

NEW LEADER

*With Which
Is Combined*

THE AMERICAN APPEAL

*Founded by
Eugene V. Debs*

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THOMAS AND MAURER

SOCIALIST PARTY—FOR PRESIDENT



Norman Thomas

NEW LEADER

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

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A Crazy Property System

THAT the depression is becoming worse is ap-
parent from the changing view of Congress.
Except for a few members that body has never
exhibited any deep concern for the suffering masses.
It has displayed more concern for big capitalist
enterprises that are plunging into the red but
even many of the half-wits now recognize that it
is five minutes to twelve. They understand that
something must be done to feed, house and clothe
the starving masses. So we have bills in Congress
that are intended to bring some relief to the workers
and farmers.

We have now reached a stage in the decline of
capitalism that even Socialists never foresaw. We
never anticipated that owners of important forms
of property would deliberately destroy them. This
is actually occurring. There are many instances of
owners of buildings and factories who are having
them torn down. Not old structures but substantial
buildings. Unable to pay taxes on this property
and unable to sell it the owners have it destroyed
so that it will not continue to be a white elephant
on their hands.

So here is a new phase of the most remarkable
depression that has occurred in the history of capi-
talism. Socialists have been charged with desiring
to destroy property and capitalists themselves de-
stroy it! Who would have ever predicted that?
Imagine this continuing on an ever expanding scale
and we could forecast the capitalist class destroying
its own buildings upon which its rule of society
is based. If there is anything more insane than this
we would like to have it called to our attention.

To this may be added the fact that farm prop-
erty and much middle class property is passing into
the hands of upper sections of the capitalist class.
In many instances this property is useless to those
who receive it. The bank that takes over a farm
cannot sell it and cannot farm it. The property be-
comes a burden, a useless incumbrance which saps
the vitality of the new owner. It is merely further
evidence that capitalistic property has difficulty to
survive in its own regime!

Let the apologists of capitalism defend these
absurdities if they can.

It is true that the Socialist party should not be
a church with a fixed creed and a set of dogmas.
That would be to assume an attitude of fixity in
a constantly changing world. There is only one
thing worse than a church party and that is one
that tries to be all things to all men. It is like a
fraud band which presents the aspect of a unit
but emits discordant notes that reveal its true
character. Let us have neither the church nor the
fraud band, but a living and growing movement
ever maintaining consistency in fundamentals and
yet questioning our own position as is required by
a changing world.

With all my heart I protest against a system in
which the lapdogs of the rich are the social superiors
of the children of the poor.—Eugene V. Debs.

THE NEW LEADER, an official publication of the
Socialist Party, supports the struggles of the organized
working class. Signed contributions do not necessarily
represent the policy of The New Leader. On the other
hand it welcomes a variety of opinion consistent with its
declared purpose. Contributors are requested not to write
on both sides of the paper and not to use lead pencil or
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FOR VICE-PRESIDENT



James H. Maurer

The Socialist National Standard Bearers

NORMAN THOMAS is nation-
ally known as a leader in the
Socialist and labor movement in
this country. He is the author
of a number of books and pamph-
lets, and numerous magazine ar-
ticles, interpreting current Amer-
ican economic problems.

Mr. Thomas has taken part in
many free speech fights on la-
bor's behalf, twice submitting to
arrest and both times winning vin-
dication at the hands of the law.
He has been a candidate, on the
Socialist ticket, for Governor of
New York State and Mayor of
New York City, each time polling
a large vote. He was the So-
cialist candidate for president in
1928.

Mr. Thomas was born November
20, 1884, in Marion, Ohio. His
father was a clergyman, as was
his grandfather. After attending
the grammar and high schools of
Marion, Mr. Thomas entered
Princeton where he was gradu-
ated in 1905 at the age of 20 with
the degree of Bachelor of Arts.
In 1911 he was graduated from
the Union Theological Seminary
with the degree of B. D.

Before entering the Union The-
ological Seminary, Mr. Thomas
made a round the world tour dur-
ing which he had an opportunity
to familiarize himself with na-
tional and racial problems abroad.
His church connections kept him
in constant contact with social
work on which he placed great em-
phasis. In 1906 and 1907 he was
a worker in the Spring Street
Neighborhood House, a settlement
in the heart of the New York ten-
ement district. He took up his
residence in East Harlem there to
become pastor of the East Har-
lem Presbyterian Church and head
of the Federated Presbyterian ag-
encies on the upper East Side, at
that time populated by workers.
He became a member of the local
public school board and carried
on widespread welfare activities
for the poor and needy in his dis-
trict. During the serious unem-
ployment of 1914, he and his wife
in cooperation with the Union Set-
tlement ran one of the largest un-
employment workrooms in the city.

Mr. Thomas' career as a So-
cialist and liberal laborite began
14 years ago. Previous to that
he had frequently taken sides with
labor on controversial issues. Both
on religious and economic grounds,
he courageously opposed American
entrance in the World War. He
helped to organize the American
Union against Militarism and the

Fellowship of Reconciliation. Dur-
ing the New York municipal elec-
tions of 1917, he supported a So-
cialist—Morris Hillquit, who made
an historic race for Mayor.

Mr. Thomas soon after the Hill-
quit campaign, severed his con-
nections with the church. He
joined the Socialist Party in 1918,
and, in the short space of 10 years,
has become one of its outstanding
leaders. Since then his record has
been one of continuous fighting for
better international relations, civil
liberties, municipal reforms, strike
relief and trade unionism.

When the famous Passaic tex-
tile strike of 1926 broke out, Mr.
Thomas was one of its staunchest
supporters. This strike will be
remembered for the violence
against strikers and newspaper-
men practiced by the local police.
Meetings had been forbidden.
Thomas believed this action was
illegal. Through the Civil Lib-
erties Union, he hired a lot near
Passaic. He mounted a tree and
began addressing a large crowd of
strikers. He had spoken but a few
minutes, when his meeting was
broken up and he was placed un-
der arrest. Thomas spent the
night in Hackensack, New Jersey,
County Jail. Released on bail, he
was never brought to trial. Mr.
Thomas is now suing for false ar-
rest, asking \$100,000 damages.
During the earlier textile strike
of 1919, the police turned off the
lights in the hall where he was
addressing the strikers. Unde-
terred, Mr. Thomas read the De-
claration of Independence to them
by candle-light.

Mr. Thomas is a director of the
League for Industrial Democracy,
member of the Executive Commit-
tee of the Civil Liberties Union,
member of the Executive Commit-
tee of the American Fund for Pub-
lic Service, Chairman of the Emer-
gency Committee for Strikers' Re-
lief, Associate Editor of "The Na-
tion" and "The New Leader," au-
thor of "The Conscientious Objector"
for which the late Senator Robert
M. La Follette wrote an introduc-
tion, author of the "Challenge of
War," and "What Is Industrial De-
mocracy," and editor of the "New
Tactics in Social Conflicts" and
"Prosperity." More recently he
has published "America's Way
Out" and "As I See It."

THE story of James H. Maurer,
named for the second time
for Vice-President on the Social-
ist ticket, is a typical American
success story, but with a big dif-
ference.

James Hudson Maurer was born
in poverty, he lived face-to-face
with dire poverty and degradation,
he worked hard and he worked
himself up by sheer merit and
courage, but the difference from
the usual "success" story is that
he worked himself up to a place
of influence, of usefulness and of
importance, in the service of his
fellow-workers. He never served
himself, he gave himself wholly to
his class and in return he won
their admiration, the devotion and
their affection.

Maurer is no longer a young
man. He was born in Reading,
the city that he has brought so
much distinction to, April 15,
1864, and he is therefore now 68
years old. He is of Pennsylvania
Dutch ancestry, the son of the
official lamp-lighter of the city.
When he was a boy, "I liked to
loaf around the cinder-bank," he
once said, "and listen to the
yarns of the professional bums as
they told me of their travels. My
one great ambition was that some
day I too might grow up to be a
bum. In those days, there were
no compulsory education laws, no
truancy officers, no child labor laws,
no mother's pensions."

Little Jimmie began his work-
ing career at the age of six as a
bare-foot newsboy. Then began a
career of work that included
working in factories, cramping,
even working as a comedian on
the stage. It was not until he
was 16 years old that he learned
to read and write. And on his
16th birthday he joined the labor
movement.

In the Populist days he ran a
paper called "The Kicker," and
later he became a Socialist. In
1901 he ran for office for the first
time, and polled 161 votes for Con-
troller. He was a working
plumber at the time, and he was
giving a great deal of time to
Socialism. From that day to this
every ounce of his energies was
given to Socialism and the labor
movement.

He served sixteen years as
president of the State Federation
of Labor, he served six years in
the Pennsylvania Assembly and
four years as Finance Commis-
sioner of his city. He fathered the
old age pension movement, he is
a world-renowned expert on the
subject of social legislation, he has
traveled widely abroad as a stu-
dent of labor conditions, and he is
recognized as one of the ablest,
the simplest and the sincerest
men in public life in this country.

Socialists! to the Battle!

The Nation's Workers Await Our Message

THE national convention of the Socialist Party has concluded its labors. Few conventions have been so charged with heat and few have so ended with a note of solidarity and earnest intention to go forward with a great campaign as this one.

We said last week that the party exhibited growing pains, that "new views and old views claimed as new will clash with others." This proved true. There were new faces from all parts of the country. Perhaps a majority of the delegates attended their first Socialist convention.

We also said that "there will be a stock-taking of methods, principles and policies." This prediction was not fulfilled. The platform presented no marked division of opinions except on prohibition and few Socialists will claim that this is a Socialist issue.

The declaration of principles was not reached and the trade union resolution adopted by local New York was accepted with a few minor amendments. Even this resolution was not given the consideration it required. Due to the confusion accompanying the discussion of the resolution on Russia and with four or five amendments and substitutes before the delegates, it emerged from the convention in an unsatisfactory state. It does not mention the Socialist demand for recognition of the Soviet Government and the opening of trade relations with Russia.

Unfinished Work Due to Confusion

These omissions were due to the confusion mentioned above. Readers will have to turn to the platform to find these demands but it is unfortunate that they do not appear in the resolution itself. And yet the two demands which had been embodied in other resolutions would have been adopted by the convention by a unanimous vote had the delegates kept in mind these two essentials of any statement made regarding Soviet Russia.

Neither was the party constitution given the consideration it deserved. Conscious that it was before the convention on the last day and that other matters of importance were to be considered, there was a tendency to rush it through although it is to serve the party for at least two years.

The resolutions were not considered at all. They included some important matters, including an address to the workers and farmers of the nation, a resolution on the present danger of war against Russia and several other important matters. Several items on the agenda were also not considered and all these unconsidered matters were referred to the National Executive Committee.

It was obvious to those who had attended previous conventions that the convention required at least six days to adequately do its work. However, there was the fact that economy compelled the decision to limit the convention to four days. Many delegates were provided with small funds. The party itself has little financial resources and under the circumstances the incomplete work of the convention was the logical result.

The Contest Over the Chairmanship

Another issue produced more interest than probably any other matter before the convention. This was the choice of a national chairman. That office is vested with no power. Its occupant merely presides at sessions of the National Executive Committee and yet because the delegates believed that the choice involved some fundamental issues a contest was waged.

It is a striking fact that the two men nominated are highly respected throughout the party membership. Both belong to the pre-war generation of Socialists and each has rendered unusual service to the Socialist movement. Each is a personal friend of the other. The choice was therefore not determined because of the personality of either candidate.

It is significant that when Morris Hillquit was elected chairman it occurred to no delegate to make it unanimous. The same course would have been taken if Daniel W. Hoan was chosen. The issue involved a clash of ideas and principles and no matter what had been the outcome it was appropriate that the decision should stand as recorded in the votes cast.

Unity in Struggle for Socialism

This character of the decision was also evident when the convention faced the end of its labors. When Hillquit was invited to the platform he made one of the most moving addresses he has ever made. He struck the keynote of what every delegate felt by urging all to forget our differences and take up the task to which we have dedicated our lives.

Dan Hoan followed by saying that every word uttered by Hillquit was "pure gold." Thomas was equally moving in his final word to the delegates by approving the "beautiful and noble speech of Hillquit." Jim Maurer, in his humorous way, said that the convention was "tame" in comparison with others he had attended and also urged a fighting spirit in the campaign.

And now, Comrades, it is for us to fight for the very soul of the working class in this electoral struggle. That class is in a mood to receive our message. Out of the depths the masses are shaking fists at the ruling agents of capitalism but this is not enough. It is one thing to exhibit anger, but unless passion is directed into intelligent channels it can only lead to sterility.

Never have Socialists had such a task of education as they face in this campaign. There are millions of workers in industry and agriculture that we must reach. We are confident that the National Executive Committee will face this problem and make the most of our resources in meeting it.

Build a Greater Socialist Party

We should roll up a tremendous vote for Thomas and Maurer but even this is not an end in itself. The political struggle is only a special opportunity to build the Socialist Party. Piling up a big Socialist vote is probably our easiest task. All the trends of a bankrupt capitalism work for us. They worked against us four years ago.

The big job is to transform the enthusiasm of the masses into Socialist Party organization. There are hundreds of thousands of workingmen and women who should be members. They can be obtained during the campaign and we must plan to not only hold them after the November election but to immediately thereafter turn all our attention to intense organization work.

Our campaign is an assault upon the positions held by the capitalist enemy. After this attack we must consolidate our gains through an increase in membership so that we can attack local fortresses of the enemy in city and state elections.

So to your tasks, Comrades, and make the most of this opportunity to wage a struggle against the whole capitalist system, to inspire the workers to a will to power, to battle for the ideals of Socialism, and to build a greater Socialist Party that will be a worthy section of the Labor and Socialist International.

Socialist Fund Drive Passes \$10,000 Mark

MOUNTING steadily forward as an increasing number of Socialists, individually and through party branches and locals heed the call of the national Socialist organization for a presidential war chest, the Socialist Opportunity Drive reached and passed the \$10,000 mark while the delegates to the national convention were assembled in Milwaukee to make their plans for an historic campaign.

With the drive for the first half of the fund due to come to an end on June 1st, with a possibility that the results will be known when hundreds of subscription lists being circulated by party branches will be returned to Marx Lewis, national director of the drive, delegates to the convention, pleased with the results that had been achieved during the preliminary campaign for funds, unanimously voted to continue the drive until the \$50,000 set as the final goal is reached.

In addition to the methods already employed, which have made it possible to raise a substantial part of the fund long before the

interest in the campaign had been keyed up, the convention voted to recommend the use of a special assessment stamp so that all party members may make their contribution to the fund.

When the delegates assembled in Milwaukee for the seventeenth annual convention the drive was approaching the close of the fifth week of the six weeks' drive for the preliminary fund. Lewis, delegate to the convention, found a steady stream of contributions from individuals and branches pouring into Washington to assure the delegates that throughout the nation Socialists—and many of them non-Socialists—are uniting behind them to make possible a national campaign of unprecedented proportions.

One of the first to send its contribution to the national convention was the Northampton branch of the Socialist Party, a check for \$100 representing the amount raised by the branch, and constituting more than three times the amount named as the quota for each branch.

Kirby Page, prominent Socialist lecturer and editor, and a member of the Committee of One Hundred which was organized to stimulate interest in the drive and solicit contributions from sources which would not be touched through Socialist organizations, came second, with another subscription of \$100.

Dr. William J. Van Essen, and Jane W. Tait, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Sidney Starck, of Braddock, Pa., followed close upon the heels of the others, each subscribing \$100 and announcing that 300 pledge cards are in the hands of party sympathizers and members in Pittsburgh, where considerable progress has been made in raising the \$1,000 which Pittsburgh had subscribed to the fund. Maynard Kruger, of Philadelphia, announced \$135 of the \$500 subscription in that city collected without an effort, with an assurance that the sum would be oversubscribed at a dinner and meeting to be held there early in June.

The Jewish Socialist Verband branch of Baltimore, which had originally subscribed \$100 of the

\$500 pledged by Baltimore raised its subscription to \$250, made a substantial cash payment immediately, and brought the information that the drive to raise the total—\$1,000—for the entire drive, was under way in other Baltimore branches.

Sarah Volovick, of the Amalgamated Cooperative Apartment Branch of New York City, paid the branch's subscription of \$25, and telegrams received at the convention from other New York branches disclosed that of the \$5,000 set as New York State's quota, over \$3,000 had already been paid in, and practically all of it in cash.

From Nyack, N. Y., Thomas W. Davis, organizer of the Socialist local, sent \$30, Rockland County's subscription to the fund. From Syracuse, Adolph Holstein sent \$50, while dozens of contributions, coming from out of way cities and towns, where there have been no Socialist organizations for years or ever, helped swell the total.

To climax the drive in Milwaukee, and to provide its quota for

the national campaign fund, Milwaukee Socialists, still recovering from the financial condition resulting from their victorious municipal campaign recently, and bearing the brunt of the burden of carrying the national convention, gathered at a convention dinner in Milwaukee, attended by local Socialists and most delegates to respond to an appeal of B. C. Vanderkolk, of New York, for funds for the national campaign. In a short time, and without a special effort, \$758 in cash was subscribed to the fund, the mayors of Milwaukee and West Allis, aldermen and other party officials joining in subscribing the full amount of the first half of Wisconsin's quota.

In the meantime, plans for the continuation of the drive, and for the means to be employed, will be made by Lewis at a conference to be held in the East with Socialist leaders. The branches that have collected funds are requested by Lewis to make reports as soon after June 1st as possible, sending these reports to 907 15th street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

The Challenge and Program of Socialism

Address of acceptance as Socialist candidate for President over network of National Broadcasting Company May 21, 1932, delivered at Milwaukee, Wis.]

By Norman Thomas

THIS is in a very real sense the opening of another, and most significant campaign in the continuing crusade from which we cannot rest until the dark kingdoms of poverty have been conquered and plenty, peace and freedom reign on earth.

