO.

The Time for Action

You don't like it when employers cut wages and add burdens to those already employed. You don't like it when employers refuse to add to their staffs, spread the work WITHOUT CUTTING WAGES, and thus help restore the buying power of the masses. You don't like it when employers, THINKING SOLELY OF THEIR OWN MATERIAL WELFARE, add to distress, and to the economic uncertainty that in a way is even more distressing than distress.

But what can you do about it?

You can't compel them to do otherwise; that is, not until you get rigid legislation to that effect. For the history of our industrial

system is a story of steadily encroaching government in business. Every step forward had to be forced upon unwilling business by public sentiment, and by legislation, by the power of labor unionism, or by both.

We have come to the point at which a discussion of such proposed legislation TAKING THE CONTROL OF INDUSTRY OUT OF THE HANDS OF SELFISH BUSINESS MEN is no longer an academic question. It is a matter of sheer survival—not of exploiting capitalism but of our industrial machinery and of the exploited or the unemployed masses.

Business men have failed. Their failure is not personal, but the failure of the profit system. The time has come for the masses seriously to take up immediate methods of shoving them aside and substituting some method of social control.

You cannot get that control by talking about it. You can get it by getting into the Socialist movement and building up the mighty power of Socialism that will COMPEL these things. That way, and no other.

AND NOW IS THE TIME TO DO IT!

GERMAN SOCIALISTS TO HONOR MARX

BERLIN.—the annual conference of the German Social Democracy, scheduled to be held at Frankfurt-am-Main, March 12th-15th, will constitute itself a memorial to the life and work of Karl Marx, the 50th anniversary of whose death occurs March 14th.

The provisional agenda for the conference submitted by the executive provides that the keynote of the conference will be set by an address by Rudolf Hilferding on "Marx and the Present Day." The political report of the executive and the party in the Reichstag will be given by Otto Wels under the title "Social-Democracy and Politics." Aufhäuser will speak on "Measures to cope with the Crisis and to create Employment." "International Reconciliation—Economic and Political" will be dealt with by Breitscheid. Vogel and Crummenerl will report on party organization and finances.

By Santiago Iglesias

Honest Elections The First Step Won by Puerto Rico Workers

THE New Leader here presents the first of a series of articles by Santiago Iglesias, elected last November by the people of Puerto Rico as their Resident Commissioner in Congress on conditions in the Island territory.

Iglesias is the founder of both the Socialist Party and the labor movement in Puerto Rico, and for ten years prior to the American occupation in 1898 he was a labor and Socialist agitator there and in Cuba. When General Nelson A. Miles occupied San Juan in August, 1898, Iglesias was a political prisoner in Morro Castle, and upon his release he served as liaison officer between the people and the American military.

He was a delegate to the convention that founded the Socialist Party of the United States, and for a number of years he was a member of the Island Senate, and for a while its president.

Later articles will deal with political, economic and industrial conditions in Puerto Rico.

Under Leadership of Socialist Party of Labor Movement Masses Won Democratic Vote and Electoral Honesty.

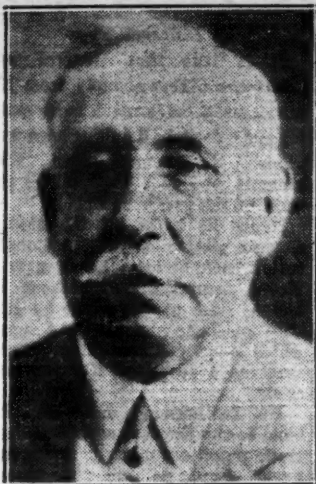
able to elect their representatives—carpenters, cigarmakers, printers or simply "peons". . . .

They view these principles of political equality as very dangerous. They would like to abolish all evidence which would give the least possibility to the workingmen of the fields, factories, shops and offices of conquering through free suffrage the right of being heard and elected and of participating in the government of their country.

Our "intellectual aristocracy" prefers a "sovereign government" for Puerto Rico like that of Cuba, or Venezuela, where these things cannot happen.

The Alarm Bell

The alarm bell which they sound desperate against the "democratic"



SANTIAGO IGLESIAS

institutions of government to which the producing people of the United States and Puerto Rico jointly

aspire to establish are the work of the uncultured professional bosses. All of them see themselves caught in the web of our organizations and institutions of social, political and economic rehabilitation. They already fear their definite defeat and disappearance through the free and guaranteed vote of the producing peasant and Socialist labor people, who are progressing and acquiring greater capacity and personality in the Island.

The reactionaries of Puerto Rico cannot resign themselves to the loss of the absolute control of the government of the country as a consequence of the popular vote which they restricted for their benefit.

While they managed the power, they imposed their laws, causing very grave social political and economic evils. Now that the vote begins to be adverse to them, they appeal to desperation and fight against the regime and institutions which the United States guaranteed and maintained in Puerto Rico all the time that the political bosses were in control, almost like a dictatorship. They foresee now the definite defeat of the iniquitous and oppressive personal system which they maintained for many years, and they now proclaim the downfall of democracy and their own framework.

of the wide illicit relations between white men and slave girls. He, Martinan, who travelled through the South in the 'thirties, was pressed with this fact and women told her of this social and its effect on family life.

Moreover, the inequality of the capitalist system has also many daughters of the working class victims of the slave trade. During the depression we have received formation of many young girls on the road in the West have become victims of commerce.

If the Florida Socialist vote was less in 1932 than in 1928, our correspondent should remember the Socialist candidates were on the ballot in the first year and not the second.

Race Prejudice

Having cleared the ground of these observations we also add that we fully appreciate how deep-rooted race prejudice is in the South. The few Negro Socialists in the South also appreciate it. Speaking at a Socialist meeting in Texas in 1909, a writer observed that about Negro workers stood about a hundred feet away from the white audience. Inquiry developed the fact that some of these Negro workers were Socialists and others were sympathizers. They were welcomed by the white Socialists to meet with them, but the Negro comrades on their own initiative decided to remain apart so as to avoid stirring race prejudices.

We must leave to the southern comrades, both black and white, the problem of breaking down the old barriers to unity of action between workers of both colors, but it will not be worked out by accepting the conditions that prevail as our correspondent does. Our ideal for the Negro workers is the same as our ideal for the white workers.

We fight for the liberation of the whole working class, black and white, from exploitation, tyranny, social degradation and economic servitude whether they work for white or black exploiters. So long as the Negro worker is kept down by white prejudice his standard of living and social life will tend to drag all other workers down to the same level. Neither group can emancipate itself from exploitation without the help of the other.

(Continued on Page Six)

By James Oneal

Socialism and Race Prejudices

WE have received the following letter from a reader in one of the southern states:

"Social equality is something which each person must determine for himself. Nature herself has not made men equal. Imagine then the impunity of the Socialist who determines to dictate social equality between whites and blacks! Its every man to his own taste in this instance, except that attempts at social equality always result in miscegenation. No more black and tan belts for intelligent whites!

"However, we have a greater cause for kicking than that. During the campaign Norman Thomas advocated social equality for Negroes in a speech. That speech was picked up by the Associated Press and disseminated through the South. In 1928 in Florida we polled over 4,000. In 1932, we polled less than 1,000. So that's that.

"Negroes and whites do not compete in the non-industrial South. The Negroes here mostly serve as house servants or do work in the sun which white men cannot do. They do not vote because they do not register and pay poll tax. And why attempt to educate that large group of non-voters before we can get the intelligent white voters? It's bad strategy from every angle.

"You may not agree with me. However, I am going to speak a language you can understand, and that is you may cancel my subscription to The New Leader. Also we will see to it that some other paper is used in the coming organization work in the South. You can believe what you please about Negroes and have all the social equality you want, but as a leader of the Socialist Party you have no right to force such offensive personal habits down the throats of self-respecting whites and Negroes both—who know the inherent dangers in attempts at easy familiarity."

The writer of the above has presented some views that require some consideration. We appreciate the difficulties facing both white and black Socialists in the South, but we do not believe that these difficulties can be overcome by following the course and the views of our correspondent. Moreover,

A Southern Reader Threatens to Quit on the Negro Issue — Social Equality and Miscegenation Are Not the Same Thing.

the letter ascribes to us views that we do not hold and supports views that are in conflict with the best interests of both white and black workers.

Socialists have never held that nature has made "men equal." They are unequal in talent, initiative and character within the white race as well as within the black, but in addition to variation of individual capacity there is a class differentiation that cuts across both races. The workers of both races are exploited by the capitalist class. Since the end of the Civil War a small Negro bourgeois class has also appeared. The Negro worker who is employed by a Negro capitalist is as much exploited as the white worker employed by the white capitalist.

A Class Antagonism

This underlying class antagonism is fundamental. It is significant that in the days of slavery a few hundred Negro freemen in the South became slave owners. In Richmond, Charleston and New Orleans especially, these Negro owners of slaves were allied with the white owners of slaves in opposing the emancipation of slaves. This was a striking demonstration of the contention of Socialists that class interest is fundamental.

In the modern period every form of reaction in the South has fostered race hatred between white and Negro workers. So long as the workers of both groups accept this color prejudice both will remain victims of the exploiting classes.

When the writer speaks of social equality and adds, "every man to his own taste," it is obvious that we have here a confusion of ideas. Socialism does not propose to force human beings to associate together regardless of their personal "taste." Personal choice will remain. If I do not like the personal company or friendship of a certain white person, that is my affair. The same thing is true of the Negro. On the other hand, if I choose a Negro for one of my personal friends, that is a matter

solely belonging to me and does not concern anybody else.

Miscegenation?

Our correspondent asserts that social equality results in miscegenation. The reverse is true. It is notorious that in the days of the slave regime white masters and their aristocratic sons generally indulged their lusts because Negro girls were helpless in their hands. The slave girl was merchandise. The modern results of this miscegenation brought such a mixture of the races that in Virginia a few years ago the politicians were puzzled to define the precise percentage of Negro blood that would place a person beyond the white pale.

One sorrow that brooded over the homes of white people in general in the old days, especially among the women, was knowledge

The Ninth Annual Dinner

OF THE

NEW LEADER

Friday Evening, February 10th, 1933

6:30 o'clock

SPEAKERS:

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

SYMPOSIUM:

"IS FUSION THE WAY OUT?"

Webster Hall, 119 East 11th Street, New York

\$1.50 per person

Send your reservations today

The New Leader,
7 East 15th Street,
New York City.

Enclosed please find \$..... for which you will reserve

..... places at the Ninth Annual New Leader Dinner,
Friday, February 10th, in Webster Hall.

These reservations are for the following:

Name

Name

Name

Name

Address

L. Rudolf Breitscheid

The German Socialists and von Schleicher

THE Reichstag elections of November 6th did not result in the return of any majority capable of forming a government. The situation seemed even more favorable to the "authoritarian" Cabinet of von Papen than after the July election. If that Government nevertheless resigned, the step was taken not so much because of any recognition that it had lost favor even in those circles that still welcomed its formation with enthusiasm as because of the hope cherished in certain influential quarters that the inevitable failure to form any other government would be around to ensure the return of Brüning's successor.

There was a certain amount of malicious satisfaction and anticipation when Adolf Hitler was commissioned to try to form a government on a parliamentary basis. But the National Socialist leader, who was at first very confident of success, went to hardly any trouble to achieve his mission, but instead wasted his time in elaborate discussions of constitutional points, and in the end had to relinquish the task. The way then appeared clear for the triumphant return of von Papen.

But in the meantime the opposition to the system represented by the former Chancellor and to his methods had grown so strong that even he himself began to have



General von Schleicher

German Socialist Leader Tells Why Chancellor Cannot Expect Aid From the Workers.

German Socialist Leader Tells Why Chancellor Cannot Expect Aid From the Workers.

In fact, only the President of the Reich still stood by his protégé, until in the end, under the pressure of the refusal of office by several Ministers, he also was compelled to yield.

During these critical days the Social Democratic Party had strongly opposed von Papen, not only because of the reactionary character of his speeches and actions, but also and not least because his downfall would mean a severe blow to a regime which, using the slogan of a "new system of government," was profiting by Germany's parliamentary difficulties and seeking to turn the absence of a parliamentary majority to its advantage by re-establishing a bureaucratic oligarchy and perpetuating it by altering the Constitution.

This energetic campaign of ours against von Papen may perhaps have induced some of our friends abroad to think that we were disposed to come to terms with General von Schleicher, who, as things stood, was the only man who could be regarded as his successor. This suspicion was probably strengthened by the fact that the leaders of the trade unions and myself were both consulted by the General before his appointment.

In reality, however, our opposition to von Papen did not in the least signify any disposition in favor of Schleicher, and if the new Chancellor had had any doubts about the matter—which we do not believe—he must have been very quickly enlightened by the course of the conversations with him and by the declarations of the Party outside and inside the Reichstag. The Social Democrats have taken up an attitude of very definite opposition to him.

A Different Type

It is true that General von Schleicher differs sharply from his predecessor. He is much more skillful and adroit in handling men and affairs than von Papen, who brought with him into politics the ways of the gentleman rider.

Hence he broke off the discussion of alterations of the Constitution, not because he is a convinced democrat but because he had no wish to aggravate by constitutional experiments the dangers which must confront any government as a result of the economic crisis.

He furthermore held out his hand to the working class and his trade union organizations. He laid great emphasis on the urgent necessity of creating employment. He allowed to lapse some of the anti-social emergency decrees. Because of all this the capitalist press conferred on him the title of "Social General," an honor as easily earned as the commendation given to an officer who looks after the quarters and rations of his subordinates to keep them in good humor.

The Socialists in Opposition But the readiness to make con-

cessions that the Chancellor has shown in small things cannot alter the attitude of Social Democrats towards him. Herr von Schleicher is not exactly a chip of the same block as von Papen, but the timber comes from the same forest, and as he has expressly taken over the economic program of his predecessors he has committed himself to the same policy of seeking a solution on capitalist lines and rejected the Socialist proposals and demands which our Party formulated and placed in the forefront of its propaganda. Moreover, his Government, which hardly differs in its composition from the previous one, is likewise what is called a "Presidential Government," one which derives its authority from the will of the President. And while we recognize the continuance of a government of this kind is possible, since thanks to the Nazis and the Communists a government deriving its authority from the will of Parliament is impossible for the time being, we must decline to perpetuate it. Schleicher can therefore expect no support from the Social Democrats, and if his efforts to give his authoritarian Government some sort of parliamentary backing are to succeed he must come to some understanding with Hitler. But there are difficulties about that. His hopes of securing Gregor Strasser as a member of his Cabinet and at the same time Minister-President of Prussia were quickly dispelled, and the great question now is what attitude the Hitlerites will take, when the Reichstag re-assembles,

towards the motion of want of confidence proposed by the Social Democrats and the Communists.

For the moment the Fascists have given the Government a breathing-space by agreeing, in opposition to the Social Democrats, to the adjournment and have thus evaded a decision. But they must show their real colors, and that will not be easy for them. They would like to go into Opposition and yet, in view of their internal differences and also their lack of funds, to avoid a dissolution.

Whatever decision they may come to, the Social Democrats will not allow their attitude to be affected. They are the less disposed to do so since they are firmly resolved to carry on their campaign, outside the Reichstag as well as within it, for the restoration of Democracy as one of the necessary conditions of Socialism.

Argentine Socialists

Fight Sales Tax

BUENOS AIRES.—The Socialist Parliamentary Group decided its position on the budget and new taxes projected by the President. They determined not to vote for any further taxes on consumption, labor or socially useful production, but on the other hand would support further taxation on privilege, inheritances, profits and land.

They will demand further reductions in the estimates for war, navy and military pensions, celebrations and military training.

By Gertrude Weil Klein

A Woman's Point of View

LYNBROOK, L. I.—Had my first experience "pulling" a factory on strike, and it's quite an experience! But when I saw the committee which had been sent in to take the factory down—about fifteen, stalwart cutters and equally stalwart girls—I decided that it might be just as well if I went along. After all, the girls in the factory knew me. That is, compared to the shock they would receive when they raised their eyes and saw the committee advancing on them, I would seem like an old and trusted friend. When I say the girls knew me I mean that I had been talking union to them night after night for the past few weeks and they knew I was a "nice, quiet girl" who had assured them over and over again that the union wasn't looking for trouble.

And that's how it happened that just one of the cutters and myself walked into the factory while the rest of the committee waited in the cutting room. I can't tell you why the half dozen police and plainclothesmen who had been quartered in the factory all week had dissolved into thin air at this crucial time, but they were not in evidence, so I walked in fast, bold as brass and smiling—and knees castenetting.

I started hunting around for the switch that cuts off the power. I couldn't find it and I wouldn't have known it if I had found it and I wouldn't have known how to stop the power if I had known which was the right switch. The other member of the committee was also

How the Strike Was "Pulled" in Lynbrook—Winnie Branstetter and Her Daughters on the Job—A Heroic Bunch.

wandering around looking for the switch and none of the workers he approached seemed to understand English at that moment. For one dreadful moment I realized that I was turning back to find the boss to ask him where the switch was. Luckily the cutter found it in the nick of time, and turned off the power.

A Dreadful Moment

Somebody ought to put that moment into a play. It's awful. My voice at first came hard and strained. Then I "persuaded" the girls and men to walk out and come over to the union headquarters to talk things over. "Persuasion" under such circumstances is a sort of hypnotism. You just go ahead on the assumption that everybody's coming, and with your mind, you push as large a group as possible out and over.

I'll spare you the agonizing details. The factory is down 100%! All but about six girls signed up with the union. Now we spend our days holding them together. I'm afraid to let the mout of my sight for a minute. From morning till night we talk, argue, amuse and jolly the strikers. It's one whale of a job! And does it cost money!

