

NEW LEADER

With Which
Is Combined

THE AMERICAN APPEAL

Founded by
Eugene V. Debs

VOL. XV.—No. 7

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1933

Price Five Cents

Capitalism Destroys Lincoln's Ideal As Nations Toilers Continue to Struggle

LAST week brought the annual return of ceremonies venerating the memory of Abraham Lincoln. What was Lincoln's philosophy? It is recorded in his message of December 3, 1861. He believed in the frontier equality of the producing farmer, mechanic and laborer. They were the "mixed class," those who "neither work for others nor have others working for them." He would have had them form the permanent basis of society.

Why? Because they "work for themselves on their farms, in their houses, and in their shops, taking the whole product to themselves, and asking no favors of capital on the one hand nor of hired laborers or slaves on the other." Lincoln believed that the "free hired laborer" was not a permanent fixture in society as he could rise to a place in this "mixed class."

He warned the masses against the social philosophy of the planter South which would destroy this "mixed class" ideal of self-producers "till all of liberty is lost." Slave-owning was destroyed in 1865. Sixty-eight years have passed into history. What has happened to this class of self-producers?

Planter capital was destroyed. Industrial and finance capital has taken the place of slave-owning capital. For a time Lincoln's "mixed class" lived under the illusion that it was free and independent. Then came the locust years of the eighties and nineties. It fought the rising capitalist and banking class of the East. It was defeated.

The discovery of gold in Alaska and South Africa, rising prices of farm products, increasing value of farm lands, and better marketing facilities brought some measure of contentment. The World War and high prices for farm products seemed to give Lincoln's "mixed class" reasonable security.

The war ended. In the decade that followed into the Fall of 1929 there was a continuous decline in the living and income of the farmer section of the "mixed class." The crash that followed in October of that year brought a rapid and continuous descent of the producing farmer into an abyss of despair. His savings, his farm, his animals and his tools more and more passed out of his hands. The usurer and tax collector swarmed like vultures over the countryside.

In the meantime, Lincoln's "free hired laborer" was being hurled out of the places of employment. First by new machines and scientific management, then by the industrial crisis and the closing of industries. The "free" wage worker could not merge into the "mixed class" because that class itself was robbed and facing destitution. Some twelve millions of "free" workers with their families are now outcasts in the civilization they helped to build.

So every section of Lincoln's "mixed class" is either reduced to stark want or remnants of it cling to slender and uncertain jobs and incomes. Every group of this class is sinking to lower levels of life. The former self-producing farmer is becoming a pariah. The former "free" worker is becoming a beggar dependent upon the hateful charity of the super-rich.

This is the end of Lincoln's philosophy of a producing "mixed class" working for themselves, "taking the whole product to themselves," and living in fancied security. The values they produce do not go to

DEPRESSION PALS



By Harry Herzog

them but are taken by others.

The great valley that Lincoln knew is strewn with human wreckage. Instead of an enduring and independent "mixed class" ruling the republic a handful of great masters of capital and finance rule. Into their possession have come the great industries, the richest natural resources, the railroads and banks and the utilities empire. Supporting their mastery over us are the tens of millions of ballots by which farmers and "free" workers gave the government to these masters!

And what are the members of Lincoln's "mixed class" thinking now? Patient for years in measureless suffering, they are expressing their anger in letters to their "representatives" at Washington. The New York Times presents a cross section of these letters. Here are a few.

From South Dakota: There has got to be a change for the better soon, or an awful lot of people

will be ready to scrap the Constitution and everything else. . . . A hungry belly hasn't much conscience and no pride in the existing order of things."

Another. "Our so-called banking system is a high-powered machine gun wherewith legalized robbers collect at regular intervals twice the value of their loans."

A third. "Think of it—a people hungry and ill-clad, surrounded by good things to eat and warm clothing to wear which they cannot buy because some human parasites have been hiding gold."

A fourth. "The present lame-duck Congress is the laughing stock of the country."

A fifth. "The great agricultural states will be compelled to use means to relieve the situation without Congress."

A sixth. "The militia of this state will not fire to kill when called upon to suppress these disorders. This revolt is spreading like a prairie fire."

A seventh. "Heretofore there have been feeble protests against conditions, but they are rapidly assuming almost revolutionary proportions."

The farms, the tools, the savings, the industries and the jobs are in the grip of the great masters of corporate capital and the banking oligarchy. Lincoln's hope has expired in futility. A new hope, a new program adapted to new conditions, must replace it.

First, the "Fight for Work and Relief" which we outlined on this page last week. Organize the millions for determined demands upon the legislative bodies in all the states. There is no reason why a single human being should be in need of food, clothing and shelter. There is plenty to provide for all. A few have most of it. The tens of millions in need must have enough to live.

But this is not all. The starvelings must learn to demand the surrender of the natural resources, the banks and the industries to the people, to be their collective possession and to operate them for the welfare of all.

The class that owns is the most miserable failure in all history. A Socialist Commonwealth must take over their mismanaged power and privileges and end this frightful tragedy.

NEW LEADER

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

JAMES ONEAL, Editor
WM. M. FEIGENBAUM, Associate
Contributing Editors:

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



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

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1933

Zingara's Crazy Act

THE shots fired Wednesday at President-elect Roosevelt by an unbalanced man is one of those tragic occurrences that in periods of acute and widespread distress have occasionally led to repression and reaction. Fortunately, as we go to press, there is no indication of such an aftermath. Regardless of fundamental differences in social philosophy we express the views of our readers in saying that we hope that Mayor Cermak will speedily recover, and we rejoice that this attack by an irrational man brought no more serious consequences.

An Insult to the Jobless

ONE of the abominations, probably the chief one, in unemployment relief is that the traditions of the almshouse and the poorfarm, having their origin in the agricultural England of several centuries ago, survive in an age of mass production by power-driven machines. More or less suited to the age of the ox-cart and the powdered wig, it is not adapted to modern capitalism. The ideas associated with it were planted in New England and the southern colonies in the colonial period and however much they may have been modified their spirit still dominates the programs of unemployment relief.

In the former age it was pauperism, vagrancy, dependency, orphanage and insanity that concerned the public authorities; in our age it is a problem concerning millions of normal human beings who have been locked out of their places of employment. They are not paupers requiring the constant ministrations of charity but human beings who are completely deprived of a stake in the civilization which they helped to build. However, they are treated as paupers. It is a general practice not to extend relief until the depression has pauperized the applicant.

THE UNEMPLOYED IS A CLASS DISTINCT FROM THE UNFORTUNATE HUMAN MISFITS THAT SOCIETY HAS IN EVERY AGE CAST UP AND AS WORKLESS HUMAN BEINGS DESIRING WORK THEY REQUIRE A DIFFERENT PROGRAM AND A DIFFERENT TREATMENT.

Despite this fundamental fact the old concepts of two hundred years ago survive in this age of a complex capitalism. Charity and poor relief and innumerable "smelling" committees continue. The competent worker is treated much in the same way as the feeble-minded, the aged and the physically handicapped. The public and private collection plate is passed around for alms. The result in the end is that the masses themselves bear two-thirds of the burden of providing for their own human wreckage. The sums spent for relief are only a tiny fraction of the total wage loss due to unemployment each year.

The unemployed have invested their labor and skill in building and maintaining industry and to regard the jobless as having no stake in it, to cast them adrift, to treat them as paupers, is a crying shame. They are not casuals and misfits. They are locked out of industry and if industry cannot employ them industry should bear the heaviest cost of maintaining them. Their maintenance should not be a matter of "smeling" committee reports or of the whim of "hard-boiled" administrators of relief. They should automatically receive a portion of their former wages as their right out of an insurance fund created by law.

Away with this policy of treating jobless workers as though they were epileptics or weak-minded! It is a standing insult to the tens of millions who are jobless through no fault of their own.

The World We Live In

A Socialist View of the Week

JUNGLE

By William Allen Ward

THE city

Is a jungle where

Men tear at each other's throats

With machines....

The stock market is a meat trail where
Men, like beasts, snarl and growl!

banks of the Wingfield chain closed and they are still closed.

It was the threatened crash of a \$600,000,000 chain bank, the Union Guardian Trust Co., that brought the action of the governor. It is reported that this firm had received a loan of \$15,000,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and yet this transfusion of financial blood did not save it. Doctor Hoover has agreed to such transfusions for many fat corporate "persons" and yet many of them do not respond to the treatment. That American capitalism is more and more rotting every day is obvious to every intelligent human being and its decline brings nearer a revolutionary situation the outcome of which no one can foretell.

In the New York Crisis Sector

NEARLY 650,000 human beings in New York City, most of them children, lack sufficient clothing and their suffering was acute during the cold wave. An item appearing by the side of the one announcing this clothing shortage for children gives the formula showing how a family of five can be fed on \$7.50 per week. We cannot trust ourselves to comment on these two items.

The Merchants Association repeats its demand for a 20 per cent cut in the state's school appropriation and at Albany the New York commission to revise tax laws favors taxing all incomes of \$10 a week or more. That is not all. It recommends a retail sales tax of 1 per cent, a tax on tobacco products of 10 per cent, a 20 per cent tax on retail sale of soft drinks and patent medicines. It would also lower income tax exemptions to the new Federal level.

All this means loading the working and non-working masses with the costs of the miserable mismanagement of capitalist civilization. Last week a committee of the Socialist Party urged Governor Lehman to increase the tax of one of the fattest cows in the state—the public utilities corporations—from one-half of 1 per cent of their gross earnings to 4 per cent. Will he act on it? We doubt it. The utility magnates are of his class and a gentleman governor will think twice before offending other gentlemen living in the upper range of society.

Commander Gaston Appears at Capital

THE pompous Edward Page Gaston, commander of the New Vigilantes, turned up in Washington the other day. Our readers will remember that we devoted the first page of our issue of January 14 to this mysterious gentleman. It appears that he is on the ground to save the nation from a wet inauguration week and is also planning an airplane tour of the country. He proposes to tap the immense reservoirs of "patriotism" among our foreign-born population. Whether mountebank or professional patriot, this gentleman may well be watched.

Lawrence Todd, Federated Press correspondent in Washington, calls attention to another Gaston who is now sojourning in the hoosegow, Gaston B. Means, for defrauding a woman on the pretense that he would help her find the lost Lindbergh baby. Todd writes that this Gaston was on his way to a conference with Ralph Easley of the National Civic Federation when he was arrested. Was this to be a consultation over another bold drive against "Reds"? We do not know. We do know that Easley's specialty is to feed drugs to trade unions and to save the republic from revolution.

Rumor has it that Commander Gaston does not find the cash coming from the fat boys as in the old days of the Coolidge regime. As a commodity, professional "patriotism" also feels the depression.

Rising Tempo of The Farm Revolt

THIS is a black week in the nearly four years of depression. In the twenty scenes of Elmer Rice's production of "We, The People," at the Empire Theatre, one gets an idea of what is happening to the lives, homes and families of the masses. Like an acid sprayed upon a solid, the depression remorselessly eats away the tissues of social, economic and family life. They crumble before the eyes of the audience and men, women and children are buried in the debris.

The farm revolt is only one phase of this rotting away of what only a few years ago was regarded as one of the most perfect economic structures in the world. A farm tax strike is threatened in Indiana. Illinois farmers now gather at sales and by group pressure halt foreclosures. Idaho is considering a two year moratorium. In Missouri a farmer turns his 240 acres over to the county and goes to the poorhouse because he can live better there than on his acres. Wisconsin has enacted a bill giving courts the power to extend the redemption time on farm and homestead mortgages two years. In Nebraska farmers in one section threaten social ostracism for those who benefit by foreclosures.

Throughout the stricken Middle West it is said that people are puzzled to give the farm revolt a name. Some call it revolution and creditors call it anarchy. Whatever the name and whether the rebels are aware of it or not, it is a blind striking at the fundamentals of the capitalist system and to give it intelligence and direction a Socialist objective is necessary.

The Struggle for Power in Germany

ONE effect of Hitler's rise in Germany is to raise the hopes of the treaty revisionist bloc of states headed by Italy. On the other hand France heads the Little Entente group that opposes revision. The French were aroused a few weeks ago when it was learned that 80,000 rifles and 200 machine guns had been sent from Italy through Austria to Hungary. With Austria secretly playing Italy's game while outwardly endeavoring to placate France, Hitler's fate in Germany is considered important in its effect upon the rest of Europe.

The heavy hand of reaction first fell upon the Berlin Socialist daily Vorwaerts and now it is the turn of the Communist daily Rote Fahne which, late last week, was suspended for two weeks. A Reichsbanner weekly also received the same treatment. Hugenberg, Nationalist leader, has said that he believed there would be "only one more election" in Germany.

Last week the Reichstag's committee for the defense of parliamentary rights adjourned because of Fascist violence and this week Fascists broke it up. Two Socialist members were assaulted, Paul Loebe, Socialist president, was ousted from the chair, the Centrist members were dispersed, the Fascists saying they would not proceed under the direction of a "Marxist defamer."

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

1 Year in the United States..... \$2.00
6 Months in the United States..... \$1.00
1 Year to Foreign Countries and Canada..... \$2.50
Entered as Second Class Matter, January 19, 1924, at the Post Office at New York, under act of March 3, 1879.

Fusion Debated at New Leader Dinner

Hillquit and Thomas Define Party's Position, as LaGuardia and Schieffelin Urge Anti-Tammany Fusion—Successful Dinner Sends New Leader Off on Its Tenth Year.

CLOSE to six hundred men and women, friends and supporters of The New Leader, Socialists and others interested in public affairs, gathered at a delightful and highly successful New Leader dinner at Webster Hall last week, rededicated themselves to their cause, celebrated nine years of this paper's existence, contributed generously to The New Leader's funds, and listened to an enlightening discussion on the subject, "Is Fusion the Way Out?"

Congressman Fiorello H. LaGuardia and Dr. William Jay Schieffelin argued for a fusion of all anti-Tammany forces — although each in a different vein; while Norman Thomas and Morris Hillquit made telling speeches declaring that in these tragic days a mere defeat of Tammany Hall is a matter of such minor moment that it is scarcely worth while bothering about; certainly not a cause for which the Socialist Party should surrender its independence.

It was a high-grade discussion. Both non-Socialists are men of standing, integrity and intelligence, and they were listened to with respect. But Thomas and Hillquit were greeted with tremendous enthusiasm when, each in his own way, laid down the principles upon which the Socialist Party conducts itself.

Algernon Lee, who gracefully presided as toastmaster, first introduced James Oneal, editor of The New Leader, who spoke briefly, recalling that in the nine years of The New Leader about five years were the dismal period of prosperity illusions, and the remaining period one of awakening masses to Socialism. He was unable to mention all who had given generous aid in helping get out the paper but believed he was justified in mentioning one, inconspicuous and unknown to many comrades, but for several years Henry Halpern had given many hours of devoted labor as auditor.

Dr. Schieffelin Says—

Dr. Schieffelin, head of the Citizens' Union and chief promoter of the projected City Party, took a strictly political anti-Tammany position. He instanced Cincinnati as a perfect example of a non-political city government, and added:

"A generation ago, just after the greater city was created by merging the five boroughs, the Citizens' Union and the independents nominated Seth Low, who was a Republican. It was understood and expected that the Republican organization would also nominate him, but instead they nominated Benjamin F. Tracy. This action defeated Low, although Tracy ran a bad third. This brought so much odium against the Republican machine, which was charged with being an ally of Tammany Hall, that two years later the Republicans tried to redeem themselves and took part in the fusion which nominated Low and triumphantly elected him.

"The Socialists during the past years have seen planks in their platform adopted by the other parties and have gained respect nationally for their arguments and ideas, but when they refuse to cooperate in a non-partisan campaign to turn out Tammany they are putting themselves in the unenviable position taken by the Republicans in the first Low campaign.

"They are not asked to sacrifice their membership in the Socialist Party, for men and women of all parties are joining the City Party on the ground that city affairs are best conducted when national questions are kept entirely separated from them.

"The Socialists say, 'We are in entire agreement with you on the question of Proportional Representation,' and we reply, 'That's fine—join with us now in the quickest way to get Proportional voting.'

"The argument that the Socialists must remain Socialists, and nominate separate Socialists, appears naive and academic when the election of the Socialists does not oc-

MANY THANKS!

THE NEW LEADER takes this opportunity most cordially to thank its friends for their generous contributions at the Ninth Annual Dinner last Friday. These are hard times, and the sorely-trying workers must think many times before parting with money for any purpose other than the barest necessities. Each dollar, therefore, that came to The New Leader was more than a contribution; it was a dedication to a great cause, and as such deeply and affectionately appreciated.

cur. It becomes merely a gesture to nominate these candidates.

"And experience has shown that sitting in a corner and saying, 'What a big boy am I,' doesn't attract votes or increase the prestige of a party. Whereas, if it joins with others and supplies the needed number of votes to bring a victory, it will receive the acclaim of the friends of good government and have a better hearing for its program."

Thomas Presents Socialist View

Norman Thomas, greeted with enthusiasm, laid down the Socialist position in clean, incisive terms. "Socialists," he said, "want above all things a changed society, a class-less society, a cooperative commonwealth. We see in Socialism the only hope of a sore distressed world which nears the end of the capitalist epoch. Our immediate concern is with a changed system, not a changed city. We cannot afford to weaken our organization, divert our energies or becloud our purpose by disproportionate attention to city reforms even though we admit that some of them in themselves may be desirable.

"Of course we want a different city here in New York. Long ago we worked out in detail a program for New York City applying, so far as our laws and circumstances permit, Socialist principles to the government of the city. We are aware, however, that the heightening crisis has diminished, not increased, what we can reasonably expect any city government to do in line with Socialist purpose.

"What may be roughly called municipal Socialism is still very

important in New York City. We must be in a position to integrate our city program with our state and national program. This would be next door to impossible under any kind of fusion that I can imagine. All we can do is to unite in demanding from the Legislature proportional representation of an effective sort.

"I am concerned in warning Socialists that we do not want lightly to undertake the task of being receivers in bankruptcy for American cities without the essential power to do what must be done. Our main energies must be concentrated on policies that must be determined nationally. It is absurd, of course, to say that in this drive on broad policies municipal affairs are unimportant. And it is even more absurd to say that there is a philosophical difference between what constitutes good government in the city and in the nation.

"The advocates of fusion in New York have not presented us with any platform; they have not presented us with any leader. A great many of those who talk about fusion would vote for Al Smith on any ticket. And Al Smith is far more likely to run on a Democratic ticket than on any fusion ticket. A great many fusionists have so little conception of the realities of city government, the record of the last seven years, or what we ought to hope, that they went off into extravagant praise for Joseph McKee. This in spite of Mr. McKee's record during seven years of office when he went down the line with Tammany, including the Equitable Bus deal, despite his failure to use his power as Acting Mayor to remove incompetent officials, despite his refusal to approve a program which would have done a little to give employment and to relieve the housing situation by applying R. F. C. loans to housing projects.

Tiger and Jackal

"The backbone of the fusion movement is likely to be the Republican Party. Whatever may be true about individual Republicans, the Party as a whole is worse than Tammany in the sense in which a jackal is worse than a lion or a tiger.

"Every realist knows that the uprising, such as it was, at the polls last November came first from disapproval, especially the disapproval of powerful forces in the Roman Catholic Church, of Mayor Walker's private life. Second it came from an overwhelming desire to reduce taxes. Tammany has met the desire of the church for respectability. It is meeting the desire of the real estate and banking interests for economy, no matter at what cost to social services. The type of good government advocates, who by good government mean cheap government, is going to be hard put to it to offer to the bankers and the real

Six Hundred Friends and Comrades Hear Stimulating Discussion by Four Experts.

estate interests more than Mayor O'Brien is offering. And there is always a reasonable fear that fusion cannot deliver the goods as well as Tammany.

"What, then, is left for fusionists to offer Socialists?—A vague dislike of Tammany, a desire for vengeance for the past. Even if a fusion movement might win more easily than a Socialist movement, of which I am by no means sure, would it last longer than the Mitchel administration?

"On the other hand, there is a chance of an enduring and genuine good government movement if and when the masses of New York's workers, employed and unemployed, workers with hand and brain alike, get to realize that the city can do more for them collectively than district leaders can do for them individually. This requires a Socialist vision, a Socialist plan, and Socialist organization. That's why we Socialists must stick to our job."

LaGuardia Supports Fusion

Congressman LaGuardia said that Thomas had left the door open so that he could come to him, and he was also glad to hear from "Comrade" Schieffelin who apparently had "got religion" since he associated with John Haynes Holmes and Rabbi Wise.

He believed that much of the talk of fusion was amateurish, as the first essential task of all independents is to reform the election laws and provide for non-partisan elections and an honest count of the votes. He agreed that we should have a real platform to change the system, and that Socialists have a following who will not permit conditions to continue; but economic issues in state and nation have no place in the city. How will the Socialists destroy this old order if they go by themselves? he asked. He was willing to head a committee and come to the Socialists if necessary to get unity of action. But so far as he is concerned, in city elections party labels must disappear. All anti-Tammany forces must unite.

"We are up against a trained force. Stop dreaming. Capture the City Hall and the rest is easy," he concluded.

Hillquit Concludes Symposium

Morris Hillquit was warmly cheered when as last speaker he rose to speak. He said it was interesting that the various interests and the "good people" who used to combine to defeat us in districts

(Continued on Page Six)

Get your petitions for Unemployment Insurance. Write at once to Room 607, 7 East 15th Street.

FOR TWO WEEKS' WORK

TO THE TREASURER OF
BRIGGS MANUFACTURING COMPANY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN
383150
MACK PLANT
340 B15
383150 D. BENNETT
EXACTLY \$*00.49CTS \$*00.49
BRIGGS MANUFACTURING COMPANY
AT PAR THROUGH
TIONAL BANK
ELBY OFFICE
DET. MICH. 9-1
NOT GOOD FOR OVER \$150.
Federated Pictures

AND HE TOOK A LOSS.—Here is an authentic check for two weeks' work at the plant that makes auto bodies for Henry Ford—the same Henry who says there is no depression and that we are now in the midst of "recovery." The worker was credited with \$2.49 for two weeks' work, not counting "dead time," when he was sitting around waiting for assignment. The company deducted \$2 for its insurance fund, leaving 49 cents for two weeks. Carfare from the workers' home cost 72 cents for the two weeks, which means that it cost Mr. Bennett 23 cents for the pleasure of working for Briggs and Ford for two weeks.