This is an hour, at once, of great misery and greater opportunity. Gone is the gamblers' prosperity of 1928. Not merely or chiefly the Republican and Democratic parties, but the capitalist system behind them stands exposed in all its brutal stupidity. Its days are numbered—its doom is written in its own failures, failures which are not superficial but are inherent in the class division of society which it creates and the anarchistic waste which it fosters.

Soon the old parties which are the political tool of the owning class which finances them, will meet in their national convention. There is not a man or woman within sound of my voice, be he Republican or Democrat, who in complete sincerity can say that he expects from either old party a program adequate to these days of terrible economic depression when ten million men and women vainly look for work and other millions of farmers are being crowded down to the conditions of serfs to mortgage holders and land owners.

Hoover and the Democrats

Look at the old parties! Hoover will be renominated. His record will be the real platform. It is a record of mistake piled upon mistake. His only idea of restoring prosperity is to lend some more money to those who have already borrowed too much. All his predictions having been falsified by events, he vainly waits for some Santa Claus to restore prosperity while he who has bestowed millions upon bankers and tariff beneficiaries fights to the last ditch against what he calls doles to unemployed workers. In an impotent sort of way he desires peace, but he has not dared to lead in genuine disarmament or to propose the elemental economy of defending the nation by providing decent housing for the workers and thereby creating work, instead of sinking millions in military red tape and useless armaments. With real war all too likely in the Far East he stubbornly refuses to recognize Russia, so that by our one-sided recognition of only one of the probable belligerents, Japan, we shall be tied to it and to its mad imperialism in a perilous and unwanted quasi-alliance.

The Democrats are no better. The party which dares to take the name of Thomas Jefferson is in the South the party with the most outrageous racial discrimination, and in the North the party of the most flagrant corruption in the cities. For instance, one of New York City's or rather New York State's most influential delegates-at-large at the Chicago convention will be the Hon. James J. Walker—unless indeed by that time the revelations which Judge Seabury is piling up of direct payments to Walker by interests seeking city contracts or favors should be so convincing and well substantiated that he should instead have an engagement with the police court! Yet Walker was first made Mayor by the intervention of Al Smith. He has always been treated with deferential fear by Franklin Roosevelt—this although the general nature of his or rather Tammany's government, was well known long before the Seabury revelations gave specific evidence to back general suspicion.

The Old Party Records

A Socialist speaks of these matters with the more pride in his own party—with the more confidence that in Socialist idealism is the antidote to the poison of the racketeering standards of an acquisitive society, here in Milwaukee

where a Socialist Mayor is beginning his seventeenth year as the head of the best governed city in America.

It is no wonder that two political parties, the machinery of which exists not to serve the people but a master class—the Mellons, the Raskobs and the rest—and to act as a broker between them and the masses, whose business it is to find out with how few bones we can be kept quiet, have no program for our times.

Look at Washington for illustration; look at the tax program of both old parties, written—so far as they dare—out as the newspapers have sometimes charged to "soak the rich," but to protect to the uttermost the interest of an income paying tax at no matter what cost to farmers and workers—yes, at no matter what cost to the resumption of prosperity itself.

The sales tax, which Al Smith and others have advocated by making purchasing more difficult, impedes still further even a partial return to prosperity which depends upon the resumption of purchasing power and not at all upon private investment in fixed capital at a time when our splendidly equipped factories stand idle. The complete picture of the situation is the Democratic slogan adopted by three Senators as a committee. You remember it—it is "Hee-haw! we're coming back."

A Fascist Threat

In this situation even the big business interests which have heretofore used the old parties successfully are beginning to hunt about for new machinery. Repeatedly in the last few months in a great many cities in America I have discussed our rapid drift to an American Fascism.

I now hold in my hand new evidence of this drift—the Kiplinger Washington Letter of Saturday, May 14, 1932, begins: "It is beginning to be apparent that some substitute for a coalition government will have to be formed to handle the situation after adjournment of Congress which probably will be on June 10." The letter goes on to assure its business clientele that there are several plans under consideration, but "one revolves," it says, "about the idea of assembling in Washington subject to quick call, a group of a dozen or more men" who would virtually be the government. After some description of what might happen occurs this extraordinary sentence, "Dictatorship which is being advocated more from week to week would be avoided but some of the practical merits of dictatorship would be obtained."

Now, whether the Kiplinger letter is or is not a sure prophet there can be no doubt that the drift of the times is either to anarchic catastrophe or a desperate attempt of the ruling class by an assorted appeal to passion and prejudice to give us some sort of Fascist dictatorship, open or disguised, which can only kill what liberty we have left without solving any fundamental problems.

In this crisis not words but action counts, and the action immediately most necessary is for the great mass of common people,

the workers on farm, in factory, in mine, in school and in office, without regard to racial distinction or national origin, to form their own party and to insist that the things that none of us as an individual made and which all of us together need to use, should be socially owned and managed for use, not profit.

The Socialist Plan

What does this mean? That we Socialists mean to take away his own home from the worker or his own farm from the working farmer? Not at all. It is capitalism in the last stages of its dissolution which is doing that. What Socialism means to destroy is absentee ownership by individuals. We mean to use taxation in city and country to wipe out private landlordism—to help destroy the misery of tenant farming and city slums. This can be done while we lift the actual burden now imposed by our unscientific taxation on the home of the worker and the buildings of the farmer.

When the world went in for machinery which could not be owned, like the tools of the artisan, by the individual worker it went in for some sort of collectivism. Today we have the collectivism of holding companies and mergers—such empires of business and finance as an Ivar Kreuger or a Samuel Insull have built at immense cost to us and then bring to ruin about our heads. We want the collectivism of democratic social ownership of mines, industrial trusts, public utilities and a national banking system. We want economic plan in America even as in Russia. It will be our own laziness

if planned production and distribution in America cost as much in terms of liberty as it has cost in Russia. Plan in a country like America with its engineers, its workers, its great equipment and its traditions of liberty can be made more consistent with freedom than the present tyranny of fear and exploitation which our chaotic capitalism imposes.

The Greatest Racket

Some of you will say: How can you trust government to be our servant when government is so corrupt? The corruption of government is the creation of a sordid acquisitive society. American politics is not worse than business. It is like business. The history of banks in the last ten years shows no moral superiority of banking to Tammany politics, and the best book on racketeering in America is not the story of Al Capone but the "History of great American Fortunes."

That is why in this campaign, as always, we Socialists must and shall talk fundamental Socialism; we must and shall seek above all to build the party, not merely get a snap vote of the discontented.

But we are not Communists preaching a ruthless doctrine of inevitable bloodshed and dictatorship. We believe that our platform outlines a program for preventing particular wars while we change the system that is the mother of war. We believe that if hope awakens again the masses who so long have slept, now, with no long delay, they can adopt a program such as we have outlined in our program and shall describe in our campaign for the five-day week.

great constructive, social-wealth-producing public works, unemployment insurance, the lightening of the load of debt especially upon the farmers and the orderly marketing of farm products from grain and cotton to dairy products through cooperative and public marketing agencies. Now we can reassert civil liberty, curb police and public officials and ignorant mobs whether in Kentucky or in our Northern industrial cities who practice the most outrageous lawlessness under guise of law, compel public opinion and judicial authorities to do justice to Mooney and Billings and to the Negroes involved in the Scottsboro case, and in general make life immediately more tolerable.

Join in the Fight

But these are only steps on the road. We shall take them better and quicker if we are inspired by an ever-shining beacon of hope, and if we know that the crusade can never end until machinery is used to conquer poverty for all and to be our slave in supplying the material basis for a fellowship of free men, organized in federated cooperative commonwealth throughout the world. In this hope we come to you. With no great funds and no great organization we appeal to you now, while still there is time, to prove that the spirit of freedom still lives in America—the spirit of brotherhood and justice, and that you with us can organize for victory. I am at once proud and humble for the leadership my party has given me. But it is not I or any other leader but a great and mighty movement that must be the hope of men.

Young Socialist Convention July 22nd

The Party Convention And The Yipsels

By JULES UMANSKY

For the first time in the history of the Young People's Socialist League, the Socialist Party decided to set aside a part of the dues of its members for the exclusive use of the league. The provision of such a fund means definitely that the Y. P. S. L. is now in a position to expand in every state of the Union.

The National Secretary will not have to worry about raising funds for necessary organization work. Attention will be directed mainly toward effective, efficient and intensive activity; so that the intervening months between now and the Yipsel Convention in Cleveland next July, will result in even greater success than has characterized the phenomenal growth of the Yipsels since the beginning of the year.

Each Socialist Party branch has been instructed by the newly adopted constitution to appoint a committee on youth organization which shall assist in the organization, development, and maintenance of the Y. P. S. L. All of this will be done in conjunction with the National Office of the Socialist Party and the Young People's Socialist League.

The National Executive Committee of the Y. P. S. L. met between the sessions of the convention, completing the plans for the Cleveland Convention on the 21st and 22d of July. In addition to the establishment of a regular periodical, the Yipsels will have a Convention Journal with articles by prominent Socialists and leaders of the Youth movement from all over the world. It is expected to

realize enough money from the proceeds to place twenty organizers in the field for the entire summer.

Solomon, Laidler Rally Milwaukee Students for Ticket

TUESDAY morning, Dr. Harry W. Laidler and Charles Solomon addressed about 500 students and members of the faculty of the State Teachers College under the auspices of the Liberal Club. Dr. J. M. Klotzke, professor of Government and Politics, presided and other faculty members present were: Prof. J. Cotton, Social Science; Prof. C. C. Janzen, Economics; Dr. Neal Billings, Education; Prof. Alma Allison, Sociology; Mrs. Anhalt, Speech, and Prof. C. M. Barr, Rural Education.

The meeting began at ten o'clock, in the college auditorium, and continued there until twelve, after which many of the students and several of the faculty members, adjourned to the dining hall and continued the discussion there. Students and teachers participated in the questions and discussions which consumed about two hours and which was conducted by Solomon.

Dr. Laidler discussed the student and the social challenge. In the course of his remarks he indicated the extent of concentration of ownership and control in American economic life and said the basic issue was the choice between private and public monopoly.

Solomon, in the course of a general address on socialism, traced the history of American political parties from their origins to date,

pointed out the total lack of essential differences between the dominant parties, and called upon the students, as workers in the broad sense of the word, to throw in their lot with the workers of hand and brain generally in building stronger the Socialist party.

An appeal for support for Thomas and Maurer in the national campaign was made. Plans are under way for the organization of a Thomas-Maurer Club at the College and the establishment of a permanent students organization.

Newark Jobless

To Demonstrate on Saturday, June 4th

Simon Smith, secretary of the Newark Unemployed League, announced today that the league had completed plans for a demonstration against unemployment in Military Park, Newark, on Saturday, June 4. The mass meeting will begin at noon and will continue until 11:30 p. m. Amplifiers will be provided to overcome traffic noises.

The list of speakers includes well known figures in the Socialist and union labor movement of New York and New Jersey, among them being Samuel Beardeley, James Oneal, W. H. Bohn, William Karlin, Henry Jager, Jack Ryan, Edward Neary, Jack Langworthy and Thomas Wilson. M. Hart Walker and Andrew P. Wittel, Socialist Congressional candidates, will also address the crowd which will be record breaking in size, according to those in charge of the demonstration.

Hillquit's Convention "Keynote" Address

By Morris Hillquit

["Keynote speech" delivered at the opening of the Socialist Party National Convention, Milwaukee, May 21.]

WITH this convention the Socialist Party enters the Presidential campaign of 1932.

We open the campaign with a flat declaration of war against both old political parties and the whole iniquitous and insane social and economic order for which they stand, a war along the whole line, without truce or compromise, a war to the finish.

The catastrophic industrial crisis has been a crucial test of the political leadership of the Republican party in the national government and of the Democratic party in control of the lower House of Congress and of many states and cities. In this test both have lamentably failed.

The administration of Herbert Hoover has been a pitiable fiasco.

Confronted with the sudden breakdown of the economic life of the country, the great "engineer" in the presidential chair proved ludicrously incompetent to cope with it. His naive admonitions, psychologic incantations and financial stunts succeeded in creating a few abortive spurts in the stock market, but did not provide jobs for the unemployed or bread for the starving millions. In fact every master stroke of our ingenious president has been followed by an acuter condition of misery and by a renewed wave of general gloom and despair.

The Failure of a System

But ineffective as his performances have proved in these trying years, it is safe to assert that Governor Roosevelt, if elected, will not be more successful in solving the knotty problems with his innocuous liberalism or Al Smith with his unfailing remedy of light wines and heavy beer.

The failure of the Hoover administration is not the failure of a person or a group of persons but of a system. What we are witnessing today is nothing less than the complete bankruptcy of capitalism.

An economic system that works through alternate periods of fever and paralysis, a system in which a superabundance of wealth causes destitution and starvation, cannot endure.

It must be changed under pain of a total collapse of civilization, and the Republican and Democratic parties alike are helpless to avert the threatened catastrophe.

Neither of them has a social philosophy or practical program. Both drift aimlessly along the uncharted sea of political opportunism.

The Socialist Party alone presents to the people of the United States an effective program of immediate and permanent relief.

The economic misery which strangles the nation is not due to any natural and unavoidable calamity. It is wholly unnecessary and wanton and is entirely caused by the absurd workings of the capitalist system.

Poverty Amidst Wealth

Ours is a country of unlimited natural wealth. We have allowed our rich resources, the common heritage of all the people, to be monopolized by a privileged few, who claim the right of exclusive ownership of our vital industries and pretend to manage them as trustee for the benefit of all. They have basely betrayed their trust. They have operated the industries solely with a view to their personal enrichment and in total disregard of the needs of the people. They have operated them without plan, system or responsibility in wild competition and speculation, in disorder and chaos, and they have run them into ruin and de-

struction. They have paralyzed production and commerce, spread misery and bankruptcy and deprived millions of workers of their means of life.

Our much vaunted captains of industry have proved themselves as incompetent as they are unscrupulous, and in this hour of their utter failure we Socialists demand that they surrender the country to the people.

The welfare, the very life of the one hundred and twenty millions of men, women and children who inhabit our great and wealthy country, depend upon the proper use of its vast lands, its inexhaustible natural treasures and perfected machinery for the production and distribution of wealth.

We propose that the people reclaim their common heritage from the usurping owning classes and reorganize the economic life of the country on a basis of planful and steady operation for the common good.

To End All Classes

If capitalism spells anarchy and chaos, it also means class hatred and war. At no time was the class character of our government and of the old political parties revealed so glaringly and brutally as in this period of national economic crisis. While Congress has appropriated billions

for the aid of the high financial and capitalist interests who have brought about the economic breakdown by their own recklessness and mismanagement, it has utterly neglected the pitiable victims of the industrial pirates, the millions of jobless and destitute workers.

It has bestowed "dole" on the rich with lavish hands, but has refused to extend to the poor that minimum protection against starvation which the most poverty-stricken countries of Europe grant to their jobless workers in the shape of unemployment insurance.

Taking advantage of the weakened and helpless condition of labor which their own mismanagement had brought about, our captains of industry descended upon the workers like a flock of black crows at the scent of a cadaver, to slash their pay in spite of their solemn public promise that they would maintain wages during the period of depression.

No ruling class in the world wages such an open and relentless war against labor as do our American capitalists. In no country do the employers dare to oppose all efforts of their workers to organize so brutally and ruthlessly as the employers in our great industries. Nowhere do they resort to such savage reprisals

against rebellious workers as were exemplified by the cold-blooded judicial class murder of Sacco and Vanzetti in Massachusetts or by the perfidious frame-up of Mooney and Billings in California.

In all these ugly class struggles we stand unreservedly with the workers, but it is our unswerving purpose to do away with all classes and class antagonisms, and to create a classless co-operative commonwealth based on social and economic equality.

The Dangers to Peace

Not only have the ruling classes of America and their political parties brought on economic ruin and civil war at home, but they have vastly intensified the chaos and confusion and endangered the peace of the world.

In the face of the most devastating industrial depression the world has ever known and in spite of the imperative need of stimulating international commerce, our government, with the aid of both old political parties, has erected an insane and ruinous tariff wall around the United States.

With the principal countries of Europe economically ruined and financially insolvent our politicians insist upon the payment of fantastic debts created by our needless participation in the ghastly world war. There is no

prospect of our ever collecting any substantial part of the debt, but America's vain insistence on its pound of flesh tends to keep alive Europe's insane entanglements in debts and reparations; to retard economic recovery, to foster animosity and resentment among nations and to promote reactionary nationalistic political movements. Herbert Hoover and his short-sighted political advisers are to a large extent responsible for Adolf Hitler and the threat of fascism and civil and international wars which hang over Europe.

The stupid, dog-in-the-manger policy of our government is glaringly illustrated by its pretended aloofness from the vital affairs and problems of the rest of the world and its stubborn refusal to recognize Soviet Russia, although we maintained friendly diplomatic and commercial relations with the barbarous regime of czarist Russia and extend full recognition to fascist Italy.

Under Republican and Democratic rule our country, once the home of pacific democracy, has degenerated into a dangerous militaristic and imperialistic power. Our government has acquired foreign colonies which it rules like subjugated territories, it has invaded neighboring countries with armed forces, it participates in military campaigns and adventures beyond the seas, it maintains formidable military and naval forces and spends huge fortunes on wars, past, present and future.

The Socialist Party demands the immediate repeal of the high import tariffs, the complete cancellation of all governmental war debts, the withdrawal of all troops from all foreign territory and complete disarmament by international understanding and by our own example.

We want an unarmed and warless world with free frontiers, free business intercourse and friendly relations between the nations.

These are the principal demands which the Socialist Party will carry into the coming electoral battle. In comparison with them the trivial issues and superficial platform planks which the old parties will adopt in hap-hazard and fictitious competition with each other, are bound to sink into utter insignificance.