But there's been one real lucky break as far as the Lynbrook part of the strike is concerned. The Socialist Party has a live hustling local out in the section and, of course, I got in touch with them right away.

That is, I got in touch with Winnie E. Branstetter, wife of the late National Secretary, Otto Branstetter, and her town splendid daughters and the rest of the branch. And they've been a real help. Gertrude Branstetter Stone is over at union headquarters every day. The morning the strike was pulled, as I was marshalling some of my chickens into the hall,

there she was standing on the corner in the rain arguing with some of the girls who didn't want to come in.

Gertrude on the Job

The next day she took a crowd of strikers to her house for lunch. And the next day she brought home-made jelly down to headquarters and made sandwiches. And Edward Marks, a jolly big comrade from the same branch, just waiting to be told what to do to help. And Mrs. Mulford who tried to line up the League of Women Voters. And the grand old Scotch or Irish comrade, I don't know his name, who wanted to throw up his job and come down to help us. That's pretty swell.

One rather distressing incident. One of the workers came over to me and introduced herself as an old Socialist comrade and a sister of the boss. She was plainly in an embarrassing position, but she walked out with the rest anyway and signed up at union headquarters.

From the other territories where the Wash Suit section of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers is conducting its strike, reports come of successful strikes. Today, it is estimated about 3,000 wash suit workers are on strike. Now the period of watchful waiting begins.

That anybody walked out at all seems to me a miracle. When I first approached girls there wasn't one who could see any sense in going on a strike when conditions were so bad. Even if they were earning \$5 a week, they said, it was better than nothing. Everybody was out of work and to have any kind of a job at all was lucky.

I'm wondering whether I'm beginning to idealize these youngsters and the older ones, too. At this stage of the game it seems incredible that I should be getting sentimental, but there is something sublimely heroic about people taking such a chance with their bread and butter. Even if they don't stick, even if they turn around tomorrow and curse us, I still say it's heroic.

British I. L. P. Seeking New World Alignment

LONDON.—The recent secession from the Labor Party of the Independent Labor Party is seen to be more than a mere difference of opinion over methods and platform in Great Britain, but appears rather to be part of a move to organize a new International, or at least, to bring new schisms in the Labor and Socialist International.

Race Prejudices

(Continued from Pag. Five)

The ruling classes foster the old prejudices to keep the masses divided and exploited; intelligent workers will strive to wipe out those prejudices and unite the working people, politically and economically, for their deliverance from wage slavery.

Finally, our correspondent is going to "speak a language" that we can understand by boycotting The New Leader. So be it. We can only say that if there are those who think that The New Leader will dip its colors in obedience to race, nationalistic, language or other prejudices they are mistaken.

We would prefer to see the sheriff's sign on the door and a public auction of its meager assets than to barter the welfare of white, black, foreign or native-born workers to prejudices that are an inheritance of other eras of human exploitation.

It is learned that the I.L.P. is in communication with other groups and parties still within the L.S.I., and that a recent conference was held, reports of which were not widely printed.

The following is from the minutes of the last meeting of the National Executive of the I.L.P.

"On the general question of the international relations of the I.L.P. its continued affiliation to the Labor and Socialist International was considered. The discussion revealed deep dissatisfaction with the policies and practices of this body, and important decisions were finally reached, which will be sent to the L.S.I. shortly, and published with a full statement of the point of view of the I. L. P. An international manifesto addressed to the workers of the world, which had been authorized by the recent conference of left-wing parties held in Amsterdam, was revised and authority given to sign it on behalf of the I. L. P."

A number of leading members of the I.L.P. have been traveling in the United States in recent months. The fact that the I.L.P. has been naming candidates in opposition to Labor Party candidates in local and parliamentary elections, and that several labor municipal councillors were defeated by I.L.P. votes has not been stressed by the spokesmen of the seceding party abroad.



G. W. Klein

I started hunting around for the switch that cuts off the power. I couldn't find it and I wouldn't have known it if I had found it and I wouldn't have known how to stop the power if I had known which was the right switch. The other member of the committee was also

wandering around looking for the switch and none of the workers he approached seemed to understand English at that moment. For one dreadful moment I realized that I was turning back to find the boss to ask him where the switch was. Luckily the cutter found it in the nick of time, and turned off the power.

Labor Ready to Strike for the Thirty-Hour Week Says Green

Tells Senate Committee Economic Force of the Organized Workers Will Be Mobilized to Compel Reactionary Employers to Apply the Thirty-Hour Week—Prefers Legislative Enactment, But Advocates Strike as Last Resort.

WASHINGTON.—Organized labor in the United States is prepared to strike if necessary to secure the nation-wide adoption of the thirty-hour week.

This emphatic declaration was made by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, as the first witness before the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on the bill sponsored by Senator Black to establish the five-day week and six-hour day in all industries engaged in interstate commerce.

Green said he was so thoroughly convinced of the necessity of the shorter work day and work week in order to provide jobs for the millions of unemployed that "we are prepared to support a plan to bring it about and establish it either through legislative enactment, through persuasion of those who are willing and ready to yield to the facts of the situation, or to exercise our economic force in compelling employers to apply the six-hour day and the five-day week."

To Call Strikes

"How would you exercise your economic force to compel them to do that without any law being passed?" asked Senator Norris, chairman of the sub-committee.

"By calling strikes where the men are organized and thus withhold the services of those who are employed until industry establishes the shorter work day and work week," Green replied.

Senator Norris said he hated to believe that it would be necessary to resort to the strike to secure shorter hours.

"The only way that organized labor has secured increases in wages and improved conditions of employment is through the exercise of their economic strength," Green replied.

"We shrink to think it will be necessary to take such steps, particularly during such a period of widespread unemployment as now prevails throughout the nation. But industrial employers refuse to take action. They refuse to accept the facts. There are some who have shown a very broad attitude toward this whole problem and have voluntarily applied the five-day week, but they are so isolated that the establishment of the shorter

Wash Suit Makers Strike

About 3,000 workers in the boys' wash suit industry in New York City and vicinity responded yesterday to the call for a general strike, according to an announcement by the Boys' Wash Suits and Novelty Union, Local 169, of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

The demands of the union included one price in all the shops, a 25 per cent increase on the original price settlement of the Spring season of 1931-32 and a full union control in all the shops.

The walkout took place in shops located in Elizabeth, Newark, Linden, Bound Brook, Trenton, Passaic, Garfield, Hackensack, West New York, Jamaica and Peekskill.

Barnet Wolff Takes Charge Of A. R. Sanitarium

Barnet Wolff, former Socialist alderman and one of the most active of the Socialists of Queens County, has taken charge of the management of the tuberculosis sanitarium of the Workmen's Circle of Liberty, New York. Wolff was recently chosen by the organization for the post, and will leave to take up his new duties within the week.

work week in a few industries has no effect upon the general situation.

In Earnest

"We are terribly in earnest about this. The economic situation has reached a serious point, and we cannot go along on the old basis. We cannot tolerate the situation as it now exists. If employers of labor, who own and control industry, refuse to yield to the facts of the situation, then what must we do?"

"I am firmly convinced that the shorter work day and work week must be applied in industry generally and universally if we are to create work opportunities for the millions of workers who are idle and willing and anxious to work," Green said.

Collins Nominated By the Machinists

CHICAGO.—John M. Collins, prominent in the Socialist and trade union movements for many years, has just been nominated by Garfield Park Lodge 478, International Association of Machinists, for international vice-president of that union. Collins has been Socialist candidate for Mayor and Governor and has served on the party's National Executive Committee.

DEBAR CHILD WORKERS FROM HAZARDOUS JOBS

WASHINGTON.—Severe condemnation of employers who impose work conditions on children which not only menace their lives but injure their health was contained in a report by the Advisory Committee on the Employment of Minors in Hazardous Occupations, made public by the U. S. Department of Labor.

In addition to condemning child labor exploiters for their ruthless methods in turning the minds and bodies of children into profits, the committee also stigmatized the antisocial policy of State legislatures which are so recreant to the public duty as to tolerate child labor laws grossly inadequate to protect children who are compelled to work for their living.

The committee specifically recommended the enactment of legislation and the promulgation of administrative orders prohibiting employers from employing minors under 18 years of age in occupations hazardous to life and limb as well as in occupations which endanger the health.

The report of the committee also deplored the lax administration of child labor laws by boards having jurisdiction over them and specifically urged the necessity of drastic changes in this field in the interest of greater protection for children who are gainfully employed.

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

Send for reservations today.

"Industry has become so highly mechanized that it is utterly and absolutely impossible to provide work or work opportunities at the old standards of hours, work week, and work day.

The Inevitable Fact

"We are face to face with the inevitable fact that adjustments must be made in the working period and working time, or we must settle down and prepare to accept an economic condition which will create and establish and maintain a permanent standing army of unemployed.

"That is my honest conclusion as the result of a study of the industrial and economic situation.

"The facts are that prior to 1929 and during that period there were many millions out of work because they had been displaced by the introduction of machinery, and even though we were at the peak of production it would be impossible for industry to absorb those displaced by the introduction of mechanical devices and machinery."

Green told the subcommittee that he would prefer to see the six-hour day and five-day week accomplished by legislative enactment, but if that were not done, organized labor would have no other alternative than the mobilization of its economic force to achieve this object.

I.L.G.W.U. to Organize New Haven Workers

Young girls and women working 60 hours a week for \$3 and \$4 in unsanitary fire-traps were found in New Haven by a representative of the Women's Trade Union League who investigated Connecticut sweatshops.

The investigator reported many cases like that of a 19-year-old girl who worked in a printing factory several years for a low wage. The employer fired a \$50-a-week skilled pressman and made the unskilled girl handle the pressman's job. In her first day at the press she lost four fingers.

Girls with whom the investigator talked told her, "Thank God, there is some one here who may try to help us, but how are we going to do it?" They showed her \$4 pay checks which represented more than 60 hours' work.

The International Ladies Garment Workers' Union has opened a New Haven office and plans an extensive organization drive.

Wisconsin Labor Veteran Wins 31st Term

MILWAUKEE.—Frank J. Weber, 83 years old, affectionately known as "the Grand Old Man of the Wisconsin labor movement," was unanimously re-elected for his 31st consecutive term as general secretary of the Federated Trades Council at the annual election held by the council in Brisbane Hall. Weber is a former Socialist member of the legislature.

The other officers of the council, James P. Sheehan, general organizer; Emil Brodde, financial secretary-treasurer; J. F. Friedrich, recording secretary, and Frank Wietzke, sergeant-at-arms, were also re-elected. The following were elected as members of the council's executive board: William Coleman, Herman Seidel, J. W. Madden, Sheehan, Charles Nickolaus, Otto A. Jirkovic, Marshall Whaling, Joseph Burns and George S. Harris.

With the renewal of Mrs. Susan Woodruff, N. Y., comes a new

LABOR COMMITTEE NOTES

AN organization drive has begun among the Display Pictures and Form Workers in New York City, under the supervision of M. Abramson. The union held its first meeting Wednesday evening and several important labor leaders addressed the membership.

After a seven-year battle Local 338 of the Grocery Clerks' Union has won an important chain store. The firm of L. Deutch and Company, with 32 stores in the Bronx, has signed an agreement to unionize all its stores. The union had to fight this firm and an injunction as well.

Local 662 of the Poultry Workers' Union, affiliated with the Amalgamated Meat Workers, has been locked out in the Bronx by the Retail Poultry Dealers' Association. On Tuesday, while members of the union were picketing, they were attacked by hired gangsters, it was claimed. An Executive Board member by the name of Klapper, and an employer were arrested. In court the union member was discharged and the employer held under \$500 bail.

An important meeting of the members of trade unions who are members of the Party will be held Saturday, January 14th, in the Rand School, 7 East 15th Street, at 3 P. M. The subject to be discussed is "What Shall Be the Attitude of the Socialist Party Press Toward Internal Affairs of Trade Unions?"

The Central Trades and Labor Council at Wilmington, Delaware, went on record as favoring unemployment insurance, either state or Federal, and instructed its Secretary, John C. Saylor, to begin an organization drive for that purpose.

Several weeks ago Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City gave advice to union men as to the method of cleaning up their organization. The latest statement of the Mayor is "that we don't hand our cops night sticks for ornaments." This statement was in reply to a request that the police be stopped from using their night sticks in a recent strike.

The Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor is holding a meeting at Harrisburg which will be attended by delegates from every trade union in the State. Final plans for an intensive attack on the Pennsylvania Legislature to force the passage of old age pensions, unemployment insurance, minimum wages and adequate jobless relief bills, will be formed.

Word is received from Waycross, Ga., that the company union which the Atlantic Coast Line formed in 1922 to fight the bona fide labor organization of railroad shopmen, is now snapping back at its master. A. Bowick, a company union committee man at this point, is suing the road for damages amounting to more than \$40,000, alleging that the company is fighting the agreement with the employees.

A meeting of important labor leaders will soon be called to take some decisive action on the policy of the courts in labor disputes. The unprecedented action taken by Judge Cotto in placing a receivership for Local 306 has drawn sharp protests within labor circles.

A drive to bring about a more vigorous and prompt application of labor laws in all parts of the state in New Jersey has been arranged as a result of recent exposures of sweat-shop conditions

FEDERAL FULL-CREW FOR RAILROADS AS

WASHINGTON.—The enactment of the full-crew railroad bill advocated before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce by representatives of the railroad brotherhoods.

The bill prescribes minimum requirements of personnel for engines, trains and other rolling stock on lines operating across State borders.

The witnesses were Donald R. Richberg of Chicago, general counsel for the brotherhoods; J. A. Farquharson, vice president and national legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; T. C. Cashen of Buffalo, president of the Switchmen's Union of North America; W. D. Jackson of Little Rock, Ark., and E. O. Dugan of Chicago, representing the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

The legal phases of the bill and the need of Federal law to secure uniformity in view of the differing State laws were discussed by Mr. Richberg.

Mr. Farquharson considered the through and local train practices and declared the Federal law is needed to conserve to railroad employees the safety accorded in factories and other

Mr. Jackson said some of the States have more stringent laws than the Shallenberger bill proposes.

A. P. Thom of Washington, D. C., general counsel of the National Association of Railway Executives, opposed the measure.

The Commerce Committee asked for an estimate of the additional cost the proposed law would impose on the railroads.

HARLAN MURDER TRIALS BEGIN.

HARLAN, Ky.—Al Benson, Carl William and Bill Turpin face trial on first degree murder charges for the slaying of Deputy Jim Daniels in the battle of Evarts, May 5, 1931. Benson and Williams were policemen in Evarts during the 1931 strike. Turpin was a union miner.

Daniel R. Smith, potential candidate for commonwealth's attorney, has been called to aid the defense. Smith has been an attorney in five previous trials which ended in two acquittals and three hung juries.

Former U. S. Sen. J. M. Robison has announced he will defend only F. M. Bratcher of the 20 defendants who await trial on charges arising from the Evarts battle. Harlan mine operators are expected to make a desperate effort to jail Bratcher, who has been acquitted once and whose two other trials have resulted in hung juries.

Bonds totalling \$45,000 were ordered forfeited by Judge Sam Hurst when three defendants, Garrison Mills, Lawrence Toney and Floyd Murphy, failed to appear at the opening of their trials. A bench warrant has been issued for Mills, and Toney and Murphy were later brought before the court. Murphy pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two years in the state reformatory.

THE NEW DEAL

CLEVELAND.—Democrats took over the Cuyahoga county courthouse for the first time in 20 years. They promptly laid off 200 men for a period of one month.

in Trenton, and of sweat-shop methods in vogue in some of the larger manufacturing plants. The Full-Fashioned Hosiery Workers, the New Jersey State Federation of Labor and the United Textile Workers of America, have the cooperation of numerous women groups throughout that State.

The Modernism of Marx Is Doubtful by Joe and Affirmed by Bill, So They Agree That the Weather Is Perfect

By Autolycus

"Do you think that a philosophy of the middle of the nineteenth century is adequate for this century?" Joe inquired of Bill as they left the shop.

"That depends upon the philosophy," said Bill.

"My question was a feint. I will try an upper-cut," said Joe. "Marxism appeared in the 'fifties of the last century and you must admit that tremendous changes have occurred since. How can Marxism possibly serve us today?"

"The general theory of evolution emerged at the same time with Darwin's epoch-making work," said Bill. "Is Darwinism out of date and have those who brought their heavy artillery against it triumphed?"

"No, but Darwinism has changed with later research," said Joe.

"True, and so has Marxism," Bill replied. Both Darwinism and Marxism being based on the evolutionary concept neither Marx nor Darwin excepted his own philosophy from the law of evolutionary change and yet certain fundamentals in both philosophies remain."

Bill Parades Evidence.

"What can remain of fundamentals in the changed world of today that were fundamentals in the 'fifties?" Joe inquired.

"Capitalists owned industry then and they own it today. They bought labor power to exploit it and they exploit it today. The only thing that has changed in this respect is that the system of exploitation has expanded to enormous proportions. Government was an organ of ruling classes then and it is so today only on a larger scale. Individual capitalist property has largely passed into the corporate form with finance capital at the head, but capitalist property is still the basis of law, government, education and morality. The class antagonism between the possessing and the working classes remains a basic factor of modern capitalism as it was of the capitalism of the 'fifties. Shall I continue to parade the evidence?" Bill inquired.

"Well, some Marxists talk as though Marx said the final word on everything," said Joe.

