

NEW LEADER

With Which
Is Combined

THE AMERICAN APPEAL

Founded by
Eugene V. Debs

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Price Five Cents

Causes of Crises That Curse Mankind And the Need of a Socialist World

PROOF of the Socialist indictment of capitalistic "civilization" is provided by capitalism itself. Its insane contradictions are in part vividly portrayed by the cartoonist on this page. The baker produces bread which he does not want and which he cannot sell; the shoemaker has produced shoes that he does not want and which he cannot sell. *Each wants the product of the other and each cannot satisfy his wants! Result: both suffer privation.*

Let's consider this absurdity. First, the picture is not quite up to date. The capitalist does not appear in it. The cartoon belongs to the birth period of capitalism when manufacture passed out of the household into the small shop. It was then that production for exchange and profit began, but even at this early stage before the powerful capitalist appeared the inherent absurdity of capitalistic production is evident.

Old Days of Shop Democracy

Before this shop stage of production for sale the baker and shoemaker worked in their homes. They and their families worked at many trades besides shoemaking and baking. They made shoes and bread; clothing and hats; candles and soap; dyes and preserves; butchered, cured and packed meat, and did many other things. They were shoemakers, bakers, garment workers, hatters, chandlers, butchers, packers and so on.

Each home was a family collectivism. Each member of the family produced things for the use of the family. There was no capitalist and no wage worker. No hiring and no firing. No production for sale and profit. No production for an unknown market. No "overproduction" and families starving. Consumption balanced production. Members of the family did not require money to exchange goods with each other. They simply produced things and enjoyed them.

The Workers Owned and Enjoyed

The family owned the rude tools with which they worked. They owned the raw materials. They generally owned the home in which they produced. They owned the things which they produced and they enjoyed the products of their own labor. There were no conflicts over wages and profits because there were no wages and profits. That was the simple home manufactures of our ancestors, a family collectivism that produced no industrial depressions or financial panics.

Population increased and the demand for home manufactures increased. Finally a member of the family established himself as a shoemaker in a little shop as in the cartoon. The member of another family established himself as a baker. Other workers started shop production in hats and clothing and so on. *Each shop proprietor now specialized in producing one thing for sale and for a profit.*

In the course of time the old family collectivism was broken up. One after another of the simple occupations left the home and located in a shop. Production for use was replaced by production for sale. It is this early stage of capitalism that is represented by our cartoon. Money had never entered home manufactures as a means of exchange, but in this shop stage the shoemaker and baker require it as each is producing for the market and for profit.

The Crazy System Begins



From The New Leader (London)

Baker: "I want to sell enough bread to buy a pair of shoes. Could you buy a loaf?"

Shoemaker: "Sorry, but I've no money. Could you buy a pair of shoes, so that I can get some bread?"

Baker: "Sorry, but I have no money either."

Shoemaker: "It's terrible—this slump." (Baker departs sorrowfully.)

Here is the dawn of general capitalist production for sale, but the capitalist employing wage labor has not yet appeared. The shop business increases, the shoemaker enlarges the shop and hires boys as apprentices. As a rule, even wage payment does not yet appear as the boys generally lived with the master who provided them with food and clothing in his own home till the term of apprenticeship had expired.

The business continues to increase, inventions transform the tools into simple machines, the apprentices become journeymen and are paid wages. The former family shoemaker in the home now becomes a capitalist; the apprentices become wage workers. *As the enlarged shop becomes a factory, the capitalist ceases to work at the bench and the modern capitalist owner, as we know him, steps into the picture.*

The Industrial Revolution

Thus two fundamental classes emerge from the old family collectivism, the capitalist class and the working class. What the family once owned—the work place, raw materials, tools and product—is now owned by the capitalist. The former home worker owns nothing and is compelled to sell his labor power to the owner of the means of production.

An industrial revolution has occurred. Production is no longer for use and enjoyment of producers but for the profit of capitalist owners. The owners sell the commodities in a market the demand for which

they do not know. The total values produced exceed the value of the wages paid. Consumption no longer balances production. Workers produce in excess of their buying power.

Here we have all the conditions for the periodical breakdown of the whole system of capitalistic production. The absurdity portrayed in the cartoon on this page becomes more and more glaring as capitalist production becomes the monstrous system of our time. Crises are inevitable. Workers are thrown out of employment because the capitalist class cannot sell what we produce! *We have no money to buy and we no longer produce for use.*

Heaped on top of this industrial insanity is the system of money exchange. It is fundamentally based upon gold and gold is a commodity. Capitalism is a system of producing commodities and the "precious" metal is a commodity possessing large value in small bulk.

Why Banking System Crumbles

In normal times it is possible to get along with much less cash reserves than the total paper tokens used to transact business. However, when industry breaks down and there is a general drain on the banks there is never enough cash to pay depositors. In 1929 there was an average of \$1.47 in money for every \$10 deposit; in this year the ratio is \$2.38 to \$10. *The supply of gold and money was larger this year than in the prosperous period just before the collapse in 1929.*

In other words, when the absurdities of capitalist production bring industrial prostration the collapse eventually undermines the financial structure. Despite the largest supply of gold in our history this financial convulsion has occurred. And this would be likely to happen if the bankers had not engaged in wizard speculation that often bordered on swindle.

Socialism the Hope of the World

We have seen that the workers at one time in their homes were masters of every phase of their working life. They were producing for themselves and enjoyed the results of their labor. *They never knew the absurdity of "overproduction," periodical crises, unemployment and starvation.*

Socialism proposes to recover, on a national scale, that collectivism, industrial security, and mastery of production that was typical of the family production of our ancestors. Not a backward march to home manufactures, but a march forward to the collective ownership and control of our great industries, natural resources, banking and transportation.

Socialism means production for use and enjoyment. It means collective recovery of the powers of production and distribution. It will abolish production for sale and profit. It will discharge the owning class. It will wipe out the conflict between large production and low consumption. It will abolish industrial depressions. It will mean the emancipation of the workers in industry, agriculture and all other useful occupations.

Capitalism is in convulsions all over the world. Socialism carries the torch of knowledge to the dispossessed masses. It is the advance courier of human liberation and the hope of all mankind.

NEW LEADER

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

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SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1933

Socialist Party Work

SOCIALIST branches and their members throughout the country are affected by the industrial crisis and the financial panic which has plunged American capitalism to a still lower level of prostration. From many quarters The New Leader receives information of how the collapse has interfered with party activities. Members are unable to make financial contributions to various phases of party work and local organizations in many cities find it difficult to even meet the minimum expenses that are necessary to maintain their bare official routine. National, state, local and branch organizations require funds; the opportunities and responsibilities facing the party were never greater.

Yet all this should not be an occasion for discouragement. Many members who are unable to contribute financially because of unemployment can contribute their services in many ways. The Socialist Party has always been a volunteer organization and the larger part of its work has always been rendered without compensation. More of this volunteer service should be at the disposal of the party in this period of the most terrible crisis in all history and to the extent that it is given by the members will we rise to the emergency that faces us.

In this respect it must be admitted that one type of service that was given in the pre-war period of building the party has not been developed today. Hundreds of workers left the industries in the two decades of party-building, going out into the field as agitators and organizers, holding meetings, taking collections, selling literature and accepting the hospitality of comrades to save hotel bills. They never asked what the compensation would be and very often it was nothing more than the reward of knowing that the agitator had done his duty. As a rule these field workers made little above their bare expenses in the first several years of their work, but as they built enduring and effective organizations in the states the work became easier and the states could guarantee them a wage above their expenses.

This working class idealism has not been awakened by the movement of today and until it is the party is far from being the organization it can be and should be. Our job is to reach the working masses in the cities, towns and the countryside and they can only be reached by such pioneer crusaders who will give their lives for a few years to the hardships and sacrifices of this work. We may send a thousand speakers to churches, forums and clubs and we will not approach the task that was rendered by the pre-war veteran Socialists who built the Socialist Party. This "old guard" Socialist work must be duplicated, and we hope that we will find party workers in the coming months who will revive that fine era of party building.

Correlating with what is said above, we call attention to a fine opportunity facing party branches in New York City. The enrollment lists are now available and party members will soon be canvassing enrolled Socialist voters. Every canvasser should carry with him a bundle of The New Leader and introduce it to Socialist voters. Copies may be sold to voters and in some cases subscriptions taken. Canvassers can do two jobs at one time, and if this is generally done tens of thousands of Socialist voters will receive a copy of The New Leader for the first time and without any extra effort on the part of the canvassers. Act and act without delay on this important matter.

The World We Live In

A Socialist View of the Week

Jobless Army Now Numbers 12,700,000

THE banking crisis has sentenced more millions of workers to idleness. President Green of the A. F. of L., on the basis of government figures, estimates that there was an increase of 800,000 in the number of the unemployed from December to January. This was a tremendous increase for this short period. Basing his statement on trade union reports Green also says that in January 12,700,000 workers are now unemployed, "a new high watermark for unemployment in the depression, and represents an increase of 2,400,000 since January, 1932."

Bear in mind that the figures relate to the eve of the financial panic which has hurled still more workers out of employment. How many new recruits there are we do not know but a conservative estimate would probably be 300,000, making a total of 13,000,000 jobless today. Assuming the average family to number three, this means that about 40,000,000 men, women and children are afflicted by this curse.

Assume that the Federal program of employing 500,000 workers is immediately carried out; this would leave 12,500,000 jobless men still without hope of an income. However, there is no prospect of this immediate employment of that number and in the meantime there are fewer sales because of the bank crisis, fewer factory orders, and a continued decline of purchasing power. To such a pass has the "New Capitalism" come.

Another "Peak" in Jobless Relief

CONFIRMING the above observations of the effect of the banking crisis is the situation in New York City. Mary L. Gibbons, director of the Home Relief Bureau, reported that the total spent for home relief of the jobless was over \$4,000,000 in February, an increase of \$1,500,000 over the highest previous month. The total number of families cared for in February was 103,250, representing nearly 500,000 human beings, averaging nearly \$40 per month.

Recent applications, Miss Gibbons reported, are "the most impressive of the depression. Almost without exception these families are without a single wage earner of even the most modest amount." That is, these families have been pauperized and February did not mark the peak of suffering and of applications for relief. In the first days of the banking holiday beginning March 6 the average number of applications increased, reaching as high as 2,463 a day.

It is evident that this pauperization cannot continue much longer without some elemental hysteria that will lead to food riots. Year after year we have had one "peak" piled upon another and there does not seem to be an end to it. And the price of emancipation is a majority with Socialist intelligence.

Agricultural Relief Strikes a Snag

THE recovery of capitalism in part depends upon the increase of buying power and the Federal and state authorities assert they have a duty to aid in that recovery. At the same time the authorities seek to reduce expenses of government to balance budgets. Here is a conflict, one of those contradictions which plague capitalist society. Thus President Roosevelt's determination to reduce salaries is part of his program to keep the government solvent but these reductions also reduce buying power and the latter makes a sick capitalism worse.

He also finds himself up against a class conflict in dealing with agriculture. He promised farmers a program of relief. Secretary of Agriculture Wallace and Prof. Tugwell, conferring with farmer organizations, worked out the Administration plan which included the domestic allotment scheme but certain farm leaders wanted a more complete plan for price control of farm products. Then the President began to get tele-

NEANDERTHAL

By William Allen Ward

CAVES are not bad places. . . . Neanderthals squatting beside dim camp fires could use a club to kill. . . . Moderns who live in skyscrapers use machines of industry to tear at each other's throats. Civilization is a thin veneer over the cro-magnon. . . . Twentieth century methods call for an automatic to slay rivals. . . . Primal methods were use of clubs. . . .

grams from millers and other middlemen protesting against plunging into Socialism and predicting disaster. Roosevelt hedged, declared that wheat prices had decreased, the banking crisis was urgent and sent a message to Congress regarding beer. Facing this class conflict he does not know what to do, but in the meantime the impoverished farmers are getting real election returns.

Dairy Farmers in March at Albany

UPSTATE dairy farmers get into the picture again when 2,000 of them marched upon the capital at Albany on Tuesday demanding legislation to save them from disaster. "They came by special trains, special buses, in shining new autos and ancient muddy models, grim, serious-faced men with weather-beaten faces," reads one press story. They packed the Assembly chamber at a committee hearing, supporting a price-control bill. They threatened political reprisal if they do not obtain relief. "Give us something to pull us out of the hole. We want action," a sober judge cried out, speaking for the farmers.

A representative of the union of milk drivers of New York City urged protection of their wages which have been steadily going down. Asked what the wage is he answered \$34 a week. "A cry of derision went up from the farmers, many of whom declared that they had not been getting enough cash for more than a year to pay their taxes and interest." So reads the press account.

The incident reveals the lack of knowledge of the farmers regarding workers' incomes. They can only see that \$34 per week but do not see the rent and other living expenses of workers in New York City. The "derision" of the farmers should be replaced by concert of action between rural and urban workers.

Movies Affected By the Crisis

THE depression shadow has come to Hollywood with the closing of the picture plants for one day this week in an effort to cope with a financial emergency. Here is the gold mine of the Coolidge era transmuted into dross by the capitalism in which it reposed like an egg in a nest. Producers are all in a flutter between studio unions that refuse to accept a wage cut and unorganized working staffs, including clerks, stenographers and others, who are requested to agree to work three weeks, either without salary or on half pay. One who had predicted a few years ago that this would come to the province of Harrison Gray Otis would have been hustled off to a hoosegow.

The movie houses in New York City are also affected and two shows closed one day this week because of a wage dispute between the League of New York Theatres and the stagehands and musicians. The executives of all downtown motion picture theatres in Cleveland also announced that they would close Thursday night following notice received from union stagehands and picture operators that they needed more time to consider a proposed 25 per cent wage reduction. All but two of the neighborhood theatres closed last Saturday.

The movie is a source of a few hours of forgetting our troubles. Is night to settle over it and deprive us of this surcease from sorrow or will Congress get the beer bill through in time to serve as a substitute?

Hitlerism Fosters Sadism and Reaction

HITLERISM won in the municipal elections in Prussia last Sunday although the Socialists and Communists together polled more votes in Berlin than the Nazis and the Nationalists. One press story from Berlin declares that hundreds of thousands of Hitler's "bitterest opponents, the Communists, helped the Nazi cause by abstaining from voting." This is now an old story as the Communists have often proved lackeys of reaction in Germany.

Refugees in flight from the Hitler bands who arrived in Vienna relate stories of tortures of Socialists, Jews and Communists following the national election on March 5. The *Arbeiter Zeitung*, Vienna Socialist daily, gives details of these atrocities. Each form of Fascism, whether Italian, Polish or German, reveals a reversion back to primitive savagery and the release of sadistic passions.

Hugenberg and von Papen, the capitalist and Junker allies of Hitler, no doubt intervened for on Monday Hitler radioed a decree ordering his storm troops to end these acts of terror. Many Socialist and Communist papers were stifled by rigid decrees and even the Catholic press suffered in the Rhineland. Hitler's brown shirts have also occupied the demilitarized German Rhineland and this has aroused French opposition. Poland has reinforced her Danzig garrison in fear of Hitlerism and emergency powers are sought by the Polish Government from Parliament. Europe again rests on a volcano.

Austrian Socialists Mobilize for Defense

AUSTRIAN Socialism is now imperiled as a result of events in Germany which have stirred the Austrian Fascists to action. However, Austrian Socialists are better armed than their German comrades were and the armed Socialist organization was mobilized last Sunday in preparation for any attack. The Nazi movement is small in Austria but it is growing. The Dollfuss Government has curbed Nazi activity by restricting the radio, press and meetings. The government has no affection for Socialist Vienna but it also has no love for Hitlerism.

The triumph of Hitlerism in Austria would likely unite Austria with Germany in some form, but Catholic reaction has no desire to come under the dominion of a Fascist Germany. Another reason why conservative classes in Austria oppose Hitler is the resentment of the Tyrolese against Hitler's "betrayal" of irredentist interests for the sake of maintaining good relations with Mussolini. Then the old Hapsburg monarchists dream of a restoration of the Austrian monarchy and these aristocrats are shocked at the prospect of taking orders from Hitler, the former house painter. Moreover, the Catholic Church has much more prestige in Austria than it would have in an Austria linked up to a Fascist Germany.

For the moment Austrian Socialism is mobilized with arms in its hands and prepared to beat back, as it did in former years, any attack upon the working class. Socialists in all countries will wish them well in any emergency.

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.

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Socialists Present Bank Plan to Roosevelt

Hillquit and Thomas Have 40-Minute Interview with President Roosevelt in White House—For Publicly Opportunity to Examine Situation.

(Special to The New Leader)

WASHINGTON.—Norman Thomas, late presidential candidate of the Socialist Party, and Morris Hillquit, national chairman, had a 40-minute talk with President Roosevelt, March 14, seeking to persuade him that adequate hunger relief for the unemployed, and a six-billion dollar program of public works, together with a publicly-owned banking system, should be the immediate objects of his legislative drive.

They protested against his scheme of enlisting a labor army of 200,000 or more of the unemployed, to be paid only \$1 to \$1.50 a day and board. They argued that high wage levels are essential to any degree of economic recovery, and that this scheme would be made the pretext for further degrading the standard of living of workers and unemployed alike.

The interview of the two national leaders of American Socialism with the President had been requested by the National Executive Committee meeting in Indianapolis on Saturday, and President Roosevelt readily agreed to meet them.

The President listened to the Socialists with keen interest and discussed several of the points of their plan with them. His attitude appeared to be, it was learned, that of a man sincerely seeking the opinions of others to aid him in meeting difficult problems, and he appeared anxious to get the point of view of the Socialist Party.

The following statement was issued by them on leaving the White House:

Prompt Action Approved

"The Socialists are interested in the banking situation primarily as it affects business and, therefore, employment. From this point of view they approve the prompt action of President Roosevelt, which saved the country from a disastrous financial crisis and a corresponding increase in unemployment.

"There are two main lines of criticism which the Socialists direct against the new banking laws as established by the act of Congress, the proclamations of the President, and the rulings of the Secretary of the Treasury.

"One is that the benefits of the law extend largely to commercial banks and withhold similar protection from the savings banks. The other objection is that the law is not fargoing enough. It aims to take care of the present acute emergency but makes no provision against the continuance of the unhealthy conditions which have caused disaster and are bound to produce it again.

"Commercial banks are instruments of business and courses of credit. They largely serve the better situated classes of the population and the rich. Savings banks are the props of the poor, the depositaries of their life's savings, often their sole reliance in adversity, sickness and old age. As a matter of sound social policy the savings bank depositor should be protected in a larger measure than the owner of a commercial bank account.

"The opposite has been accomplished by the recent act of Con-

BERMANS AT HOME

Mr. and Mrs. Morris Berman, who have just returned from a tour of the world, announce that they will be pleased to meet their comrades and friends Saturday afternoon. They will be at the home of their daughter, Mrs. Bella Goldman, at Apartment 3B, 263 Central Park West, from 2 to 6 p. m. on that day.

gress. While the law provides means of bolstering up both assets and liquidity of the commercial banks at the expense of the government and the public, by enabling them to convert slow assets into currency and providing them with additional capital by means of government investment in their preferred stocks, there is no corresponding relief for the savings banks and their depositors. The

Socialist Party proposes that the law be speedily amended in this essential point.

finances and business, and, above all, for the furtherance of needed social readjustments. To this end we propose:

Publicly Owned Banking

"1—The immediate establishment of a publicly owned banking system with segregated savings

"The ownership of our banks by private individuals for their personal profit has proved a serious and standing menace to the welfare of the community. Recent events have conclusively demonstrated that the management of currency and credit is a vital social and governmental function. The banking system of the United States in all its forms should be speedily taken over by the government for the safety of the depositors, the soundness of national and commercial accounts of which

the present Postal Savings Bank should be made the nucleus. This bank should be administered under an appropriate board. Cities and states should be allowed to form publicly owned banks under proper regulation.

"2—All banks which have to be saved in this or any emergency, by loans or subsidies, should be considered to have lost their right to continue under private ownership. What the government has had to save, the government should keep. Such banks should be liquidated or absorbed into the public system as may seem wise.

"3—The Federal Reserve system should be completely socialized in control and outlook, but the twelve Federal Reserve Banks should be completely owned by the government and their benefits extended to all parts of the country.

"4—For the time being, solvent private banks may be allowed to operate provided that:

For \$12,000,000,000 Bond Issue, for Public Works, and for Real Relief.

(a) they are completely divorced from affiliates

(b) they join the Federal Reserve System so that we have one uniform banking system instead of one national and 48 state systems.

(c) under control of the Federal Reserve Board, these banks guarantee deposits.

"5—A Credit Board should be set up in alliance on one hand with a Federal Reserve Bank, and on the other, with a National Economic Council, to control the flow of credit. This Credit Board, will, among other things, have power to prevent on the interlocking directorates by which banks control the industrial life of the community. They could stop such misdirections of credit as was evidenced in the Insull and Krueger affairs and in

(Continued on Page Sixteen)

By Prof. Robert T. Kerlin

A Socialist Education Program

INTELLECTUALS AND SOCIALISM

THAT the Socialist Party must depend mainly upon wage-workers for its membership, for that majority of voters which it must achieve to gain power, is obvious and indisputable. That to win these workers to the party by persistent appeal, by organization of them into unions, and by the education of them through these unions into the Socialist philosophy is the great immediate task of the Socialist Party is equally obvious and indisputable. Our thought must be directed earnestly to the agencies for making this appeal, for effecting this organization, and for initiating and carrying on this work of education.

The indispensability of the intellectuals to the Socialist cause appears at this point. Granting that Dr. Hughan's designation of Socialism as "the political movement of the working class" is accurate



Professor Kerlin (which is at least questionable, but granting the accuracy) it still may be asked if the benefits of the social organization conceived by this working class and sought by it might not appeal also to brain-workers as universally desirable. Is there such a chasm between the two classes, is there such a disparity of interests that they cannot work together? For one I have a broader conception of the philosophy and the goal of Socialism than to make such an admission.