What America Needs

What America needs is not a few threadbare patches on the outworn and tattered outer garment of the capitalist system, but a radically remodeled, new, sane and equitable social and economic order.

The political stand-pattism of the old parties will not provide it—it is an organic part of the old order.

Middle-class liberalism or "progressivism" will not fill the crying needs of the time—it is a confused agglomeration of superficial political views, radical in phrases and gesture, but without sound economic foundation, without definite program, without organization and without power or will to act.

Communism will not supply the remedy—with its dogmatic creed, sectarian organization, spectacular antics and destructive tactics it can never become a political power in a democratic country.

Socialism alone offers a reasonable and effective way out to the American people and, above all, to the American workers. Never has its message been more convincing and compelling than at this time of our tragic economic breakdown. The Socialist prospects and opportunities have never been brighter and we propose to take full advantage of them in the coming campaign and thereafter.

"Why Were We So Slow In Getting Here?"

By Heywood Brown

MILWAUKEE.

AN amiable gentleman who happens to be the ambitious Governor of my home state has just discovered "the forgotten man." Governor Roosevelt has discovered him, but never quite identified him. I can imagine the Governor as saying, "Your face is familiar but I can't place you." And that is likely enough, since the forgotten man in America today is the worker. His name is Jimmie Higgins and he lives on Main street or Central avenue, and back from the street in the narrow alleys of great cities. And all too often he tramps the street and stands upon the breadlines of a nation which is fond of saying that a federal dole would be degrading. I doubt very much whether Jimmie Higgins, the worker, is going to be particularly thrilled over the fact that the chief contender in one of the two major parties has discovered him. The important thing is not that Governor Roosevelt has seen Jimmie Higgins—through a glass darkly—but what he is going to do about it. And it seems to me that Governor Roosevelt's idea of remembering the forgotten man merely consists of sending him a picture post card inscribed: "X marks my room. Sleeping under blankets. Wish you were here."

Socialism in Our Time

The Socialist party cannot very well forget Jimmie Higgins because he is and must always be the backbone of the radical movement. To us the plight of the worker does not suggest merely a "How are all your folks?" but increased pressure for an immediate program to relieve unemployment.

You can have Socialism in your time. It all depends just how soon you wake up to your necessities and reach out to grasp your opportunities. I have friends who think it's funny to be a Socialist. Maybe that's my fault; I wouldn't know about that. They think it is funny change mass production from a blessing to a curse to a blessing. I hope nobody ever commanded a majority in a will accuse me of being a 250 per

cent American if I say that I think America can do what Russia has done and do it a great deal better. I believe that force and violence are distinctly a handicap in any revolution. I believe with all my heart in democracy and in freedom—but when a man does not know where his next meal is coming from he is not free. When millions are controlled through the financial power of a handful we are not democratic. I'm not blaming democracy. I'm blaming the people who seem to have forgotten what it means.

When anybody says, "Why don't you go back where you came from," I am annoyed. I am annoyed more than most people because I was born in Brooklyn. But there is a better answer than that. We might, for instance, go all the way back to the declaration that all men are created free and equal. The child of the slums isn't created free or equal. You may tell me that in America men have risen out of abject poverty to become captains of industry—or at least second lieutenants. It has been done, but it is not precisely what you would call the one best bet. We are beginning to realize that a slum is a bad place in which to live. We must learn even more than that. We must learn that slums are bad places even for people who don't live in them. And, out of a widespread conviction that misery and poverty and fear are contagious the masses of America can and will stir themselves to build the new world.

The ballot box itself could prove to be a sort of jar containing a genie. He's been asleep, but when he stretches his arms his form will fill the sky. I hope to be around on the first morning of the new day. I think I know what people will say. I know what they ought to say—"Why on earth were we so slow in getting here."

Soviet Russia's Experiment

We speak with increasing confidence in our creed of planned production for service and not for profit. A vast experiment is going on in the year 1932 in an immense laboratory. They broke quite a few test tubes—particularly at the beginning, but Soviet Russia is demonstrating that cooperation can outstrange mass production from a blessing to a curse to a blessing. I hope nobody ever commanded a majority in a will accuse me of being a 250 per

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BRONX FREE FELLOWSHIP

Under the auspices of the Bronx Free Fellowship, Dr. Leon Land will speak in the auditorium of the organization, 1501 Boston road, Sunday evening at 8 o'clock, on "Kagawa," the Gandhi of Japan." At 9 p. m., Dr. Harry A. Overstreet will lecture on "Are We Moving Towards a New Philosophy of Life?"

The Socialist Party Convention Day-by-Day

Nominations Made in Enthusiastic Session

By Edward Levinson
MILWAUKEE.

NO CONVENTION of a political party on the eve of power could have witnessed more intense and earnest contests over policies and over leadership than took place at the 17th national convention of the Socialist Party. The size of the convention, the diversity of delegates and the utter seriousness of the debates indicated a party on the threshold of a great growth.

The outstanding events of the four days and ten sessions can thus be summarized:

- 1.—The nomination of Norman Thomas and James H. Maurer for president and vice-president.
- 2.—The adoption of a national platform stating in ringing and comprehensive fashion the Socialist criticism and program.
- 3.—Adoption of a statement on Soviet Russia, modifying previous party positions in favor of an "endorsement of the efforts being made in Russia to create the economic foundations of a Socialist society."
- 4.—Statement of Socialist position and a program of party activities aimed at bringing closer cooperation between trade unions and the party.
- 5.—Adoption of a platform plank urging repeal of the 18th amendment, the prohibition amendment.
- 6.—The re-election of Morris Hillquit to the national chairmanship of the party.
- 7.—The election of a new national executive committee.
- 8.—The adoption of a campaign program by which it is hoped to poll the largest Socialist vote in the history of the country.
- 9.—Revision of the national constitution of the party.

Hillquit Sounds Keynote

The convention met in the city owned Convention Auditorium as the guests of the City of Milwaukee, whose Socialists did themselves proud in entertaining the more than 500 visitors and delegates. Saturday morning, Morris Hillquit called the convention to order with a "key-note" speech sounding the battle cry to the Socialists of the nation. Mayor Daniel W. Hoan followed with a warm address of welcome, and a plea that the convention and the party concern itself in the future more with home affairs than with issues involving foreign nations. Clarence Senior, national secretary, called the roll, committees were elected and the hard work was begun.

The platform committee consisted of Maurer, Mayor Hoan, Albert Streiff of Oregon, Morris Kaplan of Minnesota, Harry W. Laidler of New York, Oscar Ameringer of Oklahoma, Heywood Broun of New York, Elizabeth Gilman of Maryland, George E. Roewer of Massachusetts, and Joseph Sharts of Ohio. To the resolutions committee there were elected R. B. Green of Illinois, James Oneal of New York, Sidney Stark of Pennsylvania, Walter Polakowski of Wisconsin, Franz Daniel of Pennsylvania, George Goebel of New Jersey, Louis Waldman of New York, John G. Willert of Ohio, and Morris Seskind of Illinois. The organization and campaign committee was Ross Magill of Kansas. Al Benson of Wisconsin, Norman Thomas, Arthur McDowell of Pennsylvania, William

The Newly Elected National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party

MORRIS HILLQUIT, of New York, National chairman. A founder of the party, and member of the national executive of the party since its inception without interruption.

DANIEL W. HOAN, of Wisconsin. Socialist Mayor of Milwaukee for 16 years, recently re-elected by a great majority.

LEO KRYZCKI, Vice President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; Milwaukee Socialist county secretary. A new member.

NORMAN THOMAS of New York. The party's candidate for president in 1928 and 1932. Director, League for Industrial Democracy. A new member of the N. E. C.

JASPER McLEVY, of Connecticut. President of the Bridgeport, Conn., Central Labor Council.

POWERS HAPGOOD, of Indiana. Harvard graduate who did his post graduate work in the mines of half a dozen countries, including our own. A new member.

DARLINGTON HOOPES, of Pennsylvania. Reading Socialist member of the State legislature. A new member.

JOHN C. PACKARD, of California. Los Angeles lawyer, counsel in many free speech fights in Southern California. New member.

JAMES D. GRAHAM, of Montana. President, Montana State Federation of Labor. A new member, but has served in previous years.

ALBERT SPRAGUE COOLIDGE, member of the faculty of Harvard; from one of real "first families" of Massachusetts, whatever that may mean. A new member.

LILITH M. WILSON, of Pennsylvania. The other Socialist member of the Pennsylvania State Legislature.

ALTERNATES

AL BENSON, of Wisconsin. Sheriff of Milwaukee.

PAUL BLANSHARD, of New York. Secretary, City Affairs Committee.

JOHN M. COLLINS, of Illinois. Chicago trade unionist who made sensational party race for mayor.

JAMES ONEAL, of New York. Editor of The New Leader.

HERMAN F. NEISSNER, of New Jersey. Well known New Jersey trade unionist; present candidate for U. S. Senate.

Karl of New York, William Busick of California, David George of Virginia, Amicus Most of West Virginia, and Marx Lewis of the District of Columbia.

Greetings to Negroes

With the sending of a telegram of greeting and solidarity to the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People, the Saturday morning session ended. Messages had been read by Secretary Senior from the Labor and Socialist International and from scores of Socialist and labor organizations at home and abroad.

The subject of Russia was taken up Saturday afternoon and not disposed of until the night session of the same day. Five resolutions were presented. The battle for adoption narrowed down to two, one proposed by the New York City Socialist convention, and the other sponsored by Paul Blanshard, who, though attending his first national Socialist convention, played a leading part in its deliberations.

Louis Waldman urged a resolution, drawn by himself, Charles Solomon and B. C. Valdeck, proposing a general statement for recognition by the United States and the right of Russia to work out its own economic and social system without outside interference. Dr. Green favored the New York resolution, as did Judge Jacob Panken, Morris Hillquit, and others, while Norman Thomas, Heywood Broun and William Toole spoke for the Blanshard statement. Voting on which resolution should become the basis of discussion, the convention gave 111 to the Blanshard resolve, 93 to the New York proposal, 26 to the Waldman statement, and 14 to a statement suggested by Bela Low of New York.

Adoption of the Blanshard resolution came Saturday night, after numerous proposed amendments, with the exception of three proposed by Thomas, had been rejected. A motion to refer to the resolution to a committee for further study and report was rejected by a vote of 94 to 62. At the night sessions James Oneal spoke against the resolution, as did Algernon Lee and Judge Panken. Thomas again took the floor briefly, in favor of the motion. Schneid of Illinois also supported it.

The Russian Resolution

The Blanshard resolution, as adopted with the Thomas amendments, follows:

"Whereas:—The Socialist Party recognizes that the Soviet Experiment is being watched closely and with intense inter-

est by the workers; that its success in the economic field will give an immense impetus to the acceptance of Socialism by the workers, while its failure will discredit an economy based upon planned production and the abolition of Capitalism.

"Be It Resolved: Therefore, that the Socialist Party while not endorsing all policies of the Soviet Government, and while emphatically urging the release of political prisoners and the restoration of liberty, endorses the efforts being made in Russia to create the economic foundations of a Socialist Society and calls on the workers to guard against capitalist attacks on Soviet Russia. We believe that economic and political conditions in each country should determine the revolutionary tactics adopted in that country, and that the Russian Experiment is a natural outgrowth of the conditions peculiar to that country."

The vote on the resolution was on a roll call vote, the convention having decided at its first session that at the request of 30 delegates voting was to be on roll call, each delegate to cast the party membership of his state, divided by the number of delegates present. The result of the roll call vote on the Blanshard resolution was 9,114½ for it, and 4,073½ against adoption.

Hillquit had presided at the Saturday session, with Mayor Hoan as his vice-chairman. Senator Polakowski was elected chairman for Sunday, with Jasper McLevy his aide. The convention took up the platform Sunday, laying it aside at 1:30 p. m. for nominations of the national ticket.

Short Platform Rejected

Discussion on the platform opened with an effort by Broun and Ameringer to have the convention adopt a platform of 250 words stated in 20 succinct planks. Objections arose, voiced by Laidler for the platform committee, and Hillquit, which held that the Socialist point of view required more than the iteration of a series of isolated demands. Broun held that the only time a platform is read is when it is printed in the newspapers in abbreviated form. "Why let the capitalist copy-readers edit our platform. Let's do it ourselves," he said. The convention did not agree with him, and rejected the idea of a short platform.

The preamble to the platform brought a discussion on the clause calling for the "transfer" of the industries to the government. Wil-

liam Busick of California, supported by Arthur McDowell, wanted to substitute the word "confiscation." Waldman, Thomas and Sigmund Sionim of Minnesota, took the floor against the confiscation proposal and it was voted down 168 to 14. It was generally held that the mode of transferring industries from private to social ownership would have to be determined by the circumstances of the situation.

The nominating session Sunday afternoon was a festive occasion. All day long comrades had been arriving by train, by auto, and younger Socialists by hitching and hiking. Local Socialists swelled the audience in the convention hall to 3,000. Intricate motion picture sound machines, a battery of klieg lights, more than a score of cameramen and some 50 bustling reporters, heightened the excitement.

Waldman Names Thomas

With a few brief remarks on the importance of the occasion, Senator Polakowski recognized Waldman for the first—and only—nomination for the presidency on the Socialist ticket. Waldman had nominated Thomas for president in 1928, for mayor of New York City in 1929. He found new material for his address Sunday in the continued activities of Thomas which had raised him to the forefront of American Socialism. Waldman reminded the convention that the Mayor of New York today faces doom, to a great extent as a result of Thomas' continuous warfare for municipal decency.

"The Socialist Party will present a ticket which will go to a nation discouraged and hopeless with economic insecurity. As the only real opposition party we have great responsibilities. Our candidate must have three qualifications. He must be a thoroughgoing Socialist. He must have a sane and courageous platform of Socialism for our times. This we will give him. And thirdly, he must not only be a great Socialist, but his personality must represent the idealism, the integrity and intelligence of the Socialist

Policy on Russia Is Vigorously Debated

movement. Our candidate must be one who will compel the nation to think of bread, jobs, and security and to instill in it a fighting desire to win these things.

The candidate I am about to name has been tried in the crucible of Socialist service, on the picket line, on labor's platforms, before colleges. I am glad that the Socialist party can boast in 1932 of the only man in public life who has risen from day to day in the estimation of the nation, while the politicians of the old parties become bogged in demagoguery, reaction and personal political fortune hunting.

"President Hoover won in 1928; Norman Thomas lost. 1932 will see a reversal."

An Hour's Demonstration

The mention of Thomas' name brought a roar of applause and cheers, which continued with a few interruptions for about an hour when a special committee appointed by the convention escorted Thomas from his hotel to the convention hall. A parade of Yipsels, utilizing the banners carried in Milwaukee's May Day parade, wound up and down the aisles. The "Red Flag," "The Internationale" and "Solidarity Forever," resounded time and again through the hall.

Mayor Hoan seconded the nomination of Thomas, with Joseph Sharts of Ohio and Oscar Ameringer, following him. The nomination was put to the house, and was declared unanimous.

Assemblyman Darlington Hoopes of Reading, nominated James H. Maurer to run for vice-president and the storm broke out anew. George Goebel of New Jersey nominated Mrs. Meta Berger for vice-president. The house gave the widow of Congressman Berger a beautiful ovation, but in a graceful short speech she declined in favor of Maurer. Then followed short acceptance speeches by Thomas and Maurer, more formal addresses being reserved for a nation-wide hook-up later in the day.

Monday, George Roewer was in the chair. The day opened with adoption of changes in the constitution enlarging the national executive committee to 11, ten and a chairman, in place of nine. The session then continued with discussion of the platform. Monday afternoon the convention devoted to discussing and voting on the national chairmanship, which resulted in the election of Hillquit over Mayor Hoan by a card vote of 7,526 to 6,984.

Tuesday morning the convention elected B. C. Valdeck its presiding officer for the day and Sarah Limback of Pennsylvania vice-chairman. The delegates then proceeded to the nomination and balloting of members of the new national executive committee. Late Tuesday night, when the results were announced the convention elected five alternates from whose ranks vacancies which may

(Continued on Page Seven)

UNITY HOUSE FOREST PARK PENNSYLVANIA

DECORATION DAY WEEK-END

Three glamorous days with gala program including The Gauchos, radio favorites, Gregory Matuswitch, Concertinist, Leon Kairoff, Character sketches, Hall Johnson Sextette. Operated by the I. L. G. W. U. on a non-profit basis. 3 FULL DAYS

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Debates, Decisions at National Convention

Hillquit, Thomas, Hoan and Maurer Close Sessions With Demonstration of Socialist Solidarity

(Continued from Page Six)

occur in the committee are to be filled. (The names of the new committee are printed elsewhere on this page in this issue.)

The platform was taken up Tuesday morning and completed.

The convention placed at the head of its national program federal appropriations of five billion dollars for immediate unemployment relief, and of another five billion dollars for public works construction in cooperation with state and city governments. The six hour, five-day week was also put forward under the head of unemployment relief. A farm relief plank proposed "governmental aid to farmers and small home owners to protect them against foreclosures and non-payment of taxes."

The socialization of banking, all natural resources and basic industries, including the public utility companies was also favored. Under taxation the platform proposes steeply increased inheritance and income taxes.

The section dealing with constitutional changes urged proportional representation, direct election of president of the United States, curbing the power of the Supreme Court to pass upon congressional legislation, and the enactment of a "workers' rights amendment" to the Federal constitution aimed to remove any possible legal restrictions on nationalization of industry, the enactment of social services, including unemployment, health and accident insurance. Economic, political and legal equality for the Negro race, as well as enactment of an anti-lynching law was favored under the head of civil liberties. This section also asked for federal legislation to enforce the first amendment guaranteeing the rights of free speech, press and assembly.