"That is true," Bill replied, "and when that occurs Marxism degenerates into a dogma. Such dogmatists ignore the fact that both Marx and Engels expanded or modified their views with changing conditions. Beginning with secret organization on the Continent they abandoned secrecy. Here was an important change in tactics. When they founded the First International they did not use the text of the Communist Manifesto of 1848 but drafted a program that would attract broad elements of the working class.

An Upper-cut Parried

"When Engels wrote the preface to the 1888 edition of the Communist Manifesto," Bill continued, "he referred to the revolutionary measures at the end of Section II in the following language: 'In view of the gigantic strides of modern industry since 1848, and of the accompanying improved and extended organization of the working class, in view of the practical experience gained, first in the February revolution, and then, still more, in the Paris Commune, where the proletariat for the first time held political power for two months, this program has in some details become antiquated.' Is that dogmatism or the adjustment of Marxism to the conditions of a changing world?"

"That looks good to me," said Joe, "and you have parried my upper-cut."

"You wouldn't have tried it if you had made a little research of your own," said Bill. "What Engels wrote is sufficient answer to those who sneer at Marx as a dogmatist. Bebel, Liebknecht, Mehring, Kautsky and others have contributed to the evolution of Marxism in the same way. Here and there I find some of these writers using such phrases as, 'Marx overlooked,' 'Marx did not appreciate the significance of,' or 'Marx somewhat exaggerated.' Those statements bear the impress of an evolving, not a static, Marxism."

"So you hold that Marxism is modern, not old," said Joe.

It's Beautiful Weather!

"It is modern as it has evolved since Marx and Engels passed away," said Bill. "What makes me tired is the chap who thinks that he has settled some problem by merely quoting from Marx. That is to make of Marx a Saint indeed. A quotation may be apt but it is not necessarily apt because Marx is the author. If it is apt it can only be so if it accords with our knowledge. Both Marx and Engels accepted Lewis Morgan as a great authority on primitive society and they were justified in doing so, but since Morgan's 'Ancient Society' appeared our knowledge of primitive mankind has modified some important conclusions of Morgan. Modern Socialists have accepted much of the new knowledge and yet Morgan is also still worth reading, for there is much of value in his work."

"So you think the basic views of Marx are sound," said Joe.

"I do. The basic factors of history and of capitalist society that concerned Marx have not fundamentally altered since the 'fifties," said Bill.

"It's like a Spring day," said Joe.

"Yes, it is unusually calm," said Bill as he turned the corner with a twinkle in his eye.

By Joseph T. Shipley

A Nifty Kernel of Thought For All Our Midget Minds

Technocracy Reaches the Screen with Laurel and Hardy in "Scram"—And Do You Remember Who Plucked the Plumb Plan?

YOU have all met the single-track mind, which the impulse of an idea sends catapulting along its rusty rail—always unbalanced, of course, for it has no gyroscope of common sense—until at the end it comes crash against reality. But equally dangerous is the midget-mind, which one kernel of a thought fills, and leaves no room for questioning and criticism.

The jugglers of jingoism, the followers of fads, are midget-minds. Filled with a thought they glow with its pressure; the fever creates a false enthusiasm they mistake for the flush of health; and they run about crying "All hail!"—until the cure-all dies. Come coo with Coué is an almost forgotten call. The demise of Humanism was inhumanly swift. The Plumb Plan—do you remember the Plumb Plan?—was an idea for nationalization of the railroads, which crossed the country until the plan itself was taken for a ride. And the capitalists kept the plumb.

The one common feature of these novelties (outside of their quackery, though each in turn is the new wonder-cure of the earth's ills), is that they can be traced back as far as Aesop. Or, insofar as they are social in their application, Marx' my word!

The Plumb Plan

The Plumb Plan was right out of the Socialist program. And now Technocracy! Of a sudden all breaths are bated, all heads bowed: Hail, the Redeemer Cometh! By Heck, knocker, see! And the midget-minds, filled to capacity by the word itself, hurry to worship—until the kernel of thought, unassimilated (even if predigested) is vented by intestinal channels and leaves them void.

Johnson once said that, as a corrupt society has many laws, so "an ignorant age has many books. When the treasures of ancient knowledge lie unexamined, and original authors are neglected and forgotten, compilers and plagiarists are encouraged who give us again what we had before, and grow great by setting before us what our own sloth had hidden from our view." And already over a dozen pamphlets and books on Technocracy are pounding through the press, to take advantage of the moment's fad.

But we have ways of publicity Johnson wot not of. How soon shall we have "Uncle Dunce's Technocracy Hour" on the air?

Those who live in Milwaukee are particularly fortunate, for at their Palace (so says the advertisement, but it refers to a privately-owned theatre) may be seen "Island of Lost Souls"—Manhattan not intended—and "EXTRA ON SCREEN! The talk of the age... now in one amazing reel... 'Technocracy'. It promises \$20,000 a year to every man in the U.S.A.?" (We wonder whether that question mark is the type-setter's comment.) Before grabbing that \$20,000, consider:

What of Them?

- 1) What of the women and children?
- 2) Gilbert and Sullivan have warned us of such a state:

The end is easily foretold,
When every blessed thing you hold
Is made of silver or of gold,
You long for simple pewter.
When you have nothing else to wear
But cloth of gold and satins rare,
For cloth of gold you cease to care—
Up goes the price of shoddy.
In short, whoever you may be,
With this conclusion you'll agree,
When every one is somebody,
Then no one's anybody!

3) I haven't given you the whole of the advertisement. It goes on: "Technocracy"—PLUS Laurel & Hardy in "Scram!"

But before you scramble out of this mess of the midget-minds, consider one more serious fruit of their indigestion. It is this succession of fads and fakes, eagerly embraced as divine cures or scientific remedies for all existing ills, that gives color and body to such easy dismissals as Governor Lehman makes in his inaugural speech: "There is no panacea."

Perhaps not; but the misty muddling of midget-minds permits that excuse, and discredits the sincere effort to find a successor for the social and industrial system that everyone admits has failed, and many recognize is every whit as dead as Calvin Coolidge.

CORRECTED VOTE 903,286

CORRECTIONS of the vote officially reported by several states bring the total Thomas-Maurer Presidential vote down to 903,286. The official canvassing board of Washington made its report two months after election, giving the Socialist ticket 17,080 votes, instead of the 20,574 credited by unofficial returns. This was the first instance in which the official report was less than the unofficial returns; in every other case the official figures were much greater. There is also a correction in the Michigan vote, subtracting 120 from that state.

There are also a few discrepancies of a dozen or so votes in a few other states that cancel each other out.

What The New Leader has long maintained is now being borne out by official investigation, that any official report of votes in New York is at best an approximation of the vote cast. Investigation by Federal Attorney Medallie proves that Tammany election officials steal votes wholesale even when they do not have to; possibly they are instructed by their bosses to keep in practice. How much more than the 177,397 reported the vote actually was, can only be guessed at this time.

GILLESPIE PUSHES FEDERATION PLANS

GILLESPIE, Ill.—A mass conference, to which have been invited various labor groups and American Federation of Labor locals, will be held in Gillespie Jan. 29, at the call of the Gillespie Trades and Labor Council. The conference is part of the program of the Progressive Miners of Illinois looking toward the organization of a Progressive Federation of Labor.

The conference will discuss a program of demands on unemployment insurance, wages for union officers, the Negro workers, independent political action, a 30-hour week and co-operation with farm organizations.

Socialist William Macon Coleman

IN Washington the biggest day of all is the quadrennial Inauguration Day. Government offices are closed, and everybody is out watching the parade.



William Macon Coleman

The day that President Taft was inaugurated Washington was visited by a terrible storm, but that did not prevent the whole town turning out to see the excitement. That is, all but William Macon Coleman and a young comrade. They were sitting in a room in a boarding house reading Sanscrit. Why that language deponent does not know, but it is suspected that it was Coleman's way of showing defiance of the inauguration crowd. The hordes getting soaked by the cold sleet did not know that Coleman was reading Sanscrit instead of watching the parade, but he did and he was content.

For the old fellow was a rebel to the very core of him. On his rooming-house wall were many pictures, but the feature of his private gallery were three pictures. "Uncle Joe" Cannon, Senator Nelson Aldrich and Jesus Christ—"Between the two thieves," he would chuckle.

Professor Coleman was one of the most remarkable men this scribe has ever known; learned, brilliant, witty, inspired; a splendid writer, a remarkable speaker, a sound historian, a great lawyer and a great Socialist. He did not rise to the heights naturally expected of him only because he could not control the thirst of a Southern gentleman of the old school.

All his life he was a rebel. He became a lawyer and had a distinguished career at the bar; he practiced many years in the Supreme Court, but elsewhere, although a great lawyer, he was not a

By Gus Tyler

Fascist Boasts Blasphemy by Salvemini in Debate

GAETANO SALVEMINI, former dean of Florence and now professor of history at the University of Florence, in a debate on "Fascism an Economic Success?" at the Brooklyn Sunday, January 8, under the auspices of the

The debate was opened by W. W. Passage, who reviewed the economic situation and referred to The New Leader "which will furnish you a fine interpretation of passing events of significance."

He then yielded the floor to Dr. Flumiani, who maintained that Fascism was an economic success because it had stabilized the gold currency, it had made the country independent in its wheat production, it had cut coal importations and developed water power resources, it had concentrated industrial control, and it had reorganized the financial methods of banking.

He pointed to a new spirit in Italy indicated by the fact that the workers accepted a wage cut without striking. He argued that the Fascist government had legislation favoring the lower classes, such as

unemployment pensions, and... Finally, the Fascist government war against Italy has only out of a population of 40 million, whereas the far greater population of Italy has seen rebellion, and... When Salvemini was greeted with applause and... of the audience rang out, with... sounding... Professor... was an... clarity,

st Profiles

Mason Coleman

before the Su-
his heart was
though he was so
awyer that his book, "An



work on the forebears of Abraham Lincoln, and on neglected phases of American history were valuable contributions to historians. He had the real historical sense, although he had never heard of the "New History" of Robinson and Beard. In many things he anticipated the findings of sound historians who remade the study and teaching of history a quarter of a century ago. But Coleman was unknown to any but his small circle of intimates. He had a family, but he lived apart from wife and children because of the weakness in his character herein before referred to. Socialists began to organize the party, and he gladly joined. At last he had found his rightful place. He was a valued, a beloved member until the end of his life in 1917. From time to time some young enthusiast would get to know him, and enthusiastically seek to make him known to the Socialist world outside of Washington. This writer was deeply moved and inspired by the noble old soldier, and did everything to give him a national audience. He wrote about him in the New York Call, he sought to have him brought to New York to speak . . . but alas! as soon as he began to be known to wider circles he would suffer a relapse. Coleman was a voracious reader, and he knew all the languages there are, and some that are not yet. He lectured on the Gracchi of old Rome in a manner that caused a working class audience to stand up and cheer. He would sit down with a clay pipe in his hand, iron-rimmed glasses slipping down his nose, and spin yarns with his younger comrades and make them feel that he was the greatest man that ever lived and that life was richly worth living. He was a sweet soul and those who came under his influence will never forget him. We like to recall him as he appeared at a May Day picnic in the woods in Maryland about twenty-one years ago; clad in white, his white beard waving in the gentle breeze, a benign look on his noble face, he spoke from his heart and out of the richness of three-quarters of a century of a matchless life. What a man he was! What a man he might have been!

W. M. F.

(Next week: Otto Branstetter.)

ness. He first replied to his opponent's statement which argued that we could not hold the Fascist dictatorship responsible if it was caught in the net of the worldwide depression. Salvemini said if the dictatorship could do no better than democratic countries in riding the crisis, what excuse was there in Italy for an additional curse in the form of suppression of political liberties?

He then proved from uncontradicted statements of Mussolini that the Italian depression did not begin in 1929 with the New York stock crash, but in 1926, when Mussolini attempted to stabilize the currency in an unscientific and rash manner.

The professor further explained that Mussolini's stabilization of the currency was a negative virtue. When he took power the lira was 22 per American dollar. Under his rule it rose to 30 in 1926. He then brought it back to a little below the 1922 level by stabilizing it at 19. But this sudden stabilization by contracting circulation precipitated the crisis of 1926, which continues up to the present.

An Unsound Comparison

He then pointed out that his opponent's comparison of unemployment figures was specious and unscientific. It is not correct to

By Joseph E. Cohen

Our Country Is Arriving At the Half-Way Mansion

America Has Turned a Very Sharp Corner—Report on Social Trends and Interest in Technocracy Significant—Now on to Socialism.

IN driving toward a way out of its industrial crisis, America has now turned a very sharp corner. Even if prosperity is not found lurking just there, nevertheless progress has been made.

For the loose nearly-forgotten disputes among Republicans and Democrats in the recent campaign echo like stumbling in the barren wastes of open country. With the challenge of Technocracy and the report of the committee to the President on "social trends," America is knocking on the door of Half-Way House.

Whether the chiefs of the party soon to be vested with full government power arrive at an understanding of how serious the crisis is will decide how readily they meet their new responsibility. There can be no dodging or shirking.

In the words of the President's report, hanging over the conduct of the new administration will be the impending danger of "violent

While Industry Chokes

Reactionaries will not grasp this as the exact result of their relentless effort to seize as their possession as much as possible of the country's wealth. The only course they accept as capitalist business and sound banking is to continue to let industry choke over cuts in wages and drop in public buying power, long hours and unemploy-

ment, idle money now estimated at half a billion in the vaults of the big bankers, to say nothing of billions more in reserve out of reach of public service, and concentrated in the hands of the few. Again the President's report may be quoted: "Many have been led to conclude reluctantly that the emergence of some recognized and avowed form of plutocratic dictatorship is not far away." Not "reluctantly" but lustfully may such prospect of plutocratic dictatorship be relished by the Tories. But having gained the half-way house, there is no sign the people will surrender to slavery.

Instead of yielding political democracy to plutocratic dictatorship America may use its popular government as a foundation for industrial democracy, through "a larger measure of public control to promote the common welfare."

The Clearest Method

From the American Federation of Labor and the railroad brotherhoods to our half-way house is presented the claim for the thirty-hour work-week. The forgotten millions who are wage-earners are not tapping gently on the door. They are banging—and not with bare knuckles.

To reach the heart of the trouble the government will have to go after the problem of wages, profits and prices as a whole. If it is sound to give the farmers extra money for limited output, it is still more sound to boost wages and sink profits everywhere.

Only so will the public purchasing and consuming power cover the total product of industry. In this manner alone can be brought together the idle hordes of gold and the millions of idle men, after Congress has minded the suggestion in the President's report: "Progressive taxes may be graded at still steeper rates. An upper limit may be put upon inheritances."

Accepting the findings in the report on social trends, America has turned a sharp corner and entered its half-way house. But it will not rest long here. Soon must be felt the spur to get up and go. Behind is what is still unfortunately left of the menace of individualism and capitalism, with its industrial breakdown and consequent general horror. Before spreads out the program of public service which is—on to Socialism!

Hapgood Improving

INDIANAPOLIS.—Powers Hapgood, Socialist Party's national executive committeeman, who was accidentally wounded several weeks ago, is getting steadily better although he is suffering a great deal not only from the original wound but also from surgical mumps which not infrequently follow an abdominal operation.

THE CHATTERBOX

Our Poet Addresses a Crowd of Free-Thinkers and Becomes Sadder at the Pasttime of God-Kill

By S. A. DeWitt

O LORD!

Your children must sleep in the doorways,
And shiver on lines for bread . . .
When a Father like you should provide them
With clothing and food and bed.

But then I may be misjudging . . .
You are not of the kind who will shirk . . .
Perhaps the depression has hit you too,
And you're just out of work . . .

Nathan Margolies.

SACRELIGIOUS these verses, I'm sure, and they hardly fit in with a family newspaper like The New Leader. This God-baiting business is a trifle wearisome. I wish they'd leave Him alone, especially the vociferous, bing-banging Atheists, Free Thinkers and their ilk. Poor harassed fellow He must be, with all these sects, cults, religions and poets yammering against him, and praying to Him so madly, so frothedly, so eternally.

Last Sunday I spoke to a Bible Class of the Freethinkers' Society under the heading, A Poet Speaks About God. . . . And for a change I just speculated and meandered about that nebulous, intangible thing that most of us poets refer to as God. Here and there I interspersed a verse or so in which He was mentioned and then tried to explain just how He managed to enter.

In truth, I'm straining a bit at the halter of my sense of appreciation for hospitality as I write this. . . . The ladies and gentlemen who compose that famous Society treated me royally. And the questions asked of me were decorous to the highest degree.

It was their general preoccupation with just slamming God around as if He really were somebody tangible, and at the same time violently proclaiming Him to be nothing at all really, and then denouncing Him as a Jewish brute, and being responsible for all the ills of mankind. . . . This sort of procedure gave me a blah taste around the gills.

Here were two hundred adults, all of them articulate, all of them obviously intelligent, thinking folks, getting Holy Rollerish by punting Jehovah around the room, and finding a giddy thrill in that sort of abuse. . . . I felt sorry for the old boy . . . I'm always with the underdog anyway, in any kind of company. . . .

Being a bit technocratic, I started in to figure out just how much emotional energy units were being wasted in this shaking of fists and spewing of anathema against the sublime Zero. If only I could gather that power together, control it and send it out against the very substantial, material thing called Capitalism, what real effective assistance we might get in this manner for a Heaven on earth, and the godliness in all mankind. . . . Then, as if in protest, I read them an old poem of mine.

To a March Wind

If I were the March Wind,
If I held his passion,
I would not waste it
In his wanton fashion. . . .

I would not spend it
In idle emotions,
Uprooting woodlands,
Lashing the oceans. . . .

If I were the March Wind,
If I had his passion,
I would find use for it
In a grim fashion. . . .

