

The Field of Labor

Inside Ironworkers Continue Strike Strong

Inside ironworkers are striking nearly 5,000 strong in the third week of their fight to get a shorter work week and higher wage scales. Over 1,000 inside iron and bronze workers from non-union shops have come out. Active picketing of all shops continues, says union secretary A. Rosenfeld, despite the attempt of one employer to get an injunction. The court order would have banned picketing of other struck shops in the vicinity of the one applying. The union succeeded in having the temporary order modified by striking out the "vicinity" phrase.

Miners Win Better Wages, More Work

Pittston, Pa.—Grievances of many months' standing have been adjusted at Ewen colliery of the Pennsylvania Coal Co. Over 1,000 mine workers are affected by the new agreement signed by company and union officials. The miners formerly worked on a consideration basis at \$3.30 per day and laborers at \$2.70. They worked six hours. The new agreement provides pay at the contract tonnage rate with the mine working an eight-hour day. The workers are expected to average \$20 to \$30 more pay every two weeks and more workers will be given employment.

Striking Cigarmakers Confer with Employers

Boston.—Conferences between representatives of Boston striking union cigarmakers and their employers are proceeding toward settlement with the state board of conciliation and arbitration aiding. The 1,600 members of local 97 are striking for \$2 per thousand more pay on high grade work now paid \$21, and \$1.25 on lower grade work. The employers were given a federal tax rebate of \$4 per 1,000, out of which the union workers hope to get their increases.

Actors' Union Show Swells Relief Fund

After the bills are paid the remainder of the \$35,000 taken in by Actors' Equity Ass'n at its annual show will go into the Actors' Fund used by the union for relief among its old and disabled members. The show was very long and attended by almost all the prominent stage folk who were not actually performing in the program. Raquel Meller, Spanish diva, is to give a performance for Equity as an expression of her appreciation. She was made an honorary member.

Johnston Returns to Desk

Washington.—William H. Johnston, president of the Intl. Assn. of Machinists, has returned to his desk at general headquarters in Washington after a serious illness of seven months, during which Vice-President Conlon has acted as president. Rumors that Johnston would resign this summer are denied. He will not run for re-election next spring, however, unless his health materially improves.

Reduced Wages, Increased Dividends, Charged

Washington.—Thomas F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers of America, and a committee representing the Willimantic, Conn., employees of the American Thread Company arrived in the city today to urge members of Congress to demand an investigation of the American Thread Company, a subsidiary of the English Sewing Cotton Thread Company of Manchester, England. It is charged that the company had reduced wages 10 per cent. in face of the fact that it declared a 10 per cent. dividend on its full capitalization. During the 10-year period ending December 31, 1924, the company had paid dividends of 250 per cent. in cash and stock dividends. The total surplus of the company is \$14,000,000, nearly equaling its entire capitalization, which is approximately \$15,000,000, including bonds.

Bakery Workers Not Enjoined This Time

Bakery and Confectionery Workers' local 100 can continue to picket the Public Baking Co. plant in demonstration of the union's protest at the company's refusal to renew its contract. The firm is attempting to operate open shop. Justice Proskauer ruled in the company's plea for an injunction against the union that there was no strike. The union has the right to try to get the company's renewal of its agreement, the justice said.

Overtime Hogs Suffer in Silk Slump

Fatigue silk warpers, organized in the United Textile Workers' union, are not sympathetic with the sufferings of small broadsilk manufacturers and workers of their mills who would not heed the joint union warning to work only an eight-hour day. James Batcliffe warpers' business agent, says that this organization is opposed to the plan of these small manufacturers to seek curtailment of production in all mills or actual closing for a period. The small manufacturers ran their mills 10, 12, 14, 16, even 20 hours a day in the busy season, keeping the market highly unstable. The Associated Silk Workers and local U. T. W. co-operated in a January drive for the eight-hour day in all mills to help stabilize the industry and employment and give the workers better conditions.

FOREIGN POWERS FEAR CHINA'S MAY DAYS

(Continued from page 1)

Prof. Peter S. T. Shih of Soochow University, near Shanghai. "The international labor day comes May 1, which the Chinese observe with great demonstrations in the industrial centers. It will be used particularly against the oppressive foreign employers, notably the Japanese, in whose mills in Shanghai the breaking point was reached that led to the strike of May 30, 1925.

"Then come three exclusively anti-Japanese observances, called the days of national humiliation, May 4, 7 and 9. They recall to the national Chinese consciousness the degrading 21 demands imposed on China by Japan in 1915 when the western powers were embroiled in the world war.

Strike Anniversary
"Finally comes the first anniversary of the strike itself which became an international event by the savagery of the repression, the justice of the strike demands and the occasion it gave for bringing to world notice the

brutality and rapacity of the foreign administration of the so-called Shanghai International Settlement. British, Japanese and American forces cooperate to rule the city by marines, machine guns and men-of-war."

The strike started when the police of these powers fired 44 shots into an unarmed crowd that was protesting against the killing of a Chinese worker by a Japanese foreman in a Japanese mill. These killings of employees by straw bosses come up in the foreign courts and are usually decided in favor of the employer. Chinese shopkeepers, manufacturers and bankers joined with the students and workers in the protest strike which tied up a great part of foreign-owned business in Shanghai for months and is still making itself felt in some departments, according to Shih.

ITALIAN SOCIALISTS IN SCRANTON DISTRICT TO OBSERVE MAY DAY

Italian Socialists in the vicinity of Scranton, Pa., will hold a May Day celebration in Jessup which will begin with a banquet at the noon hour in Giomberti Hall. It is expected that Italian comrades will come from a large region in this vicinity.

Girolamo Valentini will be the principal speaker, beginning at 2 p. m. The celebration will conclude with a dance. The proceeds of the affair will be divided between La Parola, the Italian party organ in Chicago, and Nuovo Mondo, the radical anti-Fascist daily.

MEXICAN LABOR FEDERATION ESTABLISHES WORKERS' COLLEGE

The Mexican Confederation of Labor will commemorate the first of May by establishing on that day a Workers' College where leaders of the labor movement may be trained in a scientific and practical way for their work. In compliance with the increased incentive given to the education of the masses in Mexico at the behest of President Calles, during the first year of whose administration 3,000 rural schools for the peasants have been opened and the efficiency of primary and industrial schools greatly increased, the Mexican Confederation of Labor in its recent convention decided to reorganize the Institute of Social Sciences founded in 1921, making it a Workers' College for the training of leaders.

May Day Greetings

TO THE WORKERS OF NEW YORK:

On this May Day in every country of the world the finest of your comrades are banding themselves together with the new determination to rid this world of poverty, war, and social misery. In China and Japan as well as in Europe the workers are beginning to understand that poverty is unnecessary. We have the science and we have the natural resources to end hunger and want for all the peoples of the earth. The trouble is with ourselves and with our social institutions and not with a cruel, unfriendly universe.

Consider some of the wrongs from which the workers suffer. Let us begin at home. In New York City half of the population, workers and the children of workers, are improperly housed in ugly insanitary firetraps. The only reason is that landlords and money lenders have to make big profits out of housing. The best the old parties offer us is legal machinery to provide a little less profit on certain houses. It should be the business of the city to provide decent housing at cost.

In New Jersey little Mussolini is degrading the law to an instrument of oppression. The police and the courts have used brutality, excessive bail, prison sentences, injunctions, what they call Riot Law, to break a strike of the workers against starvation wages. The law is made the tool of the bosses. A similar condition prevails in many of the coal fields in different parts of the country.

At Washington the farmers and workers have been neglected. Income and inheritance taxes have been reduced for the benefit of the rich. High tariffs compel us to pay subsidies to textile and other manufacturers who starve their workers. Not content with this, the lawmakers are seriously considering legislation to compel all foreign-born workers to register and submit themselves to the supervision of politicians. If these politicians have their way the deportation laws will be even more stringent and the light that the American statue of liberty will shed abroad will be even dimmer than today.

In a hypocritical pretense of interest in justice and peace the lawmakers are framing a law which will make every worker a conscript slave in the event of another war. The excuse is that capital will also be "controlled." There is a vast difference between CONTROLLING CAPITAL AND CONSCRIPTING MEN FOR THE TRENCHES AND THE WORKSHOP.

Abroad our imperialists have their way.

The power of the United States has been used to intervene in China's troubled affairs in the interest of Marshal Chang, the tool of Japan and the enemy of the Chinese students and workers.

Our bankers support the infamous government of Mussolini in Italy.

Our oil and land investors try to create a situation in which our sons may be sent to fight in Mexico against the exploited workers of that country in behalf of the exploiters.

This is only part of the story. It is enough to illustrate how little we have of true liberty and real prosperity even in these fortunate United States of America.

The workers can win liberty and prosperity. Whatever improvement in working conditions there is today has been won by the struggle of the working class against great odds. For our own sake and our children we must carry on that struggle for freedom and peace.

The first step to take is to organize intelligently and courageously. We must organize on the industrial field. We must learn to strike together and work together regardless of differences of opinion.

We must organize on the political field. We must learn to vote together as we strike together.

The Socialist Party and the Progressive Labor movement stand for the interest of the workers in farm, field and factory, economically and politically. They stand for the creation of a powerful labor party in answer to the combined two parties of the bosses. Between the Republicans and the Democrats there is no difference except that one has the office and the other wants it.

The Socialist Party and the Progressive Labor movement on this May Day greet the workers of New York, the workers of America, the workers of the world. They dedicate themselves to achieving fraternity and cooperation between free nations. They stand for the emancipation of the working class. They believe in making a beginning with the jobs at hand. They will not rest until war and poverty are abolished, and to this end they ask your support.

Fraternally yours,
SOCIALIST PARTY OF GREATER
NEW YORK,
UNITED HEBREW TRADES,
JEWISH SOCIALIST VERBAND,
YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIALIST
LEAGUE.

How Shall We Celebrate May Day?

By Harry W. Laidler
Director, League for Industrial Democracy

HOW can we best commemorate the first of May, in the year of Grace, nineteen hundred and twenty six?

On May Day, of all days, we should seek to gain renewed inspiration from that valiant host of men and women who have, during the last decades, sacrificed all that life holds dear for the cause of international labor and of human emancipation.

It is the one day above all others when we should strive to obtain an aeroplane view of that great and dramatic struggle for human betterment that has taken place during the last few decades.

Many years have passed since Marx and Engels, then in their late twenties, issued that clarion call to the workers of the world to unite. The workers have not as yet fully heeded their voices. The day of emancipation is still far off. But since the revolutionary days of 1848 they have indeed made marvelous progress.

Marx called to a working class almost wholly disfranchised; largely ignorant of the rudiments of education; protected by scarcely a statutory labor law; practically wholly devoid of organization—trade union, co-operative, political, educational. Almost all of the wonderful network of labor organization seen in the world today has been developed during the short span of eighty odd years. It is a colossal advance. To the historian of the future it will be regarded as one of the greatest achievements of this era.

Marx and Engels, amid conditions of absolute impotence on the part of the workers, had faith in the ultimate triumph of the working class, and, with that triumph, the freedom of all mankind. How much more should we, observing, on all hands, the growing power of labor—despite here and there an occasional set-back—have faith in the continued march of the workers toward the democratic goal?

Primarily, May the First is a day in which we who are interested in a freer, juster and more brotherly world should take stock of the industrial situation of our country and ask ourselves how best we can contribute toward the strengthening of the forces making for such a world in the years immediately ahead.

The war and the hysteria following the war caused many to cease their activity in our movement here in America. Many of those who retired have been prone to rationalize their inactivity on the ground that all the forces of society are on the side of Socialism; that Socialism will come, irrespective of human effort. Therefore, why worry? Why organize? Why educate? Why not step aside and enjoy life while the inexorable laws of human society operate in our behalf? In our own individual life, we none of us work on that principle. We realize that our individual activity does powerfully affect our individual destiny. And so with social organizations. They rise and fall, all things else being equal, as the individuals composing them give intelligently to their maintenance, or lose interest in

their functioning. The Socialist movement—though thoroughly in line with economic evolution—is no exception to this rule. Now that many of these comrades who have been on vacation bent have had time to get their second breath; now that hysteria has been somewhat abated, is it not time for all who still have the fundamentals of Socialism at heart to get in line and to begin the building of a more powerful educational movement than we have ever had in years gone by?

And in that forward march, I feel that it is more important than ever for each and every one of us.

(1) To get a realistic conception of the recent developments, economic and psychological, in this country and the effect of these developments on the life of labor, so that we might meet the worker, the citizen, where he is, not where he was twenty-five years ago.

(2) To realize that, although the organization of the Socialist party has been weakened during the last ten years, increasing millions now accept the Socialist position regarding the causes of war, the wastes of competitive industry, the anti-social character of the profit system, who formerly scoffed at the Socialist indictment. The educational work of years on the part of the party has not been in vain. The events of the last decade have had their effect on social thinking. There is a far greater uncrystallized socialist sentiment in this country than ever before. It is for us to crystallize this sentiment into an organized movement.

(3) To waste as little time as possible over internal controversies; to bend our every energy to the education of the large majority who are still groping in the dark for the way out.

(4) To keep our goal constantly in view, and at the same time to guide and advise the workers in their every immediate struggle against oppression and for greater control of their economic life. There are other tasks before us. You, the reader, will conclude the list. But the observance of the foregoing will at least do something toward making of our commonwealth a land dedicated to the promotion of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," the ideal of government enunciated by our forefathers one hundred and fifty years ago.

The affair will be held under the auspices of the Emergency Committee for Strikers' Relief, Il Nuovo Mondo, and the Italian Chamber of Labor. Tickets from 75c. to \$2.50 may be bought at the Rand School, Il Nuovo Mondo, Italian Chamber of Labor, Civic Club or Carnegie Hall. The entire proceeds of the affair will be donated to the Passaic strikers.

The Passaic strikers will benefit by an unusually fine May Day entertainment at Carnegie Hall, Saturday, May 1st, at 2:30. The New Symphony Orchestra, an organization of seventy-five men, will make its first appearance, conducted by Dr. Sigfrid Prager, well known in Europe and South America as a conductor and pianist of skill. Max Bloch, Metropolitan House tenor; Dorothy Adrian, soprano, and Elsie Kirchgessner, pianist, will be the soloists. The program includes numbers by Liszt, Tchaikowsky, Wagner, Catalani, Goldmark, Flotow, Boito and Wolf-Ferrari.

Beside the musical program, Norman Thomas, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Frank Bellanca, editor of Il Nuovo Mondo, will speak. Arturo Giovannitti, general secretary of the Italian Chamber of Labor, will be welcomed back to the city after a long absence and will act as chairman.

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Union Meetings
On May Day

Joint Board Amalgamated Clothing Workers, concert and meeting at Manhattan Opera House at 2 p. m. Speakers, Hillman, Beckerman and Miller.
Pocketbook Makers' Union, concert and meeting at Labor Temple, 2nd Avenue and 4th Street, at 2 p. m. Speakers, Thomas and Shipiloff.
Umbrella Workers meeting at Forward Hall at 1 p. m.
Mineral Water Workers meeting at 3 p. m. Forward Hall.
Millinery Workers' celebration and meeting at Beethoven Hall, 11 a. m.
White Goods Workers at Astoria Mansion, 62 E. 4th St., Friday, April 29 (May Day Eve). Banquet and ball.
Knapsack Makers' Local 19, A. C. W., theatre performance at National Theater at 2 p. m. Speakers, Vladick and others. Banquet at 5 p. m. at Webster Hall.
Washable Jacket Makers' at Beethoven Hall, 8 p. m. Banquet.
Hebrew Butchers' Union meeting at Forward Hall, 2 p. m.
Workers from Italian Unions will assemble at Carnegie Hall 8 p. m., auspices "Il Nuovo Mondo" Labor Daily.

Next Lecture of Course on
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Labor Doings Abroad

Mexican Labor's Protest to Russia

SANTIAGO IGLESIAS, Secretary of the Pan-American Federation of Labor, has received a report from Ricardo Trevino, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mexican Confederation of Labor, enclosing copy of the letter of protest sent in the name of Mexican organized labor to the Minister of Russia in Mexico, and mentioned in The New Leader at the time.

The letter follows: March 26, 1926.

To the Minister of Russia in Mexico:

Sir: At the seventh convention of the Mexican Confederation of Labor in assembled meeting in this capital, from March 1 to 6 of the current year, we took knowledge of the report submitted by our representative, Eulalio Martinez (Labor Attache to the Mexican Embassy, in Russia) speaking about his being in Russia during the last six months of the past year. The Convention had the opportunity to know by his report the manner in which he was treated in that country. This treatment was precisely what we expected for the representative of the Mexican Confederation of Labor in Russia.

Brother Martinez recited concrete facts of having his correspondence violated and of having been subjected to undue espionage on the part of your government. Besides Mr. Martinez ex-

pressed himself as having been treated with discourtesy, and of having heard directly from the lips of the members of the Third International actually working for the government, expressions of censure against our Confederation.

The Convention resolved in relation to these facts to present to you a formal protest in behalf of the Mexican proletariat.

Furthermore the convention has considered the report in reference to your diplomatic office, under your charge which is lending moral and financial backing to the communist and radical groups, enemies of the Mexican Confederation of Labor and the Mexican government.

This Central Committee has been directed by the Convention to inform you, as the authorized representative of Russia in Mexico, that the Mexican Confederation of Labor as represented by our Convention maintains the principle that the workmen of each country should organize according to their opinions and necessities, and that no nation has the right to direct or impose on others, doctrines or norms in their activities.

Without any further matter, we are, Yours for the cause of organized labor with greetings.

(Signed) RICARDO TREVINO, General Secretary of the Central Committee.

JAPANESE WORKERS PLAN PARTICIPATION IN COMING ELECTION

What may prove to be the foundation of a Japanese Labor Party was laid in Osaka on March 5 when delegates from a number of trade unions and farmers' organizations decided to launch a political party to participate in the coming elections in the interest of the working people.

According to reports found in European Socialist papers, the new party's membership is at first to be limited to organized workers and peasants, who will have to join individually, as the laws of Japan forbid the affiliation of labor bodies in bulk. As the attempt to found a labor party last December was balked by the Government on the ground of alleged Communist plans in the platform, the Osaka conference took care to emphasize in its temporary program that the new party would work for the benefit of the nation as a whole and of the working class in particular. While the Japanese labor movement is still divided by theoretical differences, it is expected that the new party, whose president is Sugiyama, a prominent leader of the organized farmers, will be able to establish itself as the recognized political expression of the exploited masses.

Let us kill hatred. It is the survival of the fittest in man, which comes out of its hiding places under the name of patriotism and justice.—Philip Gibbs.

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WORKERS OF BRITISH WEST INDIES AND GUIANA FORM FEDERATION

A Labor Federation to include the organized workers of the British West Indies and Guiana is to be founded as the result of a decision taken at a conference of representatives of trade unions in various parts of the Caribbean held in Georgetown, British Guiana, last January.

In response to an invitation extended by A. Critchlow, head of the trade unions of British Guiana, when he attended the conference of the Labor Parties of the British Commonwealth in London last July, the British Labor Party sent F. C. Roberts, Minister of Pensions in the MacDonald Cabinet, to the Georgetown meeting. In his address to the delegates Roberts praised their organization work in the name of the British workers and the Socialist and Labor International, and read a letter of greeting from that organization's bureau.

Absorbing—Timely
DEBATE
LABOR BANKING
Promise or Menace?
In the
MAY ISSUE
of
LABOR AGE
The National Monthly
Chairman:
HARRY W. LAIDLER,
Director, League for Industrial Democracy
In Support:
ALBERT F. COYLE,
Editor, Brotherhood of Locomotive
Engineers
In Opposition:
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Soloists: DOROTHY ADRIAN, Soprano; ELSIE KIRCHGESSNER, Pianist; MAX BLOCH, Tenor

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SPEAKERS:

NORMAN THOMAS, ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, FRANK BELLANCA

Chairman, ARTURO GIOVANNITTI

Under Auspices Emergency Committee for Strikers' Relief, Il Nuovo Mondo and Italian Chamber of Labor

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"The Art of Love"
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Admission Free

Exit: The Railway Labor Board

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE RAILWAY LABOR LEGISLATION

By Louis Silverstein

If anybody still doubts that government is fundamentally a matter of economics, he has an excellent opportunity to convince himself of the contrary by making even a cursory investigation of the situation with regard to railroad labor. The unions and the carriers engaged in interstate commerce get together, frame a bill and very strongly suggest its passage by Congress without amendments. Should the legislators make any modifications, the employees and employers will shrug their shoulders and disclaim any responsibility for the success of the law. So Congress will do as it is told and within the next two weeks or so the Watson-Parker Railway Labor Act will be placed upon the statute books of this country.

The docility of Congress is due to the recognition of its members that its last attempt to meddle with railroad labor simply resulted in bitter embroilment between the workers and their employers. The present desirable Railway Labor Board was established in the Esch-Cummins Transportation Act of 1920, which returned the railways to their private owners. The railroad unions at that time would have nothing less than government ownership and workers' control. The war had aroused American labor to an unprecedented idealism. The unions had prospered under the encouragement that the government had given to collective bargaining for military reasons. Railroad labor especially had been treated splendidly. The Railroad Administration had established adjustment boards for different crafts for the settlement of disputes. In these bodies labor and capital divided the representation equally. A Wage Commission had granted increases in wages. A division of labor had actually been in charge of the head of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers. The establishment of the Railway Labor Board which obliterated these war gains was, therefore, a deep disappointment.

1920 Marked Departure

The provisions of the Act of 1920 were a radical departure from previous railroad labor legislation. If the reader will glance at the accompanying chart, he will notice that reliance had hitherto been laid upon mediation, conciliation and voluntary arbitration. Experience had proven that if the suspension of such an indispensable industry as railroading were to be avoided, that collective bargaining had to provide for peaceful means of settling disputes. The earliest act passed in 1888 is important as breaking the ground for future action. There was no provision for mediation and the arbitration arrangements were never invoked. An investigation commission in accordance with its terms was appointed to report on the Pullman Strike of 1894, in which Debs first came into prominence. The Erdman Act of 1898 contained the innovation of mediation and conciliation. In addition, it was provided that when the parties agreed to arbitration, they were also to consent to making the award binding by giving it the force of a decree of the Federal circuit court in which it was filed. Although the law was at first a dead letter, in the last seven years of its existence it was resorted to with increasing frequency and much success. The establishment of the Railway Labor Board in 1920 with its equal representation to labor, capital and the theoretic "public," and its power to make decisions yet not enforce them stunned the workers on the railroads.

