

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

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TIMELY
It was a...
America...
of Massachusetts...
again refused a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti. Nowhere, even by implication, do the judges dare say that they believe that the evidence against these men was sufficient for their conviction. They reiterate that trial judge's findings are final, and that he acted within his judicial discretion when he refused to grant a new trial. Like Pilate, they try to wash their hands. "It is not for us to determine," say they, "what is to be determined." The question for us is: Could the judge conscientiously, intelligently and honestly have reached the result he has reached?

How could they answer even the latter question in the affirmative must remain a mystery to a layman who has studied any calm recital such as Mr. Frankfurter's concerning the facts in the case and the judge's attitude. The kindest thing one can say of Judge Thayer is that he is psychopathically unfit. He and the Supreme Court Judges who have upheld him may think that they are showing courage in the face of the mob. Actually, they are showing the cowardice of those who put legalism and their own prestige above justice.

I do not think well of our class-made law. But I cannot believe that it is as bad as the Supreme Court of Massachusetts would have us believe. If Sacco and Vanzetti were not "Reds" I do not believe that the justices of the Massachusetts Court would have been unable to find a way to overrule the prejudiced refusal of an unbalanced old man to stand in the way of the new trial for which the persecuted and distorted evidence of witnesses for the prosecution, to say nothing of the Madeiros confession, cries to heaven.

But if the law of Massachusetts is as the Supreme Court states it, then the law is a monster willing to sacrifice the lives of the innocent to maintain the fiction of legalistic regularity and judicial discretion. By the connivance of agents of the Department of Justice in times of anti-Red hysteria with an unscrupulous prosecution and an opinionated old judge, the lives of two men have been declared forfeited on evidence that would not convict the worst gunmen of New York or Chicago. Whether the trial is legally regular or not, in effect Sacco and Vanzetti were denied the due process of law as truly as the Arkansas Negroes, in whose behalf the Supreme Court of the United States finally intervened. I refuse to believe that there is no way even now to get legal redress for these men.

Whatever may be the law of Massachusetts or of the United States, this is the time for all lovers of justice and ordinary decency to join in so mighty a protest that the judges or, as a last resort, the Governor of Massachusetts, will be compelled to listen. For the next legal steps we must depend upon the judgment of that admirable lawyer, William Thompson. As laymen, it is our job to furnish the funds for whatever action may be necessary and to supply the passionate protest which this approaching judicial murder ought to arouse.

Democracy in America has rarely reached a lower ebb than in the Chicago election. William Hale Thompson is just about the worst conceivable type of incompetent, loud mouthed demagogue. His only virtue was his refusal to be swept away by the World War. And even that virtue has been nullified by Thompson's political alliance with Samuel Insull, traction and power magnate, buyer of the electorate and professional hundred percent American during and after the war. (He was born in England!) On the other hand, I could never feel very great enthusiasm for Mayor Dever and the Brennan machine behind him. Chicago is one of the greatest industrial centers of the world. Yet in an election of this importance no working class party was represented on the ballot and no fundamental economic issue was even discussed. Isn't that a challenge to the labor movement?

Which reminds me that ten years ago from the time I write these lines America entered a great war to make the world safe for the type of democracy which, I suppose, Chicago represents. The labored efforts of our editors and public men to say something good about our entry into the war is the best proof of what a tragic mistake it was. Nevertheless, given the Wilsonian diplomacy and the general willingness of America to make money out of the war, our final entry on April 6, 1917, was almost inevitable. You (Continued on page 3)

B'KLYN PAINTERS TAKE LITTLE VACATION

**Cropsey's Injunction
Fails to Halt Walkout
of 4,800 Workers**

THE value of an injunction as a substitute for painters has been proved to be rather small. Brooklyn boss painters have an injunction, but they have no painters. Many of the employers have realized that injunctions won't put paint on the wall of a house. These have met union demands and their work is now progressing as usual.

Justice Cropsey of the Supreme Court is the father of the injunction against the painters. It was Mr. Cropsey who recently sent a number of officials of the Brooklyn bakers' union to jail for violation of an injunction. He has become the best-hated judge as far as union circles are concerned. The Brooklyn painters, organized in the Kings County district council, had served demands on their employers for a \$2 a day increase over the present scale, which is \$12 a day. The employers refused this demand. The union made preparations to call a strike. Counsel for the employers rushed to court and secured an injunction forbidding the calling of a strike. This was one of the most extreme uses an injunction has been put to. Usually they are secured against picketing, but rarely against the calling of a strike.

Vacation Is On

Having secured the injunction, the employers sat back to watch the effect of its magic. So did the workers. He painters, 4,800 strong, sat back at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum. They were not on strike. Oh, no. They are perfectly upright and law-abiding citizens. "We're not striking," they tell you at the Labor Lyceum. "We're just taking a little vacation, don't you know."

In accordance with the order of the court, which is returnable on Friday for argument, the district council rescinded the strike order. That should make it sufficiently clear there is no "strike" going on. The employers complain, however, that they are getting no painters to work. All painting work, except on jobs of the bosses who have increased salaries and signed the new union agreement, has come to a standstill. More than 100 of the 200 master painters in Brooklyn have signed agreements with the union calling for the \$14 a day wage scale that is demanded, Julius P. Newman, attorney for the union, said. He declared that the cry of the dispute was not the \$2 a day increase, which, he said, some of the members have indicated a willingness to accept, but the desire of the Association to deal as a body with the situation. Instead of individually as has been the practice, and thus strengthen itself for future disputes.

He declared that the employers' allegation that they were told when they signed the agreement last June that it was to continue for one year was false, and said that it never had been the practice of the union to make agreements for a specified period. Some of the plaintiffs who obtained the restraining order had no agreement with the union, he added, but had been placed on the unfair list for violation of the agreement on working conditions.

HANDS OFF CHINA!

**Youth Protest Meeting
Sat. April 9th, 3 p. m.
Rand School Auditorium
7 East 15th Street**

Speakers

NORMAN THOMAS

HARRY F. WARD

B. Y. TSJEN

MORRIS NOVAK

Chairman National Executive Committee, Y. P. S. L.

AND OTHERS

**BEN GOODMAN, Chairman,
Executive Sec'y of Y. P. S. L.
New York**

**Auspices Young Peoples
Socialist League of Greater
New York**

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TOM SHAW'S DAUGHTER STRICKEN ON SHIP, DIES

London.—The many workers in the international labor movement who are acquainted with Tom Shaw, M. P., will learn with deep regret of the death from smallpox at Gibraltar, on March 15, of his daughter, who had accompanied him on the tour of India and Japan of the International Textile Commission of which he was in charge. While carrying out their tour in India both were stricken with enteric fever, and compelled to interrupt their journey and enter a nursing home. They were homeward bound, after recovery, when Miss Shaw developed smallpox on the steamer and had to be landed at Gibraltar.

The comrades in the labor movement in many countries will extend their keen sympathy to Comrade Shaw in the tragic loss that he has sustained.

N. Y. SOCIALISTS DEFEND CHINA

City Convention Is Attended by Over One Hundred Delegates

Nearly a hundred delegates of the Socialist Party met in a city convention at the Rand School last Sunday and with the visitors packed the hall to capacity. Renewed interest in the party's work was evident and this was enhanced by the detailed report of activities submitted by the organizer, August Claessens.

Having elected Barnett Wolf of Queens county chairman, the delegates by a rising vote paid a tribute of respect to Karl Gottfried, who died the previous Thursday.

The report of Organizer Claessens reviewed every phase of party's work which showed forty-five branches in Greater New York, twenty in Manhattan, sixteen in Kings county, two in Queens and two in Richmond. Of this number about fifteen are more or less inactive.

The average membership for Greater New York, based upon the purchase of dues stamps, is 1,242, which is distributed as follows: 724 in Manhattan, 332 in Kings, 57 in the Bronx, 11 in Queens and 11 in Richmond. This is based on a seven months' period, and the organizer declared that a period of twelve months would show near 1,500 members.

The drive for new members showed a total of 392, which are distributed among the following: Manhattan, 218; Bronx, 48; Kings, 120; Queens, two and six members at large.

The financial report included the period from December 1, 1925, to December 31, 1926. Total receipts were \$25,344.69 and disbursements \$24,792.57. The total liabilities are \$1,082.35. Of the contributions received the largest were from the Jewish Daily Forward. This amounted to \$6,050, including \$250 for state convention expenses.

In the field of propaganda and education the report showed several hundred meetings held, 38 leaflets published, the purchase of 23,000 of Congressional Berger's speech on Latin America and the establishments of some twenty lecture and study classes. In the field of the trade union struggle the party also materially aided workers in the city and outside. Funds and clothing were sent to the West Virginia miners, funds, clothing and speakers to the Passaic strikers, and other aid was extended to the Paper Box Workers, the Cloakmakers, Shoe Workers, Sewing Machine Operators and Interborough strikers. The party also participated in conferences to help the striking British miners.

While the convention was in session Jacob Panken read a cable from Berlin received by the Forward, stating that sixty Socialists had been arrested by the Lithuanian Government and were to be tried by military courts. A protest was adopted and telegraphed to Secretary of State Kellogg and copies were sent to President Coolidge and the Lithuanian Minister at Washington. The telegram to Kellogg was as follows:

"The Socialist Party of New York City, in convention assembled, received by cable today news that sixty Socialists had been arrested in Kovno by the Lithuanian Government. They are now before military courts-martials, which presages death sentences and executions. We herewith protest most emphatically against these wholesale arrests of political opponents. We call upon the State Department of our country to urge upon the representative of the Lithuanian Government to the United States to transmit our protest to his Government. No democracy can survive without freedom of political opinion."

Abraham Beckerman, manager of the joint board of the Amalgamated, presented an interesting survey of the situation in the needle trade unions as a result of Communist activities. His speech was interrupted at times with applause and laughter, the humor being due to his occasional reference to some grotesque action of the Communists.

He pointed out that the total aid given by the Amalgamated to the cloakmakers in the recent strike was about \$300,000, yet the Communist (Continued on page 8)

PENN. COSSACKS ATTACK MINE STRIKERS

**State Troopers Disperse
Two Meetings in Pittsburgh District**

THE second week of the strike of soft coal miners finds little change in the situation since the walkout.

Few operators have signed with the union, despite the position of the United Mine Workers which permit the signing of district agreements. A belligerent atmosphere has developed in and around Pittsburgh, Pa., where local officials are throwing their support to the open shop efforts of operators near that city. A growing unrest in West Virginia may bring startling results.

Picketing activities of the United Mine Workers were restricted by authorities. The order of Sheriff Robert H. Braun, of Allegheny County, instructing peace officers to limit union pickets to eight men "at places where there is danger of a riot" brought an immediate protest from union leaders, who informed the sheriff there was no occasion for such an order.

Under Sheriff Braun's mandate, picketing was curtailed at three non-union mines of the Pittsburgh Coal Company, main objective of the union in the industrial dispute and the sheriff said the order would be extended "wherever I find it necessary in the interest of good order and the preservation of peace."

Philip Murray, vice-president of the union, and P. T. Fagan, head of the Pittsburgh district miners, visited the sheriff's office to file their protest against the order.

Five hundred pickets were dispersed at the Gallatin mine by state police and 200 at the Montour No. 10 mine of the same concern, among them being District President Fagan.

Additional strikes by the strike in Allegheny County were announced by Sheriff Braun. They included an order to his deputies to break up any assemblage on a public highway of more than three persons and to prevent mass meetings from being held within less than half a mile from the mouth of a non-union mine.

Meetings will not be permitted within the half-mile area, the sheriff said, unless they are held in a meeting house owned or leased by the miners' union, and then only under "normal conditions and at customary hours."

The West Virginia Federationist says:

"Much general activity of the United Mine Workers and the support being given by the organization in other States indicates that a finish fight is on to organize West Virginia, and the outlook is that the strike will spread throughout the State within a short time. The miners in Southern West Virginia are aroused as never before."

"GRAFTON, W. Va.—Over 500 miners attended the mass meeting at this place which was addressed by Van Bittner, James M. Feeney, Levi Porter, James Jones and Ellis Searles, editor of the Mine Workers' Journal. "The meeting was for the purpose of reorganization work that is now under way."

"CLARKSBURG, W. Va.—Miners' mass meetings are being held throughout Harrison county, and outstanding meetings have been held at Lumberport, Mt. Clare and at other points during the past week."

"Van A. Bittner, Nicholas Fontecchio and Frank Miley and others are the speakers addressing these meetings."

PREVENT CAPTURING OF WORKMEN'S FURNITURE FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY; ATTEND MEETING TONIGHT

From information which has reached us from reliable sources, substantiated by an article in this Thursday's issue of the New Yorker Volkszeitung, the Lore group of Communists are very busy with their efforts to pack tonight's meeting (Friday) of the Workmen's Furniture Fire Insurance Society, to be held at the Labor Temple, 247 East 84th street, so that they may fill all the offices with members of their group and thus secure a complete hold on the affairs of this prosperous organization. Lore's organ prints a complete list and urges every friend of his to come to the meeting.

Embodied by the fact that only a few members out of some 20 odd thousand attend the annual meeting, they hope to carry through their program. It is the duty of every reader of The New Leader who is a member of the society to attend tonight's meeting so that the attempt to capture this organization may be properly rebuffed. Everyone whose furniture is insured by this society is a member of it, and on presentation of his book will be admitted to the meeting with the full right to vote.

Communist Unionists Paid Police \$3,800 Weekly, They Said

Meeting in Cooper Union to Demand Peace

A mass meeting will be held in Cooper Union on Friday evening, April 15, at 8 p. m. The object of this meeting is to demonstrate against the possibilities of war. The circulars and signs advertising the meeting carry the caption, "War! War With China! Are you opposed or in favor?"

The speakers will be Morris Hillquit, Judge Jacob Panken, Norman Thomas and James O'Neal, and possibly one or two others whose names will be published later. Admission free.

Agent of U.S. in Porto Rico Opposes Schools for Natives; Says They Create Unrest

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

SAN JUAN.—Rosy reports given the War Department and Congressional Committees by General Frank McIntyre of conditions in Porto Rico were challenged as unfounded in an address here by Senator Santiago Iglesias, Socialist member of the Porto Rican legislature and secretary of the Pan-American Federation of Labor. Mr. Iglesias made his address before a joint session of the insular legislature on March 21st.

Visiting members of the United States Congress were among the auditors. The labor leader outlined what he considered the principal evils from which the Porto Rican masses suffer. In closing he referred to labor's plans for reform.

Gen. McIntyre's recommendations to Washington came in for some sharp criticism. Senator Iglesias referred to McIntyre as "the most influential counselor of the Washington government on Porto Rican affairs." The Secretary of War and Congressional Committees take no action on Porto Rico except on the general's recommendations, he said.

McIntyre's reports always have been very specific, especially his frank recommendation of emigration of a large part of the population; the ending of labor agitation; suppression of agitation over division of large land holdings.

General McIntyre's conception of the situation, as expressed in confidential official reports, is as follows: "It has not been difficult to improve the condition of the people of Porto Rico, but to improve such condition to a point where it may be compared with the condition of the less fortunate Americans has been found to be practically impossible because of the density of population."

In regard to education, he said: "Much has been done for education, but it is doubtful if education, under such conditions, can do much more than create discontent where conditions become more intolerable as they are more intelligently considered."

As to the existing poverty and misery, General McIntyre justifies it in this way: "In Porto Rico, the United States has for the first time been forced to face conditions arising from a population too dense to be supported by the territory inhabited. In other words, the only solution of the difficulty existing in Porto Rico, within possibility and reason, is somehow to transfer a large part of the population to another district."

After referring to General McIntyre's views of the situation Senator Iglesias continued: "On the other hand, the Free Federation of Workmen of Porto Rico, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, has made representations for the last twenty-five years to the President and Congress, denouncing the control exercised over the island by the prevailing colonial and financial organization. This system, we feel, has produced the following evils:

"1. Unlawful monopoly and control of lands, and absorption of the natural resources of the country by absentee landlords and corporations. 2. Violation of the Organic Act and of the laws of the land. 3. Refusal of absentee and resident powerful corporations and individuals to pay due taxes in proportion to the increase of wealth acquired by them. 4. Annual exportation of 60 percent of the profits obtained from labor, harvests, commerce and industry, thus diminishing the initiative and means to promote new sources of labor, industry and public wealth. 5. Impossibility of creating and developing industries unless the government of Porto Rico controls the public credit and can grant 6 percent loans and free the country from the money interest rates of 10 and 20 percent, which makes it impossible to industrialize the island."

"The White House and Congress be (Continued on page 3)

Investigation Opens in New York of Bribery During Fur Strike of 1926

FURTHER light on "Communist strategy" as followed by the recently dissolved Communist Joint Board of the New York Fur Workers' Union were brought to light with the opening of an official inquiry into statements made by the then leaders of the Joint Board that they had bribed New York policemen.

Isidor Shapiro, chairman of the Joint Board of Furriers, told the American Federation of Labor's special committee that his union paid the police \$3,800 a week for protection during last year's fur strike, according to the testimony of Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, at the opening of the John Doe inquiry into charges of police bribery. Magistrate Joseph E. Corrigan presided and witnesses were questioned by Assistant District Attorney George N. Brothers in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court.

The money to the police, Mr. Woll quoted Shapiro as saying, was paid through the late Abraham Goodman, a lawyer. The witness said Shapiro was the only one of the Joint Board witnesses who refused to testify unless stenographers were requested to leave the room. Shapiro made a clean breast of the entire affair at the suggestion of Ben Gold, Communist leader of the Joint Board, said Mr. Woll.

Mr. Woll read the verbatim testimony of other witnesses associated with Gold and Shapiro, who also described payments to the police and beatings alleged to have been administered to non-union workers in union halls while policemen stood idly by. These witnesses were Morris H. Cohen, secretary-treasurer of the Joint Board of Furriers; Ben Gold, manager; Samuel Mencher, chairman of the Picket Committee; Samuel Resnick, assistant chairman of the Picket Committee, and S. Liebowitz of the General Strike Committee.

\$3,800 a Week Paid

Mr. Woll, chairman of the special A. F. of L. Committee investigating the strike, told the court that the details of Shapiro's testimony were committed by him to a memorandum while Shapiro was telling his story to the committee. The fur union officials, he said, informed the committee that approximately \$3,800 was paid to the police every week during the strike and that two entire precincts were on the union payroll.

The police wage scale, Mr. Woll said, Shapiro explained at that time, was as follows:

Inspector, \$250 a week.
Captains, \$100 to \$150 a week.
Lieutenants, \$50 a week.
Sergeants, \$20 to \$25 a week.
Clerks, \$10 to \$15 a week.
Industrial Squad Chief, \$100 a week.
Ten men in the Industrial Squad, \$50 a week each.

When asked by Mr. Brothers why the names of the police officers were not sought by the A. F. of L. committee, Mr. Woll said the statements were so astounding that the committee did not know if there was any truth in them or if they were merely an excuse to cover large expenditures. He said he did not think it incumbent on the committee to investigate the Police Department.

The story of Secretary-Treasurer Cohen of the Joint Board, according to the statements read into the record by Mr. Woll, indicated that Mr. Goodman, union counsel, "guaranteed that all guerrillas would be taken away and that police and detectives would be neutral." The original price fixed by Goodman was \$4,000, the committee report asserted, but this was reduced.

Several times in the course of the testimony before Mr. Woll's committee Mr. Gold, the leader of the strike, interjected statements. Mr. Woll went on. Once he said "plain clothes men" had to be "taken care of" as well as a hundred or more policemen. Jail attendants were also bribed, according to Gold, "for if you did not give to those in charge the prisoners got rough treatment."

At another time, in his testimony, Mr. Woll said, Gold told of numerous policemen and detectives going in and out of union halls were non-union men were being questioned. "If a man said he was going to scab, he got his," said Gold. "We made no secret of it."

Samuel Mencher, chairman of the Picket Committee, told the A. F. of L. representatives that there was "a bit of truth" in the report that men were beaten and intimidated in "Room C" Beethoven Hall, 210 Fifth street. However, Mencher insisted that "the only people who were treated rough were scabs." He instructed his "young men" to follow the non-union men and induce them to attend the union meeting.

OUR SPECIAL MAY DAY ISSUE

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Our May Day Issue (April 30th) will contain a number of Special Articles on the Significance of Labor's International Holiday. It will be a splendid propaganda number, ideal for distribution at May Day and other meetings.

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THE NEW LEADER

Circulation Dept.
7 EAST 15th STREET

Mexico City Times

VOL. 1. No. 1

MEXICO CITY, APRIL 5, 1927

TWO CENTAVOS

MEXICANS ARE IN DANGER IN CHICAGO; ELECTION FEUD THREATENS FOREIGNERS; MEXICO AND CANADA PLAN INTERVENTION

adding: "You know how they treat scabs."

Questioned further Mencher said, according to Mr. Wolf: "I was the one who paid the cops." He explained that he paid from \$3 to \$5 a day to nearly fifty policemen. Pressed further to reveal the details of such payments he gave an instance.

"Suppose a machine goes out with nine men," he said, "and they are arrested and taken to the police station. We would have to pay or the men would be locked up."

Detectives were never paid less than \$10, he continued, but some uniformed men also received \$10 and even \$15 a day.

Resnick was another witness who said he made direct payments to policemen. For the seventeen weeks of the strike he testified that he paid forty-five to fifty-five policemen about \$350 a week. His office was in Astoria Hall in East Fourth street. Replying to the query as to how many men were beaten at Astoria Hall Resnick said, "No man was beaten; only scabs."

Nine Beaten into Insensibility

Explaining that a policeman was stationed at Astoria Hall from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m., Resnick admitted that persons were beaten in the hall. He did not count the number of those who were attacked, but denied that any were beaten into insensibility. "All were able to leave the hall," he added.

Reading further from the committee's report which was furnished to Mayor Walker several weeks ago, Mr. Wolf revealed the testimony of Mr. Liebowitz, the General Strike Committee, who corroborated stories of payments to the police as divulged by his comrades. He said that hall secretaries turned in receipts for \$2, \$4 and \$5, and he could identify these receipts as having been payments to the police; not signed by them, however. Two policemen stationed outside union halls received \$35 or \$40 a week, according to the testimony.

Communications from Mr. Gold to A. F. of L. officials alleging the report of police bribery to be a "frame-up" were placed in the record. Mr. Wolf said the Communists conducting the strike spent \$400,000 in seventeen weeks and no books of account were kept after the second week.

Says \$240,000 Was Spent

Edward P. McGrady, secretary of the A. F. of L.'s special committee, testified that the union furnished a cash book that was brand new and had obviously been prepared for the committee. At first, he said, Secretary Cohen insisted the book was the original one of entry but subsequently the union's bookkeeper admitted it was not. He described many obstacles which he said were placed in the way of the committee's two auditors.

AUTO PRODUCTION BEHIND LAST YEAR

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Automobile factories in the United States produced 280,330 passenger cars and 38,029 trucks in February, a total of 328,359 vehicles of both kinds, according to the United States Department of Commerce.

February output was about 83 per cent. of that of the same month last year, according to the official figures, but was greater than the production of February, 1925.

The reports of the Commerce Department are based on advices from 160 manufacturing plants.

January output of motor vehicles was below that of the same month of 1926 so that thus far this year the industry has run completely behind last year.

Statement of the ownership, management, circulation, etc., required by the Act of Congress, August 2, 1913, of the New York County of New York, N. Y., for April 1, 1927.

Before me, a notary public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared Under Solomon, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of The New Leader and that the following is a true statement of the ownership, management, and circulation of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 2, 1913, embodied in Section 448, Postal Laws and Regulations, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:

Editor—James O'Neal, 7 East 14th Street, New York, N. Y.
Managing Editor—James O'Neal, 7 East 14th Street, New York, N. Y.
Business Manager—James O'Neal, 7 East 14th Street, New York, N. Y.

2. That the owner is:

Owner—The New Leader Publishing Association, 7 East 14th Street, New York, N. Y.; Morris Sherman, President; Pleasantville, N. Y.; Meyer Gillis, Treasurer; 115 East 34th Street, New York, N. Y.; Julius Gerber, Secretary, 7 East 14th Street, New York, N. Y.

3. That the stockholders, owners, or holders, none of whom own or hold one per cent or more of the total amount of stock:

Stockholders holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of stock: None.

4. That the known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages or other securities are: None.

5. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affirmatively full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees hold stock and securities, in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and that this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association or corporation has any interest, direct or indirect, in the said stock, bonds or other securities than as so stated by him.

Under Solomon, Business Manager, sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of April, 1927.

My commission expires March 28, 1928.

Dr. A. CARR

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Ottawa Cabinet In Long Session Plans Strong Note

Heartrending Stories of Atrocities in Chicago Make Intervention Unavoidable

Ottawa, April 4 (A. B.).—The Canadian cabinet received a long official report on the Chicago situation from Consul McGuinness today and immediately went into session. McGuinness cabled from Cincinnati, whence he retreated with his family from the danger of injury as a result of the bloody warfare now enveloping Chicago and its environs.

Consul McGuinness' report on the day's happenings are based on first-hand observation.

That the Canadian government will have to take strong action appears inevitable. The anti-British propaganda may even involve the entire British Empire. The attacks Thompson, one of the leaders in the Chicago war, is making on King George have been noted with dismay. Sneering remarks have been passed about His Britannic Majesty, which appear to have been clearly inspired by the Communist International.

It is understood apologies will be demanded. A section of the cabinet, however, feels that this will not be enough. The growing tide of Chicago nationalism has been bothering the Die Hards for a long time. They have viewed with concern the growing lawlessness in and about Chicago and the open connivance of public authorities with the criminal elements. This is not the first time Canadians have been in danger, it is pointed out. All in all, this view appears to be that of the best elements in the country, and before long we may expect that armed Canadian forces now encamped in the foreign concession at Gary, Indiana, may be moved into Chicago and neutralize the whole district.

Prominent brewers and distillers have been in conference with members of the cabinet. They have urged intervention. They say their action is being made worthless by the continued internecine warfare. "If Chicago can't govern herself, we ought to do it for her. What Chicago needs is a strong man," one of them said.