The poem got over, but my subtle intent slid by without leaving a trace of meaning for them.

And the more I get about speaking to this specialized group and that, and the more I keep summing up the time, energy and money these well-meaning, kind-hearted, fervor-filled folks spend tilting against windmills of religion and philosophic tangents, the more my hatred for this cruel waste waxes in heat. . . .

It seems to me nothing more than another form of fiddling while Rome goes up in flames. . . .

And strangely enough, these people have read Voltaire, Tom Paine, Ingersoll and the rest. And most of them have a real economic reason for being het up against the existing order. . . . And you just can't get them to rise up and fight for a real change.

They have a mad up against the Church, God, Jesus and the Holy Ghost, and run along the miniature railroad line on which these names are stations, and let their lives of protest go at that form of travelling up and down from one ineffectual dawn to another. . . .

I am enough of a Free-Thoughter to permit these folks full freedom of nosethumbing and socking the living daylight out of any and all man-imaged deities. . . . But here my tolerance abates somewhat. To me there is as much questionable sanity in the anti-theist who gets bloody-eyed and convulsive as he biffs Jehovah about the rostrum as there is in that saddest of all humans, the Billy Sunday evangelist. . . . and his saw-duat trailer. . . .

But then, alas! it takes all kinds to make this most possible of all worlds impossible.

Waldman in Demand for Election Investigation

Hacks of Tammany Hall steal even when they don't go to. They make a habit of election thievery apparently just to keep their hands in, even in years when an honest count could give them the election by a large margin. It has long been suspected that the Great Men at 7th Street and Fourth Avenue punish their henchmen if they are ever caught in the crime of an honest day's work on election day.

Socialists long complained that it is impossible to get an honest count at the hands of Tammany Braves. The known cases of stolen elections, especially in the days of the paper ballots that Tammany fought so savagely to preserve, have not been forgotten. But action to safeguard the sanctity of the ballot has been impossible in the past because the District Attorney's office is in the hands of the same political organization that employs the election day thieves.

Action, however, seems to be at last in sight because of the brazenness in election thievery uncovered by Federal Attorney Medalie in a number of Manhattan election districts.

Waldman Demands Probe

Louis Waldman, State Chairman of the Socialist Party, immediately made a demand upon Governor Lehman for a special District Attorney to supersede District Attorney Crain, a Tammany henchman, and Attorney General John J. Bennett, a McCooey puppet, to proceed vigorously and to prosecute all guilty of violations of the election laws.

Mr. Medalie was able to examine a few voting machines of two

districts only after S. Howard Cohen, Tammany President of the Board of Elections, faced a thirty-day contempt jail term for refusing to permit inspection. As candidate for United States Senator in the last election Medalie had instituted the investigation, and after overcoming legal obstacles—including employment by Cohen of the city's Corporation Counsel—he finally was permitted to inspect some of the machines.

The examination is still going on, but enough has been uncovered to justify the Socialist charges made immediately after election that the vote reported by the canvassing boards bears only the vaguest resemblance to the votes as registered on the machines. The Board of Election had put up its fight against permitting the figures registered in the machines to be re-examined.

Tammany Arithmetic

Some of the "errors" of Tammany canvassers, showing the discrepancy between Socialist votes cast and those counted, follow: 12, 39; 18, 48; 11, 47; 2, 21; 9, 37; 10, 17; 2, 18; 3, 20; 1, 21; 11, 41.

It is a curious fact that many more Socialist votes were stolen than Communist; possibly because the Socialist Party is "the third party of capitalism," as the Communists have so cleverly discovered.

The findings thus far discovered cloud every single election return in the city. It is important to know that the discrepancies are between the vote recorded on the machine—after intimidation, repeating, and in other ways preventing the true vote being cast—and the figures entered on the tally-sheets. What the vote would have been if every man and woman had been permitted to vote without Tammany's "aid" it is impossible even to guess.

THE BRAY of THE WEEK



Now It's Salesocracy That Is to Save Us

Good old Roger Babson has leaped into the fray with his contribution to save a sick and feverish world. In answer to a mental gem by Mr. Sloan, of General Motors, Roger Babson at his retreat at Wellesley Hills, Mass., went into the silences, and after much prayer delivered himself of the following: "Salesocracy—creative selling, improved products, increased per dollar value, more scientific distribution—is the quickest and surest way to get men back to work, build up widespread purchasing power, re-invigorate business." Steady research through good times and bad is a powerful means toward attaining these important objectives, he said.

center, permanent organization should be set up. In addition to the chairman and secretary, committees on grievances, evictions, medical aid, political action, and education should be formed. The grievance committee is to take up all cases and go to the relief authorities to demand action. The eviction committee, with the aid of friendly lawyers, is to fight all evictions. It is often possible to prevent evictions, or at least to dramatize them by arranging mass demonstrations in front of the houses of the persons evicted. The political committee will visit the local aldermen, state legislators, and congressmen, to press for action on the demands of the unemployed.

This is the beginning of political education, because the committee will report back to the organization indicating that capitalist politicians will do nothing. The education committee will see to it that entertainment, plays, speakers, etc., are supplied to each meeting. Unless the meetings are interesting the organization will not retain its membership. At the beginning straight Socialist speeches are to be avoided. Current problems should be the themes at the first meetings. In connection with all this work it must be pointed out that the functions of the individual Socialist are to obtain the confidence of the unemployed by their hard work. But as much as possible the rank and file workers are to be drawn into the work. Domination is to be avoided. The organization must be democratic and of the unemployed themselves. Although the group at first may be small, it will grow if the grievance committee is effective. The unemployed of the district will learn that they can obtain aid by joining and the word will spread.

After the group has been organized permanent headquarters should be secured. A committee should try to locate an empty store or building from some friendly landlord. Headquarters in the community centers can be used. Only if no other places are available should Socialist headquarters be used, and then only as the result of an invitation by the branch and upon a vote of acceptance by the unemployed themselves. It is

NEW LEADER FORUM

FOR THE L.I.P.A.

By John Dewey

In the interest of a common understanding I ask leave to correct one statement made in the editorial columns of last week's issue. This is the sentence stating that at The New Leader dinner last year I said that it was my "aim to found a coalition that would be led by the middle class." I have never had nor expressed a desire that leadership should belong to the middle class. I agree thoroughly with what is said in the same editorial regarding the necessity of appeal to the working classes to organize politically and economically for their own welfare. I hope more and more leaders in this cause will emerge from those at work in mine, farm, factory and office. I should be most happy for my part to see such persons take leadership in a new political coalition. The latter will not get far without active help from these sources. What I have protested against is the attempt to make light of members of the middle class and to assume that they can be neglected in formation of a movement toward the left, and especially at the assumption that their interests are so hostile to those of persons who work with their hands that no durable union can be formed.

TO COMRADE STEINBERGER

By Herman Woskow

It is not my intention to continue a debate with Comrade E. Steinberger, but as he reflects on my integrity as a trade union representative, I feel that I should be given an opportunity to answer him.

He states that in 1929 my local union went on record against LaGuardia for mayor. My local union did not go on record in favor of any candidate for public office or oppose any candidate, either in 1929 or since that year. Now this being the case, his statement is false.

He accused me of acting in the Central Trades and Labor Council contrary to the decision of my local union. I state emphatically that

never during the four years that I represented my local in the central body have I taken a stand contrary to that taken by my local union.

Not once in those four years have I been instructed on any single question, acting at all times in the light of my conscience, anxious to do what I deem to be right.

Certain officials of my local union, my superior officers, did not like my position on almost anything. They tried to force me to resign, moved to unseat me, but in vain. I have not only been elected but re-elected.

I will not, however, continue as a delegate after my term expires in February. Every move by my enemies to unseat me has failed, and now after four years I refuse to be a candidate to succeed myself, because without the necessary cooperation which should come from labor officials who are members of our party, my time in the central body is wasted. Not only is there little or no cooperation, but I have to contend with vilification.

TO COMRADE WOSKOW

By Emerich Steinberger

In response to the letter of Comrade Woskow may I state that in my original article I purposely avoided the mention of any names, as I was not interested in personalities but in describing the political tactics of the Central Trades and Labor Council. Comrade Woskow himself was the one to inject his own personality into the discussion. I don't believe that the readers of The New Leader are much concerned with the personal differences between him and myself and therefore I will not comment further.

As to the question of veracity, I shall leave that to be decided by the comrades in the movement who have known me for some twenty years.

With the publication of these letters the controversy is closed so far as discussion in The New Leader is concerned.—Editor.

Dr. Holmes to Speak

At Party Meeting

Dr. John Haynes Holmes, pastor of the Community Church and one of the leaders of the liberal forces in New York, will make his first public appearance as a member of the Socialist party when he speaks at a general meeting of the membership of Kings County, Sunday, January 15th, at 2239 Church Ave.

Others who will speak are Louis Waldman, state chairman and candidate for Governor at the last election, and Charles Solomon. The membership will discuss the proposed change to a county form of organization.

The meeting is to be held in the new and commodious quarters of the 21st A. D., and a large attendance of party members is expected. The meeting is called to begin at 2.30.

Socialists Make Gain in Uruguay Poll

MONTEVIDEO.—At the recent national election the Socialist party captured third place on the ballot in a field of ten. In fifteen out of 21 judicial districts the Socialists bested the Communists.

The Socialists polled 4,435 votes in the capital and 1,079 in the interior, as against 3,595 and 1,148 respectively for the Communists, taking the lead for the first time from the latter. The total vote cast for all ten parties in Montevideo was 52,715.

The Socialist vote increased, while that of all the other parties fell off, the vote cast being but 40 per cent of the electorate. The heavy abstention from the polls was brought about by powerful political and social agencies which exploited the serious economic situation to the fullest extent to paralyze the electorate. Two Socialist deputies from Argentine came to Uruguay to assist in the campaign.

Organizing the Unemployed

By AMICUS MOST

IN Chicago, South Bend, Indianapolis, Minneapolis and other large cities large and successful organizations of the unemployed have been formed. Recently a federation of Unemployed Organizations of the Mid-West, representing over 100,000 members, was formed with Karl Borders as Chairman. The success of these organizations and the work they have accomplished in forcing better conditions for the unemployed, and in building the Socialist Party, indicates their great possibilities.

This winter will see increased suffering among the unemployed. The importance of this work cannot too strongly be stressed.

The New York Committee on Unemployment has made a study of methods used in Chicago and has undertaken to carry on a vigorous campaign in every section of the city. Plans for city-wide activities, including demonstrations and conferences, are included. But these plans will be successful only in proportion to the strength of local organizations built up.

The prime purpose of the Unemployed Leagues is to reach the great mass of workers, not merely those who are radical. Bearing this in mind, it is important that they be formed on a non-partisan basis. Political education will come later. Unemployed workers cannot be organized on what appears to them as a dream of a future society. They can be organized on the basis of their immediate needs as unemployed workers. Even the demands for unemployment insurance, the short hour week, and

other of the immediate demands of the Socialist program are too far in the future. And while these should be included, the basis of organization must be on grievances against relief distribution agencies, against evictions, shutting off of gas and electricity, etc.

The first job is to call a meeting of unemployed in your neighborhood. The party local or branch should elect a committee to carry on the work. In Chicago the co-operation of Community Centers, Churches, Y.M.C.A.'s, etc., was obtained by explaining the non-political nature of the work. It is suggested that the committee visit local centers and attempt to obtain their assistance and halls for meetings. Another method is to carry on a systematic distribution of leaflets at local relief stations inviting all unemployed to attend a meeting. Still another method is by house-to-house canvassing. In all cases the unemployed should be offered the services of a grievance committee, legal aid, etc. Unless it is absolutely impossible to obtain other places, meetings in Socialist headquarters are to be avoided.

The first meeting should be well planned. Local publicity should be sought. After the general purpose of the meeting is explained a prepared list of demands upon the city, state and nation should be distributed with a request that all sign these demands. All those present with grievances should leave their names with the grievance committee. The time and place of the next meeting should be announced.

At the next meeting, possibly to be held in the community or church

Socialist Party Progress

ARIZONA

A. H. Shewey, Box 818, Winslow, has been elected state secretary.

CALIFORNIA

San Francisco Starts New Class.—A new class in "Fundamentals of Socialism" started last Sunday at 1141 Market St., San Francisco. The Party sponsors a radio program at 10:15 a. m. each Sunday over Station KGGC.

OREGON

Milwaukie.—Socialism in Oregon is making encouraging progress. The state office reports an increasing volume of inquiries from various parts of the state and that the prospects are unusually bright. The Roosevelt myth with its "new deal," etc., has not made a noticeable dent in Oregon.

Reverend Nathan B. Akerman of Portland has become a Party member and his activities will give added impetus to the movement.

At Milwaukie a new local has been formed which manifests a determined activity. The local is planning organization along lines which will probably make it among the best in the state.

OHIO

Ohio state organization conference will be held in Cleveland, Jan. 14-15. The Ohio state convention will be held in Columbus, April 22-24.

Cleveland.—A committee of the Socialist Party was granted the floor at the last meeting of the City Council to read two resolutions on unemployment insurance and recognition of Soviet Russia. The committee was headed by Joseph Martinek, editor of the American Labor News, and included John G. Willert, former Socialist councilman. The committee was accompanied by a number of party members. The resolution on Russia called for recognition as a step to avert future wars and an aid to world peace. Private and public charity was berated in the unemployment insurance resolution. It branded the bill proposed by the Governor's commission as wholly inadequate. The resolutions were adopted and the committee selected at a general membership meeting Sunday, Jan. 8.

Newman Jeffrey, executive secretary, reported the organization of a new branch and that 32 members joined the Party during the month. 43 Branch meetings were held and 157 books and pamphlets sold. Hundreds of pieces of free literature were distributed. The third issue of the four-page "Cuyahoga Socialist" is out in a new form. The paper is expected to be on a self-paying basis by the end of the month through advertisements.

January is a big month for the local Socialists. The beginning of the year was celebrated with a big New Year's party. Jan. 7, several hundred Socialists attended a banquet given by the Young People's Socialist League. Norman Thomas was in town Friday, Jan. 13. The state conference of branch secretaries will be held in Cleveland, Jan. 14-15. Monday, Jan. 23, Oscar Ameringer, will address a mass meeting at the Women's City Club. Plans are being made for a huge bazaar and carnival March 19.

MARYLAND

Baltimore.—The Ninth Ward Socialist Club was organized at 2641 Kirk Ave. with eight members. O. C. Benton was elected chairman, Isabell Benton was chosen secretary, Jos. Reagan and R. A. Plympton are the delegates to the City Committee.

Local Lake Shore (organized Dec. 16th with eleven members) took in seven more last Friday. . . . Fourth District Club listens to William A. Toole lecture on Socialism every Tuesday night. . . . East End Club filling Conkling Hall every second and fourth Sunday. . . . Local Cumberland working to organize new local down South Cumberland way where many prospects live. . . . Local Garrett County No. 1 going along fine and

The Ninth Annual Dinner of THE NEW LEADER

will be held Friday evening, February 10, 1933.

Send for reservations today

D. P. Rasche, Garrett County organizer, looking forward to Local No. 2 shortly. . . . Sandy Hook, Brunswick and Annapolis locals working quietly.

INDIANA

The Party of Indiana, by a state-wide referendum vote, elected to office for 1933: State Chairman, Powers Hapgood; State Secretary-Treasurer, Emma Henry; State Organizer, Phil K. Reinhold; State Committee, Forrest Wallace, Effie M. Mueller, Clarence K. Bond, Geo. M. Larrair. State headquarters will be located in Indianapolis. The organization continues to grow, even after the November elections; charters have been issued to several locals before the close of 1932. The first charter of 1933 was issued Jan. 3rd to Lowell, Ind.

VIRGINIA

A joint organization conference for the Socialists of eastern Virginia, and meeting of the State Central Committee, will be held in Newport News on Saturday and Sunday. Among the questions for discussion will be organization work among farmers, unemployed, and problems of local-building in small communities, large towns and cities. Among the discussion leaders will be John B. Steen and J. Luther Kibler of Newport News; J. S. Jelaza, Carl P. Spaeth and others of Norfolk; Winston F. Dawson, A. J. Royal, Raymond Brothers (Y.P.S.L.) and others of Richmond; W. F. Billings of Hopewell, and George Cary White of Petersburg.

ILLINOIS

The Socialist Open Forum of the 6th Congressional District Branch, at 3322 Douglas Boulevard, Chicago, announces: Jan. 18, Jack Rosen will speak on "New Tendencies in the A. F. of L.: An Analysis of the 1932 Convention"; on Feb. 1, Prof. Harold Laswell of the Political Science Department of the University of Chicago will speak on "Human Nature in American Politics, with Special Reference to Workers."

CONNECTICUT

Bridgeport.—Activity in the Bridgeport local with the advent of the new year is becoming more educational and social in nature. Sunday evening, Jan. 15, at St. George's Hall, 396 Stratford Ave., Prof. Francis A. Henson, of Yale, will deliver the first in the series of lectures scheduled for each Sunday night, on "Technocracy: a Socialist Criticism." The 5th and 6th District Socialist Clubs hold weekly classes in Socialism as taught through the medium of the Rand School corresponding course. On Saturday evening, Jan. 21, the Women's Auxiliary will hold a masquerade dance at Moose Hall, Main St.