Against the Dry Law

The United States should favor disarmament and take the lead in reducing its own arms, says the section on international relations. Soviet recognition, cancellation of war debts, entrance of the United States into the world court and the League of Nations, abandonment of military intervention in Nicaragua and Haiti, and the withdrawal of military and naval forces from China, as well as the relinquishment of extra-territorial privileges in that country, were among the other foreign affairs planks.

A plank for repeal of the 18th amendment was also written into the platform. Mayor Hoan, Heywood Brown of New York, and Ameringer carried the convention for repeal with a plea for "the Socialist party to take a definite, courageous stand where the two old parties are dodging," as Brown put it.

Thomas declared himself in favor of a national referendum on the subject, to which the parties would pledge themselves to abide. In the event of such a referendum his own vote would be for repeal, he said.

The Wisconsin delegation voted solidly for repeal, as did most of the large New York delegation. The vote was 81 for repeal and 71 against. Since the vote was taken amid some disorder, Blanchard moved at the afternoon session for a reconsideration. The repeal plank was again approved, this time by 84 to 77.

Brown, who thought the fight settled, entered the hall while the second vote was being taken. When he was informed of what was on the floor, he observed that the repeal plank was "like a tennis cup." "You've got to win it three times before you can keep it," he said.

Trade Unions Up Cooperation with the trade

unions and the carrying of the Socialist message into the unions by Socialist unionists was urged by the convention in a resolution on trade union policies. A resolution detailing specific Socialist activities in connection with the labor movement was voted down as too radical and suggestive of an intention to fight the American Federation of Labor. Hapgood spoke for the latter resolution.

The trade union declaration which carried was supported by Samuel Beardsley, Judge Panken, John M. Collins, James D. Graham and Julius Gerber. Schneid, Arthur MacDowell and Blanchard favored the Hapgood statement, which called for the creation of a national Socialist committee to deal with labor situations. A resolution proposed by Waldman and Vladeck received 13 votes, Hapgood's 62 and the draft No. 1 proposed in the agenda 82 votes. Before it was passed it was amended by Thomas to call for the creation of a permanent strike relief machinery under party auspices.

Four continuous days of debating and hard committee work had frazzled the nerves of many of the delegates by the time the constitution was taken up Tuesday night. There was some discussion on the form of application blank for new members. As approved it follows:

"I, the undersigned, hereby apply for membership in the Socialist party. While I am a member of the Socialist party, all my political activities shall be in accordance with the declaration of principles, platform and constitution of the party."

The original draft of the committee, for which Judge Panken and Gerber reported, had a reference to the existence of the class struggle in it. Hillquit favored the simplified form, quoting the application blanks of the German,

British Labor, Austrian and British Independent Labor parties to show that simplified form were the rule. The I. L. P. blank merely stated, "I apply for membership in the I. L. P." Amicus Most spoke for inclusion of the class struggle reference, but the convention approved the abbreviated form.

The only other discussion of length on the constitution came when Blanchard proposed that the N. E. C. study the possibility of placing dues payments on an income basis. This was voted down.

The New Constitution

Under the new constitution, national conventions are to be held every even numbered year. Conventions when presidential candidates are to be named shall have 250 delegates, the intervening conventions shall have 150. There is to be one delegate at large for each organized state (a state having 3 locals and 75 dues paying members) and the remainder in proportion to the average dues paying membership of the state for the preceding calendar year. In conventions roll call votes may be asked for, on which each delegate shall cast a vote equal to the number of members the delegate represents in the convention. Delegates to international congresses are in the future to be nominated by state organizations, and to be elected by the N. E. C. by ballot.

Article X of the new constitution provides that state or local organizations desiring to cooperate with organizations of labor and working farmers, may do so only after the approval of the N. E. C. has been obtained. The dues to be paid to the National Office shall in organized states be \$ 1-3 cents a month, in unorganized states 20 5-6 cents a month, and members-at-large 30 cents a month. State and local organizations may fix the prices for these stamps, but in no case shall it ex-

ceed 30 cents by the state organization, or 50 cents by the local organization.

With the adoption of the constitution at about 10 p. m., a motion was put and carried referring all remaining business on the program, including resolutions on a score of topics, to the incoming national executive committee.

Before adjourning, Chairman Vladeck called upon four speakers, Morris Hillquit, Mayor Hoan, James H. Maurer and Norman Thomas. They delivered messages which for moving eloquence were the high spots of the convention. Hillquit said it was the most exciting convention he had attended since that which saw the party organized.

"There have been sharp differences of opinion, but I am not discouraged. On the contrary, Socialist conventions are never prefatory. We have no machines or cliques, but we have an intense feeling that we have a great cause to serve. And we have different views as to how we may reach our goal. And when we have our differences we take off our gloves and handle them with naked hands."

"We met under extraordinary, critical and tragic circumstances. The convention has noted these circumstances and its deliberations have been fruitful. We have a good platform, as clear and as uncompromising as any we have ever had. We have nominated our standard bearers by unanimous votes. The little differences will be forgotten. Let us remember but one thing, that we are all united in one great cause for the realization of Socialism. Your new N. E. C. will meet tomorrow to lay out plans and then the campaign will start. You will all have to bear your share, to roll up a big and impressive vote for our ticket and our cause. This is our

opportunity to rebuild our party on a permanent, lasting foundation. We must make up not only for our actual losses, but for potential gains which were lost to us after the war hysteria had well nigh wrecked the party. Let us now forget our bickerings in face of the great compelling cause to which we have dedicated our lives."

Mayor Hoan Speaks

Mayor Hoan delivered a spirited message. He spoke in simple, crisp phrases. We have one enemy, capitalism. We'll hang together, or we'll hang separately. Work like hell and poll millions of votes for Thomas and Maurer." Vladeck made a moving talk on a few of his experiences with the idealism of the Russian revolutionary movement, of the joy and battle of the 1905 revolution which opened a jail door to him. He then called on Maurer, who was in top form. He told of conventions he had attended which were so dull, nobody had a good time. This could not be said of the present gathering. At one convention, there was a stormy session. More cops than miners were present. Jim was scheduled to speak, but the fighting kept him from the floor. Finally he told the convention, he wanted to speak at once so he could get home.

"Why the hell don't you go home now," piped up a miner in the audience.

The only objections to this convention, said Maurer, was that it tried to do too much in four days. No more four-day conventions, he counseled. His other regret that all the delegates were either young or old. He'd like to see more in-betweens present. He advised the comrades how to treat him when he came touring. He said he knew they all had beautiful cities, but he would rather not go touring the moment he got to town. "You make believe you want to entertain me, when all the time you want me to entertain you." The Socialist party is our child and every Socialist is called to the front to fight for it.

Thomas Addresses Convention

"I am glad for the inspiration of such a beautiful and noble speech as Morris Hillquit has just delivered," Thomas said in the closing address of the convention. "In our daily work for the cause we are sustained greatly by the love of our comrades. There have been differences here, it is true. Four years ago we met in a harmonious convention, but that gathering was not half so promising as this one. There is a different spirit. The nation's workers are hungry for something. To them we must lift a beacon of hope. It is a great and solemn task. Party work will be the solvent of many of our difficulties. This year funds will be few. We must multiply their usefulness by our work. On one hand we must meet the issue of Communism, the philosophy of despair. On the other, our greater task is to penetrate the jungle of capitalism, with its economic robbery, its ruthless terrorism over defenseless workers and its racial hates. Neither race, color, nor creed divides us. We see and strive for a solidarity of all workers across racial lines."

"This is a task for age and for youth. Youth which fights every war and every crusade, must take its place in our battle to achieve Socialism in our time. Ours is a choice that must be made within the next four years if not sooner. We must choose the life and joy of Socialism, before the dark night of capitalist war overtakes us."

Vladeck banged his gavel. "The 17th national convention of the Socialist party now stands adjourned."

Hillquit Again National Chairman Dramatic Session Ends in His Re-election

By James Oneal

MILWAUKEE.—Following a dramatic session of the Socialist convention on Monday, Morris Hillquit of New York was elected chairman of the national executive committee over Daniel W. Hoan, Mayor of Milwaukee. The vote stood 105 for Hillquit and Hoan 80. Hillquit's vote represented 7,526 party members and Hoan's 6,984.

From the time that delegates began to arrive it was evident that this election would provide tense interest. Caucuses were held by many delegates supporting their respective candidates but underlying all this was a fundamental difference as to what the Socialist party should be and what it should represent.

Here it should be said that Comrade Hoan was not an enthusiastic partisan in his own behalf. Although Comrade Hillquit took the floor during the debate, Comrade Hoan declined to participate in it. The unfortunate thing about the election is that the opponents of Hillquit selected the Mayor of the city in which the convention met regardless of the effect if Comrade Hoan was defeated. The result is that the press of the country carried stories that Comrade Hoan had in some way been rebuked in his own city by his own party.

Of course this is not true, but it is obvious that in staging this struggle and selecting Comrade

Hoan as a candidate the opposition has rendered a disservice to the party in Milwaukee. Had they selected any other candidate this would not have occurred.

Several attempts were made to compromise which meant an outward appearance of harmony while the fundamental issues would be concealed. One such attempt was made just before the afternoon session opened but the Hillquit group refused to consider it. They held that the office of chairman was not important in itself, that back of the contest was the question of what the character of the Socialist party is to be. They preferred to be defeated because whether defeated or victorious the issues involved would be dramatized and that was more important than the chairmanship which had become merely a symbol of these issues.

The debate, with one or two exceptions, was devoid of personalities. There were many delegates on both sides who have a deep affection for both men. Jim Maurer, in nominating Hillquit, was right when he brought out this point in a stirring speech and others repeated it.

William Quick, assistant city attorney of Milwaukee, nominated Dan Hoan. Among those who supported Hoan on the floor were Heywood Brown, Norman Thomas and B. Charney Vladeck of the New York delegation. Louis Waldman, Jacob Panken, Charles Solomon and Algernon Lee of the New

York delegation supported Hillquit. Waldman's speech was especially moving as he recalled Hillquit's services during the war and his rising from a sick bed when suffering from tuberculosis to defend the Socialist Assemblyman on trial at Albany.

Hillquit began by saying that there were three discordant groups in the convention representing a vague "American Socialism" and hurled a challenge to "the unholy alliance working against what I and my friends stand for." He made an amusing reference to Heywood Brown to whom, he said, "Socialism is a novelty."

"I represent the working class, Marxian, international type of Socialism," said Hillquit, and declared that some comrades think that they can organize a Socialist movement out of college students. "I made the unfortunate choice of being born in an un-American country, of Jewish parents. They speak of ability to translate sentiments into votes. I say frankly that is not the supreme Socialist accomplishment. And if they challenge me on these principles, as a matter of principle I accept the challenge."

The roll call was followed with intense interest by delegates and visitors and it was not till an hour later that the result was announced. The delegates had returned to their hotel and when the result became known there was much discussion regarding the influence that had led to it.

SOCIALIST PARTY NATIONAL PLATFORM

For Plenty, Peace and Freedom to be Achieved

Socialist Party Platform

WE ARE facing a breakdown of the capitalist system. This breakdown the Socialist party has long predicted. In the last campaign, it warned the people of the increasing insecurity in American life and urged a program of action which, if adopted, would have saved millions from their present tragic plight.

Today, in every city of the United States, jobless men and women by the thousands are fighting the grim battle against want and starvation, while factories stand idle and food rots on the ground. Millions of wage-earners and salaried workers are hunting in vain for jobs, while other millions are only partly employed.

Unemployment and poverty are inevitable products of the present system. Under capitalism the few own our industries. The many do the work. The wage-earners and farmers are compelled to give a large part of the product of their labor to the few. The many in the factories, mines, shops, offices and farms obtain but a scanty income and are able to buy back only a part of the goods that can be produced in such abundance by our mass industries.

Goods pile up. Factories close. Men and women are discharged. The nation is thrown into a panic. In a country with national resources, machinery and trained labor sufficient to provide security and plenty for all, millions face want and destitution.

Capitalism spells not only widespread economic disaster, but class strife. It likewise carries with it an ever present threat of international war. The struggle of the capitalist class to find world markets and investment areas for their surplus goods and capital was a prime cause of the world war. It is today fostering those policies of militarism and imperialism which, if unchecked, will make another war inevitable.

From the poverty, insecurity, unemployment, the economic collapse, the wastes and the wars of our present capitalistic order, only the united efforts of workers and farmers, organized in unions and cooperatives and, above all, in a political party of their own, can save the nation.

The Republican and Democratic parties, both controlled by the great industrialists and financiers, have no plan or program to rescue us from the present collapse. In this crisis, their chief purpose and desire has been to help the railroads, banks and insurance companies.

The Socialist party is today the one democratic party of the workers whose program would remove the causes of class struggles, class antagonisms and social evils inherent in the capitalist system.

It proposes to transfer the principal industries of the country from private ownership and autocratic and cruelly inefficient management to social ownership and democratic control. Only by these

means will it be possible to organize our industrial life on a basis of planned and steady operation without periodic breakdowns and disastrous crises.

It proposes the following demands:

Unemployment and Labor Legislation

1. A federal appropriation of \$5,000,000,000 for immediate relief for those in need to supplement state and local appropriations.
2. A federal appropriation of \$5,000,000,000 for public works and roads, reforestation, slum clearance and decent homes for the workers, by the federal government, states and cities.
3. Legislation providing for the acquirement of land, buildings and equipment necessary to put the unemployed to work producing food, fuel and clothing and for the erection of houses for their own use and consumption.
4. The six-hour day and the five-day week without a reduction of wages.
5. A comprehensive and efficient system of free public employment agencies.
6. A compulsory system of unemployment compensation with adequate benefits, based on contributions by the government and by employers.
7. Old age pensions for men and women sixty years of age and over.
8. Health and maternity insurance.
9. Improved systems of workmen's compensation and accident insurance.
10. The abolition of child labor.
11. Government aid to farmers and small home-owners to protect them against foreclosures and sales for non-payment of taxes.
12. Minimum wage laws.

Social Ownership

1. Socialization of our mines, forests, oil and power resources; our public utilities dealing with light and power, transportation and communication and our basic industries.

Only after the socialization of these resources will it be possible to have planned production on the basis of the full use of our economic and financial resources for the common good.

2. The operation of these industries by boards of administration on which the wage-earner, the consumer and the technician are adequately represented; the recognition in each industry of the principle of collective bargaining.

Banking

1. Socialization of our credit and currency system and the

establishment of a unified banking system; the complete governmental acquisition of the banks and the extension of the services of the banks to cover all departments of the banking business; the transfer of this department of the post office to a government corporation.

Taxation

1. Steeply increased inheritance taxes on the higher incomes and estates of both corporations and individuals.
2. A constitutional amendment authorizing the government securities.

Agriculture

Many of the foregoing demands for social ownership, banking and other industries, for raising the city workers, etc., would greatly benefit the agricultural community.

As special measures of agricultural improvement:

1. The reduction of tax burdens, by the federal government, on farm property to taxes on incomes, inheritance and other forms of taxation.
2. Increased federal and state subsidies for educational and social services for rural communities.
3. The creation of a federal marketing board to handle the purchase and marketing of agricultural products.
4. The acquisition by bona fide cooperative government agencies of grain elevators, houses and warehouses and the conduct of their business on a profit basis. The encouragement of farmer and of consumers' cooperatives in the cities to eliminate the middle-man.
5. The socialization of federal land banks and by these banks of long-term credit to farmers at low interest.
6. Social insurance against loss of crops and livestock.
7. The creation of national, regional and local planning boards for the purpose of discovering and developing farming land of the country, in view of the culture, industry, recreation, water supply, etc., to prepare the way for agricultural planning on a world scale.

Constitutional Changes

1. Proportional representation.
2. Direct election of the president and vice-president.
3. The initiative and referendum.

Problems and Prospects for Socialism in Illinois

By A. Dreifuss

(Secretary of the Socialist Party of Cook County)

[This is the seventh article in the series on economic, social and political conditions in the States and the prospects for the Socialist party.]

ILLINOIS is suffering from the depression the same as the whole world. Factories shut down or working part time; banks closed; business at a standstill; mortgages on homes and farms foreclosed; bankruptcies so numerous that they are not even noticed any more; taxes unpaid and homes sold for taxes; unemployed evicted, even from places not fit to live in.

Generally the number of unemployed in the United States is estimated from 6 to 8 millions. Judged by the unemployment in Illinois one could just as well estimate the number of totally unemployed in the whole country to be well nigh 15 millions or one-third of what is normally considered "gainfully employed." When three workmen meet in Chicago two of them will tell you they are out of work. Down state it is just as bad or worse. Six months ago the Illinois Department of Labor Research estimated 1,000,000 as the number of unemployed in Illinois. 1,500,000 to-

28 Unemployed Councils Formed in Chicago Offer a Rich Field for Propaganda—Election Law Difficulties

day is a very conservative figure. Before May 1, when the old agreement ran out, the Illinois mine workers negotiated a new wage scale but the negotiations were broken off, and the miners are now walking the street. Some call it a lockout and others a strike. The fact is that the operators had the nerve to offer a ridiculously low wage scale. Under the old scale the average wage was well above \$5.00 per day; under the new it would be far below \$2.00. Considering that all miners are practically always on part time, this would give them a starvation wage.

Many Calls On the Party

Under such circumstances the Socialist party finds open ears throughout the state. Not that people flock to us. The habit of holding the party in power responsible for all ills, and turning to the other one, is too deeply rooted, but we are making progress. Five new branches were organized down state during the last six months, and they are in good condition. More are to come. Each trip of our speakers and organizers results in new connections. We receive letters from all parts of the state offer-

ing to distribute literature or to arrange meetings, or to join as members at large. Much more could be done if we had the funds, and here I come to a very sore spot.