It was soon obvious that the Railway Labor Board was a fiasco. It was flouted by workers and carriers alike. Two of the public representatives, one shockingly enough the chairman, went about openly attacking the labor representatives. Decisions on the whole were favorable to the companies. In 1922, the Board had the effrontery or poor judgment to "outlaw" the striking shopmen who had walked out when the Board had granted an award

TITLE AND SCOPE	MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION	ARBITRATION AND ADJUSTMENT	INVESTIGATION
Act of 1888 Applied to all employees.	None.	Upon application of one side and acceptance by other. Each side appoints one and these two select third. Reliance on publicity for enforcement of award.	Commission of three may be appointed by President upon the initiative of President, either party or Governor of state where dispute originated.
Erdman Act of 1898 Applied only to employees actually operating trains, that is, four big brotherhoods.	Commission consisting of Chairman of Interstate Commerce Commission and U. S. Commissioner of Labor. Mediated upon application of either side.	Same as above, except arbitration may also be offered by commissioners. Award binding by filing in U. S. District Court.	None.
Newlands Act of 1913 Applied only to employees actually operating trains, that is, four big brotherhoods.	Commission of Mediation and Conciliation consisting of Commissioner of Mediation and Conciliation and two other officials of Government appointed by President. Commission may take initiative.	Same as above. Provision made to increase arbitrators to six, if desired.	None.
Esch-Cummins Transportation Act of 1920 Applied to all employees, including express and Pullman.	None.	Bipartisan railroad boards of labor adjustment premises. Railroad Labor Board of nine appointed by President, three from six nominated by employees, three from six named by employers and three of own nomination. Take up cases upon initiative of employers, employees or board. Award made by majority vote. Reliance on publicity for enforcement.	Railway Labor Board to publish studies from time to time.
Howell-Barkley Bill of 1924 To apply to same employees as above and to those on interurban electric railways.	Board of Mediation and Conciliation of five appointed by President.	Four bipartisan adjustment boards, one for each group of crafts, appointed by President. Only "nationally organized crafts" can make nominations. Excluded company unions. Voluntary arbitration upon request of Board of Mediation and Conciliation. Award binding by filing in U. S. District Court. Railroads prohibited from changing conditions without notice.	None.
Watson-Parker Bill of 1926 Does not apply to employees on interurban electric railways.	Board of Mediation of five appointed by President.	Conferences. Boards of adjustment. Upon inducement of Board of Mediation parties submit to arbitration. Boards of arbitration of three or six, one-third chosen by each side and these choose last third. Awards binding by filing in U. S. District Court.	Emergency board of investigation appointed by President. No changes by either side until thirty days after report of this board.

reducing their wages. In addition, the railroads had refused to cooperate in forming adjustment boards, so that petty cases interfered with more important work. The railroad brotherhoods in their disgruntlement turned to politics. They organized the Conference for Progressive Political Action (C. P. P. A.), which culminated in the evangelical La Follette campaign of 1924.

A simultaneous effort to have the Howell-Barkley bill passed in the last Congress met with parliamentary obstructions. The railroads were frightened by the progress that the brotherhoods were making and when it was seen that the bill would not be permitted to come to a vote private negotiations between the unions and the companies were started. The result is the pending Watson-Parker bill. The latter has already been passed by the House of Representatives and the Senate is about to consider it.

The End of the Board
The new legislation abolishes the Railway Labor Board. That is its chief virtue. Instead it reverts to the

practices proven by the experience of thirty years to be successful and establishes a Board of Mediation consisting of five persons appointed by the President. All disputes must first be taken up in conference between employers and employees before they can be referred to this board and in the case of the technical questions arising out of grievances or out of the interpretation or application of agreements they must have previously been handled by boards of adjustment set up by mutual agreement between workers and managers on a particular railroad or group of railroads. Arbitration is voluntary but when once entered into the award is binding, as was the case in previous laws. An unusual feature of the bill goes back to the first law of 1888. An emergency board of investigation can be set up by the President when a serious tie-up of the railroads is threatened. During the period of investigation and for thirty days after the making of a report, no strike or lock-out may be declared.

It is not surprising that the Watson-

Parker bill has been attacked by the extremists in the conservative and radical camps alike. The former hate to see the principle of collective bargaining legalized, the latter look upon it as a dreadful victory for "class-collaboration." Both are blind to realities.

The economic power of the railroad unions has won them collective bargaining, which has taken the concrete form of mediation, conciliation and arbitration. The right to strike is not given up and arbitration is not compulsory. History has shown that in practice, adjustments on the railroads come chiefly through conference and mediation.

destroyed the then flourishing Finnish socialist movement in Canada.

"One thing is interesting. While we have not been able to bring into the Socialist Party the members that left it for the Communist movement, it is now generally conceded that the Communist movement has failed at its very start. It has not been able to organize as it promised, and failing in that its prestige is gone. But instead of coming back to the Socialist Party, those who see their mistake have lost all interest in the Labor movement. They are disappointed and dispirited and will remain aloof from all labor activities—a monumental gain to be credited to the Communist movement."

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Socialism means the organization of the workers for the conquest of political power for the purpose of transforming capitalist property into social property—Vandervelde.

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In the Home Office of the Society, No. 227 East 84th Street
From April 26th until May 25th

UNION CITY, N. J.

In Neplvoda Hall, No. 420 Bergenline Avenue
From April 26th to May 7th

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

In Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, No. 949 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
From May 8th to May 25th inclusive

LONG ISLAND CITY AND VICINITY

In Kleins Hall, 413 Astoria Avenue
From June 1st to 4th

CORONA

In E. Floer's Echo Cafe at Northern Boulevard and 102d Street
June 5th to 7th inclusive

BRONX, N. Y.

At 4515 Third Avenue, Northwest corner of 3rd Avenue and Tremont Avenue, Bronx, N. Y.
From June 8th to 14th inclusive

The office hours for all places outside of Manhattan are from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.; Saturdays to 1 P. M.

THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

CONVENTION GETS FEDERATION REPORTS

(Continued from page 1)

land, Eastern Ohio and part of West Virginia. In a short time (thirty days) eight new branches were organized. Upon return to the office another tour was made through Southern Illinois, which was quite successful also.

"Press and literature: For many years we have issued a special May 1st edition of Proletarec. Last year it was combined with the twentieth anniversary edition. The circulation reached many thousands, and its size was larger than in any previous year. It contained 76 pages. This year's edition will surpass even the last one. It will be devoted to the Federation exclusively, and will be even larger than the year before. It will have 84 pages. We have, however, a rather hard struggle with our regular edition.

"We now have an agitation on to build a home of our own, which will provide offices for the Federation, the Proletarec, also a library and a hall that will serve the purpose of our activities.

"It will not be out of place to mention that our branches and individual comrades are also active in promoting the American Appeal. Many are ordering bundles for free distribution in their localities and at the same time securing new subs with very good results. In many places where there are no English speaking branches, that kind of work is carried on by our branches.

"Our educational department is doing a splendid cultural work among our people. Many of the branches are giving dramatic plays, declamations, etc. And we are supplying also other organizations that are not directly affiliated with us.

"There is no internal friction within the Federation, although the Communists tried their damndest to create the same but with no success. They

imported a man from Europe for that very purpose, established, or, rather, bought a paper in which they carry slander and calumnies against the Federation and the Socialist Party. The only result they gain is that they discredit themselves. In four years time they have been able to organize but two branches among Slovenians, composed of questionable characters. They are well supplied with cash, however, using all kinds of schemes and have numerous agents continually on the road. The tactics they use against us are the tactics of agent provocateurs and we hold them as such, and, as in the past, will do our level best to unmask them before the Yugoslav public and show them for what they really are—agents of the reaction and disruptionists of Socialist and Labor movement. We will stand by the Socialist Party and the labor movement, come what may."

Reporting for the Finnish Federation, Revilo says:
"The Finnish language federation has tried its best and has met with such success as can be expected under the prevailing conditions. The days of the language federations are past; they will keep on the fight but as a factor in the party in bringing in new members in large numbers and money to carry on propaganda in the English language, they are falling more and more every year.

"However, as far as the Finnish federation is concerned, we have been able, and will be able for a long time yet, to function as a center of cultural activities among the Finnish speaking people in this country. And in that capacity we will be able to keep the social question always fresh before those who follow us.

"During the past year we have had one lecturer on the field continually and an organizer also. And it seems that they have met with better success last year than during the previous years. Audiences have been larger and the subscription list of our papers is steadily growing. Last fall we sent an organizer to Canada in answer to several urgent requests from Finns there, and his work was fairly successful. He started a Finnish socialist movement there again after a lapse of about ten years, or since the war

Too Heavy for the Air

By Norman Thomas

(Summary of an address before the Parents' Association, April 19, 1926, New York City)

BEFORE the schools have our children, we have them. They are still our children while they are at school. When, therefore, I raise the question, "What have we parents a right to expect the schools to do for peace?" I am not suggesting that we ourselves do not have a direct and primary responsibility of our own. That phase, however, of the question will be covered, I hope, by my friend Nivin Sayre. Therefore, I raise this question about the schools.

The first requirement of a sound educational system and an important requirement for the preservation of peace is that our schools should help to develop real thinking human beings, personalities in the fullest sense of the word. Thinking human beings cannot be stamped for war like Robots. Indeed, war at times almost seems like a relief to the monotony of standardized tasks in a standardized world carried on by standardized men and women. Ford factories are very admirable in their way, but the approximation of our schools to Ford factories turning out uniform products is one of the discouraging features of our civilization. It is idle to prate of freedom when the net effect of our educational system is to make us free only to run with the crowd, to think with the crowd, cheer with the crowd, hiss with the crowd.

WHAT SHALL WE EXPECT THE SCHOOLS TO DO FOR PEACE? was the subject of an address Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, was scheduled to make over WEA, the radio broadcasting station owned by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Following Thomas' arrest for his defense of free speech in New Jersey, the manager of WEA refused to permit the scheduled radio address to be made. The talk subsequently delivered in a public meeting.

The New Leader reprints the speech as an example of the kind of ideas which the radio broadcasting companies, through one subterfuge or another, refuse to permit "on the air."

Of course, the freedom of the individual is only one side of the picture of a happy world at peace. The correlative of freedom is fellowship and the highest description of a desirable social order is a fellowship of free men. It is, therefore, all to the good that our schools should teach loyalty.

The way in which loyalty is taught is not always good. Year after year I watch with aching heart the so-called loyalty parade on May Day. All these schoolboys, we are told, are being taught loyalty. Yes, but loyalty to what? To a symbol? A flag? A piece of bunting? Symbols are only good when they have valuable content, and of that content I see a small sign in our loyalty parades.

I shall never forget the street corner orator who, on the occasion of one of our numerous difficulties with Mexico, declared that for his part he cared nothing about oil and land and the other causes of war.

"All I know is," he shouted, amidst applause, "that I'd shoot any man who looked at this grand old flag cross-eyed."

That was an extreme illustration of the thing, I fear. The loyalty of patriotism is not good unless it means loving and serving your fellow Americans rather than fearing and hating the Japanese. The loyalty of patriotism, as Edith Cavell said in her last message to the world, is not enough. Are our schools teaching that plain and elementary fact?

An Interdependent World
The great significant thing about our times is that we are all interdependent and that our economic prosperity depends upon this interdependence of all races. The hope of peace lies in the recognition of this fact. For our daily bread, for clothing, for science, music, beauty and knowledge, we are debtors not to one nation, but to humanity. This is the business of the schools to teach. It is not merely a matter of formal teaching which is involved, but the attitude which is expressed consciously and unconsciously in the schoolroom. Yes, and in the home.

What I have been saying applies particularly to the teaching of history. The main purpose of history in most countries, not altogether excluding the United States, has been to keep alive false standards of national greatness and glory. One is tempted to think that it would be a boon to mankind if all the history books could be burnt and all the old traditions of national and racial war wiped out of memory. The New Republic recently published the answers of a hundred students to a number of questions requiring general information. The saddest feature of the answer was that every student knew about Napoleon and that this record was equalled in the case of no other man. Only two students, on the other hand, knew of the noble and self-sacrificing life of Edward Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination.

Some Neglected History
Now, the remedy for this is doubtless not to burn histories but to enrich their content. We are making a beginning in a new regard for the heroes of science, discovery and of peace. We ought to be giving our children not merely or chiefly a knowledge of the politicians and swashbucklers whose achievements so often have been to the hurt of mankind, but rather a knowledge of the thinkers, the scientists, the creators of art and beauty, the discoverers of truth, the lowly and unnamed heroes of the labor movement by whose sacrifice some progress has been made in the emancipation of those who toll from virtual slavery to

the machines and the owners of the machines. This richer knowledge of history will make it harder to stir up the destructive passions of war.

Moreover, if the world is to be saved from disaster we must require that the true nature of war be taught and its true causes. We cannot afford to perpetuate myths even when they seem to add to our national glory. We must look the facts about the origins of war in the economic rivalries of absolute states straight in the face and we must seek to release and not stifle the energies of a new generation which might be used to establish the social institutions on which peace depends.

I am pleading for something more than a better study of history and the social sciences. I am pleading for an attitude of mind in all education. I favor everything that can give to our boys and girls a concrete realization of fellowship with other boys and girls in the schools of other lands. And, by the same token, I fear and dread that military training which is slowly gaining ground in the American public schools. Such military training may possibly have a few compensations. It is hard for anything to be taught by any real man which has no compensations. But, if we want schoolboys to learn self-discipline, develop their bodies, acquire reverence for the truth, every educator knows that there are better ways than to teach him that military discipline which is inevitably connected with war and the ideals of war. The whole purpose of military training is to bring about an acceptance of the inevitability of war and the psychology of militarism. Necessarily it fosters fear and hate of other peoples. Of all places where it is least appropriate and of all ages for which it is least fit, the public schools and boys of high school age are chief.

Compulsory military training in the schools is an outstanding illustration of that Prussianism against which once America fought. Nay, it is worse, for not even Prussia gave such training to school boys.

"To School With Our Children"
Do not misunderstand me. Peace is too great a boon to be won by a mere negative like the absence of military training in the schools. There must be a positive education for peace. There must be a willingness which our children shall learn to pay the price of peace. We of this generation have not learned the lessons of peace, nor the social or economic conditions for its maintenance. We must go to school with our children if we would learn to use the immense resources of modern civilization to create a prosperous and warless world. We shall have to study humbly with open minds. Some things about peace we know; others we can learn if we will. Unless we learn them, the day may come when in the midst of the horrors of new war greater than we can now imagine they shall curse the day when we brought them into a world of such ghastly and stupid suffering.

"NATURE FRIENDS" PLAN HIKE TO MIDVALE, N. J.

The Tourist Club, "The Nature Friends," will hike Sunday, May 2, to their camp in Midvale, N. J. All working men and women who love the great outdoors are welcome. No matter what proletarian political party or organization you may be affiliated with, you will positively feel at home. There is no need worrying about meals, as we have plenty of good, wholesome food. Be at the Chambers street ferry of the Erie Railroad, North River, at 4:15 p. m. or 4:45 p. m. Saturday, May 1. Round trip fare is \$1.70.

TIMELY TOPICS

(Continued from page 1)

us to preserve the type of mind which refuses to accept war as inevitable, and therefore works for peace. It is, moreover, a dangerous business to compel boys to take military training as a price of their education, and in spite of whatever conscientious objections they may have. The boys themselves on this point show a better regard for American traditions than their elders. The agitation which began in Boston University with the famous issue of the Bean Pot has borne fruit in the abolition of compulsory training there. Recently at Coe College, Iowa, the students voted overwhelmingly against compulsory training. At Cornell 1,783 out of 3,540 who are affected by military training voluntarily petitioned the president, faculty and trustees for the abolition of the compulsory feature. At the University of Nebraska, one of the strongholds of this new militarism, the students who seek the abolition of compulsory training are being aided by a statewide committee of 100, which has published most damaging quotations from the militaristic teachings of the officers in charge. Only at the California Institute of Technology have the principles of compulsion been sustained by a vote of the student body. To offset that we have the vote of the Massachusetts High School principals, 300 to 9 against military training in high schools.

Don't forget to back up these foes of militarism. It's labor's battle. The War Department isn't urging military training to teach our young men to walk straight. I have heard army officers openly avow that one of the necessities for this form of preparedness was to keep labor in order.

I am saving most of my May Day greetings for the speeches I shall have to make that day. As compared with last May Day, I think we can honestly say that the sleeping giant of labor here in America is stirring in his slumbers. Perhaps he begins to dream of a better day.

To the Socialist convention I send a special May Day greeting. It has an opportunity to say things, do things and plan things which will help the party forward and hasten the day of the formation of the new labor party for which we hope.

New York—A window cleaner, John Vogel, fell to death while at work downtown. . . . Washington. . . . Coal mine accidents in February caused 164 deaths, the Government reports. . . . New York—Alexander Carroll, workman, was killed in a dirt slide while at work in a subway excavation. . . . Brooklyn—Pietro Bilto, laborer, died when a shoring gave way while he was at work ten feet below the street level. . . . New York—Five workers were killed by the crumbling of a huge rock cliff on the site of the 65-story Christian Missionary building being erected. . . .

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In Rockefeller's Domain

By Louis F. Budenz

OIL workers out on Constable Hook, Bayonne, N. J., 12,000 strong, are gaining courage from the apparently successful strike of their fellow workers in textiles in Passaic, and are showing definite signs of revolt against the company unions in operation here.

"This is another Passaic," was the greeting I received when I first approached the gates of the Standard Oil Company to distribute copies of Labor Age ten days ago. It was by pure accident we had stumbled on the unrest at Bayonne.

Oil workers who had agreed to sell or distribute gratis copies of the April number of the monthly had reported the police had put a ban on the publication. The article, "A Company Union in Oil," by Robert W. Dunn, was the reputed cause of the ban. Dunn and I had agreed, accordingly, to go to the Constable Hook workers of the Standard and give out the copies in defiance of the police. But Dunn that day was in Passaic jail, so my appearance had to be in a solo role.

Chief of Police Cornelius O'Neill denied we would be interfered with, but my appearance with the magazine and the publicity it brought got the attention of the workers on the Hook. Dunn's clear analysis of the company's methods was read in every department of the oil plants.

The next day the entire force of the Vacuum Oil Company made demands, and the laborers of the Standard did likewise. This encouraged us to make a second trip to Bayonne.

As I was distributing the magazine in front of the gates, General Manager William C. Coler drove out in a big car and threatened me with arrest. Later Coler decided that discretion was the better part of valor, for subsequent trips have not been interfered with.

Company unionism is by no means sure of itself out here. The strike of the thirty-one representatives of the men under the company plan at Bayway, across the way, is still vividly remembered. The men complain they cannot be sure their grievance will be dealt with under the company union. The representatives themselves are not unanimous on the value of the Republic of Labor set up here. The men would like to meet as a unit, for example that is, they would like to have a joint meeting for action between the workers in the Standard, Vacuum and Tidewater companies. As it is, the companies insist that such meetings must be by separate company groups.

Is the Standard Oil losing control of its own company union? Annual elections just held by the Republic of Labor at Bayonne show the overwhelming defeat of three delegates from the paraffine department who had gotten in bad with the rank and file by opposing the recent strike of 125 boys for an increase of wages. The new delegates are pledged to the original demand. The following article tells of the unrest simmering in the Bayonne cauldrons. Budenz has been close to the situation from the start.

Only the Standard, particularly, is at cross angles with its workers on this point.

Another grave complaint of the men is that they have no information on which to base demands. They know only about wages in this vicinity. Their data along this line must come from the company. They have long asked for a paid secretary to represent their interests fully, but the demand has never been met.

A strike is not at all unlikely on the Hook. Two dangers are ahead that may prevent such a movement and the forming of a real union. One is the possibility of the companies' meeting the present demands, in part at least, and thus striking a diplomatic blow at "outside agitation." The Vacuum Oil Company had refused its men's demands, but it is now said to be reconsidering them. The other is that certain departments may engage in premature strikes. The only hope of the oil workers is in a united industrial walkout, after careful preparation.

The Vacuum Oil Company men's demand is for conditions promised for Easter, 1924. They include granting of paid vacations after so many years of service, and also an increase in wages. This week balloting on the company union representatives has been going on. Whether all the elected representatives will receive the O. K. of the companies remains a doubtful matter. Next week will show what the men may expect, and will be critical in the underground fight between the company union and the possibility of real organization.

The Lecture Calendar

Friday, April 30

AUGUST CLAESSENS, Williamsburgh Educational Alliance, 75 Throop ave., Brooklyn, "The Home—Present and Future," 8:30 p. m.

JOSEPH M. OSMAN, Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman st., Brooklyn, "Mental Mechanisms: How We Fool Ourselves," 8:30 p. m.

Sunday, May 2

CECILE L. GREIL, M. D. The Bronx Free Fellowship, 1801 Boston road. Subject: "The Art of Love." Meeting at 8:30 p. m.

REV. LEON ROSSER LAND, The Bronx Free Fellowship, 1801 Boston road. Subject: "Courageous Living." Solos by Genevieve Kaufman. Meeting at 8 p. m.

AUGUST CLAESSENS, Young People's Socialist League, 1167 Boston road, Bronx, "May Day," 3 p. m.

Monday, May 3

RENNIE SMITH, M.P.; SAMUEL A. DEWITT, AUGUST CLAESSENS, WM. MORRIS FEIGENBAUM, Kingsway Mansion, 1602 Avenue P,

Brooklyn, "The Socialist Movement in Great Britain and the United States," 8:30 p. m.

J. L. EFROS, 23rd A. D. Kings, 219 Sackman st., Brooklyn, "Socialism and Morality," 8:30 p. m.

Tuesday, May 4

RENNIE SMITH, M. P.; AUGUST CLAESSENS, JACOB BERNSTEIN, at 4215 Third avenue, Branch 7, Bronx (corner Tremont ave.), "The Socialist Movement in Great Britain and the United States," 8:30 p. m.

Wednesday, May 5

RENNIE SMITH, M. P.; HARRIOT STANTON BLATCH and AUGUST CLAESSENS, Heights Free Synagogue, 558 West 188th street, corner Broadway, "The Socialist Movement in Great Britain and the United States," 8:30 p. m.

Dr. Greil to Talk
On "Art of Love" at Bronx Fellowship

Dr. Cecile L. Greil will address the Open Forum of the Bronx Free Fellowship, 1801 Boston road, Sunday, May 2, at 8:30 p. m. Her subject will be "The Art of Love."

At the 8 o'clock meeting Genevieve Kaufman will sing, and the Rev. Leon Rosser Land, leader of the Fellowship, will speak on "Courageous Living."