FLORIDA

Sam Seidman, who has been speaking in Florida with great success, writes that in five weeks he has had seven meetings in Jacksonville, six in Tampa, two in Sulphur Springs, and that he has permits for six more meetings in St. Petersburg. He is scheduled to speak for one hour from the St. Petersburg bandstand in Williams Park at an afternoon forum on Jan. 23. Seidman is making an excellent impression on the general public, and the local Socialists are delighted at the results of his work. A Tampa comrade writes: "Up to now we have been attracting a few Yankees to our meetings, but the young Southern men and women kept religiously away. With the advent of Seidman I noticed a decidedly growing interest on the part of the younger element. We had a meeting at the City Hall last Wednesday night at which more than one hundred persons attended, a new thing in Florida. There is latent discontent, as yet inarticulate, which only awaits the spark of a good speaker and organizers to crystallize into protest and guide into intelligent action."

To educate prospective members in Socialist philosophy and history, the Orlando local has started a circulating library. Each member donated 5 cents weekly to a fund used for purchasing Socialist pamphlets and books.

Lake Worth.—Local Lake Worth is sponsoring a series of lectures in the bandstand at Pioneer Park,

with J. E. Miller of Norfolk, Va., as speaker. The meetings have been remarkably successful, and many were compelled to stand. Comrade G. Sherman Child writes: "Our local is only a little over three months old, and while several of us have been Socialists for a number of years, we are not experienced in the handling of the various activities of a local, but hope to learn how to make our efforts count for everything we put into it in a short time, and if at any time any of our northern comrades happen down this way, don't fail to give us a call. We meet every Saturday evening at 707 Lake Avenue."

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston.—The first public affair under the auspices of the newly formed City Central Committee will be a lecture by Oscar Ameringer on "Technocracy and Social Planning," at the Tremont Temple, Friday, Jan. 27, at 8 p. m.

To carry on propaganda and organization work more effectively, the comrades of the western and the eastern parts of the state have formed Confederations. The Eastern Confederation elected Harry Christine of Lawrence, secretary, and Bill Levenberg of Boston, treasurer. The Eastern Confederation is planning to push through a regular Socialist radio program and has already started a fund to finance it. The Western Confederation, which was organized in December, is at work on an educational program for all the western locals. Eunice Barrows of Northampton is secretary.

Capacity audiences flocked to hear Norman Thomas when he spoke in Boston Sunday, Jan. 8, to the Community Church in the morning on "A Socialist Views Technocracy." In the afternoon Thomas and Prof. Haas of Harvard University spoke at the Old South Forum on "My Program for the Times," and he spoke at the Mount Vernon Church at 7 o'clock in the evening and later at the Y.M.H.A., and at all meetings every available seat was filled.

NEW JERSEY

Katherine Pollak, labor organizer, will be guest speaker at the second of four lecture forums held by the Passaic branches Sunday evenings at the Amalgamated Hall in the old People's Bank Building, 585 Main Ave. Her subject is to be "Unions—A Necessary American Institution."

Camden.—A general membership

LECTURE NOTES

At the Ingersoll Forum, Sunday, Jan. 15, in Pythian Temple, 135 W. 70th St., there will be a debate between Rev. J. L. Matthews and Samuel Sklaroff on "Is Man Incurably Religious?"

The following lectures are scheduled by the People's Institute to be given in Cooper Union: Jan. 13, Dr. Everett Dean Martin, "Montesquieu: The Spirit of Laws—Is a Ruling Class Necessary to Maintain Justice Among Men?" Jan. 15, Clifton D. Fadiman, "The Crisis in Culture: Europe." Jan. 17, Dr. Charles R. Stockard, "The Scientific Method: Observation and Description."

Dr. Everett Dean Martin will speak on "The Church From the Disruption of the Roman Empire in the West to the Glory of the 12th Century" at the Muhlenberg Forum, 209 W. 23rd St., Jan. 17, at 8:30. Jan. 18, Professor Richard McKeon will lecture on "The Philosophy of Aristotle." On Jan. 19, Professor E. G. Spaulding will lecture on "Function Philosophies: The Principles of Realism."

Adachi Kinnosuki will speak on "Japan and the Crisis in Manchuria" at the Community Forum, 550 W. 110th St., Sunday at 8. At 11 a. m., John Haynes Holmes will speak in Town Hall on "When Sex Is Sin."

"The Psychological Attacks on Religion" will be the topic of Rev. Arthur D. Rees at the Fellowship Service, Bronx Free Fellowship, Azure Masonic Temple, 1591 Boston Road, near East 172nd St., Sunday, Jan. 15, at 8. At the 9 o'clock Open Forum Joseph Brandon will speak on "Industrial Unionism—the Only Hope of the Working Class."

meeting of South Jersey will be held Sunday, Jan. 15, at 2:30, at 312 Market St. The membership meetings will be followed by the usual Sunday evening Forum at 7 p. m. August Claessens is to speak on "Ethics and Economics."

Elizabeth.—Starting with Sunday, Jan. 15, the Elizabeth branch is holding a series of five lectures by H. J. Rosner in the clubroom of the Winfield Scott Hotel, North Broad and Prince Sts., as follows: Jan. 15, "Is Economic Recovery in Sight?" Jan. 22, "Who Shall Pay the Cost of Adequate Unemployment Relief?" Jan. 29, "How Can We Provide Good Housing for the Masses of People?" Feb. 5, "How Can We Reduce the Cost of Electricity, Gas and Telephone Service?" Feb. 12, "Who Shall Pay the Cost of Government?" The lectures start promptly at 8 o'clock and there will be discussion following the talks. August Claessens will lecture on "The Love of Money" in the ballroom of the Winfield Scott Hotel, Friday, Jan. 27, at 8 p. m., under the auspices of the City Affairs Committee of the Socialist Party and the Workmen's Circle Educational Committee.

REBEL ART MUSICIANS

A meeting to organize musicians into a unit of Rebel Arts, the organization of artists in all fields affiliated with or sympathetic to the Socialist and Labor movements, takes place Saturday at 2:30 P. M. at the Peoples House, 7 East 15th Street. Musicians who are interested and who find it impossible to attend this week should communicate with Samuel H. Friedman at the above address. This organization meeting follows a preliminary session two weeks ago.

The graphic artists' group, in accordance with plans worked out by Ben Belsky, Arthur Fassberg and Bernard Ziskind, the special organization committee, met Thursday night at Fassberg's studio to map out an extensive program of action. Artists are urged to write in for further information.

DEBATES — LECTURES — FORUMS

Symposium: 'RUSSIA—PROMISE OR MENACE?'
SUNDAY, JAN. 15th
8:30 P. M.
BROOKLYN FORUM
B'lyn Academy of Music
30 Lafayette Avenue
near Flatbush Avenue
Sun., Jan. 22nd: Symposium—"What's the Matter With New York?"
Paul Blanshard—Louis Cuvillier—Wm. J. Schieffelin

THE COMMUNITY FORUM

550 West 110th Street East of Broadway
Sunday, 8 P. M.—
ADACHI KINNOSUKI
"Japan and the Crisis in Manchuria"
11 A. M.—Sunday Service, Town Hall, 123 West 43rd Street
Mr. Holmes: "WHEN SEX IS SIN"

League for Industrial Democracy and United Youth Conference Against War

LUNCHEON DISCUSSION
Hotel Woodstock, 127 W. 43rd St.
Saturday, Jan. 14th, 12:45 P. M.
"Russia and World Chance"
Speakers:
Maxwell S. Stuart
Foreign Policy Association
Jennie Lee, I. L. P.
Great Britain
Harry F. Ward
Union Theological Seminary
TUCKER P. SMITH, Chairman
Tickets, 75 cents; Non-members, \$1;
Student members, 50 cents
Make reservations at the office of the L. I. D., 112 East 19th Street.

INGERSOLL FORUM

Pythian Temple, 135 W. 70th Street
SUNDAYS, 9 P. M.—Admission, 25 cents
January 15th—Debate:
"Is Man Incurably Religious?"
YES—Rev. J. L. MATTHEWS
NO—SAMUEL SKLAROFF
Questions and discussion

SOCIALIST LEGISLATORS BATTLE REACTION

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Economy first and no mention of aid to the unemployed is the keynote of the Pennsylvania legislature's 130th session.

The newly increased Democratic minority in the House of Representatives, to which certain labor elements looked with hope, registered the first disappointment when Norbert Fitzgerald, railroad unionist, failed in his effort to displace the reactionary Wilson Sarig, official leader of the Democratic forces.

A motion to allow 60 of the 208 members of the House to discharge a committee and bring measures out in open discussion brought a biting speech by Rep. Darlington Hoopes, Socialist, daring the members to forsake the veil of secrecy and express their attitude on social legislation. The change in the rules was defeated 63 to 142 on a vote in which all the supposedly liberal forces of Gov. Pinchot and a group of newly elected Democrats gave their support to the official Republican machine.

The new speaker put forth a program of "balance the budget at any cost, cut the public school system and buttress financial institutions." No direct mention was made of the state's 1 1/2 million forgotten men. Gov. Pinchot in his message opposed salary cuts for state employees and further slaughtering of welfare services, but proposed to provide for the unemployed only by a saving in tax collection costs.

Rep. Lillith Wilson, Socialist, introduced a measure to permit a referendum on old-age pensions and another for a compulsory 30-hour week. Hoopes for the fourth time introduced unemployment insurance bills rejected by two special unemployment sessions and one regular session of the general assembly.

DEBATES — LECTURES — FORUMS

Symposium: 'RUSSIA—PROMISE OR MENACE?'
SUNDAY, JAN. 15th
8:30 P. M.
BROOKLYN FORUM
B'lyn Academy of Music
30 Lafayette Avenue
near Flatbush Avenue
Sun., Jan. 22nd: Symposium—"What's the Matter With New York?"
Paul Blanshard—Louis Cuvillier—Wm. J. Schieffelin

THE COMMUNITY FORUM

550 West 110th Street East of Broadway
Sunday, 8 P. M.—
ADACHI KINNOSUKI
"Japan and the Crisis in Manchuria"
11 A. M.—Sunday Service, Town Hall, 123 West 43rd Street
Mr. Holmes: "WHEN SEX IS SIN"

League for Industrial Democracy and United Youth Conference Against War

LUNCHEON DISCUSSION
Hotel Woodstock, 127 W. 43rd St.
Saturday, Jan. 14th, 12:45 P. M.
"Russia and World Chance"
Speakers:
Maxwell S. Stuart
Foreign Policy Association
Jennie Lee, I. L. P.
Great Britain
Harry F. Ward
Union Theological Seminary
TUCKER P. SMITH, Chairman
Tickets, 75 cents; Non-members, \$1;
Student members, 50 cents
Make reservations at the office of the L. I. D., 112 East 19th Street.

INGERSOLL FORUM

Pythian Temple, 135 W. 70th Street
SUNDAYS, 9 P. M.—Admission, 25 cents
January 15th—Debate:
"Is Man Incurably Religious?"
YES—Rev. J. L. MATTHEWS
NO—SAMUEL SKLAROFF
Questions and discussion

Russia to be Discussed At Forum Next Sunday

IS Russia a promise, or is it a menace? And to whom is it a promise or a menace?

Those are the questions that will be discussed at the next meeting of the Brooklyn Forum Sunday night at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, Lafayette Avenue near Flatbush.

Russia to Be Discussed at Forum Next Sunday

There will be no debate, but rather three points of view, with the audience getting in its lick in the discussion period following the main talks.

One speaker will be Isaac Don Levine, newspaper correspondent, author and lecturer. Levine was in Russia shortly after the revolution and he unearthed the correspondence between Czar Nicholas, Kaiser Wilhelm and King George of England, published as the "Willy-Nicky Correspondence," and for publishing which he has been permanently barred from England. He also wrote a biography of Stalin, based on documentary sources, for which he has been permanently barred from Russia. His latest book is

"Red Smoke," and he is elegantly referred to in the Communist press as a "Hearst Press Rat."

Corliss Lamont, who will espouse the Soviet point of view, is a son of Thomas W. Lamont, of J. P. Morgan & Co., instructor in Philosophy at Columbia, and ardent advocate of the Soviet experiment. He is the man who last year caused a stock market flurry by asserting that Soviet government bonds are the safest investment in the world.

Algernon Lee, who will uphold the Social Democratic point of view, is one of the best informed of American Socialists. He is intimately acquainted with the Socialist movement in nearly every country, and is a recognized authority on the position of the Labor and Socialist International.

New York State

State Committee.—The semi-meeting of the State Committee was held at People's House, New York, last Sunday. Many reports of sub-committees were received and acted upon, including the report of a special committee on upstate educational work. This committee recommended a course of eight lectures for the months of March and April. A special committee was constituted for the purpose of arranging for a Labor and Socialist State Conference on Unemployment. The sub-committee on Social Legislation was granted full power as to the introduction of bills in the State Legislature and arrangements for hearings, while the sub-committee on Public Utilities was instructed to continue the drive for lower rates. The Public Affairs Committee reported that a memorandum on amendments to the Election Law was being submitted to the Legislative Committee on Election Law Revision. U. Solomon of Local New York was seated at a member of the State Committee in place of Rachel Panken. The election of officers resulted in the unanimous re-election of Louis Waldman as State Chairman and Herbert M. Merrill as State Secretary. Julius Gerber and U. Solomon of New York County, Wm. M. Feigenbaum and Harry Kritzer of Kings County, Louis Hendin of Bronx, Ray Newkirk of Oneida County, and Theresa B. Wiley of Schenectady County were elected as members of the State Executive Committee. David Kaplan and Samuel

Orr were re-elected auditors. The committee went on record to send affectionate greeting to A. I. Shiplacoff. State Chairman Waldman presided.

Upstate Membership.—According to the figures compiled by the State Secretary the good-standing membership of the Party Organization outside Greater New York for the year 1932 was 73% larger than in 1931, and 157% larger than in 1930.

Elmira, Utica and Buffalo Response.—Locals Elmira, Utica and Buffalo have voted to support the proposed Socialist Party lecture course both morally and financially.

Buffalo.—Local Buffalo has elected the following officers for 1933: Organizer and cor. secretary, Robert A. Hoffman; assistant organizer, Christ N. Hawkland; reg. sec'y, Louise Gugino; fin. sec'y, James Carlton; treas., Charles H. Roth; literature agent, Irvine A. Schnabel; executive committee at large, James Battistoni, Herman J. Hahn, Elizabeth C. Roth and William J. Semple. Excellent reports of progress were received. Two Socialist study classes meet weekly and are well attended. The Riverside branch, organized in October with five members, now has 62 members. Twelve new members were admitted at the annual meeting of the local. The Socialist Women's Club will meet Tuesday, January 17, at the home of Mrs. T. A. Phillips, 291 Delaware Ave. Mrs. Celia Allespach, Mueller, attorney, will be the speaker.

New York City

Forward Ball.—The annual Forward Ball under the auspices of the Socialist Party and allied organizations will be held Saturday, Feb. 18, at the 71st Regiment Armory, 34th St. and Park Ave., New York City. All organizations will take note and arrange no affairs in conflict with this affair.

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

Rand School Public Speaking Class.—The Rand School class in Public Speaking, Instructor August Claessens, held its first session last Monday and will continue for twelve weeks. Registrations still open.

Karl Marx Memorial Meeting.—Executive Committee of Local New York City is arranging an impressive commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the death of Karl Marx at the Town Hall, Sunday afternoon, March 19. A very fine program is being arranged of speakers, tableaux and music.

Women's Committee.—The class in Socialism and Public Speaking, with Instructors Esther Friedman and August Claessens, will continue sessions every Monday afternoon at 2:30. A meeting of the Executive Committee will be held on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 14, at 3, in the Rand School, 7 East 15th St., New York City.

Unemployment League Committees.—A city-wide campaign to organize the unemployed is under way. Each Branch is requested to elect a committee. Send the name of the secretary to Amicus Most, Executive Secretary, Emergency Committee on Unemployment, 7 E. 15th St. Literature, organizers, speakers, legal aid, etc., will be furnished. A city-wide meeting is to be arranged soon.

MANHATTAN

4th A. D.—Henry Fruchter will speak at the next meeting at headquarters, 126 Delancey St., Friday, Jan. 20, at 9. A short business meeting will be held before the lecture, starting promptly at 8:30. At each meeting since organization new members have been coming in. At the last meeting the audience showed a lively interest in the talk by Abr. P. Conan on "Proportional Representation and its Importance to Socialists." Final arrangements

are being made for the ball on Saturday, Feb. 11, at Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton St.

6th A. D.—The Sunday evening Forum in headquarters, 48 Ave. C, started with a capacity attendance last Sunday. Judge Panken was the speaker. It will continue its sessions every Sunday evening at 8:30 sharp. The next card party and social evening will be held Jan. 21.

Lower West Side.—A meeting was held last Tuesday. Several new members were obtained. The branch decided to meet on 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month in the cafeteria of the Cooperative House, 433 West 21st St.

Chelsea.—Branch will hold a Package Party in cooperation with the Y.P.S.L., Saturday evening, Jan. 14, in the clubrooms, 52 West 8th St. Songs, games and a short skit entitled "Risen from the Ranks." Admission fee, one package.

12th A. D.—Branch will meet Tuesday, Jan. 17, at 8:15, in the Cherry Lane Restaurant, corner of Irving Place and 17th St. Business meeting and election of officers will be followed by a talk by W. E. Duffy.

Upper West Side.—Executive Committee meeting Tuesday, Jan. 17, at headquarters, 100 West 72nd St., Room 504, at 8:15 sharp. At the last branch meeting branch officers were elected: Leon Gilson, organizer; Vera Rantane, recording secretary; A. Presser, treasurer; Marion Severn, chairman, Educational Committee; Sol Low, chairman, Ways and Means Committee. Members of Executive Committee including above are as follows: J. Count, Helen and Carl Fichandler, Meyer Gillis, Dan Golenpaul, Wm. Halpern, Alexander Kuhn, Bruno Rantane, Andrew Regaldi. Delegates to City Central Committee: Simon Berlin, Marion Severn, Dan Golenpaul.