THIS IS OUR LAST APPEAL! YOU MUST HELP!

250 Libraries will be dropped from our mailing list this month

unless friends and comrades throughout the country send contributions to The New Leader Library Fund so that the subscriptions of these libraries may be continued. Send as little or as much as you can. Take up a collection at your meetings for this purpose.

THE NEW LEADER,
7 East 15th Street, New York.

Please find enclosed \$..... to continue one or more libraries on your mailing list.

Names of contributors

City.....

By William M. Feigenbaum

Civilization Comes to Green Mansions

IN W. H. HUDSON'S beautiful book, "Green Mansions," we get a lovely picture of the jungle wilderness in the upper reaches of the Amazon. A region of dense tropical vegetation, a region peopled by a primitive race of aborigines, in which the alluring Rirolama—the Rima of the famous Epstein sculptures in London—stays the venomous snake about to strike the white man with the purring sound of her voice. . . .

It's a beautifully written book, and although one knows that the region is alive with ferocious beasts, swarming with deadly snakes, peopled with savages, a region of steaming heat and tangled, poisonous vegetation, one comes away from reading it with a feeling (doubtless wholly erroneous) that here is the garden of the world, the Eden of the West.

But a serpent has entered this Eden—and it is not one of the pythons and coral-snakes that abound there. It is the serpent of what is quaintly known as modern civilization.

Did one ever hear of Laetitia? (Or, for that matter, had one ever heard of Sarajevo in Bosnia before June 28th, 1914?)

Laetitia

Laetitia is a town in the region of the Green Mansions. It is not a very important town, and the 500 men and women who live there probably are among the least important people anywhere in the world.

But in recent months they have been getting more publicity than even the most ardent Laetitia Chamber of Commerce booster could ask for even in his most intoxicated moments.

Laetitia is on the mighty Amazon, two thousand miles and more from the mouth of the great river, in the eastern slopes of the Andes. In that tangled jungle land there have been few surveys, and white men have had difficulty in even penetrating there.

But it was once an important rubber region, and once there were camps in which Englishmen exploited and sweated the natives in the rubber trade. One of the camps became a permanent, though a tiny town, and it was named by a now-forgotten Englishman after a sweetheart or a mother or a light of love; hence its name Laetitia, so incongruous in those parts.

It is hard to imagine any spot on earth less important than that, and except for one accidental fact it would never have been more than a fly speck on the larger maps of South America.

That accidental fact is that Laetitia is on a spit of land in a fork of the Amazon River, at a point where several of the South American republics come together. A treaty at one time awarded the spot to Colombia in preference to Peru. That seemed to dispose of the matter, especially since the whole affair was of something less than world-shaking importance.

Enter the Serpent

But a few months ago an unauthorized band of patriotic Peruvians seized the town in the name of *Peru Irridenta*, or something like that.

Peru—which has trouble enough of its own as it is—returned the spit of land and the town to Colombia with an apology. And that would have settled the matter if it had not been that what is humorously known as a nation's "honor" had become involved in the meanwhile.

Where Once Rirolama Lured the Serpents to Harmlessness, Gunboats Sail with Decks Cleared and Bombing Planes Darken the Equatorial Sky—And All for the Sake of Laetitia!

The people of Colombia were slow in realizing that the honor of their great country was at stake, but once aroused . . .

It is a quaint thing, this "honor" of a nation. Someone has said that a man who talks much about his patriotism is like a woman incessantly prating of her honor; both are under suspicion. And Colombia has seemed a little comical in her outburst of "honor."

The flags began to wave and the Colombian equivalent of "God Save the King" began to be played in the movie theatres of Bogota and Bucaramanga, Cali and Cucuta and the other great cities of that republic. "Stand up, you—!" was snarled at pulling pacifists who did not arise with the necessary alacrity. Radicals began to be damned as pro-Peruvians and demands by the workers for living conditions were denounced as intrigues by secret paid agents of Peru.

A Wave of Patriotism

A patriotic fervor swept the country from the Spanish Main to the Andes, and it became fashionable for Colombians to turn in their personal jewelry so that the government might have gold to wage war. President Olaya Herrera himself stood in line at the National Bank with his wife in a long queue, to turn in their wedding rings to the government so that bullets might be bought to slay the degenerate Peruvians . . . and undoubtedly government securities are now known as "Liberty" bonds.

The very zenith of patriotic fervor was reached when a Colombian statesman introduced a bill in Congress to appropriate money to build a tomb for the heroic Unknown Colombian Soldier—who is not yet dead because he has not yet begun to fight and possibly is not yet in the army! What a cosmic jest it would be if the legislator were himself to be drafted and thrown into the army to be mangled in the bloody Amazonian slime, and later to be borne reverently (in pieces) to the tomb in Bogota!

But meanwhile two more countries have been busy. Ecuador suddenly recalled that her boundaries are not clearly defined in the jungles through which no surveyor has as yet been able to penetrate. Why not get into the



scrap? So there she is; and that great country is in the throes of a patriotic orgy, too. Nobody knows yet why; but some Ecuadorean Walter Lippmann will find out and tell them in plenty of time.

But there is still another country. Brazil has no claim to Laetitia, but the Amazon runs through a large part of that republic, and possibly the statesmen at Rio de Janeiro believe that the blood that may be shed if there is a war will pollute waters running through Brazilian territory; and that makes it a Brazilian issue. Hence, a fleet of ten gunboats has been mobilized, and bombing and scouting planes are assembled at Manaus, just to be ready in case, in case . . .

Manaus

And here we have still another cosmic jest. For what is Manaus? It is a city fifteen hundred miles up the Amazon, once a thriving, bustling metropolis of rubber. More than a half a million people dwelt there; trolley cars clanged

their way down the palm-shaded though crowded streets, there was a superb opera house and great singers and violinists begged for engagements there, for the people were rich and generous and fees were good. The streets were well-paved, beautiful marble homes lined the thoroughfares, fine shops displayed Parisian finery; it was a real tropical metropolis, an equatorial Paris.

But the Brazilian rubber trade died, and the city lost its primacy. The traders left, and the sad city is falling into disrepair, and its population has been cut in two and is dwindling fast. The pavements are cracked, grass is growing in the streets, the irresistible jungle is creeping in on the once-populous streets and strangling the city, the squawks of macaws, the chattering of monkeys, the yelps of jaguars are heard in the night. Soon Manaus will be like Angkor-Vat, a dead and deserted city, through which scurry and scamper the Bandar-log, they whose tails hang down behind.

It is to this city that the great and progressive government of Brazil sends its ten modern gunboats, with all the devices of modern science for destroying life, has sent the cloud of planes, with bombs and gas . . . just to be on hand to see that when the fight starts Brazil will not be left out in the steaming, equatorial rain.

[Since this was written hostilities have actually begun.]

Ready!

And so today four nations stand armed, ready to leap at each others' throats, to give an object lesson to the brothers and sisters of the gentle Rirolama of the merits and glories of the civilization they will not accept. How they must admire the brainy white man!

Any minute now it will begin. A Peruvian will fail to rise with sufficient alacrity when "Gott erhalte uns den Colombia," or "Die Wacht am Putumayo" is played, and he will be set upon by an angry mob of patriots; or a shepherd from the foothills of the Andes will seek to quench his thirst with a drink purchased with Peruvian money; or a Colombian editor will reflect upon the chastity of Peruvian women, and it will be off. Then the atrocities will begin.

Pizarro will be then claimed as the founder of Colombia, and Peru will be charged with his foul murder. Peruvian bark will become Liberty Wood and Brazil nuts will be rechristened Ecuador Tit-bits. Don't we know it?

And if you think we made all this up as a rather crude satire, you're crazy. What is hereinbefore written is literally true. It gives you a rough idea of the sort of world we live in today—this best and most intelligent of all possible civilizations.

Just one more touch is needed. And it has come. A town in Austria that manufactures munitions reports prosperity. Everybody is working, orders are coming in, and pacifists are denounced as enemies of God.

And Laetitia? Oh, we forgot. So has everybody else.

THIS MAKES IT CLEAR

FROM the New York Times of February 11th:

"Hitler proclaims war on Democracy at huge Nazi rally" (headline). In the body of the story: "There is to be either the German nation or Marxism!"

On the same day, in the official Communist organ of New York:

"The task of the Communist Party of Germany remains, as before—to direct the chief blow, at the present stage, against Social Democracy. Therefore the prompt and rapid defeat of the new maneuvers of the Social Democracy is the task of the moment."

The "maneuver" in question is an attempt to win unity of action between the Socialists and the Communist masses.

To make it all clear so that even the simplest German peasant can understand, the article concludes, "Taking as a basis the leading political directives of the XII Plenum of the E. C. C. I. and the Party Conference of the C. P. G., the German Bolsheviks will undertake with redoubled energy the task of putting into operation the decisions of the XII Plenum of the E. C. C. I. and the Party Conference, and will guarantee within a short period to prepare the German proletariat for the decisive revolutionary battle."

Meanwhile Hitler and Hugenberg rule with an iron hand, blood is flowing, and the Socialists are making every effort to secure unity of action with the Communist masses and this is the response.

We thought you'd want to know why it is that the Socialists are the betrayers and Fascists, while the Communists are the only ones entitled to utter the slogan, Workers, Unite!

NOTE ON MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

The Chicago Tribune, self-styled "World's Greatest Newspaper," ran the following item, Feb. 8, which deserves to be preserved forever:—

"Chicago, victorious in its efforts to dig its traffic lanes out of eleven inches of drifted snow, is to suffer early today in temperatures near 10 degrees below zero, according to the official forecaster, C. A. Donnell."

"Mayor Cermak set the spirit of the occasion in an appeal made shortly before he boarded the train for the sunny beaches of Florida."

"Let's see if the city can get this snow cleaned away for nothing," he said. "Those who are receiving substantial aid from taxation should be willing to help us in this emergency."

By Lawrence Todd

American Education Suffers Most

WASHINGTON. — Education has been made to suffer worse setbacks in the United States than in the schools of forty other nations, during the worldwide economic depression. This evidence of the leadership of America in the retreat from modern standards of public duty in the schooling of children has been gathered by the U. S. Office of Education, in a survey made by Dr. Jas. F. Abel, chief of its foreign school systems division.

Over the past five years, answers to the questionnaire disclose, school expenditures by fifteen Latin-American countries, fourteen European, three Asiatic, three African countries, Newfoundland, the nine Canadian provinces, New Zealand and the six states of Australia were reduced less than were school budgets in the United States. Details were given as to school attendance, number of

schools, size of classes, number of teachers, building program, etc.

The Canadian Federal Office of Education, for example, reported that "School attendance is increasing and educational expansion has been slowed down but not halted."

In Mexico the school expenditures from the national treasury "have steadily increased since 1927" in spite of severe depression. Argentina's educational budget for 1933 compares "favorably" with those of 1932 and 1931. Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica and Haiti have made no special changes in school budgets. Panama has increased hers.

Political disturbances in Brazil and Cuba, more than the economic depression, have injured education. Italy and Albania report that schools have escaped the depression.

"So far," the Irish Free State reports, "educational expenditure

remains unaffected. The present national policy is one of economic self-development and of improved social services. Budget increases under these heads are offset by economies in other directions and by increased taxation. Education is at present seeing the fulfillment of a big reform program begun by the Irish government in 1922 and now nearing completion."

Finland is one of the countries in which public education has "suffered unduly" along with other social services. Lithuania gives 14 per cent of its budget to education. Estonia has cut its school expenditures, but they are a larger proportion of the total budget than before the collapse.

English teachers' salaries have been cut 10 per cent, and other reductions in the cost of public education have been forced, but the Tory government declares that for the past year education has "held up well" considering the circumstances.

Socialists Show the Way to Relief

Committee Shows Lehman Need of More Relief, and Points Out Where Money Can Be Found—To Tax Gross Earnings of Utilities From One to Four Per Cent—Too Many Golden Eggs Being Laid—Banker-Governor Listens to Straight Talk.

A DELEGATION consisting of William Karlin, James Oneal and Henry J. Rosner, representing the New York State Committee of the Socialist Party, presented a program of more adequate relief for the unemployed to Governor Lehman at Albany Friday of last week.

A memorandum had been prepared, and Karlin explained in detail the increasing need of aid. He was followed by Oneal and Rosner, but the main item in the program had been withheld. This consisted of a proposed tax on gross earnings of public utility corporations of 1 per cent to 4 per cent.

The governor, who had given an attentive ear to the committee, said he appreciated the grave situation, but explained that he did not want to tax too heavily any "goose that lays the golden egg." When he asked for a specific recommendation as to where to find the money the increased tax on public utilities was cited.

He remained silent for a moment and Karlin and Rosner went into the proposal to show that these huge interests would not be killed if they parted with a few of their golden eggs. When he said increased taxation would result in higher rates he was reminded that rates are fixed by the Public Service Commission and increases would be impossible if not so authorized. The Governor declared that he would give the memorandum careful consideration.

The document left with the Governor is as follows:—

Relief Funds Inadequate

"From the very beginning of the depression public funds for relief have been inadequate to meet the known volume of distress in New York. Although the State has just received \$6,100,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for the month of February, the plan for spending this money in addition to the \$15,000,000 left from the \$30,000,000 State Bond Issue will not suffice to alleviate the suffering and distress of the jobless.

"The State Relief Administration proposes to spend \$7,500,000 during the present month. This means that the State will contribute \$1,400,000 from its own resources; \$3,500,000 will be distributed directly without reference to local appropriations while \$4,000,000 will be used to reimburse 40% of an anticipated \$10,000,000 local expenditures. The total for both work and home relief for the month of February will be \$13,500,000.

"A study of available data reveals that that sum will not be sufficient to meet the known need adequately. In the first place, those now receiving relief should have their allowances considerably increased. Home relief in New York City for the month of January averaged \$28 a month a family. Outside of the Metropolis it averaged \$29 a month in December. It is obvious that the elementary needs of food, shelter and clothing cannot be met from such small payments. In New York City, for example, rents are seldom paid unless disposes proceedings have been commenced. Then it is the practice to move the family to avoid the payment of arrears of rentals. The Home Relief Bureau then will pay the first month's rent in the new place. Many landlords acquainted with this practice will not take a new tenant who is supported by the relief bureau. A decent home life is impossible under these conditions.

Minimum Required

"We believe that \$15 a week should be a minimum of relief for every family. However, recognizing the financial difficulties of raising enough money to realize this standard, we urge a minimum of home relief for each needy family of \$40 a month in New York

City and \$35 a month in the rest of the State. Work relief should be increased to \$50 a month in New York City and \$45 outside of the City.

"Under this program the total cost of relief in February would come to approximately \$12,000,000 in the State on the basis of the number of families now receiving relief. Exhibit 'A' summarizes the figures.

"This will leave \$1,500,000 to take on new cases which are bound to increase. That sum is clearly inadequate. The December 15th report of the State Relief Administration points out in October al-

THE "UNITED FRONT" APPEARS ONCE MORE

THE conference of workers' organizations for the unemployed, called by the labor committee of the Socialist Party to meet in the Rand School Auditorium on Feb. 23, promises to be a highly successful and fruitful gathering.

All who are interested in the success of the conference, however, will be interested to know that the Communists have a program relating to the conference. "The Militant," tri-weekly of the Communist League (Opposition) carries a story of a "united front" conference held on Feb. 5. The party Communists were also represented.

The League supported a resolution to send a delegation to the conference called by the Socialist Party. Cannon of the League made the customary speech about the "treacherous role" of the Socialists in supporting the resolution, which was defeated by a vote of 12 for and 28 against. The story charges the defeat to the opposition of the "Stalinists."

The story itself shows that the conference of Feb. 5 consisted almost exclusively of Communists of the various groups. Organizations sending delegates to the conference to meet on Feb. 23 will be on their guard against any attempts at disruption.

Get your petitions for Unemployment Insurance. Write at once to Room 607, 7 East 15th Street.

most 84,000 applicants had been approved for work relief outside of New York City but were not receiving it because of inadequate funds. Since then 22,000 have been added to home relief and 13,000 to work relief in upstate welfare districts. Even if we assume that all of these came from this waiting list, that would still leave 49,000 approved applicants for work relief. To provide for 45,000 of these through work relief would cost more than \$2,000,000 a month.

20,000 Waiting

"In New York City, more than 20,000 applications for home relief were pending on January 31, 1933. A large number of these applicants have been waiting for relief for many weeks. Undoubtedly, during the month of February, another 20,000 applications will be received. To provide \$40 a month for only four-fifths of this number would require another \$1,250,000. This sum should be immediately available so as to avoid long delays.

"The Emergency Work Bureau privately financed through the Gibson Committee has received more than 60,000 applications for work relief, although its funds allowed it to add only 3,000 of these to its payroll. Another \$2,500,000 is necessary to provide work relief for 50,000 of this number. Thus, it plainly appears that \$18,000,000 is a minimum monthly requirement for public relief in the State.

"This objective can be realized only if the State increases the monthly contribution from its own funds. Assuming that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation con-

While People Are Starving and Facing Eviction by Hundreds of Thousands Utilities' Earnings Go On—A Fruitful Source of Revenue Untouched.

tinues to give New York \$6,100,000 monthly, and the localities continue their actual expenditure of \$6,000,000 a month, it is the duty of the State to spend \$6,000,000 a month from its own resources, — \$4,000,000 as a 40% reimbursed fund and \$2,000,000 directly without reference to local expenditures. This will exhaust the State's fund of \$15,000,000 by the end of April instead of stretching it until November which appears to be the present plan.

New Taxes Needed

"Therefore, new taxes will have to be levied to raise the additional funds. We recommend for this purpose an increase in the present tax on public utility corporations from 1/2 of 1% of gross earnings to 4%. This should yield \$40,000,000 in additional revenue annually. The public utility corporations have enjoyed unusual prosperity despite the depression. This is attributable to the fact that they possess monopoly privileges granted to them by the State. We hold that the State is entitled to recapture these excess profits and use the proceeds to alleviate the sufferings of the jobless. We urge the Governor to recommend this tax legislation and such other legislation as is required to carry out an adequate program of relief."

EXHIBIT "A"

How \$18,000,000 Monthly Relief Is Arrived at:			
Now Receiving Relief	Families	Average Relief	Total
NEW YORK CITY			
Home Relief	88,125	\$40	\$3,525,000
Work Relief	37,634	50	1,881,700
OUTSIDE N. Y. CITY			
Home Relief	107,183	35	3,751,500
Work Relief	54,083	45	2,433,735
New Cases			
NEW YORK CITY			
Home Relief	32,000	40	1,280,000
Work Relief	50,000	50	2,500,000
OUTSIDE N. Y. CITY			
Home Relief	15,000	35	525,000
Work Relief	45,000	45	2,025,000
Total			\$17,922,115

A Manual for Socialist Speakers

by August Claessens

(Continued from last week)

Answering Questions

An excellent feature of all propaganda meetings is the practice of encouraging and answering questions at the end of a talk. It is instructive to both speaker and audience. If a speaker foolishly rambles around a number of topics, he is bound to arouse many questions. This should be avoided, because the best of speakers can not do justice to a series of questions over a wide range of topics, where the answers are either too brief or too involved to satisfy. When a speaker confines himself to a limited topic and treats it comprehensively, he may get few or no questions. If he does get questions that pertain to the topic, he should regard them seriously, because such questions often expose some weakness in material, vagueness in thought or bad arrangement in his presentation. A good speaker, heeds such questions, reexamines his speech and when he delivers it again he answers in the course of his speech. In this practice, one soon develops a question-proof talk on a subject. It should also be understood that when a speaker sticks to a topic he can rule out all irrelevant questions, and an audience will usually stand by him and his judgment in this matter.

If a question invites too long and involved a discussion, it is sometimes a better tactic not to answer it, and instead, politely suggest some readings or references. The reason for this advice is that the speaker should not permit any secondary or additional discussion to blot out the impression made in his talk and destroy its effectiveness. In answering questions it is best to be brief. First make sure that you fully understand the question before you attempt to answer it. When in doubt ask the questioner to state it more clearly. If you cannot answer a question, frankly say so. A confession of ignorance is at least evidence of intelligence and honesty, while a bungled answer to a question is a bad exposure of ignorance. Moreover, there is no crime in not knowing. However, one should look up the matter without delay and inform oneself so that when such a question is again presented the answer can be given.

Interruptions and Disturbances

It is difficult to advise how to act in every instance where there is a disturbance or an interruption at a meeting. Some situations respond to no sort of treatment and the meeting is broken up or must be adjourned. In most cases, however, good results can be obtained by some knowledge of crowd

psychology. Such knowledge is indispensable to an efficient speaker. First, bear in mind that at most meetings the speaker always has the greater advantage. Unless very hostile, the audience regards the speaker more respectfully than it does anyone in the crowd. Then again, crowds are often fickle, and speakers must be careful. Secondly, when you are interrupted by some heckler or disturbed by some pest, keep a cool head. Don't lose your temper and don't abuse your tormentor. The audience thinks that you are the more intelligent of the two—encourage their belief. If you are interrupted in the course of your speech and if your audience is apparently with you, the best thing to do is to stop speaking for a few moments. Let the disturber annoy the audience and they will soon silence him or help you get rid of him or permit your committee to get into action. If you insist on arguing with the disturber, you are heading for trouble, because the crowd may get intensely interested in the contest and anxious to know who will get the best of it. And if you are not so quick and clever as your heckler, you may get the worst of it and lose the control of your audience. To repeat, keep perfectly cool during a disturbance or interruption and you will always be able to think better and act more effectively.

Literature, Book Sales, Etc.

Every propaganda meeting should have a supply of literature on hand. The best speech in itself is not fully effective. It is only a means to a larger end. The speech should stimulate a desire to know more about the subject; it should make the listener eager to hear and read more. Every good Socialist meeting must have leaflets, pamphlets and books for distribution and sale and the chairman or speaker must call attention to that fact. In offering books or pamphlets for sale, it is not enough to mention a title or two and the prices. It is also bad salesmanship to announce a variety of books and trust to luck that prospective customers may remember all the titles and prices and probably purchase something. The best results are obtained when the speaker selects one pamphlet for sale, preferably one related to the subject of his talk. The speaker must inform the audience about the contents of the book, something about its author and arouse a desire and demand for it. Of course, a good salesman is one who is familiar with the merits of his wares, and every Socialist speaker should know the contents of the books and papers we offer for sale.