Joint action with Mexico may be decided upon at the cabinet session. In some quarters it is authoritatively felt that Mexico would be more than willing to join in a crusade which would oust and for all make Chicago a safe place to live and do business in.

N. Y. Anarchist Group Announces Lectures

The International Anarchist Group announces some interesting lectures for the following dates, to be held at 149 East 23rd street, New York City, at 8:45 p. m.:

April 13, Isaac Don Levine, "National and International Phases of Bolshevism and Racism"; April 20, Jim Dick and George J. Scott, of the Mohican Modern School, will discuss "Workers' Education." April 15 at 8 p. m. the International Anarchist Group and the Proletarian party hold a debate at I. W. W. Hall, 112 East 14th street. Subject: "Resolved, That it is Necessary to Set Up a Proletarian State During the Transition Period Between Capitalism and Communism." Affirmative, Oscar Peterson; negative, Abe Winocour.

A STATEMENT from the CHURCH OF ALL NATIONS

The Church of All Nations desires to make it clearly understood that it was not responsible for the motion picture called "Michael Strogoff" that was shown in the auditorium of The Church of All Nations on Saturday, March 25th, 1927.

The Church of All Nations rented its auditorium to the men who put on the performance, and was given to understand that it would be a high-class picture.

The Church deeply regrets that the performance given under the direction of these men was not satisfactory to the public.

Text of Appeal from Mexican Chamber of Commerce To Government Asking Intervention in Chicago

Chicago, April 4.—Here is the text of the appeal sent to the Government of Mexico by the Mexican Chamber of Commerce asking immediate intervention to safeguard themselves, their business and their families in war-torn Chicago:

"To the Government of the United States of Mexico:

"The dangers to business, health and happiness of the peace-loving citizens in Chicago have reached a point where immediate action is imperative.

"We feel that the Mexican Government has been lenient enough with the Chicago war lords who parade under the banners of political parties. They have plunged the city in warfare, criminally ignoring the interests of all foreigners. Polling places in this so-called election have been raided and fired upon. Men have been kidnapped.

"The time for moderation has passed. For years we have been peacefully conducting our chilli and tamale business. We

have been satisfied with a paltry 123 per cent. profit. We have harmed no one. Unlike the demands the United States have enforced on other nations, we have not limited the tariff on imports to five per cent. Willingly, we have taken our chances with the revenue agents.

"Now all this is to be swept aside. Our friendship is no longer wanted. Our businesses, built up at great pain and sacrifice, are in danger of being wiped out. Strong action is needed.

"We note with fear for the honor of our nation the hesitancy with which the State Department and War Department are reported to regard the question of intervention. Our men are on the battlefields in Lake Erie, but thus far they have had nothing to do. What they want is to use their guns. Will you ignore the sacred feeling of patriotism that guides the hearts and minds of our noble marines? Don't let the Canadians do all the dirty work. Let us get busy."

Chicago Planning to Nationalize Women Citizens

(Special Dispatch to the Times)

Chicago, April 4.—Nationalization of women is to become the first order of the new Chicago administration. This is the fear that is gripping the heart of every person in the city. Such a plan has been officially disowned by the leaders of the Thompson party and has no foundation in fact. It is true, just the same.

When and where the nationalization will begin has not yet been ascertained. As the plan now stands, every Friday will be nationalization day for men and every Sunday morning for women. Those who are working out the plan have been in conference with well-known bawdy-house keepers in Chicago and are getting all the details on the routine.

Great unrest is reported among the Communist elements who have been emboldened. This morning, between the hours of 6 and 7 a. m., there was an uprising of 8,000 of them. Officials of the Communist Party rose, as usual, a little before noon. The city is full of Moscow emissaries.

OFFICE WORKERS IN MASSACHUSETTS GET POOR SALARIES

BOSTON.—More than one-half of 22,000 representative office employees in Massachusetts receive a salary of less than \$25 weekly, according to a report recently made by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industry. More than 70 per cent. of all female employees are paid less than \$25 per week, while for males the percentage is only 25.

Classification is made into various kinds of office work—clerical, stenographic, accounting and bookkeeping and office appliance. For both men and women, the accounting and bookkeeping section had the highest proportion of what is regarded as fairly well paid workers, 70.1 per cent. of the men and 14.3 per cent. of the women being in the groups receiving \$30 or more per week.

The departmental study covered 1,075 establishments and an estimated one-eighth of all Massachusetts office workers. The data refers to salaries of May 1, 1926. The following summary shows the percentages of employees who were in the various wage groups:

Less than \$16 a week, 11 per cent.; \$16 and under \$20, 18.3 per cent.; \$20 and under \$25, 24.6 per cent.; \$25 and under \$30, 17.3 per cent.; \$30 and under \$40, 15.7 per cent.; \$40 and under \$50, 6 per cent.; \$50 and over, 7 per cent.

Internationalize Chicago, Plan of Secretary Nellie

Secretary of State Nervous K. Nellie, on behalf of the Mexican Government, has forwarded a proposal to the Government of the United States proposing that the city of Chicago be made an international city, administered by Mexico, Canada and Japan.

This action has the approval of the Mexican cabinet, and is viewed by it as the only possible way out of the difficulties that have continually arisen in unfortunate Chicago. Thus alone will Chicago be made safe not only for the many foreigners, but also for the mass of Americans who have been at the mercy of gangster snipers and machine-gun squads for many years.

The proposal is timely, coming as it does when the whole Mexican community in Chicago is in daily danger of death and injury from one of the many roving bands that are sweeping through the Chicago streets. There are 2,000,000 Americans in Chicago and 36 Mexicans.

Woman Is Near Death Following Shooting at Poll

Communist Influence Growing Stronger as Necessity for Intervention Grows

By FREDERICK BOOR
(Copyright, 1926, by the Mexico City Times)
(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE TIMES)
Peoria, Ill., April 4.—After a tour through the American war-torn territory, during which I came within 23½ miles of Chicago, I am able to report that conditions of Mexican citizens in Chicago demand the immediate intervention of armed forces.

The conflicts arising out of the attempts of Thompson to replace Dever as the ruler of Chicago threaten the lives of Mexicans daily. Warfare in various parts of the city is reported. From an impartial Mexican who came near being killed by a party of drunken gunmen, I have learned that the widespread outbreak of civil war has already resulted in attacks on Mexicans. A gang of Thompson's gunmen shot up a polling place today, inside of which a Mexican was lounging. His wife, on learning of the incident was prostrated and is seriously ill.

Nowhere in the city is the life of a Mexican safe. All other foreigners are in the same boat. Mexican men, women and children fear to leave their homes because of the roving bands of gunmen armed with machine guns. I have ascertained that the attacks are deliberate, premeditated and carried on by men who belong to the Democratic Club. This makes the responsibility clearly that of the government of Chicago and the United States.

The Chicago police make promises to protect the Mexicans and other innocent foreigners, but knowing the history of Chicago not much faith is placed in their ability to keep order. They have made promises before.

Mexican business men are aroused as never before. They feel their infinite patience has been taken advantage of. They feel, as their appeal shows (note to City Editor): I wrote the appeal that the Mexican government should immediately take strong action, alone, or in concert with the Canadian government. The various African nations would also join in such a joint move, it is felt. So, as a matter of news, let me add that the Democratic forces are not to be trusted. They are loaded down with gunnery, grafters and ward-healers. The Communist influence is daily growing stronger. For God's sake act quick and make Chicago safe for Mexicans.

SALVEMINNI TO SPEAK ON FASCISM AT DINNER ARRANGED BY L. I. D.

The Salveminni Committee and the New York Chapter of the League for Industrial Democracy are combining in a farewell dinner to be given to Professor Gaetano Salveminni on Wednesday evening, April 20, at 6:30, at the Fifth Avenue Restaurant, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Prof. Salveminni, who has spent three months in the United States talking on the question of Fascism, will speak on this occasion on "Fascism and Labor in Italy." The address will be followed by general discussion. Prof. Salveminni was for many years professor of history at the University of Florence and was regarded as one of the most distinguished scholars of Italy. During the Fascist regime he was charged with assisting in the preparation and distribution of an underground newspaper opposed to Fascism and remained three months in jail before he was finally acquitted. Having been twice refused a passport to leave Italy, he finally fled from Italy and escaped to Paris. More recently he has been lecturing at the Sorbonne and at Oxford University. In the United States he has spoken before scores of audiences on the question of Fascism and has made a profound impression.

Tickets at \$2.50 each for the dinner may be obtained from the League for Industrial Democracy, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City (Chelsea 3877). Norman Thomas will preside.

Iron League Changes Guise After 33 Years of War On Labor in N. Y. District

The Iron League of New York, the one remaining open shop employers' organization in the building industry here, has changed its guise. On April 1 it went out of business, but will continue its anti-labor policy as a department of the Structural Steel Board of Trade.

Constitutional provisions have been made that the Steel Board of Trade shall take over the handling of the labor policy, legislative and welfare work for its members and a department shall be established for handling these activities.

The consolidation has united both the labor and the trade policies of the "open shop" steel interests, for both sellers of structural steel and iron and the steel erectors, whom they control through their practical monopoly, are now in the same organization. Again and again has the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union attempted to break the grip of the Steel Trust on the Erectors' league, but has failed. Nevertheless, these contractors who put up the framework of many of the big skyscrapers under nominally "open shop" conditions employ a large proportion of union men and pay the union scale of wages in the metropolitan district. The ironworkers have the substance if not the spirit of a union agreement, owing to the generally strong position of the New York building trades.

LABOR TEMPLE

14th Street and Second Avenue

THIS SUNDAY

5 P. M.—"The Pioneers of the Race"

G. F. BECK, Ph.D.

The Heretic King of Egypt—

Achnat

ADMISSION 25 CENTS

7:15 P. M.—

EDMUND B. CHAFFEE

"Tired Radicals"

ADMISSION FREE

8:30 P. M.—

PROF. MARK MAY

Psychology and Character Tests

ADMISSION FREE

THE PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE

AT COOPER UNION AT 8 O'CLOCK

SUNDAY, APRIL 16

DR. EDWARD J. V. K. MENGE

Daily Living and Recent Scientific Experiments

TUESDAY, APRIL 17

DR. MICHAEL LEVINE

"Some Biology Problems"

FRIDAY, APRIL 15

NO MEETING

AT MANHATTAN TRADE SCHOOL AT 8 O'CLOCK

MONDAY, APRIL 11

"The Temptations of St. Anthony" as outline of religion

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12

Percy Bysshe Shelley, the poet of Pantheism

THURSDAY, APRIL 13

DR. E. G. SPAULDING

Questions People Expect a Philosopher to Answer

SATURDAY, APRIL 16

DR. SCOTT BUCHANAN

"Philosophy as Criticism of Morals"

ADMISSION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

Socialist Government Ends Finland's Censorship

Following its reported release of political prisoners by an administrative measure, the Finnish Socialist Government has used the same procedure to wipe out the censorship of letters which had been in existence since 1918. The central organization of the political police has also been done away with. The cabinet has worked out a plan to cut army service from one year to nine months and submitted it to Parliament. If the bourgeois majority refuses to accept the reduction and turns the government out on this issue, the Socialist leaders feel sure of big gains in the coming general election.

Workmen's Furniture Fire Insurance Society

(INCORPORATED)

MAIN OFFICE

227 East 84th Street, New York

GENERAL MEETING

Friday, April 8, at 8 P. M.

AT THE

New York Labor Temple

243 East 84th Street (Main Hall)

ORDER OF BUSINESS

1. Reading of Minutes.

2. Report of Officers.

3. Election of Officers.

4. Report of Committees.

5. Voting on Amendments to the Constitution: Article VI, Sec. 1; Article VII, Sec. 6; Article XI, Sec. 1 and 2.

6. Unfinished Business.

7. New Business.

8. Good and Welfare.

The Board of Management.

August Claessens at Harlem Community Church

August Claessens will be the speaker at the Forum of the Harlem Community Church, 149 West 136th street, at 8:15 o'clock Sunday evening, April 10. His subject will be "Selfishness."

This church is the sole attempt to bring the message of religious liberalism to colored Harlem, and the minister, Rev. Ethelred Brown, will be glad to welcome as many of our readers as can conveniently attend Sunday night's meeting.

"PHILIPPI, W. Va.—A rousing big mass meeting of the miners of Barbour county was held here last week, and was addressed by Van A. Bittner and others.

"The mine workers in this section are aroused and are making rapid progress in the work of reorganization."

100,000 Socialists in Jail and Exile in Soviet Russia, Relief Society Says

THE number of political prisoners and exiles now in Russian jails and in Siberian detention camps has reached 100,000, according to a statement issued by the Relief Society for Socialist Prisoners and Exiles in Soviet Russia, 9 West 110th street. The society has been carrying on relief work for the prisoners and exiles and their families for the last four years. It has periodically forwarded large sums to representatives in Berlin who have distributed the money in Russia. Mrs. Simeon Strunsky is treasurer of the committee; Mrs. Frederica Baronoff, secretary, and Mr. A. P. Brailovsky, chairman.

The society is taking advantage of the presence of Alexandre Kerensky, the first Russian premier, to carry on a concerted drive to raise \$50,000 to aid the Russian political prisoners and their families. Mr. Kerensky has given his full approval to the campaign and has consented to be the speaker at a meeting which will set it in motion. This meeting will take place Sunday afternoon, April 17, at the Mecca Temple, in West Fifty-fifth street. The first part of the meeting will be devoted to a discussion of the present situation of the Russian political. The other part will be given over to an address by Mr. Kerensky on "The Prospects of Democracy in Russia."

On behalf of the society, Mr. Brailovsky issued the following statement: "From official figures of the Soviet Government, we have learned that the number of Socialist prisoners in Soviet jails today and the number of Socialists sent into exile in Siberia total more than 100,000. The extent to which the Communist regime has slaughtered civil liberties in Russia can only be realized when it is recalled that during the regime of the Czar there were not as many political prisoners. These men and women have been jailed and exiled, not for any deed, but merely for the expression of views critical to

PORTO RICAN U.S. Embassy in Cuba EDUCATION Lays in Booze Stocks OPPOSED

Agent of U. S. Fears
Learning Would Cre-
ate Discontent Among
Islanders

(Continued from page 1)

lieve Porto Rico is enjoying great prosperity, as stated in the official reports. General McIntyre affirmed, however, that the state of poverty and misery existing in the country is a normal condition, and that if it were not for the labor and Socialist agitation the whole population would be satisfied.

Some Remedies Proposed

"The remedies for these evils proposed by us to the Legislature and suggested to the Government and Congress at Washington may be summarized as follows:

"1. Regulation of the ownership, control and monopoly of land and the wealth of the island. 2. Reassessment of real property in equity, and suppression of all violations of our Organic Act. 3. Enforcement of the payment of fair taxes by corporations and individuals. 4. Transformation of the credit and finances of the country by converting the credit into real estate credit. The levying of progressive taxes on large landholdings and absentee and on all property or individuals falling to show reinvestment in the country of the two-thirds of their profits. 5. Proposal to the Congress of the United States of a \$50,000,000 loan for the following purposes:

(a) To promote to the fullest extent agriculture and industrial possibilities of Porto Rico. (b) To promote the physical and permanent development of the natural resources and powers of the island. (c) To transfer lands and franchises unlawfully acquired to control of the people. (d) To establish a public system of domestic credit with the government's security. (e) To develop agricultural farms extensively to the point whereby the country will produce all food-stuffs essential to its own life. (f) To consolidate and cancel the debt of Porto Rico at any time.

What the Investigation Asks

"Congress should officially investigate conditions prevailing in this island before granting any loan or greater powers. An official commission could hold hearings in Porto Rico and make a careful survey of the existing laws and then be in a position to take action against the prevailing colonial system.

"Congress should be persuaded to see that the corporate conflicts corrupt politics, men and government. These are not transitory conflicts, nor sporadic. Conditions will become more intolerable and will continue to be the cause of interminable tragedy unless the Legislature, vested first with sufficient power, and then Congress perform their duty. The evils in this Porto Rican American colony are taking root. They have already injured fundamental democratic institutions.

"What is taking place in the country today is not purely a political question, a fight for appointments or a conflict of parties for the control of public offices. It is a great and supreme problem which should not be evaded. It is the cause of tragedy, misery and horror among the masses and among all social classes.

Discussion on Farmer

"The American Farmer and His Problems" will be the subject of a lecture for Friday evening, April 8, by Dr. Frank Gross, before the Tremont Educational Forum, 4215 Third Avenue, near Tremont Avenue, Bronx. The lecturer will discuss the various difficulties confronting the farmer, and remedies proposed: the high tariff, the railroad rates and the banks affect the farmer. Questions and discussions follow the lecture.

On Friday, April 15, at the same time and place, Mr. Wm. Feigenbaum, journalist, will deliver a lecture on "Thirty Year of Progress."

FINKELSTEIN SAID TO MAISEL—

We Moved, - - -
But We Didn't - - - ! ?

"Well, Finkelstein, here we are! We moved but we are in the same place." "That's funny," remarked Maisei, "won't our friends laugh when we tell them that we moved but we're in the same place? Our friends always laugh, anyhow, so what's the difference?"

"They first laughed when we told them how much they would save on GOOD men's clothes when we were upstairs in the factory. Then, after they bought they laughed again to think how foolish they were for not coming to us long ago. Now Maisei," continued Finkelstein, "we'll all laugh together down here on the street floor in such a beautiful showroom.

"And Maisei, we got to tell all our friends about the big line of conservative business suits, young men's college clothes—"

"Yes, yes," interrupted Maisei, "tell them about the new four-piece sport suits with knickers, the two pants suits, the tuxedos and the camel hair topcoats, too; all at \$34.88."

"Maisei, don't you think our friends will think we are getting too high-tone if we don't tell them about the knock-out values we have at \$24.88 and \$29.78?" "That's right, Finkelstein, but remember, we are putting what you call 'steam' behind that \$34.88 line—it's really a wonderful line. I guarantee everybody that if that value can be duplicated under \$80, I will give them their money back." "Maisei, I should argue with you—you are right, every word."

FINKELSTEIN AND MAISEL
MANUFACTURER TO YOU
810 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
NEAR GRACE CHURCH

Estab. 1907

By Chester M. Wright

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Importation of liquor into the American embassy at Havana was reported by the Cuban newspaper, El Imparcial, and a translation of this report forms one of the interesting items in a collection of information about Cuba. The report states that the American embassy, which is presided over by Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, requested a permit from the Cuban state department for free entry of this liquor. The newspaper reporting this request is dated February 4, 1927. A full translation of the article follows:

"LARGE SHIPMENT OF WHISKEY, GIN AND CHAMPAGNE IMPORTED FOR THE AMERICAN EMBASSY—15 Cases of Whiskey; 15 Cases of Gin; 5 Cases of Champagne Imported for the 'Yankes' Embassy."

"The American embassy requested the department of state of Cuba to grant a permit of entry, free of duty, of the above-mentioned whiskey, gin and champagne, as authorized by the Decree 1159 of December 21, 1908.

"Lots and manifests cleared through the treasury department (of Cuba).

"Among the high officials of the department of the treasury of Cuba, who have intervened in the passing and handling of the necessary documents to meet the request of the American embassy, great astonishment has been caused by the exceptional occurrence of the importation of such large quantities of spirituous liquors, destined for the embassy of the United States of North America.

"The facts are as follows: On the manifest of the English steamer Lancaster, which arrived at this port (Havana) on January 7, last, proceeding from London, of which the consignees were Messrs. Dussaq & Co., there was a shipment of wine consigned to the order of Lot 50, marked 'R. H. W. Havana,' 23-37 and 35-52, Manifest No. 1553, comprising 15 cases of whiskey, 15 cases of gin with a gross weight of 327 kilos, and 313 kilos, respectively, shipped by J. G. Thompson S. Co., Ltd.

"When this shipment arrived the United States embassy requested the Secretary of State of Cuba and the

Secretary of the Treasury of Cuba to allow free entry of said shipment, as conceded by decree No. 1159 of December 21, 1908, which states, according to Article First:

"There will be free entry of articles destined for the personal use of the ambassadors and the diplomatic corps."

"It is evident that the 15 cases of whiskey and the 15 cases of gin were cleared for the personal use of the applicant (the ambassador).

"Another shipment by the French steamer De la Salle from Havre arrived at this port (Havana) on December 4, 1926, consigned to order of 50 cases champagne Piper Heidsieck, Lot 51, Manifest 459.

"Of this shipment 45 cases were sent to a public warehouse and the remaining five delivered to the American embassy.

"The five cases above referred to were taken out of the custom house by Special Permit No. 2040, the same diplomatic free entry being requested by the American embassy of the department of state of Cuba.

"The 15 cases of whiskey and the 15 cases of gin were taken out of the custom house a few days ago.

"The five cases of champagne were taken out on the 23rd of December, 1926, or two days before Christmas.

"The astonishing thing of all this is that as legations and embassies are considered as national territory of their respective countries, alcoholic liquors should have been carried in for the American embassy, thus infringing the Volstead prohibition law.

"This we give solely as a matter of information.

Committee of 100, Under Attack, Limits Purpose to Relief Work

THE committee of One Hun-

dred for the Defense of Imprisoned Needle Trades Workers" dwindled to 20 in the course of the last week. Following sharp criticism hurled against it by needle trades unions whose members the committee proposed to defend, the group explained it was not formed for the purpose of defense. Its program now is to raise funds for the relief of families of imprisoned needle trades workers who may request such relief. Through the participation in the conference of some leading members of the Civil Liberties Union the union, unfortunately, came in for some sharp criticism. At the conference, held in the Civic Club, Forrest Bailey, a director of the Union, made it plain that the Committee was not a Civil Liberties Union undertaking.

The New Leader has learned that some of the 50 odd names published as members of the committee were secured under false pretenses. Other names were used without permission. This, coupled with the protests from the needle trades unions, possibly accounted for the small attendance at the Civic Club conference. The situation is a rather complex one to those familiar with the present fight in the needle trades. The committee was formed at the request of Communist factions which have been expelled from the ladies garment workers' and furriers' unions. Immediately, spokesmen for the unions objected. President Morris Sigman, of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, curtly asked the committee to "keep hands off" cases of garment workers now in jail. He said they were in jail because lawyers hired by the Communists had instructed them to plead guilty when they were innocent. In this manner, Mr. Sigman charged, the Communist heads of the picketing and other committees had shielded

themselves at the expense of the workers who were subsequently sent to jail.

McGrady Lists Gangsters

Edward P. McGrady, chairman of the American Federation of Labor Committee now reorganizing the furriers union, said the only men in jail as a result of the fight in the Furriers Union were gangsters employed by the Communist Joint Board to intimidate and beat workers who had registered their allegiance with the A. F. of L. He cited cases of assault on workers perpetrated by these gangsters, and gave the names of a string of gangleaders now working for the Communists, among them "Little Oscar," "The Farmer," "Yakir," "Knockout Laprest," "Butch," and "The Turk." As if to lend point to Mr. McGrady's charges, "Little Oscar," or "Kid Oscar," was arrested a few hours before the Committee of 100 convened. He was charged with an attempted attack on a fur worker. A six inch knife was found on his person.

Mr. McGrady, Abraham Beckerman, manager of the N. Y. Joint Board of Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and Julius Hochman, manager of the Cloakmakers' Joint Board, appeared at the meeting of the committee to present their views on the matter. At first they were excluded and told by the secretary to "organize their own meeting." Later, however, they were admitted.

Mr. Beckerman sarcastically referring to the committee as one formed "to glorify the American gangster," said: "While you are getting your people out of jail I would suggest you also raise funds for getting their victims out of the hospitals." Mr. Beckerman said, "If you had consulted not merely those who have inveigled you into this committee but also those who are the responsible officials of the needle trades unions; if your organization limited itself to legitimate cases involving issues of liberties and strike issues, you might be doing some good. As it is, you will probably make yourselves ridiculous and somewhat of a nuisance.

Committee Defines Aims

"My advice to you is to mind your own business. If you insist on butting in in this civil war in the unions you will be lining up with the underworld."

Mr. Hochman read a letter from Mr. Sigman along the same lines. Mr. McGrady repeated the warning that the members of the committee were placing themselves at the disposal of the defense of gangsters. As far as relief was concerned, Mr. Hochman said his union was aiding only those who applied to it for help.

Mr. Hays and the others on the committee then insisted that the aim of the committee was to supply relief funds "only to those who request it" and not defense funds. On a motion, this was made the sense of the committee. News releases sent out by the committee previous to the meeting had indicated that funds would be raised to defend people now awaiting trial. Such men, in the furriers conflict are gangsters with records. The committee also voted to ask Mr. Sigman to cooperate with it on the relief cases.

In a statement to The New Leader, Mr. Hays explained his position and that of the committee by saying: "The purpose of the committee is solely to assist the imprisoned needle trades workers and their families. This includes relief for the families and efforts to have the prisoners released from jail. We do not contemplate aiding the defense of any cases that

TIMELY TOPICS

(Continued from page 1)
cannot keep peace by a last minute refusal to accept the logical consequences of imperialism. And this must be remembered in considering China, Mexico and Nicaragua.

The situation in China is still critical but by no means hopeless. Even our Administration shows a disposition to keep some independence of action and not become entirely the catspaw of the British imperialists. For all the sensational talk in the newspapers no American has been killed in all China since the tragic affair at Nanking—which is more than can be said of Americans in Chicago. The insane appeal of the American Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai for intervention got no favorable response from the country. Nevertheless the press unflinchingly refused to print the answer of the American Committee for Justice to China to this appeal.

By no means is the danger over. Nor will it end so long as we ordinary Americans accept the doctrine that it is either morally right or practically possible to defend the lives and property of Americans in war torn China by intervention. Meanwhile it is to be noted that in spite of the American and British correspondents the Nationalist movement refuses to split in the face of the enemy. We delude ourselves if we think that we can deal with any subsequent Chinese facts. All China is militantly Nationalist and intervention can only make that nationalism an anti-foreign crusade.