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Dual Unionism and Dual Allegiance in America

By James Oneal

OCCASIONALLY we come across a book that is tantalizing because of a certain merit that it has, but which is marred by gross errors of fact and interpretation. This sort of book is likely to come from a patient student of documentary sources but who has had no personal experience in the movement he considers which would enable him to check the sources and to more intelligently interpret the material. Such a book is that of David J. Saposs. (Left Wing Unionism. New York: International Publishers. \$1.60.)

Mr. Saposs has read much on the theme he considers, and much that he offers in interpretation of policies and methods of the trade unions, Socialists, I. W. W. and Communists is suggestive and informing, but there is also so much that is misleading and so many forced conclusions and errors of interpretation not justified by the facts that one is compelled to believe that he began with a theory and has endeavored to make the evidence sustain that theory. In following this course, he resorts to some painful reasoning, and often strains the rules of logic to the breaking point.

The theory is as follows: At one time the Socialists held the leadership in presenting progressive policies in the trade unions, but in recent years they have formed what is practically an alliance with the "leaders," and leadership has slipped from their hands into those of the Communists. Henceforth the Communists constitute an important factor in working for progressive policies, and while they have made some mistakes in their activities, they have a bright future in the unions if they will learn by these mistakes and avoid them. Page after page is devoted to the assertion of this view.

The Reviewer Quoted

Then we come to consider the evidence. One item is a long excerpt from an article of mine in the Evening Sun of Baltimore, which Mr. Saposs says is "significant of the new attitude of the Socialist party towards the conservative unions and the labor leaders." One does not have to read the whole article as it appeared in the Sun to be amazed at this distortion. Even the excerpt which Mr. Saposs quotes shows that the theme of my article is not any change of the Socialist Party in its trade union policy, but a change in the general attitude of the A. F. of L. towards progressive views since the ascension of William Green to the presidency of that organization. I mentioned a number of factors warranting belief in this change of attitude. Several of these factors are mentioned in the excerpt which Saposs quotes. Considering the intolerant attitude and policies of former President Gompers, I wrote, among other things, the following, which Saposs himself quotes: "Under the direction of William Green this policy has been abandoned."



WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD

Former exponent of dual unionism in the United States.

done. The approach to a new attitude, however, does not mean a change of policy in relation to the I. W. W. and the Communists." This is the theme of my article, yet Saposs presents me as writing of a change of policy on the part of the Socialist Party when there is nothing in the article warranting such a statement. Yet, this sort of evidence is offered to sustain a premise that has no justification whatever.

Of the same character is his interpretation of the resolution in the De-

Left Wing Labor Organizations In the United States

troit convention of the Socialist Party in 1921, which favored an approach to the trade unions for organization of a Labor party. We sought the "cooperation and good will of the conservative labor leaders and unions." The implication is that in doing so we abandoned a former "militant" policy. Very well. But the Communists, after first denouncing this resolution as expressing the "most degenerate centrism and compromise," later embraced the same policy. They tried to enter the Conference for Progressive Political Action and endeavored to form labor parties—the "united front" they called it—in many cities and states. In other words, Communists tried to obtain the "cooperation and good will of the conservative labor leaders and unions," but nowhere does Mr. Saposs consider this as evidence of abandoning a "militant" policy. That interpretation is reserved for the Socialist Party alone.

A Changing Policy?

We find the same slipshod method in considering the Socialist Party's attitude towards trade unions as expressed in convention resolutions. The resolution of 1923 is quoted to support his general theory. The party then declared that "it is neither the right nor the interest of the Socialist Party to

attempt to dictate to unions concerning their internal affairs nor to interfere in the jurisdictional and other disputes which sometimes, unfortunately, divide the labor movement." The resolution continues by warning against the error of "seeking to capture the unions, or to force their own ideas upon them by schismatic organization within their ranks and by factious attacks upon their leaders." More evidence that the Socialist Party is no longer "militant." But Mr. Saposs did not go into sources far enough. The first sentence which he quotes above has expressed the attitude of the Socialist Party in the old days when he says that it was "militant." Moreover, that sentence is quoted almost word for word from the resolutions of 1904, 1908, 1910 and 1912.

As for the second sentence, it distinctly refers to Communist tactics in the unions, and it was necessary to add it to differentiate us from the Communists. It is also perfectly consistent with the sentence that precedes it. Mr. Saposs is, therefore, caught in the amusing stunt of quoting the resolution of 1923 to show that we are not "militant" when the essence of the resolution and a large part of its wording come down from the days when he concedes that we were "militant." He

could just as well have proven by the same evidence that we are "militant" today, but that we were not fifteen or twenty years ago.

There is much more of special pleading and ingenious reasoning of this type with a decided favoritism toward Communism in spite of certain damaging admissions. For example, Mr. Saposs quotes Foster (p. 73) to show that the Communists by their "militant" policies have become an underground organization in practically all the trade unions. We only add, that he should have added that they have been driven into secrecy not only by "leaders," but by an enraged rank and file. He also admits (p. 45) that since the Socialists parted with the Conference for Progressive Political Action no hostility has been expressed between Socialists and trade unionists. Contrast the two admissions. The Communists by their actions have been forced to conceal their identity in the trade unions while the Socialists disagreed with the unions, but no "hostility" has developed between them.

Dual Allegiance

Mr. Saposs misses the one big issue involved in his theme. He has much to say against dual unionism with which we agree, but he says nothing whatever about dual allegiance in the



WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

Conspicuous exponent of dual allegiance in the United States.

unions. The Socialist Party has always urged its members to carry on educational work in the unions for independent political action and closer solidarity of organization, but it has never supported a policy of dual allegiance. Had as dual unionism may be, it is a virtue compared with dual allegiance. The latter brings internal destruction and factional wars within the unions. It is the exclusive policy of the Communists. The Socialist Party has never met and framed a course of action for its members in the trade

unions, organized these members into cliques, and ordered them to follow a program outlined by a party executive on pain of being expelled from the party. This the Communists have done and now do. They have suspended and in some cases expelled members who revolted against this policy of dual allegiance. More union wrecking has been accomplished by this dual allegiance than has been accomplished by all the spies of the employing class, and Saposs does not even consider it as a factor in the theme he discusses.

The author calls attention to the "opprobrious terms" used by unions in expelling Communists, but he does not give equal space to a consideration of the foul abuse that reeks in every issue of the Daily Worker and there is no mention whatever of the fact that if the unions expel Communists for defying union rules the Communists also expel members who fail to carry out Communist orders in the unions. Moreover, he asserts that in other days when the Socialists were "militant" "many were expelled." This simply is not true. I know of no such expulsions because members were Socialists and certainly what few may have been excluded for various reasons would not number as many as the Democrats and Republicans. But Mr. Saposs must assume that "many" were expelled so as to establish a contrast with the present when Communists are being expelled.

A More Creditable Book

The writer of this review happens to have recently made a study of practically all the material Mr. Saposs has digested and it is fresh in his mind. The book is frankly disappointing and one who has lived in the working class movement for the past twenty years will have little difficulty in picking it to pieces. A much more creditable performance is his collection and editing of documents that appear in another book (Readings in Trade Unionism. New York: George H. Doran Co. \$2). The sub-title, "Labor Organization Principles and Problems as Discussed by Trade Unionists in Their Official Publications and Writings," is descriptive of the character of the book. A large number of documents illustrative of trade union theories, organization, functions, policies, principles, tactics, problems, outlook and attitude towards society and its institutions are presented to the reader.

As a source book it will be welcome to those who wish to obtain some idea of the intellectual progress of the American labor movement. The documents, however, lack that inspiration and fire that are characteristic of the more advanced movement in other countries. Some of them are so dry and formalistic as to make the task of reading them rather tedious. However, this is not the fault of the editor. He could only take what he found and this collection is certainly representative of the present stage of development of the American trade unions.

COMPANY UNION FIGHTS PASSAIC STRIKE

(Continued from page 1)

standing, co-operation and good will." The sincerity of this purpose may be judged when one remembers that a wide-sweeping industrial blacklist and labor spy system is operated by the F. & H. Co. The creation of "co-operation and good will" may also be the aim of the labor espionage system, but the company will not admit publicly the existence of this spy system, though openly charged by Justice Wise, who got her evidence right in the mill, and by Alice Barrows, of the Federal Bureau of Education, and others, with employing under-cover men.

Now Fighting Strike

The workers have shown in the present strike what they think of the company unions and the company suckers

and stoolpigeons who compose it. The dummy organization has served the bosses only as a means to fight the real union of the strikers. On the basis of affidavits by company union leaders the present injunction against the strike leaders and speakers has been granted. Again, Julius Forstmann, on returning from a pleasure trip around the world, has his trained seal union write him a letter asking for protection for the scabs who want to work. Julius then replies: "I am glad that you have come to me. This latest action on the part of the assembly [to break the strike—Ed.] confirms my confidence in the efficiency of the machinery which we have developed to deal with exactly such problems."

The workers, with the exception of the sucker representatives who receive \$2 a meeting when in conference, are completely disillusioned with the "representative assembly." One worker, when asked why the employees generally made no use of the company union machinery to correct grievances before the strike, said: "Any worker who tried to get a real grievance corrected would get a double envelope in two weeks." Which means he would be dropped at the next pay day.

Another worker tells how when last

December one "representative" was so bold as to ask the company to grant them a little Christmas bonus, the assembly laughed at him and told him his proposition was preposterous and revolutionary. Some workers who have "run for office" in the company union have promised their constituents that if elected they would get them certain improved sanitary conditions. Once elected, the representatives soon forgot their election pledges and sneered at the workers who reminded them.

Dodges A. F. of L. Question
Matthew Fluhar, leader in the 1919 strike in Passaic and former general treasurer of the Amalgamated Textile Workers of America, says the company union was aimed at the Amalgamated, which had a Passaic local in 1920-22. "It is made up of company dupes and workers who have been bribed or terrorized into conformity with the company's will." Albert Welsbord, leader of the present strike, calls the company association a "suckers' club, designed to undermine all trade union organization."

The F. & H. policy on trade unionism is clear in the recent statement of the personnel manager, when asked, "Would you object to an organization recognized by the A. F. of L.?" He

evaded by saying, "There is no use discussing that, since that is a hypothetical question."

Yipseldom

On Sunday, May 9, the Y. P. S. L. will open its summer activities with an intercircle hike to Dunwoodie on the Hudson, which will be led by Joshua Lieberman, Director of Pioneer Youth of America. In the past these gatherings put life into the organization. Over two hundred Yipsels are expected at this gathering. Party members are invited to join us. The party will start at 9 a. m. from Van Courtland Park station.

Saturday night, April 24, Circle 7 at 8 Attorney street closed the term of Comrade Hockberg with a bang. The finest debate on prohibition heard for a long time was given. On May Day the circle will elect officers, and on Sunday the circle will hike to Alpine, starting from headquarters at 8:30 a. m.

Circle 1, Bronx, held a very interesting meeting Sunday, April 25. Edward

Norman, research secretary of the Co-operative League of America, spoke on "Co-operation as a Means Toward Peace." A fine discussion followed. On Sunday, May 2, the circle has arranged a May Day meeting at their clubrooms. August Classens will speak on some phase of May Day. All are welcome.

Circle One, Bronx, has elected its debating team and is ready to debate with any circle for the new championship. Those wishing to accept get in touch with Comrade Hoffman of the circle.

Circle 2 Elects Officers

Circle 2, Brooklyn, held its sixteenth meeting Sunday, April 25. Election of officers was the order of the meeting. Those elected were: Organizer, Conrad Labelson; recording and corresponding secretary, Isaac Puhge Press; educational director, Lester Shulman; social director, Ruth Hurok; athletic director, Louis Press; executive committee, David Asherowitz, William Turgell, Hilda Mintz and the four major officers acting ex officio; financial secretary, Minnie Seidin.

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We Extend to the Workers of the World Our Fraternal May Day Greetings. It Is Our Hope That the Arrival of Another May Day Will See the Workers Still Further Advanced on the Road to Invincible Solidarity and the Ultimate Emancipation of All Who Labor.

Our members will celebrate May Day this year with a Concert and Meeting at The Manhattan Opera House, 34th Street and Eighth Avenue. The concert program will include ISA KRAMER, famous soprano; G. BENEDETTO, tenor, and an orchestra conducted by MAX JACOBS. The speakers will be SIDNEY HILLMAN, president, A. C. W. A.; ABRAHAM BECKERMAN, manager of the Joint Board, and ABRAHAM MILLER, secretary of the Joint Board, who will preside. Members who have passes can exchange them for reserved seats at the box-office, which will be open at 10 a. m. The program begins at 2 p. m.

MAY DAY GREETINGS

to the
LABOR MOVEMENT
and Its
SPOKESMAN
THE NEW LEADER

from the
SKIRT AND DRESSMAKERS UNION

Local 23, I. L. G. W. U.

LOUIS PINKOWSKY
Manager

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Secretary

The state should take the entire management of commerce, industry and agriculture into its own hands with a view to succoring the working classes and preventing their being ground to the dust by the rich.—Wang-An-Shih (Chinese statesman, eleventh century).

FOR A CLASSLESS WORLD

A Message to The New Leader and All Who Read It

By Algernon Lee
Educational Director, Rand School

GREETINGS to The New Leader and its thousands of readers, from the Rand School of Social Science. Greetings for May Day—the day dedicated to labor solidarity, to internationalism, to the ideal of a classless world.

It is an inspiring ideal, one that has straightened the backs and brightened the eyes and quickened the pulses of millions upon millions of weary toilers, the world around, as they met in ever growing numbers, May Day after May Day, for nigh on forty years. As the warming sunshine and the soft rains of each recurring spring re-clothed the brown earth and the bare trees with garments of fresh green, so on each First of May the reaffirmation of our faith through speech and song and pledges of fellowship has given significance and worth to the bitter and often petty struggles of the past and given us new life and courage for the tasks and the troubles that are still to come. Through all the ugly bleakness of a capitalist world, shows faintly forth the vision of mankind set free. Above the jangling noise of money-getting and of war, we faintly hear the symphony of social peace.

Faintly—yes, but clearly and more clearly as the years go by.

Those who have not learned to think, and those who falsely fancy that they profit by the evils of today, tell us that beautiful though our ideal may be, it is at best an unsubstantial dream. We answer that the dream must always go before the deed. The dreams that thinking millions dream come true. Over and over again, in human history, have the thoughtless masses and the ruling class mocked at the dreamer of such dreams. But over and over again have the thoughtless learned to think, and the worldly wisdom of the cynic has become foolishness.

Ours is a realizable ideal. Not easily realizable, not automatically self-realizing, yet sure to be realized. Not without effort and not without thought can our dream turn into fact. There is no short cut to Socialism. No Moses will lead us to the Promised Land. We must find the way for ourselves, and make our road as we go. No company of saints can get us out of this earthly purgatory by their vicarious merit. The saving virtue must be the virtue of our whole class. No splendid champion, no self-devoted sacred band, can fight the battle for us. It will need the power of a brave and resolute majority to win so hard a fight.

And not only a brave and resolute majority, but an enlightened majority, an intelligently self-reliant and self-disciplined majority as well. For,

after all, it is not so much a journey or a battle, as a constructive task, in which we are engaged. A band of travelers may reach their destination, though only one among them knows the path, if they all happen to trust the right one. A battle may be won by mere numbers and brute courage, if the commander knows the art of war. But what we have to do is not just to go somewhere or beat somebody, but to make something.

And that something which we are to construct is a very big and a most delicately complex thing—nothing less than a whole new social order, in which none shall have irresponsible power and none shall blindly obey. No few, however wise, can be trusted to dictate to the many how that new society shall be framed for all—lest perchance, even without self-seeking, they have it framed for themselves, and not for all. Only a thinking society can govern itself for itself. Only a thinking majority can know how to bring a classless society into being.

A long task, a hard task, a task requiring an amount and a kind of intelligence such as the world has never before known—yet a task sure to be accomplished because the very conditions of life in the capitalist system incite the masses to think and incline them to think together for their common good.

Our newspapers, such as The New Leader, our centers of study, such as the Rand School, are but agencies which the more thoughtful part of the working class have set up and which they maintain for the one indispensable purpose of accelerating that process, inherent in the nature of the modern proletariat—the growth of the power to think independently and yet to think as a mass.

And so, once more—May Day greetings to The New Leader, to its editor, and to all who read it.

British Socialist Youth Gain

Material gains during the first year were reported at a conference of the Socialist Youth organization, founded in 1925 by the Independent Labor Party of Great Britain, held in Whitely Bay on April 3. Two resolutions calling for co-operation with the Communist Youth Movement occasioned considerable discussion and were defeated by a vote of 37 to 25.

These the workers build thy houses, weave thy raiment, win thy wheat, smooth the rugged, fill the barren, turn the bitter into sweet, All for thee this day—and ever. What reward for them is meet? —William Morris.

For Pan-American Labor's Solidarity

By Santiago Iglesias
Spanish Language Secretary, Pan-American Federation of Labor

THE problems of the working people of one country are identical with those of all countries with which their country has intercourse. Every problem of international relations has its human phase—for nothing can be done without human agents; hence the problem of human welfare. The liberties and democracy of the working people of every country of Pan-America depend upon the existence of industrial organizations among the workers and a close relationship between those organizations. Slowly such relationships are being established between the Pan-American Federation of Labor and the Pan-American workers throughout the American continent.

Recent incidents demonstrate the practical wisdom of carrying out a purpose already under consideration—the establishment of an international understanding and the creation of a proper machinery to better conditions and protect the workers of all countries of America against lower standards of civil and economic life. This fraternal co-operation is badly needed by the masses of Pan-America.

Very few realize how the business intercourse of the United States has been extending its operations and gaining control of the natural resources, politics and finances of Latin-America. In many instances predatory business has been laying ruthless hands on industry and commerce. The human interests involved have never been regarded except through the demands of the workers.

The higher representatives of big business of all Latin countries united with those of the United States are teaching a great lesson to the workers of the two Americas; they are showing how to develop a common policy of defense and international union in their industrial organizations, and to take constructive forethought in order to shape future events.

The working peoples of the Pan-American countries would welcome such an opportunity to dispel the unjust judgments created in the minds of fellow-workers in all the nations. Such a thought is based upon the economic bed-rock of social and human power. It would place the workers of the western hemisphere in a position to adhere to the Pan-American Federation of Labor in maintaining peace. It would enforce good will and rights in matters affecting the welfare and progress of their own peoples and nations from within and from without.

Everything which is now regarded as very ancient was once new, and what we are defending today by precedent will by and by be a precedent itself.—Tacitus (56-120 A. D.).

Every thinker of the present day must practice himself in believing the improbable.—J. D. Beresford, England.



The spirit that animates the Workers on MAY DAY will strengthen the ranks of the working class. It is the Day on which organized Labor will close its ranks and stand ready to meet the further attacks of organized Capital.

MAY DAY GREETINGS ARE EXTENDED

BY THE

BAKERY WORKERS UNION LOCAL 163

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International Union

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May Day Greetings

FROM THE

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"Workers of the World Unite, you have nothing to lose but your chains"

May Day is an appropriate day to take cognizance of this working-class shibboleth. We urge all class-conscious workers to renew their efforts to build the political and economic organizations of Labor, so that we may come nearer the day of emancipation from wage slavery.

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MAY DAY GREETINGS

from

THE HEBREW BUTCHERS

Union, Local 234

I. KORN, Manager

S. JACOBY, Secretary

THE PORTER'S MESSAGE

Negro Rail Workers Join the Hosts of Organized Workers on Labor's Holiday

By Frank R. Crosswaith

TO the toilers of every race in every clime the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters sends greetings on this May Day; and with its greetings it holds out the hand of solidarity and comradeship to the oppressed of all lands and bids them onward, forward, and upward in the age-long task of conquering the world for useful labor.

The Brotherhood's appearance in the ranks of organized labor at this time is of tremendous significance. At the outset it marks definitely the fact that the message of trade unionism has at last reached the most submerged and exploited group of workers in the United States. Secondly, the Brotherhood makes its debut in the ranks of organized labor at a time when labor generally is being subjected to most vicious assaults made upon it by our industrial masters, in their efforts literally to push labor back to, and beyond the line occupied prior to and during the world war—the rapid spread of Company Unions, the open shop, the American plan, the rise of the Rotarians and the K. K. K., together with the gross prostitution of the police and judicial powers of the State of New Jersey on the side of the mill owners—all point unerringly to the fact that labor is engaged in a most desperate struggle now to even hold its own. Thirdly, the existence of so powerful an economic organization of Negro workers (12,000), intelligently led, will contribute much toward changing the attitude of both white labor and the capitalists toward the Negro masses. And lastly, because the existence of the Brotherhood gives the lie to the oft repeated statement that "Negro workers cannot be organized" and, too, it unmistakably proves what ought to be so obvious, i. e., that capable, courageous, and sincere Negro labor organizers can organize Negro workers.

Students of the American labor movement will look in vain for another instance in the hectic history of American labor where, opposed by so powerfully entrenched a corporation as is the Pullman Company, so large a body of men have been organized in so short a time. This magnificent achievement is due mainly to the character, courage, and resourcefulness of A. Philip Randolph, the General Organizer of the Brotherhood, and to the brutalizing conditions under which the Pullman Porter ekes out his existence.

On the night of Aug. 25, 1925, a handful of Porters met at the invitation of A. Philip Randolph in the basement of the Elks Hall, West 129th Street, New York City. There the evil conditions under which the Porters work were discussed, and the benefits of trade unions described to them, after which, fairly bubbling over with enthusiasm, they launched the little frigate and boldly christened it "The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters." No one present at that first meeting could believe that in the short period of eight months he would be privileged to see the organization assume such size and exercise such influence upon the Pullman Company. Already it has forced the Company to grant an increase in wages and to somewhat modify the working conditions of the Porters and Maids. Its membership today embraces pretty close to fifty percent of the Porters and bids fair in the near future to include a large portion of the remaining percentage.

Labor leaders of long years of experience have expressed astonishment at the splendid spirit of these Negro workers and marvelled at the spectacular growth of the organization. Well may all true friends of labor and particularly of Negro labor rejoice, for the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters seems destined to become the beacon light which will lead the Negro toilers into the labor movement of the United States. The success of the Brotherhood will mark the end of the Negro workers being so freely used to break down the standards of living set up by organized labor. It will also add, to the spiritual renaissance of American labor, for with the entrance of the Negro into organized labor will go his humor, his song, his music, his courage, and his faithfulness. All these will be of decided advantage to labor, and will tend further to enrich and spiritualize labor's cause.

On this May Day we dedicate our-

For a Greater Solidarity

By A. I. Shiplacoff

Manager, The International Pocketbook Workers' Union

The International Pocketbook Workers' Union, on the occasion of this international labor holiday, sends fraternal greetings to the organized workers of America and expresses the profound wish that the coming year should bring about a stronger sense of class-consciousness among the masses and put an end to all those conflicts within the ranks of the organized workers which come as a result of prejudice and misunderstanding.

May the coming year raise the workers to a higher spiritual level, so that we may leave less of a task to posterity, but aim to achieve within our own day such progress that both we and our children may be proud of. May Day greetings.

One of the most fatal sources of the prevailing misery and crime lies in the generally accepted quiet assumption that because things have long been wrong it is impossible they should ever be right.—Ruskin.

It Is the First of May!

By Aldo Cursi

Manager Shirtmakers' Union, A.C.U.

WHEN all the tales are told, with their ups and downs, with their cheers and sorrows, the workers will still rule the world.

It is the first of May, one of the many that have passed. Many are still to come. To our mind, come on this day the heroes and the struggles of the proletarian revolution.

We remember the great and the humble. We remember the well-known and the unknown. We remem-

ber the isolated episodes and the brilliant struggles for a better world to come.

It is the first of May. He who is not with us does not know what life really is. Half a century is not a long period in the struggle for the real freedom of the human race. And, oh, what record fifty years portrays before us!

We see our prophets arise. The Utopias of centuries gone by take form and shape. It is no longer Utopia. Marx, and Engels, and Lasalle, and many others carry the dreams of the past into the channels of scientific Socialism.

Masses are organizing. Trade unions are built up everywhere. Political parties of the workers are formed. The First International, symbol of a

united working class, is created. Then revolutions and counter-revolutions.

The Second International is organized. The Socialist message is carried everywhere. It spreads from Europe to America, to Africa, to Asia, to Australia. Within the Parliaments of almost every nation the voices of the masses are heard. Then the war.

The war is over. It shattered the bones and the bodies of millions of human beings. For a short period it shattered also our hopes in the solidarity of the workers, in the brotherhood of men. A proletarian state arises in the East. The Socialist and Labor International is formed in the West. These are the two beacon lights. These are the promises of a future.

May Day, 1926

GREETINGS FROM

MILLINERY WORKERS UNION

LOCAL 24

Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union

30 West 37th Street

640 Broadway

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FIRST OF MAY GREETINGS

From

THE PAINTERS' UNION

Local No. 1011

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America

May Day comes with its promise of hope for a better world and more effective organization of the workers for the conquest of economic freedom and social equity. With renewed effort, expanding activities, sounder education and increasing human solidarity, Labor shall rebuild the world!

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May Day Greetings

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Extends its MAY DAY Greetings with the hope that the American working class will organize itself politically as well as industrially, and will join with the advancing hordes of organized workers of Europe and the rest of the world in establishing the social co-operative commonwealth of the world. This is the one sure and certain road toward Peace and Brotherhood.

EDWARD MOLISANI, Chairman.

TERMINI ATTILIO, Secretary.

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OFFICE: LOCAL 48 BUILDING
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MAY DAY GREETINGS

from

THE BAKERS' UNION
LOCAL 100

To the organized workers of America and its militant organ

THE NEW LEADER



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MAY DAY'S MESSAGE

The Noble Ideals That Motivate the Class
Conscious Workers of the World

By Edmond Gottesman

Secretary, United Neckwear Makers' Union

MAY DAY is not only significant because laboring masses the world over hold demonstrations and call the workers in all lands to battle against every form of exploitation and for a new age; May Day is also significant because of its high ideals for which mankind has yearned since the dawn of civilization, the ideals of Liberty, Democracy and Justice.

These ideals inspired hope, stirred the souls and fired the imagination of men to supreme sacrifices through dark ages of despotism, slavery and economic oppression to a new social order wherein these ideals may be attained.

History is full of battles fought in the name of liberty; battles fought by rival groups for possession of land and slaves; in recent times for possession of the means of production, transportation and distribution. The object was possession and subjugation, domination and exploitation. Liberty by such groups implied the right of conquest by force, to control the economic and political destinies of men.

The object of the modern labor movement is to organize the toiling masses into economic and political organizations to emancipate them from exploiters and to establish a new order in which there shall be no classes, but all producers for use, not for the enrichment of a few. Liberty, Democracy, Justice and the genuine Fellowship of men shall be at last realized. To the attainment of these ends, the workers consecrate themselves on May Day.

These ideals are only a mockery in our present social order. This is evident from its inequalities, its rich and poor, its land, factory, mill, railroad and mine owners on one hand and the millions who sell their labor power.

Modern society is complex. Its activities to maintain life are manifold. Among them two are basic, the economic and the political. The first is the production of food, clothing and shelter. The other is political power that safeguards the rights of the individuals and society. In the economic field the machinery of production is possessed by a few. It is private property. The great masses are employed by the owners for wages. By right of possession the owners determine the conditions of the employed. Henry Ford and his son employ 600,000; the U. S. Steel Trust and the Bethlehem Steel Corporation employ over 400,000; the five meat packers 200,000; and the Standard Oil Company about 300,000.

Here we have only four industries in which nearly 2,000,000 workers are controlled by about a dozen men. These workers have no voice in the conduct of the business; work and wages are arbitrarily imposed with a view to making profits for the owners and paying dividends to the shareholders. The worker's standard of living is of no concern to the owners. Where conditions and pay are intolerable (and they are in most cases), there is only one recourse open to them—to cease work and strike. When this happens, government is often mobilized to protect the interests of the owners. No one who has observed the treatment workers get at the hands of the police and the courts during strikes has any doubt that property rights supersede human rights. Legislative, executive and judicial institutions become the logical expression of the economic order. This order is based on private ownership. All governing agencies are influenced by its ideas and so we see that whenever a conflict arises between workers and owners the political powers do the bidding of the owners. And even though strikes are not illegal, the courts intervene with the injunction, forbidding picketing or communication with strike-breakers, thus helping the

bosses to break strikes. Conditions of work may be dangerous, the treatment inhuman and oppressive, and wages too low to maintain a decent standard of living. The court will protect the property owners and their right to exploit and oppress.

Consider the Passaic textile workers' strike. There are eight or nine thousand workers on strike for fourteen weeks. The average weekly earnings range somewhere between \$15 and \$18. In order to keep their families alive the wives are working night shifts. Yet from these shamefully low wages the barons have cut 10 per cent. In protest the workers struck. Their treatment by the police, the courts and authorities, whose duty is an impartial administration of the law and protection of the rights and freedom of all, is well known. Darkest Russia under the Czarist regime could do no worse than the Jersey authorities have done. Six children of strikers went to Washington to bring to the attention of Heap Big Chief of the American nation the grievances of the strikers and to appeal for the intervention of the Federal Government. The children carried placards reading:

"That 10 per cent wage cut took our milk away."

"Our mothers work at night, our fathers days. Who is to take care of us?"

"Does the Constitution cover New Jersey?"

"Our meeting halls are closed."

"Our leaders are illegally arrested."

"Riot Act illegally enforced."

"Mr. President, will you protect us?"

How did the President, who occasionally delivers sermons on justice and righteousness, respond? He did not receive them. He was "sick."

Will the American workers join the millions who understand the game of the few who gobbled up the world, who exploit the toilers and perpetuate this system of economic subjugation and political oppression by the police and the courts?

The workers can learn a moral from the following story:

Two brothers bought a cow and divided it fore and aft. The shrewd brother took the rear or the milk end and the simple brother was burdened with the end that demanded food. It was a great game while it lasted, but, according to the story, it had a sad sequel. The simple brother finally tired of the bargain. He stopped feeding his end of the cow and the other half died.

The world is divided in two. One class is working and producing all the wealth and the other class, the employing, the investing and possessing class, is enjoying it. The simple brother, the working class, does not understand as yet that he is an economic wage slave just so long as he goes on with the bargain.

There never was a nobler ideal to fight for than the liberation of our brothers from the milking parasites, for the greater enjoyment of life, liberty, independence and happiness. Workers of America, wake up!

MAY DAY
GREETINGS

FROM

THE
JOURNEYMEN
BARBERS'

International Union

Local 657

Brownsville, N. Y.

BARNETT JACOBS
SecretaryPatronize Union
Barber ShopsThat Display This
Show CardFrom the No More
War Movement

May Day Greeting

Comrades and fellow workers of all lands: On behalf of those who in our own country recognize the brotherhood of the whole human race, we send you May Day greetings. Too long we have been separated from each other by narrow nationalism. Too long in the interests of a few we have learned to mutilate and destroy one another.

We ask you, our brothers and sisters, to unite with us in the May Day celebrations, in pledging our determination to resist, with all our power, any attempt to once again create division between us and to hurl our people into the abyss of another war.

In this the springtime of our movement, with the strength and the joy of youth urging us forward, let us clasp hands across all frontiers, determined to break down those barriers that have divided us in the past, by each one refusing to take up arms against another, and by seeking to get the movement to which we belong to prepare organized refusal of every kind of war service. Let us work unceasingly, that we may usher in the day of international co-operation and service, which is our common goal.

ERNEST BEVIN.
A. FENNER BROCKWAY.
C. T. CRAMP.
GEO. LANSBURY, M.P.
ARTHUR PONSONBY, M.P.
JOHN SCURR, M.P.
ROBERT SMILLIE, M.P.
ERNEST THURTELL, M.P.
BEN TURNER.

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MAY DAY

1926

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Business Agent

A PAGE OF EXCLUSIVE FEATURES

Mouth-Eaters Eat Crow

A MICROPHONY gent named Joseph Cashman, who, on behalf of the National Security League, bellows fairy stories about "Reds" and so welters over the radio, is now being sued by Norman Thomas for Slander and \$25,000. And we hope Norman gets every cent of it, red or otherwise.

Cashman told the Lions at one of their luncheons, (wonder what Lions lunch on) that Norman was at the head of a clique to corrupt the morals of college boys and girls and had taken college students with him to New Jersey to instill in them the seeds of revolution. Naughty Norman, zipping up all the nice little college boys and girls. Mustn't let them know there is a strike in Passaic. That will surely instill in them the seeds of revolution, particularly if they should go over there and see with their own innocent eyes the kind policemen hitting pregnant working women with riot clubs.

It's high time that blatherskites like Cashman should be brought to court. Let them do their stuff in front of a jury and see how well it stands up. Cashman has already written a crawling letter to The New York Times saying that he didn't quite mean all he had said. But that isn't going to get him out of this suit.

We have a little suit of our own against one of these "patriotic" outfits. We are suing one of them for libelling us during the La Follette campaign. As soon as we filed papers, our suee answered by saying that we might be good guys after all and that of course he didn't quite mean all he said. When you hit them where they live, spang in the pocket-book, it's amusing to see how fast these mighty mouth-shooters eat crow.

We have had several interesting letters in response to our appeal for help in this column. Recently we sent out a call to our readers to send in the names of their favorite heroes of peace, so that we could get some material that would fit for consumption by the children of workers in the Pioneer Youth camps. One of the best suggestions submitted was from Blanche Watson telling about the book by William Pickens, a comrade. It is called, "Bursting Bonds" (Jordan and More Press), and we have it down as the next on our list to read. Pickens is, as most of you know, one of the leaders of the young negroes with social vision, and surely his life ought to be brought to the attention of young workers everywhere. Be sure that he will have his prominent place in the Pioneer Youth sun.

From distant Oklahoma City, Freda Hogan, one of the finest Socialists who ever made life unhappy for the stuffed shirts, writes that she is now the proud possessor of a goat sent up from a comrade in Louisiana. We have no doubt but that under Freda's influence that goat will butt the hell out of all the capitalist dogs and cats in the Southwest. When Freda puts her head down and goes after some grafting politician in those parts, it's a signal for said grafter to seek other climes. When we come to write the history of those who are nobly carrying on noble causes in our times, Freda Hogan's name will be high on the list.

To look over the columns of drool that the old-line papers have printed recently on the hearings on Prohibition, one would think that the one and only interest of the majority of American citizens was when do we get our liquor back. And one, unfortunately, would be dead right.

The spirit of the Passaic police seems to have spread rapidly through the fair State of New Jersey. The Christian brothers of Carteret, N. J., have shown their devotion to the principles of Jesus by burning a negro Baptist church to the ground and driving all the negroes out of town in the middle of the night. Their excuse for this intrepid action is based on the fact that during a street fight a pugilist was alleged to have been killed by a negro.

New Jersey is fast writing herself out of civilized America along with West Virginia and Tennessee. Headed by a spineless and hypocritical Governor, represented in the Senate by a four-flushing ward politician, inhabited in some parts by a Babbitt rabble of commuters, and in others by night-riding Klansmen, New Jersey, with its rotten labor laws, its textile mills, its gangsters and gunmen, offers an outstanding example of the limits to which capitalism will go when once it gets control.

In his advice to biographers, Havelock Ellis says, "Next in importance comes the curve of life that has its summit at puberty and ends with the completion of adolescence; whatever else there is to make is made then. The machine has been created; during these years it is wound up to perform its work in the world."

We have been looking into "The Mauve Decade" by Thomas Beer, (Alfred A. Knopf, Publisher) and we find there a biography of an adolescent America, an America at the end of the Nineteenth Century, which begins with the death of Jesse James and ends with the rise of Theodore Roosevelt. For those who are puzzled by the madness of the American scene today, Beer's book offers many a clue. The machine that was wound up in the 'nineties still functions today. But this is not all to the bad. Those times had Anthony Comstock, the spiritual father of our own John Sumner, they had the political forefathers of the "Ohio Gang" and Mr. Pullman, but they also had Debs and Altgeld and Frank Norris and Henry George. The struggle that formed then is the cue that carries on today with men like Dreiser and the younger novelists, Norman Thomas and Sidney Hillman and Debs himself, still at odds with the Sumners and the Pullmans and the Atterburys and the Garys of the present. Sometimes it seems as though never were reaction so firmly in the saddle. It is salutary to read of the dark days of Hanna and his tool McKinley and to realize that the spirit of revolt which flamed even in that blackness is still alive today.

McAlister Coleman.

Heaven and Hell

I dream there may be heaven when I behold
Heather aglow in sunlight after rain,
Or white foam leaping on the storm-black main.
Or after winter gloom, the wattle's gold;
Or when I read some story brave and old
Of love triumphant over death and pain,
Or see resurgent from the heaps of slain
The might of nations brave and kingly-souled.

But when I see Terror in triumph ride,
Virtue asworn and bleeding in the dust,
Kings who with glee their country's honor sell,
Traitors who unto Youth the call deride
That bids her fight for Duty's holy trust—
Then, before God, I know there must be hell.

ARCHIBALD STRONG.

The Crumbling Walls

Drawn by ART YOUNG



Said the Fort to the Sea:
"I shall stand forever.
Your waters are weak,
and my walls stand fast."

Said the Sea to the Fort:
"I surrender never,
And, stone by stone,
you shall fall at last."

GOVERNOR MINTURN A Labor Novel of the Northwest

By M. H. HEDGES

(Continued From Last Week)

"Wait," she implored, pushing him from her.

Dan now heard an auto horn honking in the street below. It was insistent. He glanced at the clock. It was one. Billy slid from his knees and went to the window. He followed. Below, drawn up beside the curb, they saw the black bulk of a large machine. "Somebody's sick," he said, turning toward her. "It's an ambulance."

"Ambulance, you poor nut, it's the Murphy-wagon."

He saw the vulnerability of his position. He looked around desperately. The closet door was open. "I'll hide there. You tell them, tell them anything."

"You better go." Her face was grave. She was visibly distraught.

He pressed toward her. He seized her, and drew her close to him. He kissed her mouth and throat. She was reluctant.

"Billy, Billy," he whispered. "I love you. Don't send me away."

She broke from him. Her eyes were harsh and bright.

"You damn fool," she murmured. "It's you they're after."

"Me!"

Suspicion began to stir in him.

"I won't go," he asserted grimly.

"Not until later. I'll buy them off."

She laughed.

"You're more of a dumb-bell than I thought you was. They're after you."

I'll tell 'ya . . . Old Goodnite sent them."

They fell back from each other as if invisible arms had swept between them. Streams of antipathy and hatred poured their poison over them. Dan trembled.

"It's a frameup, kid," she added, and saw his face writhe under her words. "No, no," he begged.

From the street below, the patrol wagon was still sending up strident honks.

"Oh, Billy," he said, "I loved you . . . You Goddam, double-crossing son-of-a-bitch," the obscene words came to his lips sweetly.

"Oh, honey, don't, don't," she pleaded. "I didn't know that you'd care that way."

He looked at her now with his fists. Then he broke down and sobbed.

"Listen," she said, "It ain't too late yet. You can get away. I know how."

She tugged at his arm.

He was himself again, cool, indifferent to her. She gave him directions. "Go down the back stairs through the kitchen, into the cellar, then out the cellar entrance into the alley. It's on the other side of the house from the car. Beat it down the alley. . . . The bulls are careless. They think I'm holding you here."

He turned from her without a word. She called after him softly, "I'm sorry, Dan."

He did not answer. He pulled the shoes from his feet. He groped down the stair. It was as she had

said—the kitchen—the cellar—the alley—freedom. Thank God! There were stars in the sky at the end of the narrow slit between the houses.

5

Bricktop was not at work the next day, nor was Dan. He sulked in his bare room. He had thought he loved Billy Wentz. Now he despised her. He did not ever want to see her again, though it was white of her to double-cross Goodnite.

And Goodnite? A slow hatred, a hatred not merely impulsive but tempered by a view of life and politics, flared up within him.

6

April came. The legislature dragged through its closing days monotonously. Outside the world was breaking into bud and bloom. One might pause for a moment on the capital steps and nose strange transcendental, immaterial odors of the air. The wheat fields were bursting into green across the leagues of western prairie—this, one knew, as he stood in the city's streets, sensing the uprise of growing things.

The legislature was deadlocked. It was marking time, meeting and adjourning, squabbling over inconsequential measures. Dan was indifferent. His power was low. The anti-injunction bill, round which his party rallied, was buried in committee, with few chances of ever getting out. He went into battles grimly, with a bravado that won him new laurels as a skilled parliamentarian. The leadership of his party was passing from Andrewon to him. His disgust was secret. He sat in his office—an office shared with three other representatives—looking callously out upon a sunlit stretch of lawn.

It seemed to him that he had failed ignominiously. He saw life now as something essentially mean, chaotic, cruel. Its materials were too heavy and unyielding for man to mould into pattern and form. . . . As he mused, he saw brick-layers at work across the street lifting a brick wall span by span toward the sky. He yearned to go back to day labor, to shaping raw stuff with his hands. . . .

One morning, soon after, as he bolted into his office, he saw a young woman sitting there. She turned a dazzling face toward him as he entered, and

smiled. She was a lady, that one saw at a glance, from the tip of her silk-straw hat to the soles of her neat, flat-heeled pumps. He halted abashed in the center of the room.

"I am Agatha Morrison," she said. "And you are Representative Minturn. My uncle, Senator Gaylard, has told me of you. Won't you come into your own office, sir?"

She was smiling with the faintest touch of irony.

It seemed to Dan that he already knew her.

"Oh, I know," he said. "It's a mistake. You must be looking for Representative Hurst's office. It's across from mine."

"Yes," she said.

But she did not hurry away. They stopped and chatted.

(To Be Continued Next Week)

PASSAIC DEFENSE POOLED

(Continued from page 1)

an arrangement with the Joint Committee, will conduct the defense of all strike prisoners. This means not only the Weisbord case and those of other organizers and the cases of 264 arrested strikers, but the cases of Robert Dunn, Esther Lowell, David Weinstein and others seized while investigating police brutality on the picket line.

The Civil Liberties Union will handle the Norman Thomas test case, the prosecution of officers where false arrests have been made and injunctions brought against authorities who close meeting halls and deny picketing.

The United Front Committee will conduct the legal fight against the Forstmann and Huffmann injunction and will continue charge of the campaign for a congressional investigation.

Each organization will employ its own attorneys but in order to prevent duplication a consultative committee of three consisting of Attorneys Ernst and Brodsky and Miss Flynn was appointed. A unified bail fund will aid efficiency.

MAY DAY

1926

The Amalgamated Bank of New York

Greets the Workers of America on
Their International Labor Holiday



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Why We Have So Many Criminals

SOMEbody has simply got to tell the truth about the high rate of crime in God's country or the papers will never quit talking about it. So here it goes.

For a starter let me say that I agree with all good Americans that our unsurpassed criminal record is due entirely to the foreigners who came over here. Before Columbus (sure, he was a foreigner) landed on our hospitable shores, there was not a judge, jury or jail between Hell's Gate and Golden Gate, and the reason why we didn't have them was because the red-blooded and red-skinned 100 per cent. Americans who inhabited this beautiful country, before the foreigners butted in, were so good that they didn't require any laws to keep them straight, and where there are no laws, how in the dickens can there be lawbreakers, scofflaws, criminals and criminal law-yers?

But then came the foreigners, headed by this dago, Columbus; and the first thing he does is to stick the flag of Spain in the mud and swipe the whole shambang for his king, who never had laid an eye on this country, and he did it without saying as much as please to the native Americans who had been here so long that even Genesis had forgotten them.

After Columbus came the Puritans, who had to leave England and Holland because they refused to go to heaven in accordance with the laws of their countries. Of course, they claimed that nobody could dictate to them how, why, when, where, or to whom to pray. But I say Law is Law, and if those Puritans had been law-abiding citizens of their native countries they would have stayed there and obeyed the laws and gone to hell in accordance with the law.

After the Puritans came the Cavaliers, who were chased out of England by Cromwell because they were the descendants of highjackers and never got over it, and also because they refused to obey the new laws under which Cromwell had confiscated the property which their noble ancestors had swiped from others.

Then, by the time the Puritans and Cavaliers had chased the native Americans out of their neighborhood with the aid of Paris green, moonshine and flintlocks, they petitioned the home folks to send them working people over here, so as to have somebody to live on until the country could support them. But the home folks thought too much of their own prosperity to deprive themselves of the valuable working folks whose bread they ate and whose clothes they wore, so they emptied the jails, penitentiaries, poor houses and orphan asylums, and presented the inmates to the colonies with their compliments.

The colonists would have been justified in refusing these consignments, but as it always has been more honorable to live on the sweat of even the lowest of our brothers than to live by our own sweat, they accepted the shipments with thanks and yelled for more.

Thus it came about that for a couple of centuries after the landing of the Pilgrim fathers every European government shipped its jailbirds, cut-throats, vagabonds, paupers and street walkers to the colonies, and this practice continued clear up to the last half of the nineteenth century.

One historian claims that up to the revolution 30,000 felons were deported to the colony of Maryland alone, and when we consider that there were 13 colonies in all it takes no great mathematician to figure out the great number of criminal foreigners that came here in early days.