(Continued in next issue)

Fusion Debated at Dinner

(Continued from Page Three)

where we were strong now come up us asking our cooperation. Socialists are not dogmatic about such matters. The party has co-operated in labor struggles and to obtain social legislation for the masses, and for anti-war programs. But this proposed co-operation is different.

A Villain?

Turning to LaGuardia Hillquit said: "Assume that you come to us at the head of a committee. The question then is, Fusion with whom and for what? Comrade Thomas explained our views of government; now what is the fusionists' aim? The answer is, down Tammany Hall. But Tammany Hall is not a villain in a play but an institution in many Republican and Democratic cities."

Hillquit said that in his "The Shame of the Cities," written many years ago, Lincoln Steffens diagnosed the disease when he wrote that corruption followed a trail into the doors of big business and finance. So long as public utilities are privately owned there will always be a partnership between racketeering, politics and business. So long as the capitalist system lasts this will not be changed.

"No economic interests?" Hillquit asked. "What are the issues in politics? We have economic groups and classes, the exploiters and exploited in city and nation. Do we not have the same things in the city? The workers do not want the same things as the real estate owners so economic issues do not stop at the gates of the city."

Speaking of Major LaGuardia personally, Hillquit said, "Whom do you represent? You say very

frankly, you represent nobody but yourself. Now, that is a lot. To represent LaGuardia means something. But with all that, what do you represent politically? You are—and I say it with great pleasure—I think the greatest and most widely progressive force in Congress. But you do not represent your party. Does your ability to do good work in Congress sanction your disguise as a Republican and the credit you reflect upon individuals like Samuel Koenig?

"Whom Do You Represent?"

"Now then, what else do you represent? You represent the fusion forces. Who are they? They are first the great movement of taxpayers, the movement which has arisen within the past year, and has become a powerful voice throughout our public life. What is our common ground of co-operation? These taxpayers, landlords, who in the fat years have made tremendous fortunes and unmercifully squeezed the people in their rents now in the lean years turn around and set up a howl about taxes."

Hillquit marvelled at Dr. Schiefelin's optimism. Forty years ago he had supported Parkhurst; and Tammany came back—Seth Low and Tammany came back. William L. Strong and Tammany came back. John Purroy Mitchel and Tammany came back. And why?

"To you economy is an end itself. To us we think of its effect on the masses. We are going on from campaign to campaign as the only way eventually to emancipate the masses in the city, state and nation, to instill the working classes with faith and hope in themselves, until we create an invincible force that will end the whole system of exploitation."

By Gertrude Weil Klein

A Woman's Point of View

I SPENT the week-end in the country, having what is commonly called "a good time." That is, I left a warm, roomy, quiet apartment to share a bleak room in an over-crowded country house where all the minor accidents which usually accompany a winter week-end in the country, from the giving way of the ice under one of the skaters to a general strike of the bathroom plumbing, duly occurred.

And yet everything would have been quite all right except for one thing. There weren't enough men. There never are enough men at vacation resorts winter or summer. Nobody was really seriously put out, nobody's fun was actually spoiled by the series of mishaps. Toward the end it even became hilarious, like an exaggerated Dostoyevsky novel. But an insufficiency of men is a calamity beside which an insufficiency of bathrooms is merely a comic interlude.

All over the country groups of girls get together and go through the motions of having a wild time while a terrific amount of pretty fierce skirmishing goes on underneath for the attention of the few available males. All over the country girls sit at home night after night, bored to the point of tears because they have no boy friends. And all over the country wandering

Hen-Parties Without Enough Men, and Men Roaming the Country—It's Tough, All Right, for the Gals.

about homeless, friendless and lonesome are over a million boys and men. And that's a lot of boy friends.

A certain percentage of these are hoboes and tramps, of course, natural and incurable wanderers. These we have always with us. But since the development of the depression into a steady star boarder, an entirely new type of young man is found among those "riding the rods." Young men who were put through college at a great sacrifice by their parents and families find after they have finally acquired their degrees that they are in no position even to maintain themselves, much less to help support their families. Anxiously they awaited the time when they could get out in the world and make a living. And the world doesn't want them.

Thousands of others who skip out because their presence at home means another mouth to feed and there isn't enough to go round. Home boys, these—boys who want to establish themselves and do some useful work. The kind of boys who are swell company on a party and who eventually settle down as good husbands and doting fathers. And so we have catty hen parties and a huge crop of potential old maids.

And what is happening to the boys themselves is equally appalling. Thousands of them are crippled and maimed in one way or another in their hazardous efforts to get around the country. Others succumb to pneumonia and other

DRIVE ON SWEAT-SHOPS IN CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD—A state-wide drive against sweat-shops, to culminate in a conference to be held in this city Feb. 25th, has been undertaken with the object of influencing the Legislature in favor of anti-sweatshop legislation.

The conference is called by a Joint Committee Against Sweat-Shops in Connecticut, and it has the backing of the labor and Socialist movement, many liberal organizations, clergymen and other citizens.

In the call for the conference it is stated that during the past few months Connecticut has become the happy hunting grounds for sweat-shoppers, driven out of New York by more stringent labor legislation and labor organizations. The move is to be combated energetically, and the endeavor is to be made to strengthen the labor legislation of this state.

The committee is headed by John H. Lonerger, president of the Building Trades Council of Hartford, chairman, and Kenneth Epstein, secretary, and among the members of the Executive Committee are Fred Cedarholm, Jasper McLevy, Samuel Feldman, Francis Henson and others.

The conference will be called to meet at 10 a. m. at Webster Memorial Hall, 36 Turnbull Street.

To Honor Dreifuss

The Cook County Socialist Party is celebrating the 60th birthday of Comrade Adolph Dreifuss, county secretary, at a banquet at the Cook County party headquarters, 3252 West North Avenue, Sunday, February 19, 1933.

Dreifuss is an old-time Socialist, formerly editor of the Chicago Arbeiter-Zeitung.

By Don West

Exploited Mountain Labor and Highland Folk School

The Highlander Folk School at Monteagle, Tenn., is a school for workers—the common folk of the Southern Mountains. Its sole interest is the cause of labor, both industrial and agricultural. It recognizes the inevitable struggle of the classes, and with no reservation, takes the side of the proletariat. It is not a school in the sense of giving credits, diplomas, degrees, examinations and other rewards and measurements found in the conventional school system of today. None of these are given.

The co-directors, Myles Horton and Don West, are from the common folk of the southern Highlands and acquainted with the hardships, poverty and abuse which have fallen the lot of these people—miners, farmers, mill workers, lumbermen and others of the laboring class. They have both studied the various methods of adult education both in America and Europe, especially the folk high schools in Denmark. This school proposes to take students over 18 years of age and offer education leading to a different system from one of graft, exploitation and private profit as its main motive.

While the school is not officially connected with the Socialist Party it sponsors this movement as one which will bring about a more humane condition of society.

Isolated as they have been, the southern highlanders have not escaped the enterprising private seeker—grifters, swindlers, speculators, exploiters, and other sons of a capitalist system. As a result of this exploitation, miserable hunger and want stalk down the creeks and hollows, taking their toll from each shabby cabin or boxed house. And the toll has been taken in human blood. The mountain folk have been cheated and swindled out of their natural resources. Business sharks have come in from the outside with an eye for exploitation. They got the mountaineers' timber, his coal, cattle, much of his land, and well nigh his soul. And many of these fel-

lows pose as humanitarians and give to the Red Cross!

Harlan, Kentucky, is a good example of the desolation and suffering which comes with a cut-throat, dog-eat-dog competitive capitalist system with no other purpose than private profit. But Harlan is no worse than other parts of Kentucky, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee. It's the same every place where selfish business has come in, whether in the mines, timber, or textile industry—where human life is held cheap.

What, then, is the relation of the Highlander Folk School to such conditions? It is simply this: It proposes to educate leaders from these common people capable of understanding the social and economic forces in our present system and burning with a desire to bring about a new social order. It is a militant crusader for a social order based on human justice, co-operation, a livelihood for every man and fair distribution of wealth.

The school holds that there must be a guaranteed decent wage for every worker whether employed or out of work, and this wage must have a minimum mark below which it cannot go in the new social order. It is easy for any worker to see that the reason for all this hunger, lack of actual necessities, suffering and unemployment, is due to the greed and selfishness, which are at the center of a capitalist system, enabling too few men to amass too much wealth. They have more than their share, and men don't make fortunes honestly. Because a few have too much, thousands upon thousands have too little.

The Highlander Folk School sponsors the cause of the worker in whatever line he is found. It educates for a socialized nation—social ownership of production and means of distribution. It invites the co-operation and good will of all workers and people who are interested in making human justice a reality.

Maybe This Will Explain It

WE have received a long, four-page mimeographed document, the text of a resolution introduced in the New York State Senate calling for an investigation into the gas and electric companies of the state and looking for a substantial reduction in gas and electric rates.

The preamble—or "whereasage"—as it is technically known—consists of fifteen Whereas set one after the other, reciting the facts of life of our utilities that hitherto had been treated as though they were secrets, known only to Socialists and other radicals.

The five Resolves, with fifteen sub-divisions, likewise call for the sort of action that thus far has been demanded only by Socialists and other radicals. They would have a Legislative Committee inquire into interlocking relations between bankers and utilities, be-

tween local utilities and the Power Trust, and so on. That is, to make part of the official record those things already known to Socialists.

Now, appended to the resolution is the name of a Senator, hitherto known to fame mainly as a loyal henchman of John H. McCooey and of his satrap, Kenneth F. Sutherland (of whom the less said the better); a Senator whose name is known to readers of newspapers principally as the beneficiary of a real estate deal in which he made a substantial sum for himself in the matter of a high school site; and who declared in the last election campaign that he had worked hard for a certain piece of legislation and wished his legislative career to be judged by it; that is, a bill to prohibit gas and electric companies from competing with hardware stores in selling waffle irons and tin pots! "Live and let live," he said his motto was in outlining his legislative ideals.

And why his sudden interest in larger issues? Why his suddenly discovered passion for the public welfare?

The election returns might give a clue. The Socialist candidates polled more votes in his district than anywhere else; his Socialist opponent for State Senator polled the largest Socialist vote in the state.

Those who voted Socialist did not throw their votes away!



G. W. Klein

More Big Unions Join Drive for Jobless

Socialist Party Joins Unions in Backing Up Jobless Insurance Bill—Neckwear Workers and Amalgamated Endorse February 23 Conference.

WITH more big unions, fraternal organizations, and Socialist Party branches electing delegates every day, the conference that will be held at the People's House February 23rd, to get behind the demand for unemployment insurance and more adequate relief is assuming significant proportions.

Each day the Labor Committee of the Socialist Party receives more and more credentials, indicating that when the conference is called to order it will be able to speak for a vast section of the labor movement and for hundreds of thousands of voters. Among the great unions to send endorsements of the conference were the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the Neckwear Workers.

The Socialist Party, through its State Committee, has voted to get back of Senate Bill No. 211, introduced by Mr. Byrne and supported by the labor movement of the state and to throw all its strength back of it as part of its work in the conference. The party's action was taken with full realization that the bill is by no means a perfect measure, that the benefits it proposes are inadequate and that it does not provide for a general State Fund. Nevertheless, the bill establishes the principle of compulsory, non-contributory Unemployment Insurance, and the party's spokesmen at legislative hearings will support it without reservations; first, however, seeking to secure amendments eliminating its obvious shortcomings.

Abe Miller, Manager of the New York Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, sent out the following endorsement of the conference:

"It is of the utmost importance that organized labor make a determined effort at this time to bring pressure to bear for unemployment insurance, a shorter work-day and

other measures to social relief. To this end it is urgent that all labor unions send representatives to the conference."

Edward Gottesman, Secretary of the Neckwear Makers' Union, followed with this statement:

"We are face to face with the greatest economic calamity this country ever witnessed in all its history. We have fifteen million willing workers permanently unemployed and twenty millions more on part-time whose wages were reduced by almost 60% in the last two years.

"These innocent sufferers are helpless, inert and subjects of charity. They accept these degrading conditions as a visitation from heaven. Are they starved to inability to think of what is wrong with our system? If so, there is an opportunity for the Socialist Party to organize and mobilize these suffering victims into an articulate army who shall demand that their human rights and self-respect shall get the same consideration from our legislators as do property-owners, bankers and investors.

"I am heartily in favor of the Conference on Unemployment Insurance called by the Socialist Party to demand that either work be provided or they pass a law to provide Unemployment Insurance. Enough billions have been given away to the plutocrats to save their profits. The lives and well-being of the millions who created those billions must be safe-guarded and preserved."

Labor Committee Notes

THE next meeting of the trade union membership will be held Saturday afternoon, March 4, at 2. A symposium on trade union policy will be participated in by Dr. Louis Hendin and Sam. Beardsley.

Petition lists for Unemployment Insurance and the Shorter Work Week are ready for distribution and signatures. The Labor Committee has decided that the drive for signatures is to begin Saturday, February 18th, and close March 4th, a date necessary because the signatures are to be submitted to the legislature and the Governor in the early part of March. This is a job for every member of the Party and trade unions, a duty not to be shirked. Get your petitions in Room 601, 1 East 15th Street, New York City. Upstate comrades, take notice!

Several bills relative to unemployment insurance and the shorter work week, and amendments to the Compensation Act, have been introduced in Albany. Introductory No. 128, in the Assembly, calls for 2 days' rest in 7, but does not specify the hours of labor. In the Senate, Introductory No. 50, also calling for a five-day week without any specified time, has been introduced, and a hearing will be held in Albany March 2. Introductory No. 1014 in the Assembly amends the Labor Law in relation to hours of work for women in factories, which prohibits women from working more than 10 hours per day, 5 consecutive days. A hearing will be held March 1st in Albany on

Assembly Introductory No. 986 to amend the Labor Law in relation to public works. The bill provides that no person shall be employed for more than 6 hours in a day, and not more than 5 days in any one week, except in an emergency. Introductory No. 712, in the Assembly, to amend the Labor Law defining the prevailing rate of wages, has been approved by the State Federation of Labor. Introductory No. 416 in the Assembly, amending the Labor Law, strikes out the 10 consecutive hour provision and substitutes an 8-hour day for street surface, elevated, and brick yard employees, and also calls for 2 days' rest in seven. Children under 16 will not be allowed to work more than 5 days and 30 hours in any week. Males between the ages of 16 and 18 will not be allowed to work more than 30 hours a week between the days of June 15th and October 15th, except in canning or preserving products establishments.

The last of the Rochester building trades crafts which were in dispute with the contractors voted to return to work this week. The Roofers were the last to agree to terms. Efforts of the contractors to force a wage reduction of 20 per cent were not successful, although compromises were effected at 10 per cent with practically all the unions.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers have launched an organization drive in Pennsylvania and Connecticut. Towns like Silverdale,

Three More States for Child Labor Amendment

SALEM, ORE.—Both houses of the Oregon Legislature approved the Child Labor Amendment to the Federal Constitution. Oregon is the seventh State to adopt the amendment.

The campaign in favor of the amendment was conducted by the Oregon State Federation of Labor under the direction of Ben T. Osborne, secretary of the Federation.

Two more states have ratified the proposed Twenty-First Amendment, making the score nine. Twenty-six states have rejected the amendment, and thirteen have not yet taken action. Since no time limit for ratification is specified in the text of the amendment—such as was embodied in the text of the 19th and the 20th Amendments—states may take their time about ratifying and rescinding their rejection of the amendment.

The Amendment was passed by Congress about ten years ago, and immediately old party platforms in a number of states carried planks pledging immediate ratification. After a few states had ratified the movement struck a snag, and legislatures and governors pledged by their platforms to ratification—including Governor Smith of New York—conveniently permitted the matter to slip their minds.

The Amendment prohibits interstate transportation of goods by the labor of boys and girls under the age of 18.

Get your petitions for Unemployment Insurance. Write at once to Room 607, 7 East 15th Street.

Springmount and Trumbauersville will be organized shortly, according to Abraham Miller of the Joint Board of the A.C.W.A., who has the cooperation of Charles Weinstein, Manager of the Philadelphia Joint Board.

The strike by the Amalgamated against Sherman Sons & Co., who locked out members of the Amalgamated in Louisville, Kentucky, is progressing. The Amalgamated organizers claim that the United Garment Workers of America are advising the strikebreakers to be satisfied with what they are getting.

The Joint Board of the A.C.W.A. of Philadelphia has ordered a stoppage in virtually all the men's clothing contract shops in Eastern Pennsylvania. The main cause is the demand for a 15% increase in wages. The Amalgamated accuses the contractors of working their people 60 to 70 hours a week, at wages far below the prevailing rate in New York and Philadelphia. In Philadelphia, a stoppage was ordered at the plants of Aaron Lieberman & Son. This stoppage will also affect this firm's shop at Vineland, N. J. An increase of 25% and the posting of a cash bond was demanded by the union.

Factory wages as low as \$1.65 for two weeks' work have been discovered by Miss Charlotte Carr, deputy secretary of the Pennsylvania State Department of Labor and Industry. "Apparently there is no depth to which wage rates for women and children in Pennsylvania cannot go," she told a meeting of Philadelphia ministers. "At the same time that most factories are not working at all, too many others are working overtime."

DETROIT OFFICIALS TRY TO BREAK AUTO STRIKE

Workers Hold Firm, Despite Provocation.

DETROIT, Mich.—While four thousand striking workers of the Hudson Motor Co., out less than a week, won the fourth victory in the wave of Detroit auto strikes, Briggs Co. strikers staged a 5-mile parade.

Scab production of Ford bodies, despite the claims of officials that the Briggs strike is over, lags so far behind that Ford factories remained closed more than a week after Henry Ford had said they would reopen.

Discontent seethes at other plants, and strikes are expected at the Dodge, Budd Wheel and Ternerstedt plants. Driven to desperation by repeated wage cuts, with five factories on strike and others trembling on the verge of walk-outs, auto workers are swinging into action on such a broad front that the coming year will probably see them united in a mighty organization.

"We can make more on relief than on Briggs wages," was one of the slogans borne on banners which draped the 200 cars in the 5-mile parade of Briggs strikers.

Scab metal finishers at the Briggs Mack Ave. plant have been cut 5% in the first auto wage cut since the strike wave began. The scabs themselves have begun to strike in disgust with their conditions. Housed and fed by the company—with the price of meals taken out of their pay—they figure their wages at 18 cents an hour, after deductions.

Union plumbers, offered \$2.50 an hour to install plumbing necessary for scabs housed in the Briggs plants, refused to do the work, despite the fact that they have been hard hit by the depression.

At a hearing before the labor subcommittee on Unemployment, Highland Park strikers told how state, city and company police smashed picket lines. A picket captain told how a deputy slapped him in the face with a pair of gloves because he wouldn't return to work. "He said if I didn't want to work it was OK with him, but I would take a ride. I couldn't pay it, and served nine days in jail," testified Joseph Davidson.

Earl Bailey, chairman of the Highland Park strike committee, said he worked 44 hours in the last two weeks before the strike, and received \$11 in pay. "I have often worked more than 12 hours and sometimes 14 in the sewing depart-

BOSSES SEEKING TO RESTORE SWEATSHOP

PHILADELPHIA.—While 80% of the equipment in the trade is idle, the average daily and weekly hours of labor in non-union hosiery mills are increasing rather than decreasing, President Alexander McKeown of Branch 1, American Federation of Full-Fashioned Hosiery Workers, says in a letter to members of Congress, asking them, in the name of the 10,000 members of the union, to help secure the 30-hour work week.

"Panic-stricken and short-sighted employers have re-established the 12-hour day and the 60- to 90-hour week during the depression," he wrote. "Mills run for a few weeks at a time and then close down."

"Not only that, but we find employers taking advantage of the helplessness of workers in this crisis to institute what is known as the 2-machine system—one mechanic running two machines thus forcing a regular employee out of work. It is difficult to deal with an abuse of this kind by law, but regulation of hours would go a long way toward alleviating the effects of such practices."

STILL ON THE AIR

BERLIN — German Socialists, denied by the Hitler government of their ordinary pre-election activities, have taken advantage of an offer from the Socialists of Holland to use the time reserved for the Dutch party on radio stations across the German border. Socialist propaganda, therefore, is carried into every German home despite Hitler's illegal would-be suppression of all non-Fascist opinions.

ment," declared Mrs. Ida M. Beringer. "At times the pay was not more than 20 cents a day."

Detroit workers are receiving a striking illustration of the manner in which the capitalists use political power as an instrument of class oppression. The Democratic county leader is Judge Connolly, treasurer of the Briggs Co. Congressmen-elect Cal M. Wideman, who wants the Federal government to interfere, sees the strike through the eyes of the bosses as does Governor Wm. A. C. Constock, who sent the state police into the strike zone, are also Democrats. Out of the series of strikes in what has been the leading open shop city in America, there is rapidly developing a solidarity among the workers that promises more effective political and industrial organization in their ranks.

FROM TOM MOONEY'S SISTER

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

Dear Comrade:—We want to express our deepest appreciation for the publication of Tom Mooney's appeal to support the new and intensive fight for his freedom which we are now conducting.

We trust that The New Leader will continue to devote its columns liberally in the campaign to rally the widest possible mass support behind the new legal fight being opened for Tom by his attorneys, Frank P. Walsh of New York and Leo Gallagher of Los Angeles. We also earnestly request the greatest possible support for the united front "Free Tom Mooney Congress," possibly the most important development in the history of the Mooney case, to be held at Chicago, April 30 to May 2, 1933.

Thanking you again for your help, with best wishes, we remain, fraternally yours,

Tom Mooney Molders' Defense Committee, Anna Mooney.

Bill and Joe Almost Come to Blows Disputing Hoover's Individualism; But a Tentative Peace Is Reached

By Autolycus

"INDIVIDUALISM made this the great country it is today," said Joe as he and Bill waited for the union meeting to be called to order. "It made Lincoln."