Obvious as the truth may seem it needs to be asserted at this time and kept in mind always that there is a class struggle, and this class-struggle is between the wage-workers on the one hand and their capitalist bosses on the other, yet the numerous salaried intellectual class that belongs to neither of the conflicting classes mentioned may side and, if they act according to their interests, will side with the wage-earning class.

The intellectuals, living as most of them do on salaries, dependent upon the arbitrary will of capitalist "authorities" (that is, bosses)

for their "positions" (that is, jobs), have as abundant reasons as the wage-earners for revolt. They live in no less insecurity, anxiety, and fear. The independent thinkers among them, those who possess initiative and originality, are no less the victims of the blacklist. Social ostracism falls upon them far more devastatingly than it does upon individuals of the working class. Altogether their lot is more unbearable than is the lot of manual toilers.

Our concern here is with the question of how this third class may be of service to the Socialist cause in this conflict. It will readily be granted that the intellectuals—writers, teachers, preachers, technicians, the educated, cultured, and professional classes generally—are indispensable to the party if there is to be a forward movement in it, if there is to be effective campaign-

ing, if there is to be effective education in our philosophy, and if there is to be effective organization. Intellectuals, disciplined in thinking, trained in reasoning, habituated to the effective formulation of ideas which are vaguely and mistily held in the minds of the workers.

This is by no means to be interpreted as implying that the class here spoken of as having trained minds and skilled expression are superior to the workers in any other respect than is thus indicated. And in truth not a few members of the working class have not only the native endowments requisite for labor leadership but by their own self-training have attained to logical and forceful articulation of their ideas. But in general special academic training is necessary to enable a man to give his thought unity and coherence and effective expression. It is these academically

trained men we have in mind when we speak of intellectuals.

Few people can learn: from the workers themselves just what is on their minds except by working with them in shop, factory, and mine, and by mingling with them in the bread-line and at the unemployment agencies and in their union halls. The intellectual who has missed this training is unfit, whatever his academic training, to undertake to interpret the cause of labor to workingmen and incompetent to enlighten them on their problems. Men who have had this twofold training can be of great service to the Socialist Party at this stage of its growth, if they have the vision and the passion which make the Socialist.

Intellectuals may join the party and work in it and with it through humanitarian motives, as Ruskin, Morris, and hundreds of fine spirits have done, because of the human misery they saw about them. Sympathy is a powerful influence with the best of mankind, and it may make potent workers.

(Continued next week)

At Last the First Big Step Towards Real Unity of Action

Socialist International Calls Upon Affiliated Parties to Refrain From Action Until Executive Has Had Opportunity to Act.

THE NEW LEADER last week printed a cablegram from Friedrich Adler, secretary of the Labor and Socialist International, summarizing a longer statement in reply to the appeal of the Communist International for unity of action in the battle against Fascism.

The Moscow statement was dated January 22nd, before the accession of Hitler to power; it is generally believed, however, that the document was predated and is in effect a reply to the tender of cooperation of the L.S.I., dated February 19th [printed in full in The New Leader two weeks ago].

In replying to the Moscow document the Administrative Committee of the L.S.I. asks that individual parties refrain from entering into "United Front" agreements until the full Executive has had an opportunity to examine the situation and secure assurances from Moscow that such united action will be on the basis of mutual trust, not a mere Communist "maneuver."

The statement of the L.S.I., dated March 6th, reads in part as follows:

While the Communist appeal

leaves the door open for "maneuvers" and "exposures" of the kind which have become so familiar, it should not be overlooked that this appeal published under the pressure of events constitutes a first step forward, in that the offer of a united front, which has up to the present been intended for the sole purpose of detaching Socialists from their parties or trade unions, now expresses for the first time a readiness for negotiations between the parties as such on a basis of equality, proposes discussions on "an agreement between the Communist and Social-Democratic Parties," and visualizes the cessation of attacks upon the Socialist organizations.

The Communist International thus approaches, though very guardedly, the attitude embodied in the appeal of the Labor and Socialist International, which announced that: "In view of the

tragic dangers with which they are faced, we call upon the German workers, the workers of all countries, to cease their attacks upon each other and to join together in the fight against Fascism. The Labor and Socialist International has always been ready to negotiate with the Communist International with a view to common action as soon as this body is also ready."

This preparedness to negotiate on an international basis is not to be found in the appeal of the Communist International, which contents itself with recommending negotiations in the various countries.

Past experience goes to show that such negotiations in individual countries may unfortunately only too easily be turned into maneuvers by the Communists, with the result that they help to poison the situation and increase the mistrust in the labor movement instead of diminishing it. We therefore feel it to be our duty to call upon the parties affiliated to the L.S.I. to hold their hands if possible and not to deal with Communist offers of this kind in the individual countries until the Executive of the Labor and Socialist International has defined its attitude towards the new platform of the Comintern.

By Pierre de Uio

The Milk Shed of New York

FOR generations the farmers living within this natural dairy country have enjoyed a sense of economic well-being. A large proportion of them have been secure economically and have developed fine farms and homes. Large sections of this mountain and valley land denote a high degree of cultivation and prosperity. However, during the past five years this state of affairs has been rapidly giving way to one of extreme financial loss. Farm homes are being sold for taxes, and mortgage foreclosures are common. One county seat attorney told the writer that he put one farmer a week through bankruptcy.

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For generations the farmers living within this natural dairy country have enjoyed a sense of economic well-being. A large proportion of them have been secure economically and have developed fine farms and homes. Large sections of this mountain and valley land denote a high degree of cultivation and prosperity. However, during the past five years this state of affairs has been rapidly giving way to one of extreme financial loss. Farmhomes are being sold for taxes, and mortgage foreclosures are common. One county seat attorney told the writer that he put one farmer a week through bankruptcy.

During the period of low prices in 1916 the farmers of the New York milk shed began work of organization. As a result they conducted what, at that time, looked like a successful strike for better milk prices. For many years since the farmers have relied upon the Dairymen's League and the Sheffield's Producers' Association to care for their business problems. These self-help organizations have not been able to meet the demands of modern times, and for three years social and economic conditions in the dairy industry and dependent activities have been rapidly sinking into financial ruin and much suffering. Milk is now bringing but 80 cents a hundredweight to the producer delivered at the creamery, less than two cents a quart. One farmer known

to the writer who has a dairy of thirty thoroughbred cows, all tested and approved, received a check of fifty dollars for his product for one month.

Angry Farmers

The farmers are angry and terribly discouraged. They have been misled and misinformed until they have lost faith in everything. They have been and still are a prey to self-seeking leaders who have kept them in ignorance for the express purpose of exploiting them. The farm journals are the worst offenders. They depend upon the advertising that comes from the big corporations that trade in farm merchandise, and for them to tell the farmers that they should own and manage their own distributive machinery, operated over socially owned transportation systems, would naturally be bad business for them; so they talk glibly about cooperation with all teeth removed.

In organizations like the Dairymen's League the producers assume all the risk and all the costs of preparation and then turn their commodity over to a mammoth holding company to reap all the benefits.

Politicians are by their calling unfit, both by profession and by economic urge, to deal with the conditions that face the American farmer. During the time of organization and the strike of 1916 the Borden Company said: "If the farmers want organization, we will give them all they want"; the Borden Company has kept its word. The laws favor the Borden Company and the other companies, and the farmers support the laws that oppress them. The dairymen are still fighting with every weapon they know. To one who has spent all his years among them and knows their history the present condition is more than tragic; it is pitiful and it is criminal.

Protest Meetings

The situation throughout the milk shed is illustrated by conditions found in any county. About a year ago protest meetings were held by the angry dairymen. They were quite thrilling and highly entertaining; but other than that they were "full of sound and fury, signifying nothing."

(To be continued)

SHOEMAKER SEATED BY BIG CONGRESS VOTE

CONGRESSMAN F. H. Shoemaker, Farmer-Labor, elected by an overwhelming majority in Minnesota last November, was seated by the House of Representatives after his eligibility was questioned because he had just completed a term of a year and a day in Leavenworth.

Shoemaker, who is said to be a member of the Socialist party, was elected by 317,109 votes in an election in which all candidate for Congress ran at large throughout the state. As editor of the Organized Farmer of Red Wing he fought a local banker of great influence, attacking him specifically for paying a widow the estate of her late husband in securities that promptly collapsed to nothing in value, instead of currency. Shoemaker's campaign resulted in the recall of the worthless securities and the repayment of the widow in cash, but in the course of the controversy

the editor addressed a letter to the banker, "... Robber of Widows and Orphans." The banker turned the letter over to the District Attorney for action, and Shoemaker was indicted for sending threatening and scurrilous matter through the mails.

A death in his family, and bad legal advice, caused Shoemaker to plead guilty, and he was given the choice of a year and a day in jail, or five years on probation with monthly reports of "good" conduct to the hostile District Attorney. He promptly elected to go to jail.

Shoemaker was elected shortly thereafter, and when members of the 73rd Congress were sworn in he was asked to stand aside. A day or two later Congressman William Lemke, of North Dakota, radical and former Socialist party member, moved to seat Shoemaker, and started a whirlwind debate on the issue. Congressman after Congressman defended the Minnesotan for his defiance of the bankers, and without a roll call the Congressman was seated by a rising vote of about 325 to 75.

The fervor of the defense made for him and the weakness of the attack upon him are indications of the temper of the American people and their attitude toward banks and bankers these days.

Dr. Holmes on Marx

John Haynes Holmes will speak on "Karl Marx After Fifty Years" in Town Hall, 123 West 43rd St., Sunday at 11. At 8, Lawrence Dennis will speak in the Community Forum, 550 West 110th St., on "The Future of Civilization."

Bronx Ball Saturday

THE 20th Annual Dance and Entertainment of the Socialist Party of Bronx County will be held this Saturday night, March 18, at the Bronx Winter Garden, Tremont and Washington Aves.

The program this year includes William Bowers, the sensational Negro baritone, Carroll Hollister, concert pianist and accompanist for Mischa Elman, and Marian Lawrence, oriental dancer. The entertainment will begin at 8:30 sharp. Mr. Bowers is scheduled to sing, among other numbers, "Old Man River" and "Brother Can You Spare a Dime." Otto Mautner's Flying Dutchmen will supply the dance music.

Bronx County headquarters at 9 W. 170 St. and the Bellamy Club at 904 Prospect Ave. will be open all day Saturday for the sale of tickets. Tickets may also be obtained in the Rand School, 7 East 15th St., in the bookstore or in Room 601, and in the Forward Building, 175 East Broadway.

The Bronx Winter Garden may be reached by taking the 3rd Ave. L to Tremont Ave. The hall is one block west from the station. The 3rd Ave. L may be reached by subway by taking the East 180th St. or 241st St. and White Plains Rd. trains on the east side line or the 180th St. and Bronx Park train on the west side line and getting off at 149th St. and 3rd Ave.

A Page of Marx Manuscript

Marx here writes in English about a moot question in the affairs of the International Workingmen's Association.

Marx here writes in English about a moot question in the affairs of the International Workingmen's Association.

International Pays Tribute to Heroic German Workers

THE German workers have given a magnificent proof of their fidelity to their convictions. Under conditions such as were never before experienced by a people going to the polls they have made their profession of faith in Socialism.

The working-class parties had not been able to reach the people at all in the greater part of Germany during the last week before the election; their newspapers, leaflets and posters were absolutely forbidden, the wireless was monopolized by the Government, there was no possibility of holding meetings and carrying on propaganda, violent terrorism was a menace in the streets, the Nazis organized brutal attacks on private dwellings, an extravagant flood of unrestrained slander poured over Germany, yet in spite of all this the German workers voted for the parties of the working class in practically the same strength as they did three months ago.

This profession of faith by the German workers, made in great difficulty and danger, will never be forgotten by their comrades in other countries; it is an assurance that the picked troops of Socialism are unshaken.

The fire in the Reichstag has served its purpose. The politically ignorant, the indifferent voters, were scared by the glow of fire, which gave the pretext for the systematic campaign of terrorism and slander carried on by Hitler, Goering, Goebbels and others. No word of contradiction, or even of reflection, could reach them. The army of non-voters came into action and harnessed themselves to Hitler's triumphal chariot. All the reactionary instincts were aroused, and the poor were mobilized by promises of help which will never be fulfilled. Hitler's victory is based entirely upon the mobilization of the non-political dregs of society which is heading for ruin. That this election was decided by a spring tide of voters who do

not usually go to the polls gives rise to the hope that the flood will be followed just as quickly by an ebb. There is therefore no reason to be discouraged by the elections of March 5th. On the contrary. Yet at the present moment, when all eyes must be turned to the tasks which the workers will have to fulfill in the future, we do not wish to conceal the fact that the rousing of the indifferent has created a revolutionary situation and that the supreme need of the workers at the present time is for vigilance, coolness and determination.

The Administrative Committee of the Labor and Socialist International.

MOSES DYKAAR, SCULPTOR OF DEBS BUST, DIES

MOSES WIENER DYKAAR, one of America's greatest and most distinguished sculptors, is dead, victim of the capitalist system. A great artist, eight of whose works are in the National Gallery in Washington, he was unable to secure work in the years of depression, and in a fit of despondency threw himself under the wheels of a Lexington Ave. I.R.T. train Friday morning.

Dykaar, a native of Vilna, who studied in Paris, is best known to the world for his busts of Presidents Harding and Coolidge, of Speaker Longworth and of General Pershing. But to the Socialist and Labor movement he is known for three magnificent busts of Eugene V. Debs, Abraham Cahan and Samuel Gompers.

During the boom years commissions sought him out, from individuals and governments, requests for his work coming from as far as Tonga-Tonga in the Friendly Islands in the South Pacific. But when the crash came there were no more commissions, and the sensitive soul of the artist was unable longer to endure the terrible strain. He leaves a wife and two small children.

Boo Karl Marx!

By Charles S. Bernstein

LAST week the Baltimore Communists staged their usual monthly parade; about two score of men and ten children "marched" to the City Hall plaza. As they passed the headquarters of the Socialist Party the leaders of the Communists, in the style of football cheer leaders gave orders to "boo", and in accordance with the orders the paraders shouted, "Down with the Socialists!" It was good, clean fun and did no one any harm.

In front of the Workmen's Circle Lyceum, where Socialist Party headquarters are located, hangs a sign announcing a Karl Marx Commemoration meeting. When the leaders of the parade ordered the booing, the poor misled colored people in the parade, seeing the large letters "Karl Marx" on the sign and not knowing what their leaders were saying to them, shouted, "Boo Karl Marx!", and "Down with Karl Marx!"

Of course the Lumpenproletariat could not be expected to know what they were shouting, one could not blame them, they only blindly followed the instructions of their leaders.

After viewing this parade, I don't wonder that people last De-

cember said that the Communists hired the "hunger marchers." For, when I heard them "boo Karl Marx," I remembered their song: "A dollar a day is hell of a pay" last December in Washington. Now, however, I am inclined to believe that most of the paraders I saw in line yesterday were hired as well.

What a "grand army of the revolution." What a travesty of International Socialism and Marxism!

By Harry Riseman

Marx Pinned Faith in the Masses

DEMOCRACY seems to be on the wane throughout the civilized world. What few rights the workers had in Italy have been ruthlessly taken away. Hitler attempts to emulate the example of Mussolini. Fascism and its stepbrother, Bolshevism, are in the ascendancy. Is there any hope for the worker? Will the triumphs of Fascism spell finis to the labor movement?

Not only is Fascism casting its dark shadow over the world, but Capitalism itself is in the throes of a great economic crisis. With banks closing, factories idle, millions of workers unemployed, and starvation and misery rampant, many Socialists, not unlike the exile at Doorn, are awaiting "Der Tag" when Capitalism of its own accord will collapse and out of its wreckage a new social order, phoenixlike, will emerge. It is their contention that time spent in educating and organizing workers is being wasted.

On the other hand, many workers imagine that a *coup d'etat* of a Bolshevik-Napoleonic brand may enable them to push the hands of time backwards regardless of the opinion of the majority or the stage of economic development.

All these schools fortify their respective positions with quotations from Marx. Like good theologians they regard the works of Marx as devout Christians regard the Bible and search for certain sentences which they interpret in their own way. How would Marx, if he were alive, regard Fascism? Did he believe in the automatic collapse of Capitalism? Was he in favor of minority action?

Before answering the first question, it is important to remember

that Marx was a social evolutionist. He believed that society was in a constant ferment, that nothing stood still.

As Frederick Engels, Marx's collaborator, points out:

"In the eyes of a dialectic philosophy, nothing is established for all time, nothing is absolute or sacred. On everything and in everything it sees the stamp of inevitable decline; nothing can resist it save the increasing process of formation and destruction, the unending ascent from the lower to the higher—a process of which that philosophy itself is only a simple reflection within the thinking brain."

Since nothing is static, Fascism cannot be a permanent feature of our political life. It must disappear as other political systems have in the past. But before it leave the stage, will it drag with it the corpse of the labor movement? Marx through his analysis of Capitalism pointed out that the organization of the factory necessarily brings with it the organization of the workers. No matter how many ukases Hitler issues, as long as the German workers are massed together in factories they will eventually nullify the effect of these repressive laws, however cunningly devised and however brutally they are exercised.

Marx was not a fatalist. He realized that before the working class is emancipated, it is necessary that it be thoroughly educated and organized. To him Socialism was not a ready-made Utopia but a process which promised a lengthy development of economic relations and also of the working class itself.

He also realized that until the workers are prepared to organize for the conscious purpose of ending Capitalism, that system will stagger on indefinitely. The work-

ing class can play the role of a social physician, provided it understands the laws which regulate society. Again quoting from Capital:

"When a society has discovered the natural laws which regulate its own movement, it can neither overleap the natural phases of evolution, nor shuffle them out of the world by decrees. But this much, at least, it can do: it can shorten and lessen the birth pangs."

Both Marx and Engels declared:

"All previous historical movements were movements of minorities, or in the interest of minorities. The proletarian movement is the self-conscious, independent movement of the immense majority, in the interest of the immense majority."

In a speech before the International Workingmen's Association in Amsterdam Marx said that it was possible for the workers to attain their goal by peaceful means in such countries as America, England and Holland. He felt at that time like Engels, that the day of surprise attacks had passed when small but resolute minorities could achieve revolutions by leading the unwitting masses to the onslaught. He also felt that to completely transform the social organism it is necessary that the masses not only participate willingly but further understand what they are about; that the masses cannot be enlightened in secret places, and finally that it is essential that workers possess the right of free speech, free press, free assemblage and universal suffrage, a weapon which the working class could use to emancipate itself.

There is no doubt that Marx, despite the assertions of Communists, did not believe in abortive minority movements. He believed in democracy.

THE YOUNG MARX



Karl Marx as a young student

ence. Liebknecht personally took an active part in the revolutionary battles of 1848 and 1849. He knew Switzerland, France and England. He taught Bebel a lot, but the youthful disciple soon became in many things superior to his teacher.

Teacher and Pupil

Teacher and pupil became the closest friends. They both were simple, modest, ready to sacrifice, and overwhelmed with revolutionary ardor.

Bebel was a man after the heart of Marx and Engels. In their exchange of letters they most severely criticized every one of their followers and mostly Lassalle and Liebknecht, but as to Bebel there is never a word of reproach. Quite the contrary; when in 1882 newspapers printed a false report that Bebel had died Marx wrote to Engels: "How terrible, what a loss to our Party! He was the only personality in the German, one can as well say in the European labor movement."

Bebel, however, did not succeed for a long time in grasping and applying Marxism. Marx and Engels respected him not only as a personality with a fine character but also as the standard bearer in the class struggle, as the man who best organized the working battalions and let them in the most surest way to victory.

ANOTHER APPEAL

THE NEW LEADER has received the following from one of its readers:

"We have not overlooked the notice you sent us but we just couldn't send the money. We miss the paper very much."

"Dad has not been earning any pay now for three years, although I have three brothers who are of age to work, but neither has any work. And besides there are eleven of us in the family, including my parents. Nearly all of us children can read The New Leader and every time it comes everyone wants to be first to read it."

"We would like for The New Leader to continue, but mother just doesn't like for a paper to come when she can't pay for it. The paper is missed very much in our home."

"When some one gets work in our family we will pay the balance that is due to you."

What New Leader reader will take care of sending our paper to these sorely tried people? Send remittance to The New Leader, 7 East 15th St., New York.

Carpenters Withdraw

SAN FRANCISCO.—All carpenters' unions in San Francisco will withdraw from the San Francisco and state Building Trades Councils.

The man who in the 'sixties best understood Marx was neither Liebknecht nor Bebel, but Schweitzer, who after the death of Lassalle became leader of the Lassalleans. When the first volume of "Das Kapital" was published Schweitzer wrote a series of articles on it in connection with them. Marx wrote to Engels about Schweitzer that "whatever his motives may be one thing must be granted to him: in spite of his faults he grasped the essentials of the Kapital. On October 10 of the same year Marx wrote about Schweitzer that he was the most intelligent and the most energetic of all the German labor leaders."

Till now there has developed no other Socialist theory than that of Marx. Any new one is so far not needed as Marxian Socialism is developed enough to suit the present changed conditions.

Marx is still the man of the hour.

By Karl Kautsky

Marx and Marxist Theory

IT took a whole lifetime from the drafting of the Communist Manifesto before a complete apprehension of the Marxian way of thinking found its way into international Socialism. Germany became later the best soil for Marxian Socialism.

Marx and Engels were not only researchers but also fighters, and they fought not only for the emancipation of the proletariat but for the method of thinking they had developed. Their first writings were not a systematic presentation of principles, but polemic battles with their adversaries. Not before 1850 did Marx begin to work on his *Das Kapital*, which was laid out so widely and exhaustively that he never finished it. The first volume was published in 1867 when Lassalle was dead. This work was a masterly scientific exposition of Marx's economic philosophy.

It is worthy of note that Marx, the man, who fundamentally changed the economic science of our time and richly fructified it, did not find any biographer able to give a comprehensive presentation of this side of his work.