The income from the state is small. The burden for Cook County and state has to be borne by the comrades of Chicago. Until about three years ago Chicago itself was very loosely organized. We had only one small English speaking branch. Things were in a bad shape. Then a few devoted comrades got together and decided to call on the party members for a change. They reorganized the county, instilled new hopes and enthusiasm and found a way to get funds. Their names really deserve to be written down on a roll of honor, and I refrain from mentioning them only because I did not ascertain whether it would meet with their approval. At present we have 19 Socialist branches in Chicago and Cook County and a good centralized organization. That it was possible to do as well as we did in Chicago and the state is only due to the fact that we have quite a group of Socialists always willing to sacrifice financially, and

another group, small as it is, with the courage to get out and get the money.

With the opportunity at hand now, more funds are needed for literature, for organizers, for speakers, for circularizing, and for general correspondence. Our comrades are already paying till it hurts. Where shall more money come from? The National Office is confronted with the same problem; it also is unable to comply with many legitimate requests because funds are lacking. Things are not remedied, though, by the National Office trying to solicit more funds from already white-bled members. I think it most necessary that locally and nationally we learn to widen our field from which to draw funds. We must learn to make sympathizers pay for what they get. We must develop schemes of contribution lists, of contribution stamps, of admission fees to concerts and other entertainments to finance the party. We ought to develop cultural features, dramatic clubs, athletic clubs, all of which are necessities and could also be utilized for fund-raising.

Election Law Difficulties

Some time ago it reported, in

The New Leader, our election problems. In the city elections of 1930 the ticket of the Socialist Party was eliminated from the ballot by the Board of Election Commissioners. After our legal actions in the matter it was clear to everyone that the board of Election commissioners had usurped a power against the very intentions of the law. It could not be attempted a second time without the law being first changed. So the state legislature quietly changed the law. It passed amendments to the election statute which give only such parties a legal standing in the state and its political subdivisions that received at least 5 per cent of the total votes cast at the previous general election. These amendments outlawed the Socialist Party. There are now only two legal parties in the state—the Democrats and the Republicans. Any other party, aspiring to become a "legally established party" must first receive at least signatures of voters totaling 5 per cent of the vote cast at the preceding similar election in cities, counties, senatorial or congressional districts, etc., or 25,000 signatures for the state ticket. No person who voted at the primaries of an old party is eligible to sign a petition of a new party.

These provisions mean that any

"John Dewey, Philosophy in Action"

10,000 Cheer Nominees at Milwaukee Rally

Enthusiasm Runs High At Big Rally

Ameringer Convulses Huge Audience With His Rich Humor

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

MILWAUKEE. — More than ten thousand Milwaukeeans, working men and women citizens of the great Wisconsin city, packed the vast auditorium Sunday night on the occasion of the convention mass meeting to ratify the Socialist ticket just named and to renew their devotion to the party that had made their city what it is.

The meeting was made notable by great speeches by the two newly selected standard-bearers, by a brilliant Socialist indictment of capitalism by Morris Hillquit, and by quite the funniest speech ever heard by Oscar ("Flying Dutchman") Ameringer of Oklahoma. Mayor Hoan presided with felicity.

The speeches were received with enthusiasm, and Norman Thomas received a great ovation when he rose to speak. He began by announcing the first appointment of his forthcoming administration, the best Secretary of the Treasury since Alexander Hamilton, in the person of that great financial genius, Oscar, who had just taken the collection.

Oscar in Great Form

Oscar was in great form. His Dutch accent was thicker than ever, and there is every reason to suspect that he thickens it up for the benefit of the Milwaukee Germans. But be that as it might, his scientific explanation of the depression that is about to celebrate its third birthday, was a masterly piece of economic reasoning. For example, he reflected upon the worm, the poor little worm that has neither head nor tail and that is not in a class intellectually with us Anglo-Saxon intellectual giants and who starves to death in the middle of a big apple because the apple is too big.

Then he went on to the lowly bedbug (pardon, petpuckh), the bedbug that is merely a land turtle and whose brow is not corrugated, the bedbug that crawled into a bed occupied by three big lumberjacks and that starved to death because of an oversupply of lumberjacks. It was quite clear and it was luminously topped off by a description of the depression in terms of a poker game.

It was the opening of Milwaukee's contribution to the 1932 campaign, and it presaged a great campaign with magnificent results.

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ORGANIZATIONS.

Snapshots From the Convention Press Table

Socialist Solidarity Runs Stronger Than Clashing Views—A Tribute to Mrs. Berger—Veterans and Newcomers

By Wm. M. Feigenbaum

CONVENTION HALL, MILWAUKEE. — Whatever else a convention does it unites comrades in a bond of fraternity as no other institution in our Socialist work. There are heated discussions, acrimonious debate and sharp differences of opinion over matters of policy and of principle, but the human element cannot be underestimated in its value to our movement.

After a session during which delegates shout at each other and even lose their tempers they stroll out into the broad expanses of Kilbourn avenue and make up parties to go to lunch, to stroll through the tree shaded streets or occasionally go to the movies. And at those gatherings the delegates remember that they are comrades; and they return to the sessions prepared to debate their heads off, but with the sharp edge of acrimony worn down. The men and women who drink coffee together and exchange reminiscences and experiences cannot find it in their hearts to impute motives to each other more sinister than a passionate desire to advance our cause.

Hardly an hour passes without some comrade coming to me and reminding me that we spoke together in Omaha in 1920, or that

he took me around Indianapolis or was my chairman in Minneapolis or Sioux City in some previous campaign or served with me in an earlier convention. The renewal of old associations and the memory of battles in the past make everything worth while, even the loss of much sleep. (This is written at 2 a. m.)

There are two former national secretaries of the party in the press box. Big, handsome and smiling Adolph Germer couldn't keep away and he came in from the Illinois town where he edits a labor paper. And John M. Work, who was secretary from 1911 to 1914, is here as chief editorial writer of the Milwaukee Leader. His hair is pure white, but his zeal for Socialism is greater than ever.

In 1920, Seymour Stedman—"Steddy" to his friends—was candidate for Vice President when the revered Gene Debs was in jail. What became of him the comrades ask? Well, "Steddy" is here. He has been ill, but his wife says that in a year or so she'll have him in great shape and turn him back into circulation. Which is great news, for our movement never had a greater orator nor a more lovable soul than he.

New Yorkers almost wept with joy to see good old Maurits ("Moische") de Jong here. The for-

mer New Yorker lives in Detroit, but you can't keep him from a convention, and he came in during the demonstration over the nomination of Norman Thomas, and for a few moments the warmth of his reception by his old friends almost made them forget to get up and cheer.

Milwaukee is a beautiful city, and there is a cleanliness, a pride in the town and a "Gemuetlichkeit" that is an almost tangible thing. Over everything the memory of Victor L. Berger hangs like a shining banner. Mrs. Berger is here, and she was visibly moved at the wonderful tribute paid to the memory of her husband by Morris Hillquit in his opening address.

There were heated debates among the New York delegates as to whether our Yipsels or the Milwaukee brand are the more attractive. The local boys and girls are the snappiest looking bunch you ever saw, and they seem proud to be Socialists. They have a wonderful city to show for it.

From time to time an old time Alderman or Assemblyman drifts in to talk about old times. White-haired Carl Minkley who served for fifteen years beginning in 1906, is circulating among the delegates telling them how to win success. One thing you must admit about the Milwaukee

movement; they do not depend for success upon personalities.

For example, there is Tom Duncan, brilliant Yale man, rich, devoted to Socialism, who was Mayor Hoan's secretary until he was elected State Senator. There he became too friendly with Governor LaFollette, and he was invited to sever his connections with the party. He is in the lobby, looking very wistfully at the proceedings that he would be participating in if it were not for his recent adventures.

The richest brogue in the convention is Jimmie Graham of Montana. He talks like a Clydeside M. P.

One of the most beautiful moments of the convention was following the touching speech by George H. Goebel nominating Mrs. Berger for Vice President. Mrs. Berger declined in one of the sweetest and gracefulest speeches I have ever heard.

As for Heywood Brown—everybody falls for him. As one delegate said, "He's the sincerest man I ever met." And that's that.

Once upon a time Eugene V. Debs was head of a national executive committee of five. That was in 1898. Two of those five are still here, Seymour Stedman and Frederic C. Heath. Fred Heath is as young as ever, handsome, cheerful and as enthusiastic as ever. He's a county supervisor and he is modest. That's why he keeps to the background, but he's one of the reasons we're meeting in a Socialist city.

There are a lot of grizzled veterans but there are plenty of delegates of new blood. The most pulchritudinous delegate is Mrs. Newman Jeffery of Oklahoma. The funniest speaker is Oscar ("Flying Dutchman") Ameringer. Powers Hapgood, one of the sincerest men you ever met, is here from Indiana. Amicus Most has a finger in a splint, an honorable wound, result of a violent collision between his hand and a mine thug who attacked him.

Other youngsters are Arnold E. Freese, Connecticut; Franz Daniel of Philadelphia, veteran of seven arrests in two years; Dan Smith, a likeable youth from Bates College, Me.; Lester ("Red Mike") Schulman, now of New Bedford, Mass., and David George of Virginia.

Delegates and Alternates to the Convention

ARKANSAS Delegates Manford Etlinger Sam Sandberg	CALIFORNIA Delegates Mrs. Marion Alderton William Busick Mrs. Wm. Busick Kate Crane Gartz H. A. Hedden George R. Kirkpatrick Mrs. Irene Kotowa A. Levin Julius Levitt David Lyon Mervin Levy John Packard Mrs. John Packard Joseph Pietruszewski E. E. Porter Chaim Shapiro Sam Welsenberg Joe Zameres Elenora Zamorska	CONNECTICUT Delegates Minnie Cederholm Fred Cederholm Jasper McLevy Walter E. Davis Arnold E. Freese	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Delegates Mark Lewis	DELAWARE Delegates Sam Silver	FLORIDA Delegates J. J. Patton	GEORGIA Delegates Chas. Weintraub	ILLINOIS Delegates Ivar A. Anderson Morris Blumin Roy Burt George Chant John Collins Jess Cripe Adolph Dreifuss Morris Franklin Anton Garden Owen Geer Dr. R. B. Green Meyer Halushka Ben Larks P. Mattoos	INDIANA Delegates Eugene Cooney Powers Hapgood Edward Henry Phil Reinbold Wilbur Sheron Alternates H. W. Daacke R. Johnson H. L. Murch W. R. Richards Roy Wilson	KANSAS Delegates Joseph Cornell Mrs. Maroet Haldeman-Julius Fred Hurd Roy Ingraham Ross Magill M. L. Phillips Anton Shular Alternates Ida A. Beloff Ralph Gilman A. J. Graham Enoch Greer John Stone	KENTUCKY Delegates J. L. Stark	MAINE Delegates Donald M. Smith Gordon Watt	MARYLAND Delegates Charles Bernstein Elizabeth Gilman S. M. Neistadt Alternates Wm. A. Toole Hyman Schechter Joseph Korshunsky	MASSACHUSETTS Delegates Leo Arkin Joseph Bearak Albert Sprague Coolidge Charles Hill Alfred Baker Lewis Eileen O'Connor George E. Roever Lester Shulman Glen Trimble	MICHIGAN Delegates Hallen Bell Francis King Axel Lodal Walter Morris Arthur Rubenstein Alternates R. Benedict Walter Bergman Harry Risenman Jean Seidell Neil Staebler	MINNESOTA Delegates P. R. Anderson Leo Gisslen J. A. Gonstead Morris Kaplan August Prohowsky Sigmond Slonim Lynn Thompson O. P. Victorian Alternates Mrs. George Daggett Mrs. J. A. Gonstead E. H. H. Holman	MISSOURI Delegates B. Cohen Joseph G. Hodges Wm. Lee Langeley Caleb Lipscomb Louis Martin Wolff Alternates J. Gitterman L. Schainblatt M. N. Shanks	MONTANA Delegates E. K. Duncan James D. Graham John Mathieson	NEBRASKA Delegates Gray Bemis Samuel Lerner John G. Paul Wilbur E. Sanford Harry Uerling Alternates William Bischoff Glenn Griffith Sofus W. Christensen	NEW HAMPSHIRE Delegates Emil Hangas	NEW MEXICO Delegates John Williams	NEW JERSEY Delegates George Goebel Henry Jeger Harry Nelson Herman F. Niessen Morris Stamps Andrew P. Wittel	NEW YORK Delegates Samuel E. Beardsley A. Belsky Simon Berlin Morris Berman Paul Blanshard Heywood Brown N. Chanin Samuel De Witt Wm. M. Feigenbaum Esther Friedman Henry Fruchter G. August Gerber Julius Gerber Wilho Hedman Louis Hendin Morris Hillquit Wm. H. Hilsdorf Robert A. Hoffman Prof. Vladimir Karapetoff Wm. Karlin Harry W. Laidler Algernon Lee Olga Long Bela Low Herbert M. Merrill Ray Newkirk James Oneal Samuel Orr Jacob Panken Bernard J. Riley Louis Schaffer Charles Solomon Carl P. Svenssen Monroe M. Sweetland, Jr. Norman Thomas Julius Umansky B. C. Vladeck Sarah Volovick Louis Waldman Mrs. Theresa B. Wiley Alternates Jack Altman Jacob Axelrod Murray Baron Rev. Aug. G. H. Batten Joseph Beckerman Richard M. Briggs Emil Bromberg Eskelred Brown Sofus W. Christensen August Claessens Winston Dancis Nathan Fine Samuel H. Friedman W. L. Herman Arthur Jacobson Joseph Lavanthal Edward Levinson Louis Lison J. B. Matthews I. Minkoff Paul Porter Carl Parsons	NEW YORK Delegates Sol Perrin S. Romualdi Elizabeth C. Roth J. G. Roth Henry Rosner Theodore Shapiro Joseph Tuvim Girolomo Valenti Joseph Viola A. N. Weinberg William Young Alternates Dr. Allen C. Adams Oscar Ameringer Newman Jeffery Dr. M. Shadid A. B. Zigler Alternates Mrs. Newman Jeffery	OHIO Delegates Henry Kullman Mrs. Jennie Kullman Joseph Martinek Joseph W. Sharts Joseph Slakovich Joseph Snoy Meyer Weintraub John Willert Max Wohl Sidney Yellen Alternates Chas. Pinkner Jake Spelman Frank Tancak	OREGON Delegates Geo. R. Bulckerood Chas. Kolb V. P. Martin Albert Streiff	PENNSYLVANIA Delegates Franz Daniel Fred Gendral Jesse George Jacob Halderman, Jr. Darlington Hoopes Anna Krasna Sarah Limbach James H. Maurer Leo Pryzbinski Geo. Rhodes Joseph Schwarz Joshua J. Sherman Geo. W. Snyder J. Henry Stump Wm. J. Van Essen James S. Van Horn Birch Wilson Lilith Wilson Chas. W. Young Anton Zornik Rhode Island Delegates Frank Perlman	TEXAS Delegates George Clifton Edwards G. W. M. Taylor Alternates Mrs. Earl M. Webber	VIRGINIA Delegates Herman Ausell David George Alternates Winston F. Dawson Richard L. Johnson	WASHINGTON Delegates Will Everett John M. Glenn John F. McKay Walter A. Werth Alternates Helen Coates H. O. Fuhrberg Stella K. Garrison Leo Welsh	WEST VIRGINIA Delegates Amicus Most J. H. Snider Alternates Mrs. Nora Frank	WISCONSIN Delegates Dr. M. V. Baxter John Banachowicz Joseph Becker Al Benson John Buresh L. F. Christiansen Wm. Coleman Carl F. Dietz Paul Gauer Otto R. Hauser Daniel W. Hoan John F. Huehnl Leo Kraycki Dr. J. W. Mudroch Alfred Nabor Walter Polakowski Wm. Quick Max Raskin Emil Seidel	WYOMING Delegates Joseph Lunn W. W. Wolfe FEATERNAL DELEGATES Czechoslovak Charles Glaser Finnish George Makela Italian S. Pollo Jewish Samuel Levitas Jugoslav Chas. Pogorelec Lithuanian Plus Grigais Polish
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N. Y. Labor Demands U. S. Act on Jobless

Central Trades Opposes Congress Move to Take Adjournment

Declaring itself in opposition to the adjournment or recessing of Congress until a federal prosperity loan had been approved the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York and Vicinity adopted the report of its unemployment relief committee to this effect. The committee's report which was read by Chairman Munniholland carried with it recommendation in favor of Senator Wagner's proposals in preference to those of President Hoover and Senator Robinson. The Wagner measures called for a fund of \$300,000,000 for loans to the states, \$1,000,000,000 for self-liquidating projects and \$1,100,000,000 for a program of public works on projects already authorized by Congress, making a total authorization of \$2,400,000,000.

Delegate Lefkowitz made an appeal for the restoration of the war-time taxes on inheritances and incomes but did not offer an amendment to the committee's report at this time.

The guest speaker of the evening was Health Commissioner Wynne who was asked to talk on the prevention of diphtheria. He revealed that the depression had brought about an increase in the disease just as it appeared that it was being eradicated from New York City through the spread of voluntary inoculation. During the first four months of this year there had been 450 cases of diphtheria as compared with 150 for all of 1931. He laid this to the fact that parents had even become too poor to take their children to their family doctor for preventative treatment and had not resorted to the free clinics conducted by the Department of Health.

Secretary Quinn reported that the first case of incorporation of a trade union under the recently enacted law had come up before the State Industrial Board. Some workers engaged in the duck industry on Long Island had applied for a charter and Commissioner Perkins had informed Quinn and Hugh Frayne of the A. F. of L. office. Decision on the charter was postponed until the workers had had an opportunity to consult with the representative of the American Federation of Labor. Quinn indicated that the duck workers might affiliate with the A. F. of L.

INGERSOLL FORUM DEBATE

"Is Religion Necessary?" will be the subject of a debate between Jack Bram and Joseph Portal, Sunday, 8 p. m., in the Pythian Temple, 135 West 70th street. The debate is sponsored by the Ingersoll Forum.