Yorkville.—Forum will begin its session Sunday, Jan. 15, at 8, at headquarters, 241 East 84th St. James Oneal will be the speaker, and an interesting list of speakers is being prepared for every Sunday evening hereafter.

Morningside Heights.—The first of a series of Sunday Forums will be held Sunday, Jan. 15, at 3:09 Broadway (123rd St.), at 8:15. Dr. Alexander Fichandler will speak on "Russia Revisited," followed by a discussion by branch members who have recently returned from a visit to Soviet Russia. Admission charge, 10 cents.

Washington Heights.—Sunday evening Forum held first session last week and had a capacity attendance to hear August Claessens. Speakers for the next several weeks include J. B. Matthews, Simon Berlin, Dr. Mitchell Stein; meetings held at headquarters, 4046 Broadway (170th St.). Executive Committee meets Monday at 8:30. J. C. Kennedy continues his series every Tuesday. New delegates to City Central Committee: Max Delson and Amicus Most. Branch is active in organization of unemployed and in membership drive.

BRONX

Annual Ball of Bronx County will take place Saturday night, March 18, in the Winter Garden, Washington and Tremont Aves. The place is one of the nicest in the city and has a large capacity. In addition to a fine concert program in the early part of the night, Otto Mautner's Flying Dutchmen will supply dance music. Tickets can be obtained at county headquarters, 9 West 170th St., and at branch headquarters.

1st A. D.—Meeting will be held Tuesday, Jan. 17, at 8:30, at 262 Cypress Ave. The Lower Bronx Forum will hold first meeting on Sunday evening, Jan. 22.

5th A. D.—Branch members and friends will join in having a good time Saturday night, Jan. 14, at Bellamy Club, 904 Prospect Ave. Refreshments will be served free. Branch is preparing its novelty ballroom dance and entertainment at headquarters, 904 Prospect Ave., Sunday evening, Jan. 22. Entertainment will be furnished by Bellamy Quartet singing rebel songs; Don Pietri and guitar; Mandolin Charlie and Al Nathan. Dance music will be supplied by Bellamy String Orchestra.

6th A. D.—Meeting will be held Tuesday, Jan. 17, at 8:30, at Pel Park Palace, Lydig Ave. and White Plains Road. Organizer Claessens will be present.

8th A. D.—The Forum continues successfully every Sunday morning. This Sunday it will start at 11:30 sharp instead of 11 a. m. On Thursday evening, Jan. 26, in the blue room of Burnside Manor, Burnside and Harrison Aves., a card and surprise party will be held.

Amalgamated Cooperative Branch.—A meeting will be held Monday, Jan. 16, at 8:30, to elect a new organizer. The branch has passed a resolution of condolence to Comrades Goldberg, active members of the branch, on the loss of their mother.

BROOKLYN

Downtown.—Newly elected officers: Joseph G. Glass, organizer; Charles B. Driscoll, secretary; Elliott Zeitlin, treasurer; Andrew Johnson, financial secretary. Delegates to City Central Committee, Alexander Kahn and Bradford Young. Branch has assisted in the formation of an Y.P.S.L. Circle which now has 30 members with Sam Safranoff, organizer. First meeting of Unemployed League called by Comrade Zeitlin Thursday evening, Jan. 12, at 157 Montague St. Branch also gave a vote of thanks to Louis Freier, now a resident of Farmingdale, L. I., for services as organizer and also to Comrade Knebel, another former official of the branch who now resides at Woodside, L. I.

Midwood.—At last meeting officers were elected: Organizer, Morris Rosenbaum; Fin. Sec'y, Meyer Raphael; Rec. Sec'y, Wm. T. Rosenbaum; Treas., L. J. Fried; Educational Director, Jesse L. Central Committee dele-

gates: Joe Tuvim, Morris Rosenbaum. Branch meets every Tuesday at 1723 7th 12th Street, near Kings Highway.

Boro Park.—The newly elected Executive Committee consists of Charles Kanowitz, Mason Morell, Robert L. Bobrik, Irving Mitchell, Leo Weinberg and Beatrice Rudolph. Wm. T. Hyde was first guest speaker at weekly Tuesday Forum. Saturday night, Jan. 14, the branch will conduct its second "Cameraderie" at the Labor Lyceum, 1377-42nd St. The program will consist of professional entertainers plus a Bohemian amateur contest.

Bay Ridge.—New meeting hall at 532-86th St., opened Wednesday evening, Jan. 4th, with an excellent lecture by Dr. Wm. E. Bohn on Technocracy. Already the activities of this branch have burst into print in the Brooklyn paper, and persistent publicity is planned to keep the Socialist organization in the public eye. Following is the program for the next few weeks with meetings held every Wednesday evening at above address. Jan. 18, Social and Bridge and August Claessens; Jan. 25, Henry Rosner; Feb. 1, Henry Fruchter; Feb. 15, Sam DeWitt; Feb. 22, Social.

76th A. D.—Friday evening Forum opened Jan. 6th, with Henry Rosner's talk on "The Bankers Rule New York." He will be followed by J. B. Matthews Jan. 13th on "The Price of Peace" and by August Claessens Jan. 20th on "Social Psychology and Socialist Problems." Every effort is being made to make our package party on Saturday evening, Jan. 14, a success. Re-

Where Your Union Meets

BONNAZ, SINGER EMBROIDERERS' UNION, Local 68, L.L.W.U., 7 East 15th St. Phone Algonquin 4-3657. Executive Board meets every Tuesday Night in the Office of the Union. Z. L. Freedman, President; Leon Hattab, Manager; Morris Fishman, Secretary-Treasurer.

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

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA, New York Joint Board, 31 West 15th St., New York, N. Y. Phone Tompkins Square 6-5400. Hyman Blumberg, Sidney Reisman, Managers; Abraham Miller, Secretary-Treasurer.

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

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

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

FUR DRESSERS' UNION, Local 2, International Fur Workers Union, Office and headquarters, 949 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn; Stagg 2-0799. Reg. meetings, 1st and 3rd Mondays. President, Morris Reiss; Vice-Pres., Joseph Karrass; Business Agent, B. Kalimoff; Secretary, Samuel Mindel; Treasurer, Albert Held.

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

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

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

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

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

MILK WAGON DRIVERS' UNION, Local 584, L. U. of T. Office: 259 W. 14th St., City. Local 584 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 Lieber, Secretary-Treasurer.

NECKWEAR MAKERS' UNION, UNITED 1016 A. E. of L. 7 East 15th St. Phone Algonquin 4-7084. Joint Executive Board meets every Tuesday night at 7:30, Board meets every Tuesday night at 8:00 in the office. Ed Gottesman, Secretary-Treasurer.

PAINTERS UNION, Local 281 Office, 62 East 106th 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.

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.

NEW YORK TYPING 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 11 East 28th St.; Tel. Ashland 4-5107. Julius Berg, Pres.; Wm. Lehmann, Sec'y-Treas. Regular meeting every 2nd and 4th Thursday. Beethoven Hall, East 5th Street.

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

WHITE GOODS WORKERS' UNION, Local 63 of L. G. W. U. Office, 16th St., New York City. Phone Chelsea 3-5764-5767. A. Snyder, Mgr. & SHORE, Executive Super.

EXTRA NOTES

Circle 1, Jr., and Circle 6, Sr., Manhattan, will hold a joint social and dance Saturday night, Jan. 14, at 1539 Madison Ave., between 104th and 105th Sts.

Circle 2, Sr., Manhattan, is going to expose the "Leadership of the Tudor City Arbeiter Club" at a dance and social being held Saturday night, Jan. 14, at 4046 Broadway (between 170th and 171st Sts.). Admission at proletarian prices: 12 cents. Rank and Vile members of the T.C.A.C. are invited to come and see their leaders exposed.

Circle 9, Sr., Kings.—Edith Goldbloom will speak on "Technocracy as a Socialist Sees It," Sunday, Jan. 15, at 4:30, at 2239 Church Ave., Brooklyn.

Circle 12, Sr., Bronx.—Eli Rosenblatt and Dave DeWitt will participate in a symposium on "Socialism and the Soviet Union," Sunday, Jan. 15, at 3:30 p. m., at 1581 Washington Ave., Bronx.

Bronx High School Committee will meet Sunday, Jan. 15, at 8:30, at 9 West 170th St., corner of Jerome Ave.

Greenwich Village.—Dan O'Brien, "King of Hoboes," will tell how "A Hoboe Looks at Life," Sunday, Jan. 15, at 8, at 52 West 8th St. (above the Village Barn). The group basketball team will play The Outlaws team on Tuesday, Jan. 17, at 244 Spring St. Practice will be held Saturday, Jan. 14, at 3, at the Judson Gym, Thompson and

West 4th Sts. Package Party on Saturday, Jan. 14, at 8:30, at 52 West 8th St. One "Package" will admit you.

Basketball Practice will be held Tuesday night, Jan. 17, at 7:15, in the Gymnasium of P. S. 67 at 178th St. and Mohegan Ave. All girls interested meet in front of the school.

All Circles with organized basketball teams who wish inter-circle or inter-borough competition are urged to get in touch with Victor Riesel at AL 4-4622, chairman of the League Athletic Committee.

Circle 5, Sr., Kings.—Winston Dancis will speak on "Youth's Outlook—1933," Sunday, Jan. 15, at 4:30 p. m., at the Borough Park Labor Lyceum, 14th Ave. and 42nd St.

Circle 2, Sr., Kings.—Noah Walter will speak at the next meeting on Sunday, Jan. 15, at 5:30 p. m., at 219 Sackman St.

Circle 10, Sr., Bronx.—Al Levy will speak at the meeting on Friday, Jan. 13, at 8:30, on "Theory of the Class Struggle," at the Amalgamated Cooperative Houses.

Jamaica Group.—Meeting are held Tuesday evenings at Workmen's Circle Headquarters, 9218 New York Boulevard, at 8:30.

Circle 15, Jr., Bronx.—Harold Goldstein will speak on the "Economic Interpretation of American History," Friday, Jan. 13, at 8:30, at 9 West 170th St.

On WEVD

Features of the week beginning January 15:

Sunday, Jan. 15—11 a. m., Forward Hour; 1 p. m., Bakers' Union Program; 8:30 p. m., The Group Theatre Presentation; 10 p. m., Debate and Discussion Hour.

Monday, Jan. 16—3:45 p. m., Ruth Yorke, readings; 4:45 p. m., "Not to Be Repeated," with Amy Vanderbilt; 5 p. m., American Birth Control League.

Tuesday, Jan. 17—3:45 p. m., "Spotting the Movies"; 4:45 p. m., Royal Balalaika Orchestra; 5:15 p. m., Dramatic Readings.

Wednesday, Jan. 18—4:45 p. m., William Kay Wallace, "Individualism—The Creed of Our Constitution"; 5:15 p. m., Mary Ellison, "Road to Beauty"; 5:30 p. m., Isadore Gorn (pianist), Max Weiser (violinist); 8:15 p. m., Oswald Garrison Villard; 10 p. m., The Compinsky Trio.

Thursday, Jan. 19—10 p. m., National Negro Forum Hour; 10:30 p. m., Russian Art Program.

Friday, Jan. 20—8:15 p. m., Hendrik Willem Van Loon, "The Making of Tomorrow"; 10 p. m., Harry Cumpson, concert pianist; 10:30 p. m., The Author Reviews His Book.

Saturday, Jan. 21—4:45 p. m., Jess Perlman, "Interviews with a Psychologist"; 7:45 p. m., Richard Rohman, Theatre Guide.

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

Send for reservations today

Freshments and entertainment are on the agenda. And dancing. Special membership meeting will be held on Tuesday evening, Jan. 17. 18th A. D., Branch 2.—In the absence of a speaker, detained by illness, several branch members, particularly Henry Margulies, created an interesting discussion on "Technocracy" last Tuesday evening. At a meeting of the branch next Tuesday, Jan. 17, at headquarters, 844 Utica Ave., Edward Gief, new member of the branch, will start a discussion on "Unemployment Insurance." The Sunday School meets Sunday mornings at 11 a. m.

23rd A. D.—Branch meetings are increasing in attendance and interest. Last week a stimulating discussion was held on proportional representation.

QUEENS
Mnyside.—A good meeting last night was addressed by

Symposium on Russia

"Russia and World Change" will be the subject of the symposium to be held under the direction of the League for Industrial Democracy in the Hotel Woodstock, Saturday, Jan. 14, at 12:45. The following speakers will take part: Maxwell S. Stuart, of the Research Department, Foreign Policy Association; Jennie Lee, of the British Independent Labor Party, and Dr. Harry F. Ward, of the Union Theological Seminary. Tucker P. Smith will preside.

Waldman-Schieffelin Debate Opens Forum In Queens County

Sunday evening the Queens County Forum will be inaugurated at the Woodside Labor Temple, 4132-58th St., near Roosevelt Ave., when Louis Waldman will debate Dr. William J. Schieffelin on "Does New York Need a City Party?"

The Forum will be continued on the following alternating Sunday nights, with Algernon Lee and Louis F. Budenz on Jan. 29, Charles Solomon and Lawrence Dennis on Feb. 12, John Chamberlain and Howard Williams on Feb. 26, and Morris Hillquit on March 12.

On January 8, at a membership meeting of Queens County, with James Oneal in the chair, Samuel A. DeWitt presented to George Field a wrist watch on behalf of the Socialist Party of Queens County. Field's tireless efforts in the last campaign won him the appreciation of the membership.

Patrick Quinlan on "The American Labor Movement." A discussion of Technocracy was planned for the next meeting on Tuesday, Jan. 24, when we will have open house and no business meeting. The branch is co-operating to put over the Queens Forum. The class in Socialism is starting January 20, at 9 p. m., at 4010 44th St., L. I. City.

Elmhurst-Corona.—A meeting will be held Thursday, Jan. 19, at 8:30 p. m., in the home of Comrade Goodgion, 9418 54th Avenue, Elmhurst, L. I. Maurice Gordin will lecture.

Jamaica.—Meeting will be held Thursday evening, Jan. 19, at 8:30, at Workmen's Circle Center, 9218 New York Blvd. (163rd St.).

Far Rockaway.—Class in "Fundamentals of Socialism" will begin on Wednesday, Jan. 18, at 1855 Mott Ave., Metropolitan Bldg., room 114, Far Rockaway.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOLS

Socialists are urged to send their children and tell their neighbors and friends about the Socialist schools, which meet on Sundays in various parts of the city.

BRONX:

Two new centers open this Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. 9 West 170th St (2nd A.D.), Gertrude Turkell and Sally Mushnick.

904 Prospect Avenue (4th and 5th A.D.), Ida Yavner Kaufman. The following centers continue, and parents and youngsters are urged to support them by attendance and publicity:

BROOKLYN:

Downtown Brooklyn 4th A. D., South 4th St., Edward Gottlieb.

Midwood, 1722 East 12th St. (at Kings Highway), Sara Rosenberg.

Brighton, 48 Ocean Place, Al Meyer. (Senior Group under Ben Parker at 3 p. m.).

18th A. D. Branch 2, 844 Utica Ave., Carrie Glaser and Viola Levenson.

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

Borough Park Labor Lyceum, 1377 42nd St., Samuel Friedman and Gertrude Gross. (Senior Group at 3:30 p. m., at 2239 Church Ave.).

MANHATTAN:

48 Ave. C, Elementary Group, Sylvia Weingart.

144 Second Ave., Junior Group, Esther Horowitz. (Senior Group under Friedman at 1:15 p. m.).

Lecture Calendar

(All lectures begin at 8.30 p. m. unless otherwise indicated.)

SUNDAY, JANUARY 15

Dr. Max Winkler: "Do War Debts Impede Our Recovery?" 11:30 a. m., Burnside Manor, Burnside and Harrison Aves.; West Bronx Socialist Forum.

Blanche Watson: "Problems Ahead in 1933," 3 p. m., 2005 7th Ave., Manhattan; People's Educational Forum.

Algernon Lee, Isaac Don Levine, Corliss Lamont: Symposium, "Russia, Promise or Menace?" Academy of Music, Lafayette and Flatbush Aves.; Brooklyn Forum.

Alter Ephraim Fischhof: "The Dissolution of Capitalism," 48 Ave. C, Manhattan; 6th A. D. Branch.

J. B. Matthews: "Must We Have War?" 4046 Broadway (170th St.), Manhattan; Washington Heights Branch.

James Oneal: "Workers in American History," 241 East 84th St., Manhattan; Yorkville Branch.

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

Alexander Fichandler: "Russia Revisited," 3109 Broadway (123rd St.), Manhattan; Morningside Heights Branch.

Louis Waldman and Wm. J. Schieffelin: Debate, "Does New York Need a City Party?" Woodside Labor Temple, 4132 58th St., Woodside, L. I.; Queens County Socialist Forum.

MONDAY, JANUARY 16

Simon Berlin: "Moral Concepts, New and Old," 219 Sackman St., Brooklyn; 23rd A. D. Branch.

Maurice Gordin: "Soviet Russia—Promise or Menace?" 250 South 4th St., Brooklyn; 4-14th A. D. Branch.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 17

James Oneal: "The Socialist Party of America," 1722 East 12th St., Brooklyn; Midwood Branch.

William E. Duffy: "Political Parties—Their Nature and Function," Cherry Lane Restaurant, Irving Place and 17th St., Manhattan; 12th A. D. Branch.