While we are thinking of China let us not forget that our government is responsible for the mounting numbers of the dead in Nicaragua. We have intervened enough to protect what our investors want and to keep our puppet, Diaz, in office. We have not intervened enough to end sanguinary fighting between liberals and conservatives. Our policy has not even the virtue of honest imperialism. The Administration will not let Sacasa win but it will not say so openly. This is not a plea for honest imperialism. It is a denunciation of our criminal hypocrisy and a plea that we get out of Nicaragua under an agreement which will permit an election supervised by the Pan American Union.

Barring accident in China, it is not China but Mexico which is still the goal of our imperialists. Land, oil wells and mines may be worth a war to their owners though not to the American people. We have no similar economic stake in China and war would only lose us the trade we have been building up. Altogether our investments in business or missions totals some \$150,000,000, a small sum as investments go, not worth on its economic side even the slightest war. But Mexico is different. Therefore it is particularly fortunate that that clever and courageous melodrama, "Spread Eagle" should appear on the New York stage at just this moment. It is at once excellent theatre and excellent propaganda. It gives a graphic picture of what might easily happen. The Martin Beck theatre ought to be a kind of Mecca to which liberals and radicals will not merely go themselves but bring or send their apathetic friends. Jed Harris, the producer, the authors, and the admirable cast have put us all in their debt.

ANOTHER MEETING CALLED TO ORGANIZE NEGRO PAINTERS

Negro painters of New York city are urged to attend a meeting Sunday, April 17, 2:30 p. m., at the hall of the International Progressive Painters and Paperhangers' Union, 85 East 116th Street, near Park Avenue.

Prominent union men will address the meeting and explain the value of trade unionism as a means of increasing the income and improving the working conditions of colored men employed as painters. V. C. Gaspar, organizer of the union, has issued an appeal to all Negro painters to attend.

TRADE UNIONS GROW IN NORTH AFRICA

Despite the non-recognition by law of trade unions in the French Protectorate of Tunis, the European workers living there are making good headway in organization, according to a report made by Leon Jouhaux and J. Lapierre, leaders of the French General Confederation of Labor, upon their recent return from a visit to North Africa.

About 80 per cent of the railroad men are in the union and, by threats of striking, they have obtained working conditions similar to those on the railways in France. Nearly all the 1,200 school teachers are in the union, and the postal workers are pretty well organized. The worst working conditions exist in the mines of iron, manganese, etc., where toll thousands of men imported from Italy, Sardinia and Malta. In some of the other industries the safety and hygienic regulations are superior to those in France.

may come to trial in the future or to interfere on behalf of any men who may be arrested in the future. It is a purely humanitarian move."

Of the 20-odd who attended the meeting of the committee, most were Communist party members or unattached supporters of the Communists.

"From Missouri?" Don't Boast About It

"A DOUBLE shame to Missouri," is the way in which the defeat of the proposed child labor law is characterized by Wiley H. Swift, acting secretary of the National Child Labor Committee. "That the Senate in Missouri should not be willing to accord to its children the protection from harmful employment guaranteed by most of the states of the Union is, of course, to be regretted. But that the law-making body should treat such a proposal with loyalty and kill by 'ridicule' the bill proposed by the Missouri Women's Legislative Committee, must be humiliating to the citizens of the state."

When the bill came up for consideration in the Senate various amendments, which virtually nullified the bill were humorously offered and then adopted. "Smart" statements that a birth certificate was unnecessary because "the presence of the child was sufficient evidence of its birth" or that "its age might be determined by its teeth" appealed apparently to the sense of humor of the legislators, but the people of Missouri, before joining in the smile, should consider Missouri's rank in child labor legislation as revealed in the following statement of the Missouri Women's Legislative Committee.

1. In Missouri children under 14 may work in factories outside of school hours. In 36 states this would be illegal.
2. In Missouri children over 10 may work in any capacity for two hours after 7 p. m. In 41 states this would be illegal.
3. In Missouri a child of 14 may

receive a permit to work without meeting any educational requirements. In 41 states there is some educational standard, and 35 require the completion of at least the fourth grade.

4. In Missouri a child of 14 may receive a permit to work without showing documentary proof of age. In 32 states this is required.

5. In Missouri a child of 14 may receive a permit to work without a statement from the prospective employer showing promise of employment and exact nature of the work to be done. In 20 states this is required.

6. In Missouri the health of a child applying for a work permit may be passed on by any "reputable physician." In 27 states this examination must be made by a specially authorized physician.

The Missouri Legislature may laugh at the proposed law, but the rest of the country will laugh at Missouri.

Students of Midwest to Confer On Social Problems Easter Week

(By a New Leader Correspondent)

KANSAS CITY.—The students of the middlewestern colleges and universities near Kansas City will meet during Easter vacation to discuss the purposes of education from the standpoint of the modern industrial and social order.

The students are to have the aid of several experts in the matters under discussion. Dr. J. E. Kirkpatrick, author of "The American College and Its Rulers," will tell of educational control.

"Why Workers' Education is Needed" is the topic to be discussed by Tom Tippet, the educational director for the U. M. W. A. in Illinois. Kate Richard O'Hare, one of the founders of Commonwealth College, at Mena, Ark., will supplement Mr. Tippet's talk with her experiences in building the first school of its kind in the world. Most of the students will learn for the first time that there is one school where the teachers and the students have a common aim—education.

Current problems facing the student which education might, but does not, touch will be discussed by students under the heads of racial, interna-

tional and campus problems.

Thomas Q. Harrison, of the American Friends' Service Committee, who has just completed an around the world trip for peace, will debate with an army officer, if one can be found who will debate with him. In answer to an invitation one officer replied, "Military training in schools is believed to be necessary by my commander-in-chief, the President of the United States, and I must decline to enter into any debate or controversy concerning his instructions."

A luncheon to discuss "Students in Industry" will be held, and opportunities for learning about the industrial system by actual work in it during the summer will be talked over with Tippet, Kirkpatrick and O'Hare.

This is the second annual meeting of the conference, the first being held last June at Kansas City. This year the conference has become the midwestern section of the intercollegiate department of the League for Industrial Democracy, and will continue, after the conference meetings, to study the labor movement and the "movement toward a new social order based on production for use instead of for profit."

Accidents Kill or Maim 144 Illinois Child Toilers in January of This Year

CHICAGO.—Accidents to 144 minors were reported to the Illinois Bureau of Accident and Labor research during the first month of 1927. Of these, 127 lost six or more working days or suffered permanent partial disability or disfigurement, and 17 lost less than six working days and suffered no permanent effects. Four children under 16 years of age were injured, 44 were 16 years old, and 79 were 17 years of age.

Three children, one aged 16 and two aged 17 years, were killed in industrial accidents. Nine minors suffered injuries resulting in the permanent partial loss or loss of use of a member. Four boys had permanent injuries which resulted in disfigurement only. No fatal or permanent injuries occurred to children under 16 years of age.

Of the three boys who were fatally injured, one, 16 years old, was a messenger boy who was struck by a truck. Another, 17 years old, was a helper on a truck and was killed when he fell off the truck. The third, also 17, was loading a truck at a glue factory when he was struck in the abdomen by a piece of metal which flew off when a shaft pulley on the engine broke. The most serious permanent injury occurred to a boy of 17, who caught his hand in a sausage grinder and lost his right arm at the elbow. Eight other minors suffered permanent loss or loss of use of a member. Four boys suffered disfigurement, one on a power punch press, one on broken glass and two in coal mines.

Of four accidents to children under 16 years of age, two occurred to minors illegally employed. One boy was legally employed, and in the fourth case the legality of employment is not yet known. There were no cases of permanent or fatal injury of disfigurement.

One boy, 13 years old, was helper on a truck for a grocery store, though he was not old enough to work legally. He was injured in a collision. Another boy, 15 years of age, was a helper in a grocery store, but had no employment certificate. His leg was scalded while he was washing bread pans. Both boys were paid medical bills and

The wages of European workers range from 80 cents to \$1.20 a day, while the natives get from 25 to 50 cents.

Although in Algeria trade unions have been recognized by law since 1884, the work of organization leaves much to be desired. This is due to some extent to the disruptive tactics of the Communists, who showed their "constructive" ability by organizing hostile demonstrations at some of the big meetings addressed by Jouhaux and Lapierre. The Algerian labor leaders were greatly cheered up by the visit of the French union chiefs and expect to do better organization work as the result of the tour.

12 PROFESSORS FIRED AS RADICALS

West Chester School
Makes Wholesale
Housecleaning at
Legion's Behest

WEST CHESTER, Pa.—Twelve professors of the West Chester State Normal School have been discharged for alleged radicalism. The professors declare they will fight the action of the Board of Trustees and make of the case a national academic freedom issue.

Trouble began at the Normal School last month, when the Normal Liberal Club was attacked by the American Legion for criticizing President Coolidge's Nicaraguan policy. Students were "encouraged in disrespect for the President and the government" by radical professors, the Legion protested. Denunciations of the club were sent to the governor. A Legion committee was appointed to "investigate" the club activities.

The Legion is said to have a "dictatorship" over the city, attempting to regulate the policies of the Normal School and the Local News, sole newspaper.

One of the ousted professors, John A. Kinneman of the social science department, was discharged for writing a letter to the Local News in which he maintained the right of a citizen to criticize government policies. He is not a member of the Liberal Club.

GOTTFRIED'S FUNERAL ATTENDED BY MANY

A remarkable gathering of Socialists, Workmen's Circle members, Trade Unionists and personal friends of the late Karl Gottfried were present at the funeral services held in the auditorium of the Harlem Socialist Educational Center, 62 East 106th Street, last Sunday afternoon. Addresses of farewell were made by Comrades Judge Jacob Panken, Algernon Lee, Paul Dembitzer, Hyman Marcal, Dr. Maurice Calman, David Granditer and August Claessens. The speakers paid tribute to our late Comrade Gottfried, extolling his sterling qualities, his remarkable devotion and sacrifice to our cause, his liberal expenditure of energy as treasurer of the Harlem campaign committees, the building of the Harlem Socialist Educational Center and Camp Ganeden. The auditorium was jammed to capacity and charged with intense emotion. Several hundred comrades accompanied the hearse on its tour through several streets in Harlem and out to the Mount Lebanon Cemetery.

The comrades in Harlem are preparing for a memorial meeting to be held in the near future.

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AMERICAN COMMUNISM

BY JAMES ONEAL

Author, "The Workers in American History"

Editor, The New Leader



history of the origin and development of the American Communist movement, its numerous organizations formed since 1919, their programs, their relations to the Communist International, the Trade-Union Educational League, their work in the trade unions, their policies and methods.

It is documented with excerpts from Communist and other sources, many of them no longer available to the student of this movement.

The book will prove to be a standard authority on a phase of American labor history which has provoked considerable controversy.

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American Labor's Stake in a Free Latin America

By John P. Frey
President, Ohio State Federation of Labor

THE American Government's attitude and policy in Latin American countries, particularly those north of Panama, has a direct bearing upon the welfare of the North American trade union movement.

There is much more involved than oil deposits, gold, silver and copper mines, timber lands, tobacco and sugar acreage, and fruit plantations. These, however, are important, not only because of the great amount of American money invested, but also because of the large number of Latin American workmen who are employed by American interests.

One American corporation financially interested in several of these countries employs some 75,000, the majority of these being natives of the Latin American countries where the corporation carries on its work, and this corporation is not interested in oil or metals. The richest soil, the most valuable mineral and metal deposits in San Domingo, Haiti, Cuba, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, as well as Mexico, are owned and controlled by American capital.

These American investors from the beginning have looked to the United States Government to assist

them in protecting their property. Their representatives in these Latin American countries endeavor, through every means possible, to apply the industrial policies and programs which will yield the greatest profits for their companies.

Union-Hating Banks

A checking up of the great American banks who finance these industries in Latin America, and the leading Americans who direct them, discloses that with scarcely an exception they represent the same groups that stand at the head of the "American plan" and "open shop" policy in the United States. They are as much opposed to the existence of trade union organizations in Latin American countries as they are north of the Rio Grande. Their antagonism toward the American Federation of Labor is no greater than their opposition to the national trade union movements in these Latin American countries, or toward the Pan-American Federation of Labor.

Until within a few years ago labor in Latin American countries was practically helpless. It could be exploited mercilessly, and gov-

ernments, the leaders of the party in power, eager to secure some of the money dribbling through the fingers of American investors, refused to take any steps which would protect the natives from the methods of employment Americans might choose to apply.

Latin American Labor Turns to Organization

But the Latin American workmen began to organize, their organizations very largely developing as American methods of employment became better known. The growth of Latin American trade unionism very largely parallels the rapid development of American investment and employment policies.

The workers in Cuba organized into national unions and developed a Cuban Federation of Labor. After the tyrannical government of Diaz in Mexico, trade unionism made such rapid and substantial progress that at the present time the Mexican Federation of Labor represents approximately 2,000,000 members.

The development of a practical

trade union movement in Cuba and Mexico encouraged the wage earners in the smaller Latin American countries to organize. Leaders of the trade union movement of both these countries visited the others to secure advice and assistance in the building up of trade unionism. In Cuba and particularly in Mexico the national trade union leaders consulted continually with the American Federation of Labor, looking to our great trade union movement for advice and support.

Growth of Strength Proves Revelation

A few years ago even the American trade union movement doubted the possibility of a practical federation with the trade union movements of the Latin American countries. Within a few years, through the influence of the Pan-American Federation of Labor, most substantial progress has been made. A unity of purpose and policy more practical than exists in any other part of the world has been established.

This rapid growth of trade unionism and friendly relations between Latin American trade unions and the American Federa-

tion of Labor, has met with the outspoken opposition of the American investors. They have used what influence they possess, and it is by no means little, with our Government, so that the development of trade unionism in the Latin American countries might be handicapped.

American Finance Supports Reactionaries

In these countries the American interests have consistently and continually supported the election of public officials who are in harmony with the American anti-union policy. Any Latin American in public life who publicly advocates the right of labor to organize, who calls attention to the necessity for trade union organization, meets with their open, active opposition. This opposition is a tremendous factor, for American citizens have more money invested in Cuba, Mexico and the Central American countries than the investors of all other countries combined. In fact, American investments exceed those of other foreign investors and the native capitalists combined.

Since American capital became a dominating factor in these Latin

American countries, their friendliness or opposition to the personnel of the governments has been an active factor. There are the best of reasons for believing that it has been a prominent force in our State Department's instructions to our diplomatic representatives in these countries.

While oil has apparently been the outstanding feature of recent diplomatic relations with Mexico, there have been some other important factors which are not generally recognized.

Cuban Labor Ravaged; Mexican Labor a Target

The Cuban trade union movement has practically been annihilated by the Cuban government. The Cuban Federation of Labor has been utterly destroyed. It no longer exists. Most of the national unions have been wiped out. All of this was done under the eyes of the United States representative in Cuba. It could not have taken place without his knowledge, but he made no protest.

The strongest trade union movement which has developed is the Mexican. Both Obregon and Calles asserted the right of labor

to organize, and pledged themselves to support and defend this right. The Mexican trade union movement is the backbone of trade unionism in the Latin American countries. The American investors in Mexico abominate the Mexican government because of the recognition it gives to trade unionism.

Destroy Labor, Goal Of Anti-Union Americans

A strong, ably led Mexican trade union movement means the spread of trade unionism in the other countries, and the building up of effective national federations of labor. If the Mexican trade union movement could be weakened or destroyed, as it has been in Cuba, then the great American corporations interested in Latin American countries would succeed unhindered in carrying out their anti-union policy.

In all that is taking place so far as the diplomatic relations of the United States with different Latin American countries is concerned, there lies in the background the active hostility on the part of American investors to the existence of trade unionism. The right of the Latin American workmen to trade union organization is at stake. This is one reason why the American trade union movement cannot help but be profoundly interested and affected by our Government's attitude toward those of the Latin American countries.

Brookwood College Seeks An Endowment

By Edward Levinson

BROOKWOOD LABOR COLLEGE has set out to raise an expansion and endowment fund of \$2,000,000. The workers' school in the lovely Westchester Hills near Katonah, New York, is probably the most unique educational experiment in America. The success of the \$2,000,000 drive will place it beyond the stage of an experiment and put it on a permanent basis. The founding of Brookwood in 1921 is one of the incidents which mark that year as the one in which labor education, that is education by labor, began to take on a permanent appearance in the United States. Organized labor's ventures into the field of education technically date back to 1913, when the Women's Trade Union League began to conduct classes for its members, and to 1916 when the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union did likewise. In a broader sense, the inception of labor education dates back to 1906, when the Rand School of Social Science first opened its doors.

The year 1921, however, gave trade union education for the first time a representative character. In January three labor colleges were founded. Minneapolis and St. Paul central labor councils and the New York section of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers were the sponsors. In that year, too, five other labor colleges had completed their first year of existence and were thus able to say they were going concerns. Since the ending of the war the number of labor education enterprises had increased from 4 to 40, and the number of students from 400 to between five and seven thousand.

W. E. B. Is Formed
This ferment took definite shape when representatives of these institutions gathered at the New School for Social Research in New York on April 2 and 3, 1921, and organized the Workers' Education Bureau. The Bureau subsequently became the educational apparatus of the American Federation of Labor. A few days previous to the

founding of the Workers' Education Bureau, the more active spirits among labor's educators had met at Brookwood, which was then a private school for children, and decided to launch Brookwood Labor College.

The only school property was a large Colonial house. Its owners, William and Helen Finkle, turned it over, together with a generous tract of land, to the experiment. Retaining one-third of the ownership of the land and building, they vested another third in A. J. Muste as long as he remains dean of the college, and the remainder to Mr. and Mrs. Tosah Bennett. After seeing the venture on the road to success, the Bennetts dropped out of active participation.

A dozen students and three teachers formally opened Brookwood in the Fall of 1921. The faculty, as well as the students, were of the labor movement. The pioneers of six years ago, Brookwood's first class, glow with pride as they tell of the bitter winter months when they were lighting the trail for American labor education. As has remained the rule, the students performed the menial tasks about the school, just as religiously as they attended their classes. They chopped wood, cleared grounds, cooked their meals and served them. Functional democracy has been the rule. The faculty took care of teaching, while the students handled the problems peculiar to students. The first year brought some sharp conflicts, but devotion to their new ideal carried the students and instructors through.

42 Students Today
Today Brookwood boasts of 30 odd graduates and 42 students. Just as they came from all sections of the labor movement, industrial and geographic, they have returned to their fields to take up their interrupted place in the labor movement. The vast majority are employed in some official capacity by the trade unions or by allied sections. A number are engaged in labor education in their home towns, carrying the "Brookwood idea back home." Perhaps the best testimony organized labor has given the college is the number of scholarships it has created. While formal endorsement of Brookwood has been practically universal in the trade union movement, fifteen unions or their subdivisions have created an annual fund of \$450 to send some promising member to Brookwood for a year.

"Dean" Muste is officially chairman of the faculty. A graduate of Union Theological Seminary, he served in the ministry a number of years until his leanings toward labor carried him into the leadership of the second great Lawrence textile strike. He never returned to the ministry, instead making labor education his life work. Josephine Colby, as English instructor, has possibly the most difficult job of all, for most of the students have not even had the ordinary high school training. David J. Saposs, one of the authors of Commons' monumental "History of Labor," conducts courses in trade unionism and its problems. He is at present on leave in France, where he was sent by Columbia University to write a study of post-war conditions of the French working class. Arthur W. Calhoun, director of studies and instructor in sociology and history, was formerly with Clark University and later with the Florida State College. Helen G. Norton, Anton A. Friedrich and Norman J. Ware round out a most competent staff.

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WHAT, NO PEPPER?

Communist Daily Loses Its
Muscovite Mentor When He
Loses Job

Sad news regarding the fate of "John Pepper" (Pogany) one-time nuncio of the Communist International in the United States, comes from Moscow, via the New York Volkszeitung. It seems that Pepper, in the words of the German language Communist newspaper, "no longer exists as a political factor in the Comintern."

It appears that Pepper, after having been Zinoviev's right hand man in the former Communist pope's "left wing" agitation, switched over to the "moderate" group captained by Joseph Stalin as soon as he thought it would be to his advantage.

Stalin used him for the purpose of finding out all the details of the Zinoviev opposition's activities, but then, as the Volkszeitung reports, "There was no longer any place for such a characterless person in the Comintern. He disappeared and will never again come to the surface. Since then, John Pepper doesn't send any more telegrams to the Daily Worker."

RAILROAD LABOR'S PRODUCTIVITY GAINS

An article in the current issue of the Monthly Labor Review, published by the United States Department of Labor, on the productivity of railroad labor in the United States, shows that the production output has increased about 40 percent since 1915 and about 150 percent since 1900 for all employees on Class 1 railroads in the country. The percentages are based on the number of traffic units per employee for the period 1890 to 1915 and on the number of traffic units per "hour of duty" from 1915 to 1926. While the fact that these increases have been almost uninterrupted is established by the study, no attempt is made to apportion the credit for the improvement in output as between increased efficiency of labor, the introduction of new machines or processes, better management, or increased traffic.

CHICAGO COMMUNIST OUT FOR THOMPSON

CHICAGO.—Fiery revolutionist and supporter of "Big Bill" Thompson seems to be a simple role for Henry Batter, well-known local Communist. Mr. Batter has for many years been impatient with the Socialist party. He has been an ardent Communist, always supplied with their literature and a crony of the Communist party leaders. His present role is that of a handy man for William Hale Thompson, local party politician who is again seeking the Mayoralty of Chicago. Batter is circulating an appeal to the Chicago voters signed by a bogus "Socialist Voters' League." In it the Communist urges all workers to unite "for their best economic interests" and vote for Thompson.

Safeguards Are Taken
"We believe, therefore, that everything over \$50,000—our present budget—that comes into our annual budget, ought to be contributed by income from a permanent guarantee or endowment fund. If we double the number of our students we must expect approximately to double our budget also. Eventually we should then have to derive something like \$50,000 annually from invested funds. This means an investment from which to draw interest of \$1,000,000."

In soliciting the \$2,000,000 fund Brookwood will seek support only from labor organizations and groups of individuals genuinely interested in workers' education under trade union control, and will not solicit or accept contributions from foundations whose loyalty to the fundamental aims of organized labor might be questioned. This rule was laid down perhaps to ward off criticism which has come to the Workers' Education Bureau because of its acceptance of \$25,000 from the Carnegie Foundation. Brookwood is affiliated with the bureau, and relations between the two have always been most cordial. Brookwood's "coming of age" finds the field of labor education, in which it is a young pioneer, flourishing be-

Moscow and the German Munitions Scandal

By M. Philips Price

THE labor movement has not yet paid much attention, because it has been as yet imperfectly informed, to certain facts which cast very important lights on the relations between the reactionary forces in Germany and the Russian Soviet government, and, arising out of this, on the policy and tactics of the Communist International. The importance of knowing these facts cannot be overestimated. It is our business in the labor movement neither to be stampeded into the anti-Soviet camp by these revelations, nor, on the other hand, to pursue ostrich tactics and assume that all is well while the Communist International pursues a policy of double-dealing which amounts to treachery.

The Background
The facts to which I refer are those expounded by the "Manchester Guardian," correspondent in Germany, who writes with the facts in his possession. But let us first examine the conditions existing in Europe at the time when this matter was first developed.

In the year 1923 the French were in the Ruhr. The mark was collapsing. Germany was in chaos and in danger of splitting up into an incoherent group of states controlled by Fascists and military adventurers. The work of unification so laboriously begun at Weimar in 1919, which alone could lead to a working-class Germany, was threatened with ruin. In the same year, Soviet Russia stood isolated and defiant, the sole working class state in the world, struggling with fair success against the financial blockade of Western Europe and America, to build up its nationalized key industries as a basis for Socialist economy at some future date.

Soviet Russia's Ally

Given these two situations in Germany and Russia, was it not natural that (1) the government of Soviet Russia should look about for any likely allies who might break the front, and so open the way for outside financial assistance to regenerate Russia at a quicker rate than could be done without that assistance; and (2) that the Eastern school of thought among the governing classes in Germany should get the upper hand? In this connection it must always be remembered that the revolution in Germany was entirely superficial. The kingdoms, duchies and their courts alone were swept away, but the junker and heavy industry captains remained the controlling force. There had been for decades two schools of thought among these, the Western school, which was for conciliation with France and Britain and the creation of buffer states against the Slavonic races of the East, under the idea that Russia had no part in the culture of Central Europe; and the Eastern school, which was responsible for the big navy policy directed against Britain, the march through Belgium directed against France, and a conciliatory policy towards Russia. It did not matter whether Russia was revolutionary or not, because it was assumed that any changes in the government of Russia would not destroy her potential economic value as an outlet for the export of German goods and capital.

And so it came about that in 1923 it was possible for Soviet Russia to hope for a new ally to break the financial blockade, and for the Eastern school of German reactionaries to hope for a coup d'etat from the Right, the establishment of a dictatorship in Berlin, and an economic and military alliance between Germany and Russia to get the French out of the Ruhr and the Versailles Treaty annulled. That was the situation at that time. And who can blame the Soviet government for taking steps to find an ally in the West, even if that ally was Pan-German reaction? One would have no quarrel with Soviet politicians, nor even with the leaders of the Russian Communist Party, if they had accepted

Translation of Letter from German War Ministry

Wirtschaftskontor, Berlin W.62,
Keithstrasse, 11,
November 9, 1926.

Fi/Dy.
To the Darmstadter and Nationalbank,
(Werderischer Markt)

We should be glad if you would credit, not later than November 20, the sum of \$50,000 (fifty thousand dollars) to the account of the Prombank in Moscow, with the Equitable Trust Company of New York, and if you would further request the latter to advise, by cable, the Prombank of the receipt of sums on account No. 184. The cost of cables between Moscow and New York will be debited to the Prombank.

We are taking note of the debit against our current Reichsmark account. Yours faithfully,
Wirtschaftskontor.
(Signed) Reelind. (Signed) Luber.