Decoration Day THREE FULL DAYS OF FUN AND FEASTING AT

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N. Y. Socialists Join Parade Warning of War Dangers

Joining with representatives of more than thirty peace organizations in the most colorful and impressive anti-war parade ever held in New York, several hundred members of the Socialist party and the Young People's Socialist League on Saturday afternoon, May 21, marched from 15th street, where they had gathered before the Rand School building, to Columbus Circle.

The Socialists with their red banners, picturesque float, band blaring forth the International and the Red Flag and other revolutionary songs, and with signs succinctly stating Socialist reasons for opposing war gave this section a distinct working class character, and as it swung into Fifth avenue,

received the applause of many workers who lined the avenue.

Members of the Socialist party also participated in other sections as those of the Committee on Militarism in Education, the War Resisters' League, the League for Industrial Democracy and others.

August Claessens, marshal of the Socialist contingent, delivered a stirring speech at Columbus Circle, in which he declared that war will end only when the workers refuse to go to war. Other speakers included Tucker P. Smith, Jessie Wallace Hughan, Blanche Watson, Dr. Haridas Mazumdar, Dorothy Detzer and Rabbi Sydney E. Goldstein. Mrs. Annie E. Gray, director of the Women's Peace Society, presided.

Hard Workers Get Chance at Learning

PITTSBURGH. — Sixth grade education, ability to read and write English, two years' experience in a factory, age between 20 and 35, good health—these are the requirements for entry to the Affiliated Schools for Workers, organized in summer terms by Bryn Mawr, Barnard and Wisconsin. And real workers are taking advantage of it.

Workers? One of the Pittsburgh applicants for the Bryn Mawr school started in at a cotton mill when she was 12. She has been on the job steadily for 20 years since—making munitions, wrapping cigars, winding electrical products.

Another started polishing tumblers in a glass factory when she was 14, and since then has threaded thousands of nuts and drilled thousands of bolts, twisted innumerable sausages; packed endless pieces of candy, and cleaned miles of Pullman coaches.

Another applicant had a long youth, as workers' families go—she did not start to earn her living till 17. The fourth is a young miner's wife with two children. Although this gives her plenty to do, she calls herself unemployed, since she must have a job, too, to keep them decently.

When the girls get back from Bryn Mawr they will help form study groups to extend education in their own district through the winter, with the aid of the Pittsburgh committee of the Affiliated Schools for Workers.

Co-Op Park Enters Its Second Season

BRULE, Wis. — Cooperative Park, an unusual enterprise of northern Wisconsin cooperators, is entering its second season strengthened by a net profit of \$930 made in its one year of existence. An 80-acre tract of improved woodland and clearing on the banks of the Brule river was bought a little over a year ago, and has proved more than self-supporting. It is a center of co-operative and labor activity, social gatherings and festivals of all sorts for northern Wisconsin, as well as for cooperative youth courses and a children's camp.

Newspaper Contract To Be Discussed

Renewal of negotiations between Typographical Union No. 6 and the newspaper publishers to replace the contract which expired in 1929 but has been in effect by extension may soon take place. The publishers have asked that a conference take place. Meanwhile, "Big Six" has voted to present to the employers demands for wage increases and a 36-hour week. The sixth day each week would go to unemployed members but would be under the control of the union.

Judge Jones Not to Hear Harlan Cases

HARLAN, Ky.—Judge D. C. Jones, notorious Harlan anti-unionist, will not preside over the trials of more than 30 active unionists for murder in connection with the Everts battle. Thomas B. McGregor, former Franklin circuit judge, has been designated special judge.

The special court session, for labor cases only, starts May 30. All defense expenses are being borne by the General Defense Committee of Chicago. The Socialist Party is cooperating.

Last year when Capt. Ben Golden, defense attorney, charged that Jones was too prejudiced to be a fair judge, he ruled that either he would try the cases or they would be sent out of the county, causing the defense great expense for transportation of witnesses. But after Secretary W. B. Jones and President William Hightower of the Everts miners' union had been convicted, the remaining cases were remanded to Harlan county.

Gala Program Is Announced for Week-End at Unity House

During the three day Decoration week-end, Unity House, Forest Park, Pennsylvania, is featuring an array of talent which has seldom been matched at a vacation resort. The gala concert to be held Saturday evening, includes Gregory Matuszewitch, the well known artist of the concertina; Abe Berg, violinist, and Leon Kairoff, in a group of favorite character sketches and songs. The international program Sunday evening will star The Gauchos—radio favorites—in Argentine and Cuban music and song, also the Hall Johnson Sextette as well as Kairoff and Matuszewitch.

On Friday, May 27th, the Unity express at Hoboken starts on its flight from the hum-drum city. On arrival, a grand feast! Lilacs are in full bloom and every year guests of the House take armfuls home with them. In the evening the enlarged orchestra tunelessly plays such popular old fashioned dances as Virginia Reels, Troikas and Rhumbas.

The complete program includes all sport activities such as tennis on new speedy clay courts, handball, basketball, boating (a fleet of new boats and this year they're all free) and water sports in the shadows of giant trees and the remodeled water front. Hikes to such spots of scenic beauty as Bushkill Falls. Another feature of the week-end is the revival of Unity's popular international dinners.

Tell them you saw their advertisement in The New Leader.

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N. Y. Treasurer of Electricians' Union Accused on Policies

Continuation of the examination before trial of the officials of Local 3 of the Electrical Workers has revealed that William Hogan, financial secretary of the local and treasurer of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has been made the beneficiary in life insurance policies of members. He admitted knowledge of four such cases and suggested that other members may have followed the same procedure. Hogan served a term at Sing Sing several years ago when the Untermeyer investigation which also resulted in the conviction of Brindell, "boss" of the Building Trades Council, showed that Hogan had misused the benefits which a widow of a deceased member of the union was to have received.

BROWNSVILLE, Pa.—U. S. Steel's H. C. Frick Coke Co., has slashed its miners wages by 15%. In addition Frick miners are checked off \$6 a pay for rent, 60c for smithing and \$1 for insurance. They are averaging two days a week.

Wage Cuts Fail to Bring Building Boom

PITTSBURGH.—When employers' associations came at building trades unions January 1, demanding a 25% cut, they said building would boom if workers would only take less money. Many of the unions have accepted cuts of 12-15%, although their contracts for higher wages run for some time longer. But business has not boomed.

Pittsburgh building and alteration permits issued in January were only 56% of the same month last year; in February, 26% of last year; in March, 28%, and in April, 11%. January, 1931, itself was bad—permits totalled \$13,000,000 compared to \$35,000,000 in 1928 and \$29,000,000 each in 1927 and 1929.

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Bricklayers Forced to Take Slash in Pay

21 Trades Remain Out Following Partial N. Y. Strike Settlement

The Bricklayers' Union took a prominent place in the building trades situation last week. The executive committee of the International Union now stationed in New York City notified President William Green of the American Federation of Labor that most of the unions affected by the settlement made by the Building Trades Council and the Building Trades Employers' Association had not returned to work upon the resumption of operations. A check-up by the committee showed, it was stated, that seventeen trades had gone back but that twenty-one had remained out. The latter were considering whether to accept the agreement providing for a 20 to 30 per cent wage cut until the end of next year. The bricklayers unions are not affiliated with the Building Trades Council.

The arbitration board in the case of the Associated Brick Mason Contractors and the Bricklayers' Unions announced its decision. Instead of the \$12 offered by the contractors the wage was fixed at \$13.20 a day. The previous scale had been \$15.40. The arbitrators were Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, selected by the unions; Milton Mayer, chosen by the employers, and Professor Joseph P. Chamberlain of Columbia University, appointed by these two. This award only affects the small contractors. The large employers organized in the Mason Builders' Association, which belongs to the Building Trades Employers' Association, has refused to arbitrate the wage question.

John Gill, business agent of the Bricklayers' Union, was beaten to death last week near the headquarters of Local 37 in the Bronx. The murder followed attendance at a meeting of the local. Gill had been expelled from the union by the International when he had refused to appear for trial in Washington before the International officers. He was sustained in the courts. Resuming activity he had recently been installed as a delegate to the Central Trades and Labor Council. No clue as to the assailants of Gill or as to their motives have been found by the District Attorney's office.

Generous Teachers

PITTSBURGH—(FP)—Because of the depression this year, Pittsburgh's 3,500 public school teachers have voted "almost unanimously" to give back to the school board 10 per cent of their pay each month for the next four years. They are not protected by a union.

Car Loadings Sag

The New York Times index of business activity, based on figures covering several basic industries, car loadings, etc., has reached a new low for the panic after falling eight consecutive weeks. The index has fallen every week but three during 1932.

Do Not Send Cash!

• In remitting funds to The New Leader for subscriptions renewals or any other purpose, do not send cash; send money orders, or checks.

• The New Leader cannot be responsible for cash sent through the mails.

Socialist Party News

Organization Notes

New Locals Reported

(This week, 5; total since Jan. 1, 1932.)
MASSACHUSETTS, Barnstable: Charles Hamblin, secretary, Marston Mills, Cape Cod.
MASSACHUSETTS, North Adams: Charles N. Daniels, secretary, 309 Franklin street.
OHIO, Soloto County: Orville Reiser, secretary, Box 21, Friendship.
PENNSYLVANIA, Charleroi: Frank A. Silvia, secretary, 735 Lincoln.
WEST VIRGINIA, Philippi: W. E. Anon, secretary.

Illinois

Four out of the last seven street corner meetings held by Chicago Yipsels have been broken up by the police, on the pretext that written permits were necessary, although police headquarters have never given written permits. At the last meeting, the police broke up a sign that urged "Young Workers—Join the Y. P. S. L." and took away the platform. Diane and Lila Wolman, who protested against destruction of Yipsel property, were taken to the police station, where they were released after a few hours. Arrangements have been made with the local chapter of the Civil Liberties Union to conduct a test case to clarify the right to hold street meetings, which has not previously been denied in Chicago.

Missouri

Four hundred people attended the state convention of the Socialist party held in Columbia, Mo., last week. W. C. Meyer, 7543 Harter avenue, St. Louis, was elected state secretary for the coming year. Louis Martin Wolf, St. Louis, was nominated for governor, and J. G. Hodges, Kansas City, for United States Senator.

Pennsylvania

An Educational Encampment will be held by the state organization during the month of June, in Fayette county. This is designed primarily to bring together the most promising men and women in the soft coal fields of western Pennsylvania for training in party and labor union activity.

Massachusetts

BARNSTABLE—Organized but a short time, the local organization has already shown that it means business by securing enough signatures to put the question of unemployment insurance on the ballot in this district.

State Secretary Lewis is touring the Western part of the State. He will speak in North Adams and Huntington where locals were organized last week. Prospects are also bright for an organization in Mt. Holyoke. The ground work for a big Yipsel Circle in Northampton is well under way.

B'klyn Socialists to Meet in Acad. of Music

The Brooklyn Academy of Music will be the scene of a general meeting of the membership of all the branches in Kings County, Sunday afternoon, June 5th, at 2 o'clock. Assurances have been received that this gathering will be the largest of active Socialist Party members that has been held in many years.

Among the matters to be taken up are the following:

- 1.—Report of delegates to the National Convention.
- 2.—A report of the Nominating Committee; also ratification of all nominations made by the branches.
- 3.—A report of the Brooklyn Forum by B. C. Vladeck, chairman of the Forum Committee.

In emphasizing the importance of the meeting, Sol Sholes, temporary organizer of Kings County, urges all branch officials to impress the membership with the importance of this meeting.

ELECTION DAY NOVEMBER 1932

If we want to build up great National and International Industrial and Political movements we must first build up local movements. If we want to capture the Nation politically, we must first capture the precinct, the ward, the township, the village and the county. From now on until election day we must urge all of our members and sympathizers to register so that they will be entitled to vote on election day.

Let every branch secretary and local chairman bear in mind that special meetings should be held a few days before election and plans of the active members outlined.

Canvass your own neighborhood the last few days before election. If you are working and unable to find time to do it, get your wife to let her housework go for a couple of days and visit with your friends and neighbors. If you have a car, get out and haul the people to the polls, you will be surprised how many votes you can get if you get out and work hard to get them. If you have no car, then get some cards of some of the Socialist candidates, or party platforms or leaflets, and station yourself 100 feet from the polling booth and give them out urging each voter to vote the Socialist ticket straight.

If you will ask some of your friends, even though they do not belong to the party you may be able to get a lot of help.

While we must keep up our propaganda meetings all summer, many Socialists who can not speak in public, feel that they are handicapped and can't do much, they will find out that they can do very effective work on election day and get a kick out of it too.

Now all together, let us drill into the minds of every member to **Man the Polls on Election Day! On to Victory!**

JOHN PANZNER,

Socialist Party Candidate for Governor of Michigan.

Jersey Socialists Busy

Socialists of the 8th Ward Branch, Jersey City, in conjunction with the Jewish Socialist Verband, are opening an election campaign which promises to be one of the most vigorous ever started in Jersey City. This Friday night, May 27, there was a street at the corner of Jackson avenue and Orient avenue, Jersey City, which marked the opening of the Presidential campaign in Jersey City.

A fully organized committee to handle all the things necessary to the success of this campaign, was elected at an organization meeting very recently, with 30 members present.

The interest demonstrated at this meeting spoke highly of the great desire on the part of the membership to get started. The old parties in this city will have much to answer for when we do get busy.

William K. Tallman and George Bauer will be the local speakers.

WASHINGTON SOCIALISTS JOIN IN EFFORTS TO SECURE UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

Dr. John H. Gray, noted economist, and J. Mahlon Barnes, District secretary of the Socialist party, represented the Socialist party at a hearing of the Senate sub-committee handling the District appropriation bill for \$600,000 fund for emergency relief work.

The Socialists united with many civic, trade and religious organizations in an effort to secure at least temporary relief for the of the District.

On Friday, May 20, a joint meeting of Local District of Columbia, its branches and several other organizations including the Workmen's Circle, Paolo Zion, was held at which a large audience joined in making plans for active summer work.

YOUR BRANCH OR LOCAL SHOULD PLACE A STANDING ORDER FOR A BUNDLE OF YOUR PAPERS. SELLING THE NEW LEADER AT ALL YOUR MEETINGS WILL RESULT IN A LARGER VOTE AND MEMBERSHIP.

Queens Jobless to Give Entertainment

Winding up its indoor activities before the summer, the Unemployment Union of Western Queens will hold a rally and give an entertainment at P. S. 125, 47th street and 47th avenue, Woodside, L. I., Wednesday evening, June 1, with Norman Thomas and Louis Waldman as speakers.

The program includes a group of dances by Dorsha, pioneer in the little theatre movement and founder of the Art Theatre of the Dance, as well as Paul Hayes, Irish actor, in a number of theatre pieces. George Field will preside.

Activities of the Unemployment Union of Western Queens after this gathering will continue in a series of open air meetings, throughout Astoria, Woodside and Elmhurst.

Representatives of this Queens organization and other unemployed leagues throughout the city met last Friday at 7 East 15th street to plan future activities in organizing the jobless workers of New York. A committee from the various organizations were elected to cooperate with the secretary of the Emergency Conference on Unemployment in arranging unemployment mass meetings, demonstrations and parades.

Meetings of the unemployed of Eastern Bronx will be held every Monday evening at the Bellamy Club, 904 Prospect avenue, according to the announcement of Murray Gross, organizer.

LABOR TEMPLE SCHOOL

"John Dewey; Philosopher in Action" will be the subject of the lecture to be delivered by Dr. G. F. Beck in the Labor Temple School, 14th street and Second avenue, Sunday at 5 p. m.

"Militant" Socialist Conference at Camp Eden

300 Socialists are expected at the unofficial "militant" Socialist conference at Camp Eden, Cold Springs, N. Y., over the Decoration Day week-end, May 28, 29 and 30, when reports of the convention will be given by a number of delegates and others who were in Milwaukee throughout the convention.

By special arrangement with the management of Camp Eden the rate for three full days is \$7.50 and for two days \$6. The camp has many facilities for sports and recreation. According to the program issued by the committee on arrangements the first session will begin Saturday evening.

FREE YOUTH

There will be an important meeting of the City Central Committee of the YPSL this Saturday at 4 P. M. The New Constitution and other important business will be taken up. **BRONX BOYS COUNCIL TO HOLD DANCE**

The Bronx Yipsels will celebrate Decoration Day eve, Saturday, May 28th, with a dance at the Bellamy Club, 904 Prospect avenue, Bronx. A very interesting program of dramatic sketches and music has been prepared for the occasion. The Yipsel Dramatic group, under the direction of Comrade Klein, will lend their talents to make this one of the most interesting programs. Admission is 25 cents.

CIRCLE 2, QUEENS, elected the following officers at its recent meeting: Organizer, Irving Cohen; Educational Director, Olive O'Neil; Secretary, Jeanette Glassner; Treasurer, Ruth Greenbaum; Social and Athletic Director, Dave Levitt.

CIRCLE 3, SENIORS, KINGS, will meet together with Circle 7, Seniors, Kings, at 3806 Church avenue during the summer. Circle meetings have been changed to Monday evenings. There will be a hike of the two circles Sunday, May 29th. Comrades meet at 9:30 A. M. at the Nevins Street Station of the I. R. T.

CIRCLE 5, JUNIORS, BRONX, will have Irving Salent as speaker this Friday night, May 27th, at 615 East 140th street. His topic will be "Organizing for Socialism in Virginia."

CIRCLE 1, JUNIORS, KINGS, will debate with the Junior League for International Peace Sunday, June 5th, at the Temple at Avenue R and East 16th street. The topic is "Resolved, That Socialism Will Abolish War."