Neither the pedagogue and psychologist Rühle succeeded in doing it nor the philosopher Vorländer, not even the most important biographer of Marx, Franz Mehring, who had a thorough knowledge of the history of German Socialism, of the Prussian State and of German literature.

No wonder, that even today Marx's method of investigation has a relatively small circle of followers who consistently and systematically apply this method.

Marx Is Still the Man of the Hour, German Theorist Writes—Marx, Bebel and Wilhelm Liebknecht.

Much more fortunate is the Marxian method of struggle, the class struggle, which was adopted by the workers' parties throughout the world.

It would be an error to think that all the "Marxist" parties are, as far as method is concerned, strictly Marxist. Many of the most brilliant leaders of modern workers' parties have been not strict "Marxists," as for instance Jaures. Some of them, like Keir Hardie or MacDonald in their thinking have been decidedly non-Marxists.

But the practice of the workers' parties has shaped itself more according to the principles laid out in the Communist Manifesto. As to the Marxian method of thinking a sufficient amount of it gets into the labor movement in order to fructify and adequately to shape it, except there where Marxism became just a sect or a set of believers in forceful methods, who rule a country dictatorially and by

order of a super-Marx threaten with death any one who shows sign of either left or right heresy.

The First Party

This process of fructification began in Germany in 1863 when Lassalle organized the workers in a class party and acquainted them with the principles of the Communist Manifesto.

The same effect Liebknecht had on the other hand from the moment he met in Saxony the wood turner Bebel, who played an important part in the *Arbeiterverein* in Dresden.

Bebel was a Socialist even before he met Liebknecht. He became a Socialist through the writings of Lassalle. Liebknecht neither made him a Marxist, for he himself was not in theory a Marxist. But Liebknecht called his attention to Marx's works especially to his Communist Manifesto, which was, after 1847, republished for the first time in 1872. The first work of Marx that Bebel ever read was his Inaugural Speech of 1865.

Liebknecht, who was older than Bebel, was superior to him in knowledge of history and experi-

Karl Marx Memorial

THE Socialists of New York will commemorate the life and work of Karl Marx, founder of modern Socialism, at a meeting at Town Hall, Sunday, March 19, at 2:30, with which will be concluded a week's series of memorial meetings that began last Sunday at the Brooklyn Forum. The meetings are held to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the passing of Marx, who died March 14th, 1883.

The meeting will be one of the most impressive in many years. There will be but three speeches, by Norman Thomas and Morris Hillquit, with Algernon Lee as chairman, and songs by the Finnish workers' chorus, and other proletarian singing organizations. Jacob Fournier, brilliant young pianist, will play. Admission is free.

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By Gertrude Weil Klein

Well, We Got Prompt Action

HELEN KELLER was introduced to G. Bernard Shaw recently. Lady Astor, who did the introducing, felt that Shaw's reception of the gifted blind woman was too casual, so like the general busy-body she seems to be, Lady Astor shook Shaw by the sleeve and said reproachfully: "Miss Keller is blind and deaf." To which Shaw is supposed to have answered: "Aren't all Americans blind and deaf—and dumb."

Maybe Shaw was just being smart-alecky, and then again maybe he felt it was not necessary to treat a mazing person like Helen Keller with the same extra kindness



G. W. Klein

which we are inclined to show toward ordinary cripples. However, that is really beside the point. What strikes me is the clairvoyant eye with which Shaw sees through the American people.

Yes, we are blind and deaf and dumb. In a blaze of rekindled hope—hope which has been just running around hunting for something to pin itself on to—the American people are crowning a new national hero. Why? Because he gave them action. No need to question deeper. What the people wanted was action, and action was what they got.

The President closed the banks. He closed the banks after the wealthy, in a quiet rum which never reached the newspapers, had drawn out millions of dollars. This millionaires' panic left the small depositors holding the bag. Huge redeposits are being made, we are told. No doubt the banks which have now been officially declared safe and the savings banks are doing considerable business. Whether the deposits are larger than would be normal after all banks had been closed for a week, is another matter. No doubt, a great number of people who knew

enough of what was going on inside got out from under in time and are now redepositing their money in safe banks. But what has been done by the President is the *smallest* measure of what could be done rather than the *largest*. It was dragging the drowning man up for a moment for a few tortured gasps.

I have a hunch that the really big fish—the house of Morgan, for instance, from which all the banks and even the government takes orders—will not be fundamentally disturbed, nor its powers—which extend into every financial matter of importance—radically curbed.

Still we're getting action! Prompt action. Vigorous action. Like smacking a piece of chewing gum into a burst dam. The whole brigandist structure, operated by a pack of thieves, beside whom the ordinary gunman looks like a Sir

Galahad (at least the gunman takes some chances with his life), will not be eradicated unless we nationalize all banks. This, Mr. Morgan is not likely to allow.

To this simple soul there's one puzzle that seems insoluble. Is it possible that President Roosevelt, when he was Governor of New York, and his first lieutenant, Banker Lehman, had no inkling of the rotten condition of the banks during all the years that banks were crashing to the right and left of us to the tune of over 6,000 in four years? Is it possible that the State Banking Department kept our chief executives in total ignorance of the imminent collapse of the Bank of United States? Why, back in 1930 the condition of the Bank of United States was known to be dangerous—known to bankers, financiers and others who have access to inside information.

By Milton S. Mautner

Seeking to Split Unit of Mexican Labor

THROUGH Santiago Iglesias, head of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party, secretary of the Pan-American Federation of Labor, and Resident Commissioner in Congress from Puerto Rico, news has been received of a crisis in the labor movement of Mexico.

The so-called Chamber of Labor, led by men expelled from the Mexican Federation of Labor (CROM), has issued a statement against that body through Alfredo Perez Medina, its General Secretary, who says, "A plan of action is being elaborated which will nullify in our path all marks which may have been left of the pernicious influence of the panamericanist leaders, who in 1918 founded the Pan-American Federation of Labor."

From authoritative sources it has been learned by The New Leader that the Chamber of Labor, supported by the National Revolutionary Party, is in all its actions subtly working towards the destruction of the entire Mexican labor movement. It is claimed that the unions formed under the leadership of Luis N. Morones, head of the CROM, are slowly but surely being forced to the wall. In the

case of the railroad brotherhoods, for example, the original unions have been broken up to give way to industrial unions. Apparently a move in keeping with the times, it has been maintained that this is a blind to force all labor under the fascistic hand of the government.

Many unionists, it is asserted, have been won away from the CROM by the bid to win their labor suits, which is done since the Chamber of Labor has control of the Board of Arbitration to which all disputes must go. A representative of labor, one of capital, and one of the government sits on the Board and by the combination of the capitalist and the government delegate all labor complaints and suits originating from the CROM can thus be defeated and the unions won over to the opposition movement. It is by the very openness of these "legal" moves that original and true movement, our authority states, is being crushed.

Morones, who continues his organizing activities, is hampered by being jailed every so often, though no open force is being used in the majority of cases. The Fascist movement can thus remain apparently a democratic one by the use of the political machinery.

Further, it is learned, a bid was made to Morones to join the National Revolutionary Party, if, in the merger the Labor Party (the political organization of the CROM) would be willing to lose its identity. After this effort failed early in March, a spurious organization which declared itself to be the true CROM read Morones out of the CROM and disassociated itself from the A. F. of L. So far as can be discovered this is only an attempt to discredit the activities of Morones and to drive another wedge into the staunch and loyal membership of the CROM.

The CROM, coming to the defense of the Pan-American Federation of Labor, declares the statement made by Medina, as quoted above, shows complete ignorance of the true origin of the constitution of the P. A. F. L. and that it was made with the object of confusing public opinion and of serving the interests of a political group, that is, to split the CROM and ultimately destroy it by "benevolent" fascism.

The P.A.F.L.

The CROM explains that the P.A.F.L. was founded November 13, 1918 by the A.F.L. and the CROM, on the basis of class-consciousness and with the class

Referred to Pacifists

THE following, taken from the official Communist paper of March 10th, 1933 may be of interest to those pacifists who have a sentimental attachment to the Communist movement:

"The fight against the outbreak of war and to turn imperialist war into a civil war for Socialism can only be achieved by constant activity, preparations, groundwork."

Then comes a subhead in bold face capitals:

CONSTANT AGITATION AGAINST PACIFISM.

After which follows: "... this duty implies above all a determined political and ideological fight against pacifism." (Bold face in original.)

Thereafter follows something from the 12 Plenum (whatever that means) reading: "The Com-

Yet at that very time a drive was started by the Bank of United States for 80,000 new depositors, and many helpless workers were practically compelled to become depositors by their employers—who, of course, got certain advantages from the bank in turn.

Prompt action! You will pardon us if we give the merest soupçon of a sniff.

munist Party must understand that bare and empty propaganda of peace, unaccompanied by calls for and the organization of the revolutionary action of the masses, is only capable of sowing illusions, or depraving the proletariat by imbuing it with confidence in the policy of the bourgeoisie and their agents in the working class (is our face red?) and of making the working class a plaything in the hands of bourgeois governments."

We just thought you'd like to know what the official Communist position is on pacifism, in case any of your pacifist friends cared to associate themselves with the Communist movement. And it also occurs to us that there is another interesting fact:

The Communists have preached certain doctrines, such as arming themselves and disarming their opponents: such as employing violence against their opponents, and punishing those who employ violence against them, such as organizing armed and uniformed and disciplined forces for the purpose of ushering in their noble ideals. The Communists have preached it; but the Fascists have practiced the Communist preachings—and look at the results!

The Red Falcons Appear

THE membership card of the

German Red Falcons carries the following slogan: "Wir sind Arbeiterkinder und sind stolz darauf" (We are working class children and are proud of it). Since the war the European Socialist movement has fully realized the importance of youth education and has begun to train its youth at a very early age to a realization of their class mission. The youngsters are taught the real character of modern warfare and an effort is made to inculcate them with Socialist tradition and ideology. In this work, the Falcon movement plays a leading role.

Until recently we had no Falcon movement in America. The Y.P. S.L. junior groups only take in members at the age of 14. The Socialist Sunday Schools only go up to the age of ten. Thus, there is left a void between the ages of 10 and 14. Even when the Y.P. S.L. attempted to fill this gap its efforts were not successful, since the activities were not of the sort to appeal to children of those ages.

The result was that children, at a time when their minds were most plastic and when they naturally want to join some club or organization, had no choice but to join the Boy Scouts and similar organizations of a bourgeois, semi-militaristic nature.

This, of course, was detrimental to the working-class movement. Generals and bankers and industrialists were the heroes to be emulated.

In an effort to combat this the Falcon movement of America was organized seven months ago. Its aim is to bring the youngsters nearer the Socialist and labor movements. To meet the needs of youngsters of the ages to which it

struggle as its fighting program. The CROM, which represents the true organized labor movement of Mexico, "repudiates with all its energy the work of division of the working class that traitorous individuals are trying to carry on. This work is the continuation of the communistic activities of 1929, when they tried to create a Latin-American organization. The CROM repudiates these procedures and brands the accusation a calumny."

These communist activities, it is said, were looked upon by the government with benevolent neutral-

seeks to appeal it stresses outdoor and sport activities. Socialism comes in, not as a matter of lectures but in the guidance of Falcon leaders toward a new day of thinking and of looking at life. The youngsters are surrounded with an atmosphere of Socialist comradeship in all their activities. They are told about the struggles of labor, their heroes are the men who have tried to make the world a better place to live in. Immediate stress is laid on our opposition to war and child labor, and to any system which permits them. Instead of narrow, nationalistic patriotism the children are told about internationalism and co-operation.

The American Falcon movement is divided into two age groups: Red Falcons for youngsters between are ages of 11-15 and Young Falcons, for children between the ages of 8 and 11. Capable leaders recruited from the Young People's Socialist League and the Socialist Party handle the groups.

There are now about 25 such groups with a membership between 250 and 350. Several other groups have been organized, or are in the process of organization throughout the country. A monthly paper, "The Falcon Call," is published.

The Falcons have the support and co-operation of the New York City Socialist Party Committee on Youth Affairs and of the National Executive Committee of the Y.P. S.L.

The Falcons have just put out an attractive stamp, the proceeds of which will go toward the building of the Falcon movement, supplying uniforms, camping equipment, etc. Every party member, every Yipsel should get behind the Falcons and help build the working-class children's movement.

For further information write to the Red Falcons of America, 7 East 15th Street, N. Y. C.

ity, so that the working class movement could be split and broken. It is known that the communist organization was later broken up and the leaders and many members exiled from Mexico after their work had been done.

The Mexican Federation of Labor has suggested that the Sixth International Congress of the Pan-American Federation of Labor be held in the near future to take problems as indicated above. will be considered at the next ing of the A.F.L. Executive cil in April.

The Modern Nero

By Joseph T. Shipley

THE ruler of Rome, Nero, played while his city burned. Today, of course, the people are the rulers of the land; so with kingly indifference, with imperial unconcern, the people play while the country burns.

The cataclysm which is now engulfing the capitalist system is dished up in various forms, some vehement, some lightly mocking, for "the king's entertainment;" and those who still have enough saved from the debris of a rotten system enjoy, on stage and screen, the spectacle of its crumbling.

Some of those who picture the collapse of capitalist society are earnestly showing its sores and seeking a way out. From such plays the public turns; for they are not amusing. Elmer Rice's "We, The People" failed; Anderson's melodramatic film "Washington Merry-Go-Round" was better received than his searching play "Both Your Houses," and only tickets bought in advance are sustaining O'Neill's bitter "American Dream." But a play that says the whole country has gone to the dogs,

let us laugh; everything is greedy and graft and rotten, let us be merry—such a play, "Of Thee I Sing" runs for two years and is awarded the Pulitzer Prize.

Once in a while the truth pinches. "Gabriel Over the White House" the "1933 inaugural picture" tells the story of a typical politician president who, cracked on the head, goes crazy—pardon me, goes honest. He drives the money-changers from the temples of government, and generally cleans house. The country thrives. And when the picture had its preview in Hollywood, editorials stated: "an example of juvenile minds playing with matches... this picture would suggest that some people have been seized with the bright idea that to set a torch to American institutions at this juncture would be an amusing—and profitable—scheme. We... hope that this cry for a Federal spanking will shortly be silenced."

Our rulers should be reminded that Nero gave the starving not only circuses, but bread. Today they merely fiddle around while the country burns.

30-HOUR WEEK MEANS JOBS FOR MANY MILLIONS

By Fred Hewitt

Editor, Machinists' Monthly Journal
THE adoption of the six-hour day and the five-day week by all employers would give immediate employment to several millions of unemployed.

Incidentally, we believe the Government should lead the way by adopting the shorter work week itself, and provide that all contracts for Government work shall contain a shorter work week clause.

The American Federation of Labor has for months pleaded in vain for a conference of representative employers and representatives of shorter work week. We think such a conference should be called, but whether or not it is called, eventually steps must be taken to introduce the five-day week in industry, if we are to climb out of the pit of stagnation in which the country has been wallowing the past three years.

Wage slashing is not going to restore prosperity. As a matter of fact, every wage cut simply aggravates a situation already dangerously acute by further purchasing power of the masses.

There is no use deceiving ourselves into believing that good times will naturally come again, and all that is needed to see us through this crisis is courage and patience. Such sentiment is pure bunk. Good times will return when the purchasing power of all the people is restored, and not until then.

The way to restore purchasing power is to give employment to the idle, which can be done by reducing the work day to six or less hours per day and the work week to five days or less, with a wage sufficient to maintain a high standard of living, which should be continually raised. And the sooner our leaders of finance and industry realize this, the better it will be for all concerned.

Committee Approves of Sam. Gompers Memorial

THE Gompers Memorial Committee of the American Federation of Labor at its meeting in New York inspected and approved the full-sized model of the Samuel Gompers Memorial which is to be unveiled in Washington next fall during the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor. The model is ready to go to the foundry.

In addition to William Green, chairman, and Frank Morrison, secretary, the committee includes T. A. Rickert, Matthew Woll and James Wilson.

The inspection was made at the studio of Robert Aitken, the sculptor. The committee also approved the landscape plan for the Memorial prepared by the firm of Vitale and Geiffert.

In a letter to Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, Charles Moore, secretary of the United States Commission of Fine Arts, said the Commission was much impressed by Mr. Aitken's work and approved both the model and landscape plan. The Commission is composed of seven well qualified judges of the fine arts appointed by the President of the United States with the duty of advising upon the selection of models for statues and monuments, and their location, under the authority of the United States.

Over 325,700 meals to the destitute and unemployed have been furnished by the Federation of France to War, Jackson, Michigan. The and early salesmen opened a kitchen some ago.

Labor Committee Notes

An important meeting of the trade union membership will be held this Saturday afternoon, March 18, at 2:30 p. m., at 7 East 15th Street. Members of the Party are urged to bring their red cards.

Financial secretaries of Party branches will please list all their members belonging to trade unions and mail such lists in to the Party office.

The next session of the Conference for Unemployment Insurance, 5-Day and 6-Hour Work Week will be held Thursday evening, March 23, 8:30 o'clock, at the Debs Auditorium, 7 East 15th St., New York City.

The Neckwear Workers' Union has been successful in signing an agreement with the Downtown Neckwear Association, which employs 400 members of the local. To date 700 workers have gone back to work under union conditions. The union called a strike several weeks ago against sweatshop conditions, cut in wages, home work, unsanitary conditions and out-of-town work. Under the agreement with the Association, work is to be done on the premises by union labor, and employers cannot do business with jobbers.

Local 662, Poultry Workers' Union, is continuing its organization drive in the downtown district of New York and in Brooklyn. Three strikes are on: in Brooklyn, against Schatz, 64 Belmont Ave.; on the East Side, against Teppen, 246 Rivington St., and Neirenberg, 144 Orchard St. Arrests have been made and pickets fined, but the union will continue its campaign for a closed shop. Open-air meetings are being held nightly.

John M. Collins, old-time Socialist and trade union leader, who is also an alternate on the Socialist National Executive Committee, is a candidate for Vice-President of the International Association of Machinists. In supporting his can-

SOCIALIST UNION THWARTS A PLOT

THE manager of the Austrian Federal Railways, the Christian Social Seefehlner, with a view to being able to facilitate the contraband traffic in arms between Italy and Hungary, endeavored to bribe the railwaymen into complicity. Freight cars loaded with arms, which France and Britain had demanded should be returned to Italy, were to be sent on to Hungary marked "empty" and empty cans were to be returned to Italy marked "loaded". Seefehlner, confederate of the bloody International of armament makers, offered a sum of 150,000 schillings (about \$21,000) to the Austrian Railwaymen's Union, which exposed the attempted corruption, however.

The Nazi organization, on the contrary, agreed to support the criminal designs. Thus shortly after a large-scale vicious attack on their wages, this manager tried to bribe a systematically impoverished staff by offering them a part of the enormous gains he hoped to make. For this treachery Seefehlner has been dismissed from his post. By refusing to become his confederates the Austrian railwaymen have rendered an inestimable service to the cause of peace and the struggle against Fascism, as they did before in 1920 when under the auspices of the International Transport Workers' Federation, they carried through a boycott of transports to the Hungary of Horthy.

didacy, Garfield Park Lodge No. 478, which placed his name in nomination, has sent out a letter outlining the program for which Collins stands. He will use his efforts to bring about a shorter work week without reduction of pay; for old age pensions and give security to the old; take the child from the factory and let the men do the work; for the substitution of collective ownership and democratic management of all the means of production and distribution of wealth.

The railroads brotherhoods, composed of the Big Four Brotherhoods, have established a railroad club on the beautiful Orange Lake, Florida, about 100 miles west of Jacksonville. This is the former residence of Professor Richard A. Proctor, called the "Darwin of Astronomy." At the annual meeting on February 14, it was decided by the Board of Directors to throw the doors open to anyone who might visit the club at the rate of \$1 per day for room and meals. It is the hope of the Board of Directors that the home will be made a national shrine for labor.

The Chicago Federation of Labor has sent the following telegram to President Roosevelt: "At the regular meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor, held Sunday, March 5, 1933, representing some 400,000 men and women, resolutions were unanimously passed as follows: 'Whereas, the financial morass in which we find ourselves in every state in the Union is the natural reaction of the incompetent and dishonest bankers of our country who have abused their trust with the people's money; therefore it was resolved to demand federal government security on all bank deposits and so advise President Roosevelt. Further resolved that we favor a new deal which will lead to government ownership of all banks.'"

In accordance with the resolution adopted at the recent convention in Cincinnati by the A. F. of L., instructions were sent to all organizations to aid in the organization drive among the chain stores throughout the United States. It was pointed out that the organization work will be somewhat complicated, due to the fact that the chain stores employ several classifications of labor. Meat cutters, for instance, will be taken into the Butchers' Unions, while the clerks and wagon drivers will be encouraged to join their respective organizations.

The Union Label Department of the American Federation of Labor is preparing its annual Union Label Campaign, which will be conducted during April. According to John J. Manning, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Department, the department will arrange for mass meetings, the radio, newspapers and advertising of all kinds, in order to carry on its work.

At the last meeting of the Labor Committee, the question of patronizing union-made goods by members of the Party was brought to its attention. It was also reported by a representative of the Waiters' Union that some fraternal organizations are arranging meetings at non-union hotels and clubs. The Labor Committee went on record requesting that the members of the Party, wherever possible, patronize union-made products and union houses.

Theodore M. Brandie and his executive staff were formally notified by the Ironworkers' Local 45 of Jersey City that they have been suspended as representatives of the Committee on Labor.

Arrested While Speaking For Union, Weinberg Freed

A systematic drive by the police on Socialists aiding the Bakers' Union strikes through the medium of open air meetings in Williamsburgh, received a setback in another test case this last week. This was in the arrest of A. N. Weinberg, member of the Committee on Labor of the Socialist Party, a week ago, while addressing an open air rally of the Bakery and Confectionary Workers' Union, Local 505, at Tompkins Ave. and Hart Street, urging support of striking bakers in several local shops. The local police policy as was afterwards explained by the desk sergeant at police headquarters, "We will not allow any meetings in this district, and we will arrest any one attempting to hold any." Weinberg was arrested when he refused to disband a peaceful and orderly meeting at the demand of patrolman on the beat.