"It spawned Rockefeller, Morgan and Schwab also," said Bill, taking the aggressive. "What do you mean by individualism, anyway?"

"Well, I don't think much of Hoover but you have to hand it to him as an expounder of individualism," said Joe. "It means equality of opportunity as the right of every American. You can't square that with some big state bureaucracy that regulates the lives of individuals."

"Now you're off on the worst intellectual souse you've had in months," Bill replied with some heat. "You're some individualist, I'll say, without a job for several months, your room rent unpaid and touching me for six bits only yesterday. Where is your equality of opportunity? Did you leave it with your rubbers under the bed?"

"Say, just go a little easy with that stuff, Bill," said Joe.

Joe's Rugged Individualism

"EASY with you, eh! You want no state bureaucracy to regulate your life," Bill answered with mounting anger. "You worked for one of the biggest corporations in this country. You punched a time clock, got an identity check, and you were known by your number on the corporation's books. The corporation destroyed the union and you are compelled to keep your union membership a secret."

"But I'm talking of government bureaucracy," Joe responded.

"Oh, yes. You're talking of something that might happen but ignoring what has happened. An intelligent person who is knocked down will at least get up and ask who hit him. You've been hit in the snout and you ignore it entirely. You're some rugged individualist, believe me," said Joe with a gesture of disgust.

"But those corporation practices are not individualism and I'm not defending them," Joe replied.

"They certainly are not individualism over which you simmer like the kid with his first pair of skates. The corporation bureaucracy has risen out of the thing that you bless. It destroyed your identity as a human being in its plants of production, like the convict in Sing Sing who is known by his number. It has even turned you into the streets, you haven't a ten cents stake in this civilization, and yet here you are yawning individualism to me."

Joe Comes Out of the Coma

"LISTEN, Joe," Bill continued, as Joe flushed with anger. "You mentioned Baby-face in the White House and his idea of individualism. Do you really think that you enjoy equality of opportunity with the handful of corporation masters who have turned millions of wage slaves into bums?"

"But I'm not talking of that," Joe replied hotly. "I'm talking of government bureaucracy."

"Oh, well, if mama's boy insists on it we'll consider that too," said Bill. "The capitalist corporations have made bums of millions of us. Now what does the government do? It becomes a bureaucratic father not to the bums made by the corporations but to the corporations that made us bums. In law a corporation is a person and Hoover's heart bleeds for these persons. While tens of millions of us are down and out the government showers hundreds of millions of dollars on the corporate persons. What do we get? Charity. What do you call that policy?"

"I get the drift of your reasoning," said Joe, rather ruefully.

"Yes, you're coming out of the coma that is induced by taking Doctor Hoover's famous narcotic," said Bill. "The fact is that we have the bureaucracy you fear both in industry and in government. It is a bureaucracy of the ruling capitalist and banking classes. In both fields that bureaucracy is satisfactory to the ruling classes. Now where is that equality of opportunity?"

"Well it seems to have been hit very hard," said Joe.

Bill Gets Joe's Number

"WHAT was your number in the corporation plant? Bill asked.

"Mine was 23," said Joe.

"You not only lost your name in that plant but you haven't even got the brass check," Bill sneered. "You're some individualist. If I didn't pay your car fare you'd have to walk to Canarsie after the meeting."

"Well, what would you call an individualist?" asked Joe with some humility.

"The individualist is of two types," said Bill. "One consists of the ruling capitalists and bankers who favor corporate and government bureaucracy for their class and whose collared politicians talk individualism to the pack animals they exploit. The second type consists of the pack animals."

"You're a cynic," said Joe.

"No, a class conscious Socialist," said Bill as the chairman called the meeting to order.

By Arthur G. McDowell

Socialist Legislators for the Thirty-Hour Week for Women

Hoopes Starts for One-Cent Poll Tax, to End Disfranchisement of Pennsylvania's Unemployed.

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Under the terms of the Women's Hours Act introduced in the legislature by Lilith Wilson, Berks Socialist, hours for women in industry would be limited to 30 per week, the six-hour day and five-day week being sought nationally for all labor.

A general 5-day week and 6-hour day for all workers in Pennsylvania industry, sponsored by Representative Wilson some weeks ago, has been securely pickled by a sub-committee of the House Labor Committee composed exclusively of Representatives owing allegiance to the Grundy Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Association. Only a real earthquake at the polls last year could have made possible the passage of a general 30-hour week bill, but by sponsoring the Women's Act, Representative Wilson felt that the re-assertion of the principle of the 5-day week and 6-hour day would be valuable to the general drive of organized labor for this immediate reform in the nation's industry.

Under the watchful eye of the property class-conscious courts, the idea of limitation of hours first slipped through only in the guise of protecting the race's health through special legislation for women.

For Shorter Week

The Pennsylvania Federation of Labor has endorsed the demand of the Women's Trade Union League for the 44-hour week for women. Under the present law women may work 54 hours per week in Pennsylvania manufacturing establishments, 6 days a week and as many as ten hours in a single day.

The Wilson bill would not only reduce hours but would remove domestic workers and other large divisions of women workers from the exempt provisions of the present law. The prohibition against health-wrecking night work would be tightened and fines and imprisonment for violations of the law by employers would be raised five to six times the present mild penalties.

Darlington Hoopes has introduced a bill to restore the right to a vote to the unemployed of the state through a uniform 1c per year poll tax.

In the last election, while the vote throughout the nation rose by several millions, that in Pennsylvania fell about 300,000 from that cast in 1928. The reason was the Pennsylvania law making voting conditional on payment of taxes and denies the ballot to those who cannot show the receipt indicating that they are property owners.

At the request of the State Executive of the Socialist Party, Hoopes has introduced a bill for a state-wide uniform 1c poll tax as the basis of voting.

For Real Self-Help

County Employment Service Districts to put unemployed to work producing their own food, clothing and shelter is the proposal contained in a bill introduced by Darlington Hoopes. Voters in all counties would vote on the setting up of such districts at the municipal elections this fall.

District Boards would have the right of eminent domain, tax levy and bond issues to cover cost of acquirement or construction of works. The districts would direct their attention to the production and supplying primarily of essentials, such as food, fuel, dwellings and utility services. Employees would have to be selected from persons unable to secure employment at their own or similar occu-

pation. Wages, hours and working conditions would in all cases be set by boards of mediation composed of two persons selected by the board, two by the employees and one by the other four.

Similar legislation to the Hoopes bill is now pending in both House and Senate of the Wisconsin legislature, and organized unemployed groups in Milwaukee are planning Producers' and Consumers' Exchanges along the lines of the Hoopes measure, with or without state aid and sanction. Hoopes, who originated the Employment District bill at the Extraordinary Unemployment Relief session of the legislature last July, was the advisor of the drafters of the Wisconsin bills.

Believing the setting to work of new productive forces can alone counteract continued industrial decline and demoralization, the Socialist members of the House will push the measure even ahead of their pet unemployment insurance measures now in a House Committee for the fourth time.

B. OF L. E. URGES WAR DEBT REVISION

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 13.—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen has just issued the first of a series of pamphlets analyzing the problem of the international war debts and urging the United States to promote a revision which will ease the burdens of the debtor countries, lessen the danger of renewed war, and help to overcome the worldwide economic depression. The Firemen's organization is one of the seven leading railway unions which nine months ago presented a joint plea for debt revision to President Hoover.

Such action is all the more significant in view of the fact that for many years American unions have not in general given much consideration to problems not directly related to their trade interests. It is considered as indicating the growth of a broader social vision in the ranks of Organized Labor.

MOONEY HEARING ON MARCH 25TH

The hearing in Superior Court in San Francisco, scheduled for Feb. 11, upon a motion that would lead to what is virtually a retrial of Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings, has been postponed to March 25, to make it possible for Frank P. Walsh to appear in court in person.

The object of the hearing is to secure trial of an indictment still pending and not yet tried, charging Mooney with the murder of another of the victims of the Preparedness Day explosion in 1916. If the court grants a trial it will be possible for the first time legally to introduce in evidence proof that the testimony that sent Mooney and Billings to jail was bought and paid for perjury. In the event of such trial an acquittal would be inevitable, and in such case it would be impossible to keep Mooney and Billings in jail any longer on the basis of convictions on earlier indictments.

Socialist No. 9 — Victor

VICTOR L. BERGER was the first Socialist ever elected to Congress. "That is something no one will ever be able to take away from me," he used to say. When he came to Washington for his "freshman" term—a special session in April, 1911—the eyes of the whole country were upon him. The "Lone Socialist" was the subject of countless newspaper stories, and every Washington correspondent was under instruction to get a story about him.

As far as the country as a whole was concerned he was a new figure in public life, but Milwaukee had known him for a quarter of a century, and so had the Socialist movement. The national arena just suited him, and he became a striking and influential figure almost immediately, and so he was until the end.

Berger was born in Austria, February 28, 1860, and after studying at Budapest and Vienna, he came to the United States in 1878. He went west, and for a while he was reduced to hobnobbing, tramping the country roads, doing any job that came to hand, even to punching cattle. Back in New York, he learned the trade of metal polisher, and then drifted west to Milwaukee. And in Milwaukee he stayed, to the day of his death and to the glory of that city.

It is hard for people nowadays to realize the importance of the German gymnastic movement—the "Turners," they were called—in an earlier day. It was a genuine people's cultural movement, and through it many of the early Germans first became active as Socialists. Berger became a leader in Turner circles, reaching rather high office in the movement, and it was his activity there that gave him the wide acquaintance that made his early Socialist work so effective.

He became a teacher of German in the public schools and at the same time an active Socialist. While teaching he became attract-

ed to one of his Schlichting, who tried, and with



Victor L. Berger at the

rare happiness at the end. He was among the young, quiet speaker—very end he never orator. He four Vorwärts, a German and later the United Democratic Herald paper that had a fluence in the whole ger's weekly article notable feature of Socialism for many, he resigned from give all his time.

In 1892 the Milwaukee were in the Populist in was embedded than many people came the American strike, and Berger a part in it that honorary member. At its end, when was sent to Woodstock, Berger who visited in a Socialist of him. organized a move candidate for President

Nuthouse Economics

If you're out of work, hungry and feel hopeless and you want to know what one word best describes that condition—then you're a nut.

The nuts have a name for it. They call it deflation.

We now have deflation, which means that we have nothing. There is a movement in Congress for inflation, which means that we would still have nothing, but more of it.

When the economic system gets a flat tire—that's deflation. Then you inflate it with air and blow it until it bursts—and that's the story of capitalism.

"In" and "de" are just prefixes working for flatness—like hands in a factory. Flatness is just air, which is what the 14,000,000 unemployed have.

There's a law known as supply and demand. The law says that if we have a lot and want only a little, then we can have a lot for a little; but if we have a little and want a lot, then we must pay a lot for a little.

When we have a lot and want a little, then we give a little for a lot.

But when we have a little and

want a lot, then we must pay a lot for a little.

Believe it or not, but economics. It's so nutty had to make it a law to get to believe that it is so.

When we have a lot and want a little, we get a little, means a flat tire.

When we have a little and want a lot, it means we're going to blow-out.

And that's why big nuthouse full of a nut to eat and

But to go on in economics: When we have a lot and want a little, we pay the interest on what we ain't got and other fellow has interest we pay—got, calls this the law of the market.

This is a good if we all had a little want interest, and there would be nothing to pay.

The more the more interest

Profiles Berger - II

Populist ticket, which met with much greater success than the world realized; only the shutting off of the gas by Bryan agents caused a convention adjournment until they could do the proper overnight propaganda to choke off the movement.

From 1898 the story of the life of Victor L. Berger is the story of American Socialism. He was one of the founders of the Social Democracy, the Social Democratic Party, and the Socialist Party. His Milwaukee organization was one of the best organized in the country, one of the most effective, manned by able, devoted and often brilliant men and women. Where Berger led there was always the closest cooperation between party and unions.

His Social Democratic Herald was read everywhere. His articles were the best American Socialist propaganda of the time. In 1904 it was reported he had been elected Mayor. He wired, "The time is not ripe. I don't want to be Mayor in a city not yet ready for us." But that year Socialists began to get themselves elected to various offices, and from that time Socialists became a vital force in Wisconsin life.

In the spring of 1910 the party swept the city, Emil Seidel being elected Mayor and Berger Alderman. The reactionaries howled. Berger was damned as "Boss Berger," he was depicted as compelling everyone to dance to his tune. But from that moment the regeneration of Milwaukee began, until today it is the cleanest, best governed, most nearly crimeless city in the country.

In the fall he came to Congress. His first action was a move against the threatened invasion of Mexico. He spoke again and again, presenting the Socialist position and then franking out millions of copies to every part of the country. He presented a petition signed by a million names to withdraw the troops from the Mexican border; and another for woman suffrage. His Congressional career was brilliant.

By Joseph E. Cohen

Will the New Deal Be Turned Into a Very Old Despotism?

The Reactionary Southern Wing of the Victorious Democratic Party Is Reaching Out for the Whip—We Know What Became of Wilson's "New Freedom," Too.

LONG, long ago—as far back as last November—there was a campaign for the Presidency. If memory is not at fault the Democratic Party won. Insofar as it had a winning slogan, it was "The New Deal."

Perhaps the party also had a platform. What the several planks were is no longer even an echo. Promises of all kinds seem to have been made. But why bring that up?

In a few days the Democratic Party rides into power. There seems to be some decided difference of opinion as to who is in the saddle.

From previous accounts it appeared that it was Roosevelt that won. In his name "The New Deal" was agitated. There also was some mention of Governor Roosevelt's having teamed up with the progressive Republicans, so near were they together in purposes. By some it was even felt that with Roosevelt in the progressive element in the Democratic Party would be in front.

Forward the Backward Elements

Since then the backward faction in the Democratic Party is driving its spurs into the side of the victorious animal. First the Garner forces tried to commit Roosevelt to a sales tax, which would strap another burden to the backs of the oppressed masses. Now a much further leap is to be attempted. The crown of dictatorial might is being tendered the coming President.

Bourbons never learn, and therefore have nothing to forget. Those who are up to what goes on will likely link "The New Deal" to the "New Freedom" of the last Democratic President, Woodrow Wilson. Under the stress of imposed circumstances, especially the heavy

Defeated in 1912, 1914 and 1916, he went back to his work in Milwaukee, editing the Leader—the daily that succeeded the Social Democratic Herald in 1911. He attended many international congresses. He was a world figure.

Then came the war. He hated it with all his being. Of German culture himself, the insanity of waging war upon the German nation struck him as particularly imbecilic. There was a vacancy in the United States Senate, and he ran in a bye-election on a stop-the-war platform, polling a remarkable vote and nearly winning. Thereafter came the series of indictments against him. He was elected to Congress and indicted again and thrown out; re-elected, and again thrown out; but finally, elected in 1922, he served until 1929.

Toward the end he was a sage of the movement, looked up to as a father of the party. He wrote incessantly and well. He read enormously—his private library was one of the finest I have ever seen. He was a truly national figure, and when he was struck down on the streets of his city by a trolley car, and later died of his injuries, the mourning was widespread, genuine and sincere.

Victor L. Berger lived a rich, full, noble life. His activities spanned an epoch. When he died he left a world vastly different from the world of the young and enthusiastic Turner of 1882. He had influenced that world, he had done something to bring into being the great movement that is remaking the world. All honor to his memory!

W. M. F.

(Next week: Isaac A. Hourwich)

THE CHATTERBOX

William Fox Was Gyped Out of His Vast Movie Empire and Upton Sinclair Weeps Over It—So What?

By S. A. DeWitt

UPTON SINCLAIR will always remain one of my gods. I am votary enough to forgive him any heinous deed that he may be mad or foolish enough to commit as long as he lives. . . .

So it will be easy for him and you to understand why I can write as I do about his new volume, "Upton Sinclair Presents William Fox," in the manner that follows without any dread of losing his priceless friendship. And then to repeat an old epigram, the gods are good to those who hold them good in mind. . . .

With this attempt at apology, let me sail right in and say that Upton has done his worst job as a man of letters with this utterly redundant and inconsequential work on William Fox.

From a literary viewpoint it lines up with his best writing. . . . As Ben Blumenberg says, "reading Sinclair is like eating peanuts . . . you just can't stop once you've started." The book grips you from the very beginning, not so much by the importance of his subject matter as by his simple genius as a narrator.

As a matter of choice of subject, Upton couldn't have done worse. . . .

Whatever may be the crusading passions, and however strong their urge for adventure, redundancy is a dreadful sin for a writer of Sinclair's universal standing. "The Money Changers," "Mammonart," and the "Brass Check" are a trilogy of record and denunciation that will stand as long as men may read. "William Fox" threatens to dull their insistent brilliance.

I should really show much more human sympathy for the "heroic" tale of the grubbing movie magnate.

In the first place, Mr. Fox started his life within three blocks of where my own boyhood was wasted. He is a Jew, an indefatigable worker, and he sprang from the utterly poor. . . . All of which I wave aside impatiently, since I know how many of this stripe climbed to wealth and power over the sweat and suffering of their weaker and less power-hungry neighbors and pals. The sweatshops were lorded over by William Foxes. They were self-abnegating types, who skimped, saved and squeezed untiringly. Hundreds of thousands of boys and girls, starving fathers and home-drugged mothers helped to pile up bank balances for these bosses, so that they could accumulate their first \$50,000 to go into bigger and less inhuman ventures.

There is a bigger novel, to my mind, in how William Fox accumulated his first fifty grand than in the sum-staggering manipulations of the movie-czar in latter days. . . .

All through his tale of the dethroned film-Napoleon Upton hardly convinces me that he is depicting anything really big. To my irreverent vision, Fox remains no larger than the thirteen year old peddler of "lozengers" and pretzels, who was padroning a dozen other anemic, sloppy East Side kids on a commission basis. All the millions he made and controlled, all the theatres he owned, all the gigantic contracts he signed, and all of the nasty conspiracies Big Finance hatched and carried out against his empire of profit are so much chaff in the nook of a grist mill. There is no news for me in the discovery that bankers and financiers are greedy, unscrupulous and criminal. And surely it was hardly interesting to one of Sinclair's insight and understanding. . . . Just what fascinated Upton to spend so many laborious hours over so stale a theme as the downfall of William Fox is beyond me. . . . It would have bored me to an attempt at indoor golf.

I cannot even understand what Mr. Fox is so crabby about. He did get twenty millions out of the mess. He did live to see thieves who muscled him out of his racket lose everything they put into it. He is comfortable and as secure as this dying system can secure one. Really, what is all this bellyaching for and about? And strongly enough, why should so big and sincere a protagonist for the underdog even try to give brief and dignity to such a purely personal petty grudge as Mr. Fox's against the powers that licked him fairly and squarely. . . . ?

No matter how devious we may be with our legal reasoning, basically we know that playing the game of capitalism implies being dirty, crooked, avaricious, treacherous, cruel. All the rules read that way. And when you enter the big gaming house of business and high finance you must be prepared to win, lose or draw without a squeal. . . . And to squeal through four hundred pages of tremendously good writing that you were beaten at your own game is no sign of bigness—to me, at least.

There is something about the movie game that has never smelled very good to good and decent folk ever since it got out of the sand lots into the tinsel palaces. There has been exploitation of the meek and poor, as evil and as heart-wrenching there as any sweatshop ever brought to swell up the ever mounting total of human misery. . . . Mr. Fox got many of his millions out of that system. . . . I haven't a tear for his loss. And how he retains his twenty million, and under what ethical hokum he can condone the possession of such a huge sum with half of his fellow citizens on the verge of starvation might give him pause before he ventures forth further against those who have done him such wrong. . . .

And if he still weeps for his loss of power over an empire, let me remind him that the days of emperors and czars is well-nigh done, and neither you nor I nor Upton Sinclair ought to drop one solitary penny into the tin cup the exp-died and ex-movie Napoleon holds forth at the book stand.

Economics

then we must give a . . .
It's so nutty that we . . .
It's a law to get people . . .
that it is so.

have a lot and want a . . .
get a . . ., which . . .
tire. . . .
have a . . . and want . . .
means . . ., which . . .
have a . . .

why . . . old is one . . .
full . . . with not . . .
an . . . eating.

lesson . . . got noth- . . .
other . . . fellow in- . . .
that he . . . The more . . .
not an . . . more in- . . .
has . . . who has . . .
is the . . . interest

good . . . because . . .
d . . . would all . . .
t . . . e have . . .
ould . . . dy with . . .

ing . . . Roosevelt says he has made no . . .
the . . . promises. If he runs true to form, . . .
he will make good on them. P.H.

COMMUNISTS SEEK TO DISTURB JAMAICA MEETING OF JOBLESS

THE meeting in Public School No. 40 at 109th Avenue and 161st Street, Jamaica, Tuesday night to organize the unemployed was broken up by Communists. In recent weeks they also turned up at meetings of the unemployed on Washington Heights and other sections of the city and acted the same way.

More than 200 workers, including quite a number of Negro tillers, came to the meeting. Comrade Koepficus presided and the speakers were Bruno Fischer, James Oneal, Henry Rosner and Noah C. Walter. The speakers confined their speeches to the main object of the meeting and received a generous reception. The chairman then read the list of relief measures as a program for the league to be organized. These were approved by the audience and the next thing was the organization of the league.

It was then that the Communists, about twenty in number, began to interrupt the proceedings.

One after the other took the floor or mounted chairs on the platform yelling questions or making speeches, and the bedlam continued for a half hour. All that was lacking to make it a Fascist raid was the use of physical force, and a number of friends of the meeting found it difficult to restrain their sense of outrage.

The Communists were determined that no league should be organized and continued their actions to the end, yet despite all this about a hundred names and addresses were obtained from the audience. A league will be formed in this section soon. The Communists have been active in this section and had won some sympathy in the neighborhood but their performance turned many in the audience against them.

AH, YES; THE LAW

DALLAS, Tex.—Cleve Hobbs, a barber, had no place to sleep. His sole fortune amounted to 10 cents. He traded the 10 cents and a haircut in return for a night's lodging.

The law in its majesty did not care whether or not he had to sleep on the ground. But it did concern itself with the fact that he operated without a license.

Cleve Hobbs will have a bed for quite a while now—in jail.