I wish I knew what has become of all those hundreds of thousands of criminals. Either they must have died before they got married, or their descendants neglected to keep up the family tree or something, for in all of my vast acquaintance there is not a single one who claims descent from a deportee. This is especially strange since I have personally met some forty-odd million descendants of the 70 couples, three old maids and two bachelors who came over in the Mayflower!

My private hunch, however, is that these undesirable did not commit race suicide, but that on the contrary they multiplied at the same alarming rate at which foreigners of the lower order still do. And if my hunch is right, we have the explanation of why we are the most lawless people on earth, for like begets like. Strange why no one but poor me ever thought of this simple explanation, and yet almost anyone ought to see the correctness of my diagnosis.

All historians agree that Europe used to be so lousy with criminals that almost any jerkwater town could afford a few hangings per week. Now it is so free of criminals that in London, for instance, which between 1715 and 1775 exported 10,000 felons from Old Bailey prison to the colonies, only 17 murders were committed in 1922, while 240 murders were committed in New York in the same year.

Furthermore, the highest homicide rates in this country are in the purely native Southern cities. In 1924, when the rate for the country over was 9 murders per 100,000, Simon pure American Jacksonville, Miss., had a record of 58 killings per 100,000, while in certain New England manufacturing towns with their large foreign population there was no murder committed at all.

I hope my fellow scofflaws won't think I'm trying to rub it in, but as I have to defend a brand new theory, I am giving below the murder rate of 14 American cities, starting with those that have the largest foreign-born population:

Fall River, Mass., homicides per 100,000	0.3
Milwaukee, Wis., homicides per 100,000	2.2
Holyoke, Mass., homicides per 100,000	2.3
New York City, homicides per 100,000	6.4
Minneapolis, Minn., homicides per 100,000	6.9
Philadelphia, Pa., homicides per 100,000	7.5
Detroit, Mich., homicides per 100,000	17.1
Chicago, Ill., homicides per 100,000	17.2
Mobile, Ala., homicides per 100,000	21.8
Louisville, Ky., homicides per 100,000	25.9
Savannah, Ga., homicides per 100,000	34.0
New Orleans, La., homicides per 100,000	32.0
Nashville, Tenn., homicides per 100,000	35.0
Jacksonville, Miss., homicides per 100,000	58.8

So, while I agree perfectly with all great American criminologists that the foreigners are responsible for the unsurpassed criminal rate of this country, I maintain at the same time that we cannot purify ourselves by shutting out the latter day foreigners. The folks who came over here in the last half century came from stock from which the criminal element had been thoroughly culled out by deportation to God's country.

The time to have put up the bars was when the founders of our oldest families landed here on the end of log chains. But that would have prevented the development of the country, of course, and this fair land would still be a wilderness inhabited by savages who knew no more about jails, churches, cops, laws, scofflaws and bootleggers than swaddling infants; and there never would have been Harry Daugherty, A. Mitchell Palmer, Albert Fall and Jesse Smith to advertise the blessedness of our civilization from Tea Pot Dome to the dome of Heaven.

So there you are!

Adam Coalcligger.

VACIRCA WILL SPEAK AT ITALIAN SOCIALISTS' MAY DAY CELEBRATION

The Italian Socialist Branch of New York has arranged a great May Day celebration to be held in Bryant Hall, 6th avenue, and 42nd street, which will include a concert and dance that night. The principal speaker will be Vincent Vacirca, editor of Nuovo Mondo, the

Italian anti-Fascist organ. Vacirca as a Socialist member of the Italian Parliament was forced to flee from Italy. Carmelo Zito will be chairman of the meeting. One of the largest celebrations in years is promised. The proceeds of the celebration will be divided between Local New York of the Socialist Party and a number of Italian party organs.

Forgiveness is commendable, but apply not ointment to the wound of the oppressor.—Saadi.

JERSEY JUSTICE

May Day Reflections on the Strike of the Passaic Textile Workers

By Fred Caiola

Manager, Paper Box Makers' Union

THE latest travesty on "Equality Before the Law" has been reproduced in Passaic, New Jersey. Personal rights and individual liberty as per Constitution has become a joke so far as they concerned the workers. A better demonstration of the arbitrary power of Money cannot be made.

"Jersey Justice" has never assigned a more humble position to any set of free men and women. Brutal arrogance and ruthlessness has been the continuous policy of all representatives of "Law and Order," from the "copper" to the Governor.

And all this raw partiality for what? Was it to save the lives of the Forstmanns and Huffmans? To save their honor, the sanctity of their families, that a savage war was declared upon these thousands of workers?

And what a War! The whole armed police force, and their armed attaches, equipped with the most up-to-date fighting devices pitched against cloth and silk fabrics producers, housewives and bottle babies. Very balanced forces indeed!

But New Jersey had to defend the individual rights of the Forstmanns and Huffmans, even though it be one Forstmann or one Huffman.

Luckily, however, the legally constituted authorities did not follow the well established practice of the country of beating up and arresting and bulldozing strikers and their leaders only. Had they adhered strictly to this custom, we would very likely be ignorant of the true character of "Jersey Justice," and would seriously cherish the thought that at least the citizenry, as a whole, of one State in the Union was zealously and honestly sensitive of the encroachment upon their individual liberties. But, like a bunch of darned fools, these "Law and Order" representatives began to attack press-cameras and cameramen, and naturally they had a fight on their hands.

Giving the public the news about the strike meant retaliation. And by the way, one wonders if they understand that they must fight to establish the new custom of including cameramen and reporters in the beating-up of strikers, in just the same fashion that all changes must meet fight before they become customs.

Luckily they did not proceed "according to Earl," for now we may gauge their love and understanding of individual liberty and personal freedom much more precisely by investigating the present amount of capital invested in "wetness" and how much prospective capital is interested in future wetness.

Money and nothing else, fellow-

workers, counted there as everywhere else.

Money and nothing else is responsible for pretty nearly all Law-making and Lawbreaking.

Money, and not Society's welfare or individual liberty is at the bottom of our laws. For this Passaic incident is quite typical of our present socially-lawful adjustment; what we have is a lot of laws restraining individual freedom that concerns hardly anyone but the welfare of thousands of others. If, for instance, I were a millowner employing ten thousand workers, I would be breaking the law if I got drunk on gin or on three percent beer, and if I lived in some "Godly" town I would be breaking the law to witness the baseball game, a good show, or dance. But if I chose to lockout my ten thousand employees and inflict sufferings upon them and at least 20,000 dependents of theirs then I am breaking no law. Yes, I am well within my individual rights. And if the ten thousand chose to manifest their and theirs sufferings in any stranger terms than hunger yawns, prayers to Providence, tears without and moans within, the police force, State Militia, United States Army plus the United States Navy, if necessary, will come to my rescue and see that my "Individual Rights" are respected.

Let New Jersey stop peddling this type of perverted individualism.

Money determines individual rights. And since workers are always broke there is only one way of asserting their individual right, a United Organized Front. Under these laws, every individual is bound to suffer more or less, psychologically. But the wage worker, the producer, an essential part of society, must illogically suffer physically as well as psychologically. By what right? None whatever but by two mishaps. One, Greediness of capitalists, who forget that the first hundred years are the hardest; Two, Imbecility of the workers, who think that the first year "to get a start" is the hardest.

You watch figures in the field digging and delving with spade or pick. You see one of them from time to time straightening his loins and wiping his face with the back of his hand. . . . It is there that for me you must seek true humanity and great poetry.—Millet, the French artist, whose painting, "The Man with the Hoe," inspired Markham's great poem of the same title.

Avarice has gone mad in the governing class today, just as lust went mad in the circle of Nero.—Chesterton.

GREETINGS

From

THE INTERNATIONAL POCKET BOOK WORKERS UNION

The International Pocketbook Workers' Union sends its greetings on behalf of the thousands of fancy leather goods workers of the country to The New Leader on May Day, Labor's Holiday the world over.

May The New Leader continue to lead the downtrodden and oppressed to emancipation and a socialist commonwealth.

JOHN ZEICHNER
Chairman

CHARLES KLEINMAN
Chairman Joint Executive Board

CHARLES GOLDMAN
Sec'y-Treas.

A. I. SHIPLACOFF
Manager

MAY DAY GREETINGS

are extended to the masses of exploited workers
of the world

from

The BAKERY and CONFECTIONERY WORKERS' UNION

Local 169, Bronx

When You Buy Bread



Look for This Label

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Financial Secretary
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A. SEIFFMAN
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DAVE HOLTZER
S. HELLINGER
Business Agents
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MAY DAY—1926

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JULIUS PORTNOY
DAVID GINGOLD

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

Extends Its Greetings to the Working Class of the World on this May 1st, Labor's International Holiday. Success to The New Leader, with the hope that the day is not far distant when The New Leader will fill the void of a very much needed American working-class daily newspaper.

MORRIS SIGMAN,
President

ABRAHAM BAROFF,
General Sec'y-Treasurer

THE WASHABLE JACKET

and

KNEEPANTS MAKERS UNION

Local No. 169, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America

Greets The New Leader on This International Holiday of the Working Class

Our members will celebrate May Day with a Banquet that will take place on Saturday Evening, May First, at Beethoven Hall, at which a number of prominent leaders of the Labor and Socialist Movement will deliver addresses for the occasion.

OFFICERS:

L. POSNER, Manager. M. ROSENFELD, Financial Sec'y.
CHAS. MILLER, Business Agent. A. REIFF, Recording Secretary.

May Day Appeal of the International Federation of Trade Unions

COMRADES, the war is long since over, but the nations of Europe are still suffering from the havoc which it wrought. European statesmen are still refusing to discard their war-time mentality, and are still unable to evolve an international policy of economic reconstruction. They are still fomenting civil strife by persecution of the minorities within their borders and arousing fresh international hatreds by the egoism and arrogance of their foreign policies. These hatreds are a menace to the international community of nations and to world peace. They are also a hindrance to the economic security of the workers and to the natural growth of the international labor movement.

Against this danger and these evils the workers must raise their voices on this First of May. They have better reason to know that so long as

of the nations were looked down upon, trampled on, and viciously exploited, denied every right to live as human beings. As the chain is as strong as its weakest link, so a world can be called civilized only to the humblest being is accorded rights that lighten the burden of life.

No one can truthfully deny that the burden has gradually lightened, the load reduced. Not because the masters wished it so, but because we, the burden bearers, through united action, through our solidarity, have forced the masters to loosen their grip, which so long held us in complete bondage.

We have not yet completed our mission. A good stretch of the road is still to be traveled before we reach

that point and on this May Day we should rededicate ourselves to the work of carrying on to further victories.

It is not out of order at this time to also express the hope that in the days to come we will see the organized forces of labor still greater and more compact than they are today. Our ranks must be closed and the divisions that exist wiped out, for they serve no purpose except to prolong the struggle for justice.

Yesterday was the night with its darkness, today the light of dawn gives promise of the sunshine, tomorrow.

We stand on the threshold of a better day; we must fight on with zeal

and devotion until the day when the final shackle has been broken, all humankind is really free, and life is a joy.

Socialism simply means making the nation the company, and guaranteeing every citizen's position as a shareholder by making it inalienable, a thing inherent in his citizenship.—F. Henderson.

Everywhere do I perceive a certain conspiracy of rich men seeking their own advantage under the name and pretext of the Commonwealth.—Sir Thomas More (1480-1535).

FIRST OF MAY GREETINGS

From the

Italian Dressmakers' Union

Local 89, I. L. G. W. U.

On this day of our cherished holiday of Labor, the First of May, we send a message from the depths of our hearts to our fellow-brothers in America and to the toilers in all other countries.

We call to you, creators of all wealth: Lay aside scissors and iron, and let us together celebrate this workers' holiday and demonstrate our unity and solidarity.

We greet you, builders of this world of ours. Make use of this day to strengthen the ranks of the workers' army and let the world feel our power and reckon with it.

Let us, in this day of Nature's rebirth and the revival of the spirit of the workers, unite all factions of the working class into one strong union and oppose the common enemy in one strong phalanx.

Long live the First of May!

Executive Board Local 89

International Ladies Garment Workers' Union

ANTONIO GRAZIANO Chairman JOSEPH SALERNO Secretary LUIGI ANTONINI Manager

May Day Greetings**GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD**

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JACOB DISSIN Ninth Vice-President
MOE HARRIS Tenth Vice-President
HARRY ENGLANDER Eleventh Vice-President

The International FUR WORKERS' UNION

of the United States and Canada



Extends First of May Greetings to all the workers and expresses the hope that the lessons of solidarity and brotherhood which the First of May—Labor's International Holiday—symbolizes will inspire them to renewed efforts for their emancipation.

OIZER SHACHTMAN,
General President

ISAAC WOHL,
General Secretary-Treasurer

Toward The Sunshine

By William Kohn

President Upholsterers' International Union

GREETINGS to The New Leader on this May Day. It is truly a paper that champions the cause of the working people and has amply demonstrated its loyalty to all the wage earners throughout the land.

As workers we may well rejoice over the progress made in the past and prepare for the future struggle that will demand the full unity and co-operation of the entire working class movement throughout the civilized world.

We have a right to enjoy our accomplishments, for we, the workers who make up the great population, have created many benefits and fought for every inch of ground that has been gained.

The workers who produce the wealth

First of May Greetings

FROM

THE BAKERY & CONFECTIONERY WORKERS UNION

LOCAL 305

M. YANOFKY,
Secretary-Treasurer.

M. SHENK,
Recording Secretary.

SAM GOLDBERG,
SAM SIEGLE,
Business Agents.

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When buying your straw, panama and felt hats

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It is sewed in under the sweat band in all Union Made Straw, Panama, Felt and All Wool Hats.
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MAY DAY GREETINGS

To Organized Labor

National and International

from

THE PAINTERS' UNION

Local No. 261

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America

MAX GINSBERG
President

D. ESTROWITZ
Vice-President

JACOB HENNEFELD
Recording Secretary

ISADORE SILVERMAN
Financial Secretary

J. OLIFF
Warden

FRANK GOLDWEDER
M. GLAUBER
E. PLEENER
Trustees

Greetings!

On behalf of our membership we herewith convey our greetings to the working class of the entire world on this International Labor Holiday, the First of May.

Let this serve as a symbol of a new era that the time is near when the workers will free themselves from their oppression and attain their goal for a society in which there will be no oppression and no oppressed.

We therefore call upon our members to lay down their tools and celebrate this International Holiday together with all the workers of the world.

AMALGAMATED LADIES GARMENT CUTTERS' UNION, LOCAL 10

International Ladies Garment Workers' Union

PHILIP ANSEL
President

DAVID DUBINSKY
Manager

HARRY SHAPIRO
Vice-President

SAM B. SHENKER
Assistant Manager

MAURICE W. JACOBS
Chairman of Executive Board

The Progressive Workingmen's Benevolent Ass'n

Extends its **MAY DAY** Greetings to

THE NEW LEADER

We are a progressive organization of workers having a membership of 700.

Our members enjoy a \$12 weekly sick benefit, a \$400 endowment, consumption benefits. We have our own sanitarium.

ALL workers under 35 can join.

Join Now and Get Your First Quarterly Dues Free!

We meet every Monday evening at the Forward Hall, 175 East Broadway, New York City.

M. CHASNOV, Chairman
WILLIAM ROSENFELD, Secretary
SAM BLUMENSON, Treasurer

We see farthest into the future—and that is not far—when we most carefully consider the facts of the present.—Dr. Jowett.

MAY SONG

Something surges through the sod,
Sending life through ways of blindness;
Into fields of dancing light,
Into May's unreckoned kindness.

What it is no man may see;
We have not learned the ways of love.
Men are only kin with greed
And the hateful fruits thereof.

But May is patient in her faith;
Ages hurry through her, showing
Through incessant season times
To our stubborn hate for knowing

How a summer's joy is made
Out of winter's brutal passion.
But we will learn to shape our lives
To her warm and peaceful fashion.

Something surges through the earth,
Sending food and love to feed us,
Sending dreams of marching men,
With singing, laughing May to lead us.

S. A. DE WITT.

Tomorrow Is Ours!

By Judge Jacob Panken

THE cleavage in society is becoming more marked. The old and the new are gripped in a struggle for life. Since the end of the last world war, capitalism, seeing its doom, has snatched at every possible means to maintain itself. The more powerful capitalism become the more acute become the evils that come in its wake.

Unemployment is the legitimate

child of capitalism. Throughout the industrial world unemployment is stalking its parent. The armies of unemployed are the unconquerable foes of capitalism; for self-preservation they will conquer and master it. Where capitalism was developed most fully it failed most disastrously. That fact sealed its doom.

Calling on a Ghost

Italy has resorted to Facismo and its outrages to prop the crumbling walls of capitalism there. Out of the dead past the ghost of Nero is called to establish a dictatorship, to destroy the democracy for which the Mazzinis and Garibaldis have bled.

Capitalism throughout the world is green with envy; everywhere dictatorship instead of democracy is preached to save capitalism.

The workers realize the menace in Facismo, whether it is called K. K. K., Royallism, or what not; they know that the salvation of the world lies in Social Democracy. In Socialism ever larger numbers of workers see the only guarantee for world freedom. Socialism or Facismo, Democracy or Dictatorship, is the question of the day.

Capitalism has its trump card in Mussolini and the Facisti; Socialism, its strength in the Labor Party of

WHERE TO CELEBRATE MAY DAY

Socialists Will Bring the Workers' Message to 26 Meetings in Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Hoboken, Passaic, Elizabeth, Jersey City, Atlantic City and Bayonne

(Continued from page 1)

meeting, 4 p. m. Speakers: Samuel Orr, Dr. Leon R. Land, Jacob Bernstein, David Kasson, Esther Millgrim, Patrick J. Murphy.

Claremont Parkway and Washington avenue. Street meeting, 4 p. m. Speakers: George Dobsevage, Samuel Orr, Leonard Kaye, J. G. Friedman, Alexander Braunstein, A. Kaufman, chairman.

Brooklyn

Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman street, Brooklyn, 2 p. m. Children's meeting, concert and speakers. Brownsville Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman street, Brooklyn, 3 p. m. Concert and mass meeting. Speakers: B. C. Vladeck, A. I. Shipiloff and Dr. Louis Sadoff.

Pittkin avenue and Bristol street. Street meeting, 4 p. m. Speakers: A. I. Shipiloff, Sadie Rivkin, Harry Diamond and others.

Amalgamated Temple, 11 Arion place, Brooklyn, 8 p. m. Concert and mass meeting. Speakers: B. C. Vladeck, Wm. Morris Felgenbaum, Harry Laidler, August Claessens, Sam Pavlov, chairman.

Corner Tompkins avenue and Hart street. Street meeting, 4 p. m. Speakers: Samuel H. Friedman, J. A. Well, Sam Pavlov, D. Weintraub.

Corner Graham avenue and Debevoise street. Street meeting, 4 p. m. Speakers: Jacob Axelrad, I. M. Chatsuff, Lester Diamond, Charles Dahne. Borough Park Labor Lyceum, Forty-

England, the forceful Socialist movement of France, in the powerful working class activities of Austria, and in the militant Social Democracy of Germany, and in the ever tightening class struggle the world over.

The most heartening demonstration on the part of the working class in vindication of Socialist thought in the last year comes to us from Germany. More than twelve million German workers (12,523,939) have signed a petition to initiate a referendum for the confiscation of the property of the erstwhile ruling houses of Germany. Eight and a half million more than were required to initiate the referendum. The principle of Democracy has been vindicated. The possibility of a peaceful revolution from capitalism to Socialism has been demonstrated. If the referendum wins, and it seems that it will win, the private property of a ruling class will have been taken and returned to its rightful owners, the people.

If royalty, ruling by the grace of God, and holding property by divine power, can be relieved of its rulership and property, by the will of the people expressed at the ballot box in a peaceful manner, then the rulership of capital and the use of it for the enslavement of mankind can in like manner be disposed of.

The United States is also awakening. The Socialist movement has passed the ebb-tide. It is witnessing a revival, not only of enthusiasm in the ranks, but it is constantly increasing its numbers. The extreme reactionism of the present national administration is hastening the growth of progressivism in the country and radicalism in the labor movement.

Our capitalists aim to become the bankers of the world. Usurious incomes is their objective, the collection of interest from the rest of the world their purpose. The welfare of the mass of the people is not even thought of. Our surplus capital instead of being invested to find employment for unemployed American labor is sent abroad to bring interest to the rising financial oligarchy.

The last ten years saw our foreign investments multiplied six-fold (excluding the National or Government debts due our Government). Our unemployment will rise as the foreign investments of our capitalists increase. Emigration of capital must bring unemployment as its consequences.

Capitalism in America as elsewhere will destroy itself.

Tomorrow is ours. Let the past bury itself. The new world is in the making.

May Day Greetings

New York Joint Council
of Cap Makers



M. GELLER—H. SAZER
Organizers
S. HERSHKOWITZ
Secretary-Organizer

Greetings!

FROM THE

JOINT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE VEST MAKERS UNION

Amalgamated Clothing Workers
of America

May First is the international holiday of the toilers of the world. It thrills the militant workers of all creeds, races, colors and nationalities, and inspires them to a renewal of their faith in their own power to emancipate the world from the slavery of capitalism. May the constructive work of The New Leader in educating the workers go on. In this period of world wide chaos, political, economic and social, the workers need scientific information which will rid them of fear; prevent hysterical explosions over sonorous revolutionary formulas and enable them to keep their feet on the ground. The New Leader is giving that information. All power to The New Leader! Long live Socialism! "The future belongs to the People!"

PETER MONAT
Manager

MAX GREENBERG
Secretary-Treasurer

Greetings!

We Extend Our Heartiest Greetings to

THE NEW LEADER

AND HOPE THAT IT WILL BECOME A STRONG FACTOR IN THE STRUGGLES OF THE OPPRESSED, AND CONTINUE TO EDUCATE AND ENLIGHTEN THE WORKERS UNTIL THE GOAL OF POLITICAL AND INDUSTRIAL EMANCIPATION OF THE WORKING CLASS WILL BE REACHED.

THE

N. Y. Clothing Cutters' Union

Local 4, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America

PHILIP ORLOFSKY,
Manager

MARTIN SIGEL,
Secretary-Treasurer.

MAY DAY GREETINGS

are extended by the

White Goods Workers' Union

Local 62, I. L. G. W. U.

Our members will celebrate the International Workers' Holiday with a

Mass Meeting and Flower Dance

FRIDAY EVENING,
April 30th
(May Day Eve.)

AT ASTORIA MANSION
62 E. 4th St., New York

A Banquet is also arranged for the same evening for our members

A. SNYDER, Manager

MAY DAY GREETINGS

FROM THE

ORGANIZED WORKERS IN THE CLEANING AND DYEING INDUSTRY OF GREATER NEW YORK

May Day Greetings to the Workers of America
Let This May Day Be the Forerunner of a Year of Triumph
and Victory for the Toilers

CLEANERS, DYERS AND
PRESSERS' UNION
of Greater New York
LOCAL 17,797, A. F. of L.

OFFICERS
D. HOFFMAN
Business Manager
JULIUS G. COHEN
Secretary-Treasurer
SAM WEINTRAUB
President

CLEANING AND DYE
HOUSE DRIVERS' UNION
LOCAL 813

International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs,
Stablemen and Helpers,
A. F. of L.

OFFICERS
J. EFFRAT
President and Manager
H. STERN
Vice-President
S. POLAK
Financial Secretary
J. TAUBER
Treasurer

May Day Greetings

FROM

The Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union



MAX ZUCKERMAN
General Secretary

MAY DAY GREETINGS

From

THE KNEE PANTS MAKERS' UNION

Local 19, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America

Our members will celebrate May Day with a performance in the afternoon, at the Jewish National Theatre at 2 P. M. B. C. VLADECK and other prominent speakers will address the members between the acts.

On the evening of May First our union will celebrate the Thirty-fifth Anniversary of its existence, and will honor its officers at a Banquet and Ball at Webster Hall, 11th Street and Third Avenue, at 8 P. M.

LOUIS STEIN
Manager

M. ROSENFELD
Financial Secretary

P. CANTORE
Business Agent

S. FINEMAN
Treasurer

B. LEVINE
Business Agent

J. GURIN
Recording Secretary

TO WORLD LABOR

The May Day Message of the Socialist and Labor International

ONCE more the day approaches which more than any other is appointed to lift us above the distress and oppression of our time towards the high hopes for the future of the international socialist labor movement. The distress of unemployment, as a result of the world war, has reached such proportions as history has never known before. Millions and millions of people are sinking into deeper wretchedness, because the capitalist order of society is proving incapable of securing to them the most elementary human right:

Work

The world is divided into two camps. On the one hand are those who in the name of profits are demanding the lengthening of the hours of labor, and do not shrink from committing thereby the outrage of increasing the number of unemployed. On the other side are those engaged in the great struggle for the eight hour day, in the knowledge that every step forward in this fight sets bounds to the disgraceful fact of unemployment. Thus today everyone who further blocks the way towards the ratification of the Washington convention must be described not only as an enemy to the general advance of social legislation, but in particular as an enemy of the unemployed.

Daily and hourly we are suffering from the results of the last war. But the hope that men have learned wisdom from the mischief which has now weighed upon them for more than a decade, has been only slightly fulfilled. And while the foundations of peace are still unstable, the renewed inclination towards war appear as strongly as ever. Blood is flowing in Morocco and Syria. In China the sanguinary civil war is being intensified by the intervention of foreign powers. Italy Fascism is openly threatening an expansion of its territory by violence. There is coming into play a competition in armaments surpassing everything known to the world before the late war. More and more ghastly methods of destruction and devastation are invented, and the capitalist states are employing a large portion of the taxes paid by their citizens in the purchase of more and more modern machinery for destruction. The decision on disarmament reached by the Danish Socialists in their Lower House forms the one bright spot in the picture. In all countries the hope of crushing the militarist insanity is founded wholly on the rising strength of the working class. The First of May summons the working class in all countries to an unparading struggle against militarism, against imperialism, against war.

The tyranny of Fascism is moving the working classes to an ever-improving organization of their campaign of

resistance. The trial at Chieti has become the symbol of the unscrupulousness of the enemies of the workers. But the name of Giacomo Matteotti will remain engraved in the hearts of the workers and will inspire them to follow his example of joyful work and willing sacrifice for the great cause of Socialism. But the Labor and Socialist International wants to pay honor to the memory of its great martyr by an outward symbol also, and has therefore decided to erect for Giacomo Matteotti a monument in the People's House, Brussels, in the conviction that the time cannot be far off when his monument will be able to find a place on the soil of an Italy liberated from Fascism.

The workers in all reactionary countries are struggling very hard. But especially bitter and difficult is the fight in those countries where democracy is completely repressed, where not only the right of meeting and the freedom of the press are restricted, but where not even a charge uttered in parliament against the autocratic regime is allowed to reach the masses. Those countries need in a far greater measure than other countries the proof of the international solidarity of the working class. The executive of the Labor and Socialist International has therefore decided to create a special fund for the fulfillment of this task. It will be called the Matteotti Fund. An international fund to help the labor movement in countries without democracy.

It calls upon the various parties to lay the foundation stone of this fund on June 10, which will be the second anniversary of the death of Matteotti. The comrades in those countries in which the action of the working class is so much more difficult, we want at least to offer material succor, to save the sacrifice of the fight from the deepest misery.

On the First of May we want not only to proclaim the misery and oppression in which the working classes live, but also to bring to their consciousness the fact that their whole hope for the future lies in the rise of the class-conscious labor movement. The determination and indefatigable spirit of the fighting working class will bear more fruit, the more effective as becomes organizational unity. Therefore in celebrating May Day we proclaim to the workers of all countries: Create the promise of victory by organizational work with a conscious aim! Resist the indifferent, recruit for the Socialist labor parties! To the fight against capitalist exploitation and reactionary oppression! To the fight for the new Socialist order of society!

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE LABOR AND SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL.
Zurich, 12th April, 1926.

German Painters' Union

LOCAL 499, BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS & PAPERHANGERS
Regular Meetings Every Wednesday Evg. at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th St.
AUGUST KOENIG, President
CHAS. KOENIG, Secretary
AMBROSE HAAS, Fin. Sec'y.

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THE LABOR SECRETARIAT OF NEW YORK CITY

A Co-operative Organization of Labor Unions to Protect the Legal Rights of the Unions and Their Members in Various Matters in which They Should Have the Advice and Other Services of a Lawyer.

S. JOHN BLOCK, Attorney and Counsel

Labor organizations can obtain full information regarding cost of membership, etc., from the office, 198 Broadway, Room 1100, New York. Board of Delegates meets on last Saturday of every month at 8 P. M. at the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th Street, New York.
CHAS. CAMP, President. ALEX ECKERT, Financial Sec'y.
ALBERT HELB, Secretary.

ITALIAN CHAMBER OF LABOR

Organized in 1919 for the purpose of spreading the principles and the ethics of labor unionism and helping all recognized labor unions in all their industrial and educational activities among the Italian-speaking workers of New York City and vicinity.

For Translations, Printing and Speakers, Call Lexington 5852
Office at 231 East 14th St., N. Y.
LEONARDO FRISINA, Organizer

UNION DIRECTORY

BRICKLAYERS' UNION

LOCAL 34
Office: 39 EAST 84TH STREET Telephone Lenox 4559
Regular Meetings Every Monday Evening in the Labor Temple
THOMAS CANILL, President
THOMAS PORTER, Sec. Secretary EDWARD DUNK, Fin. Secretary

BRICKLAYERS' UNION

LOCAL NO. 9
Office & Headquarters, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Ave. Phone 4611 Stage
Office open daily except Mondays from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Regular meetings every Tuesday Evening
WILLIAM WENIGER, President CHARLES PFLAUM, Fin. Sec'y.
VALENTINE BUMB, Vice-President JOHN TIMMONS, Treasurer
HENRY ARMENDINGER, Sec. Sec'y ANDREW STREIT, Bus. Agent

United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America

LOCAL UNION 488
MEETS EVERY MONDAY EVENING at 405 E. 140th Street
OFFICE: 501 EAST 161ST STREET. Telephone Melrose 5674
THOMAS DALTON, President CHAS. H. BAUSHER, Bus. Agent
HARRY P. EILERT, Fin. Sec'y THOMAS ANDERSON, Sec. Sec'y

CARPENTERS and JOINERS of America

LOCAL UNION NO. 808
Headquarters in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Avenue.
Office: Brooklyn Labor Lyceum. Telephone Stage 1414. Office hours every day except Thursday. Regular meetings every Monday evening.
JOHN HALLKETT, President SYDNEY PEARCE, Sec. Secretary HENRY COOK, Treasurer
FRANK HOFFMAN, Vice-President JOHN THALER, Fin. Secretary CHARLES FRIDELL, Business Agent

DOCK AND PIER CARPENTERS

LOCAL UNION 1456, UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
67-69 Lexington Avenue Madison Square 4992
Regular meetings every second and fourth Monday
CHARLES JOHNSON, Jr., President
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Amusements

DRAMA

Development of Poetic Drama

FORECASTERS seem agreed that the signs are auspicious for a great literary period in America, but they are not agreed as to the form it is likely to take. The history of the past suggests that it will be poetic, since the highest forms of racial or national expression have always been in verse. Of the poetic types, the drama seems the most promising, its only rival being the epic. Of these two, the epic is the more primitive in spirit, the more fixed in its conventions, the less sophisticated in subject matter, and therefore apparently not so well adapted for the portrayal and interpretation of contemporary society.

Objections are raised to any attempted revival of poetic drama, on the ground that poets seem to be unable to escape the influence of Shakespeare, Sophocles and Moliere, and the dramatic works of the great Victorians, Tennyson, Arnold and Swinburne, and even of Browning, give some validity to the contention. Moreover, since Ibsen, serious and successful drama has been in prose, though it should not be forgotten that Ibsen's two greatest plays, "Brand" and "Peer Gynt," and the two that seem best to survive, were in verse. The opinion is commonly expressed that prose is the natural medium in which to express or represent the present, and that blank verse or any other formal rhythm is too conventional or too artificial for our purposes.

The prose drama of the past fifty years, though it includes many interesting and some serious works, seems to have made little progress in dignity, significance and beauty since Ibsen, and while it is impossible to dogmatize about what a genius might do with it, seems to have limitations already discernible. There is something about prose as a medium that sets bounds to imagination and passion. This something is not, of course, merely a matter of rhythm and meter, though these are symbolic of much larger and more important differences. The differences are fundamental differences of attitude.

Modern criticism has constantly made the mistake of assuming that blank verse is only a convention with only a conventional or traditional significance. It has overlooked the fact that blank verse or any other regular verse sets the writer free. It is the first step away from talking in the direction of singing. By adopting it the dramatist has made his first move toward poetic idealism. That ordinary prose is felt as a restriction by the many attempts in recent times to find or invent an extraordinary prose, such as the staccato of Maeterlinck, the rhythmic folk-speech of Synge, the short sentences of Masefield, in "Pompey the Great," and the free verse of Wilfred Gibson, in "Daily Bread." Each of these men had some purpose or some effect in view for which standard prose was inadequate. Only now and then has a true poet dared to adopt blank verse or been able to handle it as freshly as, say, Gordon Bottomly does in "Kink Lear's Wife."

Of course, it may be said that if a Browning could not successfully use blank verse for dramatic purposes, there is little likelihood that another genius will arise who shall succeed. Modern dramatists cannot get out from under the prodigious shadow of Shakespeare, we are told. But is this so? The failure of Browning to write successful plays was not due to his lack as a poet, but to his lack as a dramatist, or rather as a playwright. He could portray single characters but failed in plotting, stage business, the handling of groups. He had never learned the craft or art of the stage, however much he may have known about character. It is interesting to reflect that the world dramatists have known every last refinement of the stagecraft of their times. Sophocles, Euripides, Shakespeare, Johnson, Moliere, Lope de Vega, Corneille, Ibsen, were all actors or stage directors, and Goethe played with toy theatres from boyhood and incessantly tried to perfect himself in the intricacies of theatrical technique. A man who does not know the theatre in this way may succeed, as the history of Mr. Galsworthy shows, because the dramatist is both born and made; nevertheless, what instinct does not suggest study must supply. The failure of the Victorians was on the whole due to one of two causes: either they, like Tennyson, lacked the dramatic instinct, or, like Browning, never learned the craft. . . .

Thus far in the present century our poetry has been almost wholly short and lyrical. One work, Hardy's "The Dynasts," by general consent towers above all else produced in the quarter century, and it is a poetic drama written, and this may be significant, by a man who had previously made his name as a novelist and lyric poet. It almost seems as if he were intentionally pointing the way.

Florence Ames, Charlotte Woodruff, Pall Mall and Miller and Lyles have been added to the cast of "The Great Temptations," the Shuberts' latest review.

"The Mountain," the latest work of C. K. Munro, whose plays "At Mrs. Beam's" and "Beau-Stringers" made their American debuts this week, will be presented by the Stage Society in London this Sunday night.

PATRICIA COLLINGE



One of the principals in the Actors' Theatre production of Oscar Wilde's "The Importance of Being Earnest," opening at the Comedy Monday night.

Helen Hayes Finds Herself

Barrie's "What Every Woman Knows" Delightfully Reveals Stellar Powers

FOR some time Helen Hayes has been frittering her talents in comedies the merit of which could not extend beyond the cash of the current season. At last she has ventured—and won—in a part that is rich both with tradition and with opportunity. With Kenneth MacKenna playing, in his quietly intelligent way, beside her, she has dared to leap into one of Maud Adams' roles, and of her first among the bold ventures we can report genuine success. William A. Brady and Lee Shubert combined to give her the chance, presenting "What Every Woman Knows" at the Bijou Theatre; but there is no doubt in our minds that the play has much of its old charm and that we excuse its little lapses for the sake of the charm of the actress. The word charm must be repeated, for it is the one thing in a woman that makes up for all other lack, as Maggie Wylie sadly reflects, while somehow the actress who plays the part fills us with her gift of it.

It is unfair for critics today to attempt to compare more usually to contrast the actress who tries a "Maud Adams role" with the memory; for either we were so young in those days as to retain but a gleaming remembrance, misty with tears and golden with smiles, or we are now so old as to sigh regretfully at the impossibility of replacing Maud Adams of the good old days. We must, therefore, try to consider the present performance apart from all the fine sentiment that so pleasantly attaches to the earlier name. There is from the first no doubt but that Helen Hayes is effective. To me it was when she was lifted above the heads of the howling group, after John's election to Parliament, when she cried "My constituents!" with her throbs of happiness, that she set the seal of certainty to her power. From that moment until her last remark, "Woman was not made from the rib of Adam; she was made from his funny-bone," and her anxious waiting for John to learn to laugh, Helen Hayes proved that she has winsome charm and power and emotional poignancy and intellectual depth enough to portray the dearest woman.

For Barrie can capture woman at her dearest. If "What Every Woman Knows" is not an old favorite of yours, it is time that you went to see it and made it so. The theme is but another variation of one frequent in Barrie, the idea that a man wants to be thought, and thinks himself, the masterful, commanding person in life—while "what every woman knows" is that without her unrecognized help he would be revealed as but the boy he really is—all of us are, without the proper woman. There are other things about the play, and other actors, the three brothers of Maggie, the Comtesse, that produce that mixture of charm and humor and sentimentality which makes Barrie, when we are in the mood for him, unparalleled. He calls it "What Every Woman Knows," and he proves that the author very nearly knows every woman. W. L.

"Garlick Gaieties" to Open May 10 at Garlick Theatre

The "Garlick Gaieties" will open Monday night, May 10th, at the Garlick Theatre. Philip Loeb will direct the production, Lorenz Hart did the lyrics, Dick Rodgers the music, Carolyn Hancock designed the settings and costumes. The cast includes Romney Brent, Sterling Holloway, Philip Loeb, Edith Meiser, Betty Starbuck, Hildegarde Halliday, Eleanor Shaler, Blanche Fleming, Dorothea Chard, Ruth Morris and John McGovern.

Lee Shubert presented "The Dybbuk" at the Great Northern Theatre in Chicago on Monday night. David Vardi and Eva Ysalit, who staged "The Dybbuk" at the Neighborhood Playhouse, have acted in a similar capacity for the production under the direction of Lee Shubert. The version being used is the adaptation by Henry G. Alsberg.

Little Theatre Tournament at Bayes Theatre Next Week

THE fourth annual Little Theatre tournament will be held at the Bayes Theatre next week beginning Monday. Sixteen groups are entered in this year's contest, it is announced, and they will come from points as remote as England and Texas. The complete list of entrants includes the Huddersfield Theatians, Huddersfield, Eng.; the Gloucester Vale Group, Gloucester, Eng.; the Little Theatre, Dallas, Texas (twice Belasco Cup winners); the Shreveport Little Theatre, Shreveport, La.; the Winston HI Players, Winston-Salem, N. C.; the Smith College Dramatic Association, Northampton, Mass.; the Poughkeepsie Community Theatre, Poughkeepsie; the Hightstown Players, Hightstown, N. J.; the Playhouse Association, Summit, N. J.; and the Studio Workshop Players, Greenwich, Conn.

This city will be represented by the Thalian Players and the Aquinal Dramatic Union of the Bronx; and the Cellar Players (recent prize winners in the Inter-settlement contest); the Vagabond Players, the Studio Theatre, Inc., and the Kittredge Players of Manhattan. The Dallas Little Theatre, the Studio Theatre, Inc., and the Kittredge Players were among last year's prize winners.

Gay Spanish Comedy Opens At Neighborhood Tuesday

"The Romantic Young Lady" will open at the Neighborhood Playhouse next Tuesday evening. This play is by one of the leading contemporary Spanish playwrights, G. Martinez Sierra, and translated by Helen and Harley Granville Barker. It is a gay little comedy of what happened one sultry summer night in Madrid when a charming, romantic, but very unsophisticated young girl and an exceedingly worldly-wise, popular novelist were unexpectedly tossed into one another's lives.

Mary Ellis will play "The Romantic Young Lady" and Ian MacLaren the novelist. The other parts will be played by Dorothy Sands, Albert Carroll, Paula, Trueman, Marc Loebell, Harold Miner, Otto Hüllrich, Vera Allen, Grace Stickley and George Hoag. The costumes and settings are by Aline Bernstein.

"The Romantic Young Lady" will play the first week every evening except Monday, with a matinee on Saturday, and thereafter, beginning on Tuesday evening, May 11, will alternate with "The Dybbuk." "The Dybbuk" playing the four performances the first of the week and "The Romantic Young Lady" the four at the end of the week.

The directors at the Neighborhood Playhouse have been asked many times why "The Dybbuk" was not taken to a larger theatre uptown. It is now apparent to all that such a move would have meant the abandonment of a policy to which the Neighborhood Playhouse has adhered for many years, namely, the development of a permanent company playing through the season in a variety of roles.

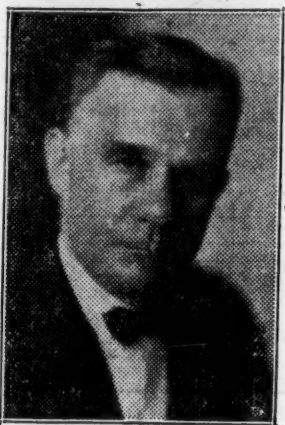
"Queen High," Laurence Schwab's new musical comedy, is playing at the Chestnut Street Opera House in Philadelphia.

VERA FOKINA



The noted dancer will appear next week at the Albee Theatre in Brooklyn

HENRY TRAVERS



In the Theatre Guild's latest production, "At Mrs. Beam's," the Munro comedy, which opened at the Guild Theatre Monday night.

A Revue with Sense and Fun

"Bunk of 1926" Reopens the Broadhurst Theatre with Gene Lockhart and Dolly Sterling

THE revue called "Bunk of 1926" that ran for a few weeks at the Heckscher Theatre somewhere near the North Pole has been brought downtown and is giving a good deal of modified rapture to audiences at the Broadhurst Theatre. This revue is an attempt to make an appeal to the intelligence of people and their wholesome sense of fun rather than to overwhelm them with lavish settings and dazzle them with beautiful maidens more or less overdressed, and to a certain extent it succeeds.

The bright particular star of the occasion is Gene Lockhart who wrote the sketches and lyrics, composed the music and is one of the two featured actors, the other being Dolly Sterling, well known grotesque. In addition there is an assortment of comedians, singers and dancers and rather personable chorus girls, some of whom look very lovely in rudimentary costumes. The revue is not at all overdone. There are no elaborate settings, and the sketches show an evident attempt to amuse in something like the Charlie style. Jay Fasset sings a sad song explaining that "Felt is my favorite smile," illustrated by those lugubrious lantern slides that used to make the movie houses hideous. "Good old Smil; or Faithful to the End" is a moderately amusing skit on home life in Great Britain, with a scene in Tiddlesby Manor, Tiddleston-on-Tid, Via Little Tid, Upper Tid, Bucks. There is an uproarious glee club selection that is both funny and tuneful, and there is a movie melodrama that is sung and danced to music by the inimitable Deems Taylor.

A skit called "Justice" is funny enough to fetch genuine laughs out of even a jaded audience, while a scene in a Greenwich Village parlor is really uproarious.

Some people may like Dolly Sterling, but somehow or other the grotesqueness of this facial contortionist made me sad. Although, however, a really amusing entertainment, and if some things I know deserve success, this deserves to be a knockout.

W. M. F.

"The Gorilla" Returns to The Bronx Opera House

"The Gorilla" will be the attraction at the Bronx Opera House, beginning Monday night, playing a return engagement. The comedy is a screamingly funny travesty on the mystery play craze, by Ralph Spence, who has woven together a series of amusing incidents. The author has employed all the tricks of the mystery play and parody and travesty run riot through three acts. It is a question if more amusing characters than Mr. Mulligan and Mr. Garitty, the detectives, whose ridiculous blunders dominate the piece have been seen on the stage before. Bertha Kalich in Sudermann's "Magda" will be the following attraction.

George M. Cohan will produce a comedy from his own pen called "The Home Towners." William Elliott will have an important part.

THE NEW PLAYS

MONDAY

"THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST," Oscar Wilde's comedy, will be presented by the Actors' Theatre, at the Comedy Theatre, beginning Monday evening. The cast includes Lucile Watson, Patricia Collinge, Haroldine Humphreys, Catherine Proctor, Vernon Steele, Reginald Owen, Wallace Roberts, Dudley Digges and Gerald Hamer. Mr. Digges staged the production. Woodman Thompson designed the settings.

"THE SERVANT IN THE HOUSE," by Charles Rann Kennedy, will be revived by Walter Hampden, at the Hampden Theatre, Monday night, with himself in the role of Manson.

TUESDAY

"THE ROMANTIC YOUNG LADY," a comedy from the Spanish of G. Martinez Sierra, will open at the Neighborhood Playhouse Tuesday night.

"THE SPORT OF KINGS," a comedy by Major Ian Hay Keith, will be presented by Carl Reed at the Lyceum Theatre Tuesday evening. O. P. Heggie heads the cast.

THEATRES

WINTER GARDEN LAST WEEK of the Funniest and Greatest Revue of the Season!

ARTISTS and MODELS

Cast Includes: PHIL BAKER
18 GERTRUDE HOFFMANN GIRLS
Final Performance Friday, May 7

WINTER GARDEN SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT Always the Best Sunday Entertainment in Town

Stars from the LEADING BROADWAY MUSICAL SUCCESSES and OTHER HEADLINE ACTS
Secure Your Seats in Advance
Smoking Permitted in all parts of house

Oscar Wilde's comedy, "THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST," for brief special engagement at Comedy Theatre beginning Monday eve., 8:30.

Actors' Theatre cast includes Lucile Watson, Patricia Collinge, Haroldine Humphreys, Catherine Proctor, Vernon Steele, Reginald Owen, Dudley Digges, Gerald Hamer, Wallis Roberts.

Staged by Dudley Digges. Settings by Woodman Thompson. Seats now at Comedy Theatre, W. 41st St. Penn. 3558.

546 TIMES IN NEW YORK

The Comedy Knockout

IS ZAT SO?

by James Gleason and Richard Taber
Chanin's 46th St. Theatre, W. of Bway
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:15

FORREST 49th St. W. of B'way, Eva. 8:30. Phone Chick. 6231. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday

GEO. MACFARLANE PRODUCTIONS, Inc. presents the Musical Comedy

RAINBOW ROSE

by James Gleason and Richard Taber
Chanin's 46th St. Theatre, W. of Bway
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:15

Vaudeville Theatres

MOSS' BROADWAY

C. B. Maddock's latest production, "The Test," featuring Tina Glenn and Jack Richards, will be the chief vaudeville attraction next week at B. S. Moss' Broadway. "The Test" is a musical production in two scenes, starring Barry and Dunn, a dance orchestra and a large company. The other artists on the program will include: Joe Marks; Popl Yocan, assisted by Evelyn Sæther; Eunice Schramm and Joe Cooney, in "Artistic Moments"; Ralph C. Bevan and Beatrice Flint; Eddie Furman and Olive Evans; and Irmanette, the violinist.

The screen presentation will be "Old Loves and New," featuring Lewis Stone and Barbara Bedford.

PALACE

The Palace program this coming week includes Charlotte Greenwood and Martin Brookes, Jack Norworth, Kitty Doner, Blossom Seeley and Benny Fields, Mr. and Mrs. Jimmy Barry, Charles King and Company, The Le Grohs, Willie Mauss, and Lottie Atherton. Miss Greenwood will appear in "Her Morning Bath," a skit from the "Music Box Revue."

Broadway Briefs

Benjamin De Casseres, Samuel Love, man and Joseph Lawren will serve on the advisory committee of the Lenox Hill Players for the coming season. Their production of Shelley's "The Cenci" will open on May 5 at a theatre to be announced later.

The firm of Druce & Streett has dissolved partnership and William Streett will produce alone in the future. His first venture, Somerset Maughan's "Caroline," in which Margaret Anglin is starred, opens this week in Albany.

The cast of "The Veiled Woman,"

CENTURY THEATRE, 62d St. and Central Park W. Direction LEE and J. J. SHUBERT

Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:30

"The Miracle of Musical Productions" ALL-STAR REVIVAL OF GILBERT AND SULLIVAN'S PINAFORE

COMPANY OF 200
MANGUERITE NAMARA
WILLIAM DANFORTH—TOM BURKE—MARION GREEN
JOHN E. HAZZARD—CHAS. E. GALAGHER
and FAY TEMPLETON
SINGING CHORUS OF 100
POPULAR PRICES Evgs. (Ex. Sat.) Best Seats \$2.30. Saturday Night \$4.40. Wednesday Matinee \$2.75. Saturday Matinee \$3.25.

JOLSON'S Theatre, 68th St. and 7th Ave. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday, 2:30

THE MOST GLORIOUS MUSICAL PLAY OF OUR TIME!

STUDENT PRINCE
Staged by J.C. Huffman
with BOY CROPPER
596 TIMES IN NEW YORK

CASINO de PARIS Century Theatre Bldg. 52nd and Central Park West. Smoking Phone Col. 8890. Evgs. 8:30. (Permitted) MATS. THURSDAY & SATURDAY, 2:30 THE SENSATIONAL REVUE!

"9000 Miles of Fun in 3 Hours" RAVISHINGLY BEAUTIFUL GIRLS!

PLYMOUTH Thea., W. 45th St. Eva. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30

Winthrop Ames presents GILBERT & SULLIVAN'S IOLANTHE

"Superb."—Times. "A delight."—Sun. "Joyful entertainment."—Post. "Refreshing."—Herald Tribune. "Enchanting."—World.

A THEATRE GUILD PRODUCTION If you like superb character acting—see AT MRS. BEAM'S

"A deftly written and pertinently acted comedy." —Percy Hammond, Herald Tribune. "ALFRED LUNT GAVE A MOST DELIGHTFULLY NON-CHALANT PERFORMANCE." —Lynn Fontaine, LUXURIATES BRILLIANTLY IN THE ROLE OF A TROLLOP FROM RIO. —Alexander Woolcott, World.

GUILD THEA. 52nd St. West of B'way. Eva. 8:30. Matinees THURS. and SAT., 2:30.

Twenty Weeks of Glorious Fun THE PATSY

Richard Herndon's Production of Barry Corner's Splendid Comedy with CLAIBORNE FOSTER
THEA. 45th St. W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:30

a comedy by Herman Bernstein, which the Miners will present May 3, will include Mildred Southwick, Wheeler Dryden, John Triggs, Hans F. Muller and Dwight Chase Morgan.

Shakespeare Hero Of Hungarian Play

THE annual cycle of Shakespeare's plays at the National Theatre, Budapest (for which every seat is invariably booked before the first performance) opened this year with a new one-act play about Shakespeare. The piece, which is called "The Swan Song," deals with the last hours of Shakespeare's life, and shows him as a town councillor pre-occupied with the petty affairs of Stratford and the gossip of a foolish Puritan wife. The atmosphere of Puritanism which has begun to creep over England stifles him, and he seeks in vain among the bucolic Stratfordians for the roystering characters he loves—red-nosed innkeepers, vagabonds, and pimps.

Shakespeare is awaiting the arrival of friends from London, when a troupe of strolling players is chased into his courtyard by irate country people. He begins to talk to them, and a young player declaims a speech from the "Midsummer Night's Dream," ignorant even of the play which is its source. "Where did you hear that?" cries Shakespeare. In a flash he remembers his youth and the triumphant feverish days in the London theatres, and for the last time the past flames up and takes possession of the man. He opens a trunk full of theatrical costumes and, half in delirium, sees again the kings, jesters, heroes and lovers of his fancy, and hears the rush of Ariel's wings and the pert jests of Puck. Then, wrapping himself in Hamlet's cloak, he says farewell to the players and to the world. As he is dying his wife brings him the Bible, but he dictates the Epilogue of "The Tempest" and dies in the arms of his friends. On the whole, the piece is dramatic, of much lyrical beauty, and in no way incongruous as a prologue to Shakespeare's plays.

PHIL BAKER



Chief funmaker of "Artists and Models" at the Winter Garden. Next week is the final week here—the revue opens in Chicago May 9.

THEATRES

THE NEIGHBORHOOD PLAYHOUSE

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Beginning TUESDAY, MAY 4—FOR ONE WEEK—Matinee on Saturday
"THE ROMANTIC YOUNG LADY"
A Gay Comedy from the Spanish of G. Martinez Sierra.
Translated by Helen and Harley Granville Barker.
Repertory for Three Weeks Thereafter:
Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday Even.
and Wednesday Matinee
"THE DYBBUK"
Friday, Saturday and Sunday Even.
and Saturday Matinee
"THE ROMANTIC YOUNG LADY"



A.H. WOODS presents
FLORENCE REED
in "THE SHANGHAI GESTURE"
Staged by JOHN COLTON
MARTIN BECK
MORE THAN 100 CAPACITY PERFORMANCES

Bronx Amusements

BRONX OPERA HOUSE

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POP. PRICES | MATS. WED. & SAT.

BEGINNING MONDAY NIGHT

The Triumphant Return of
"THE GORILLA"

The Funniest Show on Earth

With
The Original Broadway Cast

LAST TIMES IN AMERICA!

Week of May 10th
BERTHA KALICH
in "MAGDA"

"Lenz," by O. P. Peterson,

At Yorkville Theatre

A play, "Lenz," by O. P. Peterson,
European dramatist, was presented in
German Wednesday night at the York-
ville theatre. The playwright is called
the discoverer of the "Mimosa," called
the source of primitive religion and drama,
which is taught at various Continental
universities. He is also a lecturer on
Goethe, and has spoken at Columbia
and Harvard universities. Lenz, the
subject of the play, was a native of a
Baltic province and a friend of Goethe.
Dr. Peterson found the lost correspondence
between Lenz and Friederike of
Seenhelm, and the play is based on it.

Goodrun and Galloway have arrived
on the France to join "Hello, London,"
the forthcoming revue of Albert D.
Courville, the English producer.

MUSIC

ALLAN DINEHART



Will head the cast of "Taming
Tony," a new play by Frederick and
Fanny Hutton which will be pre-
sented here shortly.

Music to Have Important
Part in Philadelphia Exposition

AMERICA'S musical art and its
allied industries loom large in
the music program just issued
for the Sesquiennial and Interna-
tional Exposition to be held from
June 1 to Nov. 30 at Philadelphia.
The Music Committee consists of 100
leading Philadelphia musicians. Dr.
Herbert J. Tilly is chairman and Craig
King is secretary, while there will be
sub-committees on bands, composition,
choral, orchestra and organ music. A
four-manual organ having 200 stops
and valued at \$150,000 is being built
by the Austin Organ Company. Re-
citals will be given in the Auditorium
daily at noon by leading organists of
America and Europe.

The Philadelphia Orchestra has been
chosen as the official Exposition or-
chestra and Leopold Stokowski has
been appointed director of the or-
chestra program. It is planned to have
two symphonic concerts weekly, on
Tuesday and Saturday, and guest con-
ductors have been invited from the
other American orchestras, each for
a period of two weeks, covering the
months from June to September. Dur-
ing October and November other or-
chestras, with their own conductors,
will be invited to appear for a week
of two concerts each.

Prizes are offered in the interna-
tional musical competition, including
\$3,000 for an opera, for which entries
closed March 1; \$2,000 for a sym-
phony, \$2,000 for a choral work and
\$2,000 for a ballet, pageant or masque,
all of which closed on April 1, and
\$500 for a choral suite "a capella."
A national inter-State contest is to
be conducted by the National Federa-
tion of Music Clubs, under the aus-
pices of the Sesquiennial Music
Committee. This will provide prizes
of \$500 each for soprano, contralto,
tenor or bass voice, pianist, organist,
violinist and cellist, all to be awarded
to young men and women under 24
years old for highest excellence shown.

Music Notes

The New Symphony Orchestra of
New York, comprising seventy-five lo-
cal players and led by Sigfrid Prager,
formerly of the Philharmonic of Buenos
Aires, will give an inaugural concert in
Carnegie Hall this Saturday afternoon.
Assisting are Elsie Kirchgessner, piano;
Dorothy Adrian, soprano, and Max
Bloch.

The New York Chamber Symphony,
organized by Max Jacobs, will stage a
May music festival at the Manhattan
Opera House this Saturday afternoon,
with Isa Kremer and a tenor, Giuseppe
Benedetto.

The Opera Players will close their
engagement in "The Immortal Hour"
at the Grove Street Theatre this Sun-
day night. This will conclude their
presentation of "The Immortal Hour,"
by Rutland Boughton, the English
composer.

The Children's Orchestra of the
Heckscher Foundation, a band of sixty
boys and girls under Isidor Strasser's
direction, will play its third concert in
the Children's Theatre, 1 East 104th
street, this Saturday afternoon, with a
program from "Iphigenia" to "Sadko."

Critical
Cruising

(Continued from page 16)

consider them as intricate parts of an
inseparable process. The artist can de-
rive his ideas from no other source than
the environment in which he lives, and
since this environment is made up of
groups and classes, with economic and
psychological factors that had birth
before he was conceived, and into
which he is not only introduced but is
actually shaped by, he cannot but ex-
press the characteristics of one or
another of these groups in the sub-
stance of his art. Conflicting group
psychologies, created by conflicting
social milieus, instigate conflicting
aesthetic tendencies and ethics. When
one group dominates society com-
pletely, as in the days of feudalism,
there can be but one spirit of the age.
When there are different groups in
clash with one another, there is no one
spirit but several spirits, one dominant,
the other or others, fighting for domi-
nancy. With the advent of the modern
era art has always presented several
diversified and conflicting trends.
Today the changes are so rapid and
interwoven, the psychoses and idiosyn-

FLORENCE REED



Gives a dramatic performance as
Mother Gaddam in "The Shanghai
Gesture," John Colton's melodrama
of the Orient at the Martin Beck
Theatre.

Gilbert and Sullivan
Played at Its Best"Iolanthe" Superbly Revived by
Winthrop Ames at the Ply-
mouth Theatre

THE most tuneful of Gilbert and
Sullivan's operas, "Iolanthe," the
Peer and the Peri, has been
given a revival by Winthrop Ames at
the Plymouth Theatre that crowns the
efforts of recent years to recapture the
glory of the days when the world of
comic opera first hailed its only two
stars of first magnitude. The most we
have been able to say of any comic
opera since it was here and there, in
its best moments, it approaches Gilbert
and Sullivan. While "Iolanthe" lacks
the operatic development they gave to
"The Yeoman of the Guard" alone,
while it has neither the dashing com-
edy of "The Gondoliers" nor the tum-
bling of "Pinafore," it is the most
melodious of all (Sullivan's favorite)
and it plays with a pleasant wit that
is irresistible. And it holds the most
reckless torrential patter-song!

The production is a joy. Winthrop
Ames has gathered a galaxy of gay
revelers, especially that irrepressible
little fairy in burnt orange, whose
twinkles and graces captivate every
eye, and lure us from the more ma-
jestic upholders of the theme. The
singers, too, from Ernest Lawford as
Lord Chancellor down to William C.
Gordon as the sentry of Parliament,
from Vera Ross, Queen of the Fairies,
to Iolanthe herself, bewitching Adele
Sanderson, made their part of the eve-
ning continuously delightful. The cos-
tumes and settings were consistently
attractive, and the choruses distinctive
—with the peers perhaps edging out
the peris for honors, for those English
lords were humdingers of the elite.
The whole is unsurpassed.

"Iolanthe" is no exception as to the
pot shots Gilbert took at the conditions
of the day. While direct local refer-
ences, such as that to Captain Shaw of
the London Fire Brigade, are always
infrequent in the operas, general and
sharply pointed satire flashes through-
out. In this play it is lawyers, mem-
bers of Parliament, and especially the
Lords, that get their share of darts.
"High rank involves no shame—
We boast an equal claim
With him of humble name
To be respected."

The Lords cry in self-defense; we are
told that in the days of England's glory
the House of Peers "did nothing in
particular, and did it very well." And,
of course, the sentry on guard sees
through the men in Parliament:
When in that house M.P.'s divide,
If they've a brain and cerebellum,
too.
They've got to leave that brain out-
side,
And vote just as their leaders tell
em to.

But then the prospect of a lot
Of dull M.P.'s in close proximity,
All thinking for themselves, is what
No man can face with equanimity.
The world wags slowly. But "Iolanthe"
moves with the speed of light, being
light comedy at its best. J. T. S.

Educational Alliance Youngsters
To Do "Pirates of Penzance"

The children's opera company of the
Educational Alliance, 137 East Broad-
way, will revive Gilbert and Sullivan's
"The Pirates of Penzance" at evening
performances all next week, starting
this Sunday night. The company con-
sists of 100 children, with an orchestra
of forty pieces. This is the fifth revival
of the Savoy operetta to be presented
at the Educational Alliance.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY AT WORK

Illinois

May Day in Chicago

The Socialist party of Cook County
in co-operation with the Workmen's
Circle Branches, United Hebrew Trades
and Jewish Socialist Verband will stage
a big mass meeting on May Day at the
Labor Lyceum, Kedzie and Ogden
avenues, at 8 p. m. The May Day issue
of The American Appeal and a May
Day leaflet written by Norman Thomas
of New York will be distributed. John
M. Work, editorial writer for the Mil-
waukee Leader, will be the principal
speaker. Other speakers will include
Irwin St. John Tucker, Socialist author
and speaker; Andrew Laffin, former
candidate for Governor; Dr. S. Z. Lor-
ber, editor of the Daily Forward, and
William A. Cunneen, labor attorney.

Connecticut

The State Executive Committee of
the Socialist Party met at Machinists'
headquarters, New Haven, Sunday,
April 25. Members were present from
New London, New Haven, Hamden,
Meriden, Bridgeport, Greenwich, Hart-
ford and Wallingford.

State Executive Committeeman Karl
C. Jursek was elected a delegate to the
national convention of the Socialist
Party. He will attend the convention
with State Secretary Plunkett.

E. P. Clark of Hartford reported that
in the recent city campaign, financial
help was received from Socialists and
sympathizers outside of Hartford.
The campaign was conducted by mail.
The vote was very satisfactory (450)
considering that there has been no
Socialist ticket in the field for the last
three years.

Local Meriden is conducting educa-
tional meetings by discussing the labor
and political conditions in Mexico.

It is expected that a new local will
be formed in Stamford in a week or
two.

Buffalo

Local Buffalo is preparing for the
English lecture with Prof. Marc Sion-
im of Russia. Subject, "What Has
Happened and What Will Happen in
Russia." Friday, May 7, at 8 o'clock
in Elmswood Music Hall.

Prof. Sionim is a noted student of
old and new Russia; his knowledge
of conditions was gained through ac-
tual participation in the struggles
under the rule of the Czar and during
the revolution, fighting against the
White Army. He is delivering lec-
tures in the English, Italian, Russian
and Czech languages. He is professor
of philosophy at the University of
Prague, the capital of Czechoslovakia.
Comrade Sionim will also deliver a
lecture in Italian on Sunday, May 9,
at 2:30 p. m. All Socialists and sym-
pathizers are invited to attend.

Here is a splendid opportunity, at a
moderate admission of 25 cents, for
tickets in an advance sale and 35 cents
at the ticket office.

Local Buffalo meets every fourth
Thursday until further notice, at the
East Side Labor Lyceum, 1444 Genesee
street.

New York State

The referendum on the election of
delegates and alternates to the Na-
tional Convention of the Socialist
Party at Pittsburgh, Pa., beginning
May 1, has resulted as follows: Dele-
gate First District; Norman Thomas,
New York city; delegate Second Dis-
trict, James O'neal, Queens county;
alternate First District, Algernon Lee,
New York city; alternate Second Dis-
trict, A. I. Shipplaff, Brooklyn. The
State Secretary, pursuant to Article
VI, section 3, of the National Consti-
tution of the Socialist Party, is ex-
officio delegate to the convention.

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Tea you ever tasted—
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WM. LEHMAN, Sec'y-Treasurer

Bronx

The membership in this county is
called to take part in May Day dem-
onstrations, attend open air meetings
at the advertised centers, 4 p. m., or
better still, come to headquarters, 3:30
p. m. The get-together reunion May
Day, 8:30 p. m., at club rooms Branch
7, 4215 Third avenue, promises to be
a big success. Admission is free and
all are welcome. Bring your friends.
The dance and concert of the Central
Branch was a decided success, not-
withstanding the weather. One good
comrade paid ten dollars railroad fare
to be present.

The vote for national convention dele-
gate was closed and tabulated on
April 24 and forwarded to the State
office. The Verband Branch, Lower
Bronx, failed to report on this vote,
although notified several times.

Dues stamps are going nicely, thank
you. State Secretary Merrill handled
\$250 for the needs of the Bronx this
past two months. To those on the
fence we say "Come in; the water is
fine."

The Central Branch is doing good
work in distributing The New Leader
to the enrolled voters in certain dis-
tricts; also several bundle orders have
been forwarded to the American Ap-
peal.

Branch 7 will hold a Peace Dance
on Saturday, May 15, at the club
rooms, 4215 Third avenue, corner Tre-
mont avenue. Paste the date in your
hat. Lady comrades are handling the
affair. The only reason for not be-
ing present is a broken leg or a catch-
as-catch-can struggle with the grim
reaper.

New York City

May Day in Harlem

The First of May, the international
holiday of the working class, is here.
The banner of Socialism and Progress
must be held aloft, and Harlem
branches are arranging a supperette.

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For Further Information Write to the Main Office or to the Branch
Financial Secretary of Your District

entertainment and dance on Saturday
evening, May Day, at 62 East 104th
street. The Entertainment Committee
has made final arrangements for our
concert. Sam Schwartz and his Broad-
way Jazz Band will be with us to put
pep into the affair, and N. Zukoff is
preparing the suppetette.

Upper West Side Branch

There will be no meeting Wednes-
day evening, May 5. Members of this
branch are asked to attend the meet-
ing at which Renie Smith, Labor Mem-
ber of Parliament of Great Britain,
will speak. This meeting is to take
place at the Heights Free Synagogue,
588 West 158th street, Wednesday eve-
ning, May 5. Admission free.

LABOR BANKING RAPPED
AND DEFENDED IN
THE MAY LABOR AGE

The fur flies in the debate between
Albert F. Coyle, editor of the Loco-
motive Engineers' Journal, and J. F.
Anderson, former vice-president of the
International Association of Machinists,
on the question of labor banking in
the May issue of the national labor
monthly, Labor Age.

The subject of the discussion is
"Labor Banking—Promise or Menace
to the Labor Movement?" Coyle,
closely associated with the union which
has made this form of effort one of its
chief aims, vigorously supports the
labor banking idea. Anderson, who
ran for the presidency of the machin-
ists on an anti-labor banking plat-
form, as vigorously opposes the new
departure from old-time union tactics.
There is much frank talk on the sub-
ject, which should go a long way
toward clearing the air on the matter.
Dr. Harry W. Laidler, director of the
League for Industrial Democracy, acts
as "chairman" of the debate.

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German Socialist Weekly

For the Eastern States

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Editor.....JAMES ONEAL
Assistant Editor.....EDWARD LEVINSON
Manager.....U. SOLOMON

Contributing Editors:

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SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1926

THE SOCIALIST CONVENTION

THE Socialist Party meets in national convention in Pittsburgh on May Day, and its main problem will be plans for increasing its membership and expanding its educational work. It is the first convention since it made the decision to sever its relations with the Conference for Progressive Political Action after that body had declined to consider the organization of a Labor party. The Pittsburgh convention will not be confronted with problems of readjustment to a new situation and will be able to give all its time to work of education and organization.

It may be interesting here to consider what has happened since the Conference for Progressive Political Action dissolved into its constituent elements. One group believed that it could organize a "liberal" party representing "all the people," and it arranged for a national convention to be held several months later. Within a month or two it became evident to its sponsors that no such convention could be held and it was abandoned.

A second group, consisting of the powerful unions in the railroad service as well as a number of other important unions, had in 1924 advanced to the position where they supported an independent candidate for President, but they were unwilling to take another step forward in favor of an independent party frankly representing the masses and making independent nominations in all elections. This group decided to retrace the step it had taken and confine its efforts to support of candidates of the capitalist parties. If the first group failed to get the convention it wanted, the second one found that its retreat lost it the idealism, enthusiasm and hope that had inspired nearly 5,000,000 voters in November, 1924.

The Socialist Party took the only course that was open to it by resuming its independence. It had wisely refused to support any candidates of the capitalist parties during the period when it was affiliated with the Conference for Progressive Political Action, but in parting with its former associates it still held, and still holds, the door open for co-operation with organized workers wherever they are willing to break with the parties of capitalism and establish a Labor party. This course has been vindicated by what has happened to the "liberal" section and to the other section which retraced the step it took in 1924.

Whatever may be said by its critics, the Socialist Party has been vindicated by experience and history. During the war its deserters organized the National Party, which did not live to nominate candidates. The Social Democratic League of pro-war character could gather only one or two hundred members together, and it, too, disappeared. Communists have organized many parties with programs as conflicting as they were numerous, and they have only served to weaken the organized workers and thus serve the exploiting classes.

It is with knowledge of this background that Socialists meet in Pittsburgh today. The Socialist Party is too deeply rooted in American life to be destroyed by its enemies. It has a future. It will grow and expand, and the marked evidence of revival this year is likely to continue. We are sure that the delegates at Pittsburgh will rise to their opportunity and that their work will be fruitful for organized Socialism in America.

POLICE YEGGS

THE bomb squad of the New York Police Department again distinguished itself late last week. The arrival of Walter M. Trumbull at the Pennsylvania station was the occasion. Trumbull had been sentenced to 26 years' imprisonment for Communist activities in Hawaii, but was recently released. A delegation of several hundred awaiting his arrival was attacked, clubbed and dispersed. Every account of the affair shows that the delegation was a peaceful one and there was no disorder until the uniformed gorillas started their "rough house."

Rotarians, Knights of the Hoo Hoos, Patriotic Orders of Babbitts and a variety of other organizations have assembled at railroad stations and have even paraded in the streets time after time without being molested. There have even been occasions when these gentlemen have been "tanked up" with bootleg gin and made themselves a general nuisance at railroad stations without the bomb squad putting in an appearance. Even Mussolini's black shirt mercenaries have marched through the streets without being disturbed.

The men and women who gathered at the Pennsylvania station to greet Trumbull had as much right to be there—in fact, more right—as the drunken delegates of organizations of "jinners" who have often made these stations hideous by their conduct. We have no affection for Communists and will fight their views to the last ditch, but we have still less for that section of police yeggs which selects a particular reception delegation for a clubbing because its members think not as others think. Police yeggy is more contemptible than the yegg who slugs in the dark to obtain a man's watch. Criminals are no less criminals when they play their trade with the consent of the Police Department.

AMERICAN BANDITRY

THE bandits of an earlier day, who made the West a lure for youngsters and whose outstanding type was Jesse James, are losing their picturesque appeal. They were regarded as a passing phase of the unsettled period of frontier life, not as a permanent feature of American society. Students of the frontier believed that as the West filled up with people and cities grew the bandits would disappear.

But banditry appears to have become a permanent feature of American capitalism. The successors of the romantic type of bandit are conspicuous in the large cities. Moreover, their number is on the increase. Daring as the old type was, the bandit of fifty years ago was not as daring as his modern successor. Like other forms of business, his trade has been influenced by modern methods of invention. He has reduced his calling to a science.

The latest evolution of banditry is the use of machine guns in the trade. Chicago has the distinction of being the first city where the bandit has used this deadly weapon for purposes of killing. It is an advance beyond the use of bombs in gang wars. Pumping bullets from a moving auto into another one in the streets of the second largest city of the nation and killing a public official is certainly a new stage in the evolution of banditry.

Gang wars, banditry and murders make life more uncertain in the United States than in any other modern country. All the more reason, therefore, why our statesmen and editors are sanctimonious hypocrites when they talk of invading Mexico or some other country to insure "order."

THE MILK SCANDAL

WITH nine men suspended and two indicted in the milk graft scandal, we are getting some idea of the ramifications of the grafting and the grafters in this business. One of the accused has confessed to collecting bribes, and it is likely that he may "squel" and shatter the reputations of many others. T. J. Clougher, secretary to former Health Commissioner Monaghan, has been arrested, and this brings the trail to the door of one of former Mayor Hylan's most trusted cronies.

For nearly two years there have been rumors of graft in the department, and enough is now known to warrant the assertion that in that period the Hylan Administration, so far as it affected the milk supply, had become rotten. Monaghan admits that he signed who's batches of papers submitted by Clougher without looking at them. We believe that the former Health Commissioner was also occasionally heard over the municipal radio station in lectures intended to improve the health of those who listened in! Meantime we would like to know how many babies of working class families have died while Monaghan was drawing his comfortable salary.

More revelations of the benevolent results of capitalism in the milk supply are likely to be made in the next few weeks. The chief grafters have, no doubt, "salted" most of their big gains, and a few months or a year or two in prison will not harm them. Milk distribution will in the meantime remain a capitalist enterprise and breed more vultures of the same type. Only Socialist votes can clear the way to handling the city's milk so that it will not be poisoned and serve to breed and enrich low scoundrels.

WANTS A KILLING

FUTURE students of the present period of American capitalism will wonder why owners of great industries often become panic-stricken when workers strike. This owning class is more buttressed by power than any other ruling class in history. This class has the powers of government supporting its form of property. A powerful press chants its virtues and drugs masses into its support. Within its shadow the church and its ministers are either silent or open retainers. All the coercive powers of society are ranged in favor of capitalist property.

The Passaic strike is an example of this. Not content with the naked power that government overseers employ to break the will of the strikers, some owners vision a general killing. One magnate of the Botany Worsted Mill is quoted as saying that "if you don't want to get out and kill every one of these trouble makers you are not a real American."

The psychology back of this remark is unmistakable. It is the view that dominated the old slave plantations. Instructions to overseers were that they should never kill a Negro unless it was necessary. Punishment should be administered with care and always with the view of making an impression on other Negroes who might think of rebelling against their fate. The textile magnate apparently thinks that the time has come for a general killing of his strikers by way of warning others that it is impious to rebel against the rationals allowed them.

One does not have to go to any of the backward sections of Europe ruled by Junker masters of great estates for examples of the attitude of Roman masters toward their slaves. American "democracy" has spawned many of them, for some aspects of our capitalism are about the worst that may be found anywhere in the modern world.

Epitaph for the Sheriff of Bergen County

I showed 'em, the dirty foreigners!
And even if I didn't get to be President
On account of the way I handled 'em,
I showed 'em law and order,
And that you can't get nowhere in America
By goin' agin' the Government
And bein' dissatisfied.

Now I'm in Heaven. I'd like it all right
If there weren't so many Wops got let in.
They'd ought to have some kind of immigration law up here.

—CLAIR (in "The Conning Tower.")

— The News of the Week —

Mexico Favored By Commission

Whether the decision in the Santa Ysabel case by the Mexican-American Claims Commission will lead to further complications with Mexico we do not know. The decision is against the United States. Dr. Rodrigo Octavio de Brazil, Fernando G. Roa of Mexico and Judge Ernest B. Perry for the United States constituted the commission. The American claims amounted to \$1,225,000 and these grew out of the killing of fifteen American mining engineers by the forces of Villa at Santa Ysabel in 1916. The striking thing about the decision is the conduct of Judge Perry when the decision was made. That gentleman acted as though he was attending a ward caucus of some party brokers with whom he disagreed. Dr. Octavio was amazed while Perry stormed and at one time gathered up his papers as though to leave the room. Perry went so far as to charge in substance that the decision was made behind his back. This was equal to saying that Octavio was a tool of others and that his opinion had not been guided by the evidence. We doubt whether such a vulgar exhibition of bad manners has ever been known to any other diplomatic negotiations. Both Octavio and Roa were evidently enraged at the conduct of the American upstart and it was with difficulty that they controlled themselves. American representatives in the Latin-American countries have often been of the domineering kind but Perry seems to have done his best to invite the contempt of civilized people in that part of the world. It is not surprising that American capitalism is hated by them.

More Unrest in Musoliniland

While the clamor and shouting accompanying the combined celebration of the 2679th birthday of Rome, the Italian Colonial Day and the Fascist-made "Labor Day" has died down in Musoliniland, the rumors of serious trouble for the black shirt dictatorship reaching the outside world via Switzerland and other points beyond the range of Fascist censorship, are steadily becoming louder. The Associated Press has sent a special correspondent to Italy to investigate first hand and then cable his impressions from Basle. These cablegrams, although containing nothing particularly new to the readers of the anti-Fascist press, confirm the reports that Mussolini is suffering from some insidious disease (presumably cancer of the stomach), that all is not well in Southern Tyrol, that Free Masonry is the object of Mussolini's special attacks, that the Fascist regime must get more colonies and cut down Italy's big adverse balance of trade if it is to stay on the job a little longer, etc. Rumors of an open break between Roberto Farinacci, the recently deposed "wild" secretary of the Fascist Party, and Signor Federzoni, the clerical Nationalist Minister of the In-

terior, are common, and fighting between their followers is said to have begun in some of the northern provinces. That all the inhabitants of Italian-ruled Africa are not satisfied with the blessings of Fascism seems indicated by reports from Rome telling of sharp fighting with "rebels" in Somaliland and Cyrenaica. Possibly realizing that enough ill-feeling had been created in the various capitals of Europe by Il Duce's talk of reviving the Roman Empire, La Tribuna, a semi-official Rome paper, said that no trouble would be made over the burning of Mussolini in effigy by 6,000 Belgian workers during an anti-Fascist meeting, as the Belgian Government, "had deplored the incident" and promised to "punish those responsible."

White Savages Of New Jersey

Another disgraceful race riot has broken out, this time in Carteret, N. J. The killing of a pugilist, Johnny Carroll, by a Negro Sunday morning was followed by an attack on the Negro church that night. After stoning those attending the church, forcing them to flee, the church was fired. The next day began one of those scenes that have become common in the United States and for which only the old Russia provides a parallel. Negroes began to desert the town. All day Monday men, women and children left their homes, many of them having lived in the town all their lives. By Tuesday practically all of them had scattered to other parts of the State. No arrests were made by the police. In three instances of attacks by whites on Negroes the police rescued the Negroes, but they made no attempt to arrest the rioters. While Carteret is not a center of the Ku Klux Klan, it is said that Koo Kos are numerous in that vicinity. On the other hand, it appears that an economic factor contributed to the outbreak. If one story is correct, since the coming of Negroes to work in factories wages have declined from sixty to thirty cents an hour. On the other hand, it does not appear that the workers were organized, and it is evident that if they had organized and taken the Negro workers into their organization both whites and blacks could have worked together in a common cause. When whites resort to an ancient clan ethic to avenge the killing of a white they exhibit a custom of our savage ancestors. They belong to the cave man of history.

Alien Property Scandal Aired

The administration of enemy alien property seized during the war some years ago developed some dirty scandals, and it now promises another disclosure of graft and chicanery. Under A. Mitchell Palmer of odorous memory the law of nations served as a mat for wiping his shoes, and his administration of the property helped a number of "deserving friends" to acquire some rich loot. Representative Garner asserts that a through probing of the investments of

the German fund in the Treasury is likely to disclose "a monumental scandal which will overshadow all other charges regarding the mismanagement of alien property seized during the war." Add this to the looting of navy oil and the prospective delivery of Muscle Shoals to a crowd of bandits and we have the usual post-war situation that has followed all American wars. Every war in our history has had its wave of theft, corruption and crime in the highest circles. The hard bargains in supplies during the Revolutionary war, the land jobberies and speculating in securities following that war need only be mentioned. The War of 1912 produced the usual crop as well as the war with Mexico. Following the Civil War Grant was surrounded with the largest gathering of respectable thieves that ever plied their trade, and he was not averse to receiving gifts from the bandits. Then the war for "democracy" with the members of the plutocracy enjoying the richest gains in our history, the cost-plus contracts, the arrival of the "Ohio Gang" in Washington, and what followed is known to all. And at the apex of the dirty mess Lord Calvin entertains us occasionally with a lecture on the Ten Commandments!

Muscle Shoals Faces Hot Fight

A majority of the special joint committee of Congress has recommended leasing of Muscle Shoals, the Government's huge power and nitrate plant, to an associated group of power companies for fifty years for \$317,648,000. Thus a king's ransom goes into the hands of a few great master capitalists. They get a stranglehold in the struggle for control of the coming power in industry, and once they get their clammy hands on Muscle Shoals it will not be easy to force them to let go. But this gift of riches to a few oligarchs will not be ratified without a fight. A minority has already raised the banner of revolt, while Representative James of Michigan has already made some ugly assertions regarding the proposal. He asserts that a majority of the committee resorted to "mental telepathy" to tip the successful bidder in advance and drew a comparison with Teapot Dome. "Let us hope," he said, "history will not repeat itself and that other reputations will not be lost in the waters of Muscle Shoals." It is evident that there will be some fireworks in Congress before the jolly highwaymen get away with the goods, but that they will get the goods we think is a foregone conclusion. The masses are not yet awakened to a knowledge of what this fertilization of American capitalism by Government favoritism means. Since the days of the notorious Grant administration Government has been a house for raising flowers for the capitalist class to pluck while the workers pay the bills. Teapot Dome was a nasty affair, but Muscle Shoals is to be what Tammany would call "honest graft." So be it—till Socialism falls heir to the whole works.

— THE CHATTER BOX —

Villanelle for Spring

The flame of Earth is not a mortal fire;
Grim Winter cannot quench her lust of Spring,
Her bosom surges with an old desire.

What though the praying wind robs on his lyre
And wears the white of Virtue on his wing,
The flame of Earth is not a mortal fire.

Though tongues of angels fill the nightly choir,
Earth's brooding soul can find no chords to sing,
Her bosom surges with an old desire.

She does not hear the anthem from the spire
Nor cools her lust with Boreas' pallid sting,
The flame of Earth is not a mortal fire.

She sends a daffodil above the mire,
A token of obedience to the King;
Her bosom surges with an old desire.

The monarch smiles, and brings a green attire
To compensate this long remembering;
The flame of Earth is not a mortal fire,
Her bosom surges with an old desire.

—A. M. SULLIVAN.

The Contrib' Disconsolate

Not for me the easy conquest
Of some fragile, gorgeous dream;
Not for me a wistful yearning,
Tears are sweeter than they seem.

And I'll not fling a careless smile,
Nor hail the laughing throng;
I'll sit alone and weep awhile,
And make De Witt a song.

—SAMUEL LESSING THAW.

Because

Because you are so big,
I look up to you;
Because your eyes mirror your emotions,
I adore you;
Because your smile kindles hope,
You are my sun;
Because your hands tell tales of toil
I worship you;
But because you are so much the man—
I love you.

ANNA HIRSCH.

Here it is, May First, Day of Labor's Liberation—
and only two weeks away from the end of our
POETRY CONTEST. May Fifteenth will mark the
fateful day, oh scribes, and if you have not as yet
sent in your pegasus in this Parnassian Derby, then
the dull regret for not having won the One Hundred
Dollars shall be yours alone.

Louis Weil, brother of Gertrude, the Exquisite,
sends us in a most devastating dirty dig, and leaves
out no superlative in the names he calls us. Space
alone forbids the inclusion of his two page single
space dervitism. And all over the fact that we who
have outraged Dr. Wise so over his apparent inatten-
tion to the vital matters concerning the workers,
did not have the courage to enter into the strife at

Passaic, as grandiloquently and preposterously as did
the Rabbi recently. Some reference is made in the
letter to a cafeteria rumor that had reached Comrade
Weil's ears that we were scared to go to Passaic, be-
cause the mill owners bought tools—sic, from us and
so we would lose that trade if we appeared. Then,
again, we had pleaded the old Victorian melody—
"The Wife Won't Let Me." Our tolerance is great;
also we are not inclined to microscopic dalliances—
nor are we equipped with sufficient apparatus to dis-
sect and watch over the peculiar behavior of molec-
ular thought and thinkers. And, furthermore, if
we ever felt sufficient doubt about a person's legiti-
macy we would not blunty use the ugly compound
noun that is so canine in its comparison. We might
delicately invoke the old Scotch story of the Scotch-
man who left three pennies as a tip to the waiter,
which waiter gently accepted only on condition that
he tell the fortune of the donor by the way of the
three coppers, and to which the Scotchman agreed,
of course. Said the waiter: "The first one tells me
you're Scotch." "Correct, mon," said the Highlander.
"The second one tells me you're a bachelor." "Won-
derful!" cried the bagpiper. "And the third one,"
concluded the waiter, edging toward the kitchen,
"informs me that your father was a bachelor." Now,
that is the way we would write out our heart's bit-
terness toward a fancied foe—even if we had small
reason for our hatred.

Which brings us to another phase of our parasitic
civilization—the lawyer. In no country is the profession
of legal advocates so dehumanized as it is here in the
United States, and particularly in the effete East. And
with the exception of the medical profession, no more
numerous group of classified ignoramuses abound. The
manner in which these come to being is in itself part
of a great scandal of America's educational processes.
The manner in which they prey off the people is de-
liciously classic in the history of immemorial bunk.
Lawyers in this land are definitely divided into two
classes. One the comparatively few who have stud-
ied, are studying, and will continue to study the vast
incomprehensible tangle of American law and with a
serious intent to master the impossible, and two, the
unaccountable many who do all the contortional twist-
ings of pose, threat, blackmail, cajoling, and outright
beggary for the elusive fee.

When Abe Hummel died, there passed away the only
pioneer of the new-type lawyer, the lawyer who never
tries a case if he can help it; who uses every method,
legal or subterranean, to bludgeon his client's oppo-
nent into submission before the trial. And if the trial does
come seas that the fixing of proper parties properly
gives the award to him.

Next week we hope to elaborate a little on what
we have just started here.

To a Hard Lady

Take this Buddha you have bought
(Just to twist a whim)
By his plastered scruff of neck
And demolish him.

When you do it call me in:
Give me grace to see
In the wreckage of the god,
What you did to me.

S. A. de Witt.

Critical Cruisings

By V. F. Calverton

Revolution in Literature

WE are living in a period of chaotic, crashing change. The vibrations are seismic. The future is alluring and catastrophic, inveigling and repulsive, all in a moment. Contradiction everywhere prevails. Old societies shuffle off their ancient habiliments. A new impulse burns in the air.

Our literature today is a vivid reflection of these changes. It marks the stages of experience we have gone through in the last decade. It signals revolution.

If we are to understand these changes, we must understand our method of interpretation.

The most important concept that man has invented is that of evolution. No trend of thought so emphatically characterizes the modern age and distinguishes it from the classical period that preceded as the evolutionary method and logic. That we live in a world of perennial flux had been argued by Heraclitus centuries before modern thought had experienced the first pulse-beats of gestation. But the theory of Heraclitus was a metaphysical abstraction, undefined and unexperimental. Evolution is ordinarily associated with Darwin as if there were a hypnotic compulsion between the two, the origin of species and the evolutionary process of life. This attitude, especially to the neophyte, is very unilateral and injurious. Darwin, after all, but completed the generalization of an epoch. He voiced a theory of evolution that expressed his time, the scientific importance of his era.

Biological evolution is but part of the application of the evolutionary concept. Hegel revolutionized historical theory by the introduction of an evolutionary hypothesis. From the evolutionary element in his metaphysics, however, came the humanism of Feuerbach and the historical materialism of Marx. Marx canceled the absolute and substituted the relative, annihilated the old idealism and created a new materialism. Marxian materialism was as revolutionary a force in the development of historical theory and social philosophy as Darwinian evolution was in the career of natural science. The materialism of Marx was as pragmatic as modern Instrumentalism, as free of epistemological trappings and metaphysical casuistry as contemporary behaviorism. It was an entire break with all of the materialism of previous ages. It created a new social philosophy, a striking evolutionary interpretation of historical processes. Buckle, too, in England, in his analyses of the telluric and social factors that had gone to the making of national customs and aspirations, racial religious and philosophic theory, contributed to the advance of the evolutionary concept. Bruno Bauer negated what since has grown into an evolutionary interpretation of religion. Lyell in the early nineteenth century created a new attitude toward the history and development of the earth and modern evolutionary geology was born. The work of Morgan, Bachofen, Cunow and Westermarck revealed an evolutionary process in the growth of family life during the successive ages of man's existence, from primitivism to civilization. Political science becomes a study in the evolution of property concepts. Contemporary philosophy becomes either pragmatically evolutionary in character as the philosophy of John Dewey or Bertrand Russell, or it postulates a creative evolution of the voluntarist type of Bergson, which is well-nigh mystical in its infinitude of changes and implications. In almost every phase of thought, be it purely logical or experimental, man has learned to think in terms of the evolutionary concept.

In literature, however, a contrast is to be discovered. Men have scarcely learned to consider its substance as having experienced any definite process of evolution. The classical attitude still lingers with a primitive tenacity. The free-will notion of the unfettered genius of the artist continues to prevail. While philosophers like Dewey will maintain that past philosophies have been largely rationalizations of the status quo, defense reactions of different groups in their struggles for group interests, and historians of the newer school will maintain the same as to historical theories and attitudes, the artist and literary critic develops mental apoplexy at thought of the intrusion of class-psychologies into literature. That literary criteria and customs have been, and still are, the result of extant and often conflicting class or group rationalizations is a sacrilegious esthetic.

Out of contact often with the collectivistic nature of contemporary enterprise, the artist and critic can think only in individualistic terms and express an anachronistic psychology.

Yet, if there is to be any reconstruction in literary values, at least in literary interpretation and criticism, this attitude must be superseded by one more evolutionary in character and more scientific in substance. We must conceive of literature in the same way that we do of philosophy, as having gone through a similar process of evolution and having expressed similar rationalization of group tastes and ideologies.

It is this method, then, of studying literature in its relation to social groups, their respective ethics and psychologies, that we must adopt for our reconstruction in critical values. It is the method that has already been applied in economics and sociology by Marx and Plechanov, in philosophy and history by Dewey and Beard. It is the only way that we shall be able to link art and criticism with life.

(Concluded on Page 15, Column 3)