Yipsel baseball practice is held Sundays, 10:30 A. M. at the Crotons Park Baseball Field, Clinton avenue and 175th street. All YPSL players are urged to come out on time.

JUNE ISSUE OF YOUNG SOCIALIST WILL APPEAR ON JUNE 3rd

The June issue of the Young Socialist will appear on June 3rd. This issue will feature a translation of an article by Otto Bauer on Russia, and an article on "Why Communist Strikes Fail" by Morris Cohen.

W. Va. Miners Guilty Of Violating Court Order 7 Years Old

WHEELING, W. Va.—(FP)—Seven years ago a West Virginia judge issued an injunction protecting the Ben Franklin Coal Co. of Pittsburgh from unionization of its mine at Panama, W. Va. Therefore 13 Moundsville miners who picketed the colliery this May have been found guilty of contempt of court and three of them sentenced to two months in jail. The miners appealed.

IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO SELL THE NEW LEADER AT YOUR MEETINGS. ON THE CONTRARY, YOU CAN MAKE SOME "PROFIT" FOR YOUR ORGANIZATION. PLACE A STANDING ORDER FOR YOUR PAPER, THE NEW LEADER.

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State.....

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N. Y. Socialists To Open Fight On June 12th

Candidates and Delegates to Milwaukee Will Address Dinner

OPENING OF NATIONAL CAMPAIGN IN NEW YORK CITY.—On Sunday evening, June 12, at 5:00 p. m., the National Campaign will be officially opened in New York City at a dinner tendered to the delegates to the National Convention in Park View Palace, 110th street and Fifth avenue. This affair will be in the nature of a reception to the returning delegates and they will render their reports of the accomplishments of the National Convention. The list of speakers will include Norman Thomas, Morris Hillquit, Heywood Brown, Louis Waldman, B. C. Viadeck, Charles Solomon, Algernon Lee, Jacob Panken. There may also be a possibility of hearing some out of town delegates. We can safely promise candidates for President and Vice-President will be with us on this occasion. Dinner will be served at 5:00 p. m. sharp. To make possible a large attendance, the price has been set for \$1.50 per person. All the branches in New York City and vicinity have been urged to obtain tables and every member of the Party is being invited to attend this gala event.

Attention organizations! Don't arrange affairs for Saturday, July 30th, day of great labor picnic. Ulmer Park chosen for first great mass rally of presidential campaign for this date. All organizations friendly to the Socialist Party are requested to please cooperate by keeping the date of Saturday, July 30th, open and not arranging for conflicting affairs, as on this day the great picnic of the entire Socialist and labor movement is scheduled at Ulmer Park, Brooklyn. This will be the occasion for a grand send-off for the presidential candidates of our Party. Plans are now being worked out to make this the greatest picnic in many years, exceeding the crowds that turned out in the past, which at times surpassed 25,000. For information write to the Joint Picnic Committee, 7 East 15th street, New York City, or call Algonquin 4-4620.

CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The June meeting of the City Central Committee will be held on Wednesday evening, June 1, at the People's House, 7 East 15th street, at 8:30 p. m.

CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. will meet day before Tuesday, May 31st, at 8:30 p. m.

MANHATTAN

UPPER WEST SIDE.—An Executive Committee meeting will be held next Tuesday, May 31, in P. F. Chaiken's home, 741 West End avenue. At our branch meeting held on Tuesday, May 24, Pauline DeLeon was elected as recording secretary. The meeting was well attended. New comrades were admitted to the Branch. So far, 12 have made reservations for the dinner to be given by the Socialist Party on June 12. The committee on street meetings reported that two meetings each week will be conducted by the branch, one on 72nd street and Broadway every Friday night, and the other every Saturday night at 110th street and Broadway. Later in the summer, a third meeting every week is being planned somewhere between 97th street and 95th street and Broadway.

MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS.—A branch meeting for discussion of the Milwaukee Convention and organization of the campaign will be held on Tuesday, May 31st, at 8:00 p. m. No Sunday Forum will be held this week in order that members may attend the Camp Eden Conference. Mary Hillier will speak at the branch on Thursday, June 2nd, at 8:00 p. m. The workers' class in Socialism conducted by Ines Pollak will continue every Friday at 4:30 p. m. 19th-21st A. D.—Branch meetings are held every Saturday evening in the clubrooms, 2005-7th avenue. A. J. Muste, Director of Brookwood Labor College, will speak at the forum on Sunday afternoon, May 29th, at 3:30 p. m., at the headquarters. Topic, "A Progressive Program for Negro Labor."

22nd A. D.—The organization group has been meeting regularly every Monday evening in the home of comrades Glazet, 609 West 149th street. The next meeting will be held on June 6, as Monday, May 30th, is skipped because of the holiday.

BRONX

OUTING TO CAMP EDEN.—Comrades will please note that the Bronx County Committee has arranged an outing to Camp Eden for the weekend of June 25-26. A rich program of activities and entertainment is being mapped out for the occasion including a symposium on Post National Convention and pre-State Convention

issues. Watch the New Leader for further announcements.

GENERAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING.—A general membership meeting of the entire Bronx will be held on Sunday, June 5th, at place to be announced. On the order of business will be a report of our National Convention delegates, ratification of all branch nominations for district offices and nominations for County wide offices. The meeting will be held at 2:00 p. m. sharp and comrades are urged to come on time.

UNEMPLOYED LEAGUE.—The Unemployed League of the East Bronx will hold their regular meetings at 904 Prospect avenue every Monday evening and open-air meetings every Wednesday at 163rd street and Prospect avenue.

5th A. D.—The series of lectures on Heredity and Environment delivered by August Claessens is attended by a capacity crowd at the Bellamy Club, 904 Prospect avenue. An interesting discussion follows each lecture. The topic for this Friday, May 27th, is "Our Social Heritage—The Data of Sociology." The final lecture will be delivered on June 3rd, topic, "The Social Revolution—Summary and Forecast." Lectures begin promptly at 8:45 p. m.

6th A. D.—A meeting of the branch will be held on Tuesday evening, May 31st, in the school room, 2717 White Plains road, at 8:30 p. m. The branch will begin its open-air campaign on Wednesday, June 1st.

7th A. D.—At one of the best attended meetings held by the branch in several months, Herman Woskow was nominated for Assembly. Our campaign is in full swing. Open-air meetings are held weekly and will be utilized to boost the party membership.

8th A. D.—On Sunday morning, June 19th, this branch will have an automobile outing to Silver Lake, Westchester County. The cost will be \$1.00 round trip, which is practically the same as railroad fare. All desiring to join this outing should get in touch with Irving M. Knobloch, 342 Madison avenue, or George Steinhart, 1730 Andrews avenue, phone number, Foundation 8-9084. In view of the small charge for the wonderful trip, there should be a large gathering. Banners with slogans and the names of the candidates for President and Vice-President will be attached to the cars. All having automobiles are urged to get in touch with the above comrades.

AMALGAMATED COOPERATIVE BRANCH.—A special meeting of the executive committee will take place on Tuesday, May 31st, to take up the following: Arrange for joint meeting of Amalgamated Branch and Jewish Branch on report of National Convention; arrange for outdoor activities. All members are urged to attend.

BROOKLYN

IMPORTANT COUNTY MEMBERSHIP MEETING.—The entire membership of the many Brooklyn branches will be urged to attend an important county membership meeting on Sunday afternoon, June 5, at 2:00 p. m., in the ball room of the Academy of Music. B. C. Viadeck will be chairman. An effort will be made to make it the largest borough meeting in recent history. The Kings County delegates to the National Convention will be present. Recommendations for candidates for representatives in Congress, State Senators, and Assemblymen made by various branches will be presented for final endorsement. Last but not least, the 1932 campaign will be officially opened in Kings County at this meeting. Every devoted Brooklyn Party member is urged to make note of this date, time and place and make no other engagement. We expect a well attended, interesting and effective meeting.

BRIGHTON BEACH.—The branch is slowly gaining in membership and is arranging outdoor meetings to be held every Friday night at East 4th street and Brightonwater Court.

MIDWOOD.—At the meeting last Tuesday, Dr. Linville gave a very interesting talk on the educational system in New York. On Tuesday, May 31st, William M. Feigenbaum will report on the National Convention. The open-air educational work commences next week with meetings every Monday and Friday at various corners. The Friday meetings particularly will be held at East 17th street and Kings highway and will be handled as an outdoor forum with prominent speakers delivering series of talks. The first meeting of this character will be on Friday, June 3rd, with James Oneal as the speaker. Beginning with June 17th, August Claessens will deliver a series of five outdoor lectures at the same place.

17th A. D.—Splendid progress is being made in the formation of a functioning branch in this district. Reuben Joffe has been active in getting a group of people together. The meetings are remarkably well attended. Organizer Claessens spoke for the group last week. Meetings will be held regularly in the school room at 365 Tompkins avenue, near Jefferson avenue.

18th A. D. BRANCH 1.—Branch meetings are held every Thursday evening at 1466 Pitkin avenue, at 8:30 p. m.

22nd A. D. BRANCH 3.—A meeting of the branch will be held on Tuesday evening, May 31st, at 8:30 p. m., in the Workmen's Circle Center, 218 Van Sickle avenue. An in-

teresting feature of the meeting will be a report by some of the visitors to the National Convention. It is expected that Murray Baron, Samuel Block, Dr. Breslow, will give their impressions of the Milwaukee Convention.

23rd A. D.—A Dutch Party has been arranged for June 4th, at the home of Minnie Selden, 1472 President street, to obtain funds for propaganda purposes. All comrades are urged to make it successful. Organizer Minnie Welsberg, tireless in her work for the branch, has recently attended the convention of the Eastern Cooperative League and rendered an enthusiastic report. Our membership was inspired to work for Socialist minded cooperatives in our section. At our last business meeting, an interesting discussion was opened by Philip Rotkin concerning the so-called inflation remedy proposed and passed by Congress.

QUEENS

ASTORIA.—A meeting of the branch will be held on Friday evening, June 3rd, at Bohemian Hall, 2nd and Woolsey avenues, at 8:30 p. m.

JAMAICA.—A meeting of the branch will be held on Thursday evening June 2nd, at Workmen's Circle Center, 9218 New York boulevard, at 8:30 p. m.

Street Meetings

(All meetings begin at 8:30 p. m. unless otherwise stated)

SATURDAY, MAY 28th

Roosevelt place and 125th street, noon, Manhattan.—Speakers to be announced.

McKinley square, 169th street and Boston road, Bronx.—Speakers, Meyer Levenstein, J. Davidson, Winston Daniels, A. Levenstein, S. Hertzberg.

Central avenue and Stockholm street, Brooklyn.—Speakers, Joseph A. Weil, I. Grossman, S. P. Ulanoff.

Junction and 38th avenues, Elmhurst, L. I.—Speakers, H. H. Layburn, L. C. Willard, W. J. Cordiner. 122nd street and 18th avenue, College Point, L. I.—Speakers, A. C. Weinfield, and others.

TUESDAY, MAY 31st

Dyckman street and Sherman avenue; 179th street and St. Nicholas avenue, Manhattan.—Speakers, Max Delson, Morris Miller, Edwin Koppel, Fred Hodgson, A. Wisotsky, L. C. Kaye.

139th street and St. Ann's avenue, Bronx.—Speakers, Dave Gollub, A. Rosenblatt, Al Breslau, H. Salzman, Steinway and Jamaica avenues, Astoria, L. I.—Speakers, E. Steinberger, J. D. Savers.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1st

Allerton and Cruger avenues, Bronx.—Speakers, A. Levenstein, D. Gollub, A. Rosenblatt.

163rd street and Prospect avenue, Bronx.—Speakers, Tyrell Wilson, W. Daniels, H. Diamond, Al Breslau.

10th street and Broadway, Manhattan.—Speakers, John Davidson, Mary Hillier, and others.

THURSDAY, June 2nd

179th street and St. Nicholas avenue; 159th street and Broadway, Manhattan.—Speakers, Max Delson, Edwin Koppel, Fred Hodgson, Morris Miller, John Davidson, S. Antonen.

133rd street and Lenox avenue, Manhattan.—Speakers, Frank Crosswaith, Arthur C. Parker, Frank Pore Victor Gaspar.

Broome and Clinton streets, Manhattan.—Speakers, M. Edelson, A. Wisotsky, A. N. Weinberg.

Ditmars and 2nd avenues, Astoria, L. I.—Speakers, E. Steinberger, J. D. Savers.

FRIDAY, JUNE 3rd

72nd street and Broadway, Manhattan.—Speakers, J. J. Coroneil, A. Regaldi.

125th street and 7th avenue, Manhattan.—Speakers, Frank Crosswaith, Arthur C. Parker, Frank Pore, Victor Gaspar.

Clark and Henry streets; Court and Carroll streets, Brooklyn.—Speakers, Elliot White, John Davidson, Bradford Young, Harry N. Perlmutter, Spear Knebel, Frank P. Klein, Joseph G. Glass, Sam Safranoff.

Pitkin avenue and Bristol street, Brooklyn.—Speakers, Jack Altman, Judah Altman.

Utica avenue and Eastern parkway, Brooklyn.—Speakers, Zekor Antonen, Charles Sumarsky, Joseph Cohen.

East 17th street and Kings highway, Brooklyn.—Speaker, James Oneal.

East 4th street and Brightonwater court, Brooklyn.—Speakers, A. Fishman, M. Kurinsky.

Tremont and Prospect avenues, Bronx.—Speakers, Louis Hendin, Julie Umansky, M. Metzler, I. Polstein.

SATURDAY, JUNE 4th

Jamaica, L. I. (front of Town Hall).—Speakers, James Oneal, and others.

Central avenue and Stockholm street, Brooklyn.—Speakers, Joseph A. Weil, I. Grossman, H. Schachner.

Junction and 38th avenues, Elmhurst, L. I.—Speakers, A. C. Weinfield, L. C. Willard, W. J. Cordiner.

122nd street and 18th avenue, College Point, L. I.—Speakers, Samuel A. DeWitt, H. E. Layburn.

110th street and Broadway, Manhattan.—Speakers, Ben Blumberg, Zekor Antonen.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—(FP)—All employees of the University of Tennessee will have their wages sheared 5 per cent. They were cut 5 per cent last fall, too.

UNION DIRECTORY

BONNAZ, SINGER EMBROIDERERS.—TUCKERS, STITCHERS and PLATERS' UNION, Local 66, 111 G. W. U., 7 East 15th St. Phone Algonquin 4-3637. Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday Night in the Office of the Union, Z. L. Freedman, President; Leon Hattah, Manager; Morris Fishman, Secretary-Treasurer.

BRICKLAYERS' UNION, Local No. 9 Office and headquarters, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Ave. Phone Stagg 2-4621. Office open daily except Saturday from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Regular meetings every Tuesday evening. Charles Pfaff, Fin. Sec'y; Frank P. Lutz, Treasurer; Andrew Streit, Bus. Agent; William Weingert, President; Al Bayler, Vice-President; Milton Rowcroft, Rec. Corresponding Sec'y.

BUTCHERS' UNION, Local 174, A.M.O.A. B.W. of N.A. Office and Headquarters, Labor Temple, 243 E. 94th St., Room 12. Regular meetings every first and third Sunday at 10 a.m. Employment Bureau open every day at 8 p.m.

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

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

N. Y. JOINT COUNCIL. CAPMAKERS—Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union. Office, 139 Second Ave. Phone Orchard 4-3360-1-2. The council meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday, S. Herakowitz, Sec'y-Treas. Operators, Local 1—Regular meetings every 1st and 3rd Saturday. Executive Board meets every Monday. All meetings are held at 139 Second Avenue, N. Y. C.

FUR WORKERS' UNION OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA. Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, 9 Jackson Ave. Long Island City, N. Y. Tel. IRonsides 6-8306. Morris Kaufman, Gen. Pres. and Sec.

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 Fenn 6-7922. Meets every Tuesday at 8:00 P. M. B. Merkin, Manager.

FUR DRESSERS' UNION, Local 2. International Fur Workers Union. Office and headquarters, 949 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn; Stagg 2-4798. Reg. meetings, 1st and 3rd Mondays. President, Morris Reiss; Vice President, Joseph Karmas; Business Agent, B. Kalmikoff; Secretary, Samuel Mindel; Treasurer, Albert Held.

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

THE AMALGAMATED LADIES' GARMENT CUTTERS' UNION, Local No. 10, 1. L. G. W. U. Office, 109 W. 38th St.; Phone Wis. 7-8911. 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.

LABOR SECRETARIAT OF NEW YORK CITY

A Cooperative Organization of Labor Unions to protect the legal rights of the Unions and their members. S. John Block, Attorney and Counsel, 225 E. 7th, Rooms 2700-10. New York Board of Delegates meets at the Labor Temple, 243 East 94th Street, New York City, on the last Saturday of each month at 8:00 p. m.

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THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION, 3 West 16th Street, New York City. Phone Chelsea 3-2144. Benjamin Schlesinger, President; David Dubinsky, Secretary-Treasurer.

LITHOGRAPHERS OF AMERICA New York Local No. 1. Offices, Amalgamated Bldg., 205 West 14th St.; Phone Watkins 8-7764. 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 S. Spector, Sec'y-Treas.; Alex. Thenen, Rec. Sec'y; Joseph J. O'Connor, Treasurer.

MILLINERY WORKERS' UNION, Local 24, Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union. Downtown office, 640 Broadway, phone Spring 7-4548; uptown office, 30 West 37th Street, phone Wisconsin 7-1370. 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 504, I. U. of T. Office: 239 W. 14th St., City. Local 534 meets on 3rd Thursday of the month at the month at Beecher, 218 East Fifth St. Executive Board meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays at Beecher Hall, 218 East Fifth St. Chas. Hofer, President; Fred Wolf, Vice-President; Max Liebler, Secretary-Treasurer.

SEE THAT YOUR MILK MAN WEARS OUR EMBLEM.