Katherine Pollack: "Bringing the Socialist Message to American Workers," 218 Van Sicklen Ave., Brooklyn; 22nd A. D. Branch 3.

Edward Gief: "Unemployment Insurance," 844 Utica Ave., Brooklyn; 18th A. D. Branch 2.

Maurice Gordin: "Soviet Russia—Promise or Menace?" 789 Elmore Place, Bronx; 7th A. D. Branch.

Samuel H. Friedman: "Reform

and Revolution," Borough Park Labor Lyceum, 14th Ave. and 42nd St., Brooklyn; Socialist Party Branch.

J. C. Kennedy: "Concrete Plans for Dealing with the Unemployment Situation," 4046 Broadway (170th St.), Manhattan; Washington Heights Branch.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18

Jacob Bernstein: "Utopian and Modern Socialism," 1855 Mott Ave., Room 114, Far Rockaway; Socialist Party Branch.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 19

Maurice Gordin: "Democracy and Dictatorship," home of Goodgion, 9418-54th Ave., Elmhurst, L. I.; Socialist Party Branch.

Sidney Goldstein: "Menace of Militarism," Bellamy Club, 904 Prospect Ave.; Bronx Labor Forum.

August Claessens: "Incentive and Ambition—Motives in Human Behavior," 133-10 Northern Blvd., Flushing, L. I.; Socialist Party Branch.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 20

William Pickens: "Negro in Politics," 411 Brighton Beach Ave., Brooklyn; Socialist Party Branch. Henry Fruchter: "Dictatorship or Democracy?" 126 Delancey St., Manhattan; 4th A. D. Branch.

Heywood Brown: "It Seems to Me," Paradise Manor, Mt. Eden and Jerome Aves.; Mid-Bronx Socialist Forum.

William E. Bohn: "The History of Hard Times," 144 Second Ave., Manhattan; 8th A. D. Branch.

August Claessens: "Social Psychology and Socialist Problems," 7308 Bay Parkway, Brooklyn; 16th A. D. Branch.

Nervous and Irritable?

It's a warning . . .

That elimination is delayed—that you're absorbing intestinal poisons. Ex-Lax acts safely and gently to rid the body of unhealthful wastes.

Ex-Lax has been the family laxative for nearly a quarter of a century and its popularity is constantly increasing as the years go by. Ex-Lax is prescribed by numerous physicians and is recommended by millions of users, because it is the most pleasant and the most dependable laxative known to science. It is eagerly taken by children as well as grown-ups.

Keep "Regular" with

EX-LAX

The Chocolated Laxative

THE WORKMEN'S CIRCLE

The Largest Radical Workingmen's Fraternal Order in Existence

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

700 Branches All Over the United States and Canada

Insurance from \$100 to \$5,000

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

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

Fred Spitz, Inc. Florist

Now at
74 SECOND AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY
Telephone Dry Dock 4-0355, 4-5550
Not connected with any other store in New York

Economic Independence Income-producing Homes

All advantages of a genuine co-operative is offered by group operating commercial farm, tourist and city markets and truck routes. Fruit, vegetable and poultry production.

Opportunity to partners having \$1,000 to \$5,000 with or without services.

Mutual Achievement Club
Inc.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

JOHN'S RESTAURANT

The best Italian dishes a specialty
Private dining rooms for parties
Open Sundays — Popular prices
302 EAST 12th STREET
Tompkins Square 6-9554
(Readers of THE NEW LEADER are especially welcome.)

WORKMEN'S FURNITURE FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY

(ORGANIZED 1872)

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

Why Pay Exorbitant Fire Rates?

When our Society offers you
HOUSEHOLD FIRE INSURANCE AT ACTUAL COST

ONLY
10c Annually \$100 Insurance
irrespective of location or character of dwelling.

Fire Losses Appraised Liberally and Paid Promptly.

\$75,000,000.00 Insurance in Force.

\$1,000,000.00 in Assets.

\$500,000.00 paid out in fire claims.

60,000 Members.

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

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

BROOKLYN

LABOR LYCEUM

949 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn
Large and small hall suitable for all occasions and meetings at reasonable rentals.

STAGG 2-3842

Labor Temple

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

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

Send for reservations today

Osgood Perkins Makes Us Linger at "Goodbye Again"

The Week on the Stage

By Joseph T. Shipley

HELLO ONCE MORE

"GOODBYE AGAIN. By Allan Scott and George Haight. At the Masque.

Arthur J. Beckhard has put on another deserved hit, in the swift humor of "Goodbye Again." The return upon the successful novelist of a casual campus affair of eight years before, serves him right; and one can understand how the small-town wife has fortified her barren years with a glamor greater than memory. It is less easy to understand—is, indeed, the play's chief flaw—how the intelligent, sensitive novelist can bring himself to anything with this silly, over-sentimental, small-town romanticist that he should lie about to his intelligent, sensitive, secretary-sweetheart.

More minutes than in most plays go by without words, filled with silent-character touches; yet some of these are among the most amusing moments, for Osgood Perkins fills the stage with his suavely alert personality, with some of the best stage work of our theatre today. The way he tucks himself in bed, though perfectly well, in preparation for the conference with his admirer's lawyer and her husband is as entertaining as the other arrangements he makes for their reception. Leslie Adams is a most genial cuckold; Sally Bates an intelligent though loving secretary; and the rest of the cast all the play requires for pleasant savoring.

Keep the date open!
The Ninth Annual Dinner of
THE NEW LEADER
will be held Friday evening,
February 10, 1933.

GEORGE WHITE'S VARIETIES

Greatest Revue Cast ever assembled

Harry Bert Willie & Howard
RICHMAN LAHR HOWARD

TOM PATRICOLA—ELEANOR POWELL
Loomis Sisters—Melissa Mason
Roger Gray—Lucille Osborn
& GEORGE WHITE'S DANCING BEAUTIES

EVENINGS 50c to \$2.50
Thurs. Mat. 25c to \$1.50 Sat. Mat. 25c to \$2
CASINO THEATRE, 7th Av. & 59 St. Col. 5-1300
Seats now for all Performances

RETURN LIMITED ENGAGEMENT ABBY THEATRE PLAYERS

Direct from Abbey Theatre, Dublin

REPERTOIRE FOR WEEK OF JAN. 16th

MON. EVE.—"THE NEW GOSSON"
TUES. EVE.—"JUNO and the PAYCOCK"
WED. EVE.—"THE FAR-OFF HILLS"
THURS. MAT.—"THE WHITEHEADED BOY"
THURS. EVE.—"KATHLEEN in HOULIHAN"
FRI. EVE.—"JUNO and the PAYCOCK"
SAT. MAT.—"THE RISING of the MOON"
& "THE PLAYBOY of the WESTERN WORLD"
SAT. EVE.—"THE NEW GOSSON"

MARTIN BECK THEATRE, 45 St. W. of 8th Ave.
Eves. \$1 to \$2.50; Thurs. Mat. 50c to \$1.50
Mats. 75c to \$2 plus tax, exc. Holidays

CIVIC REPERTORY

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

50c, \$1, \$1.50 Evenings at 8:30

Matinees MON., WED., SAT. 2:30

EVA LE GALLIENNE Director

—WEEK OF JANUARY 16—

Mon. Eve. "Liliom"
Tues. Eve. "Alice in Wonderland"
Wed. Mat. "Alice in Wonderland"
Wed. Eve. "Alice in Wonderland"
Thursday Eve. "Liliom"
Friday Eve. "Camille"
Saturday Mat. "Peter Pan"
Saturday Eve. "Dear Jane"
50c, \$1, \$1.50, No Tax Ex't'd. by U.S. GOVT.
Seats 4 wks. adv. Box Off. & Town Hall, 113 W. 43.

As He Appears in 'Yoshe Kalb' at the Yiddish Art Theatre



Once again is Maurice Schwartz to be found at his own Yiddish Art Theatre on Second Avenue, where the successful "Yoshe Kalb" is said to be drawing a goodly portion of the town's audiences.

Chotzinoff's Comedy "Honeymoon" Now at the Vanderbilt. New Scale of Prices

"Honeymoon," the comedy depicting twenty-four hours of matrimonial madness, written by Sam.

Chotzinoff, the former music critic of the New York World, and Geo. Backer, has moved to larger quarters at the Vanderbilt Theatre.

This move is advantageous because, in addition to affording a greater number of seats for sale, it enables the management of "Honeymoon" to follow the spirit and the policy of present-day trends and to decrease the prices of tickets. All orchestra seats have been reduced from \$3 to \$2 for all performances, including Saturday evenings. Balcony seats for all performances have been reduced to the attractive scale of \$1, \$1.50 and \$2.

The capable cast is headed by Katherine Alexander, who distinguished herself last season as leading lady of Elmer Rice's "Left Bank." Ross Alexander, who by the way is no relative of Katherine Alexander, plays the bewildered bridegroom. Hilda Claire, who plays the high-spirited young wife, was accorded acclaim by the dramatic critics for her splendid characterization earlier in the month in "Girls in Uniform."

The play was staged by Thomas Mitchell, who was the hilarious newspaper correspondent earlier in the season in "Clear All Wires."

The production is mounted with a fine sense of taste, refinement and discrimination.

The story of this delightful play is interesting and its charming characters, clever dialogue and novel situations afford an amusing evening in the theatre.

A NEW COMEDY

HONEYMOON

"24 Hours of Matrimonial Madness" with KATHERINE ALEXANDER

At These Attractive Prices \$1 - \$1.50 - \$2 plus tax for all performances, including Sat. Eve.

Now at the VANDERBILT

Theatre, 48th St. East of B'way
BRyant 9-0134
Mats. Wed. & Sat.

TWO STRANGE WOMEN

A. C. MESTER presents

by EDWIN B. SELF

with JACQUELINE LOGAN and

MAUD DURAND SETH ARNOLD
JOHN GRIGGS HOUSTON RICHARDS
JOHN DALY MURPHY LIDA McMILLAN
DOUGLAS GILMORE

LITTLE THEATRE 44th Street Telephone
W. of B'way LAC. 4-6620
Eves. 8:45 - Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:45

MUSICIANS' SYMPHONY TUES. EVE. JAN. 8:30

Conductor—SANDOR Metropolitan Opera House
Guest Conductor, Composer, Violinist GEORGES

HARMATI-ENESCO and NINON VALLIN, Soprano

PROGRAMME

Suite of Dances from "IPHIGENIA".....Gluck
3 Arias:
"IPHIGENIE EN TAURIDE".....Gluck
"DAMNATION OF FAUST".....Berlioz
"PRODIGAL SON".....Debussy
Soloist, NINON VALLIN
"THE SORCERER'S APPRENTICE".....Dukas
VIOLIN CONCERTO.....Beethoven
Soloist, MR. ENESCO
ROUMANIAN RHAPSODY.....Enesco
ENESCO conducting

SENSATIONAL CUT in PRICES!

GRACE MOORE in THE DUBARRY

The Musical Romance of a Courtesan and a King
ORIGINAL CAST AND PRODUCTION

Orchestra \$2.50 and \$2; 1st Balcony \$1.50 and \$2; 2nd Balcony \$1, plus tax
* Adjustments will be made at box-office on all seats purchased at old scale of prices.
M. COHAN THEATRE Mats. SAT. & WED. 2:30
B'way & 43 St. 8:30

SAM H. HARRIS presents

"DINNER AT EIGHT"

A New Play in Eleven Scenes—By

GEORGE S. KAUFMAN and EDNA FERBER

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

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

"Mädchen in Uniform" Opens Today at the Fox B'klyn. New Stage Show

"Mädchen in Uniform," the widely discussed German film, opens at the Fox Brooklyn Theatre today. "Mädchen in Uniform's" story is of life in a boarding school for daughters of Prussian army officers and members of the aristocracy. It shows how a lonely girl reacts to harsh and impersonal discipline, how she responds to the sympathetic treatment given her by an understanding teacher, how the head mistress of the school is affronted when she misinterprets the ensuring student-teacher relationship, and it shows how the other girls in the school revolt against the stern and unfeeling philosophy of education and guidance imposed upon them.

As enacted by the lovely Mertha Thiele (the affection starved pupil), by Dorothea Wieck (the beloved teacher), by Emilia Unda (the Bismarckian head mistress) and a fine cast of girls and women, "Mädchen in Uniform" is a distinct innovation in the depiction of delicate human relationships.

GILBERT MILLER presents

PAULINE LORD in

The Late Christopher Bean

with WALTER CONNOLLY

"Alive with laughter."

—Garland, World-Telegram.

HENRY MILLER'S

Theatre, 124 W 43 St. Eves. 8:45

Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:45

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

"GOODBYE AGAIN"

A New Play

by Allan Scott and George Haight

with OSGOOD PERKINS

SALLY BATES

"The season's happiest comedy."

—Eagle

MASQUE Theatre, 45 St., W. of B'way

Eves. 8:40. Lac. 4-0040.

Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40

Now at SHUBERT THEATRE ARTHUR J. BECKHARD presents

ANOTHER LANGUAGE

A Play by ROSE FRANKEN

with a Distinguished Cast

GLENN ANDERS DOROTHY STICKNEY MARGARET WYCHERLY JOHN BEAL

Moves January 16 to

BOOTH THEATRE, 45 St. W. 45 St.

Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40

Charles A. Niggemeyer presents another of his original revues called "Ship Ahoy!" In the stellar cast are included Broadway favorites in addition to the Sixteen Fox Dollies. Sam Jack Kaufman and the Fox Playboy Band continue, and Bob West entertains with his organ antics.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE

39th Street East of Broadway

OPENING TUES., JAN. 17

The GROUP THEATRE presents

BIG NIGHT

By DAWN POWELL

Eves. 8:40; Mats. Wed. and Sat.

The Theatre Guild

presents

BIOGRAPHY

A Comedy

by S. N. Behrman

GUILD THEATRE

52nd Street, West of Broadway

Mat Thurs.-Sat. 2:30. Eves. 8:30..

"Here's something to be thankful for..."

—John Mason Brown, Post

PEGGY FEARS

presents

"Music in the Air"

By Jerome Kern &

Oscar Hammerstein 2d

with Reinald WERRENATH,

Tullie CARMINATI, Natalie

HALL, Walter SLEZAK, Al

SHEAN, Katherine CAR-

RINGTON—Curtain at 8:30

ALVIN THEATRE, 52 St.

Eves. 8:30. Matinees

Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

PHILHARMONIC SYMPHONY

WALTER, Conductor

Carnegie Hall, This Aft. at 3:00

Soloist: JOSEF HOFMANN

Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Eve., Jan. 19, at 8:45

Friday Afternoon, Jan. 20, at 2:30

Soloist: SERGE PROKOFIEFF, Pianist

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Eve., Jan. 21, at 8:45

PFITZNER—PROKOFIEFF—BRAHMS

ARTHUR JUDSON, Mgr. (Steinway Piano)

CARNEGIE HALL

Friday Eve., January 20

at 8:30

Josef

Hofmann

Piano Recital

Mgt. Copley. (Steinway Piano)

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

First Appearance After Great European Triumphs

MENUHIN

The World-Famous Boy Violin Genius

A Miraculous Talent, One of the Greatest Violinists of All Ages...

An Artist A Thinker A Humanitarian

(Mason & Hamlin) Tickets \$1.10, \$1.65, \$2.20, \$2.75 Mgt. Evans & Salter

CARNEGIE HALL Monday Eve., Jan. 16, at 8:30

THE NEW YORK ORCHESTRA, Inc.

NICHOLAI SOKOLOFF, Music Director and Conductor

Program—Beethoven: "Eroica"; "Debussy"; La Mer; Sibelius; Fritlander

Tickets—50c - 75c - \$1.00 - \$1.50 - \$2.50

"TAX FREE"—Now at Box Office Mgt. Copley (Steinway Piano)

You're Safe When You "Take A Chance" at the Apollo

SAFETY FIRST

"TAKE A CHANCE." A musical comedy by B. G. DeSylva and Laurence Schwab. Music by Herb Brown Nacio and Richard Whiting. More words by Sid Silvers, more songs by Vincent Youmans. At the Apollo.

The theatre named after the god of the arts houses a merry masterpiece in the art of entertainment, quite unnecessarily called "Take a Chance." The first two names on the cast make it a sure hit; for Jack Holey and Sid Silvers are irresistible in their fun. The "morning-after" bedroom scene, with Holey wearing the upper half, and Sid the lower, of one pair of pajamas, reveals them at their best; the humor ranges from the bawdy and bald to the swiftly suggestive—subtle wit is banned from this boisterous romping. The music is good, though the songs are best when they are part of the fun and the movement of the play, like Jack Holey's absurd "She's Nuts About Me," and the big song of "torch" Ethel Merman, who tells us "Eadie was a lady—she had class, with a capital K." "Smoothie" is another good song, she does with Holey; and June Knight has an interesting contrast of the innocent and the knowing, in "Should I Be Sweet?" The effective stir of the chorus, and the movement from speakeasy to stage-door of the sufficient plot, are backward for the constant flow of the best broad humor this season's scenes have shown. J. T. S.

Has An Important Role in Elmer Rice's New Play



Eleanor Phelps is one of a big cast in "We, the People," which is scheduled to open at the Empire Theatre, Saturday, January 21.

Hippodrome Offers Films and Vaudeville Under New Policy

The traditional Hippodrome never dies. Once again the big showplace has reopened with a stage and screen policy that hopes to bring the crowds to its doors again.

Under the managing directorship of Cecil E. Maberry and his assistant Alec Moss, the Hippodrome has undergone another rejuvenation. The seating capacity of the theatre enables the giving of a 2½-hour program of diversified screen and stage entertainment at a nominal charge of 15 cents during the day and 25 cents at night. On Saturdays, Sundays and holidays the top price is also 25 cents. A feature of the new policy is that children are admitted at all times for only 10 cents. The aim on the

part of the management is to make the theatre a gathering place for the entire family.

The programs at the Hippodrome are made up of a stage show which runs for forty minutes, and a screen show which runs for two hours.

The Hippodrome was reopened under the new policy on November 19 last, after being dark for months. Several hundred people immediately found employment, for it takes a vast crew to keep a house the size of the Hippodrome in operation.

After being dark for several months, its present operators, the C. & C. Amusement Corporation, acquired a lease on the property, and have instituted a popular priced policy.

At the Original Roxy

armadillos which turn into an overgrown baseball when an enemy approaches; baby river otters that are as tame as kittens—all these, and more of the animal kingdom of the jungle, are recorded in "Matto Grosso."

Starting today, the original Roxy Theatre establishes a new price scale of 35 cents for the balcony at all times, from 10:30 a. m. to closing on all week days.

The screen attraction is Sally Eilers in "Second-Hand Wife,"

WARDEN LEWIS E. LAWES' TERRIFIC STORY

20,000 YEARS IN SING SING

The Intimate Diary of The MAYOR OF HELL!

He knows the guilty secrets behind the headline crimes of the century.

He's listened to the thousand and one unfinished love stories they wouldn't have told another man on the torture rack! Now famous

WARDEN LAWES

of Sing Sing

at last breaks silence to bring you the most dramatic moments from thousands of sensation-

ally dramatic lives!

SPENCER TRACY

BETTE DAVIS

ARTHUR BYRON

STRAND

Broadway & 47th Street

35c to 1 p. m.

Midnite Show

THE ROAD TO REVOLUTION!

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

RASPUTIN

AND THE

EMPRESS

with JOHN, ETHEL, LIONEL

BARRYMORE

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

"Matto Grosso," New Travel Film, Opens at Cameo

"Matto Grosso," said to be the first sound and talking picture made in the "River of Doubt" country (first explored by Col. Theodore Roosevelt) and a territory which still remains one of the earth's wildest and most inaccessible regions, will have its world premiere showing at the RKO Cameo Theatre today.

A hunt of the dreaded jaguar, the largest cat of the New World, called by the natives "el Tigre,"

is one of the highlights of the film. The capture of a puma, a South American carnivore; some rare shots of the tapir; full grown jabiru storks which stand five feet tall; the flesh-eating piranha; small

The famous original The Superb Screen Version of a Great Novel—

Roxy Kathleen Norris' fascinating tale of the lovely stenographer and her lonely married boss.

"SECOND HAND WIFE" with SALLY EILERS

RALPH BELLAMY HELEN VINSON A Gay and Glorious Stage Show "Fads and Fancies"

Introducing TAMARA Third Week Gaudsmith Bros. Roxyettes GLORIA GILBERT Late of Ballyhoo Roxy Orchestra David Ross Conducting Catherine Littlefield and Roxy Corps de Ballet

Beginning TO-DAY!

ENTIRE BALCONY at all times 10.30 to closing (Monday to Friday 35c inclusive) Smoking Permitted

RADIO CITY THEATRES

Personal Direction of "Roxy"

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL 50th St. & 6th Ave.

Screen & Stage Shows

BARBARA STANWYCK

in "THE BITTER TEA OF GENERAL YEN"

and a spectacular stage show with Roy Bolger, Ballets, Chorus, Roxyettes, Orch. of 100, Tuskegee Choir

CONTINUOUS SHOWS from 11 A. M.

11c. to 135c, 11c. to 655c, 6c. to 10.30 75c, Mon. to Fri.

RKO ROXY 49th St. & 6th Ave.

3rd Week—on Screen

ANN HARDING

LESLIE HOWARD

in "ANIMAL KINGDOM"

On the Stage Dave Apollon & Co. Gambarelli

Roxyettes, Ballet, Orchestra of 50, Singing Chorus

CONTINUOUS SHOWS from 11 A. M.

11c. to 135c, 11c. to 655c, 6c. to 10.30 75c, Mon. to Fri.

NOW AT POPULAR PRICES

WITHIN REACH OF ALL

Greatest Radio and Stage Show of the Year!

BING CROSBY WEBER & FIELDS

CARL HAW, The 3 SWIFTS & others

On the Screen

"No More Orchids"

with CAROLE LOMBARD

NEW LOW PRICES!

RKO ALBEE • Albee Sq. Brooklyn

RONALD COLMAN

in

"Cynara"

with

KAY FRANCIS

RIVOLI BROADWAY

at 49th St.

Doors open 9:30 A. M. except Sunday, 25c to 1 P. M. ex. Sun. and Holidays.

Truly Nature in the Raw!

MATTO-GRASSO

Is the Island of

(GREEN

JUNGLE

HELL)



1st Real Sound Pictures from the Amazon

CAMEO 42nd St. & 7th Ave. STARTS TODAY

BUY RKO THRIFT BOOKS AND SAVE 10%

On the Screen

SECOND WEEK! POPULAR PRICES! The celebrated picture that thousands paid \$2.00 to see!

NORMA SHEARER and CLARK GABLE in EUGENE O'NEILL'S

STRANGE INTERLUDE

with ALEX KIRKLAND • MAUREN O'SULLIVAN • LEWIS STONE

On the Capital Stage In Person—MOLLY PICON Fresh from Her European Triumphs

3 RITZ Bros. BENNY MEROFF & ORCHESTRA from Club Richman

CAPITOL Broadway at 51st St.

MORAN and MACK

in Mack Sennett's comedy "Hypnotized"

WINTER GARDEN

B'way & 50th St.—25c to 1 p. m. ex.

Sun. and Holidays, Midnite Shows

WILLIAM POWELL

in "LAWYER MAN"

with

JOAN BLONDELL

BROOKLYN STRAND

Fulton & Rockwell

25c to 6:30 p. m. Mon.-Fri.

Midnite Show SATURDAY

THEATRE PARTIES

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

FOX B'KLYN

FIRST TIME AT POPULAR PRICES!

The Sensation of Two Continents

'MAEDCHEN in UNIFORM'

On Stage—Niggmeyer's "SHIP AHOY"

Fulton Ave. at 4th Street

25c to 3 p. m.

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 Allotment Plan Again

THIS farm allotment bill shows with extraordinary clearness how difficult it is to patch up the capitalist system by emergency legislation. All classes of farmers, naturally enough, are trying to get in on the hoped-for benefits of the bill. Rice, peanut and dairy farmers have about as many troubles as the wheat, cotton, farmers, hay and tobacco. Nevertheless, their products are not exported, they are supposedly protected by the tariff, and in general they are not as simply handled by a few processors as are wheat, cotton, tobacco and hogs. To include them, therefore, somewhat weakens the original principle of the bill, multiplies the bureaucratic agencies necessary to enforce it, and increases the tax that will be laid upon the consumer. Not to include them makes them subject to tax to help other farmers.



Norman Thomas

But this is only part of the trouble. Washington correspondents have pointed out that important business interests have endorsed the farm allotment bill. The conventional explanation is that these business interests believe that by helping the farmers the necessary shove can be given to the whole economic process. You want to take that explanation with a grain of salt. Actually the important business interests that are pushing the farm allotment bill hardest are banks and insurance companies which hope to make farmers prosperous enough to make it possible to collect their loans while landlords collect their rents. Unless a practicable way can be found—and that will be difficult—to protect what farmers receive from this allotment bill from the demands of mortgage holders it will be a law to underwrite mortgages and farm leases.

Again as that good Socialist and good agricultural economist, Roger Wallace, writes me: "Two fallacies lie back of the domestic allotment plan; that the industrial workers can and will stand the increased cost of living that it would create—almost a billion dollars a year—and that by robbing Peter in this fashion, Paul would become prosperous and buy, Peter's product, thus helping Peter to become prosperous again. It's just another case of trying to hoist oneself by one's boot-straps, perpetual motion, the old rabbit-in-the-hat trick, or what you will."

There is not even an emergency measure that capitalism can apply without creating as many or more problems as it solves. The hope for the farmers lies in a Socialist program in respect to taxation, marketing, farm landlordism and debt reduction. This program in turn must be linked up with the other planks of a Socialist platform for the benefit of industrial workers. We need a planned economy for use, not profit, throughout the nation.

A Liquor Plan

LIKELY enough this paragraph will get me the usual crop of letters of remonstrance both from wets and dries, but here goes. The 18th amendment ought to be repealed if for no other reason than it has produced so much hypocrisy and law evasion. Clearly it is out of line with public opinion and public conception of what is right and fair. Nevertheless the present indications are that so-called naked repeal or even repeal with some alleged protection against the return of the saloon will leave us with a liquor problem still very much unsolved. Everybody will be encouraging us to drink—the government to drink us out of debt to balance the budget; the liquor interests, legal and illegal—don't forget there will still be some illegal bootlegging left—in order to increase their traffic.

We Socialists were basically right in our platform. Let's at least take the profit out of the liquor traffic, the profit out of the business of selling bad liquor, or such quantities of good liquor as to create general drunkenness, and then see where we stand. The best way would be to make the manufacture of all kinds of liquor a monopoly and entrust it to a public, non-profit making corporation set up by the Federal government which would only sell to public non-profit making distributing agencies set up by states which so desire.

Proportional Representation

THE Socialist platform for many years has declared for proportional representation as under present circumstances an aid both to democracy and to the growth of Socialism. Ideally the proportional representation we want, of course, is representation of parties, not of individuals, and under a normal scheme of proportional representation party designations should not be lost. These considerations apply directly to the fight in New York City for a new charter. The chief good of a new charter would be to give us proportional representation. But even if proportional representation in the city should omit the party label it would still be perfectly possible for Socialists to make their own designations and to carry on a party fight. In fighting in New York for proportional representation, preferably with a party label, we are carrying on a battle of national significance.

We may cooperate with others who for their own reasons desire proportional representation without any fusion of any sort whatsoever. Indeed, proportional representation will cut the ground from under the recurrent rather hysterical demand that all enemies of Tammany must perforce get together in a fusion movement. We can all oppose Tammany without embracing each other, I should just about as soon embrace Tammany as a Chamber of Commerce idea of what constitutes good government.

By the way, while other people talk about good government we Socialists manage to get rather more real work done than they do. The recent decision in New York City of the Medical Grievance Board that Jimmie Walker's brother, Dr. William H. Walker and his associated fee-splitting physicians who have apparently cooperated with him to the hurt of the city in compensation cases must stand trial. Paul Blanshard, a Socialist, made the original demand and the legal end of the case was handled without cost in very able fashion by Louis Waldman.

Technocracy and a Survey

STUART CHASE has done his usual beautiful job in a little pamphlet published by John Day, entitled "Technocracy—An Interpretation." Socialists, and especially Socialist speakers, ought to read it for the clear light it sheds on some aspects of Technocracy its immense values in waking up the people to a possibility of another system, and its limitations. But Chase's pamphlet, like much of Chase's other work and like the work of the Technocrats themselves, is weak in that it ignores, or almost ignores, the vital issue of power politics. What is the principal source of energy to effectuate this social change in face of a class interest in maintaining the old system? That's the basic question which we Socialists are tackling as neither the Technocrats nor Chase himself has done.

I should also like to recommend that Socialists get hold of the two volumes of the report of the President's Research Committee on Social Trends. In them is to be found striking confirmation of many of the things that we Socialists have been saying without facilities for elaborate investigation for these many years. The experts who examined social trends do not go so far as positively to tell us how to conduct a social movement. After all, that's the main question and the money spent on their elaborate survey would have been better spent could Socialists and strong labor unions have got it for work of organization. Of course, they could not have got that money, so I suppose the thing to do is to be glad that the study of social trends gives us as much material as it does. The McGraw-Hill book company publish these volumes.

exploitation of religious feelings, and that its tactics consist in diverting the working class by this means from the healthy conception of the defence of its interests, it reaffirms that religion must remain a private matter and that the ranks of the Socialist Party are open to all manual and intellectual workers without distinction of belief, and denounces the intrusion of the religious authorities in the sphere of politics; it pledges the workers to redouble their vigilance in order to develop their organizations and the Socialist press."

MOVE ON!

WASHINGTON.—Answers received by Sen. LaFollette to 2,200 questionnaires sent out, for the third successive year, to mayors of American cities, as to how they deal with the homeless unemployed, show that the standard treatment is a night in jail or in a lodging house and an order from the police to "Move on!"

Work is provided in far fewer instances than one or two years ago. Local funds are still meagre, and are reserved for local residents. Applications to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, through the State governors, grow week by week. Transient unemployed men and boys are looked upon as a burden which the city should not be asked to bear. Hence they are treated as undesirable strangers, if not as criminal suspects.

Benjamin C. Marsh, executive secretary of the People's Lobby, testifying before the LaFollette-Costigan subcommittee of the Senate Manufacturers Committee in hearings on their \$500,000,000 appropriation bill for relief of destitution, said that the federal government will have to pay at least \$1,000,000,000 a year for relief work, for a year or two, to avoid a heavier bill later. He estimated that 3,000,000 families, including farm families, are in dire distress.

"Probably half of the 2,350,000 children 17 years of age and under, and 2,240,000 aged over 65, gainfully employed in 1930, will have to be maintained by taxation," he asserted.

"As a solution, unemployment insurance cannot be made practical for several years. Public works cannot be gotten under way in time. A billion dollars, raised by taxation of capital savings, should be provided now. It is less than \$80 per unemployed person."

Hungarian Socialists Gain Despite Terror and Reaction

BUDAPEST.—The new Prime Minister of Hungary, Gömbös, is trying to win over the Hungarian masses to his policy and to his idea, advertised after the well-known model of Mussolini, whom he praises highly, of a "national and authoritarian state." To this end he is now undertaking propaganda tours throughout the whole of Hungary and expounding in practically every village the program of "national solidarity" which, according to his assertions, is to lift the awful burden of poverty from the masses and lead Hungary into a great and happy future.

The impression made upon the working classes of Hungary by these speeches is shown by the results of a series of local authority elections which took place during the Prime Minister's tour. For these elections the Social-Democrats of Hungary entered into an electoral alliance with the radical and democratically inclined lower middleclass and peasant parties, and in conjunction with these parties secured appreciable successes. In Pesterzsébet, near Budapest, on December 4th, out of the 60 seats to be filled by general voting the Social-Democrats secured 27, the lower middle-class parties 26

and the Government Party 7. This result, to be sure, is nullified by the fact that a further 22 seats are filled *ex officio* while 60 others are filled by an election at which the suffrage is restricted.

At the elections for local authorities in the rural districts, for which the Social-Democratic Party co-operated with the Independent Peasants' Party and the Kossuth Party, during the course of December the Social-Democrats secured the election in Mezötúr of 2 regular Councillors and 1 substitute Councillor, in Kisujszallas of 5 Councillors and 4 substitutes and in Mako of 3 Councillors. In other local authority areas where elections are shortly to take place the prospects for the Social-Democrats are extremely favorable.

In addition to these gratifying election results the propaganda campaign of the party during November has been highly successful. In spite of every conceivable trickery and attempt at intimidation by the authorities and the police the Socialist speakers were listened to everywhere, and notably in the Plain county, by extraordinarily large audiences, which shows that neither terrorism nor demagoguery can prevent what is called the "Marxist invasion of the villages."

STAUNING COMING TO THE UNITED STATES

PREMIER THORWALD STAUNING, Socialist head of the Danish government, is to make his first visit to the United States, it has been learned. Stauning has accepted an invitation to speak at Danish-American Day at the Chicago World's Fair on June 21st.

The Danish Consulate-General in New York was unwilling officially to conform the report, but it has been learned from other sources that Stauning will be in attendance in Chicago upon that occasion.

Stauning, one of the leading Socialists of Europe, is the first Socialist head of a state to win a vote of confidence upon going to the people. He was called to the Premiership in 1924, served two years and was defeated when the Radicals, upon whom he had to depend for support, suffered election losses, although the Socialist Party made gains. Called again to office in 1929, he won a striking vote of confidence in November, 1932.

Under Stauning, the Danish government has carried on remarkable work along the lines of the Socialist program.

COMMUNIST PLANT WAS POLICE SPY

THE Central Executive Committee of the Social-Democratic Party of Rumania reports that charges having been made against the Social-Democratic Deputy I. Moscautau of being simultaneously a Communist, a police agent and a police spy, the national executive of the party had therefore forbidden him to act as Deputy or to speak in Parliament until the matter had been cleared up.

Investigation has now shown that the charges against Moscautau were substantiated. The national executive of the party thereupon decided to suspend Deputy Moscautau and to prohibit him from taking any part in the party's public activities until the general council or the party congress had met, these being the bodies entitled to take more drastic measures.

Fearing that the general council, which is to meet shortly, would expel him from the party, Deputy Moscautau got together a few adherents of the party in Ismaila, founded a break-away group with them, and announced, by a statement read in the Chamber, his intention to continue his participation in the Social-Democratic Party in Parliament.

Keep Religion Out of Politics, Belgian Socialists Demand

BRUSSELS.—In what was one of the shortest party conferences in its history the Belgian Labor Party defined its position following the recent elections in which it was so successful. The conference heard a great political speech by Vandervelde and then unanimously adopted, without any discussion, a resolution on the lines of Vandervelde's enthusiastically received speech.

In this unanimous resolution the conference "declares that the members of Parliament must not confine themselves to a negative opposition but must on the contrary put forward a constructive policy with a view to carrying out the program submitted to the electors; considering that the Catholic party derives its principal electoral strength from the shameful ex-