THE BRAY of THE WEEK



It Isn't Economics,
After All; It Is
Moral Pathology

The economic crisis is not economic. Have you had your "mental and moral pathology" examined? If not, get a diagnosis and you will find that the depression is located in that pathology. The Rev. Dr. Paul Scherer revealed this secret last Sunday, made it as clear as crystal. Here it is:

"I tell you that, strange as it seems, we simply aren't interested yet in getting well. It isn't a question of economics; it's a question of mental and moral pathology. We are like the patient who feels piqued when the great specialist tells him that all he needs is exercise, with plenty of fresh air and sunshine. What we lack is fitness to live. It is this human nature of ours that is in a jam, the thing we used to think so well of, and we wondered how the theologians ever arrived at the doctrine of total depravity."

Features of the Week on (131 M.) WEVD (1300 Kc.)

Features on Station WEVD, week beginning Saturday, Feb. 19:

Sunday, Feb. 19—11:15 a. m., Lion Feuchtwanger, "Hitler as a Writer"; 1 p. m., Bakers' Union, talk and musical program; 8 p. m., Contemporary American compositions, Henry Cowell, pianist; 8:30 p. m., The Group Theatre, sketch; 10 p. m., Symposium, "The World We Live In," talks by Gilbert Seldes and others.

Monday, Feb. 20—4:45 p. m., Spotting the Movies, with Evelyn Koch; 5 p. m., American Birth Control League; 5:45 p. m., The Woman Looks at Politics.

Tuesday, Feb. 21—10 p. m., The Compinsky Trio; 10:15 p. m., University of the Air Philosophy Course.

Wednesday, Feb. 22—4:45 p. m., John Taylor Boyd, Jr., "Planning Communities in Crowded Cities"; 8:15 p. m., Oswald Garrison Villard, The Nation program; 8:30 p. m., Workmen's Circle String Orchestra; 10:15 p. m., Dr. Lorine Pruette, "Family Relationships."

Thursday, Feb. 23—8:45 p. m., The World Tomorrow, talk; 10 p. m., National Negro Forum.

Friday, Feb. 24—4:45 p. m., S. A. DeWitt, The New Leader; 8:15 p. m., Hendrik Willem van Loon course in History; 10 p. m., Harry Cumpson, concert pianist; 10:30 p. m., The Author Reviews His Book.

Saturday, Feb. 25—7:45 p. m., Richard Rohman, Theatre Guide; 8:15 p. m., Henry Cowell, Contemporary European Music; 8:45 p. m., Jess Perlman, "Interviews with a Psychologist."

VALENTI IN BOSTON

BOSTON.—Girolamo Valenti, editor of "La Stampa Libera," Italian anti-Fascist daily and noted Socialist lecturer, will speak at the Old South Meeting House, Friday, February 24, at 8 p. m., on the subject, "Dictatorship in America?"

BOOKS IN BRIEF

A Racketeering Aristocracy

By James Oneal

CRIMINALS AND POLITICIANS. By Denis Tilden Lynch. New York: Macmillan. \$2.

THIS book is a reprint of a series of articles in the New York Herald Tribune. Its sub-title is "A History of the Rackets' Red Rule." Here is a vivid story of rackets and graft and murder running through politics, industry and trade unions that is literally appalling. It apparently is based upon an extensive investigation by the author in many cities and he estimates that the cost of this foul thing is between 12 and 18 billion dollars a year.

Mr. Lynch considers the rise of this thing as the appearance of a new aristocracy. "Its leaders, in the main, are the spawn of the brothels, the gambling dens and the corrupt political machines of the big cities, and the prisons. . . . Its law is the law of terrorism—the law of the club, the torch, the bomb and the machine gun." This aristocracy has its own code of conduct and its members live dangerously. It has tendrils that extend through many industries, into politics and governing bodies, and into labor organizations with labor grafters as its agents. Names are mentioned, deeds are described, and the plunder estimated.

Some day the history of the evolution of this revolting social cancer will be written and when it is finished it will be found that one of its most important origins lies in the swine code of our ruling groups. If the underworld criminal

rises to eminence and power and camps on the doorstep of capitalist enterprise, our bourgeois kings have in their greed, graft and swindles for decades set the example. There has been no hereditary aristocracy in this country to serve as a buffer between the masses and the exploiting classes and to check the appetite of the latter. The racketeer is merely a crude imitator of the gentlemen who grabbed land and rich resources of other days and had his looting legalized by law-making bodies.

That this dirty social disease should eat into the trade unions is still more shocking. How far it has spread we do not know, but it appears to us that in every city where it prevails the honest rank and file of all the unions might well get together and formulate a plan of war. There can be nothing more contemptible than the labor official who grafts, who accepts his three times thirty pieces of silver from the enemy, who rackets his way to wealth by making his office a brothel, and sells the members of the union like a butcher selling sausage. Where such acts are suspected guilt should be established and the guilty should be exposed and driven out.

Seth M. Whitmore, literature agent of the Lansing (Mich.) Local, orders a bundle of 25 copies to be sent weekly. "We will sell these papers at meetings and on the streets and hope to increase the order to 100 soon." He adds: "Ours is the fastest growing local in the state."

NEW LEADER FORUM

100,000,000 GUINEA PIGS

By Laurence Rogin

I understand that by advice of council you left out the names of some of the commercial articles I discuss in my review 100,000,000 Guinea Pigs, by Kallet and Schlink. Anyone interested in the names of the articles there discussed, as well as many others, can get them by reading the book.

THE SPEAKERS' MANUAL

By August Claessens

The installments of my new booklet "A Manual for Socialist Speakers" printed in The New Leader the last several weeks are now coming to an end. Quite a number of letters come to me personally asking whether this manual will be printed in pamphlet form.

I take this opportunity to answer this inquiry to the many more comrades who may be interested. There are a number of publishing organizations that would like to print this pamphlet. If they do, it will run about 32 pages and could retail for 15 cents or, at the most, 25 cts. It will include also two blue print sketches of street corner platforms that comrades in any part of the country can have built.

The only difficulty involved in the publication of this pamphlet is the hazard of printing in these times. Unless there is a sufficient demand to warrant the expense any publisher will hesitate. To clear up this uncertainty it will be necessary to know to what extent there is a demand for this pamphlet. All comrades interested can clear up this uncertainty by letting us know. Write to The New Leader without delay.

EDUARD BERNSTEIN

By Irving Brown

The occasion of Bernstein's death has caused me many misgivings about the adherence of The New Leader to a true Marxian Socialist position. Such an opinion is generated as a result of your puzzling complimentary and eulogistic article upon Eduard Bernstein on the occasion of his passing.

I find that you do not mention—not in one word—the basic revisionism that Bernstein attempted in his works—especially after the death of F. Engels. And yet, it was Bernstein who headed the ideological movement that challenged the basic concepts of Socialism—historical materialism; labor theory of value and surplus value; the class struggle; the social revolution. In place of these profound and energizing Marxian concepts he attempted to substitute a liberal-reformist movement that concentrated upon minute social reforms without a decisive social revolution. And to top it off, it was Bernstein who started to vaporize

about Socialism as a movement and not as a goal. Such Socialism is the kind of petty-bourgeois, near-sighted utopianism that Marx attacked so logically and correctly in the Manifesto!

Added to his intellectual retrogression, what about some of Bernstein's actions in the publishing of certain of Engel's works? Especially, what about the mangling of Engels' introduction to one of Marx's pamphlets which resulted in a distortion of the former's ideas concerning revolutionary social change? Such action upon the part of the Revisionist causes one to question, very sincerely, the intellectual honesty that The New Leader attributes to Eduard Bernstein.

In conclusion, I wish to say that on this occasion of the passing of the outstanding representative of Socialist reformism, we Socialists should recognize the tasks that history places upon us. In order to be able to realize our revolutionary goal, we must steel ourselves to the job of repudiating all desertions from true Marxism. Let us dedicate ourselves to a clear-cut adoption of the Marxian class-struggle analysis and all the logical implications involved. Thus, we shall fight for Social Revolution in the spirit of Marx, and not for Social Reformism in the spirit of Eduard Bernstein!

Our comrade is mistaken in saying that the story he mentions carried no word regarding Bernstein's revisionism. The entire fourth paragraph was devoted to the controversy. On the other hand, we should welcome, not discourage, a re-examination and criticism of fundamentals. We disagreed with Bernstein's views but believe that the questions he raised served to clarify the movement as a whole. Marxism as a methodology provides for its self-criticism. Let us not forget that.

NEGRO OWNERS OF SLAVES

A few weeks ago you mentioned Negro slave-owners in the South prior to the Civil War. I am very much interested. I looked up some books on slavery in the United States, but have failed to find any reference to the facts stated by you. If it isn't too much trouble, will you kindly inform me as to the sources containing material on this matter?

Herman Roth, New York City.

The leading authority on this theme is a special study published under the editorship of Carter G. Woodson of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, Washington, D. C., entitled, "Free Negro Owners of Slaves in the United States in 1830."

BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN—STANDING ROOM ONLY!

UPTON SINCLAIR

PRESENTS

WILLIAM FOX

A Feature Picture of Wall Street and High Finance.

In Twenty-Nine Reels with Prologue and Epilogue.

A Melodrama of Fortune, Conflict and Triumph. Packed with Thrills and Heart Throbs. East Side Boy conquers Fame and Power. The Masters of Millions envy his Triumph and plot his Downfall. The Octopus battles the Fox. The Duel of a Century! The Sensation of a Lifetime!

Never in Screen History has there come a Feature as Stupendous as this. An inside Story, a First-Hand Revelation of Politics and Finance, with a Ten Billion Dollar Cast of Statesmen and Financiers.

At the same time a Story for the Family, tense and moving, with Love, Loyalty and a Woman's Soul. A Romance so fine, so true, so loaded with Laughter and Tears, that none can resist it.

America Waits for This Drama!

Put it at the head of your Program!

IT WILL PACK THEM IN!!

Joking aside: This book contains the inside story of the ousting of William Fox from his companies, as told by William Fox to Upton Sinclair. There has been nothing like it since the days of Tom Lawson's "Frenzied Finance." The great names of present-day America are all here: Herbert Hoover, Henry Ford, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Charles Evans Hughes, Samuel Untermyer, Will H. Hays, Bernard M. Baruch, Adolph Zukor, Louis B. Mayer, Clarence M. Dillon, Albert E. Wiggin, Harry L. Stuart, Harley L. Clarke.

FLOYD DELL'S opinion:

"There has never been a book on this subject so completely readable by ordinary people. I myself am bored with statistics, I don't like business stories, and I started this book with no hope of ever being able to read it through. It kept me awake all night—I could not stop reading it. The story has terrific interest and suspense. . . . Also it hits the public interest of the times right in the center. It will be in every middle-class home this winter, and millions of people will be talking about it. It is going to be one of the great literary sensations in the history of American publishing."

Clothbound. Price \$3.00.

UPTON SINCLAIR, LOS ANGELES WEST BRANCH, CALIFORNIA

Socialist Party Progress

CALIFORNIA

Final plans are being made for the annual state convention to be held in Pasadena, Saturday and Sunday, February 25-26. Reports from locals throughout the State indicate that the convention will be attended by one of the largest delegate bodies ever assembled in the State. There are now about 55 active locals and branches. Probably 150 delegates will present credentials. The convention committee is headed by Fred W. Jackson, vice-chairman of the S. E. C. Others are John C. Packard, national executive committeeman, Mrs. John C. Packard, Sheldon Jewett, Frank R. Noble, Ethel Fonda Jackson, John E. Wilson, R. B. Thomas, Mrs. W. B. Tipton, Mrs. Gertrude Bates, Mrs. G. W. Hopkins, Mrs. Ritson Ballinger, C. W. Hillier, Mrs. R. A. Townsend, Mrs. George R. Kirkpatrick, and Alfred Ludlow.

OKLAHOMA

Starting Tom Elliott on an organizing tour in the eastern part of the state, building new organizations and suggesting new lines of work to the older locals and branches.

MISSOURI

Kansas City is holding study classes in different parts of the city, gathering small groups in the homes of comrades and friends. "I may safely predict," writes L. C. Turner, "that by May Day we will be holding thirty meetings a week." The local is using the Rand School study outline.

MICHIGAN

Has appointed an Education Committee, of which Jean Seidel is chairman, to promote study classes throughout the state, building on the successful labor college work being done in Detroit. Outlines are available from the state office for classes in economics, public speaking, Socialist philosophy and program (the national headquarters' course) and history of the labor movement. The committee is also encouraging the use of workers' plays.

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee. — The following ticket has been named for the spring elections—Judiciary, Civil Court: Arthur Shutkin, Rudolph Mudroch, George Mensing, Robert Hess. School Board: Mrs. Meta Berger, Martin C. Baumann, J. R. Cotton, Leo Wolfson, Henry Rutz, Rudolph Beyer. Supervisor: Charles W. Taylor.

FLORIDA

The Pensacola Socialists are publishing "The People's Economist," a weekly edited by J. J. Patton, chairman of the State Committee.

ILLINOIS

Chicago.—Cook County is arranging a bazaar to be held Friday, Saturday and Sunday, February 24th, 25th and 26th, at Party

Headquarters, 3252 W. North Ave. VIRGINIA

Richmond.—The handful of Richmond Communists, led by the now famous "martyrs," Abe Tomkin and Thomas H. Stone (Stone was recently expelled from the Socialist Party as a Communist "plant"), thoroughly disgusted a public which had been entirely sympathetic at a mass meeting in the John Marshall H. S. Auditorium. Throughout the meeting the Communists kept bawling out their "demands," but were drowned out in tries of "throw him out." The audience left thoroughly disgusted with the two men whom they had come to help, and this was the net achievement of the two "irrevolutionists."

State Convention will be held in Richmond, Feb. 24-27. There will be 106 delegates. Details next week.

OHIO

The Socialist Party and the YPSL of Cuyahoga County adopted strong resolutions protesting against the sentence of Angelo Herndon, Negro Communist, to 20 years in Georgia.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington, D. C., Socialists, at a business meeting held last Friday night, paused long enough to pay respect to the memory of J. Webb Richman, for many years the leading Socialist worker in the Capital. William M. Feigenbaum's profile of Richman, in a recent issue of The New Leader, was read.

Seven important committees reported progress in organizing tenants, conducting the Sunday evening forum, starting a Socialist study class, maintaining the party headquarters, and in furthering other local activities. Arrangements were made for a public debate to be held next month. Robert Shostek was elected organizer of Branch 1, succeeding J. Mahlon Barnes, who declined to stand for re-election. Marion Malone was elected financial secretary, and an executive committee of five was elected to add to the varied program of party activities.

MINNESOTA

Minneapolis.—The party which had lost its political identity in the Farmer-Labor party is emerging as an independent party, and is trying its political wings in the next city election. It has endorsed Peter Sjoedin for alderman in the ninth ward. The party is growing month by month and will eventually, we hope, regain its old-time strength.

The first Y.P.S.L. was started in Minneapolis last week. Three others have been organized in the state recently.

A class in Socialism—leader, Dorothy Rock of the University of Minnesota—is being held every Tuesday with 30 people.

Margaret and Robert Dullea will speak Feb. 3 at the high school assembly and the Young People's Society at Askov.

IDAHO

Buhl.—George F. Hibner, one of the most active party workers, has been meeting the attacks by Communists by drawing upon the material of James O'Neal's history, "American Communism." It is a mine of facts regarding the development of that movement in this country. Recently Comrade Hibner had about a column in a local daily in answer to this criticism and it has been helpful in clearing up some confusion.

INDIANA

The National Executive Committee will meet in Indianapolis March 11th and 12th. A banquet will be held at a leading hotel on the 11th and a mass meeting at Tomlinson Hall on the 12th. The principal speakers will be Norman Thomas, Morris Hillquit and Dan Hoan. Members of the committee will fill speaking engagements at nearby locals and universities be-

(Continued on Page Twelve)

LECTURE NOTES

The first of three lectures by Scott Nearing on The New World Economy, will be given in Ambassador Hall, 3875 Third Ave. (near Claremont Parkway), the Bronx, Feb. 22nd. Subject: Economic Evolution.

Dr. Wolf Adler will lecture on "Is Man Incurably Religious?", under the auspices of the Freethinkers of America, Steinway Building, 113 W. 57th St., Sunday at 3:30. Major Joseph Wheles will speak on "Who's Who in Heaven," at 2:30.

Norman Thomas will speak on "Can Intelligence Master Chaos?" at the Community Forum, 550 W. 110th St., Sunday at 8 p. m. John Haynes Holmes and V. F. Calverton will speak on "Economic and Spiritual Determinism" at Town Hall, 11 a. m.

"The Role of the Intellectuals in the Present Crisis" will be the subject of a course of symposia to be given in the Labor Temple, 14th St. and Second Ave., beginning Feb. 23rd. The first lecture will be by L. B. Boudin on "The Theoretical System of Karl Marx."

"Is Evolution True?" will be debated by Morris Goldberg and an anti-evolutionist speaker at the Ingersoll Forum, Pythian Temple, 135 W. 70th St., Sunday, at 8.

The following Cooper Union lectures are scheduled by the People's Institute: Feb. 17th, Dr. Everett Dean Martin, "Malthus: Essay on the Principles of Population—The Contribution of Biology to Political Philosophy." Feb. 19th, Nathaniel Peffer, "History's Lessons: 1933 the Political and Economic Reckoning." Feb. 21st, Professor Edward Kasner, "The Disruption of the Atom: Modern Alchemy." All lectures start at 8 o'clock.

RAND SCHOOL NOTES

New Rand School Class for Women. The present very successful class for women at the Rand School will hold its final session February 20th. The members have voted to continue their work, with Esther Friedman as teacher, and to make their next course one in Advanced Socialism. The sessions will be held Monday afternoons, 2 to 3:30, beginning February 27, continuing for twelve sessions. The textbook will be Bernard Shaw's "Intelligent Woman's Guide to Socialism and Capitalism." The fee for the twelve sessions will be \$1.50. New members are invited to join, but the membership will necessarily be limited to about fifty.

The Workers' Training Class. Algernon Lee, President of the Rand School, reports the Workers' Training Class for the third term of the school year is larger than it has been before, consisting of 268 students pursuing studies on free scholarships, taking regular courses to fit them for work in the Socialist and Labor movement. There are 136 women and 131 men. A large majority were born in the United States, but nearly all the countries of the world are represented.

DEBATES — LECTURES — FORUMS

DEBATE: "CAN CAPITALISM SURVIVE?"

SUNDAY, FEB. 19th 8:30 P. M.
BROOKLYN FORUM
B'lyn Academy of Music
39 Lafayette Avenue
near Flatbush Avenue
Tickets—\$1.10, 55c, 25c at Box Office or Rand Bookstore, 7 E. 15th St., N.Y.C.

THE COMMUNITY FORUM

550 West 110th Street East of Broadway
Sunday, 8 P. M.—
NORMAN THOMAS
"Can Intelligence Master Chaos?"
11 A.M.—Sunday Service, Town Hall, 123 West 43rd Street
MR. HOLMES & MR. V. F. CALVERTON
"Economic vs. Spiritual Determinism"

'The Role of the Intellectuals in the Present Crisis'

The first of a series of symposia on "WHAT'S TO BE DONE?" will be held at the LABOR TEMPLE AUDITORIUM, 14th Street and Second Avenue, on THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23rd, at 8 p. m. sharp.

SPEAKERS:
1. L. B. BOUDIN, author of "The Theoretical System of Karl Marx," "Government by Judiciary."
2. LEON SAMSON, author of "The American Mind."
3. ALBERT WEISSBORD, just returned from a three weeks conference with Leon Trotsky.
4. V. F. CALVERTON, Editor of "The Modern Quarterly," author of "The Liberation of American Literature," and probably others.
Dr. EDMUND B. CHAFFEE will open the meeting.
Chairman: M. C. UNDERWOOD.
QUESTIONS AND DISCUSSION FROM THE FLOOR
Doors open 7:30 p.m. Admission 25c.

SOTT NEA ING

Course of 7 Lectures on "The New World Economy"
Three lectures at Ambassador Hall, 3875 3rd Ave., Bronx (near Claremont Pkw.)
Wed., Feb. 22—"Economic Evolution"
Mar. 1—"The Beginning of World Economy"
Mar. 8—"Positive Economics"
Four lectures at Burnside Manor, 85 W. Burnside Ave., Bronx (near University Ave.)
Wed., Mar. 15—"Economic Planning"
Mar. 22—"The Organization of Production"
Mar. 29—"Division of Income"
Apr. 5—"The Administration of World Economy"
Admission to a single lecture—25c
Course tickets for 7 lectures—\$1.25
Tickets to be had at the Friends of the Soviet Union, 799 B'way, Room 330, New York.

DEBATE

Sunday, February 19th, at 8:45 P. M.
Scott Nearing Isaac Don Levine
Eminent Sociologist Author of "Stalin" and Economist and "Red Smoke."
— Affirmative — Negative —
"HAS THE FIVE-YEAR PLAN SUCCEEDED?"
ARTHUR GARFIELD HAYS, Chairman
Institute for Advanced Education
Main Hall, 111 East 15th Street

PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE

At Cooper Union, 8th St. & Astor Pl. at 8 o'clock Admission free
Friday evening, Feb. 17th:
Dr. Everett Dean Martin
"Malthus: Essay on the Principles of Population—The Contribution of Biology to Political Philosophy."
Sunday evening, Feb. 19th:
Nathaniel Peffer
"History's Lesson: 1933, the Political and Economic Reckoning."
Tuesday evening, Feb. 21st:
Professor Edward Kasner
"The Disruption of the Atom: Modern Alchemy."