NECKWEAR CUTTERS' UNION, Local 6308, A. F. of L., 1123 Broadway, Chelsea 3-7249. Regular meetings first Monday of every month at Irving Plaza, Irving Plaza and 15th Street. Gus Levine, President; A. Welnet, Vice-President; S. Meyer, Recording Secretary; A. L. Berger, Financial Secretary and Treasurer; William R. Chisling, Manager.

NECKWEAR MAKERS' UNION, Local 11016, A. F. of L., 7 East 15th Street, Phone Algonquin 4-7082. Joint Executive Board meets every Tuesday night at 7:30. Board meets every Tuesday night at 8:00 in the office. Ed Gottesman, Secretary-Treasurer.

PAINTERS' UNION, Local 499, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers. Regular Meetings every Wednesday Evening, at the Labor Temple, 243 East 94th Street, P. Wollensack, President; Fred Wolf, Secretary; Peter Rothman, Fin. Sec'y.

BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS OF AMERICA. District Council No. 9, N. Y. C. Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and National Union of Painters and Decorators of America. Meets every Thursday evening. Office 52 East 23rd St. Phone 3-1141. Reg. meetings every Friday at 210 E. 104th St. M. Galt, Fin. Sec'y - Treas.; M. Chisling, Recording Secretary.

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

PANTS MAKERS' TRADE BOARD of Greater New York. Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. Office: 31 West 15th St.; Tompkins Square 4-5400. Board meets every Tuesday evening at the office. All locals meet every Wednesday. Morris Blumenreich, Manager; Hyman Novodor, Sec'y-Treas.

JOINT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

POCKETBOOK WORKERS' U. N. O. N. New York Joint Board. Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. General office, 59 West 21st St., New York. Phone Gramercy 6-1023. Charles Kleinman, Chairman; Charles I. Goldman, Sec'y-Treas.; Philip Lubliner, Manager.

NEW YORK TYPGRAPHICAL 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 St. Phone Tompkins Sq. 4-7470. Austin Howson, President; Daniel McCauley, Vice-President; James J. McGrath, Secretary-Treasurer; J. J. Fahy, J. J. Bambrick, John Sullivan, Organizers.

VEST MAKERS' UNION, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, Peter Menat, Manager, Office, 31 West 15th Street; Phone, Tompkins Square 4-5400. Meetings every 1st and 3rd Wednesday evening.

WAITERS & WAITRESSES UNION

Local 1, 11 East 99th St.; Tel. Ashford 6-3197. Ben Tucker, Pres.; Louis Rubinfield, Sec'y - Treas. Regular meetings every 2nd and 4th T. U. S. at 8 P. M. Beecher Hall, 218 East 5th St. Always Look for This Label Workers Eat Only in Restaurants That Display Union Workers

WATERPROOF GARMENT WORKERS' UNION, Local 20, I. L. G. W. U., 2 West 16th St. Phone, Chelsea 3-2677. Executive Board meets every Monday at 7 p.m. Benny Weisberg, Manager; Joe Kessler, Secretary-Treasurer.

WHITE GOODS WORKERS' UNION, Local 43 of I. L. G. W. U. 3 West 16th Street, New York City. Phone, Chelsea 3-5766-8767. A. Spector, Manager, S. Spector, Executive Supervisor.

"Show Boat" Will Give You a Great Show, at the Casino

The Week on the Stage

By Joseph T. Shipley

PLEASURE JOURNEY

"SHOW BOAT." Musical comedy from the novel by Edna Ferber. Music by Jerome Kern. Book and lyrics by Oscar Hammerstein II. At the Casino.

The return of the tremendously successful musical comedy "Show Boat," with much of the original cast, has scored as instant and as worthy a success. The effective scenes by Joseph Urban, the humor effectively borne by Charles Winninger, the lilting music and good songs—"Can't Help Loving That Man," "Why Do I Love You?" hit of two seasons, and Paul Robeson singing "Old Man River"—borne along with good humor and enough of a plot and Helen Morgan and Dennis King and Edna May Oliver and the lively and lyrical Norma Terris, and a chorus of Ziegfeld's best beauties (not to mention a swift and symmetrical surge of Negro lassies): all this, and popular prices, make the evening one that will be repeated by many through the summer. (If Mr. Ziegfeld had scheduled "Hot-Cha" for the same scale of prices, he'd not now be withdrawing it).

The plot of "Show Boat"—do you care?—deals with a sweet young lass who marries a gambler, who gives her a child and leaves her flat. Strangely original, you acclaim? Yet this dear old hokum, set in the midst of a traveling "show boat" company of players, carries sufficient interest, especially when Dennis King is suave in the role of the lovable wastrel gambler. The story carries from the Mississippi of the 1880's, through the Chicago World's Fair of 1893, to the Mississippi in our own day and age. A sweep that permits costume and color; and advantage is taken of it to gambol rapidly through a delightful evening.

WHAT FROM THE WORKERS THEATRE?

"GENTLEMAN WANTED." By Walter Hasenclever. At the Rand School Auditorium by the Workers' Theatre.

Taking the will for the deed, as in these early stages we must, we found a good evening's amusement in the Workers Theatre production last week-end. True, the play (either in itself or in translation) is weak in dialogue, vague in its comic effects, and blurred in its satire. The direction did not help to remove these defects, though Mr. Rossi's scenic effects were excellent. And the acting was enjoyable because most in the audience knew most on the stage, and were ready to take them for better or for worse. In truth, the phrase I have just used is not inappropriate; for the work of these players is at the core of a great hope and a great source of both propaganda and beauty, and those who are to carry it through must, in a sense, be wedded to their tasks, be possessed by a life-time devotion.

Hasenclever's play might fit in a Workers Theatre repertory, as

Opening Monday in a New Play at the Cort



Madge Kennedy who will be seen in "Bridal Wise" the new play by Albert Hackett and Frances Goodrich. James Rennie, Blyth Daly and others are in the cast.

a diversion from more solid dramatic material, somewhere in the midst of a full season; it is hardly what should be shown in these early days. But where are these players to find their plays? The radical theatre in France began with Shakespeare. Plays must rise out of the call for them, must spring from the workers through their own impulses finding avenues of expression, from a stage open to truth, free from the restrictions of the Broadway theatre. This the Workers Theatre must provide. The early plays will be crude—but if one were to pile the ill-made plays produced on Broadway, one on top of the other, they would reach the spot I'd like to send their authors to. Crudity (as in the novels of Dreiser) may be balanced by power and clear vision. We need clear vision turned upon our capitalist system—not always the solemn gaze, studiously condemning; but at times to the eyes that see its innate absurdity, that can give us such fantastic extravagance as "A Nous, La Liberté" presents on the film, that we can laugh also at the weaknesses, and condemn the excesses, among ourselves. We need a sense of humor, which is a sense of proportion; and also the strong voice of righteous indignation. Russia is finding these things in its theatre—after the revolution. We want our Workers Theatre to help point the way.

Various plans to link the activities of the Workers Theatre with active campaigning, by street corner platform, by radio, etc., are under way, and will be announced in these columns. In the meantime, all who are interested in fun that is fighting, in art that is social betterment, in the theatre and the Socialist cause, will write for information to the Friends of the Workers Theatre, 7 East 15th street, New York.

Mary Boland



One of the principals in the musical success "Face the Music" which Sam H. Harris is presenting at the New Amsterdam Theatre.

Van Hoogstraten to Present Beethoven Cycle at the Stadium This Summer; Hall Johnson Negro Choir Reengaged

Willem van Hoogstraten, who has just conducted for his second successive season the Beethoven revival at Bonn, will present a Beethoven cycle during his four weeks at the Stadium concerts this summer. All of the nine symphonies will be given, as well as such other works as the "Egmont," "Coriolanus," "Lenore" No. 3 Overture, etc.

The symphonies will appear in this sequence on the following dates: Nos. 5, 6, 3, 2, 4, 7, 1, 9, and 8 on Tuesday and Thursday evenings, June 28 and 30, Tuesday and Thursday evenings, July 5 and 7, Tuesday and Friday evenings, July 12 and 15, on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, July 19 and 20 (Ninth Symphony) and Monday evening, July 25.

The two performances of the

Ninth Symphony will be given with the assistance of Nina Morgana, soprano; Sophie Braslau, contralto; Paul Althouse, tenor, and Nelson Eddy, baritone. The chorus will be that of the Schola Cantorum of New York. On the nights when the Beethoven symphonies are given the programs will not be completely confined to the music of Beethoven, but will be balanced and lightened by compositions of other composers.

The Hall Johnson Negro Choir has been re-engaged for the Stadium and will make its fifth consecutive summer's appearance on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, August 2 and 3.

Tell them you saw their advertisement in The New Leader.

PLYMOUTH W. 45th St. Eves. 8:20
Mats. Thurs. Sat. 2:30

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JOHN ANDERSON, Journal.

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Workers' Theatre

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PRESENTS

FRIDAY EVE., MAY 20, 1932
SATURDAY EVE., MAY 21, 1932
SUNDAY EVE., MAY 22, 1932
WALTER HASENCLEVER'S

"GENTLEMEN
WANTED"

Social Satire in 8 Scenes
Direction by DAVID ROSSI
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with
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JOHN BEAL

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Evenings at 8:30
Matinees Wednesday & Saturday 2:30

Rene Clair's "A Nous La Liberté" Held Over At the Europa Theatre

Rene Clair's social satire, "A Nous la Liberté," has played to "standing room only" every night of its engagement at the Europa and enters the third week of its engagement commencing next Tuesday.

This is the third audible film produced by Rene Clair in the Tobis studios of Paris, following "Sou les Toits de Paris" and "Le Million."

Henri Marchand, Raymond Cordy and Rolla France have the leading parts in "A Nous la Liberté," and the music was written by George Auric, the noted French composer.

Tom Mix Makes Talkie Debut at RKO 58th

New Yorkers will have their first opportunity to hear Tom Mix from the screen when "Destry Rides Again," his first picture in three years, is presented at RKO Proctor's 58th Street Theatre today. During his absence Mix and his equally famous pony, Tony, have been appearing with a circus.

The story, based on the Max Brand best seller of the same name, is that of a hard-riding, quick-triggered cowboy. Claudia Dell, Earle Foxe, Stanley Fields and Zasu Pitts are prominent in the supporting cast.

"Flying Colors" to Be Max Gordon's Next

Max Gordon announces that his forthcoming revue will be entitled "Flying Colors." The production will be in charge of Howard Dietz, who will also write the lyrics and collaborate on the sketches. Arthur Schwartz, who wrote the music for "The Band Wagon," is the composer.

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"Alone" Is Amkino's Latest Film at the Cameo Theatre

Much Talked Of Soviet Film Finally Has Its Premiere at the Cameo

"Alone," the first sound film directed by Kozintzev and Trauberg, producers of the silent masterpiece, "The New Babylon," is now at the Cameo Theatre. This production boasts a musical score written by Dimitri Shostakovich, foremost Soviet composer. Kozintzev and Trauberg working with Shostakovich hoped to produce a new expressive music which would eliminate much of the dialogue in the talkies.

"Alone" was the subject of much controversy in Soviet Russia and after months of discussion the film was finally passed and declared an artistic motion picture.

The story concerns a young school teacher who is sent from Moscow to educate a backward Siberian tribe. Her difficulties here form the basis for a drama of human courageousness.

On the same program with "Alone" the RKO Cameo Theatre offers another issue of the Soviet Newreel, which is presented exclusively at this theatre. Among the items are the Soviet Academy of Sciences in session with a report delivered by Professor Calvin Bridges of the United States, now engaged by the academy; the raising of the British submarine sunk during the World War and entering in the Red Navy; the planting of rice seeds by airplane; the work and education of Koreans in the Soviet Union, and many other news events of interest.

"Night Court" and New Stage Revue at Capitol

The intensely dramatic story of an innocent girl who is "framed" and sent to prison on a morals charge because she has unwittingly come into possession of incriminating evidence against an unscrupulous judge is told in "Night Court"—adapted from the play by Mark Hellinger and Charles Beahan—which is now at the Capitol Theatre.

An unusually fine stage revue, entitled "Hell's Belles," devised and staged by Arthur Knorr under the personal supervision of Louis K. Sidney, features Walter "Dare" Wahl, the Stone Vernon Four, Cardini, Frankie Finn, Russell Hicks, tenor, and the famous Chester Hale Girls.

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"THE STRANGE LOVE
OF MOLLY LOUVAIN"
ANN BYORAK - LEE TRACY

In American Premiere at Cameo Theatre



The leading character in the new Soviet Sound Film "Alone" as played by Elena Kuzmina. Produced in the USSR by Soyuzkino, "Alone" is said to have a fine musical score by Shostakovich.

Martha Graham to Give Two Dance Recitals at Ann Arbor Festival

With two dramatic productions already to its credit, Van Druten's "There's Always Juliet" and Shaw's "Candida," The Ann Arbor Dramatic Festival will accord the art of the dance its rightful place in any contemporary dramatic season by interrupting the coming week's engagement of "Candida" in order to bring Martha Graham to the stage of the Lydia Mendelssohn Theatre at the seat of the University of Michigan. Miss Graham's recitals will take place on Thursday and Friday evenings, June 2 and 3.

Warner Baxter, Karen Morley in "Man About Town" at Roxy Theatre

Warner Baxter and Karen Morley come to the screen of the Roxy Theatre today as the central figures in "Man About Town," a Fox drama directed by John Francis Dillon from the novel by Denison Clift. Conway Tearle, Leni Stengel, Alan Mowbray, Lillian Bond and Halliwell Hobbes are included in the cast.

"Cat and the Fiddle" Now at the Geo. Cohan

"The Cat and the Fiddle," Max Gordon's musical love story by Jerome Kern and Otto Harbach, is now at the George M. Cohan Theatre. The cast and the production is unchanged.

"The Cat and the Fiddle" is the oldest show on Broadway, now playing its 33rd week.

The Pulitzer Prize Winner and Those Responsible for It

The combination which perpetrated that affair at the Music Box known as "Of Thee I Sing" is one which is considered in theatrical circles as well-nigh unbeatable. Each member of it has to his credit a record of achievement in the theatre that has made his name a by-word wherever things theatrical are considered important enough for serious discussion. Their combined efforts have produced, as might have been expected, an event which promises to reverberate in theatrical annals for many years to come. They concocted a musical play which comes closer to being an adult approximation of the continental political satires set to some very modern music that has ever been written in the American theatres. With one concerted stroke they dealt the death blow to the old fashioned, routine, hokum musical comedy. For their pains and in recognition of their achievement they will go down in theatrical history as being the first to cause the reserved, sedate and dignified Pulitzer Prize committee to go into a song and dance and award them the prize for having written the best play of the season of 1931-1932.

They are, if you are still in the dark as to who we are talking about, the Messrs. George S. Kaufman, Morris Ryskind, and George and Ira Gershwin. Each in its own right a name to conjure with. It remained for one of our arch theatrical conjurers, a so-called old timer, to conceive the notion of putting all those names in one kettle and stirring them all till they fused into what has proved to be potent medicine. We mean Sam H. Harris, the man who had the courage and foresight to produce "Of Thee I Sing" despite the fact that it was such a wide departure from the conventional clap-trap to which the public was accustomed. He had the perspicacity to realize that although the public didn't seem to be aware of it, it was tired of having its intelligence insulted season after season by having to witness musical comedies with plots that caused as much cerebral stirrings as the funny sheets. He bought "Of Thee I Sing" after reading the first draft of the first act. We have it on good authority that he isn't sorry.

"Night World" at the Mayfair Theatre

"Night World," described as a "desperate drama" having to do with what goes on behind the bright lights of midnight revelry in the night clubs of the big city, is now at the Mayfair Theatre.

Lew Ayres is starred, and among the featured players are Mae Clarke, Boris Karloff, Dorothy Revier, Russell Hopton, Arletta Duncan, Bert Roach, Dorothy Peterson and Hedda Hopper. It was directed by Hobart Henley and Carl Laemmle, Jr., is the producer.

Popular Comedian Back on Broadway



Harry Rosenthal, remembered for his fine work in "June Moon" has one of the principal roles in "Heigh-Ho, Everybody," at the Fulton Theatre.

Arthur Lake Heads Big Fanchon, Marco Revue at Fox Brooklyn; Elissa Landi on the Screen

A glamorous star on the screen and one of movieland's most gifted young actors in person on the stage are the two thrilling highlights of the program now current at the Fox Brooklyn Theatre. The screen star is Elissa Landi, who comes here in the most exciting picture she has yet made, "The Woman in Room 13," and the stage feature is Arthur Lake, the original Harold Teen of the cinema, who is the star of an elaborate new revue.

"The Woman in Room 13," adapted from the celebrated stage success, is a tense and gripping story of a woman seeking to protect herself against the vicious revenge of an ex-husband. As the tormented heroine, Miss Landi gives what is said to be one of her finest performances.

The stage show this week brings to Brooklyn for the first time movieland's popular juvenile star, Arthur Lake, who leaped into prominence a few seasons ago with his immortal characterization of Harold Teen.

The revue in which he appears was staged especially for him by Fanchon and Marco, and among the other performers are included Arthur Petley and Company, Nash and Fately, Libonati Trio, Gautier and Company, Bobby Lee.

"Bridal Wise" Opens Monday at the Cort

On Monday night, May 30, at the Cort Theatre, Sigourney Thayer will present Madge Kennedy in a new comedy, "Bridal Wise" by Albert Hackett and Frances Goodrich, authors of "Up Pops the Devil." James Rennie is the featured member of a supporting cast which consists of Blyth Daly, Raymond Walburn, Sara Perry, Thelma Marsh, Jackie Kelk, Ben Lackland, Victor Beecroft, Ella Gordon, Lew Payton and Raymond Bishop.

The play has been directed by Frank Craven and the settings designed by Jo Mielziner.

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