When the matter came before Magistrate Casper J. Liota in Gates Avenue Court, Matthew Levy, a prominent Socialist, who is attorney for the Bakers' Union, appeared for Weinberg. Levy presented most ably the legal basis for the right of unmolested public meetings, and won a favorable decision from the court.

A similar arrest for the same activity of Abraham Belsky several weeks before was also won by Comrade Levy.

GASTON SECRETARY OF FARM BOARD

WASHINGTON.—Herbert E. Gaston, newspaper man, once city editor of the New York Call and later on the staff of the New York World, editor of the Minneapolis Star when it was a Socialist daily, who was in charge of daily and weekly papers published by the National Nonpartisan League from its inception in 1916 until its breaking up outside North Dakota in the period of persecution following the World War, has been appointed secretary of the Federal Farm Board. He has been deputy commissioner of conservation in New York for the past two years, a post he received upon the suspension of The World.

Gaston will work under the direction of Henry Morgenthau, Jr., the new chairman of the Farm Board. That organization is soon to be merged with other federal agencies including the Farm Loan Board, but Morgenthau and Gaston are expected to remain the chief executive officers of the merger, dealing with agricultural credit.

that local. A vote taken by the local resulted in requesting the resignation of Brandie by a vote of 359 to 1.

New York State Senate passed a bill to bar yellow-dog contracts. The bill is similar to the yellow-dog prohibition in the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction law enacted last year by the United States Congress. The bill applies to the courts of New York State the restrictions which the Norris-LaGuardia bill imposes on federal courts.

The Chicago Federation of Labor has asked Judge Lewis H. Ward, who will hear the motion for a new trial for Tom Mooney, to recognize "the time-honored custom that recognizes a defendant's right to be present at any and all hearings involving his life or liberty," and to issue a summons for the appearance of Mooney at the hearing on the remaining indictment growing out of the San Francisco Preparedness Parade.

The Assembly has before it also Bill No. 105, which is an Anti-Yellow Dog Anti-Injunction Bill, which was smothered last year by the Committee on Labor.

Briggs Strike Holds Firm Despite Police Brutality

DETROIT.—Brutality on the part of sheriffs and police failed to break the determination of the 700 strong picket lines of the Briggs strikers in Highland Park. Again and again police charged the line, but the strikers crowded down the street before the police attack, marched around the block and paraded right back in front of the factory.

The next day the police gave up at the Highland Park plant, and at their mass meeting the Mack Ave. strikers decided to use the same tactics. A large picket line paraded back and forth peaceably for half an hour, when suddenly a hail of bricks, pieces of concrete and iron missiles came from factory windows. William Cain, carrying an American flag at the head of the line, was struck down by a brick.

Plainclothesmen swarmed out from the plant gate and threw tear gas bombs at the strikers, who kicked some back at the policemen. Many of the bombs exploded in the cops' faces.

Strikers at the Mack Ave plant attempted to form a picket line again the next morning, police repeated their attack. Victor Norstrom was hit on the head with a club, chased into an empty field by a mounted policeman, struck down and ridden over three times. He was taken to the hospital with a fractured skull. Others suffered similar mistreatment. Achille Dileau, a nonparticipant, on his way home with an armful of groceries, was attacked by a cop, struck with fists and kicked, six witnesses later testified. Many arrests were made. Strikers caught eight bombs and carried them off as evidence. Police raided strike headquarters in an attempt to find the bombs, but failed to recover them.

Strikers protested to Mayor Murphy and he ordered the police to cease their harassing and persecution of the strikers.

One thousand families with an average of four to a family are being cared for by strike relief committee. Strikers' wives have organized to work with the relief committee. "Babies are born, strike or no strike," Berta Boester, in charge of relief stations, said. "The newcomers are provided with layettes by organized women of the relief committee. With the support of the public and labor groups, we can care for the families of strikers until we win our demands." Requests for help are being sent to the whole country.

Sympathy is overwhelmingly on the side of the strikers. Physicians have offered their services free to the strike committee. Mass meetings are being held in all parts of the city, and labor groups are collecting funds and relief.

Butcher Workers' Drive

THE Hebrew Butcher Workers' Union, Local 234, whose headquarters are located at 7 East 15th Street, are carrying on an organization drive throughout the City. In the course of the last few days ten new shops were organized and the workers employed in those shops are now receiving union conditions.

In addition to this campaign the Union is carrying on an extensive drive for the Union label. Unemployed butcher workers are visiting Workmen's Circle branches, fraternal organizations and labor unions impressing upon their membership the importance of purchasing their meat and poultry from shops that display the sign of the union.

In this Union Label Campaign the Union is receiving splendid cooperation from the Yipsels, Socialist Consumers' League, and the Labor Committee. The campaign is under the leadership of Joseph Belsky, secretary of the union.

Extra! Joe Tries to Assault Bill to Avenge an Insult, but Calm Follows And They Will Be at Marx Meeting

By Autolycus

"I SEE that you guys have a Marx celebration on Sunday," said Joe as he met Bill in the Rand School Book Store looking over a collection of Marx's writings.

"Yes, we expect to have a fine celebration in the Town Hall in the afternoon," said Bill as he picked up Marx's *Capital*. "Better come along."

"What's the use? I get tired of these long-winded orators who prate about Marx. I wouldn't swap a copy of the *Daily News* for all your Marxian lectures," said Joe.

"Just like the old Yankee dying of fever," said Bill. "You know, the Yankees were famous for swapping, and I think some of them were swapping until they approached the edge of hell and plunged in."

"What-d-yu mean about the Yankee dying of fever?" asked Joe.

The Yankee Swapper

"THE old guy had a medicine which he was required to take four times a day," said Bill. "A friend pronounced it excellent, claiming it had cured his grandmother. 'It is worth a dollar a bottle,' said his friend, and the dying man opened his eyes, raised himself an inch, and blurted out, 'A dollar a bottle; I have three bottles of it and I'll swap the whole lot for your black terrier.'"

"And what's that got to do with me?" Joe asked. "You're dying of depression fever and prefer a poodle to . . ."

Joe squared himself for an assault and Bill retreated with the volume of Marx in his hand. "I'll make you eat that book," said Joe menacingly.

"If you had digested it you would have swapped your tabloid dreadful for something worth while," said Bill, who kept at a safe distance. "Does *Little Rosebud's Lovers* and *Forlorn Fanny* still charm mama's boy?"

Joe leaped at Bill, who dodged behind a table, laughing. "Cut it, Joe; perhaps I'm too raw but, honest, you'd try the patience of a saint," said Bill, keeping the table between himself and his pal.

"All right, but don't do it again," said Joe calming down. "I may have the depression fever but you're in the same boat."

"Sure I am," Bill replied, "and that's why you got my nannygoat. We'll not get out of the boat by reading tabloids and neither of us alone can get out. We'll get out together or stay where we are. Your *Daily News* keeps not only you in a depression fever but myself and others as well. That's why I would have you swap it for Marx's *Capital*."

Marx Puzzles Joe

"BUT I was looking over that same book before you came in," said Joe, "and I read a passage that got my nannygoat. Here's your Marx writing of the decreasing number of big capitalists who control production and distribution, which is true enough; but he also wrote that with this transformation 'grows the mass of misery, oppression, slavery, degradation, exploitation.' Anybody knows that in the last hundred years conditions of the working class have improved."

"I also thought that the passage was an exaggeration and I was spuzzled considering that Marx urged the working class to organize and expected us to raise our standards of living. That we have done," Bill continued, "and we have improved our conditions. But, Joe, think of that Marxian judgment in relation to the conditions of the working class now. Does the passage you quote exaggerate in the slightest degree what has come to not only the working class but millions in the professional and lower middle classes?"

"I guess you're right there," said Joe. "In thinking of the century of improvement I forgot the four years of wholesale deflation and robbery."

Joe Is Ready to Fight!

"THAT'S it," Bill replied. "There is little doubt that the slow conquests of a century by the working class have disappeared within a few years and millions of us do not even have the rough grub and substantial clothing that workers had when they first began to organize to fight capitalistic exploitation."

"I know what's happened to the workers in my trade," said Joe with a grimace.

"Yes, and to the farmers throughout the country," Bill added. "The capitalist class and the banking class, through the economic laws of capitalism, have effected the greatest robber raid in the history of mankind. They robbed not only those who had something but those who had little. They have robbed the aged and the sick, the blind and the cripple, the baby in the cradle and the child at school. That passage in Marx is an understatement. It conveys no idea of what really has happened."

"You make me mad," said Joe.

"Well, for the love of Mike!" Bill exclaimed.

"Not at you," said Joe, "but at those avaricious robbers. Let's start something. I'm ready."

"The fever is taking a bad turn," said Bill. "Let's go to the Marx Memorial meeting Sunday and first learn what to do before we talk of being ready."

"Shake," said Joe, as he tossed the tabloid into the waste basket.

"Sure, the old Yank deserved to die," said Bill as they passed out of the store.

Wild Terror Reigns in Germany As the Fake Election is Held

Reichstag Building Burned by Nazis in Drive to Stampede the Masses—A Long, Sad Time Ahead.

Letter written Sunday, March 5, Election Day.

WITH force and fraud the Hitler party is fastening a dictatorship on Germany. Do not be misled by contrary views expressed in the capitalist press. There is no room to doubt that the burning of the Reichstag building was a provocative act pure and simple. The Dutch Communist with only a pair of pants on, and his party membership card in his pocket, and his seven or eight accomplices who helped him plant piles of fuel in the cellars and corridors were all paid agents of the Hitler party.

The immediate result of the fire was the suspension of the whole Socialist and Communist press, and the wholesale arrest of working class leaders. Hitler had already announced that no matter what the result of the elections, he and his National Socialist movement will remain in power, if necessary by the use of force against the majority. The fire gave him the opportunity to use violent repression, to start a terror against all opposition parties, including the Catholic Centre Party, and to take the whole election machinery into his own hands.

Can anyone be so innocent to believe the election, held under such conditions, can reflect the true sentiment of the country? The whole thing is a farce. If there should be a Socialist majority, or even a large increase since the last election, the ballots will be torn up by hundreds of thousands, and Hitler ballots substituted for them. There is even talk of expelling all foreign correspondents from Germany who do not write favorably of the Hitler government! Freedom of the mails has been abolished, together with "a lot of other democratic rubbish." The Socialists are not allowed to put up an election poster!

On this election day we know already that the election will settle nothing and prove nothing. But what will happen tomorrow? The class struggle will not down, and cannot be ended by a fraudulent election. The combined strength of Socialists and Communists is probably about 40 per cent of the

population; and even though deprived of their political rights, they must be reckoned with on the industrial field. Besides the Left unions, consisting of Socialist and Communist workers, there are also the Catholic Centre unions, and if Hitler pursues his policy of persecution against the Catholics, these unions may have to be reckoned in as a powerful anti-Hitler factor.

Another danger for the Hitler government lies in the southern (and largely Catholic) states—Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemberg and Baden. The people of these states do not welcome the idea of a Prussian Evangelical and Nationalist dictatorship, and it remains to be seen whether Hitler can bring them to heel.

It seems likely that the dictatorship will be clamped down firmly tonight at least in Prussia, and that it will last a long and weary time. The opinion of Vandervelde, as expressed in a fine speech five days ago, is that the German workers will now have to free themselves by recourse to a revolutionary general strike. But it is still impossible to say when the moment will come that such a strike can be risked.

A Moment of Reaction

At this moment of reaction, when millions are being swept off their feet by Hitler's demagogic brays, the moment for such action seems a long way off. When Hitler has made some blunder and a reaction has set in against him, then a general strike might be put through; but at present it would look like suicide.

The Socialists will have to be patient for a time until the big chance comes. It may be a split between the capitalists and the working-class "radicals" in Hitler's own party; it may be the secession of the Catholic South; it may be a hunger revolt of the famished masses; it may be the outbreak of a foreign war; or it may be some other entirely unpredictable event.

We can hope and pray that whenever that moment comes, the working people will stand together as one man and tell Hitler's friends in the Kremlin that they can mind their own business.

By a vote of 88-0, the Indiana House of Representatives has approved the Black-Eshelman Anti-Injunction and Yellow Dog Contract Bill. The measure forbids the issuance of injunctions in any labor dispute unless it is shown in open court that there is danger to life or property.



In Berlin:

Are you going hunting?
No, I am only going to vote.

Le Peuple, Brussels

THE accompanying article was written by an American now living in Germany who is known as a keen observer of political and social tendencies. The article was written on the day of the Reichstag elections, March 5th, and accurately forecasts the events that followed the balloting. It is, of course, unnecessary to explain that with the New Deal in Germany freedom of expression has completely vanished, and with Nazi agents on this side carefully scanning all publications and reporting to headquarters on the other side, it is necessary that the article be printed anonymously.

For Will Maily was a soul and a spirit, and his inspiration lives on. I can never forget the first time I set eyes upon him. The comrades were receiving election returns in the old Labor Ly. Sum at 64 East 4th Street, New York, and Maily was pointed out to me as one of the men at the table at the head of the room, a big, handsome, manly fellow. A messenger boy entered and handed him a telegram. He tore it open, and his face lighted as I have rarely seen a human face illumined. He leaped to his feet and read: "Carey and MacCartney re-elected by increased majorities," and then he led the crowd in wild cheering for that Massachusetts victory. It was not what he said but the inspired manner, the holy joy with which he greeted that minor triumph of his cause that burned itself into my consciousness; and to the day of his death that blazing spirit of devotion never left him, and from that day to this the inspiration of the man has remained with me.

William Maily was a true son of the working class, a man of superb ability who devoted all that ability to his comrades. He was taken at the age of 22, and he was 18. He was a Glasgow miner, and he was a year he worked in a coal mine. He was a union hand, in the coal mines. He was a union hand, in the coal mines. He was a union hand, in the coal mines.

Until 1898 Maily was most active among younger men in the delegate to the inspiring speaker and counselor. He had left the movement in Haverhill, Mass., where he was a Social Democrat. He made itself felt in the Socialist party, and he started John Maily edited the *Socialist*. And there he died.

Maily was a simpler, that from



Go ahead and express your free and untrammelled opinion . . . and make it snappy!

Le Peuple, Brussels

Socialist No. 13

WILLIAM MAILLY dead these twenty years and more, is still a living personality to those who knew him, worked with him and loved him. There was something supremely manly about the man that endeared him to his close associates and to his younger comrades who had the honor of being associated with him. His close friend, Algernon Lee, confesses that the wound left by his untimely death has never healed.

Will Maily was only 40 when he died, but he had made a place for himself in the Socialist movement that could not be filled when he passed. It was not precisely the party offices he had occupied, for other men served well as National Secretary after him; it was not his writings, for brilliant as they were our movement had developed splendid writers before him and has developed many since. It was more than these simple things; for Will Maily, like Debs and like Berger and a few others of the rare souls that have served our cause, was an illustration of the curious mathematical truth that often the whole is far greater than the sum of its parts.

For Will Maily was a soul and a spirit, and his inspiration lives on. I can never forget the first time I set eyes upon him. The comrades were receiving election returns in the old Labor Ly. Sum at 64 East 4th Street, New York, and Maily was pointed out to me as one of the men at the table at the head of the room, a big, handsome, manly fellow. A messenger boy entered and handed him a telegram. He tore it open, and his face lighted as I have rarely seen a human face illumined. He leaped to his feet and read: "Carey and MacCartney re-elected by increased majorities," and then he led the crowd in wild cheering for that Massachusetts victory. It was not what he said but the inspired manner, the holy joy with which he greeted that minor triumph of his cause that burned itself into my consciousness; and to the day of his death that blazing spirit of devotion never left him, and from that day to this the inspiration of the man has remained with me.

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Just a Few Un

CHEERS (on a limited withdrawal basis) for President Roosevelt! Stocks are up, beer is brewing, and the depression is out! Now the New York Times can begin reprinting those cheering editorials that accompanied the breakfast bran in the early days of '29.

While the missus was doing her knitting in the House, Frank stayed home and knitted his brow over a ledger.

He found too much red in the books and not enough in the banks. He called a holiday and instructed the bankers not to steal anything during the holiday.

He said he didn't mean maybe, and he gave reporters permission to flick ashes on the rug. Thus, the new deal was on!

He promised to eat breakfast for Pathe Newsreel, and lunch for Hearst, but he refused to take a bath for Paramount. By next election, however, the new deal may be complete.

ability to his comrades. He was taken at the age of 22, and he was 18. He was a Glasgow miner, and he was a year he worked in a coal mine. He was a union hand, in the coal mines. He was a union hand, in the coal mines. He was a union hand, in the coal mines.

Thus far, Roosevelt was to be the better over. But, the big Washington was beer can rushed from House for the time so many years! If they'll only age and put on an age be necessary to anybody happy.

His Profiles

William Maily



William Maily was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., November 2, 1871. He was the son of a Scotch-Irish family and worked in the coal mines of Pennsylvania until 1889. He then worked in the coal mines of Illinois, and in 1890 he moved to Birmingham, Ala., where he worked in the coal mines for five years. He then worked in the coal mines of Alabama and later in the coal mines of West Virginia. He was a member of the Debs union and was made an active member of that union. In 1898 he was one of the organizers of the A. F. of L. and was active in the conventions of that organization. He was a member of the A. F. of L. and was active in the conventions of that organization. He was a member of the A. F. of L. and was active in the conventions of that organization.

ning he realized the necessity of Socialist political action. In 1894 he was a delegate to the Populist national convention, and in 1896 he threw himself definitely into the Socialist movement. He had been led to the theories of Socialism by Robert Blatchford's articles while he was still in England, but it was his many-sided experiences in the labor movement that drove him into the organized Socialist movement as his life work.

In 1902 when Leon Greenbaum resigned as national secretary of the party Maily was elected in his place. In those pioneer days it was not a pleasant job. National headquarters were in Omaha, and there were not many Socialists there to keep him company. The national office was virtually exile for the ardent Maily. A man of fiery temper, of passionately-held opinions, he had the excellent habit of writing out his feelings when his temper was at white-heat; and then he did not mail them. His term of office was a distinct success.

After a while he resigned to be replaced by another trade unionist, J. Mahlon Barnes, and Maily came to New York. He worked for a while on the Worker, edited by Algernon Lee, and on which his co-workers included Courtenay Lemon, James Oneal and Horace Traubel. There followed a brief period in the early days of The New York Call, and then he gave himself to general writing and magazine work.

Just as his health began to fail he was invited to become one of the editors of the widely-circulated Metropolitan Magazine and to contribute to it a monthly article on Socialism. That work did not spell the end of his party activities, but disease had come; and so in September, 1912, he passed from among us.

Will Maily came from the working class and he never rose out of it. His heart, his soul, his whole being was bound up in the struggles of his class. He was of the race of Titans, of the breed of Hanford and Matchett; and of that comrade (still happily with us) that Hanford had in mind when he penned his immortal Jimmie Higgins. May our movement be worthy of him! May our younger comrades be inspired by the likes of him!

W. M. F.

(Next week: Wilhelm Weitling)

By Arthur G. McDowell

Penn. Socialist So'on Assumes The Real Minority Leadership

Socialist Anti-Eviction Law Is Smothered by Reactionary Senate—Democrats Asleep at the Switch.

HARRISBURG. — The anti-eviction resolution, jammed through the Pennsylvania House last week by Socialist Representative Darlington Hoopes, to suspend constables' evictions as well as sheriff sales until April 3rd, was being smothered in the Senate Committee on Judiciary General this week over the bitter protests of unemployed organizations in the large working-class centers of the state.

A committee of Harrisburg unemployed representing the Dauphin County workers committee on Unemployment waited on both the local Senator and representative, demanding passage of the Hoopes House bill 408 which would legally suspend all evictions of unemployed for any cause for the duration of the depression. Reading unemployed represented by a committee from the Taxpayers' Protective League with over three thousand members demanded the support of their Senator Norton for the passage of the resolution, but the Berks Senator, although a member of the committee holding the bill, professed ignorance of its

existence and whereabouts when interviewed after the regular weekly meeting of the committee at which the matter was apparently not even brought up.

Senator Plays Ostrich

In Pittsburgh, Senator Einstein pulled his window shades, locked all doors and sent the servants to parley while he called the police when a committee of 150 members of the Unemployed Citizens' League called to solicit his aid, specifically on the anti-eviction resolution. Apparently however not a sufficient number of the Senators, almost all of whom are outstandingly wealthy men, heard from the organized unemployed to the extent the Pittsburgh men did, and with their first consciousness of the glaring class discrimination of suspending sheriffs' writs affecting property while refusing to extend the same moratorium to constables' writs affecting the lives of the unemployed, subsiding, the anti-eviction measure seems doomed to perish in the richly gilded Senate chamber.

In the House the complete abdication by Democratic floor leaders of even the simplest checking functions of a minority party forced Rep. Hoopes as Socialist spokesman to undertake general minority leadership. This came first on a motion of Rep. Elwood Turner representing private owners of utilities to recommit and kill a bill curbing the right of utilities to raise rates without permission. Hoopes took the floor in aid of the weak voiced Pinchot, Republican sponsor of the bill and the motion to kill was resoundingly defeated after a biting exchange of interrogation across the floor had revealed only too clearly the purpose behind the sophistry of Turner's motion.

An Unprinted Resolution

Sometime after midnight one of the amazing measures that the Senate passes so frequently in the form of unprinted resolutions came over to the House and was apparently passed there until Hoopes again took the floor to ask a second reading and pointed out that the resolution was one granting the most sweeping powers to the State Insurance Commissioner, authorizing him simply under the resolution to "suspend any insurance law."