CANDLELIGHT DINNER

Instituting Consumers' Strike Against Brooklyn Edison Company for the Reinstatement of 5000 Employees Unjustly Discharged, and Reduction in Electric Rates.
Speakers: JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, HEYWOOD BROWN, A. J. MUSTIE, JEROME COUNT, WILLIAM BEEDIE, FRANCIS HENSON
Sponsors: National Committee on Utilities and Labor, Brotherhood of Edison Employees
"DINE BY CANDLELIGHT" CAMPAIGN
March 1, 1933, 6:45 P.M.
PETER'S TAVERN, 217 Fulton Street (at Pineapple), BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Subscription 75c
NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON UTILITIES AND LABOR
Tickets may be secured at: 128 East 16th St., New York City

FREETHINKERS OF AMERICA

Sunday, 113 W. 57th St., Steinway Bldg.
Regular lecture, 3:30 p. m.
DR. WOLF ADLER
"Is Man Incurably Religious?"
Class in Bible Criticism, 2:30 p. m.
MAJOR JOSEPH WHELESS
"Who's Who in Heaven"
Admission free—Questions & Discussion

AMERICAN SOCIALIST QUARTERLY

7 East 15th Street New York, N. Y.
ONLY THEORETICAL SOCIALIST MAGAZINE IN THE U. S.
VOLUME 2, NO. 1—JUST OFF THE PRESS.
Articles on Proletarian Literature in America; The American Trade Union Movement; Results of the Five-Year Plan in Russia, and other important and timely topics.
Subscribe now \$1.00 a year; 25c sample copy

YOUNG CIRCLE LEAGUE NEWS

Symposium.—Haim Kantorovich, Philip Geliebter, Educational Director of the Workmen's Circle, and J. L. Afros, National Director of the Young Circle League, will lead a symposium on "Yiddish, Socialism, and the Young Circle League," at 3 W. 16th St., February 19th, at 8:30.

Lectures Sunday afternoon, Feb. 19th, at 4, at the YCLA Center, the John Dewey Y.C.C., Branch 1016 W.C., will have a lecture on "Organizing Unions in the Coal Fields of West Virginia and Illinois" by Mary Hillier.

Radio Oratorical Contest.—Sunday, February 19th, at 2, a contest will be held at the League Center to pick the best speaker on "The Rise and Development of the American Labor Movement." Every Young Circle Branch may appoint an entrant. The winner will deliver his talk over Radio Station WEVD Saturday, February 25th, at 10:45 p. m.

Fifth Anniversary Dance.—Saturday evening, at the Young Circle League Auditorium, 3 West 16th St., the Debs Young Circle Club will celebrate its Fifth Anniversary with a dance. Half of the proceeds will be donated to the Kentucky

BERENBERG AND MEAD TO DEBATE SOCIALISM

"Can Capitalism Survive?" will be the subject of the debate before the Brooklyn Forum Sunday night, February 19, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, Lafayette Ave., near Flatbush.

The debaters will represent the point of view of Socialism, and of those who believe that the present order will be able, in some form or another, to continue functioning. It is not a debate on whether capitalism ought to survive, or whether Socialism ought to take its place, but whether capitalism has within itself sufficient strength to ride out the present depression.

David P. Berenberg, teacher, lecturer, economist and writer, author of standard and authoritative works on Socialist theory and one of the editors of the American Socialist Quarterly, will argue that capitalism cannot survive, while Professor Nelson P. Mead of New York City College will take the opposite position.

The Party Progresses

(Continued from Page Eleven)

fore and after the above dates.

Local Marion County, which includes Indianapolis and suburbs, has adopted branch organization with a County Central Committee. Fifteen branches have been organized with others forming. An Educational Committee has been elected which has already started five classes in the branches with the Rand School extension course of Scientific Socialism. Unusual interest has been shown and other classes will be formed. The L.I.D. lectures have drawn good crowds. Norman Thomas, Frank Crosswaith, Leo M. Krycki and Carl D. Thompson have spoken here, with Dr. John Ise, Garfield Cox, Karl Borders and Oscar Ameringer to speak here on successive Wednesdays until March 8th.

Marion.—Local Socialists were shocked recently when Clint Grow, a bottle blower and member of the Socialist Party, was instantly killed by a Nickel Plate train. Comrade Grow was an active party member and his death is a severe blow to the local movement. Grow's body was terribly mutilated. He is survived by his father and mother, two sisters, a brother and two sons.

Hammond.—Starting campaign for spring elections with full city ticket. Many new members joining.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia.—The Labor Institute School was organized in 1932 as a radical Social Science Institute by the Labor Institute and the Socialist Party. Forthcoming lectures Feb. 17, David P. Berenberg, "The War of Classes for Control of Life," 802 Locust St., 8:15 p. m.; Feb. 19, Mark Starr, "Commodities and Their Values," 302 Locust St., 5:30 p. m.

Philadelphia Lectures.—Friday, Feb. 24, 8:30, 810 Locust St.: Haim Kantorovitch, "Capitalist Development and Social Change"; Sunday, Feb. 19, 5:30, 810 Locust St.: Mark Starr, "Commodities and Their Values"; Monday, Feb. 20, 8:30, 1222 Locust St.: James Woodard, "Crime and Punishment." August Claessens will deliver a series of five lectures, starting Saturday, March 4, 8:30, at 810 Locust St., on "Social Problems and the Social Sciences."

Pittsburgh.—Circle No. 3 of the Y.P.S.L. has been organized for more than two months. Leah Stark is organizer and Howard Oshay is educational director of this live group. An Allegheny County Y.P.S.L. Central Committee has been organized and has delegates from the five circles in the district.

MAINE

Augusta, Maine, Feb. 3.—Speaking before the regular meeting of Gardiner Grange, Lawrence E. Brawn opened Kennebec County program for 1933. His subject was "The Farmer, His Place in the Puzzle." Sixty-five members of the Grange were present. The Augusta Local has worked out a quota for Kennebec County.

CONNECTICUT

Bridgeport.—Jacob Panken will lecture Sunday, Feb. 19, on "Socialist City Administration." The past week has witnessed the Party taking part actively in civic affairs. They were well represented at the public hearings of the Board of Apportionment and Taxation meetings to protest strongly against the budget. The lone Socialist Alderman, Fred Schwarzkopf, led the fight. Jasper McLevy, town chairman, was spokesman for the Party at a mass meeting held under the auspices of the Taxpayers' League as a protest against high taxes. Friday several comrades traveled to Hartford to represent the Party at a hearing on a bill submitted by the Party to establish a more equitable representation of the cities in the House of Representatives.

New Haven.—Walter J. Couper, commissioner of labor, spoke on "State Employment Offices" at the local meeting Monday night. Benjamin Gebersky and Alfred Loyd were elected to fill vacancies on the city executive committee. The new Fair Haven branch, at a meeting on Feb. 10, elected Peter Panico, organizer; William R. Bloor, recording secretary; Edw. Calabritto, financial secretary.

treasurer, and Salvatore Formica, literature agent.

NEW JERSEY

Newark, Feb. 19th, 8 p. m.—Max Delson will lecture on "Breaking Through the Breadlines" at the Polish Educational Hall, 255 Court St. Sunday, Feb. 26th, Henry Fruchter will speak on "Democracy or Dictatorship."

Friday, Feb. 17th, Dr. Frank Kingdon will speak at the meeting of the Young People's Socialist League at 34 Park Place.

Tuesday, Feb. 21st, the Montclair Branch will meet at the home of Thomas C. Galligan at 5 Hawthorne Place. Wednesday, Feb. 22nd, Branch No. 2, Newark, will meet at party headquarters, and the Bloomfield Branch will meet in the Pythian Hall, 313 Glenwood Ave., Bloomfield.

Friday, Feb. 24th, the Maple-

wood-Millburn Branch will meet at the home of E. L. Acken, 64 Mountain Ave., Maplewood. Rev. G. Herbert Ekins will speak.

Flemington.—Sunday, Feb. 19th, 2 p. m., August Claessens, Jewish Community Center Hall.

Jersey City.—Morris Gordin on "The Philosophy of Socialism," 94 Belmont Ave., 3 p. m.

West New York.—Morris Gordin, "Technocracy," 17th St. and Tyler Place, 7:30 p. m.

Roselle.—Sunday, Feb. 19th, at 8 p. m., Workmen's Circle Hall, Grand St., Roselle. Geo. H. Goebel on "How to Avert Revolution in America."

Passaic.—Branch 1 will present at its lecture forum Friday evening, Feb. 17, at the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Hall, William M. Feigenbaum on "The Road to Freedom." Next week, James Oneal. The branch plans a Russian Vechevinka or informal convival evening, Sunday, Feb. 26, and has in prospect a dance in conjunction with the Passaic Ypsels.

New York State

Legislative Hearings.—State Secretary Merrill, who was in Albany Monday of this week, reports that the joint Labor and Industry Committees of the Senate and Assembly will give two days, March 1st and 2nd, to hearings on Compensation Law and Labor Law amendments. No dates have yet been announced for hearings on Unemployment Insurance or on amendments to the Election Law.

The principal bills on Unemployment Insurance were referred to the Senate Finance Committee and the Assembly Ways and Means Committee.

Schenectady.—There is no city of the state more severely hit by the depression than the one which used to boast that it "lights and hauls the world." Factory payrolls have shrunk to a fifth, some say a tenth, of what they used to be; landlords cannot collect rents; banks refuse to strangle themselves with unsalable real estate on which they are entitled to foreclose. Fully two-thirds of the working population jobless.

A strike of unionized city employees, forced by an unfriendly Democratic Mayor, is a factor in the situation. Pickets of the union are conspicuous at the City Hall, and the City Employees' Union is taking the lead in the fight to prevent breaking down wage scales by the relief agency which is headed by a representative of the General Electric. This unparalleled situation is creating renewed in-

terest in Socialism, and the circle of the Y.P.S.L. recently organized in Schenectady promises to be a big asset to the local.

Olean.—Robert A. Hoffman, organizer of Local Buffalo, will speak on "Men and Machines" in the I.O.O.F. Hall, Sullivan and Union Sts., Wednesday evening, Feb. 22, under the auspices of Local Olean.

Dunkirk.—Local Dunkirk, under the leadership of Organizer E. W. Sherman, 414 Leopard St., now has 24 members and recently organized a Y.P.S.L. group with 9 charter members. Meetings are held in the lecture room of the Public Library. Saturday evening, Feb. 25, Robert A. Hoffman will speak on "Men and Machines."

Rockland County.—The local will hold its second lecture at Pesner's Hobnob Restaurant, Nyack Turnpike, Nanuet, Sunday, at 8 p. m. Mrs. Wharton Clay, of the Nyack Trade and Barter Exchange, Thos. W. Davis and others will speak on "The Use of Script Money as an Emergency Relief Measure." Rev. A. Batten of New City will preside.

The local is saddened by the death of Comrade Hortense Wegener of Nyack. Comrade Wegener had been actively associated with the Socialist movement in New York City and its suburbs for the past 25 years. Comrade Wegener died suddenly in Union Hospital, New York City, following a very brief illness.

New York City

City Convention.—The first session of the City Convention will be held Saturday, Feb. 25, at 2:30, in the Debs Auditorium, 7 East 15th Street.

City Central Committee.—Adjourned meeting will take place Saturday evening, Feb. 25, at the Rand School.

Last Call for Tickets for Forward Ball for the benefit of the Socialist Party and allied organizations, will be held Saturday evening, Feb. 18, at the 71st Regiment Armory, 34th Street and Park Avenue. Dance music by Rubinoff and his famous orchestra. A number of stage celebrities will be present, featuring Jack Pearl, "Baron Munchausen."

Karl Marx Memorial.—Executive Committee of Local New York is arranging an impressive commemoration on the 50th anniversary of the death of Karl Marx at the Town Hall, Sunday afternoon, March 19.

Workers' Unemployed Leagues.—Branches are urged to call local mass meetings March 4th in conjunction with such meetings throughout the country by the National Federation of Unemployed Leagues, to make an effective fight for relief. Further information is to be secured at the Party office.

Symposium.—Thursday, March 16, at 8:30; speakers: Morris Hillquit, Theodore Shapiro and Norman Thomas. Topic: "The Crisis of Capitalism and Its Significance for Socialism." This is the third educational meeting arranged under the auspices of the Educational Committee, Local New York. Admittance to Party members only.

Women's Committee.—The class

in Socialism and Public Speaking with Instructors Esther Friedman and August Claessens will continue its sessions every Monday afternoon at 2:30.

New Leaflet!—The Bankers Force Wage Cuts, a four-page leaflet, is now ready for distribution. The price is \$3 a thousand.

Branch Secretaries.—Because of the legal holiday Wednesday, all branch notices must be in the party office by 10 o'clock Tuesday to get into The New Leader.

Anti-Hitler Meeting.—The Socialist Party and The Neue Volkszeitung are arranging a mass meeting in Town Hall, Sunday afternoon, Feb. 26, at 2, on "The Menace of Fascism and Hitler." The tentative list of speakers includes Algonon Lee, Bruno Wagner and Abraham Cahan.

MANHATTAN
8th A. D.—Important meeting on Monday, Feb. 20, at 144 Second Ave. Election of Central Committee delegate branch organizer, delegates to City Convention, report of finance and auditing committee, final decision upon a meeting night.

Chelsea.—More than 400 workers visit headquarters at 52 West 8th St. weekly for branch meetings, unemployed league and forum. The Unemployed League of the Lower West Side meets every Friday night; Saturday nights are given to sociability; Sunday nights to the Y.P.S.L.; Thursdays a class in Socialism. Amicus Most addressed last branch meeting. Jessie Wallace Hughan has just completed a course on International Socialism. Mary Hillier, Helen Pickenback, Edward Levinson and Donald Reiff elected dele-

gates to the City Convention. Branch activities and plans are chronicled in a bi-weekly newspaper, "The Neighborhood News."

12th A. D.—Members urged to bring friends to social evening at 71 Irving Place, Tuesday, Feb. 21 (Washington's Birthday - Eve). Refreshments will be served. William M. Feigenbaum will reminisce about the movement in the past.

Upper West Side.—Branch meeting, Tuesday, Feb. 21, at 8:15. Refreshments after the meeting. Propaganda and membership committee meet Saturday, Feb. 25, 2:30, at Jerome Count's office, 285 Madison Ave. Hoffman and A. Gilbson elected refreshment committee.

Harlem Branches meet on Monday, Feb. 20, at 9, at 1539 Madison Ave. Lectures in headquarters every Tuesday at 9.

Morningside Heights.—At last branch meeting members were urged to send clothing to the Miners' Relief, care of L.I.D., 112 East 19th St.

Washington Heights.—We are running a theatre party at "Biography." Tickets at all prices from Edwin Koppel 460 Audubon Ave.; Washington Heights 7-6744. Unemployed meeting Tuesday, Feb. 21, at Y.M.H.A., 159th St. and St. Nicholas Ave. Sunday night forum continuing successively.

BRONX
Bronx County Membership Meeting.—Important Bronx membership meeting on Sunday, Feb. 19, at 2, at Burnside Manor, 85 West Burnside Ave. (near Harrison). Agenda: 1. The County Ball on March 18; 2. Finance; 3. County Organizer; 4. County Autonomy; 5. Bronx Tenants' Emergency League; 6. Unemployed Leagues; 7. Amendments to By-Laws.

The recent affair at the Bel-

lami Club was very successful thanks to splendid cooperation. Fine program by Jacob Feurman at the piano and by Samuel A. DeWitt.

3rd A. D.—Surprise Dance at Ye Bellamie Manor, 904 Prospect Ave., Feb. 21.

8th A. D.—Branch members were shocked to hear of the sudden death of Norman Thomas Bradford, 2-year-old son of Comrades Bradford, former members of the branch.

A discussion group in Socialism will meet every Tuesday, beginning Feb. 21, at Burnside Manor, Burnside and Harrison Aves., in the French room. Branch meeting, Thursday, Feb. 23.

2nd A. D.—Social evening and dance has been arranged for Saturday, Feb. 28, in headquarters, 9 West 170th St.

BROOKLYN

Karl Marx Memorial Meeting.—Tickets are now on sale at all Kings County branches and at the city office, 7 E. 15th St. Meeting will be held Sunday evening, March 12, at Brooklyn Academy of Music, 30 Lafayette Ave.

Midwood.—Last Tuesday J. B. Matthews gave an interesting talk. Monday night, Feb. 20, at business meeting delegates to the City Convention will be instructed. Bridge party Saturday, March 4, at 1722 East 12th St. Admission, 50 cents; refreshments.

Brighton Beach.—The Executive Committee met at headquarters, 1113 Brighton Beach Ave. House committee of Anna Weiss, Mrs. Schwartz and Bass appointed. Saturday, March 11, a social will be held, called the Russian Camaraderie, formal opening of the new headquarters. The branch newspaper is expected to come off the press at the official opening.

(Continued on Page Thirteen)

Where Your Union Meets

BONNAZ, SINGER EMBROIDERERS' UNION, Local 66, I.L.G.W.U., 7 East 15th St. Phone Algonquin 4-3657. Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday Night in the Office of the Union. Z. L. Freedman, President; Leon Hattab, Manager; Joe Goff, Secretary-Treasurer.

BRICKLAYERS' UNION, Local 9 Office and headquarters, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 919 Willoughby Ave. Phone Stagg 2-4621. Office open daily except Saturday from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Regular meetings every Tuesday evening. Fred Pfaffm, Pres.; Al. Bayerle, Vice-Pres.; Charles Pfaffm, Fin. Sec.; Milton Rowcroft, Rec. Corr. Sec.; Frank F. Lutz, Treasurer; Andrew Streit, Business Agent.

CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA, New York Joint Board, 31 West 15th St., New York, N. Y. Phone Tompkins Square 5-5404. Hyman Blumbers, Sidney Reisman, Managers; Abraham Miller, Secretary-Treasurer.

CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA, Amalgamated Bank Bldg., 11-15 Union Square, 3rd floor. Phone, Algonquin 4-5500-1-2-3-4-5. Sidney Hillman, Gen. President; Joseph Schlossberg, Gen. Sec'y-Treas.

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

FURRIERS' JOINT COUNCIL OF N. Y. Local 101, 105, 110 and 115 of the INTERNATIONAL FUR WORKERS OF U. S. and C. 28 West 31st Street. Phone Penn. 8-7952. Meets every Tuesday at 8:00 P. M. B. Merkin, Manager.

FUR DRESSERS' UNION, Local 2, International Fur Workers Union, Office and headquarters, 943 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn; Stagg 2-0798. Reg. meetings, 1st and 3rd Mondays. President, Morris Reiss; Vice Pres., Joseph Karrass; Business Agent, B. Ralmikoff; Secretary, Samuel Mindel; Treasurer, Albert Heid.

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

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

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

THE INTERNATIONAL GARMENT WORKERS' UNION, 3 West 16th Street, New York City. Phone Chelsea 3-4148. David Dubinsky, President.

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

MILK WAGON DRIVERS' UNION, Local 584, I. U. of T. Office; 259 W. 14th St., City. Local 584 meets 3rd Thursday of the month at Beethoven Hall, 210 East Fifth St. Executive Board meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays at Beethoven Hall, 210 E. Fifth St. Chas. Hofer, President and Business Agent; Max Liebler, Secretary-Treasurer.

SEE THAT YOUR MILK MAN WEARS OUR EMBLEM.

NECKWEAR MAKERS' UNION, UNITED 11016, A. F. of L., 7 East 15th St. Phone Algonquin 4-7081. Joint Executive Board meets every Tuesday night at 7:30. Board meets every Tuesday night at 8:00 in U. office. Ed Gottesman, Secretary-Treasurer.

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

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

WAITERS & WAITRESSES UNION, Local 1, 41 East 28th St.; Tel. Astland 4-8107. Julius Berg, Pres.; Wm. Lehmann, Sec'y-Treas. Regular meeting every 2nd and 4th Thursday at Beethoven Hall, 210 East 5th Street.

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

WHITE GOODS WORKERS' UNION, Local 63 of I. L. G. W. U., 10th St., New York City. Phone Chelsea 3-5754-3757. A. Snyder, Sec'y & SHORE, Executive Supervisor.

Socialist Party Progress

(Continued from Page Twelve)

4th-14th A. D.—Branch has obtained new headquarters at 289 4th St., where it will meet every Monday. Y.P.S.L. meets Sundays at 4; Falcons, Friday night. Sunday school holds sessions at 11.

11th A. D.—Branch is showing great growth. Meetings every Tuesday at the 71st A. D. headquarters, 2239 Church Ave. Prominent speaker will address next meeting, Feb. 21.

16th A. D.—Forums continue Friday evenings. A new series of lectures in Yiddish begins on Sunday evening, Feb. 19, with B. Levitan of the Forward as the speaker. Admission 10 cents. The Yipsels distinguished themselves in a debate on Socialism with a social club. A card party and social will be held Saturday evening, Feb. 25, at headquarters. Admission, 35 cents. The dramatic group under the able direction of Mary Weisberg is engaged in the production of "Black 'Ell," a war play by Miles Malleon.

Bensonhurst Unit of Socialist Women will meet Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 22, 2 p. m., at 7308 Bay Parkway. Eleanor Brannon will speak.

17th A. D.—Branch meeting Tuesday, Feb. 21, 8:30, at 365 Tompkins Ave.

18th A. D.—Branch 1.—Luncheon has been arranged to celebrate the anniversary of organization of the branch at Oriental Restaurant, 1439 St. Johns Place, Wednesday evening, Feb. 22, at 7:30. Admission, 55 cents. Prominent speakers, general merriment and good comradeship.

21st A. D.—Branch meeting will be held Monday, Feb. 20. Educational features of the week include Rebel Arts dance group Wednesday evening and study classes Thursday and Friday evenings. Monthly dance Saturday night, Feb. 25. The entertainment program will include a motion picture.

Brownsville Unit of Socialist Women meets Tuesday, Feb. 21 at 3 p. m., in the home of Comrade Rutes, 849 Linden Boulevard. Sam Friedman will speak on "Reform and Revolution."

Borough Park.—New Executive Committee consists of Chas. Kanowitz, Mason Morrell, Irving Mitchell, Pauline Steinberg, Sol Weinstein, R. L. Bobrick and Harry Chanin. Excellent work being done in membership campaign. Saturday night, Feb. 25, branch will conduct its third camaraderie, "Russian Night." An excellent musical program has been arranged to supplement games, dancing and refreshments; 1377 42nd St.

QUEENS

Sunnyside.—Feb. 14, the following were elected delegates to the City Convention: E. P. Clarke, L. Rogin, E. Lurie, C. B. Garfinkel. Alternates: E. Oxhandler, Nathan Fine and Mark Khinoy. Weinfeld and Garfinkel were elected to the new City Central Committee. Weiss and Weinfeld elected to the Conference on Unemployment Insurance. One of the best attended meetings that the branch has held was enlightened on political and economic conditions in Japan by Brother Fugimura. Six canvassers out visiting enrolled Socialists.