Note.—The Wirtschaftskontor is really another name for the Ordnance Department of the German War Ministry. The Prombank in Moscow is the bank at which the German armament firm operating in Russia had accounts. It is clear from this document that the German War Ministry paid to the Russian bank \$50,000 last November. It was just about this time that the ships with munitions from Leningrad were being unloaded at Stettin. We have seen a photographic copy of the original letter.—(M. P. P.)

the consequences of this foreign policy and this rapprochement with the German junkers and heavy industries, and had tuned their policy towards the Labor and Socialist Movements of the West accordingly.

Behind Radek's Article

But what did they do? I remember, when I was in Berlin during these years, being rather astounded by an article in a Communist organ during the height of the Ruhr invasion from the pen of Karl Radek, in which he praised a certain German Fascist, called Schlegeler, who was arrested and shot by the French for committing acts of dynamiting in the occupied areas of Germany. As this article appeared in a Communist organ, which at that time was calling for armed revolt against the German government and for open war with the Fascists, I was, like many others at the time, rather surprised. But, knowing the person from whom the article came, and his love of playing a hazardous game, I merely shrugged my shoulders. I did not know at the time, what has since transpired, that there was something very material behind this Schlegeler article.

The facts are that, while civil war was being prepared by the Communist International between the German Communists and Fascists in the form of manifestos, appeals and these inciting the workers of Germany to armed revolt, the Soviet Government had at this very time signed an agreement with a German armament firm for supplying the German Reichswehr with poison gas and aeroplanes, which would, as they must have known at the time, have been used, not only against the French in the Ruhr, but also against the very people whom the Communist International was inciting to revolt in Germany.

Munitions for Anti-Communists
While a Communist insurrection was being prepared in Saxony and while one did actually break out prematurely in Hamburg, German officers were traveling to and from Moscow on behalf of the War Ministry. Their purpose was to consolidate and expand a series of agreements for the supply of munitions of war in Russia, of which the greater part was for German use and about one-third for

Russian use. An aeroplane factory was set up at Troltsk, on the Volga. How much munitions actually got from Russia into Germany during these days one cannot tell; but workmen at Stettin have given evidence to press correspondents that they were engaged in unloading three ships laden with munitions from Leningrad in the autumn of last year. The whole thing has leaked out because the aeroplane company, called the Junker A. G., lost money over its aeroplane factory in Russia, and as it could not get satisfaction from the German War Ministry, it broke the conspiracy of silence. Immediately more munition ships which were on the high seas between Leningrad and Stettin were recalled by wireless.

Now, supposing the German Communists had attempted a coup d'etat on a large scale in 1923, there was nothing, according to these agreements, to have prevented some of the munitions which would have put them down from having been manufactured in Soviet Russia.

London Anti-Russian Elements

Incidentally, it may be of interest to know how the anti-Russian elements in London have utilized this Junker affair. This German aeroplane company has recently been reconstructed, and the German Reich has been allotted 80 per cent. of the shares, which, however, have been put in the keeping of a trustee, who is a director of the Deutsche Continental Gas Gesellschaft. This gas and oil company is in close relations with the Royal Dutch Shell, which is fighting the Soviets over Baku. Through this German company it has control over certain aeroplane patents and could see to it that the secret of the special kind of military aeroplane manufactured by Junkers does not get into possession of the Red Army chiefs. In this struggle between our reactionaries here and Soviet Russia, therefore, these Reichswehr disclosures have been playing their part.

The labor movement must, however, take its own line in handling this situation, and be careful to encourage neither Die-Hards nor the extremists in Moscow.

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A PAGE OF EXCLUSIVE FEATURES

We and Us Versus You and Me

NOW that wars and rumors of wars are again disturbing the tranquility of this blessed post and pre-war period, let me say a few words about labor's place in these convulsions. In other words, where do you and I come in?

To start with, let me ask you, have you any interest in the Republic of Hooplooki? You have not. You never even heard of Hooplooki. Too bad. Such ignorance is appalling. But let it pass. What I am about to impress upon your mind is that you have vital interests in Hooplooki, and that while we are gabbling here, these interests are menaced by the Hooplookiens.

"But I just told you I even don't know where this Hooplooki country is located. Besides, I got trouble enough at home. In a few weeks, the mines will shut down. I haven't caught up yet with the bills made during the last strike. The old lady is going to have another baby. The cow died. Our chickens are full of mites. The dog snatched the round steak I fetched home for supper. I'm just on my way to brace the butcher for another one. I—"

"Ah, friends, these are purely domestic problems. They have nothing to do with our interests in Hooplooki."

"Our interests. How do you get that way. I just told you—"

"Calm yourself, I'll explain. You shall know all about Hooplooki in proper time, and by the approved process of mental penetration as practiced by high, middle, and low education."

"Go ahead, shoot."

Have patience, the shooting will come in good time. But to return to our subject. You are undoubtedly acquainted with Mr. J. Skinfint Pennypincher, whose manorial mansion stands up on yonder hill. Mr. J. Skinfint Pennypincher, as you are aware, owns the principal store in this town. He also owns the water works, the gas works, the electric light plant, the Weekly Wow, the trolley line, the First National bank, the filling station, and most of the homes our citizens live in, including your own. In fact, Mr. J. Skinfint Pennypincher owns about everything around here worth owning, so that he is properly and universally regarded as our leading citizen.

"Now it is self-evident that a man so deeply involved as Mr. J. Skinfint Pennypincher should make a great deal of money. It would perhaps lead too far explaining to a man of your limited comprehension just exactly how our illustrious fellow citizen makes that money. I will, therefore, content myself by stating briefly that his income is mainly derived from a process which consists in charging you more for goods and services than they cost him, and paying you less for whatever labor or service you may render him than it is worth. By working this particular rabbit-foot not only on you, but on the whole community as well, Mr. J. Skinfint Pennypincher has accumulated a great deal of capital—so much capital, in fact, that he was forced to invest part of it in a porkbriest mine in the Republic of Hooplooki."

"Well, suppose he has. What is that to me?"
"I am astounded, my friend! What is that to you! What indeed! Are you not a citizen of this driving and driven community of which Mr. J. Skinfint Pennypincher is the leading citizen? Am not I a citizen? Are we not all citizens, and as such, bound by the holy bonds of communal interests? Are you and I to stand idly by while the barbarous and benighted heathens like the inhabitants of Hooplooki tell our most illustrious fellow citizen to pack his duds and get the hell out of here, and this for no better reason than that they refuse to exchange their heathenish ways for the methods through which our beloved community became the eternal debtor of Mr. J. Skinfint Pennypincher."

"Where is your patriotism? Where is your sense of solidarity, your pride in the prestige of our town, the gem of the ocean, the crowning diadem in the firmament of glory? Will you permit a lousy Hooplooki to tell us where to invest our money, insult our flag, flaunt our reputation, defy our laws, customs, and sacred traditions?"

Strike for your altars and your fires,
Strike for the green grass of your acres,
We and us and Pennypincher.

"Ah, friend, I see you are not impervious to the highest emotion, the tears of town pride are flowing. Your bosom heaves in patriotic waves. Your double-fisted fists are doubling in holy wrath. Your brain has gone to sleep. Now kick, take this gun and bag. Forward, march. Strawfoot, hayfoot, hep, hep, hep. On to Hooplooki for God, Fatherland and J. Skinfint Pennypincher's porkbriest mine."

How to Get Trade

Young man, have you an ambition to become a star salesman? One of those knock-em-down and drag-em-out go-getters the correspondence schools talk about? If so, here is the way.

Equip yourself with a sample case full of brick bats (lugged flint rocks would be better still). On approaching the place of business of a prospective buyer, prowl around the premises in the manner of burglars and second story men. Having located the principal show window of your prospect, hurt a brick bat through it. This will supply you with the opening for the approach of your prospect. He will be glad to see you come through the hole.

When at a distance of about three feet from the prospect, hold out your right hand in simulation of friendly greeting, then with your left hand, swat him in the face with a second brick bat (which should be concealed under your coat tail until the arrival of the psychological moment).

Having brought the prospect to the ground, the next step is to step on his face. If the soles of your shoes are hobnailed, as they properly should be, you will make a deep and perhaps even a lasting impression on the gentleman. Execute now a slow and impressive rotary movement with your heel on the nose of the prospect and repeat the following sales talk:

"You baldheaded beetle-eyed, lop-eared son of a pup, so that's the way you run your business, is it? Cob webs in every corner, fly specks on the labels, and dust everywhere! Look at those shelves of embalmed pickles, moth eaten calico and mouldy prunes. Take a squirt at that clerk of yours who looks like he had been cabin boy in Noah's Ark. And what's that bale of slattery near-silk behind the counter? Oh, that's your wife, is it? Well, some taste you got, I'll tell the world. Must have been drunk when you fished her out of the ash can."

"What's that? This is your own business? You're making a living and are paying your bills? Repeat that again will ye, you blank, blank, blankety blank, son of a miasa and I'll push your nose through the back of your neck."

"Well, I should worry because your customers are big enough jackasses to trade in a lousy damn like this. I'm here to sell you. Get me?—tell you and

The Syndicalist Tendency Appears in the Socialist Party in 1912; It is Defeated

Chapter IV.
(Continued From Last Week)

It was not until 1912 that a marked division appeared in the Socialist Party and its convention that year revealed a Syndicalist tendency. Translations of Syndicalist literature had appeared in the United States and a Syndicalist organ, "The Toller," was being published in Kansas City. A number of active members of the party were writing favorably of Syndicalism and the International Socialist Review of Chicago published much of a Syndicalist character. Some of the most prominent Socialists of the period who had accepted Syndicalism had also modified their acceptance of it to permit a formal adherence to political action. Nearly all members of this group became supporters of the United States when it entered the World War and they left the Socialist Party.

The Syndicalist view had also made rapid headway in the I. W. W. and, with modifications adapted to industrial unionism which distinguished it from the Syndicalist craft unionism of France, it had already stricken the political action clause from its Preamble in 1908. In the Socialist Party the struggle over Syndicalist tendencies occurred over the importance of political action and the approval of sabotage as a weapon in industrial struggles. Mr. Charles Edward Russell had raised the question of political action in 1911, asserting strong doubts of its usefulness, and the extreme phase of the Lassalleian attitude toward politics was again facing the organized Socialists. "A proletarian movement," he wrote, "can have no part, however slight, in the game of politics. The moment it takes a seat at that grimy board is the moment it dies within. After that, it may for a time maintain a semblance of life and motion, but in truth it is only a corpse. . . . When we come to reason of it calmly, what can be gained by electing any human being to any office beneath the skies? To get in and keep in does not seem any sort of an object to any one that will contemplate the possibilities of the Co-operative Common-

"Whence This Communism?" By James Oneal

wealth. How shall it profit the working class to have Mr. Smith made sheriff, or Mr. Jones become the coroner?" Mr. Russell was disappointed over the achievements of the Australian Labor Party and this was responsible for the conclusion he had reached. A few other Socialists had been saying the same things for several years, but Mr. Russell had become so prominent in the Socialist Party that his statement created something of a sensation.

However, this opinion could only be held consistently by resigning from membership in a political organization. This Mr. Russell did not do. Owing to the criticism which his statement provoked, he modified his position to the extent of favoring political action solely upon the basis of urging a complete social revolution. "Suppose a party that kept forever in full sight the ultimate goal, and never once varied from it," he wrote one year later. "Suppose that it strove to increase its vote for this object and none other? . . . Suppose the entire body was convinced of the party's full program, aims and philosophy. Suppose that all other men knew that this growing party was thus convinced and thus determined, and that its growth menaced every day more and more the existing structure of society, menaced it with overthrow and a new structure. What then? . . . It would drive the other parties before it like sand before a wind. They would be compelled to adopt one after another the expedients of reform to head off the increasing threat of this one party's progress toward the revolutionary ideal. But this one party would have no more need to waste its time upon palliative measures than it would have to soil itself with the dirt of practical politics and the bargain counter. The other parties would do all that and do it well. The one party would be concerned with nothing but making converts to its philosophy and preparing for the revolution. . . ."

The suppositions of Mr. Russell took much for granted. To assume that representatives of a party in lawmaking bodies could ignore questions that arise in the conflict of economic interests and be returned by the voters because they had devoted their time merely to expounding the philosophy of a revolutionary ideal is absurd. Executives and members to city councils, State legislatures and to Congress, recommending certain legislation. When measures are formulated as bills they are discussed and then voted upon. If such representatives participate in the vote they will vote yes or no. In either case they are recorded upon some measure that does not imply a social revolution. If they refrain from voting on all measures they may be just as effective in deciding the fate of some bills as if they voted. A franchise steal may be before a city council and their votes cast against it would defeat it. If they refrain from voting, their abstention would amount to making them accomplices in the franchise steal. The logic of such a party urged by Mr. Russell is eventually a drift to no politics—that is, to Anarchism.

Two months after Mr. Russell's article appeared, the national convention of the Socialist Party met in Indianapolis. It is evident that the discussion which his articles had provoked, induced him to abandon his anti-political views. He was made chairman of the Platform Committee, which unanimously reported a party declaration of the usual type, which outlined the revolutionary ideal as well as a program of immediate measures which the party's representatives were pledged to support. Only the Washington delegation and one delegate from Ohio asked to be recorded as voting against immediate measures.

The convention of 1912 was of unusual interest because of its action on pronounced Syndicalist tendencies which had appeared in the party.

The delegates had expected that the issue on this question would be raised when the relation of the Socialists to the trade unions came before the convention. But the committee having this report in charge, although it represented a number of views, agreed upon a declaration that did not depart from the declarations of previous conventions except that it emphasized the belief that "in the face of the tremendous power of the American capitalists and their close industrial and political union the workers of this country can win their battles only by a strong class consciousness and closely united organizations on the economic field, a powerful and militant party on the political field and by joint attack of both on the common enemy." The declaration was adopted by a unanimous vote. William D. Haywood of the I. W. W., still a member of the Socialist Party, approved the resolution in a hearty speech, and it appeared that the controversy over sabotage and Syndicalism would not be a factor in the proceedings.

Not until the report of the Committee on Constitution became available was it evident that the practical unanimity on the platform and trade unions concealed a sharp division on one of the most subtle questions that American Socialists had ever faced. It was subtle in that it involved the advocacy of a method in labor struggles which included actions ranging from the most harmless to the most dangerous and violent. It was a method that irresponsible individuals might use or masses of men, organized and disorganized, might carry out. It might be legal or illegal. It might be even in strict accord with the orders of the executive of an industry. It might endanger the life of the person who practiced it, or the lives of others, or both. It was the question of "sabotage."

(To be continued next week)

Students and Newspapers; A Swell Show

LOOKING back over our trip through the New England colleges we come to the conclusion that on the whole we found more realistic thinking about industrial affairs, free speech matters and things economic among the students at the girls' colleges than we did among the male undergraduates. Also the girls seemed far more liberal and tolerant of opinions with which they did not necessarily agree. This in New England. And now comes Norman Thomas, fresh from a trip through Mid-Western colleges, to tell us that "out in the corn and Bible belts he finds the exact opposite. Which leaves you, boys and girls, about where you are always left in discussions of the mind of the college undergraduates—discussions which are coming thick and fast these days."

As a matter of fact, it will probably be found that the mind of the undergraduate, where any such thing exists at all, is about as receptive to ideas, alien or hostile to those it has been taught to accept as the mind of the graduate out in the world. Norman is right when he says that there are precious few signs of any serious "revolt" among the youth of our colleges. They will "revolt" fast enough when you step on their petty privileges—note the anguished outcry on the part of Princeton students over the rule banning automobiles—but on the whole there is little real fight in them when a real issue arises. This is no wonder. Just where the idea came from that youth is radical and maturity conservative, Heaven alone knows. It has always been my experience that a flock of young college men is the most conservative group under the American sun. It is true that they will listen politely enough to radical ideas and refuse to get as hot under the collar as do their more frangible elders at the mere mention of Socialism. But after they have listened, they go away with a "What-the-Hell!" attitude and read the American Mercury and that's that. Not that this is to say that such a job as The League for Industrial Democracy is doing in the colleges is wasted. Not by a long sight. Every now and then you can dynamite an idea into even a football player's head, so that he may hesitate the next time he is asked to go out and scab on workers during a strike. Every now and then you can fire the imagination of a student so that he or she will go out and make a real underdog fight. It has been done time and again. But don't let's kid ourselves into thinking that youth is flaming with economic rebellion. It takes a lot of patient scratching of matches to start a fire in academic circles. There is so much wet moss still to be scraped off from the inflammable material underneath.

They are getting more cheeky everyday, those bunkshooters for capital and special interests who call themselves "public relations men" but who used to go under the less euphonious title of plain press-agents. These are the boys who are filling the old-line papers with publicity that parades as news but properly belongs in the paid advertising columns. Whenever you have some particularly choice bit of tripe to put over, whether it be intervention in China or an "educational campaign" for the wider use of gingham aprons, you employ one of these sharks to get you free write-ups of the same in the news columns.

Time was when the press-agent worked under cover and tried to sneak his stuff in against the opposition of all decent reporters and editors. Now they have come out in the open. The other day in New York a bunch of them under the clever leadership of Edward L. Bernays, who invented the name "public relations counsellor," had a "get together" meeting at the Advertising Club, the purpose of which was stated to be "the organization of public relations men in the United States, in a body which would represent and emphasize the highest standpoint in practice and ethics." (This is a scream when you consider that a press agent for any large corporation has about as much use for ethical practices as a second-story man has for a Gideon Bible.)

Here are the names of some of those who are to be on that highly ethical committee: Francis Sisson, ballyhoo man extraordinary for the Guaranty Trust Company; Ivy Lee, our old friend "Poison Ivy" who whips it up for John D. Rockefeller, the railroads, the coal operators and Otto Kahn; P. L. Thomson, Western Electric Company, one of the sacred cows of the telephone trust; George F. K. Norton, of the Home Owners Service Institute, a super-Babbitt outfit; H. D. Carbury of the Ambassador Hotel Corporation; Hector Fuller of the American Car and Foundry Company; P. H. Hand of the New York Central Railroad; Wells Hawks, who swears to press-agent fame by doing publicity for the wooden battleship that sailed the seas of New York's Union Square during the War; George F. O'Leary, the new press-agent for the National Electric Light Association, the organization that is busy selling the American people that they have no right to their own waterways and, finally, G. W. Johnston of the National Broadcasting Company who sees to it that the "right" sort of blab goes over the air.

A swell bunch, boys and girls. Between them they are responsible for enough hokum to fill a dozen newspapers daily. And the pathetic part of it is that although the old-line newspapers know all about them and their "get-together" meeting (a full account of this appeared in "Editor and Publisher" for April 7, 1927) not a paper has the guts to go and fight this hypocritical schmeer. When you go up against such powerful forces as are back of the radio, the railroads, the Rockefeller, the banks, the telephone monopoly and the super-power gang, you just tie down and print the stuff their press-agents hand you, even if it means a big loss in advertising revenue. The state of our old-line papers is so low today that men who are taking real, hard cash out of their business offices every day of the year can openly thumb their noses at them.

An audience consisting of most everybody in New York's labor, liberal and radical circles gave the biggest sort of hand to Ted Harris' production of "Spread Eagle" at the Martin Beck Theatre at Forty-fifth street and Eighth avenue last Monday night. Here is a bang-up show written by George S. Brooks and Walter B. Lister, two New York newspapermen who know their imperialistic onions. They go with unglazed hands after the gang of Wall street hi-jackers who are trying to force this country to interfere in Mexican affairs and show what is behind their flag-waving, hand-playing, "tin-horn" patriotism. Some high-brows assured us that the show was "unliterate." And to be sure it does drag in spots. But there is no complaint coming from us about a play that packs such a glorious kick as "Spread Eagle" and we urge you to get around to the Martin Beck Theatre at the first opportunity.

McAlister Coleman.

Scanning the New Books

What Will the Earth Answer?

THE living substance of this novel ("Speak to the Earth," by Sarah Comstock: Doubleday-Page, Garden City) is a feeling for nature. The writing, however, is not suffused with the mystical half-light of a Wordsworth or enriched by the opulent scientific observation and imagination of a John Burroughs. Miss Comstock's feeling for nature is the feeling of one who has lived with the grim, drab, primordial hills and plains and learned to love them as one learns to love lonely associates. Her mysticism goes no further. She does best with episode and character when both seem to arrive out of this primordial background. She does worst when she leaves this particular milieu. The story itself is melodramatic and sentimental. The rehabilitated world war veteran and the Newark (New Jersey) shop girl who live as man and wife and fight the hostile, ugly hills are the flimsiest of lay figures. They just don't breathe; they tick. All through the novel one has a feeling that Miss Comstock actually believes that all shop girls, if turned loose upon a lonely sheep ranch, would wipe the rouge off their lips and become a kind of brooding mother stuff, primordial and irresistible, clean, wise in instinct, victorious. Indeed, the reader is haunted with the sense that Miss Comstock has come forth with a disguised back-to-the-land message for this weary, city-ridden generation. The world war veteran was redeemed; the shop girl was glorified by the struggle. All we say is, "Contrast O'Neill's 'Beyond the Horizon.'"

And so here we part company with Miss Comstock. We conclude that her book is outside the main drift of this generation. The experience of her hero and heroine must be judged as a little interlude in the grinding of starry cruel economic forces. If by the time this year because he found a shop girl like Effie, he will lose next year, because it is written in the economic



From the Jacket of "In China." (Dutton & Co., N. Y.)

heavens that the small farmer is doomed. No amount of lyric inspirations, no amount of individual courage is going to save the world war veterans cast adrift on the land; they are doomed to tenement on Fordized, corporation-owned, thousand-mile-long farms. The back-to-the-land appeal is specious. But this does not mean that Miss Comstock's feeling for the bad lands of the Dakotas is not real and meaningful. The human heart hears these overtones of racial music amidst the clangor of economic warfare. For that matter, man may hear nature's call in the city—and does. Speak to the Earth, Miss Comstock.

says, but if we do, what will the earth answer? "Starve," or "I do not care," or "Your destiny lies with man."

M. H. Hedges

The Facts on Labor

IN an age saturated by "inspired" news, publicity experts and special propagandists, it is not easy to get facts about the world in which we live, and yet if there was ever a period when reliable information is essential it is the period in which we live. Capitalist society becomes more complex each year and with the increase in population, extension of government functions, rise of new industries and new problems which economic changes bring, it is a big task to sift the facts of our changing life so that the student will not be suffocated in a sea of information.

Those who value a digest of the more important data regarding the changing world appreciate the service which the Rand School Book Store has been rendering in the publication of the American Labor Year Book. The eighth volume (1927, \$1.50) is now available and, although containing less pages than the previous one, it measures up to the standard set in previous issues. Here will be found in condensed form that information which is indispensable for the trade unionist and Socialist, the editor, the organizer and extender, and students of capitalism, and all others who seriously try to understand the world in which we live.

One thing which the material in this volume impresses upon the reader is the enormous and significant changes

taking place in the United States. The data in the first section is especially illuminating. Our changing capitalism shows a progressive concentration of capital into greater units and materially strengthening the dominion of the upper section of our ruling class. The smaller capitalists continue to be forced out of business, while the "earnings" of the great corporations enable us to understand what Coolidge "prosperity" means. In 1914 there were about \$500 millionaires in the United States, but three years later the number had almost trebled.

Another fact revealed is that practically in all industries the workers are producing more per hour than they ever did before. The increased productivity between 1914 and 1925 ranges from 10.7 percent in the packing industry to 24.9 percent in manufacturing automobiles. In making rubber tires it has increased 211.0 percent.

These figures, together with other data, show an increasing rate of exploitation of workers notwithstanding nominal increases in the money wage for the same period. On the whole the book is confined to the same range of subjects covered by the previous volume. Here will be found authoritative information regarding social and economic conditions, the trade unions here and abroad, labor disputes, labor legislation, court decisions affecting labor, civil liberties, workers' education, labor banking, investment and insurance, public ownership, labor politics at home and abroad, the progress of co-operation, the various internationalisms and the relations of labor to the internationalists, the vote of the labor parties here and abroad and a variety of related information.

Readers who want to know what is what will find an invaluable help in this annual encyclopedia. It is essential to those who seek relief from the flood released by the publicity agents, the Fred Marvins and other specialists in marketing hokum.

James Oneal.

Notes on Books

MacMillan announces "Washington," a new biography by Joseph Billway Sawyer; "The Rise of American Civilization," by Charles A. Beard and Mary R. Beard, with decorations by Wilfred Gross. Volume I, The Agricultural Era. Volume II, The Industrial Era. To be published April 19. "Four Men's Work: A Study of Wages of the Consumer's Dollar," by Stuart Chase and F. J. Schlink.

"The New Patriotism." Poems of World Brotherhood, an anthology compiled by Thomas Curtis Clark and Esther A. Gillespie, with a preface by Edwin Markham and with Walter Byner, Vachel Lindsay, Walt Whitman and many other modern poets represented, is announced by Bobbs-Merrill.

Charles Solomon to Give Lecture on Cause of Crime

Charles Solomon, former Socialist Assemblyman, will deliver a lecture under the auspices of the open forum of the New Era Club, 274 East Broadway, Manhattan, New York, Friday, April 8, on "What Shall We Do to Eliminate Crime?"

Adam Coalidigger.

Photo-Engravers Strive For \$55 Wage Minimum; Tiff With U. S. Commission

The Field of Labor

THE International Photo-Engravers' Union reports that its policy of entering into two-year agreements calling for a minimum wage standard of fifty-five dollars for 1928 has been successful except in two instances where one-year contracts were made with the expectation of obtaining the desired minimum next year. In two other cases employers have decided to operate on an anti-union basis. These are the Superior Engraving Co. of Pittsburgh, Pa., and the Kansas City Engraving Co. of Kansas City, Mo. The minimum wage is recommended not compulsory and union members are urged to demand at least that wage when seeking employment. In the case of the provision for the forty-four hour week the purpose is different. There the direction is compulsory and members are reminded not to evade the union limitation on hours by working overtime. Thus, "the one or two exceptional cities" will be brought to terms.