The Socialist member urged the members to hold on to their senses and not permit any such absolutely limitless and undefined power to be placed in any one man. A division was called on the vocal vote that had apparently passed the resolution and the resolution defeated by a vote of 85 to 77. Although none of these measures were strictly speaking "down the alley" of the Socialist members of the House who are in the legislature definitely as working-class spokesmen and nothing else, the absolute failure of the leaders of the Democratic Party in the House to fill the function naturally falling to them under parliamentary government has forced the two Socialists to carry a double burden of their own class and general minority leadership. A bill to license beauty culturists was the only measure to arouse any of the recognized Democratic leaders to take the floor during the entire hectic night's session.

ANOTHER "ELECTION" IS HELD IN GERMANY

FOLLOWING the Reichstag "elections" in which the Hitlerites and the Hugenberg Nationalists together secured just a share over a majority of all votes cast in an atmosphere of intimidation and terror the enslaved voters of Germany were permitted to go to the polls again and elect town and city councillors.

While detailed figures were not given except for Berlin the results were not surprising. The Nazis boast that they "swept" the elections; what they mean is that a terrorized people cast a majority of votes for the party that conducted the elections with loaded revolvers at the heads of those who were expected to vote against them.

In Berlin the Socialists came second to the Nazis in spite of provocation and assassination, while the Communists lost about half the votes they had polled only four months previously. The results of the elections, however, mean nothing since the Nazi gunmen had declared they would do what they please anyway.

The Executive of the Labor and Socialist International, in a statement issued just before the election, declares that "A blindly raging terror and the free exercise of the franchise are completely incompatible. Neither the Social Democratic party nor civilized public opinion will recognize the legality of a 'majority' which Hitler may secure on such a basis."

With the announcement of the returns of the so-called election came two announcements that are rightly interpreted as further declaration of war upon the German people; the edict that henceforth the Republican flag of red-gold-black is to be supplanted by the imperial red-white-black, with the swastika flag to be flown at its side; and that the insanely fanatical Joseph Paul Goebbels is to be official propaganda chief for the German nation. Only those who know the writings of the creature realize the full meaning of that announcement.

story artist when he hears one.

Is it too much to ask Roosevelt to halt his downward journey to history for just long enough to remind Congress that the holiday on eating is getting to be boring?

Are ye listenin'?" "Radio Frank" P. H.

THE CHATTERBOX

Our Columnist Goes to Second Avenue To See a Much Touted Play—and Gosh, How It Irks Him!

By S. A. DeWitt

Quatrains for a Technocrat

MORE than the primitive in his cave,
Now shall you live as your weapon's slave;
Measure your life by the metered rule,
Weigh your worth in a metal school.

Loud in hasty avarice you prayed;
Here are the temples your prayers have made,
And incense grey to the gods who call:
"Weigh your worth for my temples tall."

For this the red of your heart was bought;
The dusty smoke, by your labor wrought,
Will cover the towers, cold and grey,
And shroud your little hour of play.

Barely enough of your warmth you keep
To plant new seed for the gods to reap;
Master the Moloch, or be a knave
And weigh your worth as a modern slave.

—Eda Talbot Sayers.

A SOCIALIST is just dumb enough to remain so smart, while all these national scene-shiftings are going on. When is a holiday a day of despair? Answer, when it is a bank holiday. When do we have joy, peace, comfort, confidence, God in His Heaven and all well with the world? Answer, when the bank holiday is over. Lordy, how I'm longing for the spring! So that I can become smart enough to go fishing in Fraser's pond, and ask morning, noon and twilight of a day to leave the world to hungry trout and me. Get me straight, you courageous readers of mine. This is no mood of futility and gloom. Rather term it recklessness, or the careless verve that hurls a drunken battalion against certain doom.

With supreme faith that our new found liberal leader, Franklin D. Roosevelt will do his level best to bring a sunken ship safely to a sunken harbor, let me tell you what I saw when I went to Second Avenue to see a successful play by the Yiddish Art Theatre, under the direction of a successful actor manager. The play is called "Yoshe Kalb," the author, one Mr. Singer, and the manager, Maurice Schwartz.

The scenery, presented in the modern Continental fashion, is well set up and artistically interesting. The costumes have historical and even customary accuracy. But the play has no story, the story has no plot, and the little bit of symbolism by which the Wandering Jew is weirdly threaded into pattern on shoddy cloth is utterly sewn over by comedy acting that is grotesquely tragic in its broad seaminess of exaggeration and overtone. Whatever there is of drama and tragedy, inversely becomes ludicrous by over-acting.

The play has to do with the marriage customs among orthodox Jews in Polish and Russian Ghettoes, betrothal between the daughter of a Polish high rabbi and the intellectual offspring of a Russian Talmudist. The latter by the way is an unwilling groom, who stalks through the scenes with ghostlike gestures and intonings that are intended to convey mysticism and metaphysics. He leaves you with the queer feeling that his real trouble is dyspepsia, and prompts you almost to rise in your seat and make the vulgar suggestion to him about trying a real physic for relief.

The Lithuanians have a different Jewish accent than the Polish Jews. But what is so small a thing as an accent in a Jewish Art Theatre? The Litwaks speak Galician, and the Galician speak Galician, and so even that fine difference between Jewish life in two separate communities is lost as the play goes on. And what goes on the stage apparently communicates itself spiritually to the audience, since everything is done on the top of voices, both sides of the footlights. 'Scuse me. There are no footlights. The Yiddish Art Theatre is too modern for that. So let's say both sides of the curtain, up and down. For the Gentile (and thousands of these unbelievers have attended this burlesque of Jewish life) the play gives him the novel experience of hearing a Jewish audience as it listens to a Jewish play on the East Side.

But as to the play, sadly enough only a half idiotic wench of a cemetery-keeper's daughter gives the true performance in realism and theatre in the play. And she has to out-shriek and out-shout a whole village of beggars, rabbis and the rest to put her part across.

Frankly, you will judge from this brief review that I was slightly disappointed in "Yoshe Kalb." "Kalb," by the way, means calf in German-Yiddish. . . . But it wasn't that kind of a bleating calf, folks. . . . More like a yelping, groaning, roaring, bellowing cross between a sea-lion and a hippo. . . . Gosh, seeing that show, has dazed my metaphoric brain. I'm just sorry so many non-Jewish folk have been misinformed by box-office ballyhoo on how many people live, act, suffer and laugh within the Ghettoes of central Europe. . . .

Which brings me to the pleasanter subject of March 24th, in the Debs Auditorium, the Rand School, at 8:30 p. m. when a gifted Comrade, Jacob Feuerring, will present his musical talent in a recital of piano.

It has been my pleasure to hear him twice at impromptu gatherings, and I make bold to declare that he has arrived as a genuine artist. The party members and sympathizers should by all means patronize this concert and partake of the joy his performance at the keys is certain to transmit. Handel, Bach, Schumann, Brahms and Chopin are offered to you on that evening. Give yourself a real treat and attend,

Unkind Words

also went the air. All's with United States, and Amos dy came at vacation they

he sent to Congress how imper it was to war veter to remain in me class racketeering s and m facturers. The as so st that it influ even some Democrats.

far, Roosevelt was proving he better over of the two.

the big as yet to come. ington was filled to see the an rushes om the White for the time in oh! y years!

ey'll on age a parade t on an al act, it won't any more, "Is dy happy

Then the stock market opened and steel went up. And about 14,000,000 unemployed were so happy that it wasn't because of the banking situation that they didn't have money to buy.

But prosperity is coming back. And there'll be few of us out to lunch when it does come back.

The newspapers tell us that we need nothing but faith to bring prosperity back. That's swell, because we have nothing else.

We're going to be rich again! Arthur Brisbane is offering some unusual bargains in earthquakes, and we'll be able to buy.

"You can't ruin America!" is the slogan of the new administration. But you can try damned hard, is their program.

Heywood Broun predicts that Roosevelt may go down in history as "Radio Frank." The broadcasting Broun knows a bedtime will croon you to sleep.

Karl Marx Honored At Brooklyn Forum

THE memory of Karl Marx was honored at the Brooklyn Forum Sunday evening at the Brooklyn Academy of Music in the first of the notable series of Marx memorials. A varied program of vocalists, dancers and speakers entertained a large audience assembled to pay tribute to the memory of the great Socialist.

The meeting was opened with the singing of the International and other proletarian songs by the Workmen's Circle Chorus.

The Rebel Arts Dance group contributed three dances, "The Rise of Woman," "Round of Labor," and "Strike," topped off with the International.

Harry W. Laidler presented a vivid picture of the surrender of contemporary conservative economists to the ideas of Marx. Prof. E. R. A. Seligman, Charles A. Beard, and others, Dr. Laidler said, had come to admit the predictions of Marx were being verified at last in this, the twilight of capitalism. He himself, in research work, found that the facts verified Marx's theory of concentration.

"Living Marxism" was the topic of the address by David P. Berenberg, Marxian scholar. Berenberg, editor of the American Socialist Quarterly, in a brilliant short address pointed out that Marx was not a dogmatist, and was not to be accepted blindly as a fatalistic prophet of inevitable Socialism. "It is necessary," said Berenberg, "to recognize, as did Marx, the important role of human will in the class struggle. From capitalist society does not necessarily come Socialism, unless the workers will it so. Marx showed that if the workers did not combine for the establishment of a cooperative commonwealth, then the industrial civilization of today would end in destruction and chaos. It is on the workers that the future depends."

The final speaker of the evening was Charles Solomon, who was hailed by the chairman as the "Toscanini of Socialism." Solomon confined his remarks to the contributions of Marx to the world of thought. First dealing with Marx's conception of history, materialistic as opposed to the reigning ideological view of his day, Solomon emphasized that the materialistic conception included and was more than the economic interpretation of history, taking physical environ-

mental factors also into consideration. The idea of human progress as a succession of class struggles was the next great contribution of Marx, and his combining of it with scientific Socialism for the first time. Tracing the history of class struggles through the ages, Solomon painted the picture of the classless society, which Marx had declared was the next step.

"But," Solomon concluded, "the verification of this prediction depends on us. It is the duty of Socialists to organize the working class in America, bring to them the message of Marx, so that the proletarian body may be prepared to establish the Socialist order."

Hillquit Meets Senator Robinson in Forum Debate

ONE of the high spots in the brilliant season of lectures, debates and symposiums of the Brooklyn Forum will be reached Sunday night when Morris Hillquit, National Chairman of the Socialist Party, meets Joseph T. Robinson, Majority Leader of the United States Senate, in debate on the subject, "Does the Democratic Party hold out any substantial hope for the American people?" The debate will be held at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

Senator Robinson thinks his party does offer such hope, and in his place as fourth in command of the party in complete charge of the Government, he has an opportunity to make good whatever claims he can make for his party. Robinson, who hails from Arkansas, was candidate for Vice-President with Al Smith in 1928, and was a delegate to the London Arms Conference in 1930. He is rated as one of the ablest men in the United States Senate, and if any man can make out a case for the Democratic Party he is the man to do it.

Hillquit is one of the greatest debaters in the country, and in his time he has met such opponents as Professor Seligman of Columbia, President Jacob Gould Schurman of Cornell, Samuel Untermyer, Rev. John L. Belford, Matthew Woll, Samuel Gompers, Edward Keating, and many others.

Charles H. Tuttle, who was Republican candidate for Governor in 1930, will preside.

THE BRAY of THE WEEK



Maybe an Appeal to the Outside of Women's Heads Is What Republicans Need

MILWAUKEE Republicans, having signally failed to win the support of a majority of women by appealing to what is inside pretty heads are now endeavoring to lure them away from support of the Socialist Party by an appeal to the outside of their heads, as witness the following: Shampoo Republican Women Free MILWAUKEE. — Milwaukee women who join the Twentieth Ward Republican Club will receive free shampoos as a reward, Walter F. Baumann, party committeeman, announced today. After signing up, women may step right into the neighborhood beauty shop and the club will pay the bill, he said.

Thomas Enthuses Vast Throngs

IN a recent whirlwind speaking tour of the South, Norman Thomas completely captivated the huge masses that turned out at every stop to listen to him. At Tuscaloosa he spoke to the students of the University of Alabama, who assembled in a vast throng. The accommodations did not permit the presence of any but students, so to accommodate the citizens of the town he addressed them immediately afterwards.

Returning to Birmingham, Thomas was the guest of honor at a dinner, where he also spoke, and then left for the City Auditorium, where approximately ten thousand were waiting for him. Here he urged the Socialist cause, applying Socialist remedies to the troubles of the South. He pointed out the failure of the Southern Railway to

AUSTRIAN CRISIS IS DEEPENING

THE crisis in Austria and Vienna appears at this writing to be reaching a head. The Chancellor, Dr. Engelbrecht Dolfuss, member of the Christian Social Party, is attempting to rule as a dictator, and he is being bitterly fought by both Socialists and Hitlerites—but for entirely different reasons.

The Socialists feel that a Dolfuss dictatorship would be but the first step toward a Hitlerite dictatorship, while the Nazis of Austria are loudly proclaiming: "Dolfuss is not our Chancellor. Our Chancellor is Adolf Hitler." They are ready for their Putsch.

The crisis began to become acute when the Socialists exposed the Hirtenberg affair, the smuggling of arms between Italy and Hungary over Austrian territory. There are involved a number of complicated and often obscure factors. Among them are:

1. An attempt at a Hapsburg restoration, with young Prince Otto, son of the late Kaiser Karl, as proposed king or emperor.
2. An attempt at a Nazi Putsch, with all the troublesome implications of an attempted Anschluss, or union, of Germany and Austria.
3. An attempt at a reactionary, although not Nazi, Putsch.
4. Fishing in the troubled Balkan waters by Fascist Italy, Hungary, Roumania, and various ententes and alliances, using Austria as a pawn.

The Austrian Socialists, in com-

SOCIALIST MAYOR'S PLAN WINS FAVOR

MADISON, Wis.—A proposal by Mayor Hoan of Milwaukee that the League of Wisconsin Municipalities go on record in favor of a law to make it possible to deposit all public moneys in the federal postal savings banks was adopted by a unanimous vote of a legislative conference of the League held here.

Scoring the present private banking system as largely responsible for the breakdown of industrial and commercial institutions, Socialist members of the common council, with the help of two independent non-partisans, won favorable action on indorsing a bill, now pending in the state legislature, authorizing cities to establish and operate municipal banks. The bill was introduced by Senator Walter Polakowski, Milwaukee Socialist.

plete control of Vienna and of the well-drilled *Schutzbund*, their own militia, prepared to defend the Republic, have determined to defend the integrity of Austria and of the Republic at all costs.

Hundreds of Nazi agents are pouring into Austria to engineer the expected Putsch. The Socialists feel that if constitutional safeguards are withdrawn and all power is concentrated in the hands of one man it will be as easy for the Swastika warriors to take over Austria as it was for Hitler to take power after the von Papen and the von Schleicher ministries.

The *Schutzbund* is in readiness, and the Socialists are defying the orders of Dolfuss to refrain from holding meetings.

Any upset in Austria, no matter what form it takes, will be certain to have its repercussions in all other countries, since any change there will upset the delicate balance that is at present so uneasy.

The Socialists alone are fighting for peace, order and for the future.

A.S.Q. Marx Celebration

The American Socialist Quarterly will hold a Marx memorial meeting and symposium March 25th in the Studio of the Rand School, 7 East 15th Street, with a discussion of "Living Marxism."

Addresses will be delivered by David P. Berenberg, Algernon Lee, Haim Kantorovitch and J. B. Matthews. There will be discussion from the floor.

streets, even at the railway station. Local newspapers sent their star reporters to interview him at the station while he breakfasted, the interviews with pictures being carried on the front page. The appearance of Thomas climaxed the intensive winter campaign of the local Socialist Party and of the Tulane University Socialist Club.

Party Takes Stand on United Front

THE attempt on the part of the Communist Party to secure what is called a "United Front" with the Socialists has been redoubled within the past few weeks, with the move reaching from Moscow through Berlin to Union Square. The Socialist Party in all countries, aware that generally speaking the move is but a "maneuver," has hitherto rejected the tender on the ground that it has not been made in good faith.

The attempt having been renewed in New York and other cities in this country, the ostensible objective being freedom for Tom Mooney or unemployment insurance, the Socialist Party has undertaken to define its position, in the following resolution of the New York Executive Committee:

"It is clearly evident that the world-wide division between Socialists and Communists is the primary reason for the advance which reaction has made in recent years. This split weakens the forces of labor; a great amount of its energy is spent in fratricidal strife, and aggressive activity is stifled by this

division. Only capital benefits from this situation.

"In full realization of this tragic situation the Labor and Socialist International has repeatedly, and again recently, called upon the workers for unity. If it is impossible to unite the two organizations at present, because of the fundamental differences between Socialism and Communism in principle and tactics, at least common action in face of an emergency or to accomplish a common purpose could be possible. Is the slogan of the Communists for a 'United Front' a means toward such a desirable end?"

"The Socialist Party has often joined other organizations of the working class in conferences set up for definite purposes. The Party has participated in such conferences with organizations of the I. W. W., with Farmer-Labor groups, with the S. L. P., also with anarchist groups, and at times in the past with communist organizations. A basic requirement of such cooperation is that each allied group enter it with a sincere purpose, and the Socialist Party on all occasions has worked in loyal co-

operation with the other organizations.

"In the history of such coalitions one group alone has persistently violated the purpose for which these coalitions have been formed. This group is the Communist Party, its auxiliaries, and, in some cases, other communist groups not recognized by the official Communist Party. The reason for this is obvious; as admitted by the Communists themselves, the 'United Front' is for them a maneuver, to further their own party's purposes and to 'unmask the Socialist leaders.'

"The same history is being repeated to obtain the release of Tom Mooney. The Tom Mooney Molders' Defense Committee, controlled by the Communists, is being used to promote the Communist Party. The delegates of the trade unions, of the Proletarian Party, the Yip-sels, the L.I.D. and of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers have been compelled to withdraw from the conference in California because of the methods pursued by the Communists. Similar experiences are too numerous to mention.

"The communist mentality is

clearly shown by recent events in Germany. With the Hitler regime threatening (and now temporarily victorious), the Communists refused to clasp the outstretched hand of the German Social-Democracy, disregarding in this the advice of a Communist leader, Trotsky. In face of such a tremendous emergency, they persisted in saying that 'the blow must be primarily directed against the Social-Democrats,' blind to the tragic outcome of such a policy, fanatical in their hatred of the Socialists whom they term 'Social-Fascists,' indifferent to whether German workers recovered popular rights or were to be ruled by a Fascist dictatorship, in the vain hope that out of the chaos of fascism, communism would arise.

"The Socialist Party of America, as well as Socialist parties in other countries, has frequently proved its

readiness for an honest united front; as soon as there is evidence that such cooperation is possible, the Socialist Party will not stand aloof. At present, and as long as the communists use the slogan of the 'United Front' for their own sectarian ends and not for the common good of Labor, conferences with them, inevitably resulting in conflicts, divisions and sometimes fights, only do harm to the purpose for which they are ostensibly held.

"The Executive Committee of Local New York therefore calls on all comrades, branches and affiliated organizations, to refrain from joining any so-called 'United Front' conferences with communists. A real united front with the organized American workers, on a basis of mutual trust and standing, and which would bring benefits to the Society and to the Trade Union, is the immediate task."

Socialist Party Progress

INDIANAPOLIS.—Over three times as many new local party organizations have been formed in the first two months of 1933 as were formed in a similar period of 1932, according to Clarence Senior's report to the N.E.C. meeting here last week-end. During January and February 54 new locals and branches were formed, as compared with 15 in the first two months of last year. Twenty-five new circles of the Young Peoples Socialist League were given charters in these two months, as compared with 1 in January and February of 1932.

The entire committee did not meet because of the bank moratorium. Although a quorum was present, consisting of Thomas Hoan, Hoopes, Haggood and Krzycki, actions taken are to be submitted by mail for approval of members who could not attend. Final plans were made for joint action with labor and farmer organizations for a national demonstration for economic relief, and an

organization campaign through the use of volunteers during the summer was mapped out. Arrangements were made to have several new leaflets and pamphlets issued in the near future. Reports were adopted to guide the conduct of locals in municipal campaigns, in reference to unemployed organizations, barter and exchange plans, and cooperation with labor organizations in strike situations.

LECTURE NOTES

The program of the People's Institute lectures in Cooper Union for the coming week follows: Mar. 17, Prof. Richard McKeon, "Thomas Aquinas and Thomasism". Mar. 19, Prof. Houston Peterson, "Key Ideas in American History: Destiny." Mar. 21, Dr. Benj. Gruenberg, "Science and Society. How Science Affects Attitudes." All lectures begin at 8.

Scott Nearing will lecture on "The Organization of Production" at Burnside Manor, 85 W. Burnside Ave., (near University Ave.), Mar. 22, at 8.

Under the auspices of the Bronx Free Fellowship a luncheon-symposium will be given at Rosoff's Restaurant, 147 W. 43rd St., Saturday, Mar. 25, at 1. Subject: "Is Fusion the Way Out for New York City." Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Archie C. Dawson and Louis Cuvillier will participate. Harry W. Laidler will act as chairman.

Dr. Edmund B. Chaffee will speak on "The Banking Crisis" at the Labor Temple, 14th St. and Second Ave., Sunday at 7:45.

Banks and the Public

"Banks and the Public" will be the subject to be discussed at the luncheon of The League for Industrial Democracy at the Hotel Woodstock, Saturday, at 12:45. Those who will participate in the discussion will be Dr. Max Winkler, noted financial authority, John T. Flynn, author of "Investment Trusts Gone Wrong" and Dr. Harry W. Laidler, director of the L.I.D. and author of the "Concentration of Wealth in American Industry." Leroy Bowman will serve as chairman.

VETERAN SOCIALIST IS DEAD AT 77

PHILADELPHIA.—Toby Hall, Philadelphia's oldest trade-unionist, is dead at 77.

Hall was an old-time Socialist and is credited with James Maurer, Socialist leader and long a president of the State Federation of Labor, for the establishment of the Pennsylvania State Department of Labor and Industry and the State Workmen's Compensation Act.