Rockaway.—Annual Musicales and Entertainment, Rockaway Branch, 1855 Mott Ave., Far Rockaway, Saturday, Feb. 18, 8:30. Music by Shapiro String Quartet; S. A. DeWitt will speak.

Lecture Calendar

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 19
William Duffy: "Political Parties—Their Nature and Function," 11:30 a. m., Burnside Manor, Burnside and Harrison Aves.

McAllister Coleman: "Can We Build a Better World?" 3:00 p. m., 2005—7th Ave., Manhattan; People's Educational Forum.

David P. Berenberg vs. Prof. Nelson P. Mead, debate: "Can Capitalism Survive?" Academy of Music, Lafayette and Flatbush Aves.; Brooklyn Forum.

August Claessens: "Behavior and the Social Environment" (3rd lecture on Social Psychology), 48 Avenue C, Manhattan; 6th A. D.

Ruth Shallcross: "The Future of Soviet Russia," 4046 Broadway, Manhattan; Washington Heights Forum.

Louis Waldman: "The Legislative Program of the Socialist Party," 241 E. 84th St., Manhattan; Yorkville Branch.

Herman Salzman: "Communism and Socialism in Theory and Practice," 800 Fox St., Bronx; 3rd A. D.

Henry J. Rosner: "Is Economic Recovery in Sight?" 262 Cypress Ave., Bronx; 1st A. D.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20
Theresa Wolfson: "Modern Robinson Crusoes," 52 West 8th St., Manhattan; Chelsea Branch.

Walter E. Peck: "Converting the Unemployed," 2239 Church Ave., Brooklyn; 21st A. D.

Alexander Fichandler: "Education and the New Social Order," 219 Sackman St., Brooklyn.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21
William M. Feigenbaum: "Out of the Past," 71 Irving Place, Manhattan; 12th A. D.

Alfred S. Belakin: "The Class Struggle," 1539 Madison Avenue, Manhattan; Harlem Branches.

Henry J. Rosner: "Is Economic Recovery in Sight?" 844 Utica Ave., Brooklyn; 18th A. D., Br. 2.

Lean R. Land: "Socialism and the Race Question," 789 Elmsere Place, Bronx; 7th A. D.

Katherine Pollack: "The American Labor Movement," 1722 East 12th St., B'klyn; Midwood Branch.

J. B. Matthews: "The Situation in Germany," 100 West 72nd St., Manh.; Upper West Side Branch.

Jacob Bernstein: "Socialism—Utopian and Scientific," 365 Tompkins Ave., Brooklyn; 17th A. D.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23
Nathan Corner: "Technocracy," Burnside Manor, Burnside and Harrison Aves., Bronx; 8th A. D.

Elias L. Tartak: "Aspects of the Russian Situation," 113-10 Northern Blvd., Flushing, L. I.; Socialist Party Branch.

Charles Solomon: "Is Democracy a Failure?" 904 Prospect Ave.; Bronx Labor Forum.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24
Prof. Frankwood Williams: "The Outlook for Youth in the Present Day World," Paradise Manor, Mt. Eden and Jerome Aves.; Mid-Bronx Labor Forum.

Henry Fruchter: "Democracy or Dictatorship," 1113 Brighton Beach Ave., Brooklyn; Socialist Party Branch.

Mary Hillyer: "Trends in the Labor Movement," 144—2nd Ave., Manhattan; 8th A. D.

Jessie W. Huggan: "Socialist Planning," 7308 Bay Parkway, Brooklyn; 16th A. D.

No ambition?

Don't ignore this warning...

When you are absorbing poisons from food wastes held too long in the system, ambition dies quickly. Get rid of unhealthy wastes with Ex-Lax—safely and pleasantly.

Ex-Lax is composed of a high-grade chocolate, combined with a scientific laxative ingredient that has been prescribed by physicians for over a quarter of a century. It is pleasant to take, does not gripe, does not disturb digestion, does not embarrass—its action is prompt and dependable—yet natural.

Keep "Regular" with
EX-LAX
 The Chocolate Laxative

WORKMEN'S SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT FUND OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Organized 1884 Incorporated 1899
 Main Office: 714-716 SENECA AVENUE, Ridgewood Station, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Telephone—HEgeman 3-4058

Over 60,000 Members in 350 Branches
 Reserves on December 31, 1930: \$3,383,000
 Benefits paid since its existence:

Death Benefit: \$4,635,677.04 Sick Benefit: \$11,453,774.93
 Total: \$16,089,451.97

WORKERS! PROTECT YOURSELVES!

In Case of Sickness, Accident, or Death!

Death Benefit according to age at time of initiation in one or both classes:
 Class A: 40 cents per month—Death Benefit \$395 at the age of 16 to \$175 at the age of 44.
 Class B: 50 cents per month—Death Benefit \$550 to \$230.
 Parents may insure their children in case of death up to the age of 18.
 Death Benefit according to age \$20 to \$200.
 Sick Benefit paid from the first day of filing of doctor's certificate.
 \$9 and \$15 respectively per week, for the first forty weeks, half of the amount for another forty weeks.
 Sick Benefit for women: \$9 per week for the first forty weeks; \$4.50 each for another forty weeks.
 For further information apply to Main Office, William Spuhr, National Secretary, or to the Financial Secretaries of the Branches.

Y.P.S.L. NOTES

City Central Committee.—New Circle delegates will meet Saturday, February 18, at 8:30 p. m., in Room 508, Rand School. Unfinished convention business and election of important new committees will be acted upon.

Debate with Lovestonites.—The debate with the Communist Youth Opposition has been postponed to Saturday evening, April 8th. The affair will be held as originally scheduled in the Debs Auditorium.

Jig-Saw Strike. Bronx comrades have been assisting strikers in one of America's newest industries.

Large committees have picketed and legal and artistic talent have been volunteered. Wage cuts of 25 per cent and 15 per cent caused the spontaneous strike.

League Hike. All comrades are urged to join in hike to Tibbets Brook Sunday, February 26th. Meet 10:30 a. m. at 242nd Street and Broadway and Van Cortlandt Park. Baseball and other games.

Basketball Game and Dance.—The YPSL will play the Young Circle League at the Stuyvesant High School gym Saturday night, March 11th. Applicants for the city basketball team must report to the city office Saturday at 2 p. m.

Astoria Circle.—Amicus Most will speak Sunday, February 19th, at 4 p. m., at Bohemian Hall, Woolsey and 2nd Avenue.

Midwood Fun Festival.—Dancing, refreshments and a bug contest will feature the entertainment at 1722 East 12th Street, B'klyn, Sunday, Feb. 19, at 8:30 p. m.

Brighton Beach.—An interesting speaker will lecture Sunday, Feb. 19, at 5 p. m., at 1113 Brighton Beach Ave. An older senior group is being organized and Wm. E. Bohn will address them Wednesday, Feb. 22, at 8:30 p. m. on "Washington and Hitler."

Circle 1 Sr., Bronx.—Melvin Willbach will give the history of the Socialist movement in America up to 1910, Sunday, Feb. 19, at 4 p. m., at 904 Prospect Ave.

Wilkins Ave. Juniors.—Fundamentals of Socialism will be the program at this embryo circle meeting at 1422 Wilkins Ave. on Sunday, Feb. 19, at 5 p. m.

East Harlem.—Ben Fisher will discuss "What Chance Youth Has" Sunday, Feb. 19, at 8:30 at 1539 Madison Ave., at the Circle 6 Sr. meeting. Julius Umansky will start the first class on Socialism at the Circle 1 Jr. meeting Friday, Feb. 17, at 8:30 p. m. A joint social will be run by the Harlem Circles on Feb. 25th.

Greenwich Village.—Social, games, music and checkers will feature the program this Saturday night at 52 West 8th St. Sunday at 8, Winston Dancis will speak to the newly chartered Circle 11 Sr. Manhattan on "Why I Am a Socialist."

SOCIALIST SCHOOLS

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

MANHATTAN
 6th A. D., 48 Ave. C: Junior Class, Sylvia Weingart; Senior Class, Catherine Pollak. 12:30 p. m.

8th A. D., 144 Second Ave.: Senior Class, 1:15 p. m., Samuel H. Friedman.

Chelsea, 62 W. 8th St., 11:30 a. m., Agnes Martocci and Esther Eisenberg.

BROOKLYN
 19 West 170th St.: Elementary Class, Gertrude Turkell; Junior Class, Clarence Greenberg.

904 Prospect Ave. (Bellamy Club): Elementary Class, Ida Y. Kaufman; Junior Class, Jean Friedberg.

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

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

Brighton, 1113 Brighton Beach Ave.: Junior Class, Al Meyer; Senior Class, 8 p. m., Ben Parker.

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

18th A. D., 844 Utica Ave.: Junior Class, Sarah Rosenberg; Elementary Class, Etta Meyer.

Borough Park Labor Lyceum, 1377 42nd St.: Elementary Class, Gertrude Gross; Junior Class, Esther Horowitz.

18th A. D., 2239 Church Ave.: Class, 3:30 p. m., Samuel Weidman.

AN APPEAL

THE NEW LEADER is glad to report that the unemployed comrade who had given so much service to the party, who had also been imprisoned because of his anti-war views and is now unable to renew his sub to The New Leader, has had it renewed by the generosity of one of our readers.

But here is another letter from another reader in a Pennsylvania sanatorium for tuberculosis: "With immense regret I see that you have stopped The New Leader. I am sick of tuberculosis. I ask you to place my name on your mailing list."

We kept this worker on the list for a year at our expense. Is there another reader who will do for this sick comrade what was done for the jobless one? We await your answer.

THE WORKMEN'S CIRCLE

The Largest Radical Workingmen's Fraternal Order in Existence

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

700 Branches All Over the United States and Canada

Insurance from \$100 to \$3,000

Sick benefit, 15 weeks per year, at \$8, \$18, \$25 and \$35 per week. Many branches pay additional benefit from \$3 to \$5 per week. Consumption benefit \$400 and \$600 or nine months in our own sanatorium, located in the most beautiful region of the Catskill Mountains—besides the regular weekly benefit.

For information apply to
THE WORKMEN'S CIRCLE
 175 East Broadway, N. Y. City
 Telephone Orchard 4-4000

WORKMEN'S FURNITURE FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY

(ORGANIZED 1873)

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

Why Pay Exorbitant Fire Rates?
 when our Society offers you

HOUSEHOLD FIRE INSURANCE AT ACTUAL COST

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

Fire Losses Appraised Liberally and Paid Promptly.

\$75,000,000.00 Insurance in Force.
\$1,000,000.00 in Assets.
\$500,000.00 paid out in fire claims.

60,000 Members.
 Upon admission every member must make a deposit equal to \$1.00 for every \$100 of insurance. This deposit will be repaid in full upon withdrawal.

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

BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM

949 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn
 Large and small hall suitable for all occasions and meetings at reasonable rentals.
 STAGG 2-3842

Labor Temple 243-347 EAST 84th ST. NEW YORK
 Workmen's Educational Association
 Free Library open from 1 to 10 p. m.
 Halls for Meetings, Entertainments and Balls. Tel. REgent 4-10038.

Washington \$4.00 One Way ROUND TRIP \$6.50

BALTIMORE\$2.50
PHILADELPHIA2.00
BOSTON2.00
RICHMOND6.25
PITTSBURGH7.00
DETROIT9.00
CHICAGO9.00
CLEVELAND9.00

REDUCED RATES for ROUND TRIPS

NEVIN BUS DEPOT

111 W. 31st St. CHickering 4-1800

Fred Spitz, Inc. Florist

Now at
 74 SECOND AVENUE
 NEW YORK CITY
 Telephone Dry Dock 4-0355, 4-9850
 Not connected with any other store in New York

"We are asking the Philadelphia Yipsel Circles to follow our example by placing a standing order for a bundle of papers."—Louis Trachtman, Executive Secretary, Y.P.S.L.

Mid-Season News and Notes of the Theatre

The Week on the Stage

By Joseph T. Shipley

SLIP O' THE PEN
"PARDON MY ENGLISH." Book by Herbert Fields. Music by George Gershwin. Lyrics by Ira Gershwin. At the Majestic.

With Thursday nights omitted because Jack Pearl must broadcast, "Pardon My English" shows this comedian and Lyda Roberti twisting the tongue to their devious ends. The work they do is Trojan; the lady could Lyda great flock of fellows after her, with her siren ways. But alas, for the nonce inspiration seems to have abandoned the men responsible for the rest of the presentation. There is a good chorus, with zest and grace, there are effective scenes, all around the Beer Gardens and the Police Commissioner's other haunts in Dresden, Germany; there are good song possibilities. Nor can one say the show is a bad one; it lacks that definite degree of disappointment... it just falls somehow flat. Perhaps I was not attuned to its magic, but to me there seemed none. I could not grow interested in the amatory exploits of a reforming kleptomaniac and his sweet loving pal of a gal thief; nor the Commissioner whose daughter saw through the disguise, yet married the guy. The Gershwin did their good share for "Of Thee I Sing"—though the feeblest part of that was the lyrics; let them come back from Dresden China indifferencies to the rich opportunities of the American scene.

GOOD FRENCH FUN

"MON COEUR BALANCE" ("My Heart Hesitates"). At the Fifth Avenue Playhouse.

Until the middle of next week there is still time to laugh at one of the most amusing of recent French farces, "My Heart Hangs in the Balance," the current film at the 5th Avenue Playhouse, where many delightful pictures have been shown. In this, the gentleman chiefly concerned, having dismissed his mistress (to a Frenchman as essential as a dog to a firehouse) returns home with a clear heart and his mind on his fiancée—to find a strange woman in his bed. The mistress, not thus easily put off, follows, finds the girl, notifies the prospective father-in-law that his daughter is sleeping with her husband two days too soon. An angry dad, discovering it's not his daughter, wants to know who the girls may be—with the ultimate result that our poor not yet married friend is traveling about with three sisters (one real) until

Star of Arons and Freedley's New Musical



Jack Pearl is one of a big cast in "Pardon My English" at the Majestic Theater.

he marries someone he was never engaged to. A delightfully presented mixup, with French dressing. And a few extras in shorts: Mickey Mouse, "Strange as It Seems," and that ever-enthralling battle between the mongoose and the cobra.

REVIVED HORROR

"THE MONSTER." By Crane Wilbur. At the Waldorf.

The Wee and Leventhal revivals are one of the interesting features of the season, with valid variety. After the farce-melodrama "Whistling in the Dark" of last season, they offered Rachel Crothers' delightful social comedy, "As Husbands Go," and have now followed that with that thriller of the last decade, Crane Wilbur's "The Monster."

Within the limits of one theatrical custom, a good melodrama of one year will serve in another; and we have not grown beyond the horror technique this play employs. Recent devices are perhaps a bit more electrical, but the trap-doors, underground rooms, walking dead folk and gigantic "controls" of ten seasons ago still send chills along the spine. Especially when the monster of vivisection is played by De Wolf Hopper, who bends his lank body from musical comedy to make a foreboding and forbidding fiend. The remainder of the cast speed through their set tasks

The Theatre Guild

presents

BIOGRAPHY

A Comedy
 by S. N. Behrman
AVON THEATRE
 45th Street, West of Broadway
 Matinees Washington's Birthday and Saturday

ONE SUNDAY AFTERNOON

By JAMES HAGAN
 Directed by LEO BULGAKOV

"You will have to cover the town carefully before you will find acting more gratifying than under Leo Bulgakov's excellent direction." —Brooks Atkinson, Times

LITTLE THEATRE West 44th St.
 Tel. L.A.C. 4-6620
 Evns. 8:45. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:45

PHILHARMONIC SYMPHONY

WALTER, Conductor
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
 This Afternoon at 3:00
 Brahms Centenary Celebration Program
 Soloist: EFRIM ZIMBALIST, Violinist
 Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Eve., Feb. 23, at 8:45
 Friday Afternoon, Feb. 14, at 2:30
 Soloists: SIGRID ONEGIN, Contralto
 JEANNETTE VREELAND, Soprano
 and Chorus of School Cantorium of N.Y.
 ARTHUR JUDSON, Mgr. (Steinway Piano)

NEW HISTORY SOCIETY GIVES LECTURE SERIES ON "PLANNING A NEW SOCIAL ORDER"

Tomorrow evening (Sunday) at 8:30 o'clock, the first of a series of seven public lectures on "Planning a New Social Order" will be given in the Oak Room of the Ritz Carlton. These lectures will be given under the auspices of the New History Society.

The first speaker in the series will be Dr. Wilhelm Solzbacher, International Secretary of the World League of Catholic Youth.

MILD, WILD RUSSIA

Among the week-ends' unusual events was an illustrated lecture by Burton Holmes and Carveth Wells on Russia as it was, and as it is. Unusual, in that the politics of Communism played scarcely any part in the talk. Interest in Mr. Holmes' picture of old Russia was greatest at the discussion of the influence of religion upon the people; while of Russia today there were beautiful scenes of the Caucasian regions, and trips to little known sections, where the Revolution has had little chance to penetrate—as the Caucasian tribe (with splendid armor) that believes it is descended from the Crusaders, and those folk on Ararat who still exhibit splinters from Noah's ark. An evening that revealed many aspects of the wide land on which much of the world's attention is centred.

in accomplished fashion; and even though one occasionally sees the strings being pulled, "The Monster" is full of shudders and shrieks to last for more than an evening. But, of course, it all ends so that one can go home to pleasant dreams.

"Violently Interesting drama... boils with protest and indignation, and every scene is full of stimulating theatre."

—Hammond, Her. Trib.

ELMER RICE'S THE WE, PEOPLE

A New Play in Twenty Scenes
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way at 40 St.
 Phone PE. 6-2670
 Evns. 8:20 Sharp. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

GILBERT MILLER

presents

PAULINE LORD in

The Late Christopher Bean

with WALTER CONNOLLY
 "Most enjoyable comedy of the season; almost too good to be true." —Krutch, The Nation

HENRY MILLER'S
 Theat., 124 W. 43rd St.—Evns. 8:45
 3 Mats. Weekly Wed. Thur. Sat.
 Prices at all Mats. 85c to \$2.20 inc. Tax

44th ST. Theat., West of B'way
 Evenings at 8:30
 Matinees Wednesday & Saturday 2:30

IRVING BERLIN'S
MARY BOLAND
 REVUE SUCCES OF ALL TIME!

FACE THE MUSIC

FIRST TIME at These \$1 to \$3

In the Noel Coward Film "The Big Drive" Official War Film at the Cameo



Diana Wynward has the feminine lead in the long running Fox Film at the Gaiety Theater.

TOWARD A PEOPLE'S THEATRE

Two items of interest, among plays of seemingly direct approach toward a people's theatre, are before us. The first is word that Douglas B. Krantzor, whose name is not new on other pages of The New Leader, has completed a play entitled "Reunion on the Hill," which will be presented at the Roerich Theatre, New York, on February 26. The other comes from across the continent: word that the Collective Theatre of Los Angeles is putting into rehearsal Emjo Basshe's "Doomsday Circus." In Soviet Russia and in Berlin there are also companies now rehearsing the play for early production; this will be the first performance in the U. S.—at the Orange Grove Theatre of Los Angeles, today (February 18). The Basshe play, which is built along constructivist lines, and calls for a cast of thirty and a chorus of a hundred, is being directed by the author, who continues in it the

"The Big Drive," the first compilation of the surpassed official films of eight nations, is being presented currently at the Cameo Theater.

Arthur L. Rule, who produced this film, saw service with the 79th Division. Hospitalized for eight months in France, he came in contact with soldiers of every nation who were fighting the Allied cause. During these eight months he was enabled to obtain such information as would have been impossible otherwise, and this experience has been the foundation of the picture, "The Big Drive."

Every foot of the feature length picture is the official war department film of one or another of the eight combatant nations which participated in the World War.

attack upon existing conditions for which he became known in his works for the New Playwrights in New York.

"Season's newest delight."
 —Walter Winchell
 "Spectacular, tuneful, eye-filling, lulling and melodious."
 —Percy Hammond, Herald Tribune

TUES. EVE., FEB. 14 NOW GEORGE WHITE'S MELODY

Entrancing New Musical with the Greatest Cast ever assembled
 EVELYN HERBERT ★ EVERETT MARSHALL
 WALTER WOOLF ★ JEANNE AUBERT
 HAL SKELLY ★ GEORGE HOUSTON
 and a brilliant cast of 100, including 50—GEORGE WHITE BEAUTIES—50
 Music by Sigmund Romberg. Book by Edward Childs Carpenter. Lyrics by Irving Caesar.
CASINO THEATRE, 7th Ave. 50th St. CO. 5-1300
 Evenings 8 to 11—Wed. Mat. 2 to 5
 Sat. Mat. 2 to 5:30

CLAUDE G. BOWERS,
 Distinguished Historian and
 Editorial Writer, Says:
 MAURICE SCHWARTZ'S
 great production, YOSHE
 KALB, is: "One of the
 most moving and colorful
 of dramas presented with
 consummate art—a brilliant
 success."

Yoshe Kalb

YIDDISH ART THEATRE Thurs.-Fri.-Sat.-Sun.-Mon. & Tues.
 2d Ave. at 12th St. Phone STur. 9-7198
 Tickets Available Thru All Agencies—Complete English Synopsis

Alfred LUNT Lynn FONTANNE Noel COWARD
 in **"DESIGN FOR LIVING"**
 A New Play by MR. COWARD
ETHEL BARRYMORE Theatre, 47th St. W. of B'way; Evns. 8:20
 Matinee Wednesday and Saturday at 2:25

POP. PRICEMAT. TODAY TOM'W & SUN. at 3 P.M.
GEO. M. COHAN THEATRE Broadway and 43rd Street
THE PICCOLI "Amazing and Uproarious" —John Mason Brown
 "NOTHING LIKE IT ANYWHERE ELSE!" —John Anderson
 Opera! Circus! Ballet! Music! Song! Satire!