The close relationship between the union and the employers is brought to the fore in the news the Photo-Engravers are soon to have their long standing dispute with the Federal Trade Commission come to a close. Clause ten of the union agreements provides for co-operation with employers in ascertaining and reduction of costs of production and the distribution of savings accrued "among employers and workers with a fair and just consideration of benefits to be granted those who patronize and use our joint service," the consumers. The Federal Trade Commission has been investigating this arrangement for years. At last its examiner has made a report—decidedly prejudicial to the union—which will soon be taken up by the full membership of the Commission when attorneys for the union and the employers have filed replies. The union denies it is endangering the public interest and claims that the Commission's action is an interference with legitimate collective bargaining. Whatever may be said about the merits of clause ten, the decision of the Federal Trade Commission should be intensely interesting.—L. S.

TEAMSTERS EXCLUDE CHAUFFEUSE

A photograph of Mary Ellen Henson, taxi chauffeuse of San Antonio, Texas, is making the rounds of the labor as well as the general press. She is shown captivatively smiling, dressed in an attractive uniform, a white cap cocked to one side of her head, her knickers permitting a plain view of a pair of graceful legs. She is about to enter her taxi cab—strangely enough it is a full man-sized one. The caption under the picture reads, "Taxi Union Turns Cold to Her Appeal" and we are told that it is the photo she sent to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters' Chauffeurs, Stablenen and Helpers when she applied for admission into the union. President Daniel J. Tobin advised her to "try the Folies." Furthermore, while the union favors equal rights Tobin balked at "exposing beauty to inclement winds of chance, or passengers to the vagaries of women's driving." The incident makes a good human interest story. The reader is expected to laugh at the comment that "the gentlemen must have lost his judgment or at least his eyesight" and then forget about the whole matter. But what a comment upon American labor! The Teamsters' is one of about a half dozen unions that still officially exclude women from membership. Its constitution makes it clear, unless one is allowed to stretch a point, that only men are eligible for membership. The humorous aspects of the exclusion of Mary Ellen Henson only serve to conceal an outright discrimination. No matter how you look at it, that women drivers are too few to be of account or so many that they ought to be suppressed, the union can be true to union principles and the economic welfare of its members by admitting these gainable women. It will be remembered that the Teamsters' Union was just as stubborn until the growing menace of women bobsiders forced the organization in 1924 to accept the latter as members. They now constitute an effective section of the organization. Occurrences like that described above create a consciousness among women that they are discriminated against and work incalculable harm to organization work by more progressive unions.—L. S.

PROBLEMS OF METAL POLISHERS

Three recent setbacks throw light on the problems of the Metal Polishers' International Union. The H. Wetters Stove Company of South Pittsburg, Tennessee, has locked out its sixteen polishers and buffers along with a hundred molders and sixty-nine mounters. These were its only unionized departments. The non-union workers in the shipping room, steel department and stockroom have been retained. The firm built a barbed-wire fence around the factory and began to send its work to other southern cities to be polished and even made. At Boston, the Boston Stove Foundry Company laid off seven members of the union, with the purpose of forcing them to accept a wage-cut. The union has declared this action a lockout. At Pittsburgh, Pa., the Stove and Range Company closed down as a union shop and resumed operation as an open shop two or three weeks later. When a union representative and State conciliators investigated they were informed that the firm was closing down its polishing room and plating room and if possible was going to sell its factory. The lockout was therefore called off. Besides these three cases there are a dozen other firms that are at present in trouble with the union. It is apparent that the Metal Polishers are faced by a change in industrial technique, an increase in open-shop conditions in the metal industries, the weakness of operating as an isolated craft and the inefficiency of appeal to customers' patronage as a means of organizing the workers. L. S.

OPEN SHOP AT MT. SINAI

The "Union and Industrial News," published by the Independent organization, the Amalgamated Power Plant and Building Service Workers' Union, reports an incident of concern to unionists and live social workers. This union had organized the power plant workers at the Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York City, and demanded the six-day week, just as the porters, laundry workers and other help had already been enjoying. A petition to that effect was drawn up to the board of directors and the director of the hospital, but when the supervisors heard of this "plot" they fired the ringleaders without a minute's notice. Whereupon the discharged men, a committee of the others and a delegate of the union appeared before Director S. S. Goldwater, who stated that nothing could be done until the chief engineer returned within a few days. The men went on a sympathetic strike and found themselves out of work when the hospital obtained help from the employment agencies. While the union concerned is not affiliated with the A. F. of L., it seems that the hospital authorities were prompted by plain opposition to any organization among its employees, and that requires some explanation. L. S.

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NECKWEAR MAKERS' STORY

By LOUIS S. STANLEY

Neckwear Workers Organize Unions; Abolish Sweat Shop and Foot Power; General Strike Demonstrate Power

PART I.

THE men's neckwear makers have faced in miniature the perplexing problems of the needle trades' unions and solved them with perhaps a greater degree of success than some of the bigger and more prominent organizations. The contracting system has been crushed, sub-manufacturing has not been permitted to lift its head, piece-work has been disassociated from its common abuses, and internal strife has been kept within the confines of healthy discussion. How these have been accomplished makes a fascinating story.

The history of men's neckwear goes back to ancient times, but the modern neck-tie dates from about the time of the American Civil War. Even then, as an accessory and not an essential of wear, it was indulged in chiefly by the upper classes and, therefore, imports of high-grade stylish ties from England and Germany were common. Workers and farmers could not be bothered with these fastidious decorations about their necks except on Sundays and holidays. The growth of cities, the spread of town culture, through better means of communication and the awareness of style revolutionized or rather created the men's neckwear industry in the United States. The popularization of the modern necktie, first the bat and then the four-in-hand, marked the increased sophistication and urbanization of the country.

Sweat-Shop Arises

As in the case of the other needle trades, the sweat-shop system arose to meet the needs of the situation. Most of the workers were women—lots of girls, mothers, old maids—a helpless lot. They reported to the factory for the cut material and then sewed the ties at home, oblivious to hours, forgetful of meal-time and sleep, weary and broken. Perhaps what enabled them to survive was the seven or eight months of slack season every year, but then the four or five dollars a week they had earned previously also stopped. It was a miserable state of affairs and it was fortunate that there were only one or two thousand victims employed in the chief center of the trade, New York City.

Then, towards the close of the last century, the contracting system was introduced. Some immigrant with a middle class or independent turn of mind would obtain work from a manufacturer. First, his immediate family would be enlisted, then more distant relatives, then friends, and later strangers seeking to learn a trade. Other persons just as ambitious would also become contractors, and then competition would ensue. The manufacturer thanked the stars for his good luck as he played one contractor against another. The lower the price established the more would wages have to be cut, for employees were compelled to make sacrifices in order to keep their contractor in business. Thus hours and wages were thrown to the winds. Standardization of working conditions was an impossibility.

Local 11016 Founded

It was natural under such circumstances that the workers would finally respond to the appeal of unionism. There had previously been an organization among the aristocratic neckwear cutters who had affiliated with the Knights of Labor but no attempt had been made to unite the actual makers of ties. In 1903 such an effort saw fruition. A group of women employed in Stark's shop on Broadway, New York City, formed the United Neckwear Makers' Union, and on April 4 obtained a charter as the directly affiliated Local 11016 of the American Federation of Labor. These pioneers were Rose Fried, Esther Kram, Barbara Zaruba, Esther Hammer, Becky Feber, Sarah Greenberg and Rose Stern. The new union was merely a union label shop group. Meeting with opposition it soon died out.

The foundations had been laid, however. On Rosh Hashanah 1905 a group of men employed by contractors met in the back of Frankel's delicatessen store at 100 Cannon Street, on the East Side of New York, and revived Local 11016. Among the founders were Willie Brown, Harry Danziger, Louis Gevintz, Louis O. Berger, Louis Frankel and Joe Pollack. At first the employers sought to snuff out the union's life, later they tried to utilize the organization to crush the small contractor, but the workers refused to be ensnared.

Within a year the union had made considerable progress and only waited for a favorable opportunity to strike. This came in the summer of 1906. Chivalry, self-respect and economics were intermixed. A girl employee had been slapped by her employer, a man by the name of Meyer Boyes. Her shop mates rose in indignation and joined the union. On the Fourth of July a general strike took place. The United Hebrew Trades came to the assistance of the comparatively inexperienced union. The walkout proved effective. The contractors were led to form an association but the union would have none of it and it broke up.

after the strike. After two weeks victory was attained. The union was recognized and the piece-rate was increased two cents per dozen. Thus, the young men and women, still in their teens, vindicated their faith in the union. The similarity to the recent strike in Boston will be recognized.

The Smoke Affair

The following year, 1907, brought the organization face to face with a new situation. The business panic that spread over the country at that time was aggravated by the new vogue for the knitted tie. The four-in-hand tie industry suffered. Mrs. Smoke, owner of one of the largest contracting shops, demanded a reduction in wages. This the union refused to grant and a strike was called. It was a fierce conflict. For six months the battle waged. Mrs. Smoke was backed by her two manufacturers, Polansky, now dealing with the union, and Beonheimer, now out of business. It was another test of strength for the United Neckwear Makers' Union. Numerous arrests characterized the fight and for the first time to the sorrow and temporary consternation of the young union, a member was sent to jail on the basis of a trumped up charge. Louis Gevintz, a mere boy, and the leader of the strike, was thus honored with a twenty days' sentence. An interesting fact in this connection is that Mrs. Smoke, one of the earliest contractors in the industry came from the State of Marmarosh in Hungary and as a consequence gathered about her relatives and friends from that locality. Therefore, to this very day the Marmarosh tribe plays an important part in the industry.

The union was now establishing itself in the industry. The girls who were more difficult to organize than the men, began to flock into the organization. Little by little, the inside shops of those manufacturers who did their work on their own premises were penetrated. The first clash occurred in 1909 when A. W. Cowan & Bros., one of the largest manufacturers of the day, announced a cut in wages through his sole contractor. Another six months' strike occurred but unfortunately the union's ranks were not solid and defeat followed. The struggle was not in vain, however, for shortly afterwards, at the beginning of the next season, the Cowan shop was unionized without a strike.

During the same year occurred a general strike which resulted in victory. Wages were increased twenty-five per cent. The most important innovation was the abolition of an old custom that was common to the needle trades. Workers had been required to supply their own machines and tools, carrying them about from one job to another. Now this practice was abolished in the neckwear industry. As a result some employers began to introduce electric power machines.

Foot Power Abolished

The year 1910 witnessed a happy turn of events. A big mass meeting was held at Cooper Union whereat a campaign to abolish foot-power was started, not without opposition from some members. At the same time the first major attempt to reach the inside workers was made. To do the latter effectively it was necessary to gain the cooperation of the cutters who like their confreres in the other needle trades' unions held themselves aloof from the other workers. They had organized into Local No. 639 of the A. F. of L. on July 31, 1897, and through their monopoly of craft skill had been able to establish for themselves conditions far superior to those in the other crafts. Now, they lent a helping hand to the others. An

active organization campaign was conducted among the inside workers and by 1911 many manufacturers had been forced to sign agreements with the union. The demand for the substitution of electric for foot power was won.

The advances of the union during this period were due to the efforts of Organizer A. Miller backed up by an active group of men and women. Honorable mention goes to Louis Fuchs, Bennie Paris, Harry Fuchs, Izzie Buchbinder, Louis O. Berger, Ike Levy, Morris Elatterrein, the Smoke sisters, relatives of Mrs. Smoke of 1907 fame; Minnie Friedman and many others.

To the disappointment of many suspicion began to be cast upon Miller on account of non-union practices in which he was supposed to be engaged. He made a vain effort through parliamentary maneuvering and physical force to prevent the accusations from coming into the open. Finally the charges were investigated by the United Hebrew Trades and the American Federation of Labor and substantiated. Miller was thereupon impeached and removed from office. Even then he refused to turn over the property of the union until he was threatened with arrest by Organizer White of the American Federation of Labor. Later to the chagrin of his former friends he was found to act as a strike-breaker. It is the one black spot in the union's history.

The advent of Solomon Metz as organizer in the summer of 1912 brought a round of activity. Coming as he did from the cloakmakers with their recent experiences, Metz waged a relentless fight to abolish the petty sweat shop contractor through fixing the responsibility for them upon the manufacturer. In the fall of 1912 through a general strike manufacturers were compelled to register their contractors and guarantee the pay of the workers employed by the contractors. Metz finally resigned his position and returned to the cloakmakers.

Berger Becomes Manager

Louis David Berger, the present manager of the United Neckwear Makers' Union, succeeded Metz. He realized that the unionization of both the inside and the outside shops did not put an end to the union's difficulties. The contracting system still permitted cut-throat competition among contractors, secret arrangements by union members to work below the established scale, multitudinous understandardized shop rates for the industry and mushroom appearance of petty contractors from time to time. Registration of contractors was but a makeshift reform. Berger had come to the conclusion that any agreement, all agreements, were useless while the contracting system prevailed. No matter how splendid the terms, how wise the precautions, in the long run the competition of contractors for work and the dependence of workers upon contractors for employment undermined the best-intentioned agreements. Worse than that, there was no uniformity of rates within the industry. For the same time a worker might receive one price in one shop and considerably more or considerably less in another. There were no standards whatsoever and none could be established while the contractor existed. Berger concluded that reform was not enough. Radical treatment was in order. A surgical operation was needed. The contracting system had to be mercilessly annihilated. The union was won over to this point of view. What happened then and since will be recounted in the second and concluding installment next week.

Vanzetti Decision Blow at Respect For the Law, Judge Panken Declares

Judge Jacob Panken has issued the following statement on the Sacco Vanzetti case:

"The Supreme Court of the State of Massachusetts said in affirming Judge Thayer, 'A new trial is not necessary to prevent the failure of justice,' and yet affirmed the decision of Judge Thayer. If no new trial is necessary to prevent the failure of justice the Supreme Court should have indicated a way to prevent the execution of these two innocent men for a crime that they have not committed. In another part of the opinion, the court says, 'It is not for us to determine what to believe.' The question for us, could Judge Thayer conscientiously, intelligently and honestly have reached the result he had reached. The affirmation means that the Supreme Court puts the stamp of approval and that he has acted conscientiously, intelligently and honestly. It is evident that either the Supreme Court has failed to read the testimony in the case or has taken the position that all that is required of a court is to be legalistic in the face of confession of Madeiros. It is incon-

ceivable that the Supreme Court of our state should consider the Judge passing upon that confession and disregarding it conscientiously or intelligently. Justice required the reversal of the conviction as well as a reversal of Judge Thayer's decision. The question now is, Shall innocent men go to the electric chair because of legalism? Law is not supposed to perpetrate crime; it is to prevent crime. Law is to do justice rather than condone injustice. Failing in that, the law fails. 'The greatest blow to the respect of law has been dealt by the Supreme Court decision in the Sacco Vanzetti case.'

During 1926 the Finnish trade union federation increased its membership by 11,586, bringing the total of December 31, up to 62,058. The Finnish unions are not affiliated with any international, but their lining up with the International Federation of Trade Unions is regarded as only a matter of a short time, as the Finnish Communists have lost much of their influence in the labor movement there.

Colorado Rangers Pass Out!

DENVER Colo.—The Colorado ranger law was repealed by unanimous vote of the State Senate March 26. The Governor will sign the bill. The House already has acted. The Colorado rangers composed an armed and mounted strikebreaking organization commonly known as a State constabulary or State police force in other commonwealths.

Italian Unions Moved, But Didn't Dissolve; Indian Railmen Win

Labor Doings Abroad

PERSISTENT repetition by the Communist press, following the lead of the official central organ of the Communist Trade Union International, of the false report that the Italian Confederation of Labor has been formally dissolved, has caused the Amsterdam Bureau of the International Federation of Trade Unions to point out that, while it is true that the handful of trade union ex-leaders who remained in Italy and signed the famous "toleration manifesto" did consider such a step, the Executive Committee in Paris has never had the slightest intention of taking it.

When the Italian union leaders decided to move their headquarters to a foreign country, they did so solely because this was the only thing left to do—and it is one which by no means unknown to history, having, in fact, been actually adopted in earlier times by some of the Russians themselves. The removal constitutes the opening of a new chapter in the history of Italian trade unionism, a chapter which, it is to be hoped, will not be a long one. The recognition of this fact is a feature of the manifesto recently issued from Paris to Italian workers by the secretary, Buozzi, and the other members of the Executive Committee of the Italian National Center now abroad.

The manifesto, moreover, dealt with work in Italy itself, as well as with activities abroad. E. Caporali, writing in "Le Peuple," observes that "the work which is being planned by the Italian Center in foreign countries would certainly win no successes over Fascism if it left out of account the workers left behind in the Fascist hell." Despite all laws and police regulations, everything will be done to maintain active contact with the workers in Italy itself.

PARTIAL VICTORY WON BY INDIAN RAILROADERS

The strike of some 20,000 railway workers on the Bengal-Nagpur line in India, which began on Feb. 7, has ended in a partial victory for the strikers. Following a conference with the railroad management the leaders called the strike off on March 8.

News agency reports say that the management promised there should be no victimization for participation in the strike and that all recent cases of dismissal would be reconsidered. The demands of the union for payment for the days of strike and for the appointment of a general committee of inquiry were refused.

An arbitrary dismissal was the principal immediate cause of the conflict, the promise of the company to reconsider cases of dismissal may be regarded as a success for the union. The Indian railwaymen, therefore, have reason to be proud of their achievement, more especially considering that the authorities called in the military and forcibly tried to coerce the strikers to resume work.

DUTCH SOCIALISTS ASK INVESTIGATION IN JAVA

Although thus far there do not seem to have been any executions of the death sentences pronounced upon a number of leaders of the semi-Communist inspired uprising in Java and Sumatra last winter the Socialists of Holland are not resting in their efforts to obtain something like a square deal for the native agitators, who are being sent away in large numbers from 100 to 200—to internment in the western part of New Guinea.

The Socialist group in the Dutch Second Chamber has brought in a motion that the People's Council of the Dutch Indies be authorized to institute an inquiry into the causes of the disturbances. The motion attacks the attempts of the Government to hush up the true causes of the rising, and emphasizes that only the undertaking of the inquiry by the People's Council would provide any guarantee that the population might feel confidence in the investigation. Moreover, the way would thus be prepared for the investigation in the Dutch Indies itself, and for the conduct of it by persons acquainted with the ways of life and with the languages of the Indies.

In a recent editorial Het Volk at-

tacks the policy of sentencing the agitators to internment for more membership in the Communist Party of the Indies points out that Assike, the place where they are interned is infested by head-hunters so that the lives of the internees are in danger, and wants to know how this sort of treatment of prisoners can be reconciled with the new "ethical policy" of the Minister for the Colonies and of A. C. D. de Graeff, the new Governor-General.

SOCIALISTS OF ICELAND WIN MUNICIPAL VICTORIES

The Socialist and Labor Union of Iceland has signaled its affiliation with the Socialist and Labor International by sweeping victories in the February municipal elections, according to reports from that far northern island just reaching New York.

Now the Socialists have a majority in all the municipal councils except two, and in some cases they hold all the seats. They captured Reykjavik, the capital, away back in 1922. In the general elections of 1923 the Socialists polled 7,000 votes out of a total of about 40,000, but only elected two members of Parliament, which consists of 42 Deputies, divided into an upper and lower chamber. A general election is due this year and the Socialists expect to come close to winning a majority in Parliament, despite the handicap of an unfair electoral system which allows the country districts to over-balance the city voters.

The Socialist Party has a daily paper, a weekly and a monthly. Headquarters is in Reykjavik. Jon Baldinsson is president of the party, Hjedinn Valdemarsson is vice-president and Pjetur G. Gudmundsson is secretary.

SPANISH UNIONS GAIN DESPITE DICTATORSHIP

In the face of the difficulties created by the dictatorship of Primo de Rivera, the General Union of Spanish Workers, affiliated with the International Federation of Trade Unions, managed to increase its membership by 2,000 last year, making a total of 237,000 on Dec. 31, 1926. One more national organization was added to the General Union in 1926, bringing the total of affiliated groups up to 34.

The executive of the General Union is planning to issue its own newspaper and is consulting with the affiliated organization about the possibility of holding a national convention, the last one having been held in 1922, before the advent of the dictatorship.

The regular Spanish trade union work hand in hand with the Spanish Socialist Party, largely as the result of the good work done by Pablo Iglesias, the Socialist veteran whose passing in December, 1925, at the age of 75, was the occasion for one of the greatest demonstrations of affection and sorrow ever seen in Spain.

French Communist Party Has Only 36,000 Members

From an organization of about 130,000 dues-paying members in 1920, immediately after it had been formed, following the splitting of the Socialist Party at the Tours convention, the Communist Party of France has been reduced to a hairsplitting group of sectarians numbering only 36,000, according to Pierre Monatte, one of its former leaders. The French Socialist Party now has 120,000 members.

Writing in La Revolution Proletarienne, the unorthodox Communist magazine edited by Monatte, Rosmer, Souvarin and some other ex-chiefs of the Communist Party of France, M. Monatte says that he knows that when M. Semard, secretary of the French Communist Party, reported to the last meeting of the Plenum of the Communist International in Moscow, he was forced to admit that his party's membership had fallen to 36,000.

Only the possession of L'Humanite, the big Paris daily, enables the French Communists to continue their bluff of speaking for huge masses of workers.

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RAPID PROGRESS MADE BY SWISS SOCIALISTS

WITH reports coming into the office of the Berner Tagwacht almost every day telling of big membership gains being made by locals of the Social Democratic party all over Switzerland, the party leaders feel sure that within a comparatively short time the goal of 40,000 dues-paying members set when the present drive was begun early in the winter will be reached.

Figures given out on March 7 show that in 1926, before the drive was actually under way, the membership was increased 1,500, bringing it up to about 33,000 on January 1. In 1925 the increase was only about 500. While some of the gains last year were due to the absorption by the Social Democratic party of the old Grueth Union, the rapid increase registered since the first of this year, must be attributed to the good propaganda work of the party officers and members and the disgust felt by the Swiss workers for the bourgeois regime. This has been especially marked since the national council in December last refused to elect Robert Grimm, Swiss member of the executive committee of the Socialist and Labor International, to the presidency of that body, to which post he was entitled according to the custom by which the vice-president succeeds the president at the annual elections.

In addition to gaining members fast, the Swiss Socialist party continued to register good gains in practically every local election and its influence in favor of proposals submitted to local, cantonal or national referenda is almost always decisive. At the present rate of progress the chances are bright for the Socialist Party becoming the strongest group in the national council in the general elections of 1928. With 49 deputies out of a total of 195, the party is now in second place.

At the third annual conference of Socialist students in Swiss universities, held in Lucerne Feb. 19 and 20, it was decided to substitute a regular

organization for the former system of loose groupings. The result was the founding of the Association of Swiss Socialist Students, with Emil Hug of Bern as secretary. It was voted to affiliate with the International Federation of Socialist Students. A commission was named to consider how to facilitate the higher education of the children of the working masses. Plans were also broached for the organization of a society of Socialist college graduates and for the reform of the colleges along Socialist lines. The conference was attended by fraternal delegates from the Austrian and German Socialist student organizations.

Great progress was reported by the delegates to the third conference of the Socialist Youth Society of Switzerland, held in Aarburg on Feb. 26 and 27. In fact, Margrit Dueby of Bern, executive secretary, reported that the growth of the organization and the establishing of new local groups gave the central office so much work that the earnest co-operation of all the branches was needed to enable the officials to handle it. After a lengthy debate, it was voted, 17 to 12, to delay affiliation with the Socialist Youth International until the Swiss "Yips" have consolidated their organization further and will be in a position to lend strength to the international and also to influence it in the direction of a more fighting policy.

At the time of the Communist activities in Switzerland, shortly after the World War, the Socialist youth movement there was practically "captured" by the Communists. This "captured" section has dwindled into insignificance, while the reorganized "Yips" are now on the way toward building a powerful organization, as was shown at the Aarburg convention. The whole Communist movement in Switzerland has become merely a joke, its vote in the election of 1925 having been 14,837, against 195,768 for the Socialists, and its deputies in the national council numbering only three. The Communist influence in the Swiss trade unions has faded fast and no longer amounts to anything serious.

The New Leader Mail Bag

More On Liquor

Editor The New Leader:

Now is the time to clear the atmosphere of sophistication and hypocrisy in reference to our party's official attitude toward the liquor question.

It is now or never! Because the national referendum is now under way and each individual member ought to come out honestly either for or against it.

One Comrade told me today that if the party membership votes "dry" then he shall cease to be a member. He claims that no liberty-loving person can remain a party member when the party does not stand unequivocally for personal liberty, i. e., to drink or not to drink as his conscience questions him.

And another Comrade told me that as long as the party remains officially "wet" then he will not buy dues stamps or be a regular party member because our platform demand for "light wines and beer" infringes on his liberty and compels him, against his will, to sanction something he dislikes—it encroaches upon his personal liberty!

And that is that! But being so, it looks very much as if it was Individualism that rules the roost. And

these two Comrades are Socialists of 20 or 25 years standing. How do you account for it? Can you explain the relationship of this extreme individualism, from two opposite poles, to the fundamental position of scientific Socialism?

What has it to do with it? We of Local Palo Alto take the scientific stand that by leaving all references to "wet" or "dry" out of our platform we hurt "nobody's" feeling or anybody's liberty.

It is as nonsensical to mention it in our platform as it would be to have a plank calling for "domestic washing of hands and face and the manufacture of soap for laundry purposes."

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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 Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn.
CHAS. CAMP, President. ALEX ECKERT, Financial Sec'y.
Carpenters' Union 458 German Technicians & Draftsmen
ALBERT HELB, Secretary.
Fur Dressers' Union No. 2

W. Y. JOINT COUNCIL CAP MAKERS

Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union.
OFFICE: 210 EAST 14TH STREET
Phone: Orchard 9860-1-3
The Council meets every 1st and 3rd
Wednesday.
JACOB ROBERTS, Sec'y-Organizer.
S. HERSHKOWITZ, M. GELLER,
Organizers.

OPERATORS, LOCAL 1

Regular Meetings every 1st and 3rd
Saturday.
Executive Board meets every Monday.

CUTTERS, LOCAL 2

Meetings every 1st and 3rd Thursday.
Executive Board meets every Monday.

All Meetings are held in the
Headgear Workers' Lyceum
(Beethoven Hall)
210 East 5th Street.

United Hebrew Trades

115 EAST BROADWAY
Meet 1st and 3d Monday, 8 P. M. Executive
Board meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesday
at 8 P. M.
H. GUSKIN, Chairman
M. TIGEL, Vice-Chairman
M. FEINSTEIN, Secretary-Treasurer

BUTCHERS UNION

Local 234, A. M. O. & B. W. of N. A.
115 E. B'way. Orchard 9359
Meet every 1st and 3rd Tuesday
at 8 P. M.
AL. GRAHEL, President
J. BELSKY, Secretary.

BONNAZ EMBROIDERERS'

UNION, LOCAL 68, I. L. G. W. U.
1 East 10th Street Tel. Stuyvesant 3657
Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday
Night in the Office of the Union
Z. I. FREEDMAN, President
GEO. TRIEBSTMAN, NATHAN RIESEL,
Manager, Secretary-Treasurer

NECKWEAR CUTTERS'

Union, Local 6939, A. F. of L.
7 East 10th Street. Stuyvesant 7678
Regular Meetings Second Wednesday of
Every Month at 102 East 23rd Street
Fred Fasselband, N. Ullman,
President, Rec. Secy
A. Wellner, J. Rosenzweig,
Vice-Pres. Fin. Sec. & Treas.
Wm. B. Chisling, Business Agent

HEBREW ACTORS' UNION

Office, 31 Seventh St., N. Y.
Phone Dry Dock 3360
REUBEN GUSKIN
Manager

Joint Executive Committee OF THE VEST MAKERS' UNION,

Amalgamated Clothing Workers
of America.
Office: 175 East Broadway.
Phone: Orchard 6639

Meetings every 1st and 3rd
Wednesday evening.
M. GREENBERG, Sec.-Treas.
PETER MONAT, Manager.

See That Your Milk Man Wears the Emblem of The Milk Drivers' Union

Local 584, I. U. of T.
OFFICE:
208 W. 114th St., City
Local 584 meets
on 3rd Thursday
of the month at
BEETHOVEN HALL,
210 East 55th Street.
Executive Board meets
on the 2nd
and 4th Thursdays at
BEETHOVEN HALL,
210 East 55th Street.
JOE HERMAN, Pres. & Business Agent.
MAX LIEBLER, Sec'y-Treas.

GLAZIERS' UNION

Local 1087, B. P. D. & P. A.
Office and Headquarters at Astor Hall, 63 East
4th St. Phone Dry Dock 1074. Regular meetings
every Tuesday at 8 P. M.
ABE LEONOWICZ, Pres. PETER KOPPEL, Rec. Secy.
GARREY BRISCOE, Vice-Pres. J. GREEN, Bus. Agent.
JACOB RAPPAPORT, Bus. Agent. AARON RAPPAPORT, Treasurer.

German Painters' Union

LOCAL 499, BROTHERHOOD OF PAINT-
ERS, DECORATORS & PAPERHANGERS
Regular Meetings Every Wednesday Eve-
ning at the Labor Temple, 245 East 64th St.
PETER ROTHMAN, President.
ALVIN ROTHSTEIN, Secretary.
AMEROS ILIAS, Fin. Sec'y.

PAINTERS' UNION, No. 51

Headquarters 208 EIGHTH AVENUE
Telephone Lenox 8879
Day Room Open Daily, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
JOHN W. SMITH, FRED GAA,
President, Fin. Secretary
M. McDONALD, L. F. BRIDGES,
Vice-President, Rec. Secretary
Regular Meetings Every Monday, 8 P. M.

MEETING HALL TO RENT

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NAL SOCIETIES. Seating Capacity 300.
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Headquarters, 219 Seckman
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Phone Dickens 1164
Philip Lurie, Pres.
M. Brodie, Organizer
I. Burstein, Treas.
S. Rosenzweig, Bus. Rep.

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Brooklyn, N. Y.
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Large and small hall suitable for all
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AMALGAMATED LITHOGRAPHERS

OF AMERICA, New York Local No. 1
Office: AMALITHONE BLDG., 302 WEST 14th ST.
Regular Meetings Every Second and Fourth
Tuesday at 8 P. M. Phone Orchard 2168
ARLINGTON HALL, 19 ST. MARK'S PL.
ALBERT E. CASTRO, President
A. J. KENNEDY, Vice-Pres. Frank & Frank, Sec'y.
THOMAS F. GATES, President. CHARLES L. PETERSON, Secretary-Treasurer.

U. A. Plumbers, Gas Fitters and Marine Plumbers

LOCAL No. 1, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.
Office: 19 Fourth Avenue. Phone: Sterling 9728.
Regular Meetings every Monday evening at 192 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn.
Executive Board meets every Friday evening at the Office.
Office open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
THOMAS F. GATES, President. CHARLES L. PETERSON, Secretary-Treasurer.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

3 West 16th Street, New York City
Telephone Chelsea 2143
MORRIS SIGMAN, President ABRAHAM BAROFF, Secretary-Treasurer

The Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union

Local No. 10, I. L. G. W. U.
Office 231 East 14th Street Telephone Ashland 2066
EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETS EVERY THURSDAY AT THE OFFICE OF THE UNION
DAVID DUBINSKY, General Manager

Italian Cloak, Suit and Skirt Makers

Office, 231 E. 14th Street. Union Local 48, I. L. G. W. U.
Executive Board meets every Thursday at 7:30 P. M.
BRUCHSON MEETINGS
Downtown—231 E. 14th St. 1st & 3rd Friday at 6 P. M.
Brooklyn—187th St. & B. Boulevard 1st & 3rd Thursday at 8 P. M.
Parkman—1714 Lexington Ave. 1st & 3rd Saturday at 1 P. M.
B'klyn—105 Montrose Ave. Jersey City—76 Montgomery St.
SALVATORE NINPO, Manager-Secretary.

EMBROIDERY WORKERS'

UNION, Local 4, I. L. G. W. U.
Exec. Board meets every 2nd and 4th
Tuesday, at the Office, 401 E. 101st St.
Malrose 7930
CARL GRABNER, President.
M. WEISS, Secretary-Manager.

Italian Dressmakers'

Union, Local 85, I. L. G. W. U.
Executive Board meets every Tuesday
evening at the office 15 W. 23rd St. Phone:
Lackawanna 4814.
LUIGI ANTONINI, Secretary.

WHITE GOODS WORKERS' UNION

Local 65 of I. L. G. W. U.
117 Second Avenue
TELEPHONE ORCHARD 11047
A. SNYDER, Manager

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA

11-15 UNION SQUARE, N. Y. AMALGAMATED BANK BLDG. 3rd FLOOR.
Telephones: Stuyvesant 6500-1-2-3-4-5
SYDNEY HILLMAN, Gen. President. JOSEPH SCHLOSSBERG, Gen. Sec'y-Treas.

NEW YORK JOINT BOARD

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA
611-613 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Telephone: Spring 1600-1-2-3-4
ABRAHAM BECKERMAN, Gen. Mgr. ABRAHAM MILLER, Sec'y-Treas.

New York Clothing Cutters' Union

A. C. W. of A. Local "Big Four."
Office: 44 East 12th Street. Stuyvesant 8586.
Regular meetings every Friday night at 210 East Fifth Street.
Executive Board meets every Monday at 7 p. m. in the office.
PHILIP ORLOFSKY, Manager. MARTIN SIGEL, Sec'y-Treas.

PANTS MAKERS' TRADE BOARD

OF GREATER N. Y. AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA.
OFFICE: 115 EAST BROADWAY. ORCHARD 1837
Board Meets Every Tuesday Evening at the Office. All Locals Meet Every Wednesday.
MORRIS BLUMENBERG, Manager. HYMAN NOVOVOLOV, Sec'y-Treasurer.

Lapel Makers & Pairs'

Local 161, A. C. W. A.
Office: 3 Delancey St. Drydock 3480
Ex. Board meets every Friday at 8 P. M.
BRIE SCHNEIDER, Chairman
KENNETH F. WARD, Secretary
ANTHONY V. FROISE, Bus. Agent.

Pressers' Union

Local 3, A. C. W. A.
Executive Board Meets Every Thursday
at the Amalgamated Temple
1157 Arlon Pl., B'klyn., N. Y.
LOUIS CANTOR, Chairman
W. TAYLOR, Sec. Secy. LEON BUCK, Fin. Secy.

NEW YORK JOINT BOARD

INTERNATIONAL POCKETBOOK WORKERS' UNION
Affiliated with The American Federation of Labor
GENERAL OFFICE: Phone Chelsea 3084
11 WEST 18th STREET, N. Y. A. L. SHIPALOFF
CHARLES KLEINMAN, Chairman. CHARLES GOLDMAN, Secretary-Treasurer. Manager.

PAPER BOX MAKERS' UNION

OF GREATER NEW YORK. Phone Orchard 1240
Office and headquarters, 701 Broadway. Executive Board Meets Every Wednesday at 8 P. M.
AL GREENBERG, FRED CATOLA, SAM SCHWALL, FLORENCE GELLER,
President, Manager, Treasurer, Fin. Sec'y.
Organizers: GEORGE E. POWERS, THOMAS DINONNO. Delegate, JOSEPH DIMINO.

MILLINERY WORKERS' UNION, LOCAL 24

Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union
Downtown Office: 640 Broadway. Phone Spring 4448
Uptown Office: 30 West 37th Street. Phone Wisconsin 1210
Executive Board meets every Tuesday evening
HYMAN LEDEBERGER, L. H. GOLDBERG, NATHAN SPECTOR, ALEX ROSE,
Chairman, Ex. Sec. Secy, Manager, Sec'y-Treas.
ORGANIZERS: L. H. GOLDBERG, MAX GOODMAN, A. MENDELWITZ

N. Y. Joint Board, Shirt and Boys' Waist Makers' Union

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA
Headquarters: 621 BROADWAY (Room 523). Phone Spring 2238-2239
G. GOZEL, Manager. H. ROSENBERG, Secretary-Treasurer
Joint Board meets every Second and Fourth Monday.
Board of Directors meet every First and Third Monday.
Local 245—Executive Board meets every Tuesday.
Local 246—Executive Board meets every Thursday.
Local 248—Executive Board meets every Wednesday.
These Meetings Are Held in the Office of the Union

Waterproof Garment Workers' Union, Local 20, I. L. G. W. U.

130 East 25th St. Madison Square 1934
Executive Board meets every Monday
at 7 P. M.
D. GINGOLD, A. WEINGART,
Manager, Sec'y-Treas.

FUR DRESSERS' UNION,

Local 2, International Fur Workers' Union,
Office and Headquarters, 949 Willoughby
Ave., Brooklyn. Phone: Ashland 1718
Regular Meetings, 1st and 3rd Monday.
H. REISS, President.
S. FINE, Vice-President.
E. FRIEDMAN, Rec. Sec'y.
E. KENNEDY, Fin. Sec'y.
E. RABINOWITZ, Bus. Agent.

U. A. Plumbers, Gas Fitters and Marine Plumbers

LOCAL No. 1, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.
Office: 19 Fourth Avenue. Phone: Sterling 97

GARMENT UNION BANK NEARS 5 MILLION

Deposits Increase \$500,000 in Two Months—Total Is Now \$4,367,908

A GROWTH in resources of over a half million dollars in two months is the record of the International Union Bank. This growth is another evidence that labor banks have won the respect and confidence of many people and are no longer in the development stage. On April 1 the resources of the International Union Bank had reached \$4,367,908.18. The month of April promises to show an even greater increase and there is every prospect that by the first of June the resources will be over five million.

Substantial progress is being shown in every department of the bank. This splendid advancement appears in the Thrift Department as well as Business Accounts, and every day an increasingly large number of people are using the bank's efficient service to remit money to Europe.

Because of the safety of New York State banks, many people from all parts of the country are now using the International Union Bank to save money. A very efficient system has been developed whereby deposits and withdrawals can easily be made by mail. An important consideration to many people who save is that the International Union Bank pays 4 percent interest, which is compounded quarterly, and interest starts immediately from the first of the month after date of deposit. Many people start their initial deposit with \$5 or more and, using the bank's \$1,000 plan, make regular weekly or monthly remittances until the goal is reached.

Being under the supervision of the Banking Department of the State of New York and a depository of the City and State of New York, has caused many people who seek safety for their money to place their deposits with the International Union Bank. No matter how large or small the initial deposit, the same painstaking care and service is given to every depositor whether he calls in person or transacts business by mail.

Every year millions of dollars are lost in unwise investments by people who can ill afford to lose. To safeguard the interests of its depositors a Service Department has been established by the bank where any depositor can call or write at any time for advice regarding investments or real estate purchases. This service is given without charge and is the medium of saving the bank's depositors many thousands of dollars annually.

Organized some three years ago with ample capital and surplus, the International Union Bank has, from the very beginning, been an institution worthy of trust. In its development it has constantly gathered numbers of people of progressive thought who are glad to co-operate with an institution operated for the equal benefit of its depositors and stockholders. Several months ago a number of successful business men who have been Socialists for years agreed to co-operate for the even more rapid growth of the institution. Under their leadership progress has been even more rapid and today the bank is one of the strongest banks among the younger financial institutions in Greater New York.

Among the men who have freely given of their services are Morris Hillquit, Joseph Fish, Philip Kaplowitz, Max Zuckerman, Salvatore Nino, Philip R. Rodriguez, B. C. Vladeck, A. I. Ship-lacoff, Joseph Baskin, David Dubinsky, Louis Pinkofsky, Aaron Berkman, Solomon Filler, Frederick F. Unhey, Otis Schachtman, Maurice H. Cohen, Manny Weiss, A. J. Munte, Luigi Antonini, Benjamin Schlesinger, Nat. Bass, Arthur M. Morris, Simon Sutta, Morris Rosen, Morris Berman and Max Schlesinger. Special mention should be made of the present Chairman of the Board of Directors, Mr. Solomon Filler. For over a year and a half Mr. Filler has been one of the directors. At a meeting of the board in February he was unanimously chosen chairman and placed in direct charge of the bank.

Coming to this country as a boy from a land where his parents suffered persecution because of their Socialist views, Mr. Filler readily identified himself with the Socialist movement with which he has been connected ever since. At the same time he engaged in business which prospered, and today he is well known in financial circles and is numbered among our very successful business men. For over twenty-five years Filler has maintained close connection with Socialist and progressive movements. He is a member of the Socialist Party, Workmen's Circle, People's Educational Camp Society, member of the Board of Directors of the Rand School and a member of the National Board of Pioneer Youth.

Mr. Filler has let it be known that hereafter his main work will be the direction of the International Union Bank and its many activities. With him in this work he has the active co-operation of not only progressive organized labor, but hundreds of successful business men who are using this method to express their sympathy and appreciation of labor's cause. The International Union Bank is located at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-first street, New York.

MAJOR'S CEMENT
—Is good for repairing chimneys, glassware, masonry, tipping, billiard cues, brick-work, etc.
Price 50c per barrel.
Major's Rubber and Leather Goods are good. Retail at 50c per bottle.
Major Manufacturing Co.
Established 1876
461 Pearl Street New York City

THE SOCIALIST PARTY AT WORK

California

Los Angeles

It is no difficult matter to get our party papers on the news-stands, but if a few weeks go by and there are practically no sales the game is up. If the readers of this will buy a paper or two each week from our dealers we will succeed. The American Appeal and The New Leader are on sale at Fifth and Hill streets, at 115 East Fifth street, and at Fifth street and Towne avenue.

Ohio

State Secretary Willert asks all Locals and Branches to send him a complete and correct report of the number of members of their respective organizations. Comrade Willert also urges all Ohio Socialists to get every subscriber they can for the American Appeal.

Indiana

Indiana Socialists are beginning to move in better shape than for some time, and we hope every reader of the American Appeal and The New Leader will do his or her best to increase the reading list of the papers and become members of the party.

Illinois

State Executive Committee
The State Executive Committee plans reorganization work in the state during the rest of the year in order to be ready for the 1928 national campaign.

The necessity of continuing the drive for American Appeal subscribers was stressed as the building of the Appeal was considered necessary before party organization can be a success.

W. R. Snow was re-elected State Secretary, as his term expires May 1. The State Secretary was instructed to do everything possible to increase the subscriptions to the American Appeal from now until the 1928 campaign.

Chicago May Day Meeting
The Socialists of Chicago will celebrate May Day with a big meeting Sunday afternoon, May 1, at 2:30, at Schoenhofen Hall, 1214 North Ashland avenue. There will be a play, singing and speeches. Andy Laif will be one of the speakers. Readers of the American Appeal should not make any other arrangements, but be present and swell the crowd.

Missouri

St. Louis

On Saturday, April 16, at 8 p. m., at Labor Hall, 940 Chouteau avenue, Socialists will meet for the purpose of reorganizing the Socialist party of St. Louis. The following call has been sent out:

You are requested to attend a meeting of present and former members of Local St. Louis and others who wish to affiliate with our movement for the purpose of reorganizing Local St. Louis of the Socialist party. You will realize the urgent need of this meeting and the reorganization of the local party movement. After weeks of correspondence we have agreed on this course.

The time for organization and action is now. We are confronted with serious and grave public problems, that can only be faced and dealt with by a well-organized and disciplined movement.

Be sure and attend this meeting. The undersigned will attend the meeting and give the St. Louis Comrades all the help possible to once more get their party organization in good militant condition.

G. A. HOEHN,
Editor "St. Louis Labor."

FRANK PFISTER,
For Y. P. S. L.

WILLIAM H. HENRY,
National Secretary.

WILLIAM L. GARVER,
State Secretary.

New York State

Berger's Speeches

The next meeting of the State Executive Committee has been tentatively set for April 24.

State Secretary Merrill has made a proposition to furnish each member at large from 10 to 100 copies of Berger's speech on "Mexico, Kellogg and the Red Spook," provided such member agrees to mail out the speeches to

THE Workmen's Circle

The Largest Radical Working-Men's Fraternal Order in Existence

**85,000 MEMBERS
\$3,200,000 ASSETS**

750 Branches All Over the United States and Canada

Insurance from \$100 to \$1,000

Sick benefit, 15 weeks per year, at \$1 per week. Many branches pay additional benefit from \$5 to \$50 per week. Consumption benefit, \$200, or nine months in our own sanatorium, located in the most beautiful region of the Catskill Mountains—besides the regular weekly benefit.

For information, apply to
THE WORKMEN'S CIRCLE

175 East Broadway, N. Y. City

Telephone Orchard 6616-6617

voters in his or her community. Comrade Wismer of Ithaca was the first to respond, declaring that he would mail out as many copies of this speech as the State Office cared to send him.

Local Dues

Financial secretaries of locals have been requested to make a drive for the collection of arrears of dues before the "open season" for the workmen's car or flivver begins. Members who cannot be induced to attend meetings will pay their dues if properly approached on the matter.

Registration

There will be no extension of the period provided by law for the registration and enrollment of voters. The bill to permit registration with election boards as early as July 1 went down to defeat in the Legislature. It was amusing to hear the floor leader for the party of Tammany objecting to the bill on the ground it might afford additional opportunity for election corruption. The Election Law remains substantially the same as last year. The Legislature failed to comply with the Constitution of the State in that it did not re-apportion the senatorial and assembly districts, as provided for in Article III, section 4, of such constitution.

Queens

Enrolled Voters' Meeting in Jamaica

The Jamaica Lecture Forum will close a successful season next Sunday evening, April 10, with an enrolled Socialist voters' meeting in Odd Fellows Hall, 160th street and 9th ave., Jamaica. The subject will be "Labor in Politics," and the principal speakers will be Barnett Wolff, ex-Socialist Alderman, and James O'neal, editor of The New Leader. Dr. Benjamin Salkoff will preside. As usual, there will be a general discussion and a musical program. Admission will be free and all Socialists and sympathizers in that part of Queensboro are urged to attend and bring their friends.

New York City

National Referendum

The referendum by the National Office will be placed before the branches of Local New York City for a discussion and vote. This referendum has for its object to strike out the following part of the liquor plank in our National Platform: "We favor prompt legislation to legalize domestic use of light wines and beer and manufacture of alcoholic beverages." If the voter votes "Yes," he will signify his intention to eliminate this sentence from our National Platform. Voting "No" he will mean that it should stay in our National Platform. The membership must hand in ballots before May 15. Secretaries of branches must file their reports with the City Office on or before May 15.

Membership Drive

Five enrolled Socialist voters' meetings were held during last week. The meeting in the 23rd A. D. Kings was rather poorly attended. Nevertheless, four new members were obtained. The meetings in the 2nd-6th 5th Assembly Districts did not materialize. These sections will be canvassed again in the near future. The choice of hall and evenings mitigated against their success.

The first of a number of mass meetings in the 3rd A. D. in the Bronx was held and a couple of new members were obtained. The meetings of the Central Branch at which voters from the 2nd-4th and 5th Assembly Districts were called was a most gratifying success. An enthusiastic crowd listened to Judge Jacob Panken, and 8 new members were added to the branch.

This Friday evening, April 8, the enrolled voters of the 8th A. D. Bronx, will be invited to a meeting in the home of Samuel A. De Witt, 133 W. 17th street (near University avenue). Another meeting will be held on the same evening in the territory of the 18th-23rd A. D. Kings County, at the headquarters of the 23rd A. D. Jewish Branch, St. Marks avenue. The speaker will be August Claessens.

Manhattan

8-9-12th A. D.

The next meeting will be held Monday evening, April 11. A number of important matters will come up for decision. Particularly, the arrangements for an enrolled voters' meeting, the report of the Committee on the Judge Jacob Panken banquet, to be held on May 20, and the removal to the headquarters, on Avenue C.

Bronx

Central Branch

One of the best attended branch meetings was held last Tuesday evening. Some 25 enrolled Socialist voters were present and along with their attendance of branch members, they made quite a good sized crowd. Judge Jacob Panken addressed the gathering and enthused those present. Eight new members were obtained and a very excellent spirit was manifested. Herman Silverberg and Jacob Orr were elected to represent the branch at the Forward celebration.

This Saturday evening, April 9, the Central Branch will hold its dance and social at the headquarters, 1167 Boston Road. Admission is 50 cents. A very fine program has been arranged and an evening of jollification and enjoyment is promised.

Branch Seven

The next meeting of this branch will be held on Tuesday evening, April 12, at the club rooms, 4213 Third Avenue.

Every member should make his or her best effort to be present. Two representatives are to be elected to attend the Forward celebration. Delegates representing the branch at the City Convention will be present to give their report. The financial secretary reports the branch in flourishing condition. Some \$90 worth of dues stamps were sold during March. The last dance of the season will be given on Saturday evening, April 23.

Brooklyn

2 A. D. Branch

The concert given by this branch at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, last Friday evening, was a success in many ways. An unusually good crowd attended this concert and seemed to enjoy the program. It will take some time before returns on tickets will disclose how much money was made for the Building Fund. All in all, the comrades were highly pleased, since this was the first large undertaking of its kind at this rapidly growing branch has so far undertaken. The next meeting will be held Friday evening, April 8 at the headquarters, 420 Hinesdale Street. The principal features on the order of business will be the report of the delegates to the City Convention, report of the Concert Committee and the formulation of plans for the next Socialist enrolled voters meeting.

5th-6th A. D. Branch

A fairly good attendance of this Branch was shown at its last meeting and a very spirited discussion took place. August Claessens was present and presented a report of the City Convention and the work of the city organization. Various plans were discussed relative to a propaganda, and organization work in the district. It was decided to hold a May Day demonstration in co-operation with the branches in Williamsburg, to be held at the Amalgamated Temple on Sunday morning, May 1.

23rd A. D. Branch

A street meeting will be held this Friday evening at the corner of Bristol street and Pitkin avenue at 8:30 p. m. The speakers will be Ethelred Brown, August Claessens and others. The object will be to demonstrate against the possibility of a war arising out of the Chinese situation.

Plans are being formulated for a huge May Day celebration at the Brownsville Labor Lyceum, on May 1. A number of prominent speakers are being obtained and a very fine concert is also being arranged.

23rd A. D. Jewish Branch

The enrolled Socialist voters of one part of the 23rd and a section of the 18th Assembly Districts will be called to a meeting on Friday evening, April 8 in the new clubrooms, 1465 St. Marks avenue (near Howard avenue). The speaker will be August Claessens. All Socialists and sympathizers living in this section of Brownsville are invited to this meeting. Admission is free.

Yipseldom

League Hike

Circles Thirteen, senior and junior, will not meet this Sunday, as they will join in the General League hike. All members of either the junior or senior circle who expect to go with them are to meet at 420 Hinesdale street at 7 a. m.

Circle 13

After many weeks of work by the entire membership of Circle 13, the dance on April 30 shows signs of being a success. The money derived from this affair shall be used for its former strength. Communists, he said, preach democracy when they are in a minority, but spit in its face when they get power.

The provocative news being received from China also induced the convention to decide to arrange for a mass meeting in behalf of peace with the Chinese people in their struggles. A committee of five—Panken, Feigenbaum, Hughan, Lee and O'neal—brought in a resolution, which was approved. The resolution declares:

The Socialist Party of the City of New York in city convention assembled, emphatically protests against the warlike demonstrations being made by the armed forces of the United States against the Chinese people; it protests in the name of humanity against the shelling of inhabited cities, and in general against the association of the American forces with the forces of the British in their virtual war upon the Chinese nation and their attempt

Circle 4

Circle Four, Bronx, on Sunday, April 9, elected new officers. They are: Sidney Hertzberg, organizer; Jack Davis, vice-organizer; Joseph Percoff, recording secretary; Irving Bassoff, financial secretary; Milton Lechner, sergeant at arms. Dorothy Steinberg and Frances Oringer were elected to the executive committee. Big things are expected of the new officers. Circle Four meets at 4215 Third avenue.

Circle 6

Circle Six, Manhattan, will hold a regular meeting this Friday at 8:30 p. m. at their headquarters, 62 East 106th street. A very fine educational program has been arranged for the meeting. Copies of The New Leader will be sold at this circle meeting in the future. Everybody is welcome to attend.

Everything is ready for a fine time at the Bronx dance, Saturday night, April 9, at 1167 Boston road. Tickets are 50 cents.

Comrades are urged to buy dues stamps. With the coming of the summer months there is a tendency to let the dues purchase lapse. This must not be allowed this year. Remember, comrades, we depend upon you to help the league by buying stamps.

Comrades going to the general league hike will meet at the Dykeman street ferry at 10:30 a. m. The best way to get there is by taking the Van Courtland Park train and getting off

at the station marked Dykeman street. Then walk two blocks to the depot.

JUNIORS

Circle 11

Circle 11 wishes to announce their change of meeting from Sunday afternoons to Friday evenings at 7 p. m. They will continue meeting at 1465 St. Marks avenue, Brooklyn, and insure all visiting comrades an interesting time.

Circle 12

Members of Circle 12 are requested to meet in front of the headquarters at 1336 Lincoln place, Brooklyn, between 7:30 and 8:15 a. m. to go on the Yipsel City hike. Members of Circle 12 will hold a joint meeting with Circle 9 at Circle 9's headquarters at 303 Albany avenue. They will this Saturday go in a body to the Chinese protest meeting at the Rand School. They will leave the Labor Lyceum at 2 p. m. sharp.

Circle 13

Circle 13 are now meeting on Sundays at 3 p. m. at 420 Hinesdale street, Brooklyn, instead of Saturday. Their educational programs are extremely interesting and comrades are invited to attend.

Circle 9

Circle 9 will meet with Circle 12 and leave in a body for the league hike. Both groups will meet at 1336 Lincoln place, Brooklyn.

LECTURE CALENDAR

Sunday, April 10, 8:30 p. m.—Samuel E. Beardley, subject, "The Turn of Events in the Labor Movement"; 241 East 84th street; auspices Yorkville Branch, Socialist Party.

Monday, April 11, 8:30 p. m.—Dr. Hyman Katz, subject, "Elements of Socialism"; 345 South Third street; auspices Socialist Party, 4-14th A. D. Branch.

N. Y. SOCIALISTS DEFEND CHINA

City Convention Is Attended by Over One Hundred Delegates

(Continued from page 1)

leaders called a meeting, where the Amalgamated was charged with being opposed to the strike. Today the Communists are carrying on a civil war in the streets against union cloak-makers, but the International has the situation well in hand.

Beckerman described Ben Gold of the Furriers as a "genial demagogue," who is a master of "spendid publicity" in glorifying Gold, and who is a leader in the Communist idea of "taking over the State by buying every policeman." The Communist theory of strikes, he continued, is the longer the strike the more Communist propaganda.

Beckerman invoked laughter when he mentioned one gang serving the Communist furriers as involved in a Brooklyn killing a few years ago and added that this reputable element is called the "red army." Mention of a baseball "fixer" and tipster of prize-fights, who had become a crony of the Communists in the war against the trade unions, brought a round of laughter.

Beckerman concluded by saying that the Communist grip on the cloak-makers had been broken never to return, but two or more years would be required to rebuild the union to its former strength. Communists, he said, preach democracy when they are in a minority, but spit in its face when they get power.

The provocative news being received from China also induced the convention to decide to arrange for a mass meeting in behalf of peace with the Chinese people in their struggles. A committee of five—Panken, Feigenbaum, Hughan, Lee and O'neal—brought in a resolution, which was approved. The resolution declares:

The Socialist Party of the City of New York in city convention assembled, emphatically protests against the warlike demonstrations being made by the armed forces of the United States against the Chinese people; it protests in the name of humanity against the shelling of inhabited cities, and in general against the association of the American forces with the forces of the British in their virtual war upon the Chinese nation and their attempt

to continue that people subservient to the Western powers.

In the face of the statement of the President of the United States, that there is to be no war on the Chinese people, we protest against the sending of troops to the Far East, the building of American ships on the various Chinese rivers and the hostile demonstrations in Chinese cities by American marines.

We demand that all American naval forces be withdrawn, as a preliminary to the withdrawal of the United States from interference in the affairs of the Chinese people; we demand that the principle of extra-territoriality be abrogated at once, and that Americans doing business in China do so under the protection of Chinese laws and in accord with Chinese customs. We demand that the Chinese people be permitted to solve their own problems in their own way without interference of any kind.

And in conclusion we rejoice that the Chinese people have awakened after decades of suffering under foreign yokes, determined to throw off all foreign exploitation. To the people of China now in the throes of a great national rebirth, we send our warmest greetings and assurances that the great mass of the American people sympathize with them and are opposed to the virtual intervention in which this government is engaged.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be transmitted to President Coolidge, Secretary Kellogg, members of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, and to the press.

The convention also approved a resolution for more persistent and intimate co-operation with The New Leader to extend its circulation. The plan outlined in this resolve is as follows:

RESOLUTION

Considering that the party press is an effective means for strengthening the Socialist Party and extending Socialist propaganda, and

Considering that The New Leader is a Socialist Party weekly that has ably and loyally supported the Socialist Party, that it has served as an important educational factor in a period of striking economic change.

The city convention of the Socialist Party earnestly recommends that the party branches and members take up the work of extending the circulation of The New Leader.

In order that this work may be taken up in a systematic way, we recommend the following:

1. That the City Executive Committee call upon all party branches and Yipsel circles to elect a New Leader agent, these agents to be elected at the earliest possible moment, and their names and addresses be reported to Organizer Claessens.

2. As soon as The New Leader agents are elected the organizer, co-operating with the Manager and Editor of The New Leader, shall call these agents into conference, where plans of co-operation may be worked out for extending the circulation of the party organ.

3. That an effort shall be made to see that The New Leader is sold at all hall and open air meetings of the party and that subscription blanks shall always be on hand and subscriptions taken for The New Leader.

4. That attention be given to the trade unions in extending circulation, that the sympathetic co-operation of officials and members of the trade unions may be enlisted for this purpose.

5. That meetings of other organizations more or less sympathetic with Socialist ideals be also reached with The New Leader.

An addition was made to the above by ordering copies to be sent to all branches and Yipsel Circles preparatory to the organization of a New Leader conference.

Panken and Shipplacoff were delegated to speak at the installation of the new Joint Board of the Cloakmakers which was meeting downstairs, and Algoner Lee reported for the Yipsels, speaking highly of the work of Comrade Diskant and the importance of party members giving some time to the Yipsels. It was decided that at the earliest possible moment the party should assume the salary of a full-time secretary of the Yipsels.

Edward Cassidy reported for the Trade Union Committee and its problems, and announced the preparation of a leaflet on the Socialist Party and the Trade Unions. James O'neal also spoke on the same matter. Joseph Tuvin suggested a conference of party members in the trade unions, and Frank Crosswaith, of the Negro Porters, spoke approvingly of the views of Beckerman and Cassidy regarding Socialist experience in the unions.

The agenda was then considered and the following action was taken:

1. The basis of the organization to be the Assembly district, and the Executive Committee to be empowered to organize more than one branch in

an Assembly district where conditions require it, or to combine several Assembly districts into one branch. Adopted.

3. Foreign language branches to be urged to co-operate and assist the American Branches in their territory, particularly to get the young members who are either born or brought up here to join or form English-speaking branches. Adopted.

4. We further urge the N. E. C. to take up and study the problems of the foreign language federation to the end that a closer co-operation between the foreign language branches and the main American branches will be possible, and the probability of the members of the foreign language branches becoming members of the main American branches. Adopted.

5 and 6. The committee finds that the present system of having one executive officer to take care of all the work in the office is inadequate, as one man cannot take care of the great bulk of the routine work the office requires, and the field or organization work that has to be carried on to rebuild our Party Organization. The committee, therefore, recommends that a fund be raised to employ an Executive Secretary and an Organizer, so that the routine work of the office can be taken care of and the organization work carried on without one interfering with the other. Adopted.

7. The proposal that the Party centralize all efforts in districts where election is possible created considerable discussion. Comrades Feigenbaum, Orr, Sadoff, Steinberg, Brown, Bernstein and Saffranoff spoke against this proposal. Comrades Gerber and Claessens spoke in favor. Comrade Lee offered the following amendment, which was passed by the Convention:

"Resolved, That the Party should at once plan and launch an intensive and persistent campaign in a number of the most promising districts in the Greater City, and to this end candidates should as soon as possible be selected who can be counted on to give time, thought and energy to the task of rebuilding the organization, inspiring the comrades and sympathizers to renewed activity, and carrying on a vigorous Socialist propaganda in these districts."

Judge Panken then addressed the Convention, discussing the condition of the Socialist Party in New York City, the recent campaign, the coming campaign in the Second Judicial District, the influence of our recent campaign on Tammany Hall and the Republican Party. He urged more intensive propaganda among the enrolled voters, not only by mass meetings, but also by personal canvass.

Leonard Kay addressed the Convention, and in the course of his remarks suggested a collection to meet the present current expenses. A collection of \$72.50 was then obtained.

Workmen's Furniture Fire Insurance Society

INCORPORATED
MAIN OFFICE
227 East 84th Street, New York

Notice is hereby given to all the members that the assessment amounts to 10 cents for each hundred dollars of insurance. Assessments will be received at the following places:

NEW YORK-MANHATTAN
In the Home Office of the Society, No. 227 East 84th Street
From April 11 until May 21

UNION CITY
In Swiss Hall, West and 33rd St.
April 11, 12, and 13

JERSEY CITY AND HOBOKEN
Fraternity Hall, No. 256-258 Central Avenue, Jersey City
April 14, 15 and 16

Amusements

Made to Order Wars

One Revolution F. O. B. New York in "Spread Eagle" at the Martin Beck Theatre

"SPREAD EAGLE," which George S. Brooks and Walter B. Lister wrote, and Jed Harris with commendable courage is producing at the Martin Beck Theatre, is at once a powerful play, with many original turns, and a political revelation. The drama shows, with a force from its active power much stronger than many tellings, how a war may be arranged and brought into being through the successful engineering of the financier who is most likely to profit by the conflict.

With direct slashes across the face of our political and financial institutions, the play presents, through the combination of an ex-doughboy and a dollar-a-year millionaire, the ripening in the public mind of expectancy for war. Several times, what with Hearst's property and propaganda, what with the clamor of the church, we have approached intervention in Mexico. Although Hearst "didn't get away with it"; although oil since Doheny is too sticky for honest fingers; and although in this Puritan country the church is counter-balanced by the Klan—still the public mind has had several doses of the idea of intervention, and not much of an excuse is needed to bring about a clamor for war. There is already—these thoughts are not merely mine; they grow out of the play—an assumption on the part of the United States that its natural boundaries are the two oceans, the Great Lakes and the Panama Canal.

Joe Cobb (Osgood Perkins) is a lively cynic, a disillusioned ex-service man, with strength of suggestive phrasing well handled; carries most of the early lines against the sham of the great game of patriotism. Since he was in the war, he has become the "salib" of the millionaire Henderson (Fritz Williams) is excellent in the part, save for a slight overacting at the end; but Cobb is, inside himself, scornful of the old money-grubber who has, like a ghoul, batted on the bodies of the doughboys. But, since life is this game of "grab or be plundered," Cobb has joined those who smilingly "stow away the bulk of the profits of the world."

"Spread Eagle" is a mine in Mexico, worth a deal, it seems, but idle, and in danger, like so much land owned by citizens of this glorious country, of being confiscated by the Mexican government, by right of eminent domain. This, of course, will never do; so Henderson appends a half million or so to buy a little general to stage a little revolution. Real security, however, will come only when intervention makes Mexico a U. S. protectorate, such as Nicaragua is becoming, such as most of the Central American little nations are in fact; and the chance for intervention is afforded. For the son of an ex-president comes to the financier for a job; he wants to start earning a livelihood, and Henderson sends him to Mexico to become the martyr for whose blood the United States will deem themselves in honor bound to fight. The lad is "killed," as per schedule.

The next few scenes of the play are a genuine novelty, adding to the power of irony with which it puts over its central point. Just as though this were real—just as when it was real, and as we all remember—a man steps in front of the curtain and reads a note ordering all men connected with the military forces of the country to

report at once to their commanders; he placed the theatres phones at the disposal of those who wish to report in that fashion. The next scene shows a radio broadcaster; we also hear the voice of the radio, that magic voice which a hundred million people hear, which comes out of the heavens with the mystery of the voice of God. A speaker on market conditions is interrupted by the station's announcer, who reads the declaration of war. Then we see the movies. The Pathé News reel shows the great spirit in which the country has rallied to freedom's cause; how the boys throughout the land are nobly responding to the call to arms for liberty and the honor of the land; the reel shows the battleships in action, the first films of the land fighting; all that the movies can offer in the way of stimulation to warlike spirit (save enemy atrocities); there was hardly time for the war department to O. K. fakes of those, as the British government must plead guilty to having done in the last war for freedom—excuse me, there have been several since; I mean the "world war" against the commercial growth of Germany. Incidentally, the authors also overlooked the opportunity for the secretary of state to declare that the documents showing his double dealing and commercial interest were forgeries; these seem to be the only tricks of war manufacture that they missed.

The last act is on the line of battle; rather, in Henderson's private car, just behind the lines. As chairman of the National Council of Defense—or some such high-sounding and elaborately patriotic shelter for the iniquitous seekers of private profit at public cost—he is displaying his power of organization by seeing that the U. S. generals send their soldiers to die (not many of bullets, against Mexico, it is true; but every army has enormous disease lists of the dead) in the proper way to make Mr. Henderson's war a success. Here the play adds its mite of feminine feeling. Cobb, who is in love with Lois Henderson, discovers that she loves the boy they had sent to be killed; in his disgust he joins the army as a private. He had already given the reason why most of the volunteers got in; they heard the band, and it's hard to resist a band. (This, when you consider that the brass band has an armed band behind it, and the banded sentiment of almost a hundred million sheep stampeding where the leader bells them on, is no mean psychological consideration.) And Cobb, fully aware of the sordidness of the war, knowing to the core—did he not work it up?—its impulsion in the purely selfish desire of capitalists to increase their capital, goes into the war for the other important reason: to escape a life too dull, too dreadful or too despairing. Cobb enlisted to commit mental suicide.

The enlistment of Cobb, then, points the final irony of this powerful play, which is heightened by the actual final curtain. As Cobb turns to step out, the band starts the national anthem; all wars grow holy when the national anthem is played. Henderson, sunk in his seat in thoughts of the loss of his chief assistant, does not heed the "Star-Spangled Banner." And Cobb turns back to him: "You son-of-a-b—, stand up!" Truly, such as Henderson should rise to salute the flag that flies to make them and to keep them what they are.

No sketch, however complete, can reproduce all the sly side-thrusts with which the authors lay bare the process of creating sentiment for war, and creating war. The clever dialogue is pressed home by swift and deftly directed action that sweeps along at a tense pace to the very end, with the acting bringing out the power of every punch. "Spread Eagle" used to be the term applied to rousing patriotic oratory; today the powers of propaganda have gone far beyond the mere voice of a present speaker; and the drama makes visible and vivid the workings of all the agencies that play upon the public mind to develop the sentiment necessary to persuade our youth to die for the "honor" of the country, for the (financial) integrity of the land, and for those who remain to reap in living profits what the soldiers have sowed in dying "glory." May they rest in peace (vain hope). But remember this play when we have our "little war" with Mexico.

Sailing the Sea of Life
What with Sinclair Lewis calling to mind the excellent work of Anthony Trollope in "Barchester Towers," the minister seems in style this season; and now that Jeanne Eagels is back from her tour of "Rain," it is in keeping for Pauline Lord to continue the attack on clerical life in "Mariners," by Clemence Dane, now at the Plymouth Theatre. True to precedent, however, it is not religion, but Pauline Lord that is under fire; this being the third successive piece in which she has interpreted the part of a woman striving to find herself in an environment above her earlier surroundings.

The problem Clemence Dane puts is a suggestive one and, even though the play does not thoroughly convince us (Pauline Lord's part being too wholly unsympathetic), it is one that stirs us to thought. Two couples are juxtaposed; the one after twenty years of marriage, the other on the brink of engagement. In both cases one member of the pair is strong, the



LOUISE GROODY
Who appears in "Hit the Deck," at the Belasco Theatre next week.

Notes of the Drama

Donald Campbell will succeed Ellis McClellan in the cast of "The Mystery Ship" Thursday evening. This mystery play, which is now at the Garrick Theatre, moves on Monday to the Comedy Theatre.

"The Circus Princess," the new Viennese opera, by Emmerich Kaiman, composer of "Countess Maritza" music, which opened Monday night in Atlantic City, set a new record for movements of musical comedies when it required three special railroad trains to transport the production to the coastal resort.

Bobby Fulton's Puppets will play four Saturday mornings at 11 o'clock at the Fifth Avenue Playhouse. Their schedule is:
April 8—"The Sleeping Beauty."
April 15—"Jack and the Beanstalk."
April 22—"Hansel and Gretel."
April 29—"Red Riding Hood and the Wolf."

Gilbert Miller, with a record of four hits out of four plays produced in New York this season—"The Captive," "The Play's the Thing," "The Constant Fife," and "Her Cardboard Lover"—sails for England on the S. S. Majestic to supervise and attend the opening of London's newest and finest theatre, the Carlton, of which he is managing director. The new Carlton will open with a new musical play on April 27.

Julius Mattfield, who until very recently was assistant music librarian at the New York Public Library and who now leads the musical department of WEAF, has collaborated with M. J. Jengendorf, one of the best known playwrights of children's works in this country, to compose and arrange the music for two pantomimes of that author which have been brought out by Brentano's of New York. The two works, "The Gnomes' Workshop—Mortale Repaired" and "Pierrot and Columbine on Little West Jones Street," have been produced by "The Children's Playhouse." The latter work, which deals with the skits and the light effects, is set in modern music, but so simply arranged that it can be played by children. These pantomimes will soon be produced over the Radio by WGBS.

The first of the three plays which Edward Childs Carpenter has written for David Belasco will have June Walker and Geoffrey Kerr prominently cast. The new play is called "The Bachelor's Father." It is a comedy of an unusual idea, and Mr. Belasco believes it will prove an ideal vehicle for Miss Walker. The play will be presented in January.

The entire program of the 1927 edition of "Gay Paree," at the Winter Garden, will be published in book form as a textbook and guide for classes in dramatics and the theatre. The new book will contain all the sketches, songs and a very detailed description of the dancing, scenic and lighting effects. There will be an appendix, which will deal with the mechanical problems of assembling and staging this form of theatrical amusement. This is the first attempt to publish a revue as a whole in book form, and will be written more for the technical scholar than for popular appeal.

Other weak; the question that is posed is: Does the strong lift the weak, or the weak drag down the strong? There is no doubt that the fears and jealousies that express themselves in the tantrums of Lilly Cobb (Pauline Lord) have hindered, have dwarfed the career of her minister husband, whose promise has been so thinly fulfilled. Wrong in his impulses and its effects on him as her love is, however, he loves her truly; and on his death the neighbors discover that they have misjudged her; she too sincerely loved. Here the play shifts suddenly to suggest a new plane of values; worldly success is challenged; financially they have failed; but spiritually? "They may have wrecked their lives, but think of the stars they steered by!" And with this thought, the young Joan tells her weakling lover that she will marry him whenever he may wish.

The point of this presentation might be pressed more strongly upon us, if the author had made us feel the depth and truth of Lilly Cobb's love for her husband. Despite the superb control of the part by Pauline Lord, whose hysterics were particularly well done, there remains no doubt of the intrinsic selfishness of Lilly; if she felt "love" after her husband died; it was no more than an expression, an outcropping, of her helplessness without him, of her complete loss, of her purely personal need. That such love is worth dying for, that it makes a mutually happy and successful life, seems hard to credit.

The work of Halide Wright as the maiden aunt who also loves the minister is restrained and powerful, in a cast that strives ably against the handicap of an unconvincing heroine.

JOSEPH T. SHIPLEY.

Barrier Than Ever

Sir James' "Legend of Leonora" Returns to New York at the Ritz Theatre

When Maude Adams played "The Legend of Leonora" some years ago, the controversy over the play waxed loud and long; it was therefore with hope that the atmosphere might clear that we looked forward to Grace George's performance of the play, now running at the Ritz. It seems, however, that what was a fervor of championship of the actress against the play has died into a satisfied acceptance of the acting of Grace George, and a condescending tolerance of the play of Barrie. Of course, runs the apparent attitude, whatever Barrie does is good; and this play has all his fantasy and charm, only it's a bit diluted and somehow confused. Such talk of whimsy and whimsy, such flim-flam flummery saves one the trouble of wondering whether the confusion is not in the play, but in one's mind.

Imagine, for a distant analogy, two different planes of activity; the one, a land of fantasy; the other, that more humdrum land of every day "actuality." Now take the two planes, and by some strange, some magical legerdemain (such as genius) press them into one plane. Such is the effort of "The Legend of Leonora." Does it seem fantastic? So Barrie is—and so he has done before.

What are the two planes so merged? In many of his plays, Barrie has been held by, one might almost say held in, childhood. His idyll, "Margaret Ogilvy," that most touching of all mother-pictures, shows that to him the twin aspects of motherhood and childhood are enduring. And several of his plays, more or less clearly, turn upon this lingering. The most obvious instance is "Peter Pan." In this play Peter (through dying, if you please) has reached Never Never Land, the place where he will not have to grow up. As a child he plays "forever" with Wendy and her brother who (through being very ill, if you please) come also to that land. But Wendy wants Peter Pan to become, not her child, but her husband; he refuses to grow up; she must always be mother. Therefore (cured, if you please) she and her brother return to their parents, in the land of change, of growth beyond child-and-mother relationships to the equal responsibilities of matehood.

For quite other purposes "Dear Brutus" shows a reversion to the days of early youth, and "A Well-Remembered Voice" plays with the supernatural; but "Marie Rose" shows a continuation of the spirit that animated "Peter Pan." Strike such logical devices as you please; Barrie is at no pains to explain the transitions and transference; the "illness" I propose for Wendy is merely a sop to sober Cerebus; the dramatist boldly leaps the bounds between the two planes of realism and symbol—letting the chips fly where they may. The dramatic interest is not in how the fantastic got into the world of actuality, but in what it does and what it means while it is there. Marie Rose is a girl who has never grown up. She is not the ghost of a dead daughter; Barrie specifically mentions that her stone has no body beneath it, no graven date; she is a girl who cannot grow up—until she is transformed into a mother. There are many who continue to develop in body while in spirit they remain children—consult merely the army intelligence tests for proof of that. Mental and moral age have little, indeed, to do with physical age; Marie Rose is possibly a body whose heart has stayed young. More authentically, she is the embodiment of Barrie's love and concentration on the two aspects of life, the child and the mother; she is his symbolic, dramatic expression of the fact that every woman is a child until she is a mother.

Leonora carries the idea to its next stage; she is a mother who has never grown up. Barrie pictures Leonora as a muffedrag, a "very woman," a mother and nothing else, a coquette, a woman with no sense of humor, a woman with too much sense of humor—and a murderess, all in one. What person could be all these things, successively, yet each wholeheartedly? A child! Leonora is a child playing mother with her dolls. A play-mother would seriously push out of the car window a man who insisted on its being kept open, though her girl had a cold; a play-mother would do this, then go calmly on with the affairs of her life, the incident as well as the window being closed. The most fetching combination in the world—Barrie tells us, Leonora is perfectly adorable—is the union of the two most adorable things on earth; the child and the mother. In "The Legend of Leonora" these two are combined. The two planes of the drama are, thus, the land of childhood, where the will of the child is law, and all that the child desires is reasonable and right; and the land of the adult, where this child is baffling, unbelievable, yet beloved. Barrie shows the continuance of the influence of the child—"mother" in the grown-up, serious world, where we

are accustomed to having our wills thwarted, our impulses checked, in the interests of strangers who group themselves together and call themselves society. This, of course, no true child will permit; the very process of ripening to maturity is the adjustment of the individual to the social.

My somewhat repetitive insistence on the possibility of discovering a meaning in "The Legend of Leonora" seems necessary, because of the wide acceptance of the play as merely a fantasy by a Barrie not quite at his best, somewhat bewildered. In the present performance, charm and gentle humor are pervasive, from the very motions of the court clerk to the tones of Bruce McRae and the manners of Grace George. Something in their interpretation, added to the author's warning that the play is "only for those who have ever had a mother," suggests another quite possible significance of the two planes mingled in the action. Leonora, in addition to being a child-mother, may equally be a real mother as she appears to a child; she goes forth into the world without, endowed with all the power she has in the eyes of her children at home. However you explain the combination, the "confusion" of the play is deliberate, and may be resolved by an explanation that, through intelligent contemplation, adds to the delight of a charming play and a charming presentation. Go to the Ritz and see what you make of "The Legend of Leonora."

JOSEPH T. SHIPLEY.

7th MONTH

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LAST THREE WEEKS

Eva Le Gallienne

WEEK APRIL 11	WEEK OF APRIL 15
Mon. Eve., April 11....."CRADLE SONG"	Mon. Eve., April 18....."CRADLE SONG"
Tues. Eve., April 12....."INHERITORS"	Tues. Eve., April 19....."JOHN GABRIEL BORMANN"
Wed. Mat., April 13....."CRADLE SONG"	Wed. Mat., April 20....."INHERITORS"
Wed. Eve., April 13....."CRADLE SONG"	Wed. Eve., April 20....."CRADLE SONG"
Thurs. Eve., April 14....."CRADLE SONG"	Thurs. Eve., April 21....."CRADLE SONG"
Fri. Eve., April 15....."INHERITORS"	Fri. Eve., April 22....."CRADLE SONG"
Sat. Mat., April 16....."TWELFTH NIGHT"	Sat. Mat., April 23....."THREE SISTERS"
Sat. Eve., April 16....."CRADLE SONG"	Sat. Eve., April 23....."CRADLE SONG"

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WEEK OF APRIL 11

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Week of April 18—NED MCCOBB'S DAUGHTER
Week of April 25—THE SILVER CORD

Forests

By Herman Kobbé

LESTER F. WARD, the eminent American sociologist, pointed out a likelihood already sensed by scientists before him when he wrote that long before the earth cools to a temperature too cold to support human life, the race will die of suffocation. Oxygen is being consumed in greater quantities every year, so that already the air is noticeably "dead" in large cities after several days of still weather.

As cities multiply, and air-consuming devices for generating heat, light or power come into more general use, the amount of free oxygen will become progressively less. The only known practicable way of replenishing the vanishing supply is by reforestation. Some small beginnings have already been made in this direction, not for purposes of re-oxygenation, but mainly for replenishing the supply of building-lumber. But owing to the slow turn-over of forests from the commercial point of view, little headway can be made except under a rigidly enforced system of public ownership of some forests plus public regulation of all privately owned woodlands.

America is apparently a long way from that. Every free-born American feels he has an inalienable right to cut down any tree that belongs to him. There is as yet no general public recognition of the necessity for a great program of re-forestation. Nor is there any so far noticeable advance along this line so long as the lumber kings control the greater part of the

forests and "stand in" with the ruling parties. Neither of the capitalist parties has the brains or the vision to grasp the importance and magnitude of the problem or the moral courage to go against the big capitalist interests that always oppose public ownership. Think what could be done if the enormous treasury surplus from the income tax of this year were turned over to the Forestry Bureau with orders to invest it in land, seed, foresters' wages and the necessary equipment! And it would only be wise statesmanship to remit all war debts on condition that the amounts of the debts be invested in a general reforestation program by all the debtor nations.

DUTCH HONOR TROELSTRA WITH A WORKERS' HOME

Construction work on the "Troelstra-ord," the fine building near Utrecht, which will bear the name of the best-loved Socialist and labor leader of the Netherlands and be a permanent memorial to Pieter Jelles Troelstra, is progressing so fast that the job is expected to be finished this spring.

In order to be able to turn the building over to the special committee that is to operate it as a home for aged veterans of the class struggle and as a headquarters for the young fighters

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for the rights of labor clear of any financial obligations, the Netherlands Federation of Labor has decided to try to raise the \$20,000 required to complete the house and furnish it by a special levy of 10 cents per capita in April. The total cost of the building will be about \$50,000. About eight acres of land go with the house and there will be 40 rooms for the sixty labor pensioners expected to enjoy the hospitality of the Socialist Party and the trade unions. Then there will be big meeting and dining rooms and a good library. In fact, the "Troelstra-ord" is likely to be the liveliest link between the veterans of labor and the youthful champions of Socialism ever seen in Holland.

SHALL DEATH SILENCE AMERICA'S NOBLEST VOICE?

BROADCAST DEBS MESSAGE

To the Admirers of Eugene V. Debs:

The friends and admirers of the late Eugene V. Debs are raising funds for a memorial worthy of the great departed American champion of liberty and justice.

The planned monument will not be a cold and pompous structure of stone or bronze, but a living instrument of social service, a high-powered radio station, to be known as WDEBS, and to be operated in the interests of all progressive movements and ideas and in aid of all struggles for social justice in the tolerant and broad-minded spirit of Eugene Debs.

The proposed radio station will be acquired and operated by a board of trustees whose personal characters and standing in the different fields of progressive communal activities offer ample guarantee for

the fair and proper administration of the big enterprise. No better or fitter monument to the memory of Eugene V. Debs could be conceived. The radio is fast becoming one of the most powerful and effective channels of information, education—and propaganda. It is almost entirely in the hands of the dominating reactionary interests.

The country needs at least one powerful voice of criticism and warning, peace and progress. That voice will be the voice of WDEBS.

The project is as costly as it is vital. It calls for at least \$250,000. It can be realized only through the wholehearted and generous support of all liberty-loving persons and organizations. You are one of these. Will you help?

NORMAN THOMAS, Chairman.

Send All Contributions to
MORRIS HILLQUIT, Treasurer, Debs Memorial Radio Fund
31 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

(This Space is Contributed by The New Leader)

MORRIS WOLFMAN

Attorney and
Counselor-at-Law

(formerly of 61 Graham Avenue)
announces that he has removed his law office to the new building at Court and Remsen Streets.
No. 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., where he will continue the General Practice of the Law.

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THE NEW LEADER

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

Contributing Editors:

Victor L. Berger
Abraham Cahan
Harry W. Laidler
Joseph E. Cohen
Clement Wood
John M. Work
Joseph T. Shipley

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

SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1927

THE CITY CONVENTION

THE splendid representation at the city convention of the Socialist Party last Sunday came as a welcome surprise to many. It was the best delegate body that has met in many years and the interest manifested in its work shows an awakening in Socialist ranks that is encouraging.

It is probable that the rescue of the needle trade unions from the poisonous influence that had brought the cloakmakers to the brink of ruin contributed something to the success of the convention. So many Socialists have had to give their service for the past few years to a fight in the unions to preserve them from disaster that they had no time to give to the party. Now that the unions are on the road to recovery, the party itself shows renewed life and activity.

This situation verifies the position of The New Leader, which has contended that so long as the economic organizations of the workers are weak, so long as they are compelled to turn their attention from winning better conditions for the members to protecting the union itself from destruction by internal enemies, all other phases of working class striving must suffer. The more favorable turn of events shows that the recovery of the unions is also registered in the political organization.

This week also brings the news of an increased enrollment of Socialist voters in the State. This, also, is a favorable factor. It now remains for the party members to turn to the task of education and organization. Socialists in the unions, of course, will not neglect their duty to render further service in rebuilding them. That job is important, but no more important than the job of rebuilding the Socialist Party, which has suffered with the trade unions in fighting a common enemy.

SACCO AND VANZETTI

THE whole labor world received a shock this week when the full bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Court upheld the rulings of Judge Webster Thayer in the Sacco-Vanzetti trial. Not only has the American Federation of Labor, many of its affiliated unions, the Socialist Party, and even labor organizations of Great Britain, Europe, South America and Australia expressed belief that Sacco and Vanzetti are the victims of prejudice and unfair trial procedure, but men like Prof. Felix Frankfurter and Richard Washburn Child have expressed the same conviction. Even a considerable number of American newspapers have investigated the case and have condemned the methods of the prosecution.

This case has become of international significance and interest, as much so as the notorious Dreyfus case in France years ago. The trial has been marked by some astonishing incidents. Prostitutes and criminals were among the important witnesses for the prosecution. Agents of the Department of Justice admitted their complicity in working against the accused and important papers in the files of the department were denied the defense. Some of those identified with the prosecution capitalized the trial to further their political ambitions. The trial judge has been accused of many remarks and rulings prejudicial to the accused. The trial which brought conviction six years ago was held in an atmosphere of hysteria in which certain Massachusetts newspapers played a discreditable part.

Sacco and Vanzetti will go to the electric chair unless their counsel find some means of carrying the case to the Supreme Court of the United States. Millions of workmen and women will contrast this decision with the acquittal of Doherty and Fall a few weeks ago. They may well ask whether "justice" is not a matter of loaded dice for those not blessed with millions obtained by shady practices.

WAGES AND PRODUCTION

ONE of the most interesting phases of the discussion regarding wages, especially since the end of the World War, is the constant comparison of wages with the productivity of the workers. An example is an article in the Wall Street Journal of March 28. Figures are presented of wages and productivity of the workers in many industries, the assumption being that any increase in wages is only justified by a corresponding increase in production. More wages, more service.

Now consider another phase of the question. An industrial corporation may declare a handsome increase in dividends, but no question is asked as to what service has been rendered by those who receive the dividends. Nobody asks what the receivers of dividends

have contributed to increased production to justify their increased incomes. Dividends may increase 25 or 50 per cent, and the "prosperity" may be announced in big headlines, but no questions are asked about service or increased productivity so far as the receivers are concerned.

This attitude on the part of the financial journals, economists and editorial writers in general correlates with the class society of today. The workers in industry are regarded as pack horses to be ridden by an aristocracy of speculators and industrial owners. What the riders take out of the labor of the pack horses is regarded as quite reasonable. It is reasonable if the investors live a thousand miles from the industry and never in all their lives see it.

Not so with the workman. Anything he may get in excess of a living income out of the industry immediately makes him a suspect. The retainers are shocked. What he gets might go to provide a new yacht or a summer residence for workless investors. The whole point of view is based upon a society in which the laborer is regarded as a serf to serve others however much sniffing may be made about democracy.

BABBITS IN CHINA

AMERICAN capitalists abroad manage to measure up in dullness and arrogance with the former Junkers who strutted in Berlin and scowled at civilians. The statement of the American Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai on the troubles in China is an example. The only anti-foreign riots in China so far occurred in Nanking, yet the Chamber declares that "Militarism, brigandage and Bolshevism have destroyed all semblance of law and order throughout the greater part of China." It asks for "unified action by the Powers to suppress disorder and restore conditions favorable to the formation of responsible government."

It is a big job which our Babbitts in China ask us to undertake. In the first place it is evident even from the press stories from China that the statement is a plain piece of lying. It is doubtful whether in the present period of Nationalist ascendancy there is as much disorder and brigandage in China as there was a few years ago when the Powers were recognizing and supporting the dummies who ruled at Peking.

Moreover, this American appeal is plainly an effort to bring support to the British imperialists whose spheres of influence and special privileges in China are large. The appeal also comes at a time when the Nationalist armies are resuming their march to the north with Peking as their objective. With the fall of this center of Japanese and European domination and intrigue the old order of alien pliffing of the Chinese people will come to an end. Our Babbitts in Shanghai evidently want us to pick British chestnuts out of the Chinese fire and to accomplish this they broadcast lying stories about China. If we could induce these gentlemen to place their soft bodies and ivory domes out on the firing line in loving service to their British cronies we would manage to control our grief if they never drew another dollar out of Chinese misery.

TEN YEARS AGO

TEN years ago this week the United States entered the World War. The secret treaties of the leading Allied Powers were nearly two years old when Congress declared war. These treaties were documentary evidence that these powers were fighting for the same aims as the Central Powers—trade, investments and imperialist domination.

That there was a genuine sentiment of idealism on the part of many Americans cannot be denied, but it is certain that had these secret treaties been placed in every American household and their sinister meaning explained, that idealism would have vanished. The three minute orators would have found it difficult to appeal to the conscript to willingly give his life for the extension of Italian frontiers, Japanese domination of Shantung, and satisfaction of British and French appetites in various parts of the world.

Almost simultaneously with the American declaration of war the New York Evening Post printed a special supplement carrying the text of the secret agreements. They became known to all those who cared to know what the war was about and yet Woodrow Wilson later declared that he knew nothing about these dirty bargains till they were disclosed in the "peace" conference in 1919. If Wilson told the truth—and some of his friends found it difficult to believe—he knew less about Allied aims than many people not identified with the Government.

The World is of the opinion that "the great war was the most cleanly administered war in which this country has ever engaged." It has reference to war frauds, but says nothing of the espionage, the terror, the hunting down of men and women of independent opinions, the savage sentences of judges and juries, and the continuance into the present period of a reactionary mood that regards the slightest criticism of American society as a criminal offense. Another war for "democracy" and we will call Wilhelm from his exile in Holland, make apologies to him for not recognizing his real worth, and establish the house of Hohenzollern in the one country where its ruling classes have a genuine affection for the views which he represents.

The Visionary

Each morning eagerly I ran to gaze
At floating parti-colored disks which wove
Between my window and an eastern grove.
I summoned passing elders, to amaze
Them with my secret, hungry for their praise
Of hues that dyed my drifting fairy trope.
They brushed me by, impatient; duties drove;
They had no time to share my lonely days.

Only my father, smoothing back my hair—
His hand was heavy. Answered, "Little one,
Your eyes deceive you. Mine have troubled me."
Then roused himself from brooding: "Visions fair
Expand for him who wakens toward the sun,
And break his heart that others will not see."
—Grace Stone Coates.

The News of the Week

Nationalists

In China Split

As we go to press the Chinese Nationalists are again moving north with Peking their objective. In spite of all the sensational headlines in American newspapers it is evident that there is little disorder and the loss of life among foreigners is few. Unfortunately for the Nationalists, it appears that they have become divided into two factions, with a Left Wing inspired by Moscow. It is characteristic of Communism that when unity is essential for any movement in a vital struggle its "experts" always manage to divide the movement into warring factions. For the present a compromise has been patched up by the two groups, but it remains to be seen how much faith the Left will observe in keeping its terms. Our own capitalist organs, with a few exceptions, are doing their best to jockey us into a war with China. The Wall Street Journal, speaking for our financial nobility, presents Great Britain as the civilizer of China, but conveniently ignores the opium forced on the Chinese by British bayonets. It presents piety and imperialism and the flag as a banner behind which American conscripts can march into China for the defense of American and British funds. Meantime, our forces are en route to China and may yet play a tragic and ignoble part in messing up affairs and delay the recovery by the Chinese people of their homeland from alien upstarts. And all this within a decade after China was induced to join the Allies in a crusade for "democracy."

Chilean Judge

Defies Ibanes

The Chilean dictator, Ibanes, appears to have encountered a real snag in the person of Javier Figueroa, President of the Supreme Court. Instead of obeying the Premier's order to resign and follow the eighteen judges recently retired into private life by Ibanes, the highest judicial official declares he will do nothing of the sort and that if he is put out by force he will issue a manifesto to the world telling the truth about what is going on in Chile under the Ibanes dictatorship. In the meantime the nominal head of the republic, President Figueroa, a brother of the chief justice, is trying to effect a compromise in the face of Ibanes' declaration that he will depose Judge Figueroa by an edict unless he quits "voluntarily." Under the pretext of ridding the country of "Bolshevism," General Ibanes has been running things with a high hand for

British Labor

Fights Bad Bill

Organized British workers are again facing a Conservative bill in Parliament intended to make the trade unions impotent. It is so drastic in some of its provisions that some Conservatives will probably oppose it. A Liberal Party meeting decided that it is unwise to introduce the bill "at the present time," an attitude typical of the dying Liberals. The bill would outlaw a sympathetic strike or a strike not concerned exclusively with a trade dispute, and provides a fine and imprisonment for violation of this clause. Strikers may also be sued for damages and those who refuse to obey a union order to strike cannot be expelled or fined, and if expelled the member is to be compensated from union funds. Picketing would be seriously crippled and an elastic clause on "intimidation" places wide powers of interpretation in the hands of the courts. The bill also aims to cripple the Labor Party by requiring union members to deliver a written notice of their willingness for the union to contribute to the party funds. Civil servants are prohibited from belonging to a union unless it is confined to such servants and is independent of any other union. It would make it unlawful for local authorities to make it a condition of employment that a person must be a member of a union. J. Ramsay MacDonald declares the bill

"one of the most dangerous expressions of class war ever known." J. R. Clynes regards it as a "gift to the Communists" and the leader of the postoffice workers calls it "Mussolini legislation." The Trade Union Congress will call a national conference and plan a fight on the bill.

Bethlen in Pact

With Mussolini

Evidently assured of the backing of the Tory Government of Great Britain in his plans for forming an "anti-Bolshevik" block in Southern Europe, Benito Mussolini is closing a deal with Premier Bethlen of Hungary, tying these terrorist Governments together with trade and political links and probably insuring the Italian subjugation of Albania, regardless of protests by Yugoslavia. The Italian dictator also hopes of getting the terrorists of Rumania to line up with him and Dictator Horty, no matter what effect King Ferdinand's death may have upon the Bucharest political situation. In the meantime, Count Bethlen's legal tools are preparing to "try" Bela Szanto, Stephen Vagi and about sixty other alleged Communists and revolutionaries on charges of plotting to overthrow the dictatorship in Hungary. The comic feature from Italy this week is a story from Rome telling how the swell jazz clubs are evading Mussolini's ban on their kind of dancing by disguising themselves as exclusive private affairs held in the homes of some of the aristocracy. While France declines President Coolidge's invitation to a three-power naval conference in Geneva in June and the members of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission of the League of Nations are haggling over the fine points of how to go through a pretense of disarming, comes a report from Brussels to the effect that Belgian coal mine owners are planning to form a coal trust in conjunction with French and German mine magnates. In France a threatened coal strike is said to have been averted through the mediation of the Government, which induced the miners to accept a slight wage cut in connection with a reduction in the price of coal and promises of renewed vigor by the State in its efforts to force down the cost of living.

In line with the semi-stabilization of the franc, Polish textile workers got increases of from 5 to 12 percent through arbitration, but the wages are still, in many cases, below the minimum existence level. Czechoslovak skilled glass cutters are reported as rioting against the introduction of modern machinery and standardization into their industry.

FASCIST THREAT TO WORLD PEACE IN BALKANS

Mussolini's Imperialist Ambitions Menace Albania—The Background

(By a New Leader Correspondent.)

PARIS.—The Italian Government is ringing an alarm bell and lodging a complaint against the Yugo-Slav Government for having (as it alleges) carried out a kind of mobilization against Albania and for making preparations to occupy that country. The Italian Government has even made representations to this effect in writing to various governments of the powers.

Now, on its side, the Yugo-Slav Government has made the proposal of immediately and on the spot instituting an inquiry, with a view to proving that these Italian announcements are altogether misleading. It is the plain duty of all friends of peace to back up with all their might this suggestion of an inquiry on the spot.

First of all, the mendacity of Fascist diplomacy must be actually proved; further, it must be proved, on the other hand, how much truth there is in the assertion of the Yugo-Slav Government that all steps have already been taken by the Fascists to carry out in the immediate future a landing of Italian troops in Albania.

War Danger Great. It is no longer possible to close one's eyes. An immediate danger of war does now exist. It is merely a logical consequence of the treaty between the government of the Albanian Begs and Italian Fascism. This treaty was, indeed, concluded, in order that the government of the Albanian large landowners might be safeguarded politically and socially by Italian military power, which on its side exposes the country to an Italian occupation. And it is really the Albanian Government and the President, Ahmed Zogouli, who despotically dominates it, who are now in the greatest haste.

This disgraceful treaty, which has completely delivered over to Mussolini the sovereignty of Albania as a state, has provoked a profound and intense indignation among the whole of the northern tribes, the whole of the Albanian intelligentsia, and even among the officers. But the slightest shock to the government at once arouses unrest among the peasants in the south, who are demanding a division of the land. Ahmed Zogouli feels quite insecure in his position, trusts nobody, is haunted by frightful fear complexes, and for weeks past has not dared to leave his house. And both he personally, and also his class intimates feel the urgent need to place themselves under foreign military protection. The suppression of the last rising of a portion of the northern tribes was terribly bloody and is still continuing. But spring is already coming and, as in every year, we must reckon also this year, with probable unrest and revolts.

The dissatisfaction over the sale of state sovereignty to Italy may aggravate this unrest in the mountain districts to a degree very dangerous for the Ahmed Zogouli government. That is the explanation of his eagerness to secure as soon as possible Italian military support in the country. It now seems that Mussolini is very willing to meet this wish of his friends in Albania and in the very near future to land Italian troops in Albania. Of course, Yugo-Slav and international resistance is expected, and the attempt is being made to secure in good time moral support for this policy of violence.

According to everything that we know we cannot believe in any present readiness of the Yugo-Slav Government to involve itself in a fresh war, even though, on the other hand, we cannot believe either in the peaceful intentions of that government for the future. For ten years Serbia was uninterruptedly at war, and its ravages are not yet repaired. A severe economic crisis afflicts the country. Communicable roads have not yet been developed. Not even the various provinces previously belonging to the different states are as yet connected by an unified network of railways. And in particular in the region toward the Albanian frontier there are still no railways at all.

The internal crisis of the state, the creation of a single national conscience out of the various Yugo-Slav nationalities, are still unsettled questions. It was, indeed, military circles who have dictated the hitherto peaceful course of the foreign policy of the Yugo-Slav Government, just because these circles consider that they need at least a decade more of peaceful constructive work before they can even think of all of new warlike commitments. And just as a policy of war is an internal political necessity for the Fascist regime, a policy of peace is an internal political necessity for the Yugo-Slav Government.

We are thus fulfilling our international duty by unfolding to Socialist public opinion of the world the truth about these events, and we look to our fellow Socialists throughout the world to undertake all that lies in their power to shield us from an imminent catastrophe. We must protest with all our might against the policy of war and annexation of Italian Fascism. We must work with all our might for the maintenance of peace. We must work with all our might for the sovereignty and free self-determination of the Albanian people. May this people, without any foreign intervention, be free to wage its own internal political and social struggles and to choose for itself a suitable form of government. International safeguards by the League of Nations against either Yugo-Slav or Italian interference must be demanded. Along these lines speed and just intervention by the democracy of the world is essential to avert the fresh war and all the horrors which it entails.

THE CHATTER BOX

Two Sonnets to Maxwell Bodenheimer

(After reading his latest book of poems "Returning to Emotion")

There is an unimportance in a rhyme,
Unless it ends a symphony of dream
And sends a cadence singing into the time
There is a shallow sweetness in a theme.

That dribbles over pebbled sentiment
However clear the fluid of the stream.
The scorching scrutinies of suns are blent
Into the years; and underneath the gleam

Of fragile gilt must lie a sterile bed
That lifting moistures of ephemeral sound
Will soon forsake and leave discomfited
To parch and dry into forgotten ground.

And yet enough unwitting ones will eye
The maudlin scene, make raptured song, and sigh.

I can forgive your own Byronic tears,
Your surly snarl at circumstance and men,
I must forget your ineffectual sneers
At those who see no virtue in your pen.

I will remember Poe and Mallarme,
And how they made a hatred for the hate
They poured like acid on their witless day,
And kept their living glory from estate.

I will remember that your song has seared,
And searing left indelible scars. . . .
But I have heard behind the pain you leered
A music only sung among the stars. . . .

I say at least in sorrow that I knew
The genius that had passed my way in you. . . .

And having written these now irretrievable lines to a contemporary poet, we might as well go on and explain how it all came about. Ten years ago, we first met the man in a few verses of his scattered through poetry magazines. Later when his first book "Minna and Myself" appeared, we grabbed it like a fiend, and hustled home to pore over it. Later we met the poet in person, and from our own middle-class niche of niceness, we heartily agreed that most poets should be read but never seen. If he was a disagreeable personality then, the last eight years have added nothing but increasing unpleasantness to his physical appearance and behavior. It appears from his own confessions that he found the respectable literary world quite unprepared to accept his genius, and so the least he might do was to renounce all respectability. Let us not quarrel with his retaliation. The least we sideliners may say is that he surely kept his perverse contract.

To those of us who have had the disagreeable fortune to be close enough to his voluntary decline, his late years of work and experience give startling glimpses into the misery that broke the hearts of Beethoven, Keats, Poe, Verlaine and Mallarme. All of them smashed their gallies of rare dreams on the dull rocks of public unconcern and stupidity. Poverty and the petty envies of their smug popular contemporaries gave them no chance for that divine leisure in which divinity only can breathe and endure. How they did manage to leave for our senses and minds the beauties we so wonder at, is told only in caucous among the stars.

We care not what all the literary Chambers of Commerce say about Mr. Bodenheimer's nastiness, his unethical standards of conduct, his habitual excesses, and all the other unpleasantness that he parades about in open sight. We have half a surmise that the Freudian processes might disclose scandalizing reasons for their hatred of him. We can forgive him in life even as we forgive all the great that are dead.

All we know, and all they surely know is that he is unquestionably one of the few originalities that

America has produced out of her fallow earth. And we make ready to declare here that all Mr. Bodenheimer is not, insofar as his person is concerned, can be supplied out of the compensation and reputation that high salaried newspaper and magazine snobs have stolen from him. There is a Griswold for every Poe, when there should be a Foundation of Recognition and Reward.

We do not know how far Maxwell Bodenheimer has gone along the way of physical retrogression. We do know his days among the living are to be numbered unless some way is found to send him away for rest and some measure of peace, in the perhaps vain task of rebuilding his body so that the spark within him may yet sputter out such beauty as we find streaking here and there through his "Returning to Emotion." Personally, we can do little except start the project going. We do know how humiliating all this might sound to a finely strung Keats, or a Verlaine. But we do know that Mr. Bodenheimer is now beyond the good and evil of these niceties. We even know that he will consider our effort in his behalf with a snarl at its sentimentality. But it is the thing greater than even the gentlest person can be, that impels us to start a campaign for saving for a time at least one of the living geniuses in America.

Evening

I think I feel like Keats had felt
When listening to the golden song
The philomel so rapidly spelt
With passion on its lyric tongue.
I feel the balm that nomads know
When nightfall ends their wanderings,
And gives them ease, cleansed of all woe
The day's full travel always brings.

The lassitude of nodding trees
And shadows finds abode in me;
For silence is the wine that frees
The dull, prosaic thoughts from me.
JOSEPH REANICK.

Window Flowers and Lamp Moons

These buildings that are mountains grow
No flower on their colored slope,
But you may see pale daffodils
In windows, if it gives you hope.
And if a mountain needs a cloud
To catch the sunset in its gleam,
These towers drape their dreams with dew
From pearls' jets of boiler steam.
We have no staff to lean upon
As we go climbing, hand in hand.
I take my hat off in a car
That shoots us skyward as we stand
And watch the numbers whirling by
That once were stones to rest above.
Yet nature laughs upon us here
And we are just as much in love
As if the sheep framed on the wall
Were ours to drive across a moor
Though moonlight, mangled in a wire,
Pours from a post its lyric lure.
CHAS. A. WAGNER.

Said David, our son, to us last night, "Father, why don't you write something funny about China in your chatterbox?" We smiled paternally at his twelve-year-old interest in international politics, and replied that perhaps we would this week. Today as the news clears from last week's muddle we learn how at Nanking our guns raked the homes and shattered the flesh of human beings—and so for our text we read to our son tonight the last lines of a poem we once wrote when our soldiers were in Archangel embattled against Russia.

"What right have we here killing men
Who want to be free. . . .?"

S. A. de Witt.