Hall was a member for 50 years of the Upholstery Weavers' Union, Local 25; a member of the national executive board of the United Textile Workers of America for 15 years, and since the severance of Local 25 from the U.T.W. an honorary board member of the latter body.

He was born in England and came to America when 7 years old. He was active in organization work of the Knights of Labor almost as soon as he entered industry. Later he was a leader in every struggle of the Upholstery Weavers' Union.

New Yipsel Paper

With orders still coming in, "The Challenge," new monthly publication of the Young People's Socialist League, has already piled up a subscription of 8,000 copies for the first issue, according to Hy Fish, business manager. Publication offices are at 549 Randolph St., Chicago.

CALIFORNIA

Without any loss of time the members of the State Executive Committee elected at the State Convention met March 3rd and organized for the ensuing year. Chaim Shapiro, Los Angeles, chairman of the 1932 S.E.C., was re-elected. Dr. Harry Darby, Santa Monica, was elected vice-chairman. Other members are William W. Busick, Hyman Sheanin, John C. Packard (National Executive Committee), Harold J. Ashe, W. Scott Lewis, R. A. Burton and Mrs. Florence Kirkpatrick. Harold J. Ashe was re-elected State Secretary.

The Southern California Federation of Socialist Party Locals and Branches has moved into its own headquarters in the heart of Hollywood at 1453 North Vine Street. There, to be known as Commonwealth House, will be quartered the State Office of the Socialist Party; executive offices of the Federation; Commonwealth Cooperative, a Socialist controlled and managed cooperative venture; the Hollywood Local and the Hollywood Circle of the Young People's Socialist League, as well as the Fellowship of the New Social Order. Member locals of the Federation are: Hollywood, West Hollywood, San Fernando Valley, Polish Workers, Inglewood, Long Beach, Pasadena, South Park and Hollywood Circle, Y.P.S.L. Total membership now exceeds 550. Officers of the Federation are: Stanley Rogers, chairman; John S. Spears, vice-chairman; Mildred Gardner Ashe, recording secretary; Harold J. Ashe, executive secretary, and Anne Abbott Kinney, treasurer.

Local Santa Rosa, organized last December, is beginning a membership drive, and is holding highly successful open forum meetings, in cooperation with an auxiliary known as the Looking Forward League.

WISCONSIN

Madison.—The farmers' holiday movement of Wisconsin has endorsed the candidacy of Glenn P. Turner, Socialist, for Judge of the State Supreme Court. Turner was an Assemblyman from the 10th District, Milwaukee, during the war, and later became an organizer for the Non-Partisan League. He was state campaign manager of the Party in 1924.

Benson on Speaking Tour.—Al Benson is on a speaking tour of Wisconsin and the Michigan "upper peninsula." Meetings have been arranged at Mequon and Green Bay, Wis., and Escanaba and Gladstone, Mich.

Karl Marx Memorial.—Milwaukee Socialists held a Karl Marx Memorial Meeting at Deutsches Haus, North Ave., near 12th St.

MISSOURI

W. C. Meyer, state secretary, has just completed a 16-day tour of his state in which he covered 2,950 miles, addressed sixteen mass meetings and seven afternoon meetings, arranged by locals, and five "cold turkey" street corner meetings with Eugene Henschel, who accompanied him on the tour. In addition to this, Meyer and Henschel drove miles out of the line of their tour to make personal calls to get activities started in every section of the state. New locals were organized in Louisiana, Bevier and Carthage. Credit for organizing the local in Carthage should go to Comrades J. A. High of Joplin and Myra Amsden of Carthage. Meyer said he found the locals were doing a great deal more work than he had imagined.

ILLINOIS

Chicago School of Socialism.—The second term of the Chicago School of Socialism will start Tuesday, March 21, and will last for ten weeks until Thursday, May 26. Class sessions will be held on the fifth floor of the Y.W.C.A. Building, 69 East Monroe St. The

DEBATES—LECTURES—FORUMS

20th ANNUAL

CONCERT AND BALL SOCIALIST PARTY COUNTY BRONX

Saturday Evening, March 18th
BRONX WINTER GARDEN, Tremont and Washington Aves., New York
Music by Otto Mautner's Flying Dutchmen

Artists:

WILLIAM BOWERS, Baritone

CARROLL HOLLISTER, Pianist MARIAN LAWRENCE, Oriental Dancer
Admission, including tax: 55 cents in advance 83 cents at door

LUNCHEON SYMPOSIUM

"Is Fusion the Way Out for New York City?"

Auspices of Bronx Free Fellowship

SATURDAY, March 25th, at 1 o'clock

At ROSOFF'S RESTAURANT, 147 West 43rd Street

SPEAKERS: Dr. Stephen S. Wise (Liberal), Archie O. Dawson (Republican), Louis A. Cuvillier (Democrat), Harry W. Laidler (Socialist).

75 cents should accompany reservation and be received at office of Bronx Free Fellowship, 1555 Minford Place, Bronx, by Tuesday, March 21st.

THE EVENT OF THE YEAR

SUNDAY, MAR. 19th
8:30 P. M.

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

Charles H. Tuttle,
Chairman

"Does the Democratic Party Hold Any Hope for the American People?"

YES! says U. S. Senator

JOSEPH T. ROBINSON

NO! says National Chairman Socialist Party

MORRIS HILLQUIST

Tickets—\$1.10, 55c, 25c at Box Office
or Rand Bookstore, 7 E. 16th St., N.Y.C.

THE COMMUNITY CHURCH

Town Hall, 123 West 43rd Street

Sunday, 11 A. M.—**JOHN HAYNES HOLMES**

"Karl Marx After Fifty Years"

8 P. M.—Forum, 550 West 110th Street

LAWRENCE DENNIS: "The Future of Civilization"

League for Industrial Democracy

LUNCHEON-DISCUSSION

Saturday, March 18th, 12:45 P. M.

Hotel Woodstock, 127 W. 43rd Street.

BANKS and the PUBLIC

Speakers:

MAX WINKLER,
Pres. Council of Foreign Bondholders

JOHN T. FLYNN,
Author Investment Trusts Gone Wrong

DR. HARRY W. LAIDLER,
Director League For Industrial Democracy, author Concentration of Wealth in American Industry.

LEROY E. BOWMAN, Chairman

Members, 75c; Non-members, \$1.00;
Student members, 60c.

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PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE

At Cooper Union, 8th St. & Astor Pl.

at 8 o'clock Admission free

Friday evening, March 17th:

Professor Richard McKeon

"Thomas Aquinas and Thomasism."

Sunday evening, March 19th:

Professor Houston Peterson

"Key Ideas in American History: Destiny."

Tuesday evening, March 21st:

Doctor Benjamin Gruenberg

"Science and Society: How Science Affects Attitudes."

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SCOTT NEARING

Fifth Lecture in Course of Seven

on

"The New World Economy"

Subject—

"The Organization of Production"

Wednesday, March 22, 1933

8 p. m., at

Burnside Manor

85 W. Burnside Avenue, BRONX

(near University Ave.)

Admission 25c

Auspices—Friends of the Soviet Union,

799 Broadway, Room 330, N. Y.

find too many who cannot be

trusted with other people's money."

MARYLAND

Hagerstown.—The party has

nominated Walter H. Titch, vet-

eran Socialist, for Mayor. Nomi-

nations were also made for mem-

bers of the City Council, three of

the five named are Walter A.

Titch for the 2nd Ward, Ross C.

Crabell for the 4th Ward, and

Lester Lushbaugh for the 5th

Ward. Wm. A. Toole, state organ-

izer, attended the convention. An

active campaign is being planned,

and the issues of unemployment

and city affairs are to be stressed.

Socialist Party Progress

MICHIGAN

Detroit, Br. No. 1, is sponsoring a dance and card party Saturday evening at 69 Erskine St.

WEST VIRGINIA

State Secretary J. F. Higgins is circularizing all locals, urging them to boost The New Leader, especially emphasizing the Robert Kerin articles that begin this week.

VIRGINIA

Richmond, Va.—In a three-day session the Virginia Socialist convention, Feb. 25-27, nominated a full state ticket, adopted a short platform proposing a "Four-Year Plan for Virginia," over fifty resolutions dealing with Party policy, tactics and principles, revised the State Party constitution and adopted a four-year plan for Party building in harmony with the National Party plan.

The candidates were nominated by acclamation. George Cary White of Petersburg was nominated for Governor, J. Luther Kibler of Newport News for Lieutenant-Governor, and John C. Davis of Norfolk for Attorney-General.

Fifty-two delegates attended, representing ten branches and the membership-at-large. Three locals were unable to send delegates but sent assurances of cooperation. The state committee was altered to provide for a central executive committee of fifteen, elected by the convention, as follows: David G. George, J. Luther Kibler, W. F. Billings, Herman R. Ansell, John B. Stean, John C. Davis, George Cary White, Lucy Hancock, A. J. Royal, Isabel Giles, Richard L. Johnson, Michael Hollenger, Ira C. Wentz, Carl P. Spaeth and Raymond E. Brothers.

Herman R. Ansell was re-elected State Chairman and Ira C. Wentz Vice-Chairman. David George resigned as State Secretary but was unanimously re-elected. George Cary White was elected State Organizer and will give full-time service in his race for Governor. Several sub-committees were formed, including an executive sub-committee consisting of Ansell, White, Billings, Giles and George.

The platform was greeted with enthusiasm and was published in the Richmond press. Most of the resolutions were likewise passed by acclamation. The closest vote occurred on a resolution condemning "revolutionary violence in the United States under present conditions." The resolution carried by a vote of 20 to 14, with several abstentions. Other resolutions extended greetings to Soviet Russia, to the Socialist governments of Sweden, Denmark and elsewhere and to the German Socialists. A special declaration against Fascism was adopted. About 30 resolutions elaborated upon the Socialist platform.

YOUNG CIRCLE LEAGUE NEWS

Installation.—The Marxian Young Circle Club will be installed by Br. 367 as Branch 1047 Sunday, Mar. 19th, at 2:30, at the Rand School Auditorium, 7 East 15th St., N. Y.

Nomination Conference.—Candidates for the Senior Central Committee of New York City will be chosen at the Nomination Conference at the YCLA Center, 3 West 16th Street, at 1 p. m., Sunday, Mar. 19th.

Dramatics.—"Processional" by John Howard Lawson will be this year's presentation of the YCLA Dramatic Studio, to be produced Sunday, Apr. 30th, at the City College Auditorium, Lexington Ave. and 23rd St.

Bohemian Night.—The Educational Committee is sponsoring a Bohemian Night Social at the YCLA Center, 3 West 16th St., Sunday, Mar. 19th.

Young Circle Organization.—J. L. Afros will address a membership meeting of Branch 315, 315B, and 355 to organize a Young Circle Club Friday, Mar. 17th, at the Boro Park Educational Center, 42nd St. and 14th Ave., Brooklyn.

Oratorical Contest.—Saturday, Mar. 18th, at the YCLA Center, the League Oratorical Contest will be held. The subject of the month is "Literature and Social Change." The winner of this contest will deliver his speech over WEVD.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia will commemorate the Paris Commune, together with the fiftieth anniversary of Karl Marx's death, Friday evening, March 17, at the Labor Institute, 810 Locust St. Tableaux and the German Männerchor will be followed by Frances Hartshorne, dancer. August Claessens will be the speaker. Claessens also speaks Saturday at the same place on "Our Social Environment."

MASSACHUSETTS

James Oneal, editor of The New Leader, will be the principal speaker at a Marx Memorial meeting in Dorchester, Sunday, March 19, at 11 a. m.

The Eastern Federation of Socialist Clubs met Sunday, March 12, twenty-one delegates being present who represented eight branches and locals; all reported holding study classes which are well attended, and also increasing their membership. The meeting decided to use The New Leader and American Guardian mailing lists to canvass for new members and renewals to the papers. It was voted to organize a Southeastern Federation of the Party Branches and Locals along the Cape.

NEW JERSEY

Newark.—M. Hart Walker has resigned as county organizer and the position is filled by E. H. Kaempf of Irvington, who is also organizer for the Irvington Branch. A lease has been signed for new and more spacious quarters at 1085 Broad St., Newark. Morris Traubman of Newark has been named chairman of a board of trustees in charge.

West New York.—Walter E. Peck will speak on "Why Starve?" Sunday at 3 at 655 Bergenline Ave.

Rutherford.—Comrade and Mrs. Henry J. Cox of Rutherford have just returned from an interesting visit to Puerto Rico, where they were guests of honor of prominent officials of the Insular Government. While on the island, Mr. Cox made several addresses to assemblages of workers, and was enthusiastically received. On their departure, a

New York State

May Day.—State Secretary Merrill is advising all locals and branches to take the lead in the arrangement of May Day demonstrations. Association with branches of the Workmen's Circle and with bona fide unions of organized labor is to be encouraged, but the pleas of Communists for unity celebrations with them should be disregarded and ignored.

Cohoes.—The Cohoes local, Albany County, has been reorganized. E. L. Harding, 170 Lancaster St., Cohoes, is the acting financial secretary.

Corning.—Local Corning, Steuben County, is to meet at the Hewitt Studio, 136 Pine St., next Wednesday evening, March 22. Plans for regular meetings and continued activity will be formulated.

Dunkirk.—Local Dunkirk, organized during the campaign last year, continues to be very much alive. Another public meeting was held Friday night, with Elizabeth C. Roth of Buffalo as the speaker. Herman J. Hahn of Buffalo will be the speaker at a meeting to be held on the evening of March 31st.

Poughkeepsie.—Local Poughkeepsie added three more new members to its roster last week. Two of them are members of the faculty of Vassar College.

St. Lawrence County.—Members of the Socialist Club in St. Lawrence University, Canton, are endeavoring to organize a local of the party organization, it is reported. Material for organizing a local has been supplied by the State Secretary.

New Rochelle.—An enrolled voters' meeting will be held in New Rochelle on the evening of March 22nd. William E. Duffy of New York, 1932 State Campaign Organizer, will be the principal speaker.

Buffalo.—Local Buffalo will hold a business meeting on Thursday, March 23, at Room 19, 13½ East Swan St.

Dunkirk.—Mrs. Elizabeth G.

bouquet of roses was presented to Mrs. Cox and two sets of resolutions were handed to Comrade Cox, one from the Federation of Labor and the other from the Socialist Party.

Paterson.—The local adopted resolutions to be sent to President Roosevelt, urging the socialization of banking.

Camden.—The Y.P.S.L. will celebrate their first birthday March 22nd at headquarters, 312 Market Street.

Local Camden, which probably has as many irons in the fire at one time as any local in the country, and manages to keep them all hot, has now arranged a weekly broadcast by Frank J. Manning, who will speak every Saturday at noon from Station WIBG, Glenside, Pa.

Passaic.—Alter E. Fischhof will speak at a Karl Marx Commemorative Meeting, Friday, March 17, at 8:30, at the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Hall, old People's Bank Building, Passaic, under the auspices of Passaic Branch One. Friday evening, March 24, G. Herbert Ekins of Belleville will speak on "The Present Function of the Socialist Movement."

On March 9th, the City Council organized an Italian Branch under the guidance of Giralmo Valenti, editor of *La Stampa Libera*, and an attempt will be made to organize a Polish Branch Saturday night, March 18, at Maciag's Hall, 40 Third St.

Paterson.—Party discussion meeting at 66 Washington St., March 18. Sunday, March 19, at 8:30, Henry J. Roemer on "The Banking Situation," Odd Fellows' Hall, Ellison St.

CONNECTICUT

New Haven.—The Karl Marx anniversary was celebrated by Local New Haven with a symposium on Marx's life and work. David Fellman, the principal speaker, discussed "Karl Marx in the 20th Century." The local adopted resolutions urging socialized banking, and denouncing Fascism in Germany.

New Britain, preparing for municipal election on April 11. Local nominates for School Committee, Council and Aldermen on March 23, and starts open-air rallies March 25.

Roth of Buffalo, members of the State Committee and former candidate for State Comptroller, will speak on "Industrial Democracy" Friday evening, March 24, in the lecture room of the Public Library, auspices Local Dunkirk.

Tompkins County.—To the extraordinary session of Congress: Whereas the present economic crisis proves, beyond doubt, that our nation's bankers and industrialists are unfit for the responsibilities vested in them, that they are unfit any longer to be the ruling class in society, and to impose their conditions of existence upon society as an over-riding law, and whereas Socialism offers the only orderly alternative to the existing disorder;

Therefore be it resolved that we, the Socialists of Tompkins County, in the State of New York, hereby petition the extraordinary session of the United States Congress to take immediate steps toward the socialization of the entire banking system as the first logical move toward the socialization of our nation's entire economic structure.

Port Chester.—The Finnish Br. of Port Chester is to hold a Karl Marx anniversary meeting on Mar. 26th. The branch has a membership drive in progress.

Nassau County.—The central committee has constituted a special committee to determine territorial jurisdiction for each of the branches. A recommendation has been made that it is for the best interest of the county organization to transfer the Mineola membership to the Hempstead branch.

Local Nassau.—Edward Marks and Eric De Marsh, representing the Public Affairs Committee of Local Nassau, appeared before the Nassau County Village Officials' Association, which is working on a new county charter, and argued for proportional representation. The idea was well received, but it was decided not to insert such a clause at the present time. The State Legislature must pass on the new charter before it is submitted

to the people, and such an innovation, it is argued, would probably defeat the proposition. The important thing now is to secure county home rule, after which proportional representation would have a better chance of adoption.

Hempstead Forum.—Tuesday evening, March 21, 8:30 o'clock, at Odd Fellows' Hall, South Franklin and Front Streets: A discussion of the present banking crisis between William A. Kniffin, promi-

nant banking authority of Nassau County, and Vladimir Kazekovich of the Research Department of Columbia University.

E. Michael White of the City Affairs Committee addressed a meeting of the Freeport Forum Wednesday evening at the home of Minerva Friedman, Freeport, on "The New Proletariat." This Forum, which is held bi-monthly, is sponsored by the Southeast Nassau Branch of the Party.

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

Unemployment Insurance Petitions.—Every Party branch and all allied organizations now have petitions in circulation. Those who want more are urged to get in touch with the city office, 7 E. 15th St. It is our aim to obtain one million signatures. The job must be done!

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

Volunteers for Typing Needed.—All enrollment books of the five counties are at the city office, and volunteers are needed to begin at once to type some 35,000 names and addresses of enrolled Socialists. Volunteers can do this work at the city office, at home or elsewhere. Books and material will be furnished. It is imperative that these lists be typed at once because of numerous meetings being planned and canvassing and organization being undertaken. On the basis of these new lists an intensive membership drive will soon begin.

Concert, March 24th.—Jacob Feuring, youthful American pi-

anist, will appear at the Debs Auditorium, 7 E. 15th St., Friday evening, March 24th, for the benefit of the Rand School and the 6th A. D. Branch, Manhattan. His program will include the works of Bach, Brahms, Handel, Scarlatti, Schumann and Chopin.

MANHATTAN
Gre'nwich Village (52 West 8th Street).—Resolution adopted at last meeting criticised conduct of last labor conference. Unemployed League has handled 30 relief cases successfully in the last two weeks. Socialist class Thursday led by Lawrence Rogin.

11th A. D.—Branch meeting on Tuesday, March 21st, at home of Comrade Janeway, 241 West 108th St., 8:15 p. m. Discussion on "Banking Under Socialism."

12th A. D.—Enrollment lists are ready. Canvassers are needed. Call Mrs. G. Glynn, Ashland 4-9100, and secure your list.

German Branch.—Friday, March 17th, 8 p. m., Karl Marx Memorial meeting at the main hall of the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th St., under joint auspices of the German Branches of the Socialist Party, Workers' Gymnastic and Sport Alliance and Workingmen's Singing Societies, Male Chorus "Egalite"

Where Your Union Meets

BONNAZ, SINGER EMBROIDERERS TUCKERS, STITCHERS AND PLEATERS' UNION, Local 66, I.L.G.W.U., 7 East 15th St. Phone Algonquin 4-3577-3578. Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday Night in the Office of the Union. Z. L. Freedman, President; Leon Hattab, Manager; Joe Goff, Secretary-Treasurer.

BRICKLAYERS' UNION, Local 9 Office and headquarters, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Wiloughby Ave. Phone Slagg 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. Cor. 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 6-5400. Hyman Blumberg, Sidney Resman, Managers; Abraham Miller, Secretary-Treasurer.

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA, Amalgamated Bank Bldg., 11-15 Union Square, 3rd floor, Phone Algonquin 4-5501-2-3-4-5. Sidney Hillman, 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. Nerkin, Manager.

FUR DRESSERS' UNION, Local 2, International Fur Workers Union, Office and headquarters, 949 Wiloughby Ave., Brooklyn, STagg 2-6798. Reg. meetings 1st and 3rd Mondays. President, Morris Reiss; Vice Pres., Joseph Karrass; Business Agent, R. Kalmikoff; Secretary, Samuel Mindel; Treasurer, Albert Held.

UNITED HEBREW TRADES, 175 East Broadway, Phone Drydock 4-8610. Meets 1st and 3rd Monday, 8 P. M. Executive Board meets every 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 P. M. M. Tigel, Chairman; M. Brown, Vice-Chairman; M. Flinstone, Secretary-Treasurer.

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

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 Skol, Fin. Secretary; Emil Thoman, Rec. Secretary; Joseph J. O'Connor, Treasurer.

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

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

MILK WAGON DRIVERS' UNION, Local 584, I. U. of T. Office: 359 W. 14th St., City. Local 534 meets on 3rd Thursday of the month at Beethoven Hall, 210 East Fifth St. Executive Board meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays at Beethoven Hall, 210 E. Fifth St. Chas. Hoffer, President and Business Agent; Max Liebler, Secretary-Treasurer.

SEE THAT YOUR MILK MAN WEARS OUR EMBLEM.

UNITED NECKWEAR MAKERS' UNION, Local 1010, A. F. of L., 7 East 15th St. Phone Algonquin 4-7084. Joint Executive Board meets every Tuesday night at 7:30, Board meets every Tuesday night at 8:00 in the office. Ed Gottsman, Secretary-Treasurer.

INTERNATIONAL POCKETBOOK WORKERS' UNION, New York Joint Board, Affiliated with the Amer. Federation of Labor, General office, 53 W. 21st St., New York. Phone Gramercy 6-1023. Charles Kleinman, Chairman; Charles L. Goldman, Sec'y-Treas.; Abe Stein, Manager.

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

WAITERS & WAITRESSES' UNION, Local 1, 41 East 28th St.; Tel., Ashland 4-3107. Julius Berg, Pres.; Wm. Lehmann, Sec'y-Treas. Regular meeting every 2nd and 4th Thursdays at Beethoven Hall, 210 East 5th Street.

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

WHITE GOODS WORKERS' UNION, Local 62 of I. L. G. W. U. 8 West 16th St., New York City. Phone Chelsea 2-5754-5755. A. Snyder, Manager. S. SHORE, Executive Supervisor.

Party Progress

and Women's Singing Society "Einigkeit."

BRONX

3rd A. D. (904 Prospect Ave.).—Branch meeting, Tuesday, March 21st, 8:30 p. m. Discussion group meets alternate Wednesdays. The branch publishes a "News Letter," and holds Sunday Night Forum and is organizing an Unemployed League.

6th A. D.—Branch meeting Monday, March 20th, 8:30 p. m., at 2120 White Plains Road.

East Bronx Women's Unit of the women's section of the Party will hold a meeting Thursday, March 23rd, 2 p. m., at 904 Prospect Ave. The talk is "Marital Problems and Hygiene" by Dr. Lena Levine of the Birth Control Research Bureau.

8th A. D.—An enrolled voters' meeting will be held Thursday, March 30th, 8:30, at Burnside Manor, Burnside and Harrison Aves., with Norman Thomas as principal speaker. Sunday morning forum continues successfully.

Amalgamated Houses.—Class in Socialism continues every Tuesday at 1:30 p. m., with Esther Friedman as instructor.

BROOKLYN

Brighton Beach (1113 Brighton Beach Ave.).—The first issue of the branch publication, "The Brighton Vanguard," came off the press last week. Sunday School class conducted by Al Meyer has changed its meeting time to 1:30. The Russian Cameraderie will be held this Saturday at headquarters. Curtains for branch contributed by Comrade Bessie Goodman.

Midwood (1722 E. 12th St.).—Business meeting Monday, March

20th, 8:30 p. m. Tuesday night forum continues successfully.

Boro Park (1377 42nd Street).—Committee elected for membership campaign in conjunction with Bay Ridge Branch. Propaganda committee appointed. "Mardi Gras" Cameraderie to be held Saturday night, April 1st.

11th A. D. (2239 Church Ave.).—Branch meeting, Tuesday, March 21st, 8:30 p. m. Evelyn Cohen will speak on "The Drama As a Factor in Social Progress."

Bensonhurst Unit of the Socialist Women will meet Wednesday afternoon, March 22nd, at 2 p. m., at the home of Comrade Pauline Levine, 1998 E. 2nd St.

21st A. D. (2239 Church Ave.).—A novel entertainment and dance is being offered this Saturday night by the Flatbush branch. Entertainment will include a chalk talk by B. Ziskind, a one-act play by Edna Millay, acted by members of the branch, and reading of poetry. Tickets at Rand School Saturday.

22nd A. D., Branch 1.—New headquarters, 331 Sheffield Ave. Forum every Tuesday night. Unemployed League being organized.

18th A. D., Branch 1, (1686 President Street, near Utica Ave.).—New branch officers: Sigmund Goldstein, organizer; Ada Gittelsohn, financial secretary; Minnie Meister, treasurer; Joseph Cohen, educational director; Viola Levinson, corresponding secretary; Irene Sprung, recording secretary. Branch meeting, Friday, March 17, 8:30 p. m. Jacob Axelrad will speak on "America's Way Out of the Depression." Wednesday, March 22nd, enrolled voters' meeting.

Henry Jager, formerly of New Jersey, has moved to Brooklyn. He is open for lecture engagements.

Write to Henry Jager, care of Socialist Party, 7 East 15th St., New York, for terms.

QUEENS.

Astoria.—Enrolled voters' meeting will be held on Tuesday, March 21st, 8:30 p. m., at Bohemian Hall, 2nd and Woolsey Aves., Astoria.

Sunnyside.—A social is being held at the Sunnyside Progressive School, 43-40 47th Street, on Saturday, March 25th.

Rand School Notes

Large Attendance at Lecture Courses. In the matter of popular lectures the Rand School is ending the year in a blaze of glory. John Dewey, Prof. Harold O. Rugg, Dr. Sergius M. Ingberman and Emil Lengyel are delivering lecture series which are attracting large crowds. At Professor Dewey's lecture last Wednesday many were turned away. His last lecture on "Problems of Contemporary Philosophy" will be given Wednesday evening, March 22nd. Emil Lengyel delivered his first address on "The Literary Revolution in Europe" on March 9th. His next lecture will be given Thursday, March 23rd, on "French Literature Trying to Be in Revolt." Dr. Ingberman's course on the "History of Russian Revolutionary Movements" is Monday evenings at 8:30. Professor Rugg, who is a new-comer among Rand School lecturers, will open his course on "The Social Crisis and the Public Mind" Monday evening, March 20. Those interested are asked to send for a special circular giving the complete list with exact information about all series which are being given.

Karl Marx Exhibit. The Workmen's Circle and the Rand School have arranged an interesting exhibit of books, manuscripts and pictures to mark the 50th anniversary of the death of Karl Marx. In the Library of the School those who are interested in the life and work of the founder of modern Socialism can see many first editions of his works, facsimiles of his letters and at least one original letter. This last, the most interesting piece in the collection, is a letter from Marx to F. A. Sorge.

Lecture Calendar

SUNDAY, MARCH 19

Henry Jager: "Depression: When Will It End?" Boro Park Labor Lyceum, 14th Ave. and 42nd St.

J. B. Matthews: "American Scene," 11:30 a. m., Burnside Manor, Burnside and Harrison Aves.; West Bronx Socialist Forum.

Morris Hillquit, Norman Thomas, Algernon Lee: 50th Anniversary of Karl Marx, 2 p. m., at Town Hall, 43rd St., near 6th Ave.

August Claessens: "Habits and the Social Environment" (3rd lecture on Social Psychology), 4 p. m., Wilkins Hall, 1330 Wilkins Avenue (near Freeman St.), Bronx; 5th A. D.

Morris Hillquit, Senator Joseph T. Robinson: "Does the Democratic Party Program hold out any Substantial Hope for the American People?" Academy of Music, Lafayette and Flatbush Avenues, Brooklyn.

Ben Blumenberg: "Karl Marx—The Man," 800 Fox St., Bronx; 3rd A. D.

William E. Bohn: "History of Hard Times," 52 West 8th Street, Manhattan; Greenwich Village Br.

George D. Friou: "Economicizing in Education," 4046 Broadway (170th St.), Manhattan; Washington Heights Branch.

Alter E. Fischhoff: "Life and Ideas of Karl Marx," 241 East 84th St., Manhattan; Yorkville Branch, Socialist Party.

MONDAY, MARCH 20

Harry W. Laidler: "Behind the Bank Failures," 52 West 8th St., Manhattan; Greenwich Village Br.

Gus Tyler: "What Roosevelt Cannot Do," 289 South 3rd Street, Brooklyn; 4th-14th A. D.

Sol Marcus: "The Situation in Germany," 2120 White Plains Rd., Bronx; 6th A. D.

Jacob Axelrad: "Our Economic Wilderness—The Way Out," 219 Sackman St., Brooklyn; 23rd A. D.

William M. Feigenbaum: "Karl Marx," 2239 Church Ave., B'klyn; 21st A. D.

TUESDAY, MARCH 21

Jules Umansky: "Present Day Problems," 262 Cypress Avenue, Bronx; 1st A. D.

Henry J. Rosner: "Socialist Solution of the Banking Crisis," 100

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MEMBERS PLEASE TAKE NOTICE

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

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

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THURSDAY, MARCH 23

Louis Waldman: "The Banking Situation," 904 Prospect Avenue, Bronx Labor Forum.

August Claessens: "Essentials of Socialism," 122 Pierrepont St., B'klyn; Downtown Branch.

FRIDAY, MARCH 24

S. Lifshitz: "The German Situation," Labor Temple, 243 East 84th St., Manhattan; German Yorkville Branch.

Henry J. Rosner: "Socialist Solution of Banking Crisis," 1636 President St. (Utica Ave.), Brooklyn; 18th A. D., Branch 1.

Edward P. Clarke: "Looking Backward," Hebrew Educational Society, Hopkinson and Suttles Aves., B'klyn; Brooklyn Hebrew Society for the Deaf.

Joseph Schlossberg: Topic to be announced, 7308 Bay Parkway, B'klyn; 16th A. D. Branch.

J. B. Matthews: "Must We Fight—Should We Disarm?" 1111 Brighton Beach Ave., Brooklyn; Socialist Party Branch.

B. C. Vladeck: Topic to be announced, Paradise Manor, Eden and Jerome Aves., Mid-Bronx Socialist Forum.

G. August Gerbers: "Socialist Party—Its History and Function," 144 Second Ave., Manhattan; 1st A. D.

Y.P.S.L. NOTES

City Office Saturday, 18th, 2 p. m. sharp. Please bring your own gloves and bats. Come down ready to play; report to Victor Riesel.

Soccer.—Candidates for the City League soccer team report to Charlie Salzman in the office of the Rand School, Saturday, 18th, at 2 p. m.

Handball Tournament.—A handball tournament will be held Friday and Saturday, March 24th and 25th, under auspices of Circle 4, Sr., Manhattan. All Yipsels in New York City are eligible to enter in the singles and doubles events. A ten-cent entrance fee will be charged.

New Jr. Circle at Midwood.—Meets March 17th, 8:30 p. m., at 1722 E. 12th St., Brooklyn.

10 Sr., Manhattan.—Gus Tyler will speak on "History of Socialism in America" at 100 W. 72nd St., at 8:30 p. m.

Far Rockaway.—Eleanor Fine Spring Carnival.—The City League will run a gala carnival and dance Saturday, April 29th. Circles and Party branches are urged not to run conflicting affairs.

Debate with Lovestoneites.—A debate on Socialism vs. Communism will be held Saturday, April 8th, at 8:30, at the Debs Auditorium. Small admission charge.

Tag Days.—A city-wide collection for the West Virginia, Kentucky and Illinois miners will be held Saturday and Sunday, March 25th and 26th. Several cases of clothing have been sent to the Briggs Auto Strikers of Detroit.

Esperanto.—The class in Esperanto, the international language, will start Saturday, March 18th, at 2 p. m., at the Rand School. Sessions will be held weekly.

Athletics—Basketball.—There will be a regular practice of the team at the Judson Gym Saturday at 2:45 p. m. sharp.

Baseball.—Will candidates for the League Baseball team be at the will speak on the Banking Moratorium at 1855 Mott Ave., on Friday, March 17th, at 8:30 p. m.

East Harlem.—Frieda Lapides will speak on "Who's to Blame" Sunday, March 19th, 8:30 p. m., at 1539 Madison Ave. Harlem Yipsels are holding a banquet April 1st, 1933. They promise plenty of fun, food and entertainment. Prominent local and national Yipsels will give short and snappy speeches.

Greenwich Village.—Social Saturday, March 18th, at 8:30 p. m. Card games, refreshments. Sunday, March 19th, at 8 p. m., Wm. E.

Bohn will speak on "History of Hard Times." Address is 52 W. 8th Street.

Circle 3 Sr., Kings.—March 23rd Frank Palmer of the Federated Press will speak on "Twisting the Headlines," at 7308 Bay Parkway.

Circle 5 Sr., Kings.—A social and dance will be held Saturday, March 18th, at 8 p. m., at the Boro Park Labor Lyceum, 14th Ave. and 42nd St. The raffle will be held this night.

Circle 10 Srs., Kings. is running a Karl Marx Memorial Meeting at new headquarters, 289 So. 3rd St., March 17th, at 8 p. m. The speakers include James Oneal, editor of the New Leader, Julius Umansky, national chairman of the YPSL, and Eleanor Schachner, chairman. A dance will be held on Saturday, March 25th, at 8:30 p. m. All invited. On March 26th [Eleanor Schachner will lecture on "Whither Germany."

SOCIALIST SCHOOLS

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

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

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

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

BRONX
9 West 170th St.: Gertrude Turkell and Clarence Greenberg.

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

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

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

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

18th A. D., 844 Utica Ave.: Sarah Rosenberg.

Borough Park Labor Lyceum, 1377 42nd St.: Gertrude Gross and Etta Meyer.

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

Henry J. Rosner: "Socialist Solution of the Banking Crisis," 100

Tallulah Bankhead Comes Back to Brighten Times Square

The Work on the Stage

By Joseph T. Shipley

MIXED MARRIAGE

"FORSAKING ALL OTHERS."
By Edward Roberts and Frank Cavett. At the Times Square.

Back from London and Hollywood, Tallulah Bankhead brings her pleasing ways to adorn a comedy saved (like Shakespeare's Congreve's, Anne Nichols' and Oscar Wilde's) by its dialogue. Cora Witherspoon, Ilka Chase and others of a sprightly cast sprinkle spicy comment upon this bride left waiting at the church, while the groom runs away with another sweet charmer. Repentant, and returned with a Mexican divorce, again Dillon woos fair Mary; and once more all is arranged—and once more all goes awry. For, this time, Mary decides that the image in her heart is not of Dillon, but of Jeff. The curtain falls too quickly for further wise-cracks; but before the final turn there have been laughs enough. Jeff is played by Fred Keating, better known as a magician; and he still has a few good tricks under his hat. But, of course, the chief attraction is the returned Tallulah Bankhead, who left us in quiet but returns in wide glory. There is much about her playing that deserves acclaim, but more in the personal charm her pleasant manner spreads over the evening. . . . The play is another of the light-some crop of matrimonial trifles, with plenty of laughs before the wedding—for who can say how much leisure there'll be for repentance!

MISTER NOAH'S LARK

"MISTER NOAH" (and Repertory) The Yale Puppeteers. Puppets and direction by Harry Burnett. Lines, lyrics, music by Forman Brown. Business management, Richard Brandon. 34 West 46th Street.

"Don't try to defeat a persistent mosquito; in the end you are bound to get stung!" Many a Broadway musical comedy has been in sore need of such deft and witty lines as Forman Brown supplies, for the amusing antics of the gay wooden folk who cavort upon the little stage of the Yale Puppeteers. We have already reviewed "The Pie-Eyed Piper"; "Caesar Julius" and his Cleopatra—not to mention the Vestal Virgins and their evening dance—make merry with madcap rhyming, aided by a bare broun and a willing Winchell. Mr. Noah is wider in his reach, for he would save even the brontosaurus from the deluge; but the unfortunate creature can find no timely mate—the dodos are wiser, but both of a sex, and they can't get past the dock! And how the rabbits writhe in anger at thought of Margaret Sanger! But when the ark reaches Ellis Island the humor deepens to satire, with Einstein and the W.C.T.U. and the general holiness of our country caught in miniature.

There is more hilarity in a minute of these puppets than in a night of rich pretentious shows. An amusing Haydn Trio precedes the main show; and Hampden, or Katherine Cornell, is neatly burlesqued. The Piccoli had the advantage of years of experience,

PHILHARMONIC SYMPHONY

TOSCANINI, Conductor

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
Sunday Afternoon, March 19, at 3:00
TCHAIKOVSKY: "Manfred" Symphony.
WAGNER: Preludes to Act 1 and Act 3 from "Lohengrin." Waldweben from "Siegfried." Siegfried's Rhine Journey.

CARNEGIE HALL, Thurs. Ev., Mar. 23, 8:45
Friday Afternoon, March 24, 2:30
Soloist: ALFRED WALLENSTEIN, Cellist
CASTELNUOVO-TEDESCO, MENDELSSOHN, SCHUMANN, RESPIGHI
ARTHUR JUDSON, Mgr. (Steinway Piano)

Star of New Play



Ruth Gordon who returns to Broadway in "Three Corners Moon," a new comedy by Gertrude Tonkonogy, at the Cort Theater.

but tried no real commedia dell'arte tricks because of the language; the Yale Puppeteers add to a genuine skill and humor in creating their figures, and a growing deftness of manipulation, a lyrical fertility in story, and expression sophisticated, in the best sense suggestive, and charming. One is tempted to add (in weak imitation of their style):

Burnett and Brandon and Brown Have the cleverest drama in town; You laugh till your lips touch your ears

As you hark to the Yale Puppeteers.

Richard and Harry and Forman, You'll give 'em a hearty "Encore!" man;

For Burnett and Brown, yes, and Brandon,

Entertainers elsewhere you'll abandon;

Brandon and Brown and Burnett, Their puppets you'll never forget: Hie there, and your troubles all drown

With Burnett and Brandon and Brown.

Richard Aldrich and Alfred de Ligne, Jr., present

RUTH GORDON in THREE-CORNERED MOON

A New Comedy by GERTRUDE TONKONGY with Cecilia Loftus

Lowest Price Balcony Seats Of Any Legitimate Attraction In New York—Now Or Within A Quarter Of A Century. . . . 211 SEATS AT 40c, NO TAX At All Performances After Premiere With Other Seats Ranging In Price Up To \$2.50 Evenings, \$1.50 Wed. Mats. And \$1 Sat. Mats.

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Eva Le Gallienne presents

NAZIMOVA in "CHERRY ORCHARD"

By TCHEKOV

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

Principals in "Hertha's Awakening" Influenced by Reinhardt's Art

It is interesting to note that the three leads in "Hertha's Erwachen" (Hertha's Awakening) at the Little Carnegie Playhouse have at one time or another during their respective careers worked under the watchful and influential hand of Max Reinhardt, one of the outstanding legitimate stage producers in the world. It may readily be assumed that his genius for development of young talent had considerable to do with the accession to prominence of nineteen-year-old Toni Van Eyck, who in "Hertha's Erwachen" makes her first cinematic appearance.

Opposite, in the important male lead, is cast Hans Brausewetter, identified for several years with Ufa's screen successes. Brausewetter's connection with Reinhardt was of seven years' standing. Then the movies. And, third of the Reinhardt triangle in "Hertha's Erwachen" is Ruth Hellberg, at five years of age an actress, subsequently a Reinhardt star in his "Faust," and now making her initial screen appearance.

That Reinhardt's influence is important in the developing of dramatic players is more concretely illustrated when it is noted that "Hertha's Erwachen" has been declared by the German government an "artistic triumph," and recommended by the board in charge of cinematic activities in Germany as one of the season's noteworthy film efforts.

At the Original Roxy

"After the Ball," presented by Fox Films, with Esther Ralston and Basil Rathbone, comes to the Roxy Theatre, 50th St. and 7th Ave., today.

The Theatre Guild presents

"BOTH YOUR HOUSES"

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

The Theatre Guild presents

AMERICAN DREAM

By George O'Neil

GUILD THEATRE
52nd St. W. of Broadway
Matinees Thurs. & Sat. at 2:30
Eves. at 8:30

BIOGRAPHY

A Comedy

by S. N. Behrman

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

William Bowers



The well known baritone who sings at the Bronx County Concert and Ball, Saturday, March 18th, at the Bronx Winter Garden, Tremont and Washington Avenues.

BEETHOVEN POSTPONEMENT

For the first time in the long history of the Beethoven Association, one of its concerts has been postponed—not to conflict with the Musicians' Emergency Benefit at the Metropolitan. And, for the first time, the organization is definitely soliciting an audience; for its final concert, postponed to Sunday, April 30, 8:30, at Town Hall, is also for the benefit of musicians in dire want. The most discriminating among music-lovers know the treat a Beethoven Association concert always affords.

Adele T. Katz on Music

Miss Adele T. Katz will lecture at the New School for Social Research on Wednesday, March 22nd, at 4:15, subject: Wagner's "The Meistersinger."

On Friday, March 24th, at 8:30, at the Rand School, she will talk on "Form." The Overture, Monteverdi, Mozart, Von Weber, Moussorgsky, Wagner, Debussy.

Fox Brooklyn Offers a New and Diversified Stage and Screen Show

With Wesley Eddy, Ralph Kirby ("The Dream Singer"), and Zelda Santley headlined on the stage, and "The Ghost Train," "The New Western Front," "Killing the Killer" and a Mickey Mouse cartoon and newsreel on the screen, the Fox Theatre, Brooklyn, again offers a Big Bill of entertainment to Boro amusement-seekers this week.

Eddy comes in as the Fox's permanent master of ceremonies.

Kirby has proved an overnight hit on the variety stage, just as he has on the air. He is said to possess a fine voice and a modest, pleasing personality.

The Harris Twins and Loretta, also on this stage bill, offer an adagio dance number. Marian Belett and Gil Lamb offer a song and comedy patter skit, and the Gae Foster girls, in new precision dances and costumes, form a supplementary background for the principals.

The screen show is diversified. "The Ghost Train" is the mystery thriller which, on the occasion of its New York premiere, earned praise from the newspaper critics. Featured in the cast are Jack Hulbert, Cicely Courtneidge, Donald Cathrop and Ann Todd.

"Killing the Killer" is the world-famous short depicting the battle to the death between those hereditary enemies, a mongoose and a cobra. It is brought back by popular request.

"If you see only one more musical show this year, let that one be 'Melody.' Beautifully staged, delightfully melodious and thoroughly enjoyable." —New Outlook

GEORGE WHITE'S MELODY

Glorious Musical Romance
with the Greatest Cast ever assembled
EVELYN HERBERT • EVERETT MARSHALL
WALTER WOOLF • JEANNE AUBERT
HAL SKELLY • GEORGE HOUSTON
and a brilliant cast of 100, including
50—GEORGE WHITE BEAUTIES—50
Music by Sigmund Romberg. Book by Edward Childs Carpenter. Lyrics by Irving Caesar.
CASINO THEA., 7th Ave. & 50th St. CO. 5-1300
Wed. and Sat. Mats. 50c to \$2
Evenings \$1 to \$3

MAX GORDON presents

Alfred LUNT

Lynn FONTANNE

Noel COWARD

in "DESIGN FOR LIVING"

A New Play by MR. COWARD

ETHEL BARRYMORE Theatre, 47th St. W. of B'way; Eves. 8:30
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:25

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Run Little Chillun!

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LYRIC THEATRE, West 42nd St. Evenings at 8:40 — Matinees
Tel.: Wisconsin 7-9477 Wednesday & Saturday 2:40

Tallulah Bankhead

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FORSAKING ALL OTHERS

TIMES SQ. W. 42d St. Eves. 8:30 Entire Balcony 50c to \$1.50
Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:50

"I enjoyed it all. It is grand—it is New York."
—Winchell, Mirror.

SAM H. HARRIS presents

"DINNER AT EIGHT"

A New Play in Eleven Scenes—by

GEORGE S. KAUFMAN and EDNA FERBER

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

Music Box Theatre 45th Street West of Broadway
NIGHT PRICES \$1 TO \$3 (PLUS TAX—NO HIGHER)
Matinees Thursday and Saturday 2:30

Unusual Film — Even For Russia — At The Cameo

NEW FILM SUBJECT
"SHAME." Russian film (Soyuzkino) with English titles. At the Cameo.

The current film at the Cameo is interesting both in itself and as a departure from the usual pattern of Russian pictures. For the story it tells, while general in its significance, is at the same time a human story, of individuals and their common emotions.

A turbine plant has been offered a "counterplan," by which to run ahead of the schedule set for it. But a minor miscalculation of Skvortsov, an engineer left over from the old days, who is engaging in sabotage, threatens to spoil the factory's record. Blame for the turbine falls upon the willing old foreman Babchenko who, though not a party member, is proud of his record and resents the charge that his taking a nip now and then is responsible. The old man tears the "Shame" flag from the turbine; but meanwhile a young student has discovered the false calculation; the quarrel of the party secretary and the young engineer in charge has been settled—Katia goes to her true love; and—while the English expert hesitates, the Russians increase the pressure in the turbine until, at the height of its test, it is so free from vibration that a coin stands edgewise on the machine.

Mingled with this simple story of the building of the turbine are, as I have suggested, equally simple and effective touches of the workers' lives; as Babchenko's wife brings his lunch; as Katia and the engineer have their house-warming; as Katia and the secretary stroll in the northern night and she tells him what she can whisper to him alone. Voted "the film of the year" at Moscow, "Shame" is one of the less sensational, the more truly worth-while pictures.

"Sailor's Luck" at Radio City Music Hall

James Dunn and Sally Eilers come to the screen of the Radio City Music Hall, starting today in their newest comedy, "Sailor's Luck."

Raoul Walsh, who made "The Cock-eyed World" and dozens of other screen hits, directed "Sailor's Luck" from a story by Marguerite Roberts and Charlotte Miller.

MARY PICKFORD
SECRETS
 with **LESLIE HOWARD**
 The charm of "SMILIN' THROUGH!" The sweep of "CIMARRON!" The epic greatness of "COVERED WAGON!" The glory of all of these woven into a story that summarizes all that MARY PICKFORD has meant to the screen.
 (at lowest prices in the history of the Rivoli)
RIVOLI Broadway at 49th St.

HIPPODROME 6th Ave. 43rd-44th Sts.
 Cont. Daily—10:30 A. M. to 11:30 P. M.
VAUDEVILLE PICTURES
15c—25c
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NOVELTIES & COMEDIES
CARTOONS & NEWSREELS
 Last Times Today "KLONDYKE"
 Hippodrome Girls and Band
 Beginning Tomorrow
 "UNWRITTEN LAW"
 with "Sketchs" Gallagher
 "The Road For The Lonesome"

"The Emperor Jones" to Be Made into Talking Film

John Krimsky and Gifford Cochran, who have come into prominence in the film world through their importation and presentation of the successful "Maedchen in Uniform," will join the ranks of American film producers with a talking picture version of the famous Eugene O'Neill play, "The Emperor Jones."

Mr. Krimsky and Mr. Cochran believe that their experience with "Maedchen in Uniform," which has been a commercial success as well as an artistic triumph, proves that there is now a large American audience with sufficient interest in films of unusual quality and artistic worth to make their production profitable.

Dudley Murphy has been engaged to direct "The Emperor Jones." Mr. Murphy will begin work on "The Emperor Jones" immediately, in an eastern studio, and it is expected that the film will be ready for release early next Fall.

"Mussolini Speaks" Opens at the Palace—Sure to Provoke Controversy

An innovation in the subject matter of motion pictures is being offered theatregoers in "Mussolini Speaks!," a Columbia production which is being presented at the Palace Theatre. It is an autobiography of the Italian premier covering his early environments, influences on Italian life, and the highlights of his career.

The screen autobiography, at present entertainment and amusement, will become of historical importance in later years. Even today its educational value is considerable. Whether the theatregoer is a believer or is opposed to the political policies of the Italian statesman, he is, for the first time, given the opportunity to judge the nature of the man for himself.

As They Appear on the Rivoli Screen



Mary Pickford and Leslie Howard in a scene from "Secrets", the new United Artists' picture, directed by Frank Borzage.

Filmchoice Acquires New German Film

Filmchoice, the newly formed distributing organization which is now handling "Mädchen in Uniform" for national release, and of which John Krimsky is president, has acquired the American rights to another outstanding German film called "Man-Hunt" ("Gehetzte Menschen"). The locale of "Man-Hunt" is in Marseilles, and many of the important scenes were taken in the picturesque streets and on the famous waterfront of the French city.

This new acquisition has been scoring a success in Germany and in France, where it is known as "Loup-Garou." European reviewers are said to have been lavish in their praise of the picture and have compared it with the Russian film, "Potemkin."

"King Kong" Held Over

"King Kong," the RKO-Radio thrill-film, still has New York in its grip. So successful has the fantastic melodrama proven at the New Roxy Theatre in Radio City that it enters its third week at that house beginning today.

Leo Bulgakov, Disciple of Stanislavsky

With the opening of "One Sunday Afternoon" at the Little Theatre, Leo Bulgakov made his first production of an American play.

The billboards of "One Sunday Afternoon" read "Leo Peters presents," but "Peters" turns out to be Wm. A. Brady Sr.'s Americanization of the Russian Bulgakov. It seems that when Mr. Bulgakov was acting in "Street Scene" for Mr. Brady, the producer discovered that his actor's name was much too difficult a tongue-twister. Early in the rehearsal period, therefore, Mr. Brady flatly announced that, in the future, Mr. Boo—would be known as "Mr. Peters."

It is an index into Mr. Bulgakov's character that he did not once protest Mr. Brady's superimposed nomen, for, to Mr. Bulgakov's way of thinking, there is nothing paramount except the art of the theatre. Stanislavsky, with whom Bulgakov worked for some fifteen years in the Moscow theatre, is his god, and it is more than often that Mr. Bulgakov's statements begin with "Stanislavsky says..." or end with "No one here is like Stanislavsky."

In view of Mr. Bulgakov's Russian birth, education and theatrical training it is quite ironical that his first production of an American-written play should be a tale of American life, and that it should be a Russian who would bring to our theatre those real American characters which have for some time been absent from the Broadway stage. "Biff" Grimes, for instance, the two-fisted, well-meaning principal male character in "One Sunday Afternoon," is, in Mr.

NEW PRICES AT BROOKLYN PARAMOUNT

Appreciable reductions in admission prices will be inaugurated today at the Brooklyn Paramount Theatre coincident with the first of the Spring Festival Shows featuring the Paramount picture, "The Woman Accused" and a stage show with a cast of fifty including Donald Novis, Rubinoff and Cass, Mack and Owen.

Bulgakov's opinion, the portrayal of the innate power and reckless good nature which are such a part of American individualism. "Biff" Grimes' wife, Amy Lind, on the other hand, is the true picture of real American womanhood. She is sincere, helpful and thoroughly faithful in her love for her more "American youth is," says Mr. Bulgakov, "searching for something positive. The false realism of the theatre of the past decade has not been too conducive to the success of their quest, nor has it created ethical standards to direct their enthusiasm and energies. 'One Sunday Afternoon,' contrary to these melodramas, is founded on something real and worth-while, and, if I can believe the critics, it boisterous husband, entertaining."

IRENE THIRER says:
"A * Picture."**
"Hertha's ERWACHEN"
 (HERTHA'S AWAKENING)
 with ENGLISH TITLES
 The FRANK and FEARLESS
 DRAMA of LOVE, YOUTH
 and the approaching Mother-
 hood of an unmarried Girl.
 NOW PLAYING
 Little CARNEGIE, 146 W. 57 St.

2nd Big Week! The New Soviet Morality!

"SHAME"

"One of the finest of Russian Talkies, the finest, indeed, since 'Road to Life'."
 —Wm. Boehnel, World-Tel.

"Most complete, intimate and convincing picture of present day Russian Life that has yet been revealed."
 —Rich. Watts Jr., Her. Trib.

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

NEW LOW PRICES!
 Mats. 25c-35c — Evns. 40c-55c
KATHARINE HEPBURN
 in **'CHRISTOPHER STRONG'**
 AND ON THE STAGE
HERMAN TIMBERG
 and **HERMAN TIMBERG, JR.**
VENITA GOULD
 And Other RKO Acts
ALBEE Albee Square Brooklyn

ON SCREEN
"FAST WORKERS"
 with **JOHN GILBERT**
ROBERT ARMSTRONG
ON STAGE
MILTON BERLE
 Held Over—Third Big Week
 And Vaudeville Revue with
 GEO. GIVOT, ANN GREENWAY
 And Others
CAPITOL Broadway at 51st St.

25c to 1 P.M. **FOX B'KLYN** Flatbush Ave. at Varot Street
ON THE STAGE:
WESLEY EDDY
"DREAM SINGER"
ZELDA SANTLEY
ON THE SCREEN:
The GHOST TRAIN
 The New Western Front
 Killing the Killer
 Mickey Mouse

with 14 STARS — 200 GIRLS
"42nd STREET"
 The Heart Song of the GREAT WHITE WAY!
 NOW AT N. Y. STRAND, Broadway & 47th Street

With what dreaded ransom do missing girls buy their freedom?
"GIRL MISSING"
 ON THE STAGE
DAISY NEILAN
 direct from her WOK success
John HAMMOND
 at the Strand organ
B'KLYN STRAND
 Fulton St. & Rockwell Pl.
 25c to 6:30 Mon. to Fri.

Helen HAYES
 and **Clark GABLE**
 — in —
THE WHITE SISTER
 A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture
 A Victor Fleming Production
ASTOR Broadway & 45th Street
 Daily 2:50-8:50; Sat., Sun., & Hols. 2-8:50; Sat. Midnight Show.

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.

No Middle Ground on This Burning Question

JUST now, when party comrades in Germany are being jailed, beaten, and murdered by Hitler's janizaries, it does not seem the most appropriate time for any of us, sitting safely here at home, to reproach them for alleged tactical errors in the past and by implication boast of how much better we should have done if we instead of they had been on the firing line.

Nor can I think that what is happening over there furnishes a very good text for preachments on the worthlessness of political democracy. It was not the German Social Democrats who erred in steadfastly upholding the republican constitution, as a necessary condition for Socialist and Trade Union action. It was the Communists who erred (if that be a strong enough word) in attacking democracy on one side while the Fascists were attacking it on another. They are now getting what they asked for.

Having helped the Fascists to abrogate the constitution, they should not be astonished at what logically follows—a Fascist-Junker combination using all its power to suppress Communism as well as the Social Democracy.

The question of democracy is not one upon which Socialists can afford to run with the hares and hunt with the hounds. Without a large measure of political democracy there can be no normal and self-reliant movement of the working class. It is quite consistent to say that we do not wish to have a normal and self-reliant working-class movement; that what we desire is a "resolute minority," leading a mass of blind devotees; that our policy is to bring about social chaos, so that this minority may have a chance to seize power; and that with this in view we will do all we can to destroy democracy. That is a consistent theory and policy; but it is not the theory nor the policy of International Socialism nor of Organized Labor.

The Socialist and Labor position is just the reverse of this at every point. It, too, is thoroughly consistent. But to take a part of one view and a part of the other—to pay lip-service to the working class and in the same breath gibe and sneer at its organized efforts, to taunt our own brothers when they are defeated and offer the hand of

fellowship to those who have compassed this defeat, to damn democracy with faint praise and yet not frankly accept dictatorship as its logical alternative—that is neither consistent nor expedient nor brave.

After Insull, Mitchell. After Mitchell, Harriman. Who's next? This torchlight procession of multimillionaire confidence men may have one good effect. It may help to dispel the superstitious reverence for "master minds of big business" and the carefully cultivated belief that there is more inefficiency and corruption in politics and government than there is in private business. Will it? Or was Hegel right in thinking that peoples as well as princes never learn anything from history? I hope he was wrong.

Speaking of crooked financiers—which some may consider a tautological expression, like "black soot" or "empty vacuum"—but anyhow, speaking of crooked financiers, that enlightened organ of goo-goo liberalism, the New York World-Telegram, editorially opined a week or two ago that Mitchell had been condignly punished by having to resign the presidency of National City Bank; and a few days later it editorially opined that removal from the presidency of Motion Picture Operators No. 306 was by no means an adequate penalty for Sam Kaplan, that he must by all means go to jail. That is what you call tempering justice with mercy, according to the goo-goo way of thinking.

Last week, by the way, the printer mangled one of my sentences. What I wrote was "that the German Social Democracy has come out almost unscathed and that the other democratic parties have slightly increased their strength." The words "has come out almost unscathed" were omitted.

A. L.

Socialist Bank Program

(Continued from Page Three)

the testimony of the officers of the National City Bank. The Federal Reserve Bank by its control of short term credit, and the Credit Board, by its direction of long term credit, can compel industries to maintain labor standards and put into effect the 30-hour-week on the control of technological unemployment.

"The Socialist program for the relief of unemployment criticizes President Roosevelt's plan for semi-military camps for workers, who are to be paid at the rate of \$1 a day. Such a plan inevitably tends to tear down wages, to militarize labor and to prepare the way for a Fascist society. We demand instead:

For Real Relief

"1—Weekly allowances made by the Federal Government to unemployed families, the same to be administered through local agencies and through properly organized labor unions, for the benefit of their own unemployed. We suggest as an emergency measure, \$10 a week allowance to unemployed families with a \$4 or \$5 allowance to single workers. This law should be an emergency six months' law and revised at the end of that period. This is a frank emergency subsidy to unemployed workers as con-

sumers, and will do more to start proper agricultural and industrial activity than any single thing, because it will create purchasing power. Where the \$10 allowance is inadequate it should be supplemented by local sources.

"2—Six billion dollar programs of public work should be established by an integration of federal, state and local programs, but the chief burden would doubtless have to be federal. This program would raise construction to the level of 1928. At least one half of this sum should be directed to a program of re-housing under municipal, state and federal authorities. A large part of what was thus invested could be returned out of rents. Other uses to be made of this fund should be the erection of hospitals and schools, in regions where the need is greatest and the poverty is greatest. Localities in dire need should receive federal aid as outright gifts.

"If we could finance a war against Germany, we can finance war against poverty. In so far as bond issues are used, these bonds must be underwritten by income and inheritance taxes, and by that capital levy which Socialists advocate as essential in any process of socialization.

"The entire program we have suggested would not cost the coun-

By Norman Thomas

TIMELY TOPICS

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

Roosevelt's Start

ANOTHER long trip to the South and Southwest, back up to Indianapolis and then down to Washington itself has given me more impressions than ever I could get on paper. Unquestionably President Roosevelt, at least for the present, has captured the popular imagination. He was presented with an ideal situation in which to make an impression upon the country and he seized it and used it skillfully—which is not the same as wisely. There is perhaps some encouragement for what Socialists can do under democratic machinery in the success he has had in driving legislation through Congress under the spur of popular interest. Nevertheless, a great opportunity has been lost. Of course, it would have been surprising if the opportunity from a Socialist standpoint had not been lost. One could hardly expect a "liberal" President to nationalize the banking system. This, notwithstanding the fact that a nationalized system is not necessarily a socialized system but might go along with a Fascist society.

It is difficult to exaggerate what might have been done by a Socialist government. Did you ever think, for instance, how control of short-time credits through the Federal Reserve Bank and long-time credits or investments through a national credit board could be used to strengthen the position of labor? Credit could only be extended to those industries which lived up to a labor code, including the 30-hour week for the checking of technological unemployment. That chance is lost.

Even on the much lower plane of stabilizing the financial situation, I am skeptical whether as much has been done as the current popular enthusiasm would lead us to suppose. An immediate crisis has been passed. The emergency powers of government have been strengthened. Some relief has been offered to banks, and I understand that this relief is likely to be extended to state banks and savings banks. It is the adequacy of the relief that I doubt. As time goes on there will be a great many banks which either cannot open at all or will be opened under the severe restrictions of operation by Mr. Roosevelt's new officials, the Conservators.

Moreover, the strong banks of the great cities, the forces which we usually identify with Wall Street—though temporarily chastened—are likely to come back stronger than ever. Their resources are liquid. They can operate when other banks are closed. In time—probably in a very short time—they will take over by merger or otherwise a larger and larger share in the whole business of banking. They may be divorced from affiliates and outwardly more respectable than they have been in the past. They will be essentially more powerful. If President Roosevelt has any plans to prevent this, he certainly has not revealed them. The one way is to nationalize banking.

Camps for Workers

THE Labor Committee of the Socialist Party has very properly protested strongly against President Roosevelt announced plan to put the unemployed in work camps in forests and in construction in the Tennessee Valley. His intentions are good. He sees camps under the War Department but not under genuine military discipline in which workers will be free to come and go, though not without notice, where they will have a healthy life and a dollar a day. He thinks of these in terms of glorified Boy Scout camps. Actually what will happen will be that local authorities will force workers to take camp work or nothing. Self-respecting workers, used to a regular wage, cannot be expected to be happy at any dollar a day rate.

try in excess of twelve billion dollars, the first year, which is very much less than we used in a war against Germany. If the maintenance allowance resulted in a quick relief, the amount would be less. Moreover, as construction goes into operation, the amount spent on relief would automatically be cut. The program of vigorous action may actually prove cheaper than a continuation of starvation doles."



Norman Thomas

When we turn from work in forests to regular construction work, the competition of men employed at this scale will further depress wages. The whole plan, the spirit of the men in the camps, and the spirit of the community with regard to the men will tend to a Fascist state rather than to a perpetuation of democracy or the establishment of a Socialist society.

As far as actual relief of unemployment is concerned, the plan is ludicrous. The President provides for no increase in purchasing power, which is the keystone of any plan for immediate relief of unemployment. He seems to have almost Mr. Hoover's fear of what he calls the dole in its effect upon morale.

A Program

LABOR unions and the Socialist Party must make their protest emphatic on this matter. We should insist upon a maintenance allowance to every unemployed family and to a great program of public works, totalling, let us say, 6 billion—3 billion for housing at cost under municipal, state, and federal authority; another 3 billion for roads, tunnels, hospitals and schools, the latter to be put up in poorer districts where the need is very great but the poverty too great to meet the need. The federal government should give, not loan, money for this sort of work. A great deal, however, could be returned on the money spent on housing in rents if the matter is properly handled. A controlled inflation directed to the purposes of unemployment relief will be to the good. It must, of course, be kept in hand.

Dark Clouds Abroad

GREATLY as we are now concerned with our domestic troubles, it is entirely possible that in a few weeks or months the outstanding issue will be an issue of war or peace, through the triumph of Hitlerism in Germany, and the Far Eastern crisis. Both contain dynamite enough to blow up the insecure structure of whatever peace we think we have. Only the most resolute policy for the preservation of peace can hope to accomplish anything. That policy must include recognition of Soviet Russia, of which President Roosevelt has not as yet given any sign. The Russian refusal to cooperate with the League of Nations because of the unfriendly attitude of some of the Powers points directly at the United States. Recognition does not involve the somewhat perplexing problem of the balance of good and evil in Stalin's recent handling of agricultural unrest in Russia. It involves commonsense relations between nations upon which peace may depend.

Agricultural Relief

SOCIALISTS will do well to study very carefully whatever agricultural relief bill the administration finally introduces. The farmers must be helped. The method of help is important. I should like to see in the columns of Socialist and labor papers a full discussion of the very interesting agricultural program that the Socialists have adopted, first in Oklahoma and now in California. I have not space to comment on it at length this week, but I want to express my appreciation of the original Socialist thinking that has gone into this program.

An Inspiring Tour

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama, turned out between 3,000 and 4,000 people on a rainy night to our Socialist Mass Meeting. The active young New Orleans local crowded nine meetings for me into a 12-hour day. John T. Scopes and the other Socialist comrades of Paducah, Kentucky, gave me a worthwhile day in that city. And the Indianapolis comrades did a mighty good job of entertaining the National Executive Committee and turning out two good meetings in spite of the bank holiday.

Socialism is growing and so is Socialist organization. One of the encouraging impressions of my trip concerns the way in which Socialist locals are welcoming Negroes and trying to work with Negroes. To do otherwise is to betray the inner soul of Socialism. Progress is slowly being made in better racial relations in America.

There is no justice for workers which qualifies the workers with the adjective "white" and forgets that the great slogan of Socialism is: "Workers of the World, Unite!"

School Attendance to 15 Years Urged by N. Y. Labor Leaders

ALBANY.—Immediate passage of the Desmond-Bernhardt bill raising the age of compulsory school attendance from 14 to 15 years was urged by labor leaders and social workers at the hearings

on the bill before the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Dr. Abraham Lefkowitz, representing the American Federation of Teachers, declared that if the nation were to avoid "social suicide," it should compel as much education as possible.

The only opposition came from representatives of the Western Union Telegraph Company.