MUSICIANS' SYMPHONY -- Tues., Feb. 28 METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
 SOLOIST—MISCHA

ELMAN

3 concertos: BACH—BRAHMS—TCHAIKOVSKY
 Conductor to be announced later. Seats now, 25c to \$2. Proceeds Unemployed Musicians

"DINNER AT EIGHT"

A New Play in Eleven Scenes—by
GEORGE S. KAUFMAN and EDNA FERBER
 CONSTANCE COLLIER CONWAY TEARLE ANN ANDREWS
 MARGUERITE CHURCHILL PAUL HARVEY MALCOLM DUNCAN
 MARGARET DALE OLIVE WYNDHAM JUDITH WOOD
 MARY MURRAY CESAR ROMERO GREGORY GAY
 AUSTIN FAIRMAN SAMUEL LEVENE HANS ROHRER
Music Box Theatre 45th Street West of Broadway
 Matinees Thursday and Saturday

"Spell of Tatra"—Screen Adventure at L. Carnegie

German Film Boasts Some Beautiful Scenes Shot in the Carpathian Mountains

To one of the mightiest peaks in the Carpathian Mountains went an intrepid band of cameramen to film a mountain drama and the finished picture, having its American premiere currently at the Little Carnegie Playhouse on 57th St., is said to be an interesting movie which deals with an authentic attempt on the part of a band of engineers to construct the first "rack-railway" connecting the summit of Sun Peak, one of the divisions of the majestic Tatra.

In "The Spell of Tatra," the beauty and grandeur of the Carpathian Mountains, whose snow-covered peaks have remained unforgettable since the famous "White Hell of Pitz Palu" of silent days, serves as the thrilling background of a simple story in which dialogue is used most sparingly. The film is also supplied with super-imposed titles in English, and as a result no knowledge of German is necessary for a complete understanding of the story.

With photography that is said to be technically perfect and which pictures not only the beautiful scenery but also the quaint customs and colorful songs and dances of the villagers as well as the dangers of daring mountain climbing, "The Spell of Tatra" is said to be a fine film to come from the "white hell" country.

Ruth Allerhand to Give Dance Recital Feb. 22

Ruth Allerhand, exponent of the modern German dance, will make her American debut on February 22nd at the New School for Social Research. The program of Ruth Allerhand's dances for her forthcoming recital shows very distinctly that she is a typical representative of our new age. She does not personify an image, her problems go deeper. She expresses herself and her re-reactions to life. Her program consists of such dances as the two big group dances "Maturity" and "Strike," which express the independence of the individual, and the independence of the mass, and solo dances called "Three Moods," "Neurosis" and "Ego." The music used for a few lighter expressions, "Heroic," "Duet" and "Rhythm," is by Prokofieff, Beethoven and Borowsky.

AL JOLSON

STARTS IT ALL OVER AGAIN

"Hallelujah I'm a Bum!"

The First Picture Ever Done in RHYTHMIC DIALOGUE! With this amazing cast MADGE EVANS HARRY LANGDON FRANK MORGAN CHESTER CONKLIN CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCES AT POPULAR PRICES

35c 4th 1 P.M. 55c 5th 1 P.M. 75c after 6 P.M.

(exc. Sat., Sun., Holidays) United Artists

RIVOLI BROADWAY at 49th St.

JOHN BARRYMORE

in his best role

"TOPAZE"

ON THE STAGE

WALTER O'KEEFE

HOWARD MARSH

LILLIAN SHADE, DAVE HARRIS and other RKO Acts

ALBEE

To 2 p.m. 35c Evens. Bal. 55c Exc. Sat., Sun. and Hol.

A Scene from the Theatre Guild Success "Biography"



Earl Larrimore and Ina Claire as they appear in the Sam Behrman play which moves to the Avon Theater Monday.

"Run, Little Children" Due at the Lyric, March 1st

Hall Johnson's Negro folk drama in four scenes, "Run, Little Children," with incidental music composed and arranged by the author, will have the Lyric Theater as its home when it comes to Broadway March 1st. Instead of opening out of town, this production, which has a cast of one hundred and fifty under the stage direction of Frank Merlyn, will have one or more preview benefit performances. The scale of prices will have a two dollar top, with no advance for the opening night.

Jacob Feuerring in Piano Recital at Rand School Mar. 24

Program:

- I a. Sonata—A Major—Scarlatti
- b. Variations—E Major (Harmonious Blacksmith) Handel
- c. Prelude and Fugue—C Minor—Bk. I
- d. Prelude and Fugue—C Minor—Bk. II
- Well Tempered Clavier Bach
- II a. Intermezzo—C Major—Opus. 119—Brahms
- b. Capriccio—D Minor—Opus. 116—Brahms
- c. Aufschwung—(Soaring) Phantasie Stucke Opus. 12 Schumann
- d. Grillen—(Whims) Phantasie Stucke Opus. 12 Schumann
- Intermission
- III a. Six Preludes—Chopin
- b. Two impromptus—(A Flat Major—C Sharp Minor) Chopin
- c. Mazurka—F Sharp Minor Chopin
- d. Waltz—E Minor—Chopin
- e. Three Etudes:
 1. G Flat—(Black Key) Opus 10—Chopin
 2. G Flat—(Butterfly) Opus 25—Chopin
 3. C Minor—(Ocean Wave)

A Socialist Meeting Brings Together a Good Actress and a Fine Director

Mary Holsman, that charming young lady in "One Sunday Afternoon" at the Little Theater, may come from a socially prominent Philadelphia family, but she can thank a socialist friend for her first important Broadway role.

It all came about when Miss Holsman at last gave in to a friend's insistent entreaties that she attend a socialist meeting. The speaker that evening turned out to be none other than the stage director, Leo Bulgakov, whose subject for discourse was, of course, the theater. Mr. Bulgakov proceeded to make the very fatal mistake of mentioning that he was about to start rehearsal on Leslie Spiller's forthcoming production of "One Sunday Afternoon."

No sooner had Mr. Bulgakov finished his discourse, than the nineteen-year-old Mary was on the rostrum.

"You're doing a play," she queried?

"Yes," was the answer.

"Well, that's fine. I'm an actress."

There was little Mr. Bulgakov could do but invite the young lady to come to the stage of the Little Theater, where he was then doing his casting. To his own surprise and to Miss Holsman's satisfaction, the director discovered what he believed to be an actress. So he gave Miss Holsman one of the two feminine leads in Mr. Hagan's comedy-romance.

"I guess attending socialist meetings is a good thing after all,"

As He Appears in the Title Role in "Yoshe Kalb"



Maurice Schwartz' production of the widely discussed Yiddish play, "Yoshe Kalb," is continuing to draw favorable comment and excellent business as it continues its long and successful run at the Yiddish Art Theater.

says Miss Holsman. "If I had known just how good a thing they could turn out to be, I should have attended them long ago. I'm so glad, Mr. Bulgakov is a Socialist, for I, otherwise, should never have known what 'One Sunday Afternoon' could be."

Producers of "Honeymoon" Plan New Play

Having successfully launched the Samuel Chotzinoff-George Backer comedy, "Honeymoon," now at the Vanderbilt Theater, Harold Stone and Boris Kaplan announce that they have purchased a new play called "Hilda Cassidy," by William J. Rapp and Henry and Sylvia Lieferant, which they plan to put into immediate production.

Mr. Rapp is co-author of "Harlem" which was produced on Broadway some time ago. The Lieferants are the authors of "Doctors' Wives," which was a best seller last year.

Fox Brooklyn Inaugurates New Low Price Scale—New Stage and Screen Fare

With a new scale of prices, lowest in the history of de luxe theatre operation in Brooklyn, and with eight acts of vaudeville on the stage and feature pictures and short features on the screen, the Fox Brooklyn Theater swings into a new operating policy today.

The new prices are (Monday to Friday, inclusive): 25c to 5 p. m.; 35c to 7 p. m., and 50c to closing. On Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, the prices are 25c to 2 p. m. and 50c to closing.

For the opening bill the screen feature will be "The Vampire Bat," with Lionel Atwill, Fay Wray and Melvyn Douglas, in the featured roles. On the stage the Fox will offer eight acts of vaudeville, including Dave Schooler and his band, "Just Plain Bill," of radio fame; the Original Radio Rogues, Paul Romos and his Midgets, Martha Ray, Gene Sheldon, Marcelle Williams and her Foursome, and a chorus line of 24 Gae Foster girls.

Radio City Theatres—Show Place of the Nation

Direction Rosy

MUSIC HALL 80th St. & 6th Ave.

RICHARD DIX

as the most fascinating of modern Casanovas brought from the pages of Fulton Oursler's novel

"THE GREAT JASPER"

An RKO Radio Picture with WERA ENGELS EDNA MAY OLIVER

A New Era in Stage Entertainment ... possible only on the World's Largest Stage

CONTINUOUS—MUSIC HALL 10 A.M.—NEW ROXY 11 A.M.—TO 1 P.M., 35c exc. Sat. & Hol.

NEW ROXY 49th St. & 6th Ave.

MARION NIXON

SPENCER TRACY LILA LEE STUART ERWIN

"FACE IN THE SKY"

For lovers and dreamers an inspiring romance of two young couples for whom the sky was the limit.

A Stage Show worthy of this distinguished and magnificent theatre.

"THE SPELL of TATRA"

(TATRA'S ZAUBER)

Romance - Adventure - Thrills in Carpathian Mountains

LITTLE CARNEGIE 146 W. 57th 25c 12-2 40c 3-4 p.m.

Official Government World War Films of 8 Nations!

THE BIG DRIVE

Closeups of hand to hand fighting... Millions were killed... and for what?

Coming: "SHAME"

a new Film of New Soviet Morality!

CAMEO 9 a.m. 25c to 1 p.m. 35c

42nd St. & E'way Exc. Sat. Sun. & Hol.

Held Over 2nd Big Week! ON THE STAGE IN PERSON

RADIO'S FAMOUS FIRE CHIEF ED WYNN

and Company of 50 in his Complete BROADWAY MUSICAL COMEDY HIT

THE LAUGH PARADE

ON THE SCREEN Buster KEATON Jimmy Schnozzle DURANTE

"WHAT! NO BEER?" Monday to Friday exc. Holidays 35c 1 P.M. 55c 6 P.M. 75c 6 P.M. including Tax

CAPITOL Broadway at 51st St.

HIPPODROME 6th Ave. 43rd-45th Sts.

VAUDEVILLE PICTURES

15c-25c Mats. Evens.

NOVELTIES & COMEDIES

CARTOONS-NEWSREELS

Today's Feature "The Reckoning"

"The Most Far The Land"

THE ROAD TO REVOLUTION!

M.C.M.'s Gigantic Spectacle of Rasputin's Debauchery and the Birth of a New Day!

Third Big Month!

RASPUTIN AND THE EMPRESS

with JOHN, ETHEL, LIONEL BARRYMORE

Daily 2:50-8:50. Three times Sat. Sun. & Hol. at 2:50, 5:50 and 8:50. Sat. Midnite Show. Good seats at 50c-75c-81.00.

ASTOR B'way & 40th

THEATRE PARTIES

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

Socialism is Debated in The Canadian Parliament

OTTAWA.—The failure of Capitalism and the pressing need for Socialism reached the order of business of the Canadian House of Commons, when J. S. Woodsworth, M. P., leader of the C.C.F. (Cooperative Commonwealth Federation) moved:

Whereas, Under our present economic arrangement large numbers of our people are unemployed and without the means of earning a livelihood for themselves and their dependents, and

Whereas, The prevalence of the present depression throughout the world indicates fundamental defects in the existing economic system, be it therefore

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House the Government should immediately take measures looking to the setting up of a cooperative commonwealth in which all natural resources and the socially necessary machinery of production will be used in the interests of the people and not for the benefit of the few.

The resolution is reminiscent of the famous Socialist resolution introduced in the House of Commons of Great Britain forty years ago by J. Keir Hardie, and which the great Socialist pioneer defended in a twenty minute address that was one of the greatest speeches ever heard in the Mother of Parliaments. The resolution received two votes. Ten years ago Philip Snowden introduced a similar resolution, and after brilliant speeches by Arthur Henderson, J. Ramsay MacDonald, J. H. Thomas, Tom Johnson, Dan Irving and other leaders (at that time) of British Socialism it received 122 votes.

Woodsworth's motion was not, of course, expected to pass but it brilliantly accomplished its purpose. A heated, exciting and often brilliant debate resulted, widely re-

ported in the Canadian press, with Socialist speeches by Woodsworth, Miss Agnes McPhail, William Irvine, A. A. Heaps, and other Socialists reported in full on the front pages of the leading Canadian newspapers, so that millions of people learned of the aims of Socialism, and at the same time were informed of the formation of the C. C. F. [explained in a recent series of three articles in The New Leader] and of its work.

Order! Order!!

In his speech opening debate upon the resolution Woodsworth said, "Does anyone mean to say that the great fortunes in Canada have been built up by what could be termed honest toil? Has the Prime Minister's own fortune been gained by honest toil?"

That remark created a Parliamentary "scene." Members who could sit unperturbed in the face of desperate economic distress could not endure the "affront" to their sacred dignity and shouted "Shame! Shame! Withdraw! Withdraw!", and after a lot of excitement Woodsworth was allowed to go on when he explained that he was not reflecting upon Mr. Bennett personally but upon the means by which his personal fortunes were built up.

Conservative members explained that the C. C. F., and the Socialism it represents, is identical with Communism, which is interesting news since the Communists are violently denouncing the Socialists as "Fascists" and as "lackeys of the Tories."

The debate was of enormous value in turning the House of Commons into a debating society with Socialism as the subject, and the big newspapers carried full reports of the debate, with the Socialist arguments featured, to the people of the country.

A World Fit for Heroes

SELBY, Cal.—In a railroad culvert in Selby was discovered the body of a man whose threadbare clothing evidenced his poverty and whose emaciated face and body told of death from starvation and exposure.

He was identified as Arthur Newland, 42, a World War veteran who had crawled into the culvert during a recent storm and died there, too weak from hunger to call for help.

Get your petitions for Unemployment Insurance. Write at once Room 607, 7 East 15th Street.

The German Socialists Declare War on Hitler

THE NEW LEADER has just received, too late for inclusion in this week's issue, the text of the resolutions of the German Social Democracy in its war upon the Hitler regime, together with the party's plans for the battle for democracy, decency and socialism.

The resolutions and details of the battle now being waged—largely underground—will be printed next week. The resolution of instruction to the German workers concludes with these words:

"Any undisciplined action by individual organizations or groups on their own initiative would seriously prejudice the interests of the entire working class.

"Rally, therefore, to the Iron Front! Obey its orders and its alone! Coolness, resolution, discipline, unity—and again unity is the dictate of the hour!"

6,500 Jobless in Camden Demonstration

CAMDEN, N. J.—The jobless men and women of Camden County voiced their demands to the Governor and the State Legislature in a huge parade and mass meeting of 6,500 delegates at Convention Hall here. Assembling at the call of the Unemployed Union of Camden, the jobless workers laid down a seven-point program for which they will fight in the coming months.

James H. Maurer brought his audience to its feet cheering when he told them that they, and only they, possessed the power to abolish a system that permits unemployment.

Frank J. Manning, district organizer of the Socialist Party under whose sponsorship the jobless were organized, secured the use of the city's beautiful new Convention Hall after the City Commissioners had once refused his request, when he faced them for a second time with several hundred jobless at his back.

Manning declared that the Commissioners, so comfortably seated in leather-cushioned chairs in the fine new City Hall, might be replaced by men in overalls at the next election, whereat the jobless wildly cheered. The vote to allow the use of Convention Hall was then taken, and carried.

DeWitt Broadcasts For The New Leader

The New Leader period on WEVD is taking hold. Following the first New Leader broadcast, a talk by Goldine Hillson of The New Leader staff, letters requesting information and sample cop-

By Norman Thomas

TIMELY TOPICS

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

"Buy American"

IT is impossible to carry out the slogan: "Buy American" and keep any sort of world trade, have coffee, sugar, rubber, tin, or any of the other things we need. It is impossible to carry out that slogan and be loyal to that far greater slogan: "Workers of the World, unite!" Yet I find even some Socialist workers inclined to fall for Hearst's latest bunk. Fortunately the Party office in its Press Service has sent out a corking editorial on this subject.

From a reliable and well-informed source I learn that Hearst has forbidden all his papers to so much as mention that significant book, "A Hundred Million Guinea Pigs." You are to "Buy American" but you are not to know what it is dangerous to buy. This book by Arthur Kallet and S. J. Shlink stating the dangers in everyday foods, drugs, and cosmetics, published by the Vanguard Press, is a book that Socialist speakers ought to be familiar with, that ought to be in Socialist homes and libraries.



Norman Thomas

MICHIGAN, whose Democratic Governor and asphalted industrial magnate have made a complete mess of the strike situation in Detroit and of economic matters generally, have now found themselves in a position where in order to save the banks of the state an eight-day closing of all banks had to be ordered. First he said the fault was Ford's; then he said it wasn't. Meanwhile the banks in one of the greatest industrial states in the Union are closed. How long can it last? What will take its place? Now as never before is the time we must push organization.

ANOTHER example of that "new deal" for which the Democratic Party supposedly stands is given in New York City. Mayor O'Brien in his ponderous, dull, plodding sort of way has gone over body, soul and breeches to the banking and real estate interests of New York. His budget cuts which have met their enthusiastic approval are nearly all at the expense of vital social services. They are scarcely at all at the expense of the political chair-warmers who draw salaries from the city for running Tammany Hall. On top of his budget cuts the Mayor has now insisted on practically wiping out an entire program of public works in New York City, thereby still further reducing any likelihood of employment. Not content with that, he now announces the city will accept no loans from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, not even loans heartily approved by a special committee set up by Governor Lehman. The city will borrow money, it seems, from Tammany's banker friends or not borrow at all.

This policy is quite in line with the action of Joseph McKee when he was Mayor, refusing R.F.C. loans to finance a limited dividend housing project in the Bronx. No limited dividend housing propositions can go to the heart of New York's slum problem, but some good can be done by them. Yet because the banks and the real estate interests do not want anything to impair the value of the slum properties they hold they persuaded the Tammany administration to block even this slight gesture of decent consideration for the well-being of the millions who have to live in houses that are barracks and not homes.

It is worth pointing out that with Tammany in a mood of such gracious deference to bankers and real estate interests it is not likely there will be a very strong fusion movement. The fusion movement was based on the desire of property interests for a cheaper government. If Tammany can give it to them, why should they bother with amateur reformers? Yet lots of good folks go around saying, as I understand Major LaGuardia said the other

ies of The New Leader came to the office from as far as New Hampshire.

The radius seems to be increasing, for following the broadcast last week by William M. Feigenbaum requests came for information and sample copies from points even further off. The most remote point thus far heard from was Damariscotta, Maine. This fact indicates the growing popularity

and usefulness of WEVD.

Samuel A. ("Chatterbox") DeWitt speaks for The New Leader on WEVD Friday, Feb. 24, at 4:45 p. m.

The New Leader is on the air every Friday from 4:45 to 5 p. m. over WEVD, the Debs memorial radio station (230.6 M, 1300 KC), with members of the staff and not-ed contributors.

night in New York—mind you, he ought to know better—that the only question in city government is the question of honest and efficient administration. Nonsense! The question of city government is the same as the question of state and federal government. It is a question for whose benefit and in whose interest is government carried on.

A Definite Program

EVERYWHERE I go the cry goes up: "Tell me something that we can do immediately to relieve the terrible misery of the hour." Very well here is a Socialist immediate program on which I invite the comments of my fellow Socialists:

1. Let the Federal government at once authorize at least a \$10 a week maintenance allowance to every unemployed family in the United States, with a \$5 allowance to single unemployed men and women. The administration of this allowance could be through local boards. We had local boards to draft men into war; we can have local boards to draft them out of poverty. This subsidy should last for six months for a first trial period with the proviso that it can be renewed or modified at the end of the six months, as experience dictates.

We must have adequate unemployment insurance, but we have not time now to build up reserves and we cannot insure jobs that have already been lost. We must have the 30-hour week, but that of itself will not cure our ills. Even although the law says the weekly wage must not be cut, I do not believe it will be possible to enforce such a law under the capitalist system. The one thing needful is to get immediate purchasing power. We have plenty of factories. We need no more investments. Men with money in their pockets will start to buy for the needs of their family. Of course, \$10 a week is not enough, but it can be supplemented by district grants from local and state bodies as need dictates.

A Housing Program

2. At once an effective commission on which labor should be represented should be set to work to draw up plans for the most useful public works. So far as possible these should be remunerative. The heart of them should be a housing program. There is no single new need of America, outside of the need for food and drink, that compares with the need for decent shelter. At least a third of our people are improperly housed in shacks and slums. In a notable speech Charles Solomon during the campaign pointed out that an entire new housing program could be carried on for less than was raised in Liberty Loans for purposes of destruction in the war. How about a three billion dollar beginning on housing, which sum should be administered through a Federal housing corporation and through state and municipal corporations set up under proper regulations? Of course, all corporations must be non-profit making and controlled by society. It has been estimated that at least 85% of the cost of housing could be returned through rent.

3. As a final emergency measure state and Federal action should be taken to make it possible to bring idle factories and idle men together, so that at least the unemployed may produce for themselves. It may not be necessary to go far with this third measure if the first two work as effectively as I hope they will.

Assuming that we are not as yet organized so as to put in at once a complete program of socialization, this is the very best immediate program that I think is practicable. It looks definitely toward a complete socialization and should be accompanied by measures for socializing public utilities and the banking system.

In a later issue I shall deal with the question: how can we finance this program? Here I merely want to insist that it can be done if we mean business as we meant business in war. If we could finance war we can finance this war against poverty.

"We, the People"

OWING to my repeated absences from home, I have only just seen Elmer Rice's remarkable play, "We, the People." Every single episode in the extraordinary play can be matched straight from life. It is not a propaganda play; it is a true play. It is not a cheerful play, because it is a true play. I devoutly hope its run will be long, for there are millions of Americans who can be educated by what they see on the stage as they cannot be educated by the confused spectacle of life itself.

Argentine Socialists Grow

BUENOS AIRES.—The Socialist Party of the province of Buenos Aires has in the past two years more than doubled its membership. There are now 182 branches with a total of 7,886 members.

In the municipal elections in Rio Colorado the Socialists elected both justices, and four out of five